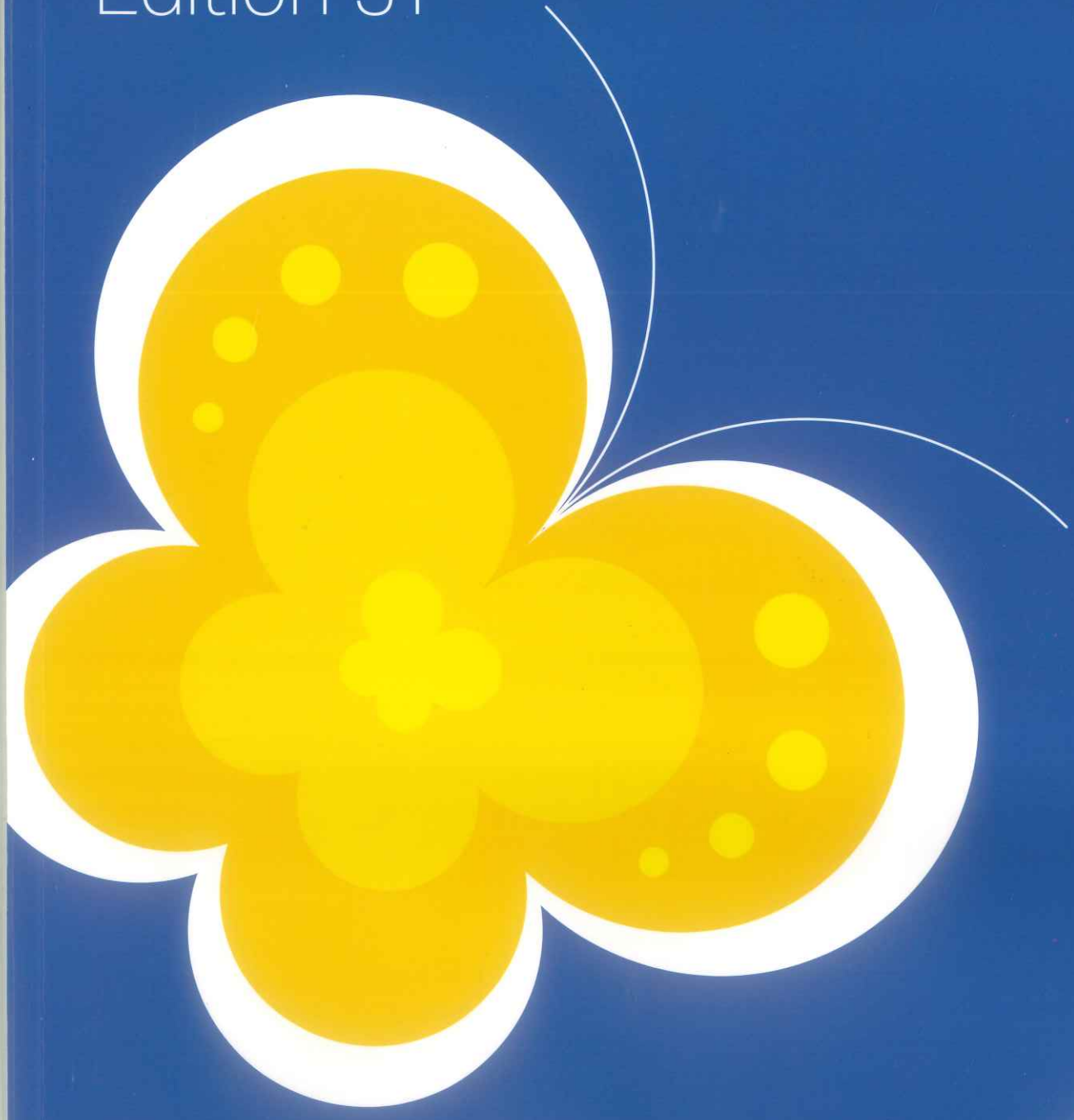
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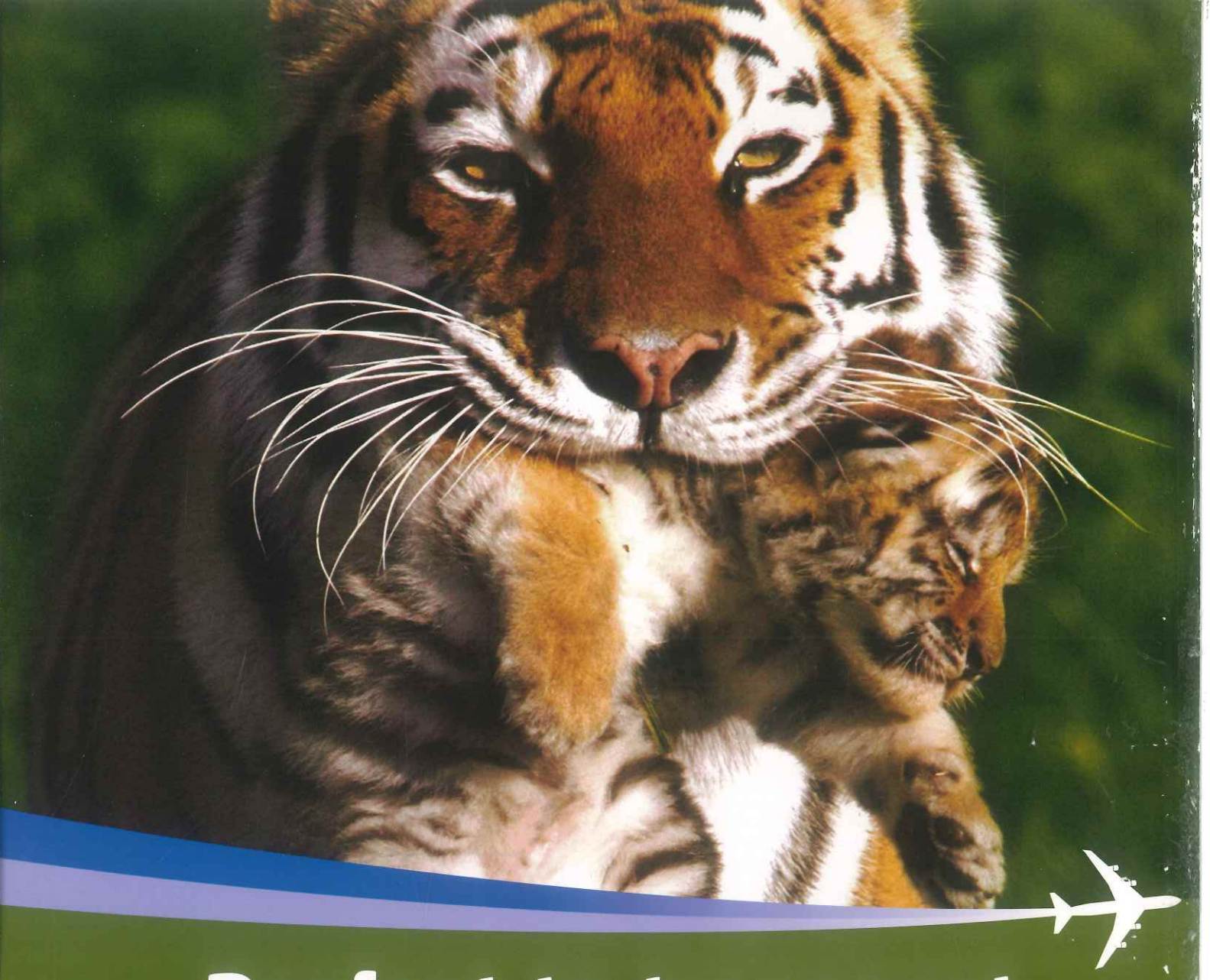


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Live Animals Regulations (LAR)
Addendum / Corrigendum

Chapter 3– Operator Variations

KL —KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

KL-01 Dogs and Cats

1. Dogs and cats under 15 weeks will not be accepted for carriage.
2. All dogs and cats with a final destination in the Netherlands must be vaccinated against rabies.
3. When rigid plastic pet containers are used, at least 4 cable ties must be attached to the top and the bottom of the door to prevent escape and ensure the door does not open during handling.
△**4.** Water bottles are not allowed to be attached to Pet Kennels.
5. When rigid plastic pet container are used, the door must be iron. Plastic doors are not allowed.
6. The following snub-nosed breeds (and their cross breeds) will not be accepted for carriage:
–English Bulldog
–French Bulldog
–Boston Terrier
–Pug
□–American Bully
Exceptions may be granted by SPL/FW Product Engineer Live Animals
7. Snub-nosed breeds require a pet container 1 size larger than normally required.
⊗**9.** KLM Cargo requires Forwarders, who make bookings for pets, to be IATA LAR certified.
10. Cats and Dogs are the only animals acceptable to be carried as luggage.

△**KL-02** Reptiles and Amphibians will only be accepted from the origin Airport SPL (AMS).⊗

QR —QATAR AIRWAYS

△**QR-10**

The dog breeds listed below, and any other breed that Qatar Airways considers strong, can be accepted only when carried as Cargo and compliant with IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) Container Requirement 1, when suitably modified for these breeds:

American Bull Dog
American Bully
American Pit Bull Terrier

American Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Bull Mastiff (English Mastiff)
Bull Terrier
Cane Corso
Chow Chow
Dogo Argentino
Dogue de Bordeaux (French Mastiff)
English Mastiff
Pitbull
Presa Canario
Shar Pei
Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Valley Terrier

The following modification must be made to Container Requirement 1:

- The container must be rigid enough to prevent the animal from escaping through gaps at the seams or joints. Certain species require reinforced containers due to size and weight.
- The container must be suitable for keeping the animal inside at all times and protecting the animal from unauthorized access.
- The door must be constructed so that it cannot be opened accidentally, either from the inside or the outside.
- The frame must be made from solid wood, plywood, or metal parts bolted or screwed together. It must be constructed so that it cannot be damaged from continual biting or scratching at the corners.
- The sides and door must be made of metal or solid wood lined with welded wire mesh or hard metal sheeting, with through ventilation holes cut into it.
- If welded wire mesh or hard metal sheeting is fixed to the interior of the container, all sharp edges must be protected.

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Effective 1 January - 31 December 2025

Live Animals Regulations (LAR)

Edition 51

(IATA Resolution 620, Attachment "A")

These Regulations are accepted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under Convention Resolution 10.21 and by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as guidelines in respect of transportation of animals by air. CITES Conference resolution 10.21 furthermore recommends parties' signatory to the convention, that the IATA LAR be incorporated into the domestic legislation of the Parties.

The Council of Europe has used these Regulations as a basis for its Code of conduct for the international transport of farm animals.

The European Union has adopted these Regulations as the minimum standard for transporting animals in containers, pens and stalls.

- EC Regulation No.1/2005–Provisions for Transport of Animals by Air
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 CFR Part 14 Subpart J) – Regulations for Transport of Wild Mammals and Birds
- Directory of Shippers and Suppliers of Live Animals

International Air Transport Association
Montreal - Geneva

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Preface

The 51st edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) will be effective from 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. The old edition expires and must not be used as of this date.

This new LAR contains the revisions that have been adopted by the IATA Live Animals & Perishables Board (LAPB) in consultation with parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), and state authorities that implement the LAR for animal transportation, including those countries signatory to the CITES convention and to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Significant Changes and Amendments to the 51st Edition (2025)

The following is an outline of the changes introduced in this edition:

2–State Variations

- General information moved to new Appendix A–Competent Authorities.
- Amendments to State Variations for:
  - CANADA (CAG)
  - NEW ZEALAND (NZG)
  - SINGAPORE (SGG)
  - SRI LANKA (LKG)
  - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (AEG)
  - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USG)

3–Operator Variations

- Operator Contact Information and AVI Services moved to new Appendix B–General Operator Information.
- Amendments to Operator Variations for:
  - AER LINGUS (EI)
  - AIR AUSTRAL (UU)
  - AIR CANADA (AC)
  - BRITISH AIRWAYS (BA)
  - CHINA AIRLINES (CI)
  - DHL AERO EXPRESO (D5)
  - DHL AIR AUSTRIA GmbH (Q7)
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  - LOT POLISH AIRLINES (LO)
  - MALAYSIA AIRLINES (MH)
  - PHILIPPINE AIRLINES (PR)
  - TAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES (DT)
  - TURKISH AIRLINES (TK)
  - UNITED AIRLINES (UA)
  - WESTJET CARGO (WS)

Note:

Up-to-date State and Operator Variations ensure efficient management of live animal transportation. Submit changes to larper@iata.org

4–Booking and Advance Arrangements

- Replacement of the term reservation with booking for terminology alignment.

6–Listing, Description and Sizes of Species

- Amendments to section 6.2 to include references to CITES and IUCN species databases and IATA contact information.
- Specific updates to sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2 to include precise common names for lizards and replace species names with their genus.

7–Documentation

- Amendments to section 7.6 to clarify the IATA In-Cabin Live Animal Acceptance Checklist and introduce the IATA Excess Baggage Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (for excess baggage in the hold).

8–Container Requirements

- Amendments to Container Requirement 1:
  - Replacement of the note on Container Requirement In-Cabin with a sub-section.
  - Clarification of container requirements for animals travelling in the aircraft cabin.
  - Clarification of ventilation openings and primary enclosure.
  - Addition of risk assessment for live animals in cabin transport. The new requirements come into force on January 1, 2025 with a 12-month transitional period ending December 31, 2025, to allow the industry to implement, execute, and comply with the requirements.
- Update to materials, size and sides of Container Requirement 18.
- Addition of a section on horse equipment to Container Requirement 2.
- Amendment to bird light requirement in Container Requirements 11 to 23.
- Clarification on aggressive birds in Container Requirement 13.
- Amendments to Container Requirement 57:
  - Deletion of dry ice requirements.
  - Addition of leak-proof packaging requirements and the use of EPS as packaging for live seafood.
- Removal of the term "box-shaped" in Container Requirement 61 and 67.

11–Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- Full revision of the chapter.

Glossary

- Replacement of "BABY CHICK" definition with "DAY-OLD CHICK".
- Addition of definitions:
  - AIR WAYBILL
  - BOOKING
  - CARGO AGENT
  - CARGO HANDLING AGENT
  - FINGER, NOSE, OR PAW PROOF
  - GROUND HANDLING AGENT
  - LOADING INSTRUCTIONS
  - SPACER
  - SPECIAL HANDLING CODE
  - TIE-DOWN STRAP
  - TRANSSHIPMENT
  - WELDED WIRE MESH

Appendix A–Competent Authorities

- Creation of a new appendix with general information on competent authorities.

Appendix B–General Operator Information

- Creation of a new appendix with information on operators.

Appendix C–IATA Related Services

- Creation of a new appendix including information on:
  - IATA Members
  - IATA Strategic Partners
  - IATA Cargo Manuals
  - IATA Training Courses
  - IATA Certification
  - IATA ONE Source

- Air Cargo Sustainability
- LAR Sales Agents

Across these Regulations

- Replacement of term:
  - "reservation" with "booking"
  - "package" with "container"
  - "box" with container or addition of "/container"
  - "droppings tray" with "waste tray"
- Renumbering of appendices:
  - Appendix B to Appendix E
  - Appendix C to Appendix F
  - Appendix D to Appendix G
  - Appendix E to Appendix I
  - Appendix F to Appendix D
  - Appendix G to Appendix H

IATA, by means of the LAPB and its Animal Care Team as well as Advisory Group, continues its long-term commitment towards the safety requirements in civil aviation, whilst taking into consideration animal welfare, scientific progress and commercial trade realities.

Training is paramount to effective implementation; therefore, the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) require recurrent training that must be provided within 36 months of previous training.

The LAPB, in agreement with the CITES Secretariat, decided to include the CITES Guidelines for the Non-Air Transport of Live Wild Animals and Plants as an Appendix to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. The aim is to promote as much as possible a uniform approach in a multimodal environment for the transport of live animals.

The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) are published by the IATA Live Animals & Perishables Board (LAPB) pursuant to IATA Cargo Services Conference Resolutions 620 and constitute a manual of industry operator regulations to be followed by all IATA member airlines. All persons who ship, accept or load animals must be familiar with the specific handling requirements for the individual species to ensure that animals always travel in safe, healthy and humane conditions.

Comments, improvements and editorial suggestions from other interested parties and international organizations involved in the humane transportation of live animals have been carefully analyzed when these Regulations were updated.

Any comments or suggestions for improvement should be addressed to:

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The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) is published annually in English, French and Spanish in both print and mobile formats. These products are available through the IATA Online Store at www.iata.org/lar. The printed LAR is also available as a combo with the mobile version.

Furthermore, LAR classroom training is offered at https://www.iata.org/training-tcgp06 or in self-learning format at https://www.iata.org/training-tcgp51. In-company or tailor-made solutions are also available. For further information, please use the IATA Customer Portal to submit your queries www.iata.org/cs

Note:
The mobile version of these Regulations includes a feature that lists all of the changes, insertions or deletions made in the particular edition.

Contact Information:

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For live animal transportation information on our website:

www.iata.org/lar

www.iata.org/live-animals

For the Traveler's Pet Corner visit:

www.iata.org/pets

Acknowledgements

These Regulations are issued with grateful acknowledgement to the many individuals, organizations and IATA airline members who contributed expert advice and comments on the contents compiled herein. Such continuing support is always welcomed to keep the Regulations up to date.

These IATA Regulations have been developed by the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board pursuant to the authority of the IATA Cargo Services Conference. The composition of this Board is:

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Switzerland

Website: www.waza.org/

Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA)
8403 Colesville Rd., Suite 710
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3314
U.S.A.

Website: www.aza.org

Animal Transportation Association

Animal Transportation Association (ATA)
20431 Cherrystone Place
Ashburn, VA 20147
U.S.A.

Website: http://www.animaltransportationassociation.org/

The Live Animals and Perishables Board gratefully acknowledges the assistance and advice from all individuals concerning the development of these Regulations. It would be impossible to name all but IATA takes the opportunity to thank them for their valuable and continuous contributions.

Record of Addendum

From time-to-time there is a need to issue an addendum to the Live Animals Regulations (LAR) to incorporate changes by the industry or to reflect changes to the content of the LAR. A record of addendum table is provided below to assist holders of the LAR to record that the addendum has been received and incorporated.

RECORD OF ADDENDUM

Addendum No.	Date Issued	Document Name	Effective Date

Chapter 1–Application of these Regulations

1.1 General

The countries or regions listed below have formally adopted the provisions of the IATA Live Animals Regulations as part of their legislation or through the issuance of a permit authorizing air operators to carry live animals by air as defined in these Regulations. This list of countries will be amended annually in the light of information which may become available. Although every effort is made to ensure that this tabulation is accurate, IATA does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions:

Australia	Lithuania
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malaysia
Brunei	Malta
Canada	Netherlands
People's Republic of China [1]	New Zealand
Cyprus	Norway
Czech Republic	Oman
Denmark	Pakistan
Egypt	Philippines
Estonia	Poland
Fiji [1]	Portugal
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Germany	Singapore
Greece	South Africa [1]
Hong Kong (SAR)	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Indonesia	Thailand
Ireland	United Arab Emirates
Italy	United Kingdom [2]
Kenya	United States [3]
Latvia	

[1] Accepted but not formally adopted.

[2] The IATA Live Animals Regulations must, by law, be complied with when shipping live animals by air to from or within the United Kingdom.

[3] The US Fish and Wildlife Service has adopted the container requirements of the IATA Live Animals Regulations for transporting wild mammals and birds to the United States.

The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) are applicable to:

△
- all operators which are Members of IATA according to the provisions of Cargo Services Conference Resolution 620;
- all operators which are Members of IATA according to the provisions of Passenger Services Conference Resolutions 780–Form of Interline Traffic Agreement for Passenger;
- all operators which are party to the IATA Multilateral Interline Traffic Agreement - Cargo.

Unless otherwise permitted (e.g. seeing-eye, hearing-ear and service dogs), all live animals transported by air must be placed in a container as described in these Regulations.

Shippers who ship live animals by the above operators, whether as cargo or as baggage, must comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations in their entirety, as well as any (additional) state regulations which apply in the state of origin, transit and destination.

The IATA Live Animals Regulations are accepted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) as guidelines in respect of transportation of animals by air. These Regulations have been used by the Council of Europe as a basis for its code of conduct for the international transport of farm animals. The European Union (former European Community) has adopted the IATA Live Animals Regulations as the minimum standard for transporting animals in containers, pens and stalls. As an increasing number of countries have adopted or accepted these Regulations as a part of their national legislation, shippers are warned that shipping live animals in violation of the Regulations may constitute a breach of the applicable law and may be subject to legal penalties.

Because some state regulations are more restrictive or prohibit the carriage of certain live animals by air, attention must be given to Chapter 2.

Operator variations are detailed in Chapter 3. Operators not listed must be consulted for more details. For details of state import, export and transit regulations, reference must be made to "The Air Cargo Tariff and Rules", or other applicable operator references.

These Regulations also cover those aspects which must be considered so that animals are carried without causing harm to the animals themselves nor to the handling personnel. Therefore, adherence to these Regulations will contribute to a constant maintenance of animal health and welfare during all phases of transportation.

The purpose of including guidance information in these Regulations (e.g. the Guidance for Dimensions of Container in Container Requirement 1) is to provide all persons involved in the handling and transport of live animals with general information to ensure that animals always travel in safe, healthy and humane conditions. These are not intended to be used for enforcement purposes but for guidance purposes only.

These Live Animals Regulations, referred to as the "Regulations", prescribe the detailed requirements applicable to the international transport of live animals by air under normal circumstances.

As per the Cargo Services Conference Resolutions Manual, Resolution 621, the Board shall determine the effectiveness date of agreed amendments to the IATA Live Animals Regulations and Members shall put such amendments into effect on that date. Therefore, within the effective period of the Regulations from 1st January to 31st December, new amendments might need to come into force. These amendments are disseminated in the industry by means of an Addendum. Any addendum to this edition of the Live Animals Regulations issued by IATA constitutes part of the Regulations.

1.1.1 Scope

Nothing contained in these Regulations should be interpreted as:

(a) requiring an operator to transport a particular shipment;

(b) preventing an operator from imposing special requirements to ensure

(1) the humane transport of the live animal, or

(2) the safe transport of a particular shipment over and above the requirements contained herein; or

(c) preventing an operator from requiring a shipper to seek confirmation or endorsement of the documentation submitted from an authority named by the operator.

1.2 Shipper Responsibilities

1.2.1 General

The shipper or its authorized agent is responsible for and must:

△
- finalize the route and any special care required by the shipment upon booking and prior to acceptance;
- advise the operator if female animals are in estrus "heat";
- advise the operator of the gender of the mammals being shipped;
- obtain all documents and correct information for the Shipper's Certification;
- comply with national, operator and IATA regulations as applicable;
- provide containers that conform to the IATA Live Animals Regulations latest edition;
- provide suitable bedding and food for the species that does not contravene any regulations;
- provide the scientific and common name of the animal(s) and quantity of each animal contained in the container, as shown on the shipper's certification;
- inform the operator of whether the animals are wild caught or captive bred;
- affix special feeding and watering instructions to the container and attach a copy to the documents that accompany the shipment;
- record on the container instructions, the date and time that food and water was last given to the animal, prior to acceptance;
- declare the condition of animals when pregnant or has given birth in the last 48 hours;
- record any medication given, i.e. drug, dosage, time given and route. This information must accompany the documents and a copy be affixed to the container;
- ensure that the animal is not tranquilized without veterinary approval and supervision;
- advise the operator if specimen(s) is venomous and/or poisonous and label accordingly.

Before preparing a live animal consignment for carriage by air, shippers must always obtain full information well in advance concerning export/import, in transit permit, veterinary health certificate, for CITES species CITES export permit and a copy of the CITES import permit where required, veterinary examination, quarantine, trans-shipment requirements or prohibition restrictions, which may also include the food provided for the animal. Such regulations are subject to frequent change and depend upon the species being shipped. Therefore, the Shipper must obtain current requirements from the local Consulate or national authority concerned.

It is the responsibility of the shipper to ascertain what national legislation regarding the protection of animals during transport by air is in force to, through and from the countries to which the animals are being shipped. The shipper must provide a 24-hour phone number from where the operator can obtain instructions from the shipper or their agent, in the event of an emergency and this number is written on the air waybill. Refer to section 7.2.

Note:
As a result of e-freight, Shippers ought to pay attention to the revised requirements regarding the paper air waybill in section 7.5.

1.2.2 Young mammals

Most newborn and very young mammals are undeveloped, weak, totally dependent on their mother and have different needs. It is particularly difficult, and impossible in most cases of transport by air, to ensure that a very young mammal can receive appropriate protection, care and nourishment in transit. For these reasons, some young mammals should not be considered as fit for transport.

Shippers must therefore not tender for shipment:

- animals with an unhealed navel;
- mammals with suckling young unless a veterinary certificate states that both mother and young are fit to travel;
- newly weaned animals, unless arrangements have been made to feed them at appropriate intervals and there is access in flight when necessary for this and the environment is conducive to maintaining temperatures needed for these young animals.

Except if otherwise provided for by the competent authorities of both the exporting and importing country.

1.2.3 Animal health

Only animals which appear to be in good health and condition and fit to travel to the final destination should be tendered for carriage by air. The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours. The shipping of near-term pregnant animals should be avoided. Depending upon the species, shipping stress may result in miscarriage; and if the mating has not been timed, birth could also occur during transit, which can result in death or debilitation of the offspring. Mammals should be shipped during the first two thirds of pregnancy. During the last one third of pregnancy, the chance of abortion or injury to the fetus increases and is especially problematic in guinea pigs, rabbits, and larger domestic animals such as dogs, cats, and swine where the total mass of the unborn young can be quite large. Significant debilitation or death of the mother can be initiated by the stress that may occur during transportation at this time in gestation.

Pregnant monkeys, nursing females with suckling young are not acceptable for air transport.

Refer to Chapter 8 for feeding and watering requirements.

1.2.4 Arrangements

OPERATOR VARIATION: UL-02

It is a requirement that space for live animals is requested and confirmed for the journey before the animal is offered for shipping. When more than one operator is involved in the transportation, live animals must not be accepted for carriage unless advance arrangements have been made and confirmation has been obtained that all participating operators can accept the consignment over the routes concerned.

Arrangements must be made by the shipper or consignee for animals to be delivered to the consignee or their agent at destination. The shipper must advise the consignee of the anticipated arrival.

Shippers must comply with the most current IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations manual. Live vertebrate or invertebrate animals must not be used to consign infectious substances unless such substances cannot be consigned by any other means. Infected live animals must not be transported by air unless exempted in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations therein set forth.

1.2.5 Documentation

Refer to Chapter 7.

1.2.6 Container construction

All containers must meet the general container requirements in Chapter 8 and the specific minimum container requirements for the species being shipped.

1.2.7 Marking & labeling

The shipper is responsible for all necessary marking and labeling on each live animal container. Each container must be of such size that there is adequate space to affix all required markings and labels. Affix special feeding and watering instructions to the container. For specific requirements, see Chapter 9.

1.2.8 Attendants

The shipper or the operator must provide a competent attendant/s when a shipment of animals is accompanied as required by the laws of the countries involved, or as required by the air operator providing transportation, or for any other reason. For compliance purposes, any such attendant must liaise with the air operator concerned in advance to acknowledge and to adhere to the applicable safety and security measures.

1.2.9 Competency

All personnel who accompany animals transported by air must, if requested, demonstrate competency in the care and handling of the species being transported. This competency may be demonstrated by means of a document from a state regulatory body, or successful completion of a program recognized or sanctioned by a state regulatory body. An individual meeting standard as established by the air operator providing the transportation may also determine competency.

An individual deemed competent to accompany a shipment of animals should possess the following, as appropriate to the species:

- working knowledge of the IATA Live Animals Regulations, in particular the Container Requirements.
- knowledge of the animal health and welfare regulations and document requirements applicable to the countries of origin, transit (if any) and destination.
- knowledge of the handling and caring of animals during loading, flight, unloading and during takeoff and landing (when permitted).
- ability to recognize an animal which is ill or becomes unfit for air transport.
- ability to recognize signs of stress and their causes, and how to reduce these.
- skill in the treatment of injuries, when and how to administer veterinary drugs (when and where permitted) and when and how to euthanize an animal, if necessary.
- working knowledge of aircraft and airport operations and procedures.
- current and valid passport, with visas (where required) or equivalent travel documents.

1.3 Operator Responsibilities

1.3.1 Required documentation

Verify the presence of required documentation, as applicable (refer to Chapter 7):

- Air Waybill;
- Shipper's Certificate;
- Import/export permit;
- Health certificate.

For CITES regulated species; CITES export permit and copy of the CITES import permit where and if required (refer to Chapter 6).

1.3.2 Acceptance and conformity

When live animals are to be carried by air, several factors must be considered, of which the most important are:

- type of packaging used;
- type of aircraft used;
- the amount of required space in the cargo compartment is available;
- the environment conditions in those compartments-ventilation rates and airflow direction, heating, or cooling provisions;
- the environment conditions at intermediate stops and the climatic effects on ground during loading, unloading and ground transport;
- the best possible loading location within the cargo compartments;
- the presence of other load affecting the animals;
- the necessity of in-flight attendance;
- the availability of ground storage facilities.

1.3.3 Containers for Carriage by Air

Animals will be accepted for carriage by air only in suitable clean containers (see Chapter 8) which must be leak- and escape-proof. The container must be constructed in a manner which will permit handling staff to give the necessary attention to the animals without the risk of being harmed by the animal. For general transport purposes, animals will be carried only in closed containers; carriage in open stalls must be especially arranged with the operators concerned. Adequate litter must be provided to absorb excreta. The use of straw as an absorbent material is to be avoided because of the restrictions upon the importation thereof imposed by a large number of countries. The minimum container design principles and requirements are outlined in Chapter 8.

When visual inspection will compromise the safety of the animal and or air operator staff, operators are only responsible for ensuring that the outer surfaces of the shipping container meet the relevant provisions of the appropriate container requirements.

1.3.4 Operator's Acceptance

Only animals which appear to be in good health and condition and fit to travel to the final destination will be accepted for carriage by air. The shipper is *required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours.* Mammals which are declared to be pregnant[1] will not be accepted unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey.

Where the welfare of animals travelling in sealed solid-wall shipping containers, e.g., ornamental fish and other aquatic species requiring total immersion in water to support life, would be compromised by direct visual inspection of the primary enclosures involving the opening of the secondary enclosure at the time of acceptance, operators are only responsible for ensuring that the outer surfaces of the shipping container meet the relevant provisions of the appropriate Container Requirements.

Confirm shipment was booked.

Operator shall complete a Live Animals Acceptance Check List or In-Cabin Live Animal Acceptance Checklist.

1.3.5 Animal Welfare

Operators are responsible to ensure animals are provided adequate protection from the elements and severe weather conditions relative to the species.

1.3.6 Regulations

Operators must ensure all state and operator variations in Chapter 2 are complied with.

1.3.7 Storage and Loading

Animals which are natural enemies must not be loaded in proximity to one another.

Shipments of laboratory animals must be segregated from other animal shipments.

Animals must not be loaded in close proximity to foodstuff.

Animals must not be loaded in close proximity to dangerous goods.

Live animals must not be stored or loaded close to human remains.

For specific requirements see the Loading of Live Animals with Dangerous Goods Section 10.3.4.

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[1] Warning: Deer must not be transported when:
(a) the horns are in velvet, i.e. soft, tender and bleed easily;
(b) in roar, i.e. in heat and ready to be bred;
(c) in the last third of pregnancy.

1.3.8 Operator's Liability

OPERATOR VARIATION: UL-04

Operator will not be liable for any loss, damage or expense arising from death due to natural causes or death or injury of any animal caused by the conduct or acts of the animal itself or of other animals such as biting, kicking, goring or smothering, nor for that caused or contributed to by the condition, nature or propensities of the animal, or by defective packaging of the animal, or by the inability of the animal to withstand unavoidable changes in its physical environment inherent to the carriage by air. In no event will the operator be liable for death or injury to an animal attendant caused, or contributed to, by the condition, conduct or acts of animals (see also section 5.2 Disturbance).

Attention of shippers is also drawn to the operators' general conditions of carriage referred to on the reverse of the air waybill for consignments offered for carriage. The operator does not assume any obligation to carry the goods by any particular aircraft or other conveyance. The operator is authorized to select and to deviate from or change the route of the shipment, notwithstanding the same as stated on the air waybill without any liability, therefore.

1.4 Live Animals Regulations Training

The successful application of the IATA Live Animals Regulations concerning the transport of live animals by air and the achievement of the provisions of international legislation regarding animal welfare during transport are greatly dependent on the appreciation by all individuals concerned of the risks and special requirements involved and on a detailed understanding of the Regulations.

To improve the situation of the animals and to reduce the amount of irregularities for operators and handling agents, acceptance staff and other live animal handling staff at the airports (i.e., passenger check-in staff, cargo acceptance staff and ground handling staff involved in the handling of live animals) must be trained.

The training for acceptance staff, as a minimum, should include topics like container requirements, documentation requirements and awareness of the animal health and national and international welfare regulations.

Training for aircraft and ground handling personnel should include awareness of animal health, including but not limited to signs of behavioral and environmental stress. The training shall be followed by a formal test (or at least a certificate of completion or record of completion) designed for each group/category of personnel.

The new requirements come into force on the 1st of January 2023. A 12-month transitional period ending 31st of December 2023 will be established to allow the industry to implement, execute and comply with the requirements to train live animal ground handling and aircraft loading staff.

The most recently published Live Animal Regulations manual, which incorporates animal welfare considerations, serves as the guidance and basis material to achieve the training objectives for the safe and humane transportation of live animals by air.

Recurrent training must be provided within 36 months of previous training to ensure knowledge is current. However, if the recurrent training is completed in the final 3 months of validity of previous training, the period of validity extends from the month on which the recurrent training was completed until 36 months from the expiry month of that previous training.

Note:
Training has to be completed in accordance with the legal requirements set forth by the competent authorities; the aspects and content of training depend on the responsibilities one endorses and may therefore vary. Nothing in this wording should preclude anyone from having more stringent training requirements.

It is a mandatory requirement that personnel participating in acceptance and handling of live animals (both passenger check-in and cargo acceptance staff) must be trained in accordance with the standards described in the LAR. Training records must be available.

1.5 Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products

OPERATOR VARIATION: UL-03

The trade of wildlife is the sale or exchange of animal and plant resources. It can involve live animals and plants or their parts and products. The domestic or international trade in wildlife is illegal if it contravenes either domestic or international laws or both. Trade in CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) protected species and their parts and products is illegal if it violates the provisions of the Convention.

Transnational criminal gangs are exploiting the increasingly interconnected air transport systems to trade wildlife illegally. This illegal trade in wildlife is not only driving many endangered species towards extinction but strengthens criminal networks, poses risks to global health, and threatens nature-based tourism and the communities who depend on it.

The duty for apprehending and prosecuting these offenders rests with national enforcement authorities. However, supply chain stakeholders can provide an important source of intelligence and contribute to reducing this illegal trade.

In 2015, IATA strengthened its cooperation with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Under the MoU, IATA and CITES have committed to cooperation on the safe and secure transport of CITES specimens and combatting illegal trade in CITES specimens by promoting the implementation and widespread

use of agreed upon standards and procedures as described in the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) and IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR).

IATA supports CITES' efforts to combat the illegal transport of CITES specimens by passengers and cargo operators. It is therefore recommended that IATA airline members implement an internal escalation process to assist in combating the illegal trade in wildlife, including CITES specimens and their products. Such a procedure should be implemented without imposing enforcement obligations, moral responsibility, or legal liabilities on operators.

For additional information, please refer to the following links:

www.iata.org/wildlife

www.unitedforwildlife.org

www.cites.org

www.wcoomd.org

www.routespartnership.org

Chapter 2–State Variations

⊗

2.1 Specific Variations by Countries

Note:
State variations are identified by an alpha-numerical code. The first two characters designate the Country, as applicable in civil aviation, followed by "G" (for Government) and separated from the numerical sequence by a dash.

The following States have variations on file:

STATE or AREA	CODE
ALGERIA	DZG
ARGENTINA	ARG
AUSTRALIA	AUG
BRUNEI	BNG
△ CANADA	CAG
GERMANY	DEG
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	EUR
FINLAND	FIG
FRANCE	FRG
HONG KONG (SAR)	HKG
ISRAEL	ILG
KENYA	KEG
KUWAIT	KWG
LEBANON	LBG
MALAYSIA	MYG
△ NEW ZEALAND	NZG
NIGERIA	NGG
OMAN	OMG
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	KRG
SAUDI ARABIA	SAG
△ SINGAPORE	SGG
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAG
SPAIN	ESG
△ SRI LANKA	LKG
SWAZILAND	SZG
SWITZERLAND	CHG
THAILAND	THG
△ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AEG
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND	GBG
△ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	USG
VANUATU	VUG
ZIMBABWE	ZWG

△⊗ AEG—UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AEG-01 All equines must be individually stalled and must travel parallel to the direction of flight unless prior written authority has been received to vary this requirement.

AEG-02 Live falcons may not be imported into the United Arab Emirates unless they are fitted with a closed leg-ring with an identity number (which may include letters), and unless this identity number is included on the permit or certificate that was issued to authorize the export or re-export of the birds.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 20 (CR20)

AEG-03 In order to avoid live birds being seized or refused entry to the country, parties signatory to the CITES convention, are urged not to allow the export or re-export to the United Arab Emirates of any falcon that does not comply with these conditions.

AEG-04 Pets RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

Pet Animals, as stated in Article (1) Ministerial Decree Number (64) of year 2005 as well as in Article (1) Ministerial Decree Number (348) of year 2008, shall mean "domesticated dogs and cats"

1. According to Article (5) of Ministerial Decree Number (64) of year 2005, imported Pet Animals shall be transported by Air in accordance with the international terms and conditions of IATA by Air Cargo and not under Baggage mode.

   All Animals' containers must meet the container requirements specified in the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

   Cages of suitable sizes for animals with proper ventilation, locks, no protruding edges and enough of space for animal to stand should be provided.

   Proper feeding, watering and cleanliness should be ensured when boarding the pet.

   According to the Animal Welfare Act, proper transportation conditions would be checked on arrival and if any deviation is found then the airline would be questioned.
2. All animals arriving in the U.A.E must have a valid Import Permit from the Ministry of Environment and Water. OR a valid re-entry permit issued only to pets originating from the U.A.E.

   Issuance of Import permit prior to importation, issued through the MOCCAE web site (validity of permit is 30 days. It is not allowed to import pets with an expired import permit).
3. The minimum age of an imported animal from the low-risk countries will be 15 weeks in a condition that its age not less than 12 weeks when vaccinated and in accordance to the manufacturing company

and minimum age of 27 weeks from the high risk countries

4. The animal must be identified only by Electronic Identification System i.e., Microchip. Tattoos are not accepted for imports. Only after the microchip is implanted can the animal be vaccinated.
5. Vaccinations for dogs:
    1. Rabies, a valid vaccination applied according to instruction of vaccine manufacturer, initial dose should not be applied before 12 weeks of animal age.
    2. Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)
    3. Canine Parvo Virus
    4. Infectious Canine Hepatitis
    5. Leptospirosis
6. Vaccinations for cats:
    1. Rabies, a valid vaccination applied according to instruction of vaccine manufacturer, initial dose should not be applied before 12 weeks of animal age.
    2. Feline Pan Leukopenia
    3. Feline Rhinotracheitis
    4. Feline Calicivirus
7. Rabies Serum Neutralization Test Requirement: Rabies Serum Test is not required if the animal is originating from one of these countries: Australia, Austria, Andorra, Aruba, Barbados, Bahrain, Belgium, Comoros, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, French Polynesia, Falkland Island, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Malta, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, San Marino, Seychelles, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Vanuatu.
8. In case of import from a high risk Country, Testing certificate from a laboratory approved by the competent authorities in the exporting country done during a minimum period of 12 weeks and not more than 12 months prior to shipment date showing that the animals have been subject to (Antibody Titration Test) for rabies after a period not less than 21 days following the last date of basic (Initial) vaccination or that was after a booster dose in a previous valid vaccination period with a minimum level of (IU/ml 0.5). This certificate can be substituted by recording the test result in the health certificate in paragraph 4-a of this article.

    The minimum age of an imported animal from the low-risk countries will be 15 weeks in a condition that its age be not less than 12 weeks when vaccinated and in accordance to the manufacturing company and minimum age of 27 weeks from the high risk countries.
9. The following documents should be provided on arrival in the U.A.E:
    1. Health Certificate issued from the veterinary officer or veterinarian registered with the competent authority stating that the animal was inspected before leaving and found free of contagious disease and fit to travel.
    2. Original Vaccination Record stating all vaccinations done should be provided. It must state the type of vaccine, date, manufacturer, lot number and expiry date for the used vaccinations.
    3. If the animal has first shot of Rabies Vaccine it can apply for import permit only 21 days after the vaccination.
    4. Blood test for Rabies Serum Test should only be done after 21 days of vaccination if the animal is vaccinated for the first time ever.
    5. If all the conditions of import are fulfilled then online application for import permit can be submitted at www.moccae.gov.ae/
    6. The import permit, once issued, will be valid for only 30 days and the pet has to arrive within that time or have to resubmit for another permit.
10. Ban on the following dog breeds from being imported into the United Arab Emirates:

    Staffordshire Bull Terrier
    American Pit Bull Terrier
    American Staffordshire Terrier
    American Bully
    Brazilian Mastiff (Fila Brasiliero)
    Argentinian Mastiff (Dogo Argentino)
    Tibetan Mastiff
    Neapolitan Mastiff
    French Mastiff (Dogue de Bordeaux)
    Boerboel
    Bullmastiff
    Cane Corso (Italian Mastiff)
    Bully Kutta (Alangu Mastiff, Indian Mastiff)
    Perro De Presa Canario (Canary Mastiff)
    Japanese Tosa
    Presa Canario

    Except for those used as service animals, emotional support animals or for medical purposes and in accordance with the regulating requirements.
11. Animals would be subjected to quarantine inspection on arrival. If an animal is found unhealthy or lacking the required documents it would be either re-exported or confiscated by the Ministry, depending upon the decision of the Vet Officer. If the animal does not pass the quarantine inspection it would be sent to quarantine facilities until further notice.
12. 400 e-dirham (UAE Dirham) would be charged per head as import and inspection charges on arrival.
    - Import permit fees of 500 AED for one pet (cat or dog);
    - Inspection fees of 500 AED for each cat upon entry;
    - Inspection fees of 1000 AED for each dog upon entry.
13. All import permits would be 'one time use'.
14. Only two pets would be allowed on a single Permit for personal shipment while a maximum of 6 pets would be allowed for commercial shipments.

15. All the animals must come as manifested cargo with the exemption of blind eye or service dogs. Service dogs will also need to fulfill all requirements for import permit and will be allowed entry after receiving an approval from Ministry of Environment and Water.
16. The Airline carrying the service dog must send a pre-alert to the Duty Vet at the Airport to make arrangement for the animal to be checked immediately on arrival.
17. Any animal coming as cargo or under the age of 4 months or missing any document will be re-exported at the expense of the owner to the country of origin with the next available flight. If not, the pet will be confiscated or destroyed depending upon the decision of the Ministry.

    For noncompliance of import requirements there will be:

    - A fine of (5000 AED) each animal.
    - Pet will be rejected (on its owner expenses) or confiscated.

    Cats and dogs residing in UAE

    They must comply with the following health and technical requirements:

    (a) Identified by microchip;

    (b) Accompanied with authorized veterinary certificate issued by the competent authorities in the exporting country;

    (c) Vaccinated against rabies prior exiting UAE, and this vaccination is valid on returning and in case that the vaccine is not valid before the returning, the animal will be dealt with the conditions of first import of dogs and cats;

    (d) They will be accompanied with a copy of the veterinary health certificate issued by the MOCCAE while exiting.
18. All kind of enquiries can be addressed at:

    E-mail: info@moccae.gov.ae

AEG-05 Horses RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. Equidae family (horses, donkeys, ponies, zebras, and their crossings) moving in, through or out of the UAE must obtain an import/transit permit or an export health certificate from Ministry of Environment and Water, telephone: 0971-4-3361771, Fax: 0971-4-3361579.
2. Import/export conditions are available with the Ministry of Environment & Water office above.
3. Import/export applications should be submitted to the Ministry well in advance, to allow sufficient time for fulfilling the necessary import/export formalities.
4. All imported equines should be accompanied with health certificates from the country of dispatch in accordance with the UAE conditions. Issued within 24 hours of traveling.
5. On Arrival into UAE all equines will be subjected for quarantine procedures.
6. Any animal arriving without proper documents will be subjected to re-export, destruction or confiscation depending upon the decision of the ministry.
7. Shipping should be carried out in accordance with the IATA Regulations.

AEG-06 Live Ruminants RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. Live Ruminants (e.g., Sheep, Goat, Gazelles, Lamas, etc.) must be accompanied with an import permit describing the exact number of the animals permitted.
2. All animals must have an official health certificate from the competent authorities of the exporting country stating that they are free of contagious diseases.
3. In certain cases, Certificate of Origin will also be needed to verify the scientific name of the animal as a proof that it is not under CITES.
4. Packing list stating the exact quantity when packed.
5. All the shipments will be subjected to quarantine inspection on arrival and will only be released if found satisfactory. If the shipment is found unhealthy then it would be subjected to further investigation and will be destroyed or confiscated depending upon the decision of the Ministry.

AEG-07 Veterinary Biologics RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

1. Veterinary Biologics means Vaccines, Anti sera, virus, Live, attenuated or killed micro-organisms for research, diagnostic preventive and treatment purposes must be accompanied with a proper import license from the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. Certificate of Origin from the exporting country.
3. Certificate of Analysis from the exporter, stating the exact constituents of the product, must be provided.
4. Packing List should be provided for verification of imported items.

AEG-08 Veterinary Medicines/Vaccines RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

1. Importers must be registered with the Ministry of Environment and Water
2. All Medicines and Vaccines Shipment must come with an import permit
3. Certificate of Origin
4. Certificate of Analysis must include the following:

   Chemical Constituents of the medicine/vaccine.

   Proper description with manufacturer name

   Trade name

   Batch Number

   Serial Number

   Manufacturing Date

   Expiry Date

AEG-09 Feed Additives and Supplements RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

1. Importers must be registered with the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. All Feed Additives and Supplements Shipment must come with an import permit.
3. Certificate of Origin stating that it is free of toxins and Animal byproducts.
4. Certificate of Analysis must include the following:

   Constituents of the feed or supplements.

   Proper description with manufacturer name.

   Trade name.

   Batch Number.

   Manufacturing Date.

   Expiry Date.

AEG-10 Day-Old Chicks RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. Importers must be registered with the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. All Day-Old Poultry Shipments must come with an import permit from the Ministry of Environment.
3. Certificate of Origin describing the flock details and quantity being exported.
4. Health Certificate stating that the flock is free from Avian Influenza and other contagious diseases.

AEG-11 Hatching Eggs RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. Importers must be registered with the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. All Hatching Eggs Shipment must come with an import permit.
3. Certificate of Origin stating the importer, exporter and flock details must be provided.
4. Phytosanitary Treatment Certificate from the Exporter stating that they are packed in disinfected crates and all the packing crates were subjected to fumigation according to ISPM # 15 FAO.
5. Health Certificate stating it is originating from Avian Influenza Free Area and the vaccinations done in the flock. The classification of the flock with quantity, importer and exporter details must be tabulated too. Most important the hatching eggs must originate from flock not vaccinated against Avian Influenza.

AEG-12 Live Birds RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. Importers must be registered with the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. All Birds Shipment must come with an import permit.
3. All Birds containers must meet the container requirements specified in IATA Birds regulations.
4. Health Certificate stating that it is originating from Avian Influenza Free Area and/or provide negative blood test results against Avian Influenza.
5. All Birds are subjected to quarantine inspection on arrival and will be held at the quarantine station for further examination and will be released after testing negative for Avian Influenza Virus.

AEG-13 CITES RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

UAE is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES. Therefore, UAE has very strict conditions for imports or exports or transits of CITES shipments.

1. All consignments under this convention must have CITES Import Permit from UAE and CITES Export Permit from exporting country.
2. CITES Import Permit can be obtained from CITES Office by showing CITES Export permit from exporting country.
3. Original CITES Import and Export documents should be submitted to the Ministry Vet on arrival of shipment.
4. Each shipment must carry health certificate verifying its health status before traveling.
5. Exact quantity and type of shipment would be inspected by Ministry Vets and if anything missing or additional arrivals, the shipment will be confiscated, but only in some cases re-export will be permitted.
6. Any shipment found without proper documents would be confiscated if the consignee fails to produce correct documents.
7. All kinds of Ivory are BANNED, and only certain types are permitted with special permission. Full information about such special permissions can be obtained from CITES Head Office.
8. The Plants and all animal products under CITES have the same requirements of documents.
9. Packing list of the entire shipment should be presented on arrival.

All kinds of permissions for CITES import, export or transits should be obtained from the following address:

Ministry of Environment and Water
Head of CITES Unit
Tel: (Office) +971-4-2148402
Tel: (Direct) +971-4-2655822
E-mail: info@moccae.gov.ae

AEG-14 Plants/aquatic plants RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

1. All kinds of plants, seeds and cut flowers must have an import permit from the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. The exact quantity type and quantity of the consignment should be mentioned which should tally with the packing list.
3. The Phytosanitary Certificate or Health Certificate should be provided with each shipment of all plants, seeds and cut flowers stating they are disease free and does not have any insects.
4. Certificate of origin providing all information about the shipment must be attached with other documents.
5. Certificate of Analysis ISTA should be provided for all seeds shipments.
6. Packing List verifying the consignment details should be provided with every time.
7. On arrival full shipment will be subjected to quarantine inspection verifying that it is travelled in good all conditions, does not contain any natural soil, its free of insects and any contagious disease.

AEG-15 Live Bees RESTRICTIONS - IMPORT

The importation of the live animals is based on the health status of the exporting country at the time of importation.

1. All kinds of bees must arrive only after obtaining the import permit from the Ministry of Environment and Water.
2. All the conditions listed on the Import Permit must be fulfilled.
3. Master Airway Bill should be produced on arrival.
4. 5 copies of House Airway bill be taken up.
5. All live bees must come in IATA approved packaging. All live bees should be properly covered with net ensuring human safety of handlers as well.
6. Veterinary Health Certificate would be accompanying each shipment.
7. Declaration from the exporter stating that no chemicals have be used for insect treatment, the bees are free from infectious diseases and insects. The exporter must also declare fulfilling all conditions listed on the import permit.
8. The shipment will be inspected by quarantine engineer on arrival and if the packing does not comply with IATA Regulation or any insects or disease is noticed, the entire shipment would be rejected.

AEG-16 Pets RESTRICTIONS - TRANSIT

All PETS transiting UAE must come with approved status of "OK to Transit". Following documents should be produced to the duty vet to obtain an approval:

- Documents stating the exact age of the pet, confirming it is not less than four months.
- Breed: the animal arriving should not be from a restricted breed or hybrid of restricted breed.
- Identification: some form of identification either by microchip or tattoo should be present.
- The animal must be properly immunized against Rabies with Rabies Vaccinations up to date.
- If vaccinated against Rabies for the first time then transit is allowed only after 21 days of vaccination.
- Import Permit: (If Applicable) Import permit from the destination country should be checked to verify that the pet has been allowed entry.
- Export Certificate: Official Health Certificate from the exporting country should be to verify that animal is found free of any infectious disease and is fit to travel.
- Blood Test: Blood test will only be checked if the "destination country" requires it e.g. Australia, UK, Singapore etc.
- In case of Australian or New Zealand imports the seal will be broken and new seal will be implanted in presence of Ministry Vet and only one document with old and new seal number will be stamped by the Vet.
- When the seal is broken on arrival for feeding and water then 200 e-dirham would be collected by Ministry.
- Only if the shipment leaves the premises of Cargo Village and returns for follow on journey then 200 e-dirham would be charged as examination charges and 100 e-dirham would be charged for supplementary health certificate.

If the shipment stays within Cargo Village and does not go out, irrespective of the time limit, it would not be charged anything.

AEG-17 Horses RESTRICTIONS - TRANSIT

- Equidae family (horses, donkeys, ponies, zebras, and their crossings) moving in or out of the UAE must obtain a transit permit from Ministry of Environment and Water, telephone: +971-4-3361771, Fax: +971-4-3361579.
- The necessary information for obtaining the Transit Permit can be obtained from the given Numbers.
- Only shipments with proper Transit Permit can cross UAE or else will depend upon the decision of the Ministry.

AEG-18 Animals Other Than Pets & Horses RESTRICTIONS - TRANSIT

- All animals e.g., sheep, goats, rabbits, mice, birds, etc., other than pets must have following documents inspected to get an OK to Transit status.
- No Objection for Transit should be obtained from Ministry before any shipment transits UAE.
- Import Permit from destination should be provided.
- Health Certificate from exporting country stating exact number of animals should be accompanying the shipment.
- Birds arriving from countries which have an embargo for imports will not be issued transit permission.

- Day Old Poultry and Birds should have certificate stating its coming from Avian Influenza free country or farm.
- Mortality rate in case of Day-Old Poultry and Birds would be checked so that it should not exceed 30%. Mortality above 30% would require further investigation and decision will be made by Quarantine Department to investigate the reason of high mortality.

AEG-19 Animal Products RESTRICTIONS - TRANSIT

- All kinds of animal products transiting Dubai Cargo Village must have health certificate and import permit from both export and import country, respectively.
- In case of hatching eggs Certificate of Origin and phytosanitary certificate (if available) will be checked.
- No Objection must be attained for each shipment before transiting UAE.

AEG-20 CITES RESTRICTIONS - TRANSIT

- All shipments under CITES must provide CITES IMPORT AND CITES EXPORT PERMIT to verify the shipment is traveling with correct documents.
- Health certificate from exporting country.
- If any document is missing then No Objection will not be given, and shipment will not be allowed transit of UAE.
- NO Objection should be obtained from Head of CITES Team from Ministry Head Office before the shipment arrives.
- No charges will be received for any shipment under CITES transiting Dubai Cargo Village.
- No document or stamping should be done for any CITES shipment without the permission from CITES Department Head.
- If any shipment under CITES transits without permission or proper documents and fails to produce correct documents within 48 hrs. then it would be confiscated by Ministry as per law of UAE.

AEG-21 All Animals RESTRICTIONS - EXPORT

- As Federal Law of UAE, all shipments must leave with valid Health Certificate from Ministry of Environment and Water.
- Pets do not have to leave as "manifested Cargo" and can travel as excess baggage presence of Ministry Vet and only one document with old and new seal number will be stamped by the Vet.

AEG-22 Pets Only RESTRICTIONS - EXPORT

- All pets leaving UAE and returning after a short time can apply for re-entry permit which stays valid for until the Rabies Vaccination is valid. The re-entry cards will be issued only for one time entry.
- Pets arriving on re-entry form must have valid Health Certificate from Exporting country.
- 200-edirham will be charged per animal, as inspection charges, on arrival in UAE.

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
Direccion de Cuarentena Animal (Animal Quarantine Bureau)
Paseo Colon 367, 4° Piso
(CP 1063)
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Tel: 54-11 4345 4110/12, ext. 1425, 1427 and 1428
Fax: 54-11 4345 4110/12, ext. 1426
E-mail: cmasci@mecon.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 authorization 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 only possible under certain national regulatory conditions.

AUG—AUSTRALIA

AUG-01 The Australian Government requires that all live animals eligible for import transported by air from any country are to be transported in packaging and containers as specified in the latest edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

Information on Australia's import conditions for all permitted live animal and reproductive material imports can be found on the Biosecurity Import Conditions database (BICON) **https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0**

Live animals must comply with Australian import conditions. Failure to comply may result in the animal being: held in post entry quarantine, subject to additional testing, exported, or euthanized. In cases of non-compliance, the department has the ability to prosecute or issue infringement notices to both travelers and airlines. Penalties of up to $26 640 for individuals and $133 200 for companies apply.

Inquiries relating to live animal imports may be sent to **imports@agriculture.gov.au** and further information may be found at **www.awe.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/import/goods/live-animals**

AUG-02 The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (Standard 6, Air Transport of Livestock) contains the requirements for air transport of livestock from Australia.

This document is updated from time to time - the current version is available at **ASEL updates and reviews - DAFF (agriculture.gov.au)**

Further details about the requirements for exporting live animals from Australia by air are available at **www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/export/controlled-goods/live-animals**

Inquiries should be forwarded to:

Live Animal Export Branch
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Tel: 1800 900 090 or +61 2 6272 4581
Fax: +61 2 6272 5423
E-mail: livestockexp@agriculture.gov.au

BNG—BRUNEI

BNG-01 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-02 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 their duly authorized agent.

AWB NUMBER.....

FROM.....TO.....VIA.....

CONTENTS.....

Air Cargo
Department of Agriculture
Veterinary Section
Brunei

BNG-03 The Government of Brunei prohibits the landing of any live animals destined for or in transit through Brunei unless a license 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** The Part XII of the *Health of Animals Regulations* are the Canadian regulations that apply to the transport of all animals entering or leaving Canada or within Canada. The stocking density guidelines as well as the design and construction requirements specified in the latest edition of the IATA *Live Animals Regulations* must be complied with. Additional categories of requirements are:

- Knowledge and skills
- Training
- Contingency plans
- Assessment and monitoring of risk factors related to transport
- Specific requirements for vulnerable animals (young, lactating, debilitated or sick)
- Animal handling
- Protection from inadequate ventilation and weather conditions
- Exposure to toxic or noxious things
- Space requirements
- Isolation
- Feed, Safe water and Rest requirements and maximum intervals
- Transfer of Care and Records

Applicable to: All Container Requirements

△ **CAG-02** For the shipment of horses in bulk:

Horses of 400 kg or less may be shipped in groups of not more than 6 horses in a crate with a minimum of 7 m^2 of available space.

For horses between 400-900 kg, the loading density must be in full compliance with the stocking densities found in LAR Chapter 8.2.3 "Stocking density for horses in relation to floor area".

Horses between 900-1200 kg may only be loaded with one other horse in a crate with a minimum of 7 m^2 of available floor space.

In all cases, the horses must have enough room to move in order to balance, maintain a good foothold, and to rise without assistance should they lay down during confinement. They must have been socialized and be compatible in temperament to allow for safe direct physical contact with each other (i.e., unlikely to suffer, sustain an injury, or die when transported together).

Applicable to: CR-3, CR-73 and CR-74

△ **CAG-03** Every air carrier shall report every animal that was seriously injured, has died or was killed during transport, stating in each case the cause of the death or injury, to the CFIA regulatory authority at the port of embarkation or, if not possible, to animaltransportanimaux@inspection.gc.ca.

Applicable to: All Container Requirements

△ **CAG-04** Consult the Automated Import Reference System (AIRS) - Canadian Food Inspection Agency (canada.ca) to ensure compliance with CFIA import requirements for all live animals, including companion animal species.

Applicable to: All Container Requirements

☐ **CAG-05** Effective August 1, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) will be updating the list of countries that are considered high-risk for rabies caused by canine-variant viruses (dog rabies). Up to date information on conditions and list of countries can be found on the following website: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/rabies/countries-high-risk-dog.

CHG—SWITZERLAND

CHG-01 The following regulations reflect the current situation as of July 2018 and may be subject to changes. Up to date information concerning the import and export of live animals can be obtained at www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home.html

1. **Import from countries outside the EU or Norway**

   Animals may only be imported through the Border Inspection Posts in Geneva and Zurich. Importers must notify the local veterinary staff at least one working day before arrival and specify the number, species and estimated time of arrival. Equines and ungulates may not be imported by air. Up to date information on conditions and approved countries can be found on the following website: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/import-und-export/import.html

   Requirements for non-commercial movements of pet animals can be obtained under the following link: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/tiere/reisen-mit-heimtieren.html

   CITES conditions are to be considered for all CITES species: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/import-und-export/import/importe-artengeschuetzte-tiere-pflanzen.html

2. **Import from the EU or Norway**

   Animals may be imported under the conditions that apply for the movement of animals within the EU. Up to date information on conditions and approved countries can be found on the following website: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/import-und-export/import.html

   Requirements for non-commercial movements of pet animals can be obtained under the following link: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/tiere/reisen-mit-heimtieren.html

   CITES conditions are to be considered for all CITES species: www.blv.admin.ch/blv/en/home/import-und-export/import/importe-artengeschuetzte-tiere-pflanzen.html

3. **Transit**—The shipment must be notified at least one working day before arrival to the Border Inspection Posts in Geneva and Zurich.

4. **Export**—Permit required for all CITES species and all native species protected under Swiss national legislation.

CHG-02 Not used

CHG-03 The Swiss Federal Law on Animal Welfare defines the responsibilities as follows:

(a) the shipper shall obtain all necessary documents before shipment. He shall provide the carrier with the necessary instructions concerning care of the animals in transit and, if possible, affix such instructions to the transport container;

(b) the carrier shall ensure that the shipper has given him all the necessary documents. On taking possession of the animals, he becomes responsible for their accommodation and care, and remains so responsible until he delivers them to the consignee. He shall promptly notify the consignee of the animals' arrival;

(c) the consignee shall immediately house, feed and attend the animals as necessary, bearing in mind that they have just completed a trying journey.

Swiss animal welfare legislation states that the transporter of live animals is responsible to ascertain that conditions for import into Switzerland are fulfilled before accepting the animals for transport. Animals without necessary permits can be sent back at the expense of the transporter.

Shippers, carriers and consignees having not observed the above rules shall be prosecuted by the Federal Authorities.

CHG-04 The import of dogs with cropped ears and/or docked tails is prohibited. Exceptions to this import ban are dogs belonging to owners who are resident abroad and enter Switzerland for short stays or holidays or who move to Switzerland. Any questions concerning this issue should be cleared with the Swiss Custom Service, Monbijoustrasse 40, 3003 Berne (www.ezv.admin.ch) before departure.

CHG-05 For information regarding import permits or health certificates contact:

Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office (FSVO)
Schwarzenburgstrasse 155
CH-3003 Berne

Help desk:
Tel: +41 58 463 30 33
E-mail: info@blv.admin.ch

CITES Help desk:
Tel: +41 58 462 25 41
E-mail: cites@blv.admin.ch
Website: www.blv.admin.ch

DEG—GERMANY

DEG-01 Shipments consisting of specimens being listed in CITES and originating from countries outside the European Economic Community (EEC) will only be allowed in transit through Germany if they are accompanied by an export permit or if sufficient proof is available that the country of origin has issued an export permit. If this documentation is not made available within a reasonable time the shipment may be confiscated or returned to the country of origin.

DZG—ALGERIA

DZG-01 For export and import of animals, sanitary derogation is required at least 15 days before departure or arrival in Algeria by order of:

Direction des Services Vétérinaires
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche
Boulevard Colonel Amirouche
Algiers
Algeria

DZG-02 For all live animals and their products a certificate of origin is to be delivered ten days before import/export to or from Algeria. For cats and dogs, a valid rabies vaccination certificate is required. Birds are to be certified that they are free from psittacosis. A certificate of disinfection is required for all aircraft carrying live animals and/or their products.

DZG-03 Amendments to CITES APPENDIX III filed by Algeria

In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 1, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Governments of the following States have requested the Secretariat to **include in Appendix III** the species indicated:

- F A U N A
- ARTIODACTYLA
- Bovidae
  Gazella dorcas
- Cervidae
  Cervus elaphus barbarus

Note:
The inclusion of these species in Appendix III has taken effect on 12 February 2008.

ESG—SPAIN

ESG-01 Order dated 29 October 1987 from Ministry of Agriculture:

The Spanish Government is a signatory of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals in the course of International Transportation, dated 13 December 1968, and has taken steps to adapt the applicable Spanish laws to EEC standards.

FIG—FINLAND

FIG-01 See information about live animal transportation to/from or via Finland: www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/themes/import-and-export/import/animals-and-animal-products/

FRG—FRANCE

FRG-01 Bee—French Government regulations require an additional outside container able to resist to 500 kg (1,100 lb.) pressure weight for all shipments to/from or in transit in France.

FRG-02 To be imported into France, carnivores–domesticated companion animals (dogs, cats and ferrets) must comply with the following conditions:

- identification: animals must be identified **prior to vaccination** by a microchip (electronic identification system) or by a clearly readable tattoo **(applied before 3 July 2011)** to travel within the EU;
- valid anti-rabies vaccination (primo-vaccination and recalls);
- 3 months prior to export, the animals have undergone a test to determine rabies antibody titration (blood sample in order to determine the effectiveness against the rabies vaccination). Animals from third countries listed in regulation 577/2013 annex 2-part 2, are exempted from this requirement.
- Original sanitary certificate issued by an official veterinary form the country of origin and accompanied by documented proof of anti-rabies vaccination.

FRG-03 The importation of dogs falling under or classified as 1st category, which are similar by their morphologic characteristics to dogs of the following breeds:

Staffordshire terrier,
American Staffordshire terrier (Pitbull),
Mastiff (boerboels),
Tosa

and that are not listed in a recognized studbook, is forbidden on French territory.

FRG-04 For importation into France, companion animals other than domestic carnivores (rodents, reptiles, tropical fish) must travel with a certificate established by a practicing veterinarian. The certificate must specify that the animals do not show any clinical sign of illness and are apt for transport.

FRG-05 For importation into France, birds must originate from Newcastle disease and Avian Influenza free areas or zones and have a sanitary certificate established by an official veterinarian.

FRG-06 The importation of primates as a companion animal is forbidden.

FRG-07 Noncompliance with sanitary conditions, duty officers in charge of controls, may at the owner's expense mandate the re-expedition of the animal to the county of origin, its quarantine or its euthanasia.

FRG-08 Up to date information and additional information can be obtained from the following internet site of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, and rural affairs at http://agriculture.gouv.fr

FRG-09 For all animals shipped to France, health certificates must be written in French or accompanied by an official French translation.

GBG—UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (UK)

GBG-01 With the exception of recognised assistance dogs, UK Government requires that live animals and birds which are being brought into the UK are carried as

manifest freight, and not in passenger cabins or as baggage. Any mammals being imported into quarantine under the UK rabies legislation must travel as manifest cargo in the freight compartment of the aircraft.

Applicable to: All Container Requirements.

GBG-02 Licenses: UK Government regulations prohibit the transit or landing of some animal species through or into the UK unless a license for allowing such movement has first been obtained. Enquiries about import licenses for live animals and birds should be addressed to:

England:

Import Team
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
Centre for International Trade
Eden Bridge House
Lowther Street
Carlisle
CA3 8DX

Tel: +44 (0) 3000 200 301
E-mail: imports@apha.gsi.gov.uk

Scotland:

Animal Health and Welfare Division
Saughton House
Broomhouse Drive
Edinburgh EH11 3XD

Tel: From the UK 03000 244 4000
Tel: International callers: +44 131 244 4000

Northern Ireland:

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast BT4 3SB

Tel: +44 (0) 30 0200 7840

Wales:

Welsh Government–Animal Health Division

Tel: From the UK: 0300 0604400
Tel: International callers: (+44) 1443 845500

Applicable to: All mammal and bird etc. container requirements (but not fish) 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

GBG-03 Rabies Control Label: UK Government regulations require that all consignments of mammals destined for the UK (excluding transshipments, and movement of dogs/cats/ferrets that comply with the pet travel requirements) which are imported under the rabies legislation to be labelled with a red label as shown on [the following page]. These labels are provided in electronic form on request from imports@apha.gov.uk (can also be requested during the quarantine application).

Applicable to: Container Requirements 1, 32, 33, 34, 72, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

GBG-04 Airports of Entry:

(i) Importation into the UK of live vertebrate animals from non-EU countries are only permitted through a UK or EU approved Border Control Post (BCP). See current list of UK airport BCPs, and the species for which they are approved. All non-EU country live animal consignments are subject to veterinary checks at a UK or EU BCP before onward travel.

(ii) At present, commercial movements of live animals from EU countries (except mammals which require a rabies landing licence – see (iii) & (v) below) may enter the UK through any airport. Note, this is due to change late 2023.

(iii) All mammals that enter GB with a rabies landing licence can only land at an approved airport under The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974: Edinburgh, Gatwick, Glasgow, Heathrow, Leeds, Manchester, and Prestwick.

(iv) Live CITES animals and animal products can move through any CITES designated point of entry or exit: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/trading-cites-listed-specimens-through-uk-ports-and-airports#designated-poe. Some live CITES animals or animal products are subject to welfare and/or sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls and need extra documents or checks. Where this is the case, a BCP that is designated to carry out SPS checks on specific commodities, must be used. This includes movements of live animals or animal products from GB to NI. Belfast port or Larne port are the only ports that can be used to move live CITES animals from GB to NI. Check https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-border-operating-model for live animals and animal products.

(v) Dogs, cats and ferrets travelling to GB under the pet travel rules (see GBG05) may only enter via pet travel approved routes and approved carriers, list of airports can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pet-travel-approved-air-sea-rail-and-charter-routes-for-the-movement-of-pets/approved-air-routes-for-pet-travel

(vi) Consignments of live animals may transit any GB airport as manifested cargo/freight, provided they remain customs bonded, and provided the final destination is outside GB.

(vii) Consignments of live animals may transit any GB airport, as long as they meet specific transit requirements, for further information see https://www.gov.uk/guidance/transiting-animals-and-animal-products-through-great-britain

Applicable to: All Container Requirements.

GBG-05 UK Government pet travel rules enables dogs, cats and ferrets (which comply with specific import requirements) to enter or re-enter the UK without quarantine. The rules are restricted to approved airlines and airports (except for recognised assistance dogs; they can enter any airport which have registered with APHA: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/travel-with-assistance-dogs-transport-companies-and-routes/airlines-and-airports-registered-to-transport-and-check-assistance-dogs)

For further information about pet travel contact the helpline:

E-mail: pettravel@apha.gov.uk

Applicable to: Container Requirement 1.

GBG-06 Any birds that are imported into the GB must be fully fledged and capable of feeding themselves before leaving the country of export.

Applicable to: All bird Container Requirements 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

GBG-07 GB Government recommendations for "day-old" poultry chicks are that:

(a) they should not be transported for more than 36 hours before water and feed is provided to them;

(b) transport should be completed within 60 hours of hatching;

(c) temperature, relative humidity, and ventilation appropriate to the species should be maintained throughout all stages of transport.

Applicable to: Container Requirement 19.



Note:
This label has been reduced for inclusion in these Regulations. The actual dimensions are in accordance with form ID 10/RM 3B (Rev. 3/02).

GBG-08 For all reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates travelling to GB the shipper must provide a "Fit to travel" declaration which must be signed by the shipper.

HKG—HONG KONG (SAR)

HKG-01 The Hong Kong Government legislation prohibits the importation and transit of all animals (including mammals and reptiles) and birds unless they are covered by a valid special permit/import permit issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

HKG-02 Enquiries and applications should be addressed to:

Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road
5th floor
Kowloon
Hong Kong

E-mail: icsenquiry@afcd.gov.hk

For further information, please visit: www.afcd.gov.hk/english/quarantine/qua_ie/qua_ie_ipab/qua_ie_ipab.html

HKG-03 No live animals should be carried in passenger cabins of aircraft operating into or in transit through Hong Kong and must be consigned as manifest cargo. Disability assistance dogs may be excepted from this rule with the prior approval of AFCD.

HKG-04 All animals and birds transported on aircraft operating into or in transit through Hong Kong should be accommodated in suitable container of recommended IATA standard and in humane manner.

ILG—ISRAEL

ILG-01 Dogs and cats entrance requirements to the state of Israel have been modified.

KEG—KENYA

KEG-01 No canine or feline animal shall be imported into Kenya from any country unless:

(a) the animal is accompanied by the certificate of a veterinary surgeon, signed not more than five days prior to the date of departure from the country of origin, certifying that the animal is free from clinical symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease;

(b) the animal is accompanied by a valid Rabies vaccination certificate stating:

  (i) the type, manufacturer, and Batch No. of the vaccine,

  (ii) the apparent age of the animal at the time of vaccination,

  (iii) the date of vaccination;

(c) animals vaccinated against Rabies less than six months prior to arrival in Kenya must also be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin stating that there has been no case of Rabies within 30 miles of the place of origin of the animal within the preceding six months;

(d) the animal is accompanied by a certificate from the pilot in command of the ship or aircraft in which the animal travelled to Kenya certifying that the animal has not left the craft between the place of embarkation and the place of entry into Kenya and has been isolated from all other canine and feline animals throughout the journey.

KEG-02 Any animal arriving in Kenya without the certificates stated above will be kept in quarantine, at the expenses of the owner, for up to six months with the exception that:

(a) dogs and cats imported direct from Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden or the United Kingdom, need not have certificates as per KEG-01(b);

(b) animals in transit for less than 48 hours need not have certificates as per KEG-01(b), but will be kept in isolation, at the owner's expense, during this period.

Such animals will only be allowed to leave Kenya by air or sea.

KEG-03 The arrival of any animal entering Kenya other than by sea at Mombasa or by air at Nairobi must be reported to the nearest veterinary office within three days of arrival.

KEG-04 Validity of rabies vaccines—a certificate of rabies vaccination is valid for all canines which are over the age of six months at vaccination and for all felines which are over the age of four months at vaccination, for the period specified providing that one of the following approved vaccines has been used:

(a) phenolized (inactivated) vaccine—canines and felines, one month to 12 months post vaccination;

(b) living avianized vaccine (Flury or Kelev strain)—canines, one month to 36 months post vaccination and felines, one month to 12 months post vaccination.

KRG—REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Quarantine regulations on dogs and cats imported to Korea

Quarantine regulations regarding imported dogs and cats to Korea are going to be changed and will be put in force on December 1, 2011. Main changes of the regulations are microchip implantation and neutralizing antibody test to rabies. The detailed information is as follows.

KRG-01 Microchip implantation and neutralizing antibody test to rabies

- A microchip should be implanted into the animal's body and identification number should be stated in the health certificate.
- A neutralizing antibody test to rabies should be subjected in the internationally approved laboratories about rabies inspection not less than 3 months and not more than 24 months prior to shipment with a positive result equivalent to at least 0.5 IU/ml or higher. The test result should be stated in the health certificate. But this requirement does not apply to the animals from rabies free region or under 90 days old.

KRG-02 Required documents and number of animals permitted to carry on

- Animal health certificate issued by exporting authorities
  - Microchip identification number and information on neutralizing antibody test to rabies
- The maximum number of animals permitted to be imported without pre-report: 4 or less

KRG-03 Quarantine period

- Dogs and cats 90 days or older from the birth
  - In case that the animals were identified by a microchip implantation in their body and neutralizing antibody result to rabies was 0.5 IU/ml or higher: 1 day
  - In case that the microchip was not implanted: Until the day of the completion of the microchip implantation
  - In case that the neutralizing antibody test was not conducted: Until the day the test result to rabies certifies 0.5 IU/ml or higher

- In case that the neutralizing antibody test was below 0.5 IU/ml: Until the day the test result to rabies certifies 0.5 IU/ml or higher after vaccination
- In case that no microchip implantation and no test for neutralizing antibody was performed: Until the day the microchip is implanted in their body and neutralizing antibody result to rabies certifies 0.5 IU/ml or higher

• Dogs and cats under 90 days old or from rabies free region
  - In case that the animals were identified by a microchip implantation: 1 day
  - In case that the microchip was not implanted: Until the day of the completion of microchip implantation

KRG-04 Internationally approved laboratories about rabies inspection (example)

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/approval_en.htm

KRG-05 Rabies free region according to WOAH (10.11.5)

Japan, Taiwan, Cyprus, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Iceland, Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, Cayman Islands, French Polynesia, Martinique, Department of Reunion, Wallis and Futuna, Albania, Dominican Republic, Macedonia, Lichtenstein, Malaysia, Switzerland.

Telephone number of NVRQS in major airports and seaports (www.qia.go.kr)

Gimpo Airport: +82-2-2664-2601
Incheon Airport: +82-32-740-2660~1
Incheon Seaport: +82-32-883-4938
Gimhae Airport: +82-51-971-1925
Busan Seaport: +82-51-469-0822
Muan Airport: +82-62-975-6033
Gunsan Seaport: +82-63-442-5071
Jeju Airport: +82-64-746-0761

Notice

In case that microchips do not belong to internationally standardized products (ISO Standard: ISO 117874/11785), importers should prepare themselves for appropriate readers regarding these microchips.

KWG—KUWAIT

KWG-01 Birds should be examined prior to shipment and should be free of any symptoms of any infectious or contagious diseases.

KWG-02 Birds should be accompanied by veterinary health certification which should show the previous health status and show any vaccinations which have been performed.

KWG-03 Birds should be isolated away from any other birds at least 72 hours prior to shipment and before performance of final health examination.

KWG-04 Birds should be treated and preventively dosed against internal and external parasites 2 weeks before shipment.

KWG-05 Birds should be examined and found free of New Castle, Gumboro, Mycoplasmosis, Salmonellosis, Chlamy-diosis diseases and influenza viruses' diseases.

KWG-06 The packaging requirements for bird shipment are as follows:

(a) Fabricated disposable boxes supported with net windows, ventilation spaces and covered with nylon are not acceptable for shipment.
(b) No more than 25 birds in each box.
(c) The boxes should have unremovable water and food containers.
(d) Labels should be affixed to the box showing the local company name, the number of packages, the kind of bird and the exact number of birds contained in the box.

LBG—LEBANON

LBG-01 The import of live pigs is prohibited.

LBG-02 An import license is required to import baby chicks and non-Arab horses.

LBG-03 No restrictions for other animals except that a health certificate is required.

△ LKG—SRI LANKA

△ LKG-01 Animal Quarantine Service

How to get the Import Approval:

1. Dept. of Animal Production & Health.
   Peradeniya
   Sri Lanka (94-081-2388337/94-081-2388462/94-081-2388120)
   E-mail: dgdaph@sltnet.lk, vraapprovals@gmail.com and daphvraexport@gmail.com
2. Can apply through online: www.daph.gov.lk

The documents that should accompany the Dog/Cat consignments

1. Original Veterinary Health Certificate from a Government
   Veterinary Authority of the country of export, confirming the health Requirements stipulated by the Dept. of Animal Production & Health.
2. Original import approval which has been signed by the Director General of Dept. of Animal Production & Health, Sri Lanka.

△ LKG-02 Imports

1. The dog cat consignments

The documents that should accompany at the port of entry:

(i) Original Veterinary Certificates issued by a government veterinary authority accompanied with microchip no of the animal, relevant blood test reports from a reputed laboratory, vaccination records, and parasitic treatments records

(ii) Original import issued by the Director General-DAPH

(iii) Upon arrival imported animals are subjected to quarantine inspection

(iv) Animal is subjected to destroy or re-export (decided by Director General-DAPH) if imported without approval or if the health requirements not fulfilled.

2. Live Parents/Grand Parents of poultry, Cage and Aviary birds

The originals of the following documents that should accompany with the consignment and submitted to Animal Quarantine Officer, at the port of entry.

(i) Pre-clearance approval issued by the Director General of the Department of Animal Production and Health.

(ii) International Veterinary Health Certificate issued by the State Veterinary Authority of the exporting country fulfilling Sri Lankan Veterinary Health requirement published on the web (www.daph.gov.lk)

(iii) Country of origin certificate

- Please note that Upon arrival quarantine inspection will be carried out and subjected to detain and quarantine at Animal Quarantine station or a pre-determined place approved by Chief Animal Quarantine Officer for thirty days.
- Importation of poultry Parents/Grand Parents birds will be allowed to registered breeder farms only.

3. Live aquatic animals (Ornamental fish/Food fish/Crustaceans)

The originals of the following documents that should accompany with the consignment and submitted to Animal Quarantine Officer, at the port of entry.

(i) Pre-clearance approval issued by the Director General of the Department of Animal Production and Health.

(ii) International Veterinary Health Certificate issued by the State Veterinary Authority of the exporting country fulfilling Sri Lankan Veterinary Health requirement published on the web (www.daph.gov.lk) and

IF shrimps: Test report with negative test results for WOAH listed specific shrimp diseases and a copy of SPF certificate issued for the export establishment.

(iii) Country of origin certificate

- Please note that the Intended date of arrival of the consignment should be notified to the Chief Animal Quarantine Officer at least seven days prior to arrival of the consignment to the port of entry.
- Upon arrival quarantine inspection will be carried out, samples will be taken for testing, subjected to detain and quarantine a pre-determined place approved by Chief Animal Quarantine Officer.

4. Animal Products and byproducts

The originals of the following documents that should accompany with the consignment and submitted to Animal Quarantine Officer, at the port of entry.

(i) Pre-clearance approval issued by the Director General of the Department of Animal Production and Health.

(ii) International Veterinary Health Certificate issued by the State Veterinary Authority of the exporting country fulfilling Sri Lankan Veterinary Health requirement published on the web (www.daph.gov.lk)

(iii) Country of origin certificate

(iv) IF by products: Fumigation certificate

(v) IF processed or poultry meat: Microbiological test report for products

Please note that upon arrival quarantine inspection will be carried out and subjected to detain, samples will be taken for testing, and released if fulfilling the requirements stipulated by the Department of Animal Production and Health.

Exports

1. Dogs and cats

(i) **A certificate of international veterinary health is issued** as per the specifications of the importing countries (microchipping, relevant laboratory testing, vaccination records)

(ii) Export certification charges–1000.00LKR per animal.

2. Ornamental Fish

(i) **A certificate of international veterinary health is issued to aquariums registered with the department and based on a bi-annual disease surveillance test report**

(ii) Export certification charges–200.00LKR per certificate.

2.3 Restrictions

Live animals' imports and exports

Please see the above contents

MUG—MAURITIUS

MUG-01 See information about guidance for importation of pet animals to Mauritius: http://agriculture.govmu.org/English/Pages/Departments/Veterinary-Service-Division.aspx

For additional information please contact the Ministry: E-mail: moa-dvs@govmu.org

MYG—MALAYSIA

MYG-01 Following breeds of dogs are banned from importation into Malaysia by Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services (MAQIS):

- Akita
- American Bulldog
- Dogo Argentino
- Fila Braziliero
- Japanese Tosa
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Pit Bull Terrier/Pit Bull (also known as American Pit Bull, American Pit Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, and Staffordshire Bull Terrier)

Note:
This list is subject to changes. The restriction applies mainly on pure breeds. Some cross breeds of the above listed dogs can be accepted under special pre-arrangements (kindly consult a certified veterinarian).

NGG—NIGERIA

NGG-01 Importation of dogs and cats—the following are the documents that will be demanded at the point of entry:

(a) import permit—to be obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer of the State in which the Importer intends to reside:

Address—
Chief Veterinary Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
(Name of the state capital)
From—
The Director
National Veterinary Research Institute
Vom, via Jos
Plateau State

(b) health certificate—health certificate should be issued and signed by a Government accredited Veterinary Surgeon or registered practicing Veterinary Surgeon in the home country;

(c) certificate showing that the dog/cat has been vaccinated against Rabies. This vaccination should not have been carried out within two weeks of travelling.

NGG-02 Parrots and other birds of psittacine family—importation prohibited.

NGG-03 All other animals—health certificate and import permit required.

△ **NZG—NEW ZEALAND**

△ **NZG-01** The New Zealand Government requires that all live animals, including live avian and live aquatic species, transported by air from any country to New Zealand, are to be transported in containers as specified in the latest edition of the container requirements of the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

△ **NZG-02** Import and Transit Requirements

(a) For enquiries regarding New Zealand's import and transit requirements contact:

Animal Imports
Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
P.O. Box 2526
Wellington
New Zealand
Tel: 0064 48940304 and ask for Animal Imports
E-mail: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

(b) Live animals must meet specific conditions to enter or transit New Zealand, depending on the type of animal and country of origin.

(c) General entry conditions are described on the MPI website:
- https://www.mpi.govt.nz/import/importing-live-animals/ (transporting animals to New Zealand);
- http://mpi.govt.nz/importing/live-animals/pets/ (transporting pets to New Zealand).

(d) Specific entry conditions are described in the relevant Import Health Standard(s) (IHS) for the animal you wish to transport to New Zealand - https://www.mpi.govt.nz/legal/compliance-requirements/ihs-import-health-standards/

(e) Apply for import and transit permits online https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/

(f) Pet animals (cats, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs and chinchillas), assistance dogs and ornamental fish may only arrive at Auckland and Christchurch international airports. Livestock and horses may only arrive at Auckland international airport.

(g) MPI veterinary inspection times for pets from Australia are during normal business days 7 am-7 pm in Auckland and 1-5 pm in Christchurch (flights should land at least 90 minutes prior to the end of the inspection time period). Normal business days exclude weekends, public holidays and the days between Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Use the following booking form: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4648-Application-for-Veterinary-Inspection-Cats-and-Dogs-from-Australia

(h) Animals travelling into New Zealand must travel in the cargo hold of the aircraft, except for assistance dogs. Import Permits issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries will categorise assistance dogs that are eligible to travel in the cabin as 'Guide/Assistance Dogs'.

Species Name	Breed Name	Sex	Desexed	Age	Microchip Number	Guide/Assistance Dog
Dog (Canis familiaris)						→ Yes ←

Animals which are permitted by the carrier to travel in the cabin, must not be transported in soft-sided containers.

(i) Assistance dogs may travel into New Zealand in the passenger cabin of the aircraft, provided they are trained and certified by a recognised and accredited national or international organisation, such as Assistance Dogs International (ADI) or the International Federation of Guide Dog Schools; the dog has been in the service of its handler or under the supervision of the organisation for at least 6 months prior to the flight; and the dog is assisting their handler on the flight.

Prior to booking assistance dogs to New Zealand in the passenger cabin with their handler, carriers must ensure:

- The arrival time of the assistance dog in New Zealand aligns with the MPI veterinary inspection times (normal business days 7 am-7 pm in Auckland and 8 am-5 pm in Christchurch. Normal business days exclude weekends, public holidays and the days between Christmas Day and New Year's Day.
- The handler has an appointment booked with an MPI veterinarian to inspect the dog on arrival https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4648-Application-for-Veterinary-Inspection-Cats-and-Dogs-from-Australia

Prior to boarding assistance dogs to New Zealand in the passenger cabin with their handler, carriers must ensure:

- MPI has issued a valid import permit stating that that they are categorised as 'Guide/Assistance Dog' (if an Import Permit is required).
- MPI has performed an acceptable preliminary check of the documentation (veterinary health certificate and laboratory results).
- The original documentation (veterinary health certificate and laboratory results endorsed by the government authority of the exporting country) travels with the assistance dog.
- A contingency plan is in place if the assistance dog is deemed to be non-compliant on arrival and cannot be cleared (e.g. quarantine, reship).

MPI contact details:

- Auckland liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz (regarding MPI inspection bookings/documentation checks for animals arriving in AKL);
- Christchurch liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz (regarding MPI inspection bookings/documentation checks for animals arriving in CHC);

△ **NZG-03** Export Requirements

(a) For enquiries regarding New Zealand's export requirements contact:

Animal Exports
Agriculture and Investment Services
Ministry of Primary Industries
P.O. Box 2526
Wellington
New Zealand

Tel: 0064 48942672 and ask for Animal Exports
E-mail: animalexports@mpi.govt.nz
https://www.mpi.govt.nz/export/animals/

(b) Export conditions are described in the appropriate, agreed Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARs) for the type of you wish to export to a specific country. https://www.mpi.govt.nz/export/export-requirements/omars-for-live-animals-semen-and-embryos/

(c) Puppies and kittens being exported from New Zealand must be a minimum of 12 weeks of age, except to Australia and the Pacific Islands where the minimum age is 8 weeks.

(d) Animals exported from New Zealand, which are permitted by the carrier to travel in the cabin, must not be transported in soft-sided containers. The animals must either be transported in a hard-sided container of an appropriate size (see Container Requirement 1) which is secured in the cabin, or without a crate under the direct supervision of the person caring for the animal.

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OMG—OMAN

OMG-01 Oman Government regulations prohibit the carriage of all live animals, including birds in passenger cabins of aircraft operating into, or in transit through, the Sultanate of Oman.

OMG-02 Oman Government regulations prohibit the transit or landing of all live animals, including birds, through or into the Sultanate of Oman unless a permit is obtained prior to shipment.

SAG—SAUDI ARABIA

SAG-01 The Government of Saudi Arabia prohibits transit and/or landing of any species of pigs through or into Saudi Arabia.

SAG-02 The Government of Saudi Arabia allows the importation of hunting, guard or seeing eye dogs only into the kingdom subject to the following restrictions:

(a) each dog should be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the authorities of the country of origin and endorsed by the Embassy or Consulate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stating the breed of dog; and therein the restricted breeds of dogs:

japanese spitz,
japanese akita/akita,
affenpinscher,
griffon bruxellois/brussels griffon/brabancon/belgian griffon,
hovawart,
boxer,
bulldog/english bulldog,
rottweiler,
bull terrier,
staffordshire bull terrier,
lancashire heeler,
swedish valibund/swedish cattle dog/vasgotaspets,
mastiff/old english mastiff,
neapolitan mastiff,
newfoundland,
great dane/deutsche dog,

bull mastiff,
japanese tosa,
dandi dinmont terrier.

(b) a vaccination certificate against animal disease should also be provided.

SAG-03 For import of horses into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the prior approval of the president of the Equestrian Society Club must be obtained. Otherwise, the animals will be refused entry and returned to the point of embarkation on the same aircraft.

SAG-04 All Live bird(s) prohibited to Saudi Arabia for Turkeys, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Parrots and Chickens with the exception of Falcon, Day Old Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

SAG-05 No live animals are accepted into Saudi Arabia unless prior acceptance and permissions are received from the official Government Authority concerned and prior approval from Saudi Customs. For the National Center of Wildlife, visit www.ncw.gov.sa and Saudi Customs at www.customs.gov.sa for further details.

△ SGG—SINGAPORE

△ **SGG-01** All animals must be accompanied by a valid import/export/transshipment license issued by the Animal & Veterinary Service (AVS) prior to arrival and departure in Singapore.

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SGG-03 Please refer to www.nparks.gov.sg/avs for more details on the requirements for import/export/transshipment of animals.

For enquiries please contact:

Email: animal_feedback@nparks.gov.sg

Animal response center: (65) 1800 476 1600

SZG—SWAZILAND

SZG-01 The Government of Swaziland requires Import Permits and Health certificates for both incoming and outgoing animals.

THG—THAILAND

THG-01 The Government of Thailand bans the import of Pit Bull Terrier as well as the other two of the same breeding the so-called American Staffordshire Terrier and American Staffordshire Bull Terrier. All import restrictions and special requirements are announced/notified by the Authorities from time to time subject to import conditions stated in the import permit application form which the consignor must obtain prior to the export country issuing the export permit.

Contact details:

Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary Services.
Department of Livestock Development
E-mail: quarantine_dcontrol@dld.go.th

The following web sites should be visited prior to sending animals and or cats/dogs into Thailand:

- www.dld.go.th/ (Department of Livestock Development) and
- www.dld.go.th/ (for animal movements).

△ USG—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

△ **USG-01** The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) protects the health of U.S. agriculture and natural resources against invasive pests and diseases, regulates genetically engineered crops, administers the Animal Welfare Act, and helps people and wildlife coexist. APHIS also certifies the health of U.S. agricultural exports and resolves phytosanitary and sanitary issues to open, expand, and maintain markets for U.S, plant and animal products.

USG-02 Importers must ensure that wood crating materials (except plywood) associated with cargo from countries other than Canada and adjacent border states in Mexico are completely free of bark and live plant pests.

The USDA's Animal Welfare Act (AWA), including the transportation standards, is divided into six separate sections: dogs and cats, guinea pigs and hamsters, rabbits, non-human primates, marine mammals, birds, and warm-blooded animals other than those already listed. Each of these sections has its own specific set of transportation regulations. The paragraphs below touch on some of the transportation regulations contained in the AWA; for further information, and specific guidance, please consult the AWA regulations, 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Subchapter A, parts 2 and 3. The AWA's specific regulations can be found here: www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=74f18582762822e67269a6fe416d541b&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9CIsubchapA.tpl

USG-03 All foreign air carriers operating to or from any point within the United States, its districts, possessions, or the District of Columbia and transporting animals in commerce as covered by the AWA must:

- be registered with the USDA's Animal Care Unit
- provide for protection of the animal(s) as required by, and comply with, the AWA.

△ **USG-04** No live animals can be presented to a carrier more than four hours before the scheduled departure time of the flight on which the animal is transported. With prior arrangements, this time limit may be extended to no more than six hours total.

USG-05 There are specific rules, within the United States, for animal holding areas in cargo terminals. According to the AWA, when climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status and acclimation. Animals must be provided shelter from sunlight, extreme

heat, rain, snow, and cold temperatures. The ambient temperature in an animal holding area must not fall below 7.2°C (45°F) or rise above 29.5°C (85°F) for more than four consecutive hours. The animal holding area must be cooled when the ambient temperature is 29.5°C (85°F) or higher. Animals being moved between the animal holding areas and aircraft on the ramp must not be exposed to an ambient temperature above 29.5°C (85°F) or below 7.2°C (45°F) for more than 45 minutes. Animals that are accompanied by a certificate of acclimation to lower temperatures may be held in holding facilities colder than 7.2°C (45°F), provided the temperature does not fall below that stated on the certificate for more than 45 minutes. This certificate must be issued no more than 10 days before departure. The temperature must be measured as required by the regulations of each section.

△ **USG-06** For the carriage of dogs and cats, no more than one live dog or cat, six month of age or older, or no more than one live puppy, eight weeks to six months of age and weighing over 9 kg (20 lb.), may be transported in a container. No more than two live puppies or kittens, eight weeks to six months of age, which are of comparable size, and weighing 9 kg (20 lb.) or less each, may be transported in the same container. Weaned live puppies or kittens less than eight weeks of age and of comparable size, or puppies or kittens that are less than eight weeks of age that are littermates and are accompanied by their dams, may be shipped in the same container to research facilities. Puppies or kittens, four months of age or less, may not be transported in the same container with adult dogs or cats other than their dams. Live dogs or cats transported in the same primary enclosure must be of the same species and be maintained in compatible groups, except that dogs and cats that are private pets, are of comparable size, and are compatible, may be transported in the same primary enclosure. Dogs or cats that are overly aggressive or exhibit a vicious disposition must be transported individually in a primary enclosure. Refer to the regulations for the compatibility groupings for guinea pigs and hamsters, rabbits, non-human primates, marine mammals, birds, and other warm-blooded mammals.

USG-07 Any female dog or cat in heat may not be transported in the same container with any male dog or cat.

△ **USG-08** Consignors of dogs and cats must certify with a signature the time that the dog or cat was fed and offered water within the 4-hour period before delivery to the carrier. The certificate must be securely attached to the outside of the container. Dogs and cats sixteen weeks of age or older must be offered food within 24 hours of the last feeding. Puppies and kittens less than 16 weeks of age must be offered food within 12 hours of the last feeding. All dogs and cats must be offered water within 12 hours of the last watering. Refer to the regulations for food and water requirements for guinea pigs and hamsters, rabbits, non-human primates, marine mammals, birds, and other warm-blooded mammals.

USG-09 Containers used to transport dogs and cats must be equipped with separate receptacles for introduction of food and water. A single receptacle with a solid divider which precludes intermingling of food and water is acceptable. Food and water receptacles must be securely attached inside the container and placed so that the receptacles can be filled from outside without opening the container.

△ **USG-10** Containers used to transport live dogs and cats must have ventilation openings on two opposite walls and the openings must be at least 16% of the surface area of each wall; or ventilation openings on three walls and the openings on each of the two opposite walls must be at least 8% of the total surface area of the two walls and the ventilation openings on the third wall must be at least 50% of the total surface area of that wall; or ventilation openings on four walls and the ventilation openings on each of the four walls must be at least 8% of the total surface area of each wall. In each of the above case, the total combined surface area of the openings must be at least 14% of the total combined surface area of all the walls of the container; and at least one-third of the ventilation openings must be located on the upper half of the container. On the exterior of each container wall having ventilation openings, a projecting rims or similar separation device of 1.9 cm (¾ in) deep must be provided to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings. Refer to the regulations for the container requirements for guinea pigs and hamsters, rabbits, non-human primates, marine mammals, birds, and other warm-blooded mammals.

△ **USG-11** Animal shipments must be clearly marked on the top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animals" or "Wild Animals", whichever is appropriate, in letters at least 2.5 cm (1 in) high, and with arrows to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

Violations of the AWA can result in civil penalties and other sanctions.

AWA's specific regulations can be found here: www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-A.

△ **USG-12** For any questions in regard to the variations USG-01 through USG-12, and USG 16-17 contact:

APHIS Headquarters
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737
U.S.A

Tel: +1 844-820-2234
E-mail: AnimalCare@USDA.GOV

USG-13 not used

△ **USG-14** When transporting primates by aircraft, USDA Animal Welfare Act (9 CFR 3.87 (d) (iii) (2)) state that "non-human primates of different species must not be transported in adjacent or connecting primary enclosures". Consult other sections of 9 CFR 3 Subpart D for additional guidelines. 42 CFR 71.53 and related sections describe requirements for handling primate shipments from different continents. **Please note that for import to the United States, any primates shipped together in an aircraft, regardless of country or continent of origin, will be treated as a cohort, subject to all testing, treatment, and euthanasia requirements if disease is found in any animal on the plane**.

Additional references: 42 CFR Part 71: Control of Communicable Disease; Foreign—Requirements for Importers of Nonhuman Primates (NHP); Final Rule. Federal Register; vol. 78, no. 32; Friday February 15, 2013; pp 11522–11545. www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-02-15/pdf/2013-03064.pdf

www.cdc.gov/importation/laws-and-regulations/nonhuman-primates/nprm/index.html

Note:
See also USG-50

USG-15 The United States government specifies marking requirements in 50 CFR 14.81: Marking requirement. Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, no person may import, export, or transport in interstate commerce any container or package containing any fish or wildlife (including shellfish and fishery products) unless they mark each container or package conspicuously on the outside with both the name and address of the shipper and consignee. An accurate and legible list of its contents by species scientific name and the number of each species and whether or not the listed species are venomous must accompany the entire shipment.

Additionally, 14.82 (A) also specifies that: "The common name that identifies the species (examples include: Chinook (or king) salmon; bluefin tuna; and whitetail deer) and whether or not the listed species is venomous;"

USG-16 The United States has regulations relating to live animals being exported to other countries. These regulations can be found at: www.ecfr.gov/current/title-9/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-91

The destination country may set additional requirements for animals entering the country. The requirements for live animals exporting specifically from the United States to other foreign countries are found on the following sites:

Pets (privately owned): www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/pet-travel

Live Animals other than pets, including hatching eggs and germplasm: www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-exports

USG-17 The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has regulations relating to the importation of pet birds into the United States. Importation shall only be allowed if the importer can meet import requirements.

RULES:

(a) pet birds imported into the United States must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued within 30 days of U.S. arrival and a U.S. import permit; except that no health certificate is required for pet birds from Canada, unless otherwise stated by the United States import permit.

(b) all pet birds, except those from unrestricted areas in Canada, must enter into quarantine upon U.S. arrival. The type of quarantine is confirmed for importers upon receipt of the U.S. import permit.

(c) the importer must apply for an import permit at least 7 days in advance of the date of arrival.

(d) a 30-day quarantine period at owner's expense will be completed at specified quarantine facilities.

(e) a U.S.-origin returning pet bird must have proof of U.S. residency in the form of a U.S. health certificate or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services permit, issued prior to the departure of the bird from the United States.

(f) pet birds of non-U.S. origin may also import to the United States and must enter federal quarantine for 30 days. They must arrive with a health certificate issued by the country of export and an import permit issued by the United States.

USG-18 through **20** not used

USG-21 The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) implemented new rules on 15 September 1992 concerning the humane and healthful transport of wild mammals and birds to the United States. The information below is a summary only. The regulations can be found in Part 14 of Chapter I of title 50 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations. They were published in Volume 57, No. 117 of the United States Federal Register on 17 June 1992. A reprint is available on request from the following address:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
5275 Leesburg Pike
MA:IA
Falls Church
VA 22041
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (703) 358 2095
Fax: +1 (703) 359 2281

www.managementauthority@fws.gov

Complete regulations can be found at:

www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50/chapter-I/subchapter-B/part-14?toc=1

All persons involved with the importation of wild mammals and birds into the United States, including but not limited to carriers, shippers, importers, and exporters, are responsible for compliance with this rule and for the humane and healthful transport of all wild mammals and birds to the United States.

Follow this link to view information for importers and exporters of commercial wildlife shipments (including electronic declarations and permits) www.fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/information-importers-exporters

Shippers will also find useful information on the following Permits page https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws/

Designated Ports for Wildlife (50 CFR 14.12)

Anchorage

P.O. Box 190045
Anchorage
Alaska
99519
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (907) 271 6198
Fax: +1 (907) 271 6199

Atlanta

P.O. Box 45287
Atlanta
Georgia
30320
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (404) 673 7959
Fax: +1 (404) 763 7560

Baltimore

40 South Gay Street
Room 223
Baltimore
Maryland
21202
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (410) 865 2127
Fax: +1 (410) 865 2129

Boston

120 Second Avenue
Building 120
Charlestown
Massachusetts
02129
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (617) 242 7874
Fax: +1 (617) 242 7609

Chicago

P.O. Box 66726
Chicago
Illinois
60666-0726
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (773) 894 2910
Fax: +1 (773) 894 2916

Dallas/Ft. Worth

P.O. Box 610069
DFW Airport
Texas
75261-0069
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (972) 574 3254
Fax: +1 (972) 574 4669

Honolulu

3375 Koapaka St., No. F275
Honolulu
Hawaii
96819
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (808) 861 8525
Fax: +1 (808) 861 8515

16639 W. Hardy
Houston
Texas
77060-6230
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (281) 446-1284
Fax: +1 (281) 540 0357

Los Angeles

370 Amapola Avenue Suite 114
Torrance
California
90501
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (310) 328 6307
Fax: +1 (310) 328 6399

Louisville

601 Broadway, Suite 115-A
Louisville
Kentucky
40202
USA

Tel: +1 (502) 582 5989
Fax: +1 (502) 582 5981

Memphis

University of Memphis-South Camp
Memphis
Tennessee
38512
USA

Tel: +1 (901) 360 7007
Fax: +1 (901) 360 7010

Miami

10426 N.W. 31st Terrace
Miami
Florida
33172
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (305) 526 2610
Fax: +1 (305) 526 7480

New Orleans

2424 Edenborn Ave., Room 100
Metairie
Louisiana
70001
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (504) 219 8870
Fax: +1 (504) 219 8868

New York/JFK

70 East Sunrise Highway, Suite 419
Valley Stream
New York
11581
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (516) 825 3950
Fax: +1 (516) 825 3597

New York/Newark

1210 Corbin Street
Sea Land Bldg.
Elizabeth
New Jersey
07114
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (973) 645 6171
Fax: +1 (973) 645 6533

Portland

P.O. Box 55206
Portland
Oregon
97238
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (503) 231 6135
Fax: +1 (503) 231 6133

San Francisco

1633 Bayshore Highway, Suite 248
Burlingame
California
94010
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (650) 876 9078
Fax: +1 (650) 876 9701

Seattle

580 South 156th Street
Seattle
Washington
98158
U.S.A.

Tel: +1 (206) 764 3463
Fax: +1 (206) 764 3485

USG-22 Wild mammals or birds transported to the United States must be examined within 10 days prior to commencement of transport by a veterinarian certified by the national government of the initial country from which the mammal or bird is being exported. If the national government of such country does not certify veterinarians, then the veterinarian must be certified or licensed by a local government authority designated by the national government as authorized to certify veterinarians.

USG-23 A wild mammal in the last third of its pregnancy, sick or injured animals, a nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal, or an unweaned bird, must not be accepted for transport except for medical treatment and the examining veterinarian certifies in writing that the animal is physically able to withstand the normal rigors of transportation. An unweaned animal is defined as one incapable of feeding itself independently.

USG-24 No wild mammals or birds shall be accepted for transportation less than 2 hours or more than 6 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the carrier. The carrier must notify the crew of the presence of live animal shipments.

USG-25 Wild mammals or birds must be transported in containers that conform to the requirements of the current IATA Live Animals Regulations. The U.S. rule should be referred to for additional container requirements, particularly for some taxa.

USG-26 Shippers should provide both food and water instructions and information regarding what constitutes obvious signs of stress in the species being transported. The instructions should specify the quantity of water required, the amount and type of food required, and the frequency of feeding and watering. They should be securely affixed to the outside of the container.

USG-27 Wild mammals or birds in transit or in the custody of the carrier must be observed no less than once every 4 hours and given food and water according to the instructions prescribed in USG-26.

USG-28 During air transport, shipment of wild mammals or birds must be visually inspected every 4 hours whenever the cargo hold is accessible. Such inspection is to verify the ambient temperature of the cargo hold is within allowable limits (see USG-29), the container is not damaged, and adequate ventilation and air pressure are maintained.

USG-29 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the examining veterinarian, the minimum ambient temperature in a holding area, transporting device or terminal is 12.8°C (55°F), the maximum is 26.7°C (80°F).

Auxiliary ventilation shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 23.9°C (75°F) or above. In the case of penguins and auks, the ambient temperature must not exceed 18.3°C (65°F) at any time, and auxiliary ventilation shall be provided when the ambient temperature exceeds 15.6°C (60°F). The ambient temperature for polar bears and sea otters must not exceed 10°C (50°F).

USG-30 A carrier or shipper holding any wild mammal or bird in a terminal facility should provide a clean and sanitized holding area, sufficient air to allow the animals to breathe normally, and ambient air temperature within the limits specified in USG-29.

USG-31 When wild mammals or birds are kept in a holding area, or transported to or from a holding area, or between a holding area and an aircraft, the carrier or the shipper must shelter the mammals or birds from sunlight, precipitation, cold, or disturbances such as harassment by humans and other animals or machinery that makes noise, emits fumes, heat or light or causes vibration.

USG-32 For the carriage of non-human primates, no more than one primate shall be transported in a container. However, a mother and her nursing young being transported to the United States for medical treatment, an established male-female pair, a family group, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty,

or other pairs of animals that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same container. Primates of different species shall not be shipped together in the same container.

USG-33 A personally owned pet bird originally transported from the United States must present with a health certificate issued by the country of export within 30 days of US arrival. This does not apply to imports of pet birds from Canada.

USG-34 Perches must be provided for birds that rest by perching, and the perches must be of sufficient diameter to permit the bird to maintain a firm grip. There must be sufficient perch space for all birds in a container to perch comfortably at the same time. Other specific requirements for raptorial birds, non-raptorial non-perching birds, and nectar-feeding birds are specified in the rule. Birds of different species cannot be transported in the same container.

USG-35 Any bird that was captured in the wild must not be accepted by a carrier for transport to the United States, unless a qualified veterinarian, authorized by the national government of the country from which the bird is being exported, certifies that the bird has been held in captivity for at least 14 days.

USG-36 The rule contains additional specific food, water and care requirements for the following taxonomic groups, which must also be complied with primates; elephants and ungulates; sloths, bats and flying lemurs; other terrestrial mammals; and birds.

USG-37 through **USG-40** not used.

USG-41 The Wild Bird Conservation Act was signed into law on October 23, 1992. The WBCA provides additional protection to birds that are listed on the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. All birds that are protected by CITES are prohibited from importation into the United States, unless the importation qualifies for one of the exemptions provided in the WBCA, or the exotic bird species to be imported is included on an approved list established under the WBCA.

The exemptions provided in the WBCA include scientific research, zoological breeding and display, personal pet birds and cooperative breeding. An import permit must always be obtained before birds are imported under one of these exemptions. The approved lists established under the WBCA include approved captive-bred species, approved wild-caught species from an approved scientifically based sustainable use management plan or, approved captive-bred specimens of certain species from approved foreign breeding facilities. Importation of birds on any of these approved lists is not prohibited by the WBCA and does not require a permit.

For further information, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority at the address specified in USG-21.

USG-42 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorizes the importation, transportation, and possession of all wildlife species entering and leaving the United States and all such transactions must comply with our laws and regulations. The United States considers several species to be injurious or potentially injurious to the health and welfare of human beings, to the interest of forestry, agriculture, and horticulture and to the welfare and survival of the wildlife or wildlife resources of the United States. For any wildlife species listed as injurious, permits issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession must accompany any such shipment.

The list of injurious species can be found at 50 CFR 16 Subpart B. Injurious species included in that list must be transported in a double escape-proof enclosure, that is, packed in a primary container that is then packed inside a secondary container, in order to maximize prevention of escape by the animal(s) (See FWS Form 3-200-42 Application-Import/Transport of Injurious Wildlife). www.fws.gov/service/3-200-42-import-acquisition transport-injurious-wildlife-under-lacey-act

USG-43 through **USG-49** not used.

USG-50 When transporting primates by aircraft, USDA Animal Welfare Act (9 CFR 3.87 (d) (iii) (2)) state that "non-human primates of different species must not be transported in adjacent or connecting primary enclosures". Consult other sections of 9 CFR 3 Subpart D for additional guidelines. 42 CFR 71.53 and related sections describe requirements for handling primate shipments from different continents. **Please note that for import to the United States, any primates shipped together in an aircraft, regardless of country or continent of origin, will be treated as a cohort, subject to all testing, treatment, and euthanasia requirements if disease is found in any animal on the plane**.

Additional references: 42 CFR Part 71: Control of Communicable Disease; Foreign—Requirements for Importers of Nonhuman Primates (NHP); Final Rule. Federal Register; vol. 78, no. 32; Friday February 15, 2013; pp 11522–11545. www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-02-15/pdf/2013-03064.pdf

www.cdc.gov/importation/laws-and-regulations/nonhuman-primates/nprm/index.html

Note:
See also USG-14

△ **USG-51** CDC regulates the importation of dogs into the United States. **CDC's rules apply to all dogs, including service dogs and emotional support dogs**. After **August 1, 2024**, CDC requires ALL dogs entering the U.S. to:

1. Be at least 6 months old.
2. Have a microchip and have the microchip number listed on all documents
3. **Have an air waybill or airline waiver**, including dogs flown as hand-carried and excess baggage
4. Have a *CDC Dog Import Form* receipt prior to boarding
5. Have the required endorsed vaccination or veterinary documentation and arrive at an approved port of entry (reference 5a and 5b below)
   (a) For dogs with a valid *Certification of U.S.-issued rabies vaccination* form, dogs may arrive at any U.S. port of entry. This applies to dogs

traveling from high-risk, low-risk, and DMRVV-free countries.

(b) For dogs with a valid *Certification of Foreign Rabies Vaccination and Microchip* form traveling from a high-risk country, the importer must also provide proof of a reservation at a CDC-registered animal care facility prior to boarding. Dogs may only arrive at the port with the CDC-registered animal care facility with whom they have a reservation. This applies to all dogs traveling from high-risk countries without the *Certification of U.S.-issued rabies vaccination* form.

1. A dog's first rabies vaccine must be given on or after 12 weeks of age and at least 28 days before arrival in the United States. Rabies booster vaccines administered after 15 months of age are valid immediately.

Ports with CDC-registered animal care facilities are available at www.cdc.gov/acf. More information on CDC import requirements is available at www.cdc.gov/dogtravel. Additional information: www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.51 42 CFR 71.51-Dogs and cats. (govregs.com)

More information on this waiver request can be found at: https://www.cdc.gov/importation/php/dog-importation-airlines/index.html

☐ **USG-52** Dogs not meeting CDC's entry requirements will be denied entry and returned to the country of departure at the importer's expense. If the dog is denied entry to the United States, the airline will be required to return the dog to the country of departure on the next available flight, regardless of carrier or route, and no later than 72 hours after arrival.

△ **USG-53** Air carriers must house dogs at a CDC-approved veterinary facility or kennel if the dog will be in the custody of the air carrier for more than 12 hours pending an admissibility determination or the return of the dog. Airlines may not house dogs in cargo warehouses for more than 12 hours.

△ **USG-54** Any dog or cat abandoned by an importer will become the responsibility of the carrier that transported the animal, including all costs associated with boarding, veterinary care, and return or destruction of the animal.

△ **USG-55** Air carriers must have a representative onsite in the Federal Inspection Service area to assist with clearance of all dogs transported as hand-carried or excess baggage, regardless of the day or time the flight arrives in the U.S.

For more information, see www.cdc.gov/dogtravel. Questions may be sent to CDCanimalimports@cdc.gov

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/high-risk.html High-Risk Countries for Dog Rabies | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.51 42 CFR 71.51-Dogs and cats. (govregs.com)

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.63 42 CFR 71.63-Suspension of entry of animals, articles, or things from designated foreign countries and places into the United States. (govregs.com)

△ **USG-56** CDC requires all dogs and cats to be healthy on arrival. Animals that appear ill upon arrival will be required to have a veterinary examination at the importer's expense to determine admissibility into the United States.

△ **USG-57** Live turtles, tortoises, and terrapins with shells less than 4 inches in length and viable eggs must have a CDC Permission Letter if there are more than a combined total of 7 turtles or viable eggs in the shipment (no permission letter required for 6 or fewer turtles or viable eggs in the shipment). Turtles with shells less than 4 inches in length and viable eggs may not be imported for commercial purposes. Turtles with shells larger than 4 inches have no CDC import requirements.

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/turtles.html Turtles | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.52 42 CFR 71.52-Turtles, tortoises, and terrapins. (govregs.com)

△ **USG-58** Nonhuman primates must have advance approval from CDC to be imported. Additionally, all nonhuman primates must arrive at a port of entry with a CDC quarantine station and be transported to a CDC-approved quarantine facility immediately upon arrival.

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/monkeys.html Monkeys | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.53 42 CFR 71.53-Requirements for importers of nonhuman primates. (govregs.com)

☐ **USG-59** Live African rodents may not be imported into the United States without a CDC permission letter.

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/african-rodents.html African Rodents | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_section71.56 42 CFR 71.56-African rodents and other animals that may carry the monkeypox virus. (govregs.com)

☐ **USG-60** Live civets, genets, linsangs (or any animal in the Family Viverridae) may not be imported into the United States without a CDC permission letter.

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/civets.html Civets | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartD_section71.32 42 CFR 71.32-Persons, carriers, and things. (govregs.com)

www.cdc.gov/sars/media/civet-ban.html SARS | 2004 Notice of Embargo of Civets | CDC

☐ **USG-61** USG61 Live bats may not be imported into the United States without a CDC Import Permit.

Additional references:

www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-united-states/bats.html Bats | Bringing an Animal into U.S. | Importation | CDC

www.govregs.com/regulations/title42_chapterI_part71_subpartF_

Questions about CDC's animal importation requirements can be directed to CDC INFO.

Contact information: wwwn.cdc.gov/DCS/ContactUs/Form

VUG—VANUATU

VUG-01 The Government of Vanuatu through the Department of Biosecurity requires that all live animal imports comply with the live animal import conditions including compliance to the transportation in packaging containers stipulated in the latest edition of the IATA Live Animal Regulations.

VUG-02 Live animal import conditions can be accessed from the Animal Importation and Quarantine Regulations at www.biosecurity.gov.vu/images/Legislation/Regulations/aiaqr439-1.pdf. Live animal imports will also depend on the health status of the exporting country. For further information requiring importation of live animals, please contact the Department of Biosecurity Vanuatu by email: biosecurity@vanuatu.gov.vu or telephone: +678 23519.

VUG-03 Live animal export from Vanuatu will be certified by the Veterinary Authority of Biosecurity Vanuatu. The certification is in accordance with the importing country requirements. Contact the Department of Biosecurity by email: biosecurity@vanuatu.gov.vu or by telephone: +678 23519.

ZAG—SOUTH AFRICA

ZAG-01 South African Government regulations prohibit the carriage of all live animals destined for or in transit through the Republic of South Africa as excess baggage. Live animals destined for or in transit through the Republic of South Africa may only be shipped as manifested cargo.

ZWG—ZIMBABWE

ZWG-01 Zimbabwe Government's legislation prohibits the importation of all animals, birds and reptiles except under an Import Permit previously issued by:

Director of Veterinary Services
P.O. Box 8012
Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe

and accompanied by a Health Certificate issued and signed by a government or authorized Veterinary Surgeon.

ZWG-02 Dogs and cats must also be accompanied by a valid Rabies Vaccination Certificate, i.e.:

(a) having been vaccinated for a period of not less than thirty (30) days but not more than one year in the case of primary vaccination;

(b) has been revaccinated against rabies for a period of not less than thirty (30) days but not longer than three years in the case of dogs or one year for cats;

(c) is under three months of age and its dam was vaccinated at least 30 days but not longer than 12 months prior to parturition.

ZWG-03 Dogs and cats must be crated and were not in contact with any other cat or dog at any airport en route.

ZWG-04 A Rabies Vaccination Certificate is not required of dogs and cats from countries which are free of the disease, but this fact must be clearly stated on the accompanying Health Certificate.

EUR—EUROPEAN UNION REQUIREMENTS

EUR-01 Animals may only be imported into the EU through an approved Border Inspection Post (BIP)[1] (see list of airport BIPs current at time of publication). Importers must give at least one working day's notice to the veterinary staff of the BIP where the animals are to

[1] The Commission of the European Union (EU) regulates the approval of Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) at airports. The EU has published a list of airports BIPs, which are qualified to perform veterinary checks on animals brought into the EU from Third Countries. Assignment of BIPs varies in accordance with EU rules and regulations; it is advisable to verify with the competent authority to confirm the most current position.

be presented, and specify the number, species and estimated time of arrival of the animals. If the EU leg of the journey of the imported animals is expected to be longer than 8 hours and is of a commercial nature, then veterinary staff of the BIP must be notified at least two working days in advance.

(a) **Animal Health Requirements**

All live animals for importation into the EU must (unless travelling under the conditions of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals, which may not have such a requirement for all non-commercial movements—see (b) below) be accompanied by a health certificate valid for the Member State of destination. Health inspection may be completed at the first airport of arrival in the EU, or, in certain circumstances, animals may be given provisional clearance there and sent under customs supervision to an inspection post at the place of final destination for full clearance of destination;

Details of the health requirements which live animals must meet can be found on the EU website at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/index_en.htm

All airports that are EU-approved BIPs can be found using this web link: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip_en

Note:

The Commission of the European Union regulates the approval of Border Inspection Posts at airports for veterinary checks on animals entering the EU. However, as BIPs are subject to review by the Commission and can change from time to time, airlines are advised to confirm the current position.

(b) **Non-commercial movement of pet animals**[2]

Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals (dogs, cats, ferrets, and certain others) applies to transport into the EU from third countries and to their travel within the EU. The Regulation sets out entry and travel requirements in detail. The current requirements and information may be ascertained from the following web link: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement_en

With a few exceptions, more than 5 dogs, cats and ferrets accompanying their owner in a non-commercial movement are subject to the animal health requirements laid down in Article 10 of Directive 92/65/EEC as regards movement from one Member State to the other and Commission Implementing Decision 2013/519/EU of 21 October 2013 as regards entry from third countries.

Dogs, cats and ferrets in non-commercial movement must be presented to a travelers' point of entry, if they arrive from third countries not listed in Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 of 28 June 2013 on the model identification documents for the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets, the establishment of lists of territories and third countries and the format, layout and language requirements of the declarations attesting compliance with certain conditions provided for in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Information on Travelers' points of entry as provided by Member States may be consulted at: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/tpe_en

(c) **CITES**

All live animals for importation into the EU and subject to CITES controls must comply with these requirements.

(d) **Animal welfare requirements**

Live vertebrate animals for importation into, exportation from, and transport within the EU must be transported in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. However, this Regulation does not apply to transport which is not of a commercial nature, or to the transport of pet animals accompanying their owner on a private journey.

The most current list of BIPs and contact details are available from this page: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/bips/bips_contact_en.htm

EUR-02 COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO 1/2005

Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations replaced Directives 91/629 and 95/29 with effect from **5 January 2007**.

This regulation can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/welfare/practice/transport_en.

The Regulation applies to the transport of live vertebrate animals within the EU, but also provides for compliance checks by officials of shipments entering and leaving EU territory. "Non-commercial" and certain other transport is excluded. The Regulation carries forward, in principle, much of what was required by Directives 91/629 and 95/29.

A brief summary of the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 is as follows:

(i) **THE ANIMALS**

They must be fit for transport. Sick or injured animals are not to be transported but this does not apply to animals that are slightly injured or sick as long as the transport will not cause unnecessary suffering.

Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 says that the following animals are not to be considered fit for transport:

- newborn animals with unhealed navels;
- animals that are likely to give birth during transport (i.e., animals for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed);
- animals that have given birth within the previous week;

[2] Pet animals means animals listed in annex I of the regulation dogs, cats, ferrets, invertebrates (except bees and crustaceans), ornamental tropical fish, amphibian, reptiles, birds (except poultry refer to council directives 90/539/EEC and 92/65/EEC), mammals: rodents and domestic rabbits.

- animals with a severe open wound, or prolapse;
- dogs and cats of less than eight weeks of age, unless they are accompanied by their mother.

Arrangements for Care

Suitable arrangements must have been made, including reception at the airport, transfer into crates etc., loading onto aircraft, the flight, at stopovers and at the destination.

First Aid Care

Animals that fall ill or are injured during transport must have first aid treatment as soon as possible, be given appropriate veterinary treatment and if necessary be slaughtered humanely.

(ii) **THE TRANSPORTER**

Registration

All animal transporters must apply to and be authorized by the Competent Authority of one Member State where they are established or represented. In order to obtain authorization the transporter must demonstrate that they have sufficient and appropriate staff, equipment, operational procedures, and Good Practice Guides where appropriate, to enable compliance with the Regulation. An authorization may be refused where the transporter has a record of serious infringements of animal protection legislation during the preceding 3 years. Authorization in any one State will be recognized by the other Member States and will be valid for no more than 5 years after which renewal is required.

Competent Staff

The transporter must entrust the animal(s) to the care of staff who have received relevant training to care for them before they are allowed to handle animal cargoes.

Animals must be accompanied by an attendant except when transported in appropriately designed and provisioned containers.

- Containers, pens, and stalls must comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations Manual—LAR.
- Without prejudice to safety rules, when transport is to last more than 3 hours a means of killing, suitable to the species, must be available on board to an attendant or person skilled in its humane and efficient use.
- Air quality, temperature and pressure must be maintained within an appropriate range for the species of animal, during the entire journey.
- Where loading or unloading operations (of the animals—except for poultry) last for more than 4 hours appropriate facilities shall be available outside the means of transport to keep, feed and water the animals. And operations shall be supervised by an authorized veterinarian.
- Ramps for loading and unloading shall not be steeper than 20 degrees for horses, calves and pigs, and 26.5 degrees for cattle and sheep.
- Space Allowances (stocking density) are set in detail for certain species. These generally accord with LAR Sections 8.2.2 and 8.2.3, but with some differences.
- Unbroken Equidae (horses, ponies etc.) shall not be transported in groups of more than 4 animals. Nor may they be transported on long (more than 8 hour) journeys.
- No maximum journey times, or watering feeding and resting intervals, have been set for transport by air of domestic horses (except for unbroken Equidae as above), cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs. Adult poultry, and domestic birds and rabbits, do not require water and feed if the journey (including loading and unloading) lasts less than 12 hours. Chicks do not require water and feed if the journey lasts less than 24 hours and is completed within 72 hours of hatching. Dogs and cats must be fed at intervals of no more than 24 hours and watered at intervals of no more than 8 hours.

(iii) **DOCUMENTATION**

Transport Certificate

For all species there must be documents which: identify the animals; state who is the owner; give the place of origin; indicate the date and time that the journey commenced; state the intended place of destination. This information must accompany the animals throughout the journey.

Route Plan

For horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs there must be a route plan attached to the Health Certificate when: these animals are being traded between Member States; being exported to a third country (out of the EU) when the journey time exceeds 8 hours.

A single route plan for the whole journey must be drawn up in advance and be stamped by an Official Veterinarian at the start of the journey.

If the animal(s) are being exported outside the EU and have travelled more than 8 hours to the point of exit (airport) they must be examined again by the Official Veterinarian at the airport that they are:

fit to continue the journey; stamp and sign the route plan.

The organizer is to draw up the route plan. This could be the consignor, the shipper, or the transporter. The route plan is to be kept by the transporter for at least 3 years.

(iv) **Air Transport of Animals**

Horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, poultry, domestic birds and rabbits, domestic dogs and cats and other mammals and birds except those covered by CITES shall be transported in containers, pens or stalls appropriate for the species complying at least with the most recent IATA Live Animal Regulations.

Other vertebrate animals and cold-blooded animals and birds covered by CITES must be transported in accordance with the most recent IATA rules governing the transport of live animals.

It is strongly advised to check with the local veterinary authorities well in advance of any planned export of live animals to the EU, to ensure that all relevant requirements can be met.

EUR-03 Trade and Imports of Aquaculture Animals

In the field of aquaculture, the relevant legislation governs any placing on the market within each Member State, the intra-community trade (i.e., trade between Member States) and imports into the European Union. In general terms, this means that aquaculture animals and products from both within the EU and from third countries must broadly fulfil similar animal health requirements before they can be moved across (EC national) borders.

Relevant legislation on intra-Community trade and imports http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/aquaculture/index_en.htm

Note:
Applicable to: CR 51, CR 52, CR 53, CR 54, CR 59, CR 60

Note:
Source DG Health and Food Safety.

Chapter 3–Operator Variations

3.1 General Operator 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 operator.

3.1.1 Carriage of Domestic Pets in Passenger Cabins as Accompanied Baggage

OPERATOR VARIATION: AY-02

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. Operators *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.

Note:
Also refer to the operator variations section in 3.2

Aer Lingus

Aerolineas Argentinas

Air Botswana

Air Mauritius

Air New Zealand

Air Niugini

Air Tanzania

Australian Airlines

British Airways

Cargolux

△ Cathay Pacific Airways

China Southern Airlines

Cubana

Cyprus Airways

Garuda Indonesia

Icelandair

Iran Air

Kuwait Airways

LATAM Airlines Group S.A.

Libyan Airlines

Mahan Air

Philippine Airlines

Qantas Airways

Samoa Airways

Singapore Airlines

South African Airways (into, or wholly within, the Republic of South Africa)

SriLankan Airlines

Syrian Airlines

Note:
See also Variations GBG-01, OMG-01, ZAG-01 and EU variation in chapter 2.

3.2 Specific Operator 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. The following operators have variations on file:

	OPERATOR	CODE
△	AER LINGUS	EI
	AIR ALGERIE	AH
△	AIR AUSTRAL	UU
	AIR BALTIC	BT
△	AIR CANADA	AC
	AIR CANADA ROUGE	RV
	AIR CHINA	CA
	AIR FRANCE	AF
	AIR INDIA	AI
	AIR MAURITIUS	MK
△	AIR NEW ZEALAND	NZ
	AIR TRANSAT	TS
	AIR VANUATU	NF
	AIR ZIMBABWE	UM
	AIRBRIDGECARGO	RU
	AIRCALIN	SB
	AMERICAN AIRLINES	AA
	ASIANA AIRLINES	OZ

	OPERATOR	CODE
	AUSTRIAN AIRLINES	OS
	AVIANCA	AV
△	BRITISH AIRWAYS	BA
	BRUSSELS AIRLINES	SN
	CARGOLUX	CV
	CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS	CX
△	CHINA AIRLINES	CI
	CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES	CZ
	CZECH AIRLINES	OK
	DELTA AIR LINES	DL
□	DHL AERO EXPRESO	D5
△	DHL AIR AUSTRIA GmbH	Q7
	DHL AIR LIMITED	D0
	EGYPTAIR	MS
	EMIRATES	EK
□	ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES	ET
	ETIHAD AIRWAYS	EY
	EUROPEAN AIR TRANSPORT LEIPZIG GmbH	QY
	EVA AIRWAYS	BR
	FEDERAL EXPRESS	FX
	FINNAIR	AY
△	FLYDUBAI	FZ
△	GULF AIR	GF
△	IBERIA	IB
△	IBERIA EXPRESS	I2
	IRAN AIR	IR
	JAPAN AIRLINES	JL
	JAZZ AVIATION	QK
	KENYA AIRWAYS	KQ
	KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES	KL
△	KOREAN AIR	KE
△	LATAM AIRLINES GROUP S.A.	LA
△	LOT POLISH AIRLINES	LO
	LUXAIR	LG
	LUFTHANSA	LH
△	MALAYSIA AIRLINES	MH
⊗		
	OMAN AIR	WY
△	PHILIPPINE AIRLINES	PR
	QANTAS AIRWAYS	QF
	QATAR AIRWAYS	QR
	ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINES	RJ
	SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES	SV
	SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES	SK
	SCOOT	TR
	SINGAPORE AIRLINES	SQ
	SKY REGIONAL AIRLINES	KV
	SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	SA
	SRILANKAN AIRLINES	UL
	SWISS INTERNATIONAL AIR LINES	LX
□	TAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES	DT
	TAMPA CARGO	QT
	TAP AIR PORTUGAL	TP
	TAROM ROMANIAN AIR TRANSPORT	RO
	THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL	TG
	TRANSAVIA AIRLINES	HV
△	TURKISH AIRLINES	TK
△	UNITED AIRLINES	UA
	UZBEKISTAN AIRWAYS	HY
	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	VA
△	WESTJET CARGO	WS

AA—AMERICAN AIRLINES

American Airlines

AA-01 Advance arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals as ExpediteFS, and recommended for Priority Parcel Service.

AA-02 Live wild (exotic) birds will only be accepted on American Airlines metal (interline shipments are prohibited). They will only be accepted if:

(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 to/from locations outside the United States 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.

AA-03 American Airlines 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, licensed wildlife habitat, are travelling 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 Non-human primates will only be accepted for carriage on American Airlines's aircraft when:

(a) The shipper, or agent, certifies in writing on 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.

Note:
AA will not accept primates used for laboratory research, experimentation, and exploitation purposes.

AA-05 American Airlines does not transport venomous or poisonous snakes, lizards, invertebrates or amphibians as defined by the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

AA-06 American Airlines does not accept animals transported for research with the exception of lab mice and rats.

AA-07 Females with suckling young and un-weaned animals will not be accepted for carriage. Puppies/Kittens must be at least 8 weeks old at time of

tender in order to travel, with the exception of transport into the E.U. under the provision of the Pet Travel Scheme where puppies/kittens/ferrets must be at least 15 weeks old.

AA-08 American Airlines does not transport warm-blooded animals such as mammals and birds to or from China. However, the transport of reptiles, fish, amphibians, insects and crustaceans to China will be accepted.

AA-09 American Airlines does not accept warm-blooded animals where the routing includes a flight that is twelve (12) or more hours in length.

AA-10 Dogs or cats that have been or appear sedated or tranquilized will not be accepted for transport.

AA-11 Series 100 kennels (L21"xW16"xH15") for cats and dogs are prohibited to, through, and/or from all international cities.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

AA-12 For the most current update on restricted breeds, please visit www.aacargo.com/downloads/breed-restrictions.pdf

AA-13 For more information, please visit www.aacargo.com/learn/animals.html

△ AC—AIR CANADA

AIR CANADA

Air Canada Rouge (RV), Jazz Aviation (QK) and Sky Regional Airlines (KV) are subsidiaries of Air Canada and therefore adhere to the same variations as Air Canada (AC).

AC-01 Advance arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals.

△ **AC-02** Warm blooded species will not be accepted from November 1st–March 31st on the following aircrafts: CRJ, CR7, E175 and B737.

AC-03 All Dogs and Cats travelling as Cargo must be accompanied by a valid health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian.

For domestic travel (within Canada), the health certificate must be issued no later than 30 days prior to the date of travel.

AC-04 Puppies and Kittens under 8 weeks of age will not be accepted for carriage.

Puppies and Kittens tendered between 8 and 10 weeks of age are only authorized when booked by a company/shipper approved by the International Pet and Animal Transportation Association (IPATA).

AC-05 The following breeds (and mixes thereof) 6 months and older will only be accepted in reinforced kennels conforming to IATA Container Requirement 82.

- Caucasian Ovcharka (Caucasian Shepard Dog)
- Karabash (Kangal Dog, Antolian Sheperd Dog)
- Pit-Bull - ALL BREEDS (Including: American Pit-Bull, American Bully, American Staffordshire Terrier (Amstaff), British Staffordshire Terrier, Staffordshire Bull Terrier)
- Mastiff - ALL BREEDS (including American, Argentine (Dogo Argentino), Bandog (Bandogge or Bandog), Brazilian (Fila Brasileiro), English, French (Dogue de Bordeaux), Italian (Cane Corso), Neapolitan, Presa Canario
- Rottweiler

AC-06 Air Canada reserves the right to refuse animals that exhibit aggressive behavior and/or cage destruction.

△ **AC-07** The following brachycephalic or snub nose breeds (and mixes) of dogs are restricted by Air Canada and must be tendered through a listed company approved by the International Pet and Animal Transportation Association (IPATA).

- Affenpinscher
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon
- Bull dog
- Chihuahua–Apple–Headed
- Chow Chow
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Lhasa Apso
- Pekingese
- Pug
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Zhu
- Teddy Bear Dog
- Tibetan Spaniel

Pugs, Bull dogs and Pekingese's will be accepted for transport only with the presentation of the following IPATA documents as they are more susceptible to Brachycephalic Obstructive Airway Syndrome (BOAS):

– BOAS Veterinary Assessor Application
– BOAS Pet Owner Questionnaire
– BOAS Check Fit to Fly Assessment

AC-08 For Cats and Dogs being transported in CR1 animal containers. Air Canada Cargo requires the usage of metal fasteners to secure the top and bottom portions together.

AC-09 Air Canada will not accept any warm-blooded animals if they will be exposed to ground temperatures of 29.5°C or higher (excluding humidex) at any point during the transportation journey.

AC-10 Air Canada will not accept any dog or cat aged 6 month and above weighing less than 3 kilograms unless written consent has been given by Air Canada.

△ **AC-11** The following Dog breeds (and mixes thereof) are embargoed by Air Canada:

- Wolf Dog

AC-12 Air Canada will not accept consignments of cats, dogs and non-human primates intended to be used for research and/or experimental purposes.

AC-13 Air Canada will accept worker and mixed bee shipments on its B787-800 and -900 fleet, restricted to shipper build PMC or PAG loaded with box-shaped containers and built as per Air Canada specifications.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 61

AF—AIR FRANCE

AF-01 According to the classification of the French Ministry of Agriculture, all dogs under or classified as 1st category, or that are similar by their morphologic characteristics to dogs of the following breeds:

Staffordshire terrier,

American Staffordshire terrier (pitbulls),

Mastiff boelboel,

Tosa

and that are not listed in a recognized studbook, are forbidden for transport.

For American bully: shipper must provide a diagnosis from a veterinary to determine if the animal will be classified in category I or II.

However, the airline will allow some category II dogs in freight after approval by DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals.

All cats and dogs from third countries with final destination France must be identified and vaccinated against rabies.

Always check the country regulations of final destination in the TACT RULES chapter 7.3.

Dogs and cats under 15 weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

When rigid containers are used, at least 4 cable ties must be attached on four sides of the door to prevent escape and ensure the door does not open during handling. Water bottles and wheeled kennels are not allowed.

Snub-nosed cats and dogs

The following snub-nosed breeds (and their crossed breeds) will not be accepted for carriage:

- English Bulldog
- French Bulldog
- Boston Terrier
- Pugs

Exceptions may be granted by DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals.

Other snub-nosed breeds, except the four mentioned above, can be accepted but the kennel must be one size larger than normally required.

AF-02 Endangered species listed under CITES Appendices I and II in Chapter 6 can be accepted after approval by DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals.

Note:
Applicable to General Container Requirement CR41-47

AF-03 Species of tropical origin–although not subject to Variation AF-02, can be accepted after approval by DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals.

Note:
Applicable to CR51, CR59 and CR60

AF-04 Interline transfers of live animals shipments are not accepted, except for:

- dogs and cats carried as cargo;
- all animals accepted and carried as checked baggage.

AF-05 All poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles will not be accepted for carriage but may be accepted after approval by DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals.

AF-06 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not allowed.

AF-07 Information about other existing restrictions and embargoes can be obtained from DZIN Product Engineer Live Animals and by any AIR FRANCE CARGO Office.

AF-08 AF requires Forwarders, who make bookings for pets, to be IATA LAR certified.

AF-09 An import Agent is mandatory for all AVI shipments with final destination CDG.

AH—AIR ALGERIE

AH-01 Endangered species listed under CITES Appendices I and II in Chapter 6 are not accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof.

AH-02 Live animals will be accepted for carriage subject to current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations without responsibility on the part of AH for loss, injury to, sickness or death of the animal(s) as a result from changing climate, temperature, altitude, turbulent flight conditions or an ordinary exposure. Furthermore, AH will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural cause of death or injury by the conduct acts of the animal itself. Therefore, all air waybill covering carriage of live animals must be claused as follows:

"No responsibility for injury or sickness or death of animal(s) carried hereunder."

AH-03 Live wild caught birds (exotic) will not be accepted for transportation unless:

(a) the shipper or the shipper's agent certifies in writing on shipper's letterhead (which must accompany the air waybill) that the birds shipped from or to a zoological garden or governmental wildlife agency; and

(b) transportation is restricted to AH on-line service.

AI—AIR INDIA

AI-01 Wild caught birds are not accepted for transportation.

AV—AVIANCA

AV-01 Dogs and cats under or equal to 2 months of age for domestic transport and 4 months of age for international transport are not allowed.

AV-02 Live animals that are sedated or have been given tranquilizer medication for transport will not be accepted for transport. Additionally, live animals that have visible health problems that do not allow them to be transported by air will not be accepted.

AV-03 A 24-hour emergency telephone number (including country and area codes) must be included in the Handling Information box of Air Waybill.

AV-04 It is not permitted to transport females together with breast-feeding young animals.

AV-05 Brachycephalic (flat-nosed) dogs or cats and any of their crosses will not be accepted. Please refer to the following list for reference:

Brachycephalic dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- Bull Mastiff (all breeds)
- Boston Terrier
- Brussels Griffon
- Pekingese
- Boxer
- Bulldog (all breeds)
- Petit Brabançon (Small Brabançon)
- Pitbull Terrier*
- Pug or Pug (all breeds)
- Shar Pei
- Chow Chow
- Shih Tzu
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel (English Toy Spaniel)
- Japanese Spaniel
- English Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Cane Corso
- Lhasa Apso

*Applies only to Pitbull Terriers with flat noses.

Brachycephalic cats:

- Burmese
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Scottish Fold
- Exotic Short Hair
- Selkirk Rex
- British Short Hair

AY—FINNAIR

AY-01 For information concerning operational limitations on Finnair flights and embargoes on Finnair destinations, local Finnair Cargo office or GSA agency should be contacted in advance. Contact information can be found from https://cargo.finnair.com/.

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1

AY-02 General rules and information about the transportation of live animals by Finnair can be found from following sites:

- For cargo transportation https://cargo.finnair.com/en/products/live-animals
- As baggage with passenger www.finnair.com/fr-en/pets-on-finnair-flights

Note:
Applicable to section 3.1.1

AY-03 Caught wild animals are not acceptable and endangered species listed under CITES are acceptable only with prior permission from Finnair Cargo Contact Center (cargo.booking@finnair.com).

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1, 7.4 and 10.1

AY-04 Primates and canines intended for laboratory, experimentation or other exploitation purposes are not accepted.

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1, 10.1 and 12.2.1

AY-05 Finnair does not carry any strongly smelling animals or other obnoxious items on passenger flights.

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1 and 10.1

AY-06 During wintertime (NOV-MAR) live animals, which are sensitive for cold temperatures, such as baby poultry (day-old chicks) and tropical fish will not be accepted, unless with special arrangements. Please contact Finnair Cargo (cargo.networksupervisor@finnair.com).

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1 and 10.1

AY-07 Applicable for shipments from outside of EU (including Norway and Switzerland): For the transport of large animals such as horses, cattle, or other animals of equivalent size prior permission from Finnair Cargo (cargo.networksupervisor@finnair.com) must be requested as in Helsinki, for the Border Inspection Post (BIP) clearance facilities for big animals is not available.

Note:
Applicable to section 4.1 and 10.1

△ BA—BRITISH AIRWAYS

BRITISH AIRWAYS

BA-01 Any live animals that are used for laboratory or for medical experimentation will not be accepted for carriage. Live animals requiring carriage for other purposes (including conservation and breeding) will be accepted according to commercial policy, which is regularly reviewed.

Note:
Applicable to General Container Requirement CR71-84.

BA-02 Mink will not be accepted for carriage on passenger aircraft.

BA-03 On **ALL BA flights**, except as below, live animals must travel as cargo in the cargo hold.

Exceptions: Assistance/Psychological support dogs–please refer to BA.com website.

BA-04 Not used

BA-05 The following will not be accepted for carriage:

1. Puppies under 10 weeks old;
2. All Mammals declared to be pregnant unless accompanied by a veterinary health certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel and less than two thirds into the gestation period, and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey. The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours.

BA-06 Not Used

BA-07 Brachycephalic Animals (snub nosed), and Dangerous Dogs.

The following breeds will not be acceptable for carriage:

Dangerous dogs not accepted:

- American Pit Bull
- Fila Brazileiros
- Japanese Tosa
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Dogo Argentinos
- American Staffordshire Terrier

Snub nosed dogs (pure breeds) not accepted:

- All Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Note:
Cross breeds.

Cross breeds of Bulldogs, Pugs and Pekingese including cross breeds with other non-brachycephalic breeds are not acceptable.

Cross breeds or pure breeds not listed above that have less restrictive brachycephalic features are ***acceptable provided the kennel size is 10% larger*** *than the minimum BA size requirement (as described under BA-08) and the front of the container has open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide ventilation.*

Breeds acceptable for carriage:

Bull Mastiff
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Shitz Tzu
Lhasa Apso
Chow Chow
Tibetan Spaniel
Shar Pei
English Toy Spaniel
King Charles Spaniel
Cavalier Spaniel
Japanese Spaniel
Japanese Chin

Brachycephalic cats:

There are breeds of domestic cats with brachycephalic features and these animals are acceptable for travel on BA aircraft.

The kennel size for brachycephalic cats must be 10% larger than the minimum BA requirement (as described under BA-08) and must have open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide extra ventilation.

Acceptable breeds of brachycephalic cats:

- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian

⊗

BA-09 Baggage Policy. Carriage of domestic dogs and cats are not permitted on British Airways as excess baggage.

BA-10 Wicker type kennels. These are not acceptable on British Airways aircraft.

BA-11 Not Used

BA-12 Health Certificate. BA requires a valid health certificate for domestic dogs and cats. The certificate must be dated to within ten days of the departure date.

X-ray screening. In some circumstances, the UK Department for Transport has instructed that it may be necessary to x-ray screen livestock and animal containers for export. The Department for Transport advises that x-ray screening poses no health threat to livestock.

BA-13 Animals destined to the USA. The United States Department of Agriculture and the USA Animal Welfare Act and Animal Welfare Regulations require either different or additional requirements to those listed in the IATA Live Animal Regulations. For all AVI movements to the USA, please ensure the IATA LAR USG State Regulations are met (USG-01 to USG-41) and where British Airways is being asked to carry animals other than domestic dogs and cats, specific confirmation is required from the Shipper to guarantee full USDA compliance. If a Shipper cannot provide this guarantee, the shipment should be refused.

British Airways reserves the right to recover all court and fine violation costs.

BR—EVA AIRWAYS

BR-01 Interline transfers of live animals shipments will not be accepted.

BR-02 Laboratory animals will not be accepted.

BR-03 All poisonous animals will not be accepted.

BR-04 Wild captured birds will not be accepted.

BR-05 Dolphins from drive hunt will not be accepted.

BR-06 Murine will not be accepted.

BR-07 Aquatic species packed in the container equipped with the cylinder containing oxygen compressed (UN1072) or air compressed (UN1002) will not be accepted.

BR-08 Aggressive animals and animals with strong smell will not be accepted for carriage on passenger aircraft.

BR-09 The brachycephalic (snub-nosed, short snout or flat face) dogs and cats will not be accepted for carriage during the following periods:

APR-NOV for Northern Hemisphere

OCT-MAR for Southern Hemisphere

Note:

For the transportation across Hemispheres, it is only allowed to transport such kind of the dogs and cats from Northern Hemisphere to Southern Hemisphere in APR.

Embargoed area for whole year: Southeast Asia.

BT—AIR BALTIC

BT-01 When a pet container is used it must be rigid and the door must be further secured by application of additional removable fasteners such as cable ties in the four corners of the door frame.

BT-02 Moveable or rotating door locks are not acceptable. For more info check www.airbaltic.com/en/cargo/shipping-animals-cargo.

BT-03 Snub nosed dogs and cats can only be accepted for carriage on BT flights under below mentioned conditions:

- The cage must be one size larger than the size stated on cage instructions;
- The cage must have ventilation areas on four (4) sides of it.

BT-04 AirBaltic has permanent embargo to accept and transport Primates destined for the research industry.

BT-05 Any laboratory animals will not be accepted.

BT-06 It is prohibited to ship animal trophies on airBaltic flight.

BT-07 Day-old chicks are prohibited.

BT-08 Only cats and dogs will be accepted as passenger baggage (both- hand luggage or checked baggage, depending on the animal's weight and size). Other animal species must be transported as manifested cargo only.

CA—AIR CHINA

CA-01 Advanced arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals. All the formalities of quarantine and inspection required at transit by applicable laws and government regulations shall be accomplished by the shipper or their authorized agent. (Refer to 4.1).

CA-02 Feeding and/or special services are not performed by Air China. When feeding and/or other special services are required, a qualified shipper's agent must be employed to perform such services provided that written approval of origin and/or transit points is obtained. (Refer to 8.1.5 and 10.5).

CA-03 Snakes and marmots will not be accepted for carriage.

CA-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not allowed. (Refer to 1.2.4).

CA-05 Non-human primates that are used for laboratory purposes will not be accepted for carriage.

△ CI—CHINA AIRLINES

CI-01 Interline transfers of live animals shipments are not accepted, except for dogs and cats.

CI-02 All poisonous reptiles (snakes and lizards) and insects (e.g. spiders, scorpions) will not be accepted for carriage on passenger flight.

CI-03 Non-human primates will not be accepted for carriage.

CI-04 The following fighting breeds of dogs or mixed breeds of such will not be accepted for carriage:

- Pit Bull Terrier (including American Pit Bull Terrier, American Pit Bull, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier)
- American Bully
- Fila Brasileiro
- Japanese Tosa
- Dogo Argentino
- Mastiffs (Neapolitan Mastiff, Tibetan Mastiff, Bull Mastiff, Cane Corso, Dogue de Bordeaux)

△ **CI-05** The listed brachycephalic, snub-nosed or mixed breeds of snub-nosed dogs and cats will only be accepted for carriage in below countries/region and period:

- China (excluding PEK)/Hong Kong/Japan (excluding CTS)/Korea/Taiwan from DEC to MAR.
- Australia/New Zealand from APR to NOV.

Notes:

1. *Total journey time should not exceed 6 hours (total flying plus ground time at intermediate point).*
2. *Kennel should be one size larger than normally required.*

Snub–nosed dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon
- Bull Terrier
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Dutch Pug
- English Bulldog
- English Toy Spaniel
- French Bulldog
- Japanese Chin
- Japanese Pug
- Lhasa Apso
- Pekinese
- Pug
- Shih Tzu
- Tibetan Spaniel

Snub–nosed cats:

- British Shorthair
- Burmese
- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persians
- Scottish Fold

CI-06 Puppies and kittens under 10 weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

CI-07 Strongly smelling animals will not be accepted for carriage on passenger aircraft.

CI-08 Live animal originating in tropical regions, e.g., live tropical fish, birds, as well as cold blooded animals (e.g., snake, frog) will not be accepted for carriage if the temperature on any portion of their journey is 10°C (50°F) or lower.

CI-09 B738 cargo holds are not permitted to carry live animals, except for those animals, such as tropical fish, eels, crustaceans which do not require ventilation or high temperature.

CI-10 Animals accepted as baggage are household cats and dogs, including working dogs.

CI-11 For all live animals, the optimum transportation temperature range must be shown in the "Handling Information" box of Air Waybills.

CV—CARGOLUX

cargolux

CV-01 Ivory, raw or worked, any kind including personal objects and souvenirs are not accepted by Cargolux.

CV-02 Wild captured animals are not accepted.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR41-CR47, CR71-CR84

CV-03

Specific Geographical Restrictions

- Luxembourg to Taiwan: live animals of any type

CV-04 All hunting trophies are not accepted for carriage.

CV-05 Any lion body parts including skulls, skeletons, skins, teeth, and claws are not accepted for carriage.

CV-06 Animals, any type, used for laboratory research are not accepted.

Note:
Applicable to CR32-CR34, CR71-CR84

CV-07 Live birds' shipments shall not be accepted without prior approval from the Live Animals Dept. AVI@cargolux.com.

CV-08 Live animals listed under CITES, Appendix I, are not accepted, unless:

- Consigned to a zoological garden, a marine park or oceanarium, a national park/reserve, a government wildlife agency, or an approved animal care center, or
- Transported within the scope of a wildlife conservation/preservation program.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR32-CR34, CR41-47, CR50-CR60, CR71-CR84

CV-09 Embargo on shark fins for human consumption.

CX—CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS

CATHAY PACIFIC

CX-01 Korean squirrel and skunk will not be accepted for carriage.

CX-02 Monkey, mink and non-human primates will only be accepted for carriage on cargo aircraft and with advance arrangements.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements 32, 33, 34 and 79.

CX-03 All kind of birds whether wild-caught or captive-bred will not be accepted for carriage, with the following exceptions:

(a) domestic birds, such as day-old live poultry, e.g., chicks, ducklings, turkey poults and racing pigeons;
(b) non-commercial personal pets (captive-bred birds) forwarded between private individuals;
(c) birds being transported between legitimate scientific institutions including recognized zoological and ornithological gardens;
(d) birds being transported to a location for generic regeneration, i.e. captive-bred birds transported to a location to be released into the wild.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements 11 to 23.

CX-04 Any live animals that are used for laboratory or for experimentation or exploitation will not be accepted for carriage.

CX-05 The following fighting breeds of dog will not be accepted for carriage:

- American Pit Bull
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Dogo Argentino.
- Fila Brasileiro
- Japanese Tosa

Note:
Applicable to CR1 and CR82

CX-06 Domestic dogs under Container Requirement 1—irrespective of their size, will not be accepted for carriage in wooden kennels (including plywood, hardwood, fibreboard, wicker wood and latticed wood).

Note:
Applicable to CR1

CX-07 Cathay Pacific Airways will, only under certain conditions, accept brachycephalic, snub nosed, mixed breeds of snub-nosed animals and animals when the "breed" on the Health Certificate states the following:

Dogs:

Affenpinscher
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Bulldog (all breeds)
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
Chow Chow
Dogue de Bordeaux
English Toy Spaniel
Japanese Chin (Japanese Spaniel)
Lhasa Apso
Mastiff (all breeds)
Pekingese
Pug (all breeds)
Shar Pei
Tibetan Spaniel
Shih Tzu
Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Cats:

British Shorthair
Burmese
Chinchilla Cat
Exotic Shorthair
Himalayan Cat
Persian Cat
Scottish Fold

For more information, please visit www.cathaycargo.com/Default.aspx?tabID=718&language=en-US

CX-08 Sphynx Cat will not be accepted for carriage.

CX-09 Only live sharks and rays that are evaluated to be coming from a sustainable source will be accepted for carriage.

CX-10 Wild-caught cetaceans, as well as captive-bred cetaceans that are transported for amusement or performance purposes, will not be accepted for carriage.

CX-11 Puppies and Kittens under eight weeks (2 months) of age will not be accepted for carriage.

CX-12 Greyhound will not be accepted for carriage when intended for racing purposes. Only non-racing greyhounds (pets) that have been reviewed and approved can be accepted for carriage.

CX-13 Enhanced species, listed under CITES Appendix I will not be accepted for carriage. This applies to products and parts thereof.

CX-14 The following items will not be accepted for carriage:

Ivory and ivory-related products
All hunting trophies are not accepted for carriage (including legally hunted or legall acquired trophies)
Fins of all sharks and rays
Rhino horn and Rhino horn-related products
Tiger pelts, bones and its related products

CZ—CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES

中国南方航空
CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES

CZ-01 Household pets are accepted for transport as checked baggage with prior approval from the operator;

Note:
Applicable to section 3.1.1

CZ-02 Assist dogs in service to passengers with disabilities could be carried in the passenger cabin or be loaded in the animal conditioned compartments with prior approval from the operator.

Note:
Applicable to section 3.1.1

CZ-03 Snakes will not be accepted for carriage.

CZ-04 Animals contaminated with infectious diseases will not be accepted for carriage.

CZ-05 Animals prone to spread diseases will not be accepted for carriage, for example marmots.

CZ-06 Animals with strong odors will not be accepted for carriage unless approved by the operator.

CZ-07 Mice or rats will not be accepted for carriage unless they are intended for laboratory purpose.

CZ-08 Non-human primates intended for laboratory purpose will not be accepted for carriage.

CZ-09 Snub cats and dogs will not be accepted for carriage unless the forecasted temperature of any station (Departure/Transit/Destination) is in the range of -12ºC to +28ºC during the transportation.

CZ-10 Payment of "Charges collect" at destination will not be accepted for live animal shipments.

CZ-11 The operator is entitled to require the shipper to provide attendant(s) when a shipment is to be accompanied or escorted.

Note:
Applicable to sections 1.2.8/1.2.9/4.5

D0—DHL AIR LIMITED

D0-01 Live animal shipments transported by DHL Air Ltd. will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL
Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the live animal shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar live animal shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

D0-02 Any requirements for special care for the animal e.g., temperature control (in the aircraft), in-flight attention, etc. must be advised with the booking. The optimum temperature requirements must be reflected on the travel containers for all animals and additionally in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill. The wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be as follows: "Keep between X and Y degrees Celsius whenever possible during transportation and storage". X and Y are the minimum and the maximum recommended temperatures respectively.

D0-03 DHL Air Ltd. will not accept animals intended for laboratory and/or experimentation and/or exploitation purposes.

D0-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not permitted.

D0-05 Poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles will not be accepted for carriage. Shipments containing bees or bumblebees are accepted provided their respective container requirements are met.

D0-06 Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof. An exception might be made after consultation and approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ:

- If the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity, and only for animals,
- Consigned to a zoological garden, a national park/reserve, a government wildlife agency or an approved animal care center,
- Transported within the scope of a wildlife conservation/preservation program,

Acceptance of animals listed in CITES Appendix II is subject to special prior approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

D0-07 Biological insects, live bait, live lobsters, oysters, etc. are also considered live animals and must be treated as such. DHL Air Ltd. does not accept them as perishable cargo.

D0-08 Food and water receptacles must be securely fitted as loose fixtures are not permitted.

D0-09 Acceptance and transportation of shipments of live animals to/from other airlines are subject to special prior approval of the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

D0-10 On winter schedule, DHL Air Ltd. does not accept any interline transfer of live animals originating in tropical regions, e.g., live tropical fish, birds, as well as hatching eggs onto their services at European points including German points due to the winter climate normally prevailing in Europe. Live animals that are not

likely to suffer from cold weather, e.g., cats, dogs, livestock, are not subject to this embargo.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR50-CR60

D0-11 Hatching eggs transported by DHL Air Ltd. will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport:

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the hatching eggs shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar hatching egg shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

☐ D5—DHL AERO EXPRESO

D5-01 Live animal shipments transported by DHL Aero Expreso S.A. will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Americas Regional Restricted Commodities Group-DHL Express before presenting for transport:

Americas Regional Restricted Commodities Group-DHL Express
E-mail: CMSLatamdg@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the live animals shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Americas Regional Restricted Commodities Group procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking.

D5-02 Any requirements for special care for the animal e.g., temperature control (in the aircraft), in-flight attention, etc. must be advised with the booking. The optimum temperature requirements must be reflected on the travel containers for all animals and additionally in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill. The wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be as follows: "Keep between X and Y degrees Celsius whenever possible during transportation and storage". X and Y are the minimum and the maximum recommended temperatures respectively.

D5-03 DHL Aero Expreso S.A. will not accept animals intended for laboratory and/or experimentation and/or exploitation purposes.

D5-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not permitted.

D5-05 Poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles will not be accepted for carriage. Shipments containing bees or bumblebees are accepted provided their respective container requirements are met.

DL—DELTA AIR LINES

DL-01 Live Animal: www.deltacargo.com/Cargo/catalog/products/specialized-live

☐ DT—TAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES

DT-01 The following species will not be accepted for carriage:

All animals caught in the wild (whales, dolphins, laboratory dogs/cats, squirrels)

DT-02 Carriage of animals with infectious diseases is not allowed

DT-03 Hunting trophies and taxidermized animals will not be accepted for carriage

DT-04 All breeds of Brachycephalic or mixed breed snub-nosed dogs and cats are not accepted for carriage. The list includes:

DOGS:

Affenpinscher
Boston Terrier
Brussels Griffon
Bulldog (All breeds)
Bull Terrier
Boxer
Pug
Chow Chow
Chihuahua
King Charles Spaniel
Lhasa Apso
Pekinese
Shar Pei
Shih Tsu

CATS:

Burmese
Himalayan
Persian

DT-05 The shipper must declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours. TAAG will not accept pregnant animals beyond one third (1/3) of their normal pregnancy duration.

The following must be provided by the shipper when the animal is declared pregnant:

A veterinary certificate from a recognized veterinarian clinic certifying how far along the animal is pregnant and what portion of the pregnancy it is in (1/3, 2/3, 3/3). For an animal in 1/3 of its pregnancy a fit to fly certificate is required and there is no risk of birth occurring during this journey.

DT-06 TAAG Angola Airlines will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by conduct of the animal itself.

△ EI—AER LINGUS

Aer Lingus

EI-01 Any live animals that are used for laboratory or for medical experimentation will not be accepted for carriage. Live animals requiring carriage for other purposes (including conservation and breeding) will be accepted according to commercial policy, which is regularly reviewed.

Note:
Applicable to General Container Requirement CR71-84

EI-02 Puppies under 10 weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

EI-03 Live Animals can be interlined between Aer Lingus, British Airways and Iberia.

EI-04 Wild caught birds are not accepted for carriage.

EI-05 Mink will not be accepted for carriage on passenger aircraft.

Note:
Applicable to CR79

EI-06 All air waybills issued for the transport of live animals must be endorsed with the following wording: Operator not responsible for mortality due to natural causes.

△ **EI-07** Brachycephalic Animals (snub nosed), and Dangerous Dogs.

The following breeds will not be acceptable for carriage:

Dangerous dogs not accepted:

- American Pit Bull
- Fila Brazileiros
- Japanese Tosa
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Dogo Argentinos
- American Staffordshire Terrier

Snub nosed dogs (pure breeds) not accepted:

- All Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Note:

Cross breeds.

Cross breeds of Bulldogs, Pugs and Pekingese including cross breeds with other non-brachycephalic breeds are not acceptable.

Cross breeds or pure breeds not listed above that have less restrictive brachycephalic features are acceptable provided the kennel size is 10% larger than the minimum BA size requirement (as described under BA-08) and the front of the container has open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide ventilation.

Breeds acceptable for carriage:

Bull Mastiff
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Shitz Tzu
Lhasa Apso
Chow Chow
Tibetan Spaniel
Shar Pei
English Toy Spaniel
King Charles Spaniel
Cavalier Spaniel
Japanese Spaniel
Japanese Chin

Brachycephalic cats:

There are breeds of domestic cats with brachycephalic features and these animals are acceptable for travel on BA aircraft.

The kennel size for brachycephalic cats must be 10% larger than the minimum BA requirement (as described under BA-08) and must have open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide extra ventilation.

Acceptable breeds of brachycephalic cats:

- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian

EI-08 Container Requirement 1—internal size: Each animal contained in the container must have enough space to turn around normally while standing, to stand and sit erect without touching the top of the container, and to lie in a natural position. To determine the correct **minimum internal kennel dimensions**, the **kennel length** is the distance from the root of tail to the tip of nose plus half the elbow to ground measurement. The **kennel width** is twice the width of the widest point of the animal. The **kennel height** is the distance from floor to tip of ears.

EI-09 On **ALL** EI flights, except as below, live animals must travel as cargo in the cargo hold.

1. Exceptions: Trained assistance dogs in the cabin - please refer to the aerlingus.com website. Please note that EI will only accept trained assistance dogs from a list of approved organizations.

EK—EMIRATES

EK-01 All animals, including insects and baby poultry, but excluding live aquatics, crustaceans, worms, snails, molluscs transported on Emirates, are subject to advance arrangements and approvals (min 2 working days are required to process inquiries); the listed excepted animals remain subject to the transportation requirements as prescribed in these Regulations;

Note:
Acceptance and transportation of shipments of live animals to/from other airlines is also subject to prior arrangements and approval min 4 working days is required to process inquiries.

EK-02 Emirates will not accept animals as checked baggage, except for falcons, cats, dogs (certain breed restrictions apply, refer to EK-05) and pet birds (restrictions in EK-08 apply);

EK-03 Emirates will accept the following animals in cabin:

- Falcons–only on Pakistan routes. Operator's prior approval is required if the number of falcons to be carried in cabin exceeds 15 heads or if falcons are required to be transported in the passenger cabin on other than Pakistan routes;
- Properly trained "service" dogs–only when accompanied by a customer with disability on the US, Canada and between European Union and US routes. Operator requests 48-hours advance notice in order for proper arrangements to be made for transportation of service dog in the cabin.

EK-04 For all animals, the optimum temperature requirement must be reflected on the travel containers and for those transported under cargo mode, additionally in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill; the wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be in accordance with applicable SHC code (COL, CRT and ERT).

Note:
While every effort will be made, the guarantee to shipper that specific temperatures will be maintained at all times cannot and must not be given.

EK-05 (see also EK-13) Acceptance of dogs and cats is governed by the following restrictions:

- The minimum age of dog and cat from Low-Risk countries will be 12 weeks.
- The minimum age of dog and cat from High-Risk countries will be 15 weeks.
- Emirates will not accept the following breeds of fighting/dangerous dogs or their crosses:
  - Staffordshire Bull Terrier,
  - American Pit Bull Terrier,
  - American Staffordshire Terrier,
  - American Bully,
  - Brazilian Mastiff (Fila Brasiliero),
  - Argentinian Mastiff (Dogo Argentino),
  - Tibetan Mastiff,
  - Neapolitan Mastiff,
  - French Mastiff (Dogue de Bordeaux),
  - Boerboel,
  - Bullmastiff,
  - Cane Corso (Italian Mastiff),
  - Bully Kutta (Alangu Mastiff, Indian Mastiff),
  - Perro De Presa Canario (Canary Mastiff),
  - Japanese Tosa,
  - Presa Canario,
  - Any mixed breed of above breeds of dog or their hybrid.
- Emirates will not transport greyhounds used for racing or other commercial activities. Only greyhounds that are domesticated and transported as pets, including those which have been rescued, will be transported on Emirates.
- For dog breeds considered by Emirates to be larger or dangerous, shippers may be requested to use high quality, strong, reinforced custom-built containers that meet with CR82 for transportation.
- Emirates will not accept brachycephalic (snub-nosed) dogs and cats and their crossbreeds, see below list of some of the snub-nosed dogs and cats for easy reference.

Dogs	Cats
Affenpincher	British Longhair
American Cocker Spaniel	British Shorthair
Boston Terrier	Burmese
Boxer	Exotic Shorthair
Brussels Griffon	Exotic Fold (Foldex)
Bulldog (all types)	Himalayan
Bullmastiff	Persian
Cane Corso	Scottish Fold
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Selkirk Rex
Chihuaha (apple headed)	
Chow Chow	
Dogo Argentino	
Dogue de Bordeaux	
Japanese Chin	
King Charles Spaniel	
Lhasa Apso	
Lowchen	
Neapolitan Mastiff	
Newfoundland	
Pekingese	
Pit Bull Terrier	
Presa Canario	
Pug (all types)	
Shar-Pei	
Shih Tzu	
Staffordshire Terrier	
Tibetan Spaniel	

EK-06 (see also EK-13) Acceptance of Wild and Endangered species and parts thereof are governed by the following restrictions:

- Emirates will not accept non-acclimatized wild-caught animals and requires certification that live specimens have been acclimated to captivity;
- Endangered species listed under CITES Appendix I will not be accepted for carriage unless they meet the requirements of CITES, special provisions for specimens of species included in Appendix I, bred in captivity and only if the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity and the transportation is performed between qualified zoological gardens–societies, wild parks and recognized wildlife protection centers, intended for conservation or breeding purpose. Such transportation is restricted to EK online services only;

  Note:
  Falcon falls under CITES I with resource code C and D can be accepted for commercial purposes between qualified zoological gardens/societies, wild parks and recognized wildlife protection centers.
- Emirates will not accept baby elephants in age group 5 years and below, falling under CITES Appendix I & II;
- All primates can be accepted only as cargo and only if the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity and the transportation is performed between qualified zoological gardens/societies, wild parks and recognized wildlife protection centers, intended for conservation or breeding purpose. Such transportation is restricted to EK online services only;

  Note:
  Acceptance of animals listed in CITES Appendix II is subject to special/prior approval.
- Emirates will not accept:

  Products and parts of endangered animals and plants listed in CITES Appendix I, including hunting trophies;

  Hunting trophies of elephant, rhinoceros, lion and tiger;

  – Shark products (including fin, meat and its derivatives).

EK-07 Emirates will not accept animals with the following behavior:

- Sedation/tranquilization, unless it is administered on certain animals transported between qualified zoological gardens/societies, wild parks and recognized wildlife protection centers, intended for conservation or breeding purpose. In this case a certificate from qualified veterinarian doctor, describing the medication and dosage administered, must be provided by the shipper.

Note:
Certification that animal is fit to travel needs to be obtained.

EK-08 (see also EK-13) To protect animal welfare, Emirates has established special arrangements for handling animals in transit via Dubai:

- When animals transiting Dubai are transported as checked baggage, the flight connection time must not exceed 6 hours;
- When animals transiting Dubai are transported as cargo, the flight connection time must be not less than 6 hours;

  Note:
  With exception of wild and other animals sensitive to containment for which connection time must be not less than 4 hours; and all other shipments with each leg less than 6 hours or total flying time less than 8 hours, in which case only min transit time (to be decided on case to case basis) will be required.
- Due to harsh climatic conditions (heat), no birds, but with exception to falcons and baby poultry, will be accepted for transit via Dubai between 1 April and 31 October;
- All warm-blooded animals, whose total transportation time exceeds 17 hours, will be accepted for carriage on Emirates only as cargo and subject to mandatory transit rest arrangements (involving mandatory rest time, as recommended) at the Dubai, transit charges apply and are to be born by the shipper.

The following arrangements are applicable only to animals transported as cargo:

- Emirates reserves the right to decide on the level and duration of rest required for warm blooded animals transported under cargo mode and involving less than 17 hours, if required from animal welfare point of view;
- In addition to the requirements of the International Industry Rules and Regulations, shippers must provide the following minimum information for all animals to be accepted for carriage on EK:
  - for dogs and cats, nick name, breed name and microchip number/identification mark (nick name and microchip number/identification mark to be shown on the animal's travel container);
  - individual animal weight, age, sex;
  - details of any prior ground or air transportation, immediately before the planned air carriage and its duration.

Note:
24-hour emergency contact number must always be shown on the animal's travel container and in the Handling Information box of the Air Waybill.

EK-09 (see also EK-13) Emirates will not accept the following animals due to their nature:

- poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles and insects, unless transported between qualified zoological gardens/societies, wild parks and recognized wildlife protection centers, intended for conservation or breeding purpose, and packaged and prepared for carriage strictly as per requirements of these Regulations. However,

approval from management is required prior to acceptance;

- obnoxious animals (known to produce offensive odors), e.g., minks, skunks. Sheep and goats will be accepted for carriage on passenger services in quantities not exceeding more than 2 adult animals per flight. Larger quantities can be carried only on freighter services;
- skunks must only be accepted if their glands are removed, and origin to obtain confirmation of same in writing;
- pigs.

EK-10 Emirates will not accept any animals intended for laboratory purposes.

EK-11 Emirates will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animal itself.

EK-12 The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours. EK will not accept pregnant animals beyond one third (1/3) of their normal pregnancy duration (wild and domestic alike). The following must be provided by the shipper when the animal is declared pregnant:

- A veterinarian certificate from a recognized veterinarian clinic certifying how far along the animal is pregnant (days/weeks/months) and what portion of its pregnancy it is in (e.g., 1/3, 2/3 or 3/3).
- For animals that are in 1/3 of their pregnancy, the certificate must certify that the animal is fit to travel and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey.

EK-13 Exceptions to EK-05, EK-06, EK-08 and EK-09 must be approved by Emirates Cargo Management in Headquarters, through local Emirates SkyCargo offices.

Assistance, as well as information about other existing country restrictions and embargoes can be obtained from the local Emirates offices.

☐ ET—ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

ET-01 Ethiopian will not accept non acclimatized wild caught animals and requires certification that live specimens have been acclimated to captivity.

ET-02 Ethiopian doesn't accept the following breeds of fighting/dangerous dogs or their crosses

- Boxer dog
- Presa canarion
- Dobermann, or Doberman pinscher
- Mastiff Dogs (Fila brasileiro/Brazilian mastiff, OGO Argentino/Argentinian Mastiff, any mastiff or hybrid)
- Pit bulls (also known as pit bull terrier, American pit bull terrier, American Staffordshire terrier, American bully)
- Rottweiler breeds or hybrid
- Tosa (Japanese tosa or hybrid)
- Any mixed breed of above breeds of dog or their hybrid

ET-03 Ethiopian will not accept Brachycephalic (snub nosed) dogs and cats and their cross breeds. under the below conditions they can be accepted for carriage by Ethiopian

- The cage must be one size larger than the size stated on container requirement on the current IATA LAR.
- The cage must have ventilation areas on four sides of it.
- "Letter of indemnity" must be submitted prior to the booking confirmation mentioning the shipper takes the responsibility for the safety of the animal.

ET-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not allowed by Ethiopian.

ET-05 Puppies and kittens under eight weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

ET-06 Dogs or cats that have been or appear sedated or tranquilized will not be accepted for transport.

EY—ETIHAD AIRWAYS

EY-01 All cargo reservations for live animals should be done 5 days prior to departure to allow sufficient time to receive all necessary approvals.

All Pets in Cabin (PETC) reservations must be made at least 7 days prior to departure to allow sufficient time to receive all necessary approvals.

Live animals will only be accepted for carriage on EY flights after approval from EY.

EY-02 Not in use.

EY-03 EY will not accept the following breeds of brachycephalic (snub-nosed/snub-nosed mixed breed) pets for carriage in the cargo hold.

Snub-nosed dog breeds including, but not limited to:

Affenpincher American Staffordshire	Dutch Pug	Cavalier/King Charles Spaniel
Boston Terrier	English Bulldog	Lhasa Apso
Boxer	English Toy Spaniel	Pekingese
Brussels Griffin	French Bulldog	Shar-Pei
Bulldog	Japanese Chin	Shih Tzu
Bull Terrier	Japanese Pug	Spaniel
Chow Chow	Japanese Spaniel (Chin)	

Snub-nosed cat breeds, including but not limited to:

Burmese	Exotic	Himalayan	Persian
Scottish Fold	Scottish Straight	British Short Hair	Chinchilla

EY-04 Not in use.

EY-05 On A320-operated flights, EY will only accept pets (cats & dogs) as cargo where the specific aircraft registration is fitted with temperature control and ventilation.

EY-06 All pets (cats/dogs) in the cargo hold whose total transportation time from departure airport to arrival airport exceeds 17 hours will not be accepted for carriage.

EY-07 EY will not transport any wild caught animals under CITES I and II intended for personal/private use.

EY-08 EY will not transport poisonous/venomous reptiles, swine or obnoxious smelling animals (known to produce offensive odors).

EY-09 EY will not transport any animals for scientific/research or testing purposes.

EY-10 Not in use.

EY-11 Transit shipments of day-old chicks will only be accepted on a tail-to-tail basis and during the winter months only (01Nov–31Mar).

EY-12 Acceptance of wild and/or endangered species and parts thereof is governed by the following restrictions:

- EY will not accept for carriage any endangered species under CITES Appendix I unless they meet special provisions for specimens of species included in Appendix I, bred in captivity;
- Products and parts of endangered animals included in CITES Appendix I will not be accepted for carriage;
- All hunting trophies under CITES will not be carried on EY;
- Anything listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List will not be carried on EY;
- Exceptions may be granted in case of carriage of live animals for the purpose of repatriation for rehabilitation/release into the wild, or transfer to an accredited rescue center or sanctuary.

EY-13 Exceptions can be requested and reviewed on a case-by-case basis by Etihad Airways live animals team. Exceptions are only granted on rare occasions and only if all requirements are met to guarantee the health and welfare of the live animal during transportation (additional requirements will be enforced).

FX—FEDERAL EXPRESS

FedEx Express

FX-01 The following are unacceptable for transportation via Federal Express, regardless of origin:

- household pets;
- bees;
- monkeys (cynomolgus, rhesus, and African green monkeys from carriage into the U.S.);
- high-value animals without attendants;
- animals deemed to emit offensive or repugnant odors;
- shipments of live tropical birds caught in the wilderness (not affected are birds born in captivity or bred on special farms). Before a shipment of birds not affected by this policy can be accepted, the shipper must certify, in writing, on the shipper's letterhead, that the birds are born or bred in captivity. Statements on a shipper's letterhead must be signed by a shipper's authorized management or agent. No interline traffic will be accepted.

FX-02 Pick-up and/or delivery of live animals shipments is unavailable.

FX-03 Feeding and/or special services: These are not performed by Federal Express. A qualified outside agency can be employed to perform special services when arranged in advance with the approval of the origin and transit points.

FX-04 Live animal service is not available to/from MEM or any other areas served exclusively or transiting a MEM flight, without special approval.

FX-05 All live animal shipments must be arranged through the Federal Express Live Animal Control Desk.

FX-06 An animal consignment cannot be shipped with any other commodities on the same air waybill, except feed, tack, and attendants.

△ FZ—FLYDUBAI

flydubai

FZ-01 Invertebrates are not accepted.

FZ-02 Animals deemed to emit offensive or repugnant odors are not accepted.

FZ-03 Any containers that incorporate an Oxygen bottle which is governed by IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations are not accepted.

FZ-04 For all animals, the optimum temperature requirement must be reflected on the travel containers and additionally, in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill; the wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be as follows: "Keep between X and Y degrees Celsius whenever possible during transportation and storage", where X and Y are respectively the minimum and the maximum recommended temperatures.

FZ-05 24-hour emergency contact number must always be shown on the animal's travel container and in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill.

△ **FZ-06** Following breeds of dogs and cats, including short-muzzled dog breeds may not be accepted for carriage unless special approval is obtained from cargo.shd@flydubai.com.

Dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- Akita
- American Bully
- American Pit Bull Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Boerboel Mastiff
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer (all breeds)
- Brussels Griffin (also known as Petite Brabancon, Griffon Bruxellois
- Bulldog (all breeds)
- Bullmastiff (incl. all breeds of Mastiff)
- Bull Terrier
- Bully Kutta (Alangu Mastiff, Indian Mastiff)
- Canario Presa (also known as Canary Mastiff, Dogo Canario, Canarian Molosser)
- Cane Corso (also known as Italian Mastiff)
- Caucasian Ovcharka (also known as Caucasian Shepherd Dog)
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Doberman Pinschers
- Dogo Argentino (also known as Argentinian Mastiff)
- Dutch Pug (also known as Mopshond, Mops Hund, Carlino)
- English Bulldog
- English Toy Spaniel (King Charles Spaniel)
- Fila Brazillero & their crosses
- French Bulldog
- French Mastiff (Dogue de Bordeaux)
- Japanese Chin (also known as Chin, Japanese
- Spaniel, Japanese Pug)
- Karabash (also known as Kangal)
- Lhasa Apso
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Pekingese
- Pit Bull
- Pug
- Rottweiler
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Tibetan Mastiff
- Tosa (also known as Japanese Tosa)

Cats:

- British Shorthair
- Burmese (also known as American Burmese)
- Exotic (also known as Exotic Shorthair)
- Himalayan
- Persian (also know as Shiraz)
- Scottish Fold

FZ-07 Fit-to-travel certification may be required for some animals and must be obtained from a qualified veterinarian doctor.

FZ-08 Acceptance of animals, plants, and/or their parts and products, including hunting trophies, listed in CITES Appendix I and II are subject to prior approvals from cargo.shd@flydubai.com

FZ-09 Acceptance of domestic animals such as cats and dogs below 6 months are subjected to special approvals from cargo.shd@flydubai.com

FZ-10 Sick and dead animals are NOT accepted.

FZ-11 Sedated animals will NOT be accepted.

FZ-12 Poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles are NOT accepted.

FZ-13 Pregnant animals, females with suckling young and un-weaned animals are NOT accepted.

FZ-14 Snap-sided kennels, modified or adapted snap-side kennels (including the addition of nuts, bolts or screws), collapsible or folding kennels may not be accepted.

FZ-15 Rodents (mice, hamsters, moles, squirrels, beavers, chinchillas, guinea pigs, etc.) are NOT accepted, unless prior approvals are obtained from cargo.shd@flydubai.com ⊗

△ GF—GULF AIR

طيران الخليج
GULF AIR

3

△ **GF-01** Odorous or strong-smelling animals such as monkeys, skunks, sheep, goat, etc. will not be accepted for carriage on GF flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR 32, 33, 34, 78 and 80.

△ **GF-02** Gulf Air accepts only falcons as accompanied baggage in the passenger cabin. Prior approval from Gulf Air is required.

Note:
Applicable to CR 20

△ **GF-03** Live animals may only be carried as cargo under Master Air Waybill (except GF02). Aircraft specific restrictions may apply.

Note:
Applicable to CR 3, 23, 24 to 25, 32 and 34.

△ **GF-04** Day-old chicks are not permitted to be carried on GF routes operated with narrow bodied aircrafts.

Note:
Applicable to CR 19

GF-05 Domestic pets are carried on all sectors provided shipped in strict accordance with the current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and IATA TACT country regulations of the countries of origin, transit and destination and information by operator.

Note:
Applicable to CR 1

GF-06 Gulf Air will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or caused by the conduct of the animal itself. AWB must be endorsed "Operator not responsible for injury, sickness, or death of animal(s) from natural causes".

Note:
Applicable to CR 1

△ **GF-07** Endangered species, including hunting trophies listed under CITES Appendix I in Chapter 6, will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to CR 11 to 23, 11, 13, 12, 16, 17, 23, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 32, 41, 42, 43, 44, 57, 72, 78, 82.

△ **GF-08** Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases or intended for laboratory purposes is not allowed.

GF-09 Non-human primates and wild caught birds and any live animals that are used for laboratory or for experimentation or exploitation will not be accepted for carriage. In exceptional circumstances, where conservation and/or breeding is concerned, acceptance may be granted subject to prior written approval.

Note:
Applicable to CR 32

GF-10 Puppies under ten weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to CR 1

△ **GF-11** Gulf Air will not accept the following breeds of dogs (fighting and dangerous dogs) and their crosses, but not limited to:

(i) Snub-nosed dogs and breeds: all Bulldogs, Pekinese Pugs.

(ii) Aggressive dogs: American Pit Bulls, Fila Brazileiros, Japanese Tosas, Pit Bull Terriers, Dogo Argentino, Rottweilers.

(iii) Brachycephalic dogs: American Staffordshire Terrier, Boston Terrier, Boxer, Brussels Griffin, Bull Terrier, Dutch Pug, English Bulldog, English Toy Spaniel, French Bulldog, Japanese Pug, Japanese Chin, Shih Tzu, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, Chow Chow.

Note:
Applicable to CR 1 and 32

☐ **GF-12** For all animals, optimum temperature requirement must be mentioned on the travel cage/containers and handling information box of AWB. While every effort will be made to maintain the temperature requirements at all times, the shipper cannot be given any guarantee on this.

☐ **GF-13** AWB & travel container must be endorsed with 24hrs emergency contact telephone number.

☐ **GF-14** Due to adverse climatic conditions (heat), live birds will not be accepted via Bahrain between 15-Jun to 15-Sep (0600 to -17 00hrs). Other non-restricted live animals may be accepted provided shipper accepts and sign indemnity letter along with other transportation documents.

☐ **GF-15** Shipper must declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48hrs. Gulf Air will not accept pregnant animals during their last one third of their pregnancy.

☐ **GF-16** Valid health certificates must be submitted while transporting domestic dogs and cats. The certificates must be dated within -10 days of the travel date.

HV—TRANSAVIA AIRLINES

Transavia airlines

HV-01 Wild birds are not acceptable for transportation.

HY—UZBEKISTAN AIRWAYS

HY-01 HY uses only IATA approved practices on live animals and perishables shipments. Cargo sales agents may obtain necessary information by sending email to booking.cargo@uzairways.com

△ I2—IBERIA EXPRESS

I2-01 Any live animals that are used for laboratory or for medical experimentation will not be accepted for carriage. Live animals requiring carriage for other purposes (including conservation and breeding) will be accepted according to commercial policy, which is regularly reviewed.

Note:
Applicable to General Container Requirements CR11-23 and CR32, 33 and 34.

I2-02 Ill-smelling animals, such as hyena, jackal and mustelids, e.g., weasel, ferret, marten, mink, skunk, etc., are not accepted for transportation on passenger aircraft.

Note:
Applicable to CR 78, 79, 80 and 82

I2-03 Iberia Express does not accept the transport of CITES protected species listed on Appendices I and II unless the shipper and/or consignee by suitable accreditation, certifies to be a zoological garden, governmental wildlife agency, or animal reserve.

I2-04 Live animals transferred to Iberia Express by other operators will not be accepted for carriage, except for British Airways, Aer Lingus and Iberia or in the case of household pets.

I2-05 All Air Waybills issued for the transport of live animals must be endorsed with the following wording:

Operator not responsible for mortality due to natural causes.

I2-06 The following snub-nosed breeds will not be acceptable for carriage:

- all Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Crossbreeds or pure breeds not listed above that have less restrictive brachycephalic features are acceptable provided the kennel size is 10% larger than the minimum size requirement (as described under I2-07) and the front of the container has open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide ventilation.

Snub-nosed breeds acceptable for carriage:

Bull Mastiff
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Shih Tzu
Lhasa Apso
Chow Chow
Tibetan Spaniel
Shar Pei
English Toy Spaniel
King Charles Spaniel
Cavalier Spaniel
Japanese Spaniel
Japanese Chin

Brachycephalic cats:

There are breeds of domestic cats with brachycephalic features and these animals are acceptable for travel on I2 aircraft.

The kennel size for brachycephalic cats must be 10% larger than the minimum I2 requirement (as described under I2-07) and must have open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide extra ventilation.

Acceptable breeds of brachycephalic cats:

- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian

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I2-08 The following will not be accepted for carriage:

- Puppies under 10 weeks old;
- All Mammals declared to be pregnant unless accompanied by a veterinary health certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel and less than two thirds into the gestation period, and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey. The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours.

△ IB—IBERIA

IB-01 Any live animals that are used for laboratory or for medical experimentation will not be accepted for carriage. Live animals requiring carriage for other purposes (including conservation and breeding) will be accepted according to commercial policy, which is regularly reviewed.

Note:
Applicable to General Container Requirements CR11-23 and CR32, 33 and 34.

IB-02 Ill-smelling animals, such as hyena, jackal and mustelids, e.g., weasel, ferret, marten, mink, skunk, etc., are not accepted for transportation on passenger aircraft.

Note:
Applicable to CR 78, 79, 80 and 82

IB-03 Iberia does not accept the transport of CITES protected species listed on Appendices I and II unless the shipper and/or consignee by suitable accreditation,

certifies to be a zoological garden, governmental wildlife agency, or animal reserve.

IB-04 Live animals transferred to Iberia by other operators will not be accepted for carriage, except for British Airways and Aer Lingus or in the case of household pets.

IB-05 All Air Waybills issued for the transport of live animals must be endorsed with the following wording:

Operator not responsible for mortality due to natural causes.

IB-06 The following snub-nosed breeds will not be acceptable for carriage:

- all Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Cross breeds or pure breeds not listed above that have less restrictive brachycephalic features are acceptable provided the kennel size is 10% larger than the minimum size requirement (as described under IB-07) and the front of the container has open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide ventilation.

Snub-nosed breeds acceptable for carriage:

Bull Mastiff
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Shitz Tzu
Lhasa Apso
Chow Chow
Tibetan Spaniel
Shar Pei
English Toy Spaniel
King Charles Spaniel
Cavalier Spaniel
Japanese Spaniel
Japanese Chin

Brachycephalic cats:

There are breeds of domestic cats with brachycephalic features and these animals are acceptable for travel on IB aircraft.

The kennel size for brachycephalic cats must be 10% larger than the minimum IB requirement (as described under IB-07) and must have open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide extra ventilation.

Acceptable breeds of brachycephalic cats:

- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian

⊗

IB-08 The following will not be accepted for carriage:

- Puppies under 10 weeks old;
- All Mammals declared to be pregnant unless accompanied by a veterinary health certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel and less than two thirds into the gestation period, and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey. The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours.

IR—IRAN AIR

IR-01 Iran Air prohibits the carriage of live animals and birds in the passenger cabin of its aircraft.

IR-02 Under normal conditions, Iran Air will not accept falcons or hawks for carriage as cargo (or accompanied by passengers) from any points originating in Iran. In special cases, necessary permission should be obtained from The Environment Protection Organization of Iran.

JL—JAPAN AIRLINES

JL-01 Live fish must be packed with waterproof materials in double. The following are authorized as waterproof materials: plastic (polyethylene) bag or sheet, plastic container, and metal can or box.

Note:
Applicable to CR51; CR52

△ KE—KOREAN AIR

KE-01 The following breeds will not be accepted for carriage:

- Primates (monkey, chimpanzee, etc.), except for zoo and pet purpose
- Rodents (Mice, Hamsters, Moles, Squirrels, Beavers, Chinchillas, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, etc.)
- Shark fins
- Dolphins (illegally captured)
- Hunting Trophy (ivory of elephant, taxidermized animals)

KE-02 The following breeds are not accepted for carriage on passenger aircraft:

- Goats
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Snakes

KE-03 The following Brachycephalic (snub-nosed) cats and dogs will not be accepted for carriage:

Dogs

- Newfoundland
- Dogo Argentino
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- Lhasa Apso
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Bulldog
- Brussels Griffon
- Shar Pei
- Shih Tzu
- American Bully
- Affenpinscher
- English Toy Spaniel
- King Charles Spaniel
- Chihuahua
- Japanese Chin
- Chow Chow
- Cane Corso
- Pug
- Pekingese
- Tibetan Spaniel

Cats

- Burmese
- British Shorthair
- Scottish Fold
- Exotic
- Persian
- Himalayan

△ For more information please visit: https://cargo.koreanair.com/en/products/Specialized/Live

KL—KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

KL-01 Dogs and Cats

1. Dogs and cats under 15 weeks will not be accepted for carriage.
2. All dogs and cats with a final destination in the Netherlands must be vaccinated against rabies.
3. When rigid plastic pet containers are used, at least 4 cable ties must be attached to the top and the bottom of the door to prevent escape and ensure the door does not open during handling.
4. When rigid plastic pet containers are used, water bottles are not allowed to be attached.
5. When rigid plastic pet container are used, the door must be iron. Plastic doors are not allowed.
6. The following snub-nosed breeds (and their cross breeds) will not be accepted for carriage:
   - English Bulldog
   - French Bulldog
   - Boston Terrier
   - Pug

   Exceptions may be granted by SPL/FW Product Engineer Live Animals
7. Snub-nosed breeds require a pet container 1 size large than normally required.
8. American Bullies will not be accepted for carriage.
9. KLM Cargo requires Forwarders, who make bookings for pets, to be IATA LAR certified.
10. Cats and Dogs are the only animals acceptable to be carried as luggage.

KL-02 Reptiles and Amphibians will not be accepted for carriage.

KL-03 Animals intended for scientific purposes, biological research, circus, movies and animals used for the fur production will not be accepted for carriage.

KL-04 The transportation of horses transversely to the flight direction is not permitted. Horses must travel facing forwards or backwards.

KL-05 KLM requires an importing agent for all Live Animal shipments with final destination Schiphol Airport.

KL-06 Information about other existing restrictions and embargoes can be obtained from SPL/FW by any KLM Cargo office.

KQ—KENYA AIRWAYS

KQ-02 Pet Dogs and cats will not be acceptable for carriage in the cabin or as baggage.

KQ-03 Live animals must travel as manifested cargo in the cargo HOLD. Exceptions - Service or emotional support dog. Check on airline requirements in www.kenya-airways.com

KQ-04 Puppies under 10 weeks old will not be accepted for carriage.

KQ-05 All Mammals declared to be pregnant unless accompanied by veterinary health certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel and less than two thirds into the gestation period, and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey. The shipper is required to declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours.

KQ-06 Brachycephalic Animals (snub nosed) and Dangerous Dogs.

The following breeds will not be accepted for carriage:

Dangerous dogs not accepted:

- American Pit Bull

- Fila Brazileiros
- Japanese Tosa
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Dogo Argentinos
- American Staffordshire Terrier

Snub nosed dogs (pure breeds) not accepted:

- All Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Cross breeds of Bulldogs, Pugs, Pekingese including cross breeds with other non-brachycephalic breeds are not acceptable.

KV—SKY REGIONAL AIRLINES

Sky Regional Airlines is a subsidiary of Air Canada and therefore adhere to the same Air Canada (AC) variations.

△ LA—LATAM AIRLINES GROUP S.A.

LA-01 LATAM Airlines Group will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury cause by the conduct of the animal itself.

LA-02 LATAM Airlines Group will not accept animals intended for laboratory and/or experimentation and/or exploitation purposes. In exceptional circumstances, where conservation and/or breeding is concerned, acceptance may be granted subject to request and prior approval of LATAM Airlines Group.

LA-03 Advance arrangement is required for all shipments of live animals, by booking the shipment at least before presenting it for transport. Additional information can be obtained through the Contact Center of LATAM Airlines Group www.latamcargo.com/en/customercare.

LA-04 Live fish must be packed with waterproof materials, covered with an additional plastic bag or sheet.

LA-05 Only Dogs and Cats will be accepted as Baggage. All other live animals must be shipped as Cargo.

- Guide dogs in service to passengers with disabilities could be carried in the passenger cabin only with prior and without limitation of quantity.
- The maximum number of animals (PETC and AVIH) that can be transported per flight varies according the type of aircraft and service class available, limited to Business and Economy Class, as applicable.
- The maximum acceptable dimensions for animal containers in cabin (PETC) are

  36 x 33 x 19 cm (W x L x H) - hard containers

  36 x 33 x 23 cm (W x L x H) - soft containers
- The maximum animal weight acceptable as Checked Baggage is:

  - Flights to/from Europa, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Aruba, and South Africa: 32 kg

  - Other routes: 45 kg
- Other sizes could be sent by Cargo. For further information please contact our Contact Center at www.latamcargo.com/es/customercare

△ **LA-06** Restrictions for acceptance and transportation of dogs and cats:

- Dogs and Cats must be at least 16 weeks old. Exception to the 16-week-old rule: Pets between 8 and 16 weeks old can be transported by LATAM Cargo when properly accompanied by a veterinary certificate indicating that the animal has been weaned at least one week before the trip and that it does not have characteristics of brachycephalic breeds. This will only be available for direct flights.
- Brachycephalic animals (snub-nosed), pure or cross breeds are only accepted by cargo in the Brazil domestic markets. They are also subject to more requirements and restrictions, for example they shipping agent must be an IPATA member, they can only be booked in direct flights and have specific kennel size requirements. Details can be found in our website www.latamcargo.com/en/packaging.
- Potentially dangerous breeds: LATAM Airlines Group will refuse any animal that shows aggressive behavior during acceptance and/or loading procedures. Kennel CR82 is mandatory for potentially dangerous breeds.
- Except for small animals acceptable for cabin carriage (PETC), Dogs and/or Cats will only be accepted with a safe lock in non-collapsible containers. A rigid structure container equipped with a metallic door and metallic ventilation bars is compulsory.

To consult the breeds listed as brachycephalic and potentially dangerous by LATAM, access the site: www.latamcargo.
com/en/packaging

LA-07 Pregnant animals will not be accepted for transportation.

LA-08 Animal keepers may be accepted on board cargo flights, only for large animals or animals requiring special care, but subject to prior agreement.

LA-09 For horse shipments, we have the alternative of providing stables, for which the client must indicate the quantity and characteristics required.

LA-10 Information about existing restrictions and embargoes can be obtained through the Contact Center of LATAM Airlines Group www.latamcargo.com/es/customercare.

LG—LUXAIR

LUXAIR

LG-01 Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I in Chapter 6, will not be accepted for carriage on LG flights. This also applies to products and parts thereof.

LG-02 Luxair ceased effective 01 January 1992 all transport of commercial shipments of live tropical birds caught in the wilderness.

LH—LUFTHANSA

Lufthansa

LH-01 Following species will not be accepted for carriage:

- Wild caught animals
- Whales, dolphins, squirrels, bats, laboratory dogs/cats
- Poisonous and venomous animals, except bumblebees

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR32-CR34, CR41-CR47, CR50-CR60, CR71-CR84

LH-02 Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I in Chapter 6, will only be accepted if both shipper and consignee are members of the organizations WAZA, EAZA or VDZ and are subject to approval by a Lufthansa Cargo office.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR32-CR34, CR41-CR47, CR50-CR60, CR71-CR84

LH-03 Monkey species will only be accepted if both shipper and consignee are members of the organizations WAZA, EAZA or VDZ and are subject to approval by a Lufthansa Cargo office.

Note:
Applicable to CR32-CR34

LH-04 Following animals/species will only be accepted on request:

- Elephants
- Fish with a single packaging weight of >50 Kg
- Marine mammals
- Bird shipments exceeding 5 animals

Note:
Applicable to CR50-CR60, CR71-CR84

LH-05 The transport of the following dog breeds is allowed only in containers according to IATA CR 82 (Exception: Dogs from 3 month up to 6 month):

American Pit Bull Terrier
American Staffordshire Terrier
Staffordshire-Bullterrier
Bullterrier (except Miniature Bullterrier)
American Bulldog
Dogo Argentino
Karabash/Kangal
Caucasian Owtscharka
Rottweiler
Same applies for crossbreeds.

Note:
Applicable to CR1, CR82

LH-06 Information about existing restrictions and embargoes can be obtained from any Lufthansa Cargo office.

LH-07 If pregnant animals are booked, the estimated date of birth has to be stated on the shipper's certificate. The requirements as per chapter 10 have to be observed.

LH-08 The following dog breeds have been identified by Lufthansa Cargo as brachycephalic (snub-nosed) breeds:

Affenpinscher,
Boston Terrier,
Boxer,
Brussels Griffin,
Bulldog (all breeds, except American Bulldog),
Chow Chow,
English Toy Spaniel,
Japanese Chin,
Lhasa Apso,
Pekingese,
Pug (all breeds),
Shar Pei,
Shih Tzu,
Tibetan Spaniel.

Transport of these breeds is only allowed, if temperatures at origin and destination are below 27°C (80°F).

Additional local embargoes may be in effect.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

LH-10 Puppies and kittens under ten weeks old will not be accepted for carriage. Always check, if the country regulations of the transit station(s) and final destination are more restrictive. E.g., puppies may only be imported into Germany or transiting through Germany with adequate vaccine protection against rabies (from EU member states and listed third countries, minimum age 15 weeks). Further, all cats and dogs registered since July 3rd, 2011, must be identified by a microchip.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

LH-11 Live animal shipments will only be accepted by Lufthansa Cargo, if an OK to forward is on hand by the consignee as well as Lufthansa Cargo import handling station.

△ LO—LOT POLISH AIRLINES

POLISH AIRLINES LOT

LO-01 Advanced arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals. Contact operator for full details, worldwide LOT phones and email contacts are available on www.lot.com/cargo

LO-02 Wild caught birds will not be accepted for carriage on LOT network, unless shipper certifies on shipper's letter that birds are being shipped from/to a zoo or reserve.

LO-03 Primates intended for laboratory purposes will not be accepted for carriage on LOT network.

LO-04 All Mammals declared to be pregnant will not be accepted for carriage unless accompanied by a veterinary health certificate certifying that the animal is fit to travel.

LO-05 All air waybills issued for the transport of live animals must include the following information:

- "Operator not responsible for mortality due to natural causes"
- "24 hours emergency phone number".

△ **LO-06** Live animals such as cats and dogs will not be accepted for transport if the ambient temperature is below 0C and no higher than 27C (80F), for snub-nosed animals see LO-07.

LO-07 Brachycephalic Animals **(snub nosed)**.

Snub-nosed dogs and cats will only be accepted for carriage on LO flights under below mentioned conditions:

- The temperature at the origin, transit and destination point of their journey must not exceed **21°C (70°F)**
- The cage must be one size larger than the size stated on cage instructions (Traveling in a larger cage reduces the risk of breathing problems)
- The cage must have ventilation areas on four sides of it.

List of breeds:

Dogs

- Affenpinscher
- Bulldogs - all breeds
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon
- Chinese Pug
- Chow-chow
- Dutch Pug
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Japanese Pug
- Lhasa Apso
- Pekingese
- Pug
- Shih Tzu
- Share Pei
- Tibetan Spaniel

Cats

- Persian
- Himalayan
- Exotic Shorthair

△ **LO-08** LOT Polish Airlines will accept the following breed of dogs (and mixes thereof) only with containers as per CR82 (no modified rigid plastic pet containers are allowed).

- American Pit Bull
- American Bulldog
- Japanese Tosa
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Dogo Argentinos
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- American Pit Bull Terrier
- American Bully
- Karabash/Kangal
- Cavcasian Shephard
- Rottweiler
- Bull Terrier (including Bull Terrier mini)
- Majorca Dog

Puppies between 2-6 months old can be accepted for carriage in accordance with the CR1 container requirements.

LO-09 Animals contaminated with infectious diseases will not be accepted for carriage.

△ **LO-10** Human-shaped animals and endangered species listed under CITES Appendix I in chapter 6 will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to product and parts thereof.

Exceptions:

- If the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity.
- Consigned to a zoological garden, a national park/reserve, a government wildlife agency or an approved animal care center.
- Transported within the scope of a wildlife conservation program.

LO-11 LOT Polish Airlines may introduce an embargo for reasons other than those described above.

☐ **LO-12** Animals included on the list of "Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern" will not be accepted for carriage.

LX—SWISS INTERNATIONAL AIR LINES

SWISS

LX-01 Operator Variations for Swiss International Air Lines/Swiss WorldCargo can be found here: www.swissworldcargo.com/en/pets_live_animals.

MH—MALAYSIA AIRLINES

malaysia AIRLINES
Going beyond expectations

△ **MH-01** MASkargo will not accept certain breeds of dogs including snub nosed, as these animals, variable, are susceptible to increased risk of heat stroke breathing difficulties or increased travel stress. MASkargo has identified the following such breeds:

- Affenpinscher
- Bulldog (All breeds)
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer (All breeds)
- Brussels Griffon
- Mastiff (All Breeds)
- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- Chihuahua
- Cane Corso
- Chow Chow
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Lhasa Apso
- Pekingese
- Pit Bull
- Presa Canario
- Pug (All Breeds)
- Shih Tzu

☐ **MH-02** Pigs and porcine products, will not be accepted for uplift.

☐ **MH-03** Live snakes (venomous or otherwise), will not be accepted for uplift.

MK—AIR MAURITIUS

AIR MAURITIUS
CARGO

MK-01 Air Mauritius will accept the following breed of dogs (and mixes thereof) only in reinforced kennels conforming to IATA Container Requirement 82:

- American Staddfordshire Terrier
- Staddfordshire-Bullterrier
- Pit-Bull (All breeds)
- Bull Mastiff
- Bullterrier
- American Bulldog
- Fila Brasileiro
- Dogo Argentino
- Karabash
- Causasian Owtscharka
- Cane Corso
- Presa Canario
- Rottweiller

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 82 (CR82).

MK-02 Brachycephalic Animals (snub-nosed):

The following dog/cat breeds are accepted subject to conditions as below:

Dogs

- Affenpinscher
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffin
- Bull Mastiff
- Bulldog (All breeds)
- Bullterrier
- Chow Chow
- Chihuahua–Apple–Headed
- Cane Corso
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Lhasa Apso
- Pekingese
- Pug (all breeds)
- Shar Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Teddy Bear Dog

Cats

- British Short Hair
- Burmese
- Exotic Short Hair
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Scottish Fold

Transport of these breeds is only allowed, if temperatures at origin, destination and transfer stations are below 27° C (80°F). Kennel MUST be 10% larger than the minimum IATA requirements and have ventilation on all 4 sides. Indemnity letter from shipper (owner) relieving MK of all liabilities from mortality of animal(s).

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 1 (CR1) Sub section 2 and 4.

MK-03 Air Mauritius does not allow for carriage of live animals in cabin.

MS—EGYPTAIR

EGYPTAIR CARGO

MS-01 Egyptair will accept the following breed of dogs (and mixes thereof) only in cages that comply with CR82:

- American Bulldog,
- American Pitbull Terrier,
- American Staffordshire Terrier,
- Bullterrier,
- Staffordshire-Bull terrier,
- Caucasian Owtscharka,
- Dogo Argentino,
- Fila Brasileiro,
- Karabash,
- Mastiff,
- Mastino Napolitano.

Note:
Applicable to CR1 and CR82

NF—AIR VANUATU

Air Vanuatu

NF-01 Advance arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals unless prior approval has been granted.

NF-02 Services Dogs are not allowed in Cabin.

NF-03 The following breeds of dog are NOT Permitted to be imported into Vanuatu:

Pit bull terrier or American pit bull
Japanese Tosa
Fila Brasileiro
Dogo Argentino
Presa Canario

NZ—AIR NEW ZEALAND

AIR NEW ZEALAND

NZ-01 The following dog breeds, including semen and embryos, are prohibited on all Air NZ aircraft:

- American Pit Bull Terrier
- Brazilian Fila
- Dogo Argentino
- Japanese Tosa

△ **NZ-02** Greyhounds used for racing or breeding purposes are prohibited on Air New Zealand services. Consideration may be given for a domesticated family pet or for a rehoming program. Contact Air New Zealand for more information.

NZ-03 Air New Zealand will only permit Brachycephalic breeds of dogs and cats,

- on single sector flights of five hours or less
- with an 'Acknowledgement and Indemnity' form completed by the pet's owner

Brachycephalic breeds (including cross breeds) not accepted for travel on flights exceeding five hours as follows.

Dogs

- Affenpinscher (All Breeds)
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer (All Breeds)
- Brussels Griffon
- Bulldog (all breeds)
- Cane Corso
- Chow Chow
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Lhasa Apso
- Mastiff (All Breeds)
- Pekingese
- Pit Bull
- Presa Canario
- Pug (All Breeds)
- Shih Tzu

Cats

- Persian
- Himalayan
- Burmese

NZ-04 A food container affixed to/or travelling with an animal carrier containing a domesticated cat or dog is optional when consigned on domestic flights within New Zealand.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

NZ-05 All wild caught birds are prohibited unless consigned by a Zoological or Government organization with the appropriate documentation.

OK—CZECH AIRLINES

CSA CZECH AIRLINES SKYTEAM

OK-01 Czech Airlines will not accept puppies and kittens younger than-10 weeks. The animals must be weaned from their mothers and must take food independently.

Note:
Applicable to 1.2.2 and Container Requirement 1.

OK-02 Czech Airlines will accept young poultry and baby chicks only after permission of Cargo Operations Department (see OK-07).

Note:
Applicable to 10.1 and Container Requirement 19.

OK-03 Czech Airlines will not accept interline live animals originated in South/Central America and Africa unless the carriage is pre-advised and permitted (see OK-07). The shippers and consignees must be accredited zoological gardens, government agencies, game-preserves, rehabilitation, or research centers.

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

OK-04 Czech Airlines will not accept strong-smelling animals (especially typical obnoxious species). Contact Czech Airlines Cargo staff for details (see OK-07).

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

OK-05 The containers containing rodents must be specifically rigid and resistant to animal gnawing, regardless of the length of the carriage. The shipper is held responsible for consequences of insufficient or defective packaging.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 81.

OK-06 Czech Airlines will not accept live animals in the passenger cabin except for dogs, cats, rabbits, and chinchillas in appropriate containers of maximum dimensions of 48 cm × 32 cm × 29 cm (length × width × height) and maximum amount of three animals, one in business and two in economy class.

Note:
Applicable to Section 3.1.1, Appendix E section 3 and Container Requirement 1.

OK-07 Carriage permissions and information about other existing restrictions and embargoes can be obtained from Czech Airlines Cargo Operations department

- cargo.operations@csa.cz;
- tel.: +420 220 113 410, +724 580 883, +724 335 108;
- fax: +420 2 3309 6885;
- PRGVFOK.

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

OK-08 Czech Airlines do not accept any wild caught animals unless they were accordingly acclimatized and shipped from and to a zoological garden/society or recognized wildlife protection organization.

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

OK-09 Czech Airlines do not accept, under any circumstances, from any country, any live animal shipments for which the transport documents have been changed at the transfer station as if at the new station of origin.

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

OK-10 Primates may be only transported between zoos (shipper/consignee). Specifically, primates intended for laboratory purposes will not be accepted for carriage on Czech Airlines flights.

Note:
Applicable to 10.1.

3

OS—AUSTRIAN AIRLINES

Austrian

OS-01 Live animals travelling with passengers onboard Austrian Airlines flights

Provided all necessary permits/certificates/confirmed ticket (for passenger travelling with pet) are available and approved by the operator following classes of live animals may be accepted:

- Domestic animals (cats and dogs) belonging to a passenger travelling on the same flight
- Animals shipped for a zoological research project
- Specially trained dogs (e.g., Rescue dogs, drug-sniffing dogs) on the way to/from a rescue operation or training units
- Service animals

OS-02 Live animals shipped as cargo

Booking requests for transportation should be made via Lufthansa Cargo. The following classes of live animals may be accepted:

- Domestic animals
- Animals subject to protection of species shipped between zoos and zoological gardens
- Animals shipped for a zoological research project
- Mice shipped for scientific purposes
- Specially trained dogs (e.g., rescue dogs, drug-sniffing dogs) on the way to/from a rescue operation or training units.

Following species will not be accepted for carriage:

- All animals caught in the wild
- Whales, dolphins, elephants, squirrels, bats
- Frogs, toads, day old poultry
- Poisonous and dangerous animals
- Animals deemed to emit offensive or repugnant odors.

Following animals/species will only be accepted on request:

- Fish with a single packaging weight of >50 Kg
- Marine mammals
- Bird shipments exceeding 5 animals

OS-03 Restrictions to OS-01 and OS-02

With regard to a safe and welfare transportation of the animal the acceptance is restricted to:

- Animals which are not pregnant
- Weaned puppies/kittens with a minimum age of at least 12-weeks
- Brachycephalic dog breeds (snub/pug nosed) must be shipped in a kennel that is 1 size larger than normal. The kennel must have ventilation on 4 sides.

Dogs and cats intended for laboratory purposes will not be accepted for carriage.

OS-04 Austrian Airlines will accept the following breed of dogs (and mixes thereof) only with cages as per CR82 (no modified rigid plastic pet containers are allowed):

- American Pitbull Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Staffordshire-Bullterrier
- Bullterrier
- American Bulldog
- Dogo Argentino
- Karabash
- Caucasian Owtscharka
- Rottweiler

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements CR1

OZ—ASIANA AIRLINES

ASIANA AIRLINES

OZ-01 The following breeds will not be accepted for carriage:

- Primates
- Laboratory animals
- Shark fins
- Rodents (Mice, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, Squirrels, Chinchillas, Moles, Rabbits, Beavers, etc.)

OZ-02 Endangered species listed under CITES Appendix I in Chapter 6 will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to product and parts thereof.

OZ-03 The following breeds (e.g., with bad smell or very loud) will only be accepted for carriage either on cargo aircraft, or passenger aircraft with no revenue passenger(s):

- Sheep
- Goats
- Snakes
- Pigs

OZ-04 The following breeds of dogs and mixes will not be accepted for carriage:

- American Staffordshire Terrier
- American Pit Bull (Terrier)
- Dogo Argentinos
- Fila Brazileiros
- Japanese Tosa
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Rottweiler

OZ-05 Products and parts of hunting trophies will not be accepted for carriages.

- Buffalo
- Elephant
- Leopard
- Lion
- Rhinoceros
- Tiger, etc.

OZ-06 The brachycephalic (snub-nosed) dogs and cats, including mixed breeds, will not be accepted for carriage when any point of the departure, transit, or destination is in the summer season. Below are the criteria of summer season for each OZ operating station.

1. Southeast Asia (except HKG and TPE), ROR and SPN: All year round
2. SYD: 1 NOV ~ 31 MAR
3. All the other stations: 1 MAY ~ 30 SEP

Snub-nosed dogs:

Affenpinscher
American Bulldog
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Bulldog
Bullmastiff
Cavalier King
Charles Spaniel
Chihuahua
Chow Chow
Cane Corso
Dogo Argentino
Dogue de Bordeaux
English Mastiff
English Toy Spaniel
English Bulldog
French Bulldog
Japanese Chin
Lhasa Apso
Neapolitan Mastiff
Pekingese
Presa Canario
Pug
Shar-Pei
Shih Tzu
Tibetan Spaniel
Valley Bulldog

Snub–nosed cats:

British Shorthair
Burmese

Exotic
Himalayans
Persians
Scottish Fold

OZ-07 A dog which exceeds 30 kg should be accepted with prior approval from Cargo Services & Contracts team when transporting it as cargo. Further safety reasons, the cage must be made of metal or hard wood.

Note:
Applicable to 1

Contact for additional information or operator approval is:

Asiana Airlines, Cargo Services & Contracts
PO Box 22381
Cargo Terminal B, 77-65
Gonghangdong-ro 295 beon-gil, Jung-gu
Incheon
KOREA
Fax: +82-2-2656-2690
email: icnicc@flyasiana.com

OZ-08 Additional rope or strap onto the door of the cage containing a dog, to be transported as a cargo, shall be applied. Further safety reasons, wrapping the cage with the net would be required.

△ PR—PHILIPPINE AIRLINES

Philippine Airlines

△ PR-01 BRACHYCEPHALIC/SNUB-NOSED DOGS

1. All breeds of Brachycephalic or mixed breeds of snub-nosed dogs are not accepted for transport as cargo and as checked baggage on PR domestic and international flights.
2. The list (including cross breeds) includes, but is not limited to, the following:
   - Affenpinscher
   - American Bully
   - American Cocker Spaniel
   - American Pitbull
   - Bernese Dog
   - Bichon Frise
   - Boxer
   - Brussels Griffon or Griffon Bruxellois
   - Bulldog (all breeds) (e.g. Alano Español, French Bulldog, Valley Bulldog)
   - Cane Corso
   - Chihuahua (Apple Head)
   - Chow-chow
   - Coton De Tulear
   - Havanese
   - Japanese Chin
   - King Charles Spaniel (English Toy Spaniel or Cavalier King Charles)
   - Lhasa Apso
   - Maltese
   - Mastiff (all breads) (e.g. Boerboel, Bullmastiff, Cane Corso)
   - Papillon
   - Pekingese
   - Pug (all breads)
   - Rottweiler
   - Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka
   - Shar Pei
   - Shih Tzu
   - Tibetan Spaniel
   - Tosa
   - Terrier (e.g., American Staffordshire, Australian Silky, Yorkshire/Biewer/Yorkie, and Boston)
3. This restriction does not apply to service and dogs with passenger in the cabin.

Note:
Applicable to CR1

PR-02 PIGS

1. Live Pig is not accepted for carriage on PR domestic and international flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR3 and 74

PR-03 MONKEYS

1. Monkey intended/used for laboratory research, experimentation, and exploitation purposes is not accepted on PR domestic and international flights.
2. Monkey will only be accepted for carriage for purposes of conservation and/or breeding or when it is being shipped from or to a zoo sanctuary, preserve or rehabilitation center.
3. Booking for the entire air transportation, including any connecting flights must have been confirmed before the shipment is accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to CR32-34

△ Q7—DHL AIR AUSTRIA GmbH

DHL

Q7-01 Live animal shipments transported by DHL Air Austria GmbH will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport:

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the live animals shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying

documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar live animal shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

Q7-02 Any requirements for special care for the animal e.g. temperature control (in the aircraft), in-flight attention, etc. must be advised with the booking. The optimum temperature requirements must be reflected on the travel containers for all animals and additionally in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill. The wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be as follows: "Keep between X and Y degrees Celsius whenever possible during transportation and storage". X and Y are the minimum and the maximum recommended temperatures respectively.

Q7-03 DHL Air Austria GmbH will not accept animals intended for laboratory and/or experimentation and/or exploitation purposes.

Q7-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not permitted.

Q7-05 Poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles will not be accepted for carriage. Shipments containing bees or bumblebees are accepted provided their respective container requirements are met.

△ **Q7-06** Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I, will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof. An exception might be made after consultation and approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ

- if the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity, and only for animals,
- consigned to a zoological garden, a national park/reserve, a government wildlife agency or an approved animal care center,
- transported within the scope of a wildlife conservation/preservation program.

Acceptance of animals listed in CITES Appendix II is subject to special prior approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

Q7-07 Biological insects, live bait, live lobsters, oysters, etc. are also considered as live animals and must be treated as such. DHL Air Austria GmbH does not accept them as perishable cargo.

Q7-08 Food and water receptacles must be securely fitted as loose fixtures are not permitted.

Q7-09 Acceptance and transportation of shipments of live animals to/from other airlines are subject to special prior approval of the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

Q7-10 On winter schedule, DHL Air Austria GmbH does not accept any interline transfer of live animals originating in tropical regions, e.g. live tropical fish, birds, as well as hatching eggs onto their services at European points including German points due to the winter climate normally prevailing in Europe. Live animals that are not likely to suffer from cold weather, e.g. cats, dogs, livestock, are not subject to this embargo.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR50-CR60

Q7-11 Hatching eggs transported by DHL Air Austria GmbH will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport:

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the hatching eggs shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar hatching egg shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

QF—QANTAS AIRWAYS

QF-01 Animals have to be in containers of more specific design, when carried on main deck.

QF-02 Qantas will only accept Brachycephalic animals that have been lodged by a Qantas Approved Animal Transport Agency and the animal has been assessed using a BOAS assessment form. Such animals will only be accepted with a Qantas Form of Acknowledgement and Indemnity. Further details can be obtained from Qantas Freight via e-mail to livestock@qantas.com.au

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements CR1.

QF-03 Qantas strongly recommends brachycephalic breeds only be shipped when temperatures are below 20 Deg Celsius at point of departure and place of arrival. Temperatures at transit ports should also be considered.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements CR1

QF-04 American Staffordshire and breeds may only be shipped in cages that are of a stronger design such as a CR82 or approved guard dog cage. Other Staffordshire breeds must be transported in cages that will prevent escape as a result of the animal chewing the cage, which may result in cage destruction.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements CR1

QF-05 Zoological animals require prior approval before booking.

QF-06 Qantas allows the shipping of deceased animals on Australian Domestic Sectors only, unless otherwise approved under special arrangement.

QF-07 Qantas requires that animals carried in Rigid Plastic dog or cat (pet) containers, the upper and lower halves shall joined using metal nuts and bolts. Plastic clips are not permitted due to the ease of breaking and/or dislodgement during handling.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirements CR1, CR20 and CR22.

QF-08 Qantas will only accept household pets and domesticated animals that are over the age of 12 weeks.

QF-09 Qantas has determined the following breeds to be of a Brachycephalic nature.

DOGS

- Affenpinscher
- American Bully
- American Bulldog
- Australian Bulldog
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon/Griffon Bruxellois
- Chow Chow
- Dogue De Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel/King Charles Spaniel
- French Mastiff
- French Bulldog
- Japanese Chin/Japanese Spaniel
- Lhasa Apso
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Pekingese
- Pug
- Chinese Pug
- Dutch Pug
- Japanese Pug
- Shih-Zhu (Tsu Tsu)
- Tibetian Spaniel
- Valley Bulldog

CATS

Exotic Shorthair
Persian/Himalayan

QF-10 Qantas does not accept interline shipments of Brachycephalic breeds.

QK—JAZZ AVIATION

Jazz Aviation is a subsidiary of Air Canada and therefore adhere to the same Air Canada (AC) variations.

QR—QATAR AIRWAYS

QR-01 Advance arrangements and approvals (minimum 4 working days are required to process enquiries) should be taken for all animals transported on Qatar Airways. The animals remain subject to the transportation requirements as prescribed in the regulations.

QR-02 Animals with specific temperature requirements (the minimum and maximum recommended temperature) in flight and during storage must be clearly reflected on the air waybill handling box and on the travel container.

QR-03 Qatar Airways will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animal/s due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animals itself during the custody of the airline. The Air waybill must endorse operator not responsible for mortality or injury due natural causes.

QR-04 The Air Waybill must endorse 24 hours emergency telephone number (including country and access codes). All documents necessary to accompany the shipment required by origin/transit, destination must be attached to the Air waybill and a statement to this effect should be shown in the "Handling Information Box".

QR-05 Shipper's certification for live animals must be attached to the Air waybill in duplicate and a statement to this effect should be shown in the "Handling Information Box".

QR-06 Live animal shipments must always be accompanied by a health certificate.

QR-07 Acceptance and transportation of shipments of live animals to/from other airlines are prohibited.

QR-08 The following breeds of cats and mixes will not be accepted for carriage on Qatar Airways, including all snub or pug-nosed:

Exotic
Persian

QR-09 The following breeds of dogs and mixes will not be accepted for carriage on Qatar Airways including all snub or pug-nosed:

Affenpinscher
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
English/British Bull Dog
French Bull Dog
French Terrier
Grey Hound with the exception of pets (No more than two greyhound dogs can be booked as pets per Air Waybill)
Japanese Chin

King Charles Spaniel
Neapolitan Mastiff
Pekingese
Pug (All Breed)
Shih Tzu

QR-10 The following list of dogs can be accepted only when carried as Cargo and compliant with IATA Live Animal Regulations (LAR) Container Requirement 82.

American Bull Dog
American Bully
American Pit Bull Terrier
American Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Bull Mastiff (English Mastiff)
Bull Terrier
Cane Corso
Chow Chow
Dogue de Bordeaux (French Mastiff)
Dogo Argentino
English Mastiff
Pitbull
Presa Canario
Shar Pei
Staffordshire bull Terrier
Valley Terrier

QR-11 Qatar Airways will not accept puppies and kittens younger than 12 weeks. If the final destination is Qatar, minimum age of puppies and kittens is to be 7 months

QR-12 Sheep, goats, cattle and other animals known to produce offensive odors can only be accepted on freighter flights.

QR-13 Pigs will not be accepted for carriage on Qatar Airways.

QR-14 All live and non-live CITES species listed under CITES appendix I, II and III which are carried on Qatar Airways need to be accompanied by permits and certificates approved in accordance with international CITES regulations.

QR-15 Qatar Airways does not carry animals to zoos or entertainment companies that do not hold a formal license from the country within which they operate.

QR-16 Qatar Airways does not carry live animals that are intended for the purpose of cosmetic testing.

QR-17 Qatar Airways does not carry all great apes including gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans, and bonobos that have been captured from the wild.

QR-18 Qatar Airways does not carry shark fins or shark fin products.

QR-19 Qatar Airways does not carry live species of Cetaceans (Whales, Dolphins, porpoise, orcas) that have been captured from the wild.

QR-20 Qatar Airways does not carry greyhound dogs with the exception of pets. Qatar Airways does not carry greyhound pets to China, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam.

QR-21 For all AVI shipments on Qatar Airways the purpose of transport must be advised at the time of booking.

QT—TAMPA CARGO

Tampa CARGO

QT-01 Dogs and cats under or equal to 2 months of age for domestic transport and 4 months of age for international transport are not allowed.

QT-02 Live animals that are sedated or have been given tranquilizer medication for transport will not be accepted for transport. Additionally, live animals that have visible health problems that do not allow them to be transported by air will not be accepted.

QT-03 A 24-hour emergency telephone number (including country and area codes) must be included on the Handling Information box of Air Waybill.

QT-04 It is not permitted to transport females together with breast-feeding young animals.

QT-05 Brachycephalic (flat-nosed) dogs or cats and any of their crosses will not be accepted. Please refer to the following list for reference:

Brachycephalic dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- Bull Mastiff (all breeds)
- Boston Terrier
- Brussels Griffon
- Pekingese
- Boxer
- Bulldog (all breeds)
- Petit Brabançon (Small Brabançon)
- Pitbull Terrier*
- Pug or Pug (all breeds)
- Shar Pei
- Chow Chow
- Shih Tzu
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel (English Toy Spaniel)
- Japanese Spaniel
- English Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Cane Corso
- Lhasa Apso

*Applies only to Pitbull Terriers with flat noses.

Brachycephalic cats:

- Burmese
- Himalayan

- Persian
- Scottish Fold
- Exotic Short Hair
- Selkirk Rex
- British Short Hair

QY—EUROPEAN AIR TRANSPORT LEIPZIG GmbH

QY-01 Live animal shipments transported by European Air Transport GmbH will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport:

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the live animal shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar live animal shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

QY-02 Any requirements for special care for the animal e.g., temperature control (in the aircraft), in-flight attention, etc. must be advised with the booking. The optimum temperature requirements must be reflected on the travel containers for all animals and additionally in the Handling Information Box of the Air Waybill. The wording for reflecting the temperature requirement must be as follows: "Keep between X and Y degrees Celsius whenever possible during transportation and storage". X and Y are the minimum and the maximum recommended temperatures, respectively.

QY-03 European Air Transport GmbH will not accept animals intended for laboratory and/or experimentation and/or exploitation purposes.

QY-04 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not permitted.

QY-05 Poisonous animals including poisonous reptiles will not be accepted for carriage. Shipments containing bees or bumblebees are accepted provided their respective container requirements are met.

QY-06 Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof. An exception might be made after consultation and approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ

- If the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing that the animals are born and bred in captivity and only for animals,
- consigned to a zoological garden, a national park/reserve, a government wildlife agency or an approved animal care center,
- transported within the scope of a wildlife conservation/preservation program.

Acceptance of animals listed in CITES Appendix II is subject to special prior approval of the Global/Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

QY-07 Biological insects, live bait, live lobsters, oysters, etc. are also considered as live animals and must be treated as such. European Air Transport GmbH does not accept them as perishable cargo.

QY-08 Food and water receptacles must be securely fitted as loose fixtures are not permitted.

QY-09 Acceptance and transportation of shipments of live animals to/from other airlines are subject to special prior approval of the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ.

QY-10 On winter schedule, European Air Transport Leipzig GmbH does not accept any interline transfer of live animals originating in tropical regions, e.g., live tropical fish, birds, as well as hatching eggs onto their services at European points including German points due to the winter climate normally prevailing in Europe. Live animals that are not likely to suffer from cold weather, e.g., cats, dogs, livestock, are not subject to this embargo.

Note:
Applicable to CR11-CR23, CR50-CR60

QY-11 Hatching eggs transported by European Air Transport GmbH will only be accepted by advance arrangements and approval by the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters (EUHQ) before presenting for transport:

Regional Restricted Commodities Group–DHL Express Europe Headquarters
Tel: +49 (0) 341 4499 4949
Fax: +49 (0) 341 4499 88 4942
E-mail: rcgalert@dhl.com

This can only be done by booking the hatching eggs shipment 72 hours before presenting it for transport and according to the Regional Restricted Commodities Group–EUHQ procedures. A copy of all accompanying documents must be provided with the booking. Once regular traffic has been accepted initially (of a similar hatching egg shipment), booking 24 hours in advance is sufficient for carriage.

RJ—ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINES

الملكية الأردنية
ROYAL JORDANIAN

RJ-01 The transport of rodents onboard Royal Jordanian Airlines flights is PROHIBITED.

RO—TAROM ROMANIAN AIR TRANSPORT

RO-01 On board of TAROM flights snub nosed dogs (boxers, bulldogs, pekinese and pugs) are not accepted for transport.

RU—AIRBRIDGECARGO

RU-01 All live animal shipments must be confirmed in advance by AirBridgeCargo Airlines LLC AVI team. Requests must be sent to Live.Animals@airbridgecargo.com for approval.

RU-02 Container Requirement 3, bulk carriage of pigs (sus spp): stalls/containers must be equipped with a mesh net to avoid spillage of saw dust, shavings, feces.

RV—AIR CANADA ROUGE

Air Canada Rouge (RV) is a subsidiary of Air Canada and therefore adhere to the same Air Canada (AC) variations.

SA—SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

SA-01 Consignments of live animals from the Republic of South Africa to Zambia and Zimbabwe will only be accepted for carriage as manifested cargo.

SA-02 Wild animals, commercial shipments of birds and live tropical fish will not be accepted to the USA on the services of South African Airways. The only exception is domestic pets such as dogs, cats and pet birds.

SA-03 non-human primates will not be accepted for carriage.

SA-04 SA Airways has imposed an embargo on the carriage of Wild Caught Birds with the following exception:

- Consignments for Zoological/Conservation Organizations with prior authority from the airline.

SB—AIRCALIN

SB-01 Dogs such as Pit Bull are not accepted on Aircalin flights.

SK—SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

SK-01 The following animals are not accepted for carriage on SK flights regardless of origin or destination:

- Non-human primates for experimentation, laboratories or laboratory suppliers.

Note:
Applicable to CR32-CR34

SK-02 Brachycephalic Animals (snub-nosed)

Snub-nosed dogs (pure breeds) **not** accepted:

- All Bulldogs
- Pugs
- Pekingese

Note:
Cross breeds.

Cross breeds of Bulldogs, Pugs and Pekingese including cross breeds with other non brachycephalic breeds are not acceptable.

Cross breeds or pure breeds not listed above that have less restrictive brachycephalic features are acceptable provided the kennel size is 10% larger than the minimum SK size requirement and the front of the container has open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide ventilation.

Accepted breeds of brachycephalic dogs:

Bull Mastiff
Boston Terrier
Boxer
Brussels Griffon
Shih Tzu
Lhasa Apso
Chow Chow
Tibetan Spaniel
Shar Pei
English Toy Spaniel
King Charles Spaniel
Cavalier Spaniel
Japanese Spaniel
Japanese Chin

Brachycephalic cats:

There are breeds of domestic cats with brachycephalic features and these animals are acceptable for travel on SK aircraft.

The kennel size for brachycephalic cats must be 10% larger than the minimum SK requirement and must have open bars from the top to the bottom of the box to provide extra ventilation.

Accepted breeds of brachycephalic cats:

- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian

SN—BRUSSELS AIRLINES

SN-01 Carriage of snub-nosed breeds: Brussels Airlines accepts the carriage of snub-nosed breeds as cargo/PETC/AVIH on condition that the shipper/passenger signs a release form acknowledging the risks related to the carriage by air. This signed release form has to be forwarded to release@brusselsairlines.com. Records of these forms will be kept by the Brussels Airlines Legal Department.

SN-02 For all live animal shipments the original AWB and certificates must be attached onto the cage/container and a copy of all the documents must be put in the designated cargo pouch which can be found on all Brussels Airlines aircrafts. If the original documents cannot be attached onto the cage/container a remark must be made in the Handling Information box on the AWB.

SN-03 Brussels Airlines does not accept cats, dogs and monkeys, which are transported to serve as test animal in the research industry. Other test animals (mice, rats, rabbits) are accepted on condition that the research intended is beneficial for human or animal health. Brussels Airlines demands a written statement from the shipper/consignee confirming.

SN-04 Only dogs can be accepted as service or emotional support animal and only in cabin.

SN-05 Carriage of live animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not allowed.

SN-06 Advance arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals unless prior approval has been granted.

SN-07 Puppies or kittens under the age of 12 weeks will not be accepted for carriage, weaning puppies/kittens with nursing females shall not be accepted either.

SN-08 Animals which are declared to be pregnant will not be accepted unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that animal is fit to travel and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey.

SN-09 Live wild caught birds will not be accepted for transportation.

SN-10 Brussels Airlines cannot be held liable for injury, sickness or death of animals that have been sedated or tranquillized for transport. Sedation of live animals will only be accepted under certain conditions and carried out under veterinary direction.

SN-11 Brussels Airlines will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animal itself.

SN-12 Brussels Airlines does not accept live animals (e.g., bees, day-old chicks, leeches, reptiles...) in airmail.

SQ—SINGAPORE AIRLINES

SQ-01 We do not accept:

- any animal intended for research purposes
- any animal trophies
- any animal body parts intended for research purposes

SQ-02 Live pigs will only be accepted for carriage on freighter aircraft.

Note:
Applicable to CR3 and CR 71–84

SQ-03 Not Used.

SQ-04 Live birds will not be accepted on all SQ services unless shipped by and destined to a government-owned zoo.

Note:
Applicable to CR 11–23

SQ-05 Live animals from other operators will not be accepted on all SQ flights.

SQ-06 Live dolphins and shark fins (including shark-derived commodities) will not be accepted on all SQ flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR55

SQ-07 The following breeds of dogs are not allowed on all SQ flights:

- Akita
- Boerboe
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffin (Petite Brabancon)
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Dogo Argentino
- Dutch Pug (Mopshond, Mops Hund, Carlino)
- English, French and American Bulldogs
- English Toy Spaniel (King Charles Spaniel, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel)
- Fila Brasileiro

- Japanese Chin (Chin, Japanese Spaniel, Japanese Pug)
- Lhasa Apso
- Mastiffs including Neapolitan Mastiff and Dogue de Bordeaux
- Pekingese
- Perro De Presa Canario
- Pit Bull and Pit Bull Terriers
- Pug
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Tosa

SQ-08 Poisonous snakes will not be accepted on all SQ flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR44

SQ-09 Greyhounds intended for use in greyhound racing or any similar event will not be accepted on all flights.

SV—SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

SV-01 Endangered species, listed under CITES Appendix I in Chapter 6, will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof.

SV-02 Live wild birds will not be accepted unless under the following conditions:

(a) the shipper or shipper's agent certifies in writing on 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) birds are being transported from or to a zoo, wildlife sanctuary, game preserve, rehabilitation center or research center.

(c) Prior acceptance from government authority required to accept live animals for carriage.

SV-03 Live animals label must be affixed on all four sides of the package of tropical fish and small amphibians.

SV-04 Animals such as horses, camels and cattle carried on Saudia cargo aircraft must be accompanied by attendant(s) who must fulfil normal passenger visa requirements and any other travel formalities.

SV-05 Not Used

SV-06 Not Used

SV-07 Large and/or wild animals shall be accepted for carriage with advance arrangements and subject to special applications.

SV-08 Live Animals Shipper's certificate is required.

TG—THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL

TG-01 All cats and dogs are accepted in tightly sealed and non-collapsible containers only.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 1 (CR1).

TG-02 All species of primates will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 32, 33 and 34.

TG-03 All species of snakes will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 44 (CR44).

TG-04 Thai Airways will not accept certain breeds of snub-nosed dogs. Cross breeds may be accepted for carriage subject to prior approval from cgo-proc@thaiairways.com or vial telex address BKKFITG.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 1 (CR1).

TG-05 Endangered species listed under CITES Appendix I in chapter 6 will not be accepted for carriage. This also applies to products and parts thereof.

Note:
Applicable to any animal listed under CITES app. I (LAR-6.2.1).

TG-06 Thai Airways will accept carriage of live animal shipment from interline on through air waybills only.

TG-07 Squirrels and skunks will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Applicable to Container Requirement 78 and 79 (CR78–CR79).

△ TK—TURKISH AIRLINES

TK-01 List of animals and their objects that are strictly forbidden for carriage on TK flights:

- Interline transfers of live animals from other operators to Turkish Airlines are not accepted
- Laboratory/Experimental animals
- Dead animals
- Infected live animals
- Pregnant animals
- Puppies and kittens less than -10 weeks of age
- Suckling young puppies and kittens with Nursing females

- All poisonous animals (e.g., scorpion, some varieties of frog, snake, spider etc.)
- Raw and/or processed objects and remains (including hunting trophies, ivory) of live animals listed under IATA Live Animals Regulations Manual, Chapter 6, CITES Appendix I, shall not be accepted for carriage
- Shark fins are not accepted for carriage
- Restricted potentially dangerous dog species:
  - American Staffordshire terrier
  - American Pit Bull terrier
  - Dogo Argentino
  - Fila brasileiro
  - Japanese Tosa
  - Pitbull terrier
  - American Bully
  - Any mixed breed of above breeds of dog or their hybrid

TK-02 List of live animals that can be accepted for carriage in TK flights under certain conditions;

- Primates (monkey, gorilla, chimpanzee, etc.) can be accepted for carriage only if the shipper or agent certifies in writing on letterhead that,

  The animals were born and bred in captivity,

  AND

  They are shipped between qualified zoological gardens/societies/organizations, recognized wildlife protection centers and rehabilitation centers for conservation or breeding purposes.
- Rodents (e.g., squirrel, rabbit, beaver, mouse, rat, hamster and Chinchilla etc.) can be accepted for carriage only when the containers containing rodents must be specifically rigid and resistant to animal gnawing.
- Wild and endangered species can be accepted for carriage only if the shipper or agent certifies in writing on letterhead that,

  The animals were born and bred in captivity,

  AND

  They are shipped between qualified zoological gardens/societies/organizations, recognized wildlife protection centers and rehabilitation centers for conservation or breeding purposes.
- Live animals known to produce offensive odours can be accepted for carriage only on freighters. (Sheep, goat, bull, musk oxen, mustelines (mustelidai-marten), weasel and species (ferret-weasel), vizon, cockroach).

△ **TK-03** List of dog species that can be accepted for carriage according to CR82 container requirements;*

Alano espanol	Alapaha blue blood bulldog	American bulldog	Anatolian shepherd
Assyrian shepherd	Boxer	Broholmer	Bullmastif
Bully Kutta	Campeiro Bulldog	Cane Corso	Cão Fila de São Miguel
Caucasian Ovcharka	Chongqing Dog	Chihuahua	Cimarrón Uruguayo
Continental Bulldog	Doberman (Pincher Doberman And All Breeds	Dogo Guatemalteco	Dogue Brasileiro
Dogue de Bordeaux	Mastiff (All breeds)	Great Dane	Neapolitan Mastiff
Olde English Bulldogge	Perro de Presa Canario	Perro de Presa Mallorquin	Rottweiler
Serrano Bulldog	Tosa	Wolf Dog Hybrids	
* Any mixed breed mentioned above or their hybrid			
Puppies between 2.5 (two and a half) months and 6 (six) months can be accepted for carriage in accordance with the CR1 container requirements.			

△ **TK-04** Snub nosed dogs and cats can only be accepted for carriage in TK flights under below mentioned conditions:

- The cage must be one size larger than the size stated on cage instructions
- The cage must have ventilation areas on four (4) sides of it
- "Indemnity Letter" must be submitted by the sender
- The temperature at both the origin and destination must be below 27 °C

List of Snub-nosed dog species		List of Snub-nosed cat species	
Affenpinscher	Dogue de Bordeaux	Birman	Foldex
Boxer	English Toy Spaniel	Bombay	Himalayan
Boston Terrier	Japanese Chin	British Longhair	Munchkin
Brussels Griffon	Lhasa Apso	British Shorthair	Persian
Bulldog (All breeds)	Neapolitan Mastiff	Burmese	Scottish Fold
Bullmastiff	Pekingese	Burmilla	Selkirk Rex
Cane Corso	Perro de Presa Mallorquin	Chinchilla	Small Brabant
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Pug (all breeds)	Exotic	Tibetan Spaniel
Chihuahua	Shih Tzu	Exotic Longhair	
Chongqing Dog	Shar Pei		
Chow Chow			
*Any mixed breed of above breeds of dog/cat or their hybrid			

TK-05 Animals specific to Türkiye and which are also fully protected can only be carried with prior approval

from "Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock of Türkiye" (e.g., Ankara cat and Van cat, Tiftik Goat and Sivas Kangal dog. etc.).

TK-06 TK will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animal itself.

☐ **TK-07** Cats and dogs that have been sedated or tranquilized will not be accepted for transportation. However, in cases where the use of tranquilizers is necessary due to the welfare and safety of the animal during the transportation of feral or wild animals, the tranquillizer may be used under the control of a veterinarian, provided that the active ingredient, dosage and time of use are shared with TK.

TP—TAP AIR PORTUGAL

TP-01 TAP bans shipments of animal trophies, laboratory animals, shark fins and any part of animals listed on the CITES appendices I and II.

TP-02 TAP Air Portugal does not accept the transport in the hold of the brachycephalic, snub-nosed, or mixed breeds of snub-nosed animals when the breed on the Health Certificate state the following–effective 17 September 2018:

Dogs:

1. Affenpinscher
2. American Bully
3. American Staffordshire/"Amstaff"
4. Boston Terrier
5. Boxer
6. Brussels Griffon
7. Bulldog (all types)
8. Cavalier King Charles
9. Chow Chow
10. Shih-Tzu
11. English Toy Spaniel/Prince Charles Spaniel
12. Japanese Chin/Japanese Spaniel
13. Lhasa Apso
14. Mastiffs (all types)
15. Pekingese
16. Shar-Pei/Chinese Shar-Pei
17. Pug (all types)
18. Staffordshire Bull Terrier/"Staffys"
19. Tibetan Spaniel
20. Chihuahua

Cats:

1. Burmese
2. Exotic Shorthair
3. Himalayan
4. Persian
5. Scottish Fold

TP-03 The minimum age to transport company animals is 10 weeks old.

TP-04 Tap Air Portugal will accept the following breed of dogs (and mixes thereof) aged 6 months and older only in reinforced kennels conforming to IATA Container Requirement 82:

1. American Staffordshire Terrier;
2. Brazilian Mastiff;
3. Dogo Argentino;
4. Pit Bull Terrier;
5. Rottweiller;
6. Staffordshire Bull Terrier;
7. Tosa Inu.

TR—SCOOT

TR-01 We do not accept:

- any animal intended for research purposes
- any animal trophies
- any animal body parts intended for research purposes

TR-02 Live pigs will not be accepted on all TR flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR3 and CR 71–84

TR-03 Not Used.

TR-04 Live birds will not be accepted on all TR services unless shipped by and destined to a government-owned zoo.

Note:
Applicable to CR 11–23

TR-05 Live animals from other operators will not be accepted on all TR flights.

TR-06 Live dolphins and shark fins (including shark-derived commodities) will not be accepted on all TR flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR55

TR-07 The following breeds of dogs not allowed on all TR flights:

- Akita
- Boerboe
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffin (Petite Brabancon)
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Dogo Argentino

- Dutch Pug (Mopshond, Mops Hund, Carlino)
- English, French and American Bulldogs
- English Toy Spaniel (King Charles Spaniel)
- Fila Brasileiro
- Japanese Chin (Chin, Japanese Spaniel, Japanese Pug)
- Lhasa Apso
- Mastiffs including Neapolitan Mastiff and Dogue de Bordeaux
- Pekingese
- Perro De Presa Canario
- Pit Bull and Pit Bull Terriers
- Pug
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Tosa

TR-08 Poisonous snakes will not be accepted on all TR flights.

Note:
Applicable to CR44

TR-09 Greyhounds intended for use in greyhound racing, or any similar event will not be accepted on all flights.

TS—AIR TRANSAT



TS-01 Dogs and cats accompanied by a passenger are accepted for carriage in the checked baggage hold subject to the following conditions:

- There are no travel restrictions to animals travelling as baggage in the destination country.
- The combined weight of the animal and its cage does not exceed 45 kg. Loads exceeding this weight must be shipped via Air Transat cargo.

Dogs and cats not meeting the above criteria, as well as other animals, must travel as cargo.

TS-02 Rules regarding the transportation of live animals by Air Transat can be found from the following web site: www.airtransat.com/en-CA/Travel-information/Special-services/Pets-and-service-dogs

TS-03 Shipment of live animals via cargo must be arranged at least three days in advance.

TS-04 Dogs and cats must be accompanied by a valid health certificate, indicating the breed or crossbreed, issued by a licensed veterinarian. Passengers must carry all required documentation with them. **Air Transat reserves the right to recover all fines and administrative costs caused by passenger or shipper non-compliance.**

TS-05 Puppies and kittens under 12 weeks of age travelling alone will not be accepted for carriage. Puppies and kittens between 6 and 12 weeks old will be accepted if they travel in the same cage as their mothers. Up to 3 puppies or kittens from the same litter between 12 weeks and 6 months old are permitted to travel in the same cage.

TS-06 The maximum capacity that can be booked on A330s and A310s is 6 animals in 4 cages. For B737s and the A320 family aircraft the limit is 4 animals in 3 cages.

TS-07 The minimum age to travel with live animals is 16 years old.

TS-08 The following will not be accepted for carriage under any circumstance:

- Endangered species listed under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Appendices I and II in chapter 6, unless they are carried under a CITES permit. This applies to products and parts thereof such as ivory and big game hunting trophies from the African "Big Five" (lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, cape buffalo).
- Unsustainably traded wildlife, including their products and body parts, such as shark fins.
- Animals destined for laboratory research and/or scientific experimentation, such as primates and dogs.
- Wild caught birds and animals.
- Poisonous, venomous and dangerous animals.
- Odorous or strong-smelling animals, such as mink, skunks and monkeys.
- Pregnant animals.
- Animals contaminated with infectious diseases.

TS-09 Air Transat will not accept the following strong and potentially dangerous dog breeds, including crossbreeds, for carriage under any circumstances:

- Akita (aka Akita Inu)
- Caucasian Ovcharka (aka Caucasian Shepherd Dog)
- Karabash Dog (aka Kangal or Anatolian Shepherd Dog)
- Rottweiler
- Doberman Pinscher
- Wolf Dog Hybrids
- Pit Bulls - all breeds including American Bully, American Pit Bull, American Pit Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, and Staffordshire Bull Terrier.

The following mastiff breeds:

- Argentine Mastiff (aka Dogo Argentino),
- Bandog (aka Bandogge),
- South African Mastiff (aka Boerboel),
- Brazilian Mastiff (Fila Brasileiro),
- Italian Mastiffs (Cane Corso and Neopolitan),
- Canary Mastiff (aka Presa Canario),
- Japanese Mastiff (aka Tosa Inu).

All other mastiff breeds, such as the Bull Mastiffs and Dogue de Bordeaux, are accepted for carriage.

TS-10 Air Transat reserves the right to refuse animals that exhibit aggressive behaviour and/or cage destruction.

TS-11 Air Transat will accept brachycephalic (snub nosed) dog* and cat** breeds for shipment, but due to the increased risk of respiratory distress, they will only be accepted if the following shipping requirements are met:

- The animal must be shipped in a kennel one size larger than the normal standard. It is recommended that the animal be acclimatized to the kennel as long as possible before departure;
- There must be ventilation openings on the four sides of the kennel;
- The shipper bears all responsibility for the health of the animal and must sign the Pet Travel agreement: **"Air Transat bears no responsibility for injury, sickness, or death of the animals carries hereunder"**

*Brachycephalic Dog Breeds

- Affenpinscher
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon
- Bulldog (all breeds) - Incl. American, English, French, Dutch
- Chihuahua
- Chow Chow
- English Toy Spaniel
- Japanese Chin
- Lhasa Apso
- Mastiffs (many breeds)
- Pekingese
- Pug (all breeds) - Incl. Chinese
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Teddy Bear Dog–ex. Zuchon or Shichon
- Tibetan Spaniel

**Brachycephalic Cat Breeds

- British Short hair
- Burmese
- Exotic Shorthair
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Scottish Fold

TS-12 Food and water are not to be placed inside the animal's cage due to the risk of in-flight spillage. A small empty bowl must be secured inside the cage so that the animal can be fed and watered in the event of a delay.

TS-13 Due to the risk of sedating animals transported by air, tranquilization is not recommended unless administered by a veterinarian for a specific problem.

TS-14 Cats and dogs must be in a cage bearing the animal's name. The cage must be approved for air transportation conforming to Container IATA Requirement 1, with the following modifications:

- A plain rigid plastic cage is mandatory. Cages made of wire, or any other material will not be accepted (a wire door is acceptable).
- All cage doors must be secured with a locking mechanism to prevent opening. Air Transat reserves the right to add supplemental strapping.
- Maximum cage size accepted at check-in:
  - Length of 122 cm (48.5 in),
  - Width of 81.3 cm (32 in),
  - Height of 89 cm (35.5 in).
- Maximum weight of the cage and animal must not exceed 45 kg
- Larger cages and heavier loads must be shipped via Air Transat cargo.

The cage must provide sufficient space for the animal to stand up straight-legged, turn around, and lie down. For the comfort and safety of the animal, cages that do not comply with the requirements described above will be denied for transportation of the animal. Guidance for selecting the right kennel size can be found on: www.airtransat.com/en-CA/Travel-information/Special-services/Pets-and-service-dogs.

TS-15 Air Transat may apply supplemental strapping to the animal's cage to ensure safety. The strapping is free but requires a cutting tool to remove at destination. Due to security restrictions the instrument cannot be supplied by Air Transat or ground personnel. It is recommended that passengers pack the tool in their checked baggage.

TS-16 Air Transat will not be liable for any losses or expenses arising from the death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animal itself.

△ UA—UNITED AIRLINES

UNITED CARGO

UA-01 Any Styrofoam container must be protected by an overpack consisting of a sturdy fibreboard box. (Live Seafood).

UA-02 Venomous or poisonous reptiles and other animals will not be accepted for carriage.

UA-03 For the most current updates on our animal shipping policies, restrictions, species and breed embargoes, please visit: www.unitedcargo.com/en/us/learn/rules-and-regulations.html

UA-04 United no longer offers PetSafe and transport of cats and dogs.

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UL—SRILANKAN AIRLINES



UL-01 RESTRICTIONS IN ACCEPTANCE:

Following species will not be accepted for carriage:

– All animals caught in the wild (Whales, Dolphins, Elephants, Squirrels, Bats, Laboratory Dogs/Cats).

UL-02 Carriage of animals contaminated with infectious diseases is not allowed.

Note:
Refer to: 1.2.4

UL-03 Hunting trophies and taxidermized animals will not be accepted for carriage.

Note:
Refer to: 1.5

UL-04 Srilankan Airlines will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animals due to natural causes or death or injury caused by the conduct of the animal itself.

Note:
Refer to: 1.3.8

UL-05 All breeds of Brachycephalic or mixed breeds, snub-nosed dogs, and cats are not accepted for carriage on Sri Lankan Airlines unless special approval is obtained from cargo capacity control. capcon@srilankan.com

The list (including crossbreeds) includes but is not limited to the following:

Dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- American Bulldog
- Australian Bulldog
- Boston Terrier
- Brussels Griffon (Petite Brabancon)
- Bulldog (all breeds)
- Bull Terrier
- Boxer
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Chihuahua
- Dutch Pug (Mophond, Mops Hund, Carlino)
- English Bulldog
- English Toy Spaniel (King Charles Spaniel)
- Fila Brazileiros
- Lhasa Apso
- Mastiffs (many breeds)
- Newfoundland
- French Bulldog
- Japanese Chin (Chin, Japanese Spaniel, Japanese Pug)
- Pekingese
- Pug
- Shar-Pei
- Shih Tzu
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Terrier (American Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Boston)

Cats:

- Burmese
- British Shorthair
- American Burmese
- Exotic Shorthair
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Scottish Fold
- Selkirk Rex
- Maine Coon

UL-06 The shipper must declare when animals are pregnant or have given birth in the last 48 hours. UL will not accept pregnant animals beyond one-third (1/3) of their normal pregnancy duration.

The following must be provided by the shipper when the animal is declared pregnant:

– A veterinarian certificate from a recognized veterinarian clinic certifying how far along the animal is pregnant (days/weeks/months) and what portion of its pregnancy it's in (e.g.,1/3, 2/3, 3/3).

– For an animal that is in 1/3 of its pregnancy, the certificate must certify that the animal is fit to travel and there is no risk of birth occurring during the journey.

UM—AIR ZIMBABWE



UM-01 The number of live animals carried as air cargo is limited to the aircraft type in operation and must therefore be pre-booked. Live animals may not be carried as cargo on B-707 aircraft when the flying time exceeds two hours.

△ UU—AIR AUSTRAL

AIR AUSTRAL

UU-01 According to the classification of the French Ministry of Agriculture, category I and II dogs are forbidden for transport. However, the airline will allow some category II dogs in freight (with the approval of Air Austral Cargo Department).

UU-02 Only dogs and cats are accepted as accompanied luggage or in the cabin.

Any other animal may be allowed to be transported as cargo upon presentation of its health record or passport.

A hard-sided container with a metal door and metal ventilation grills is mandatory for the transport of cats and dogs.

Kittens, puppies and other animals under 3 months of age will not be accepted by the airline.

UU-03 The owner of the animal (or the consignor) is responsible for updating the animal's travel documents (vaccination booklet, passport, certificate of good health, entry document to the third country).

UU-04 Venomous animals, including venomous insect reptiles, are not accepted for transport.

UU-05 Laboratory animals are not allowed to be transported.

△ **UU-06** Endangered species listed in CITES Appendices I and II, which provide a list of species descriptions and sizes, are not accepted for transport unless an exemption has been granted by the company. This prohibition applies to products and parts of these species.

This prohibition applies to products and parts of these species.

UU-07 Birds are not allowed to be transported, with the exception of parrots, parakeets and poultry.

UU-08 Interline transfers of live animal shipments are not permitted.

UU-09 The airline accepts no responsibility for loss, injury, illness or death of the animal caused by:

- on ground during processing (transshipment unloading transfer or handling).
- during flight due to changes in temperature, altitude or turbulence.

UU-10 The air cargo transport of live animals (dog, cat, fish, day-old chicks) from France Metropole to La Reunion Island and Mayotte Island can only be accepted if arrangements are made with Air Austral Cargo Department.

UU-11 An export agent is recommended for shipments of live animals to third countries. An import agent is mandatory for shipments of live animals from third countries.

VA—VIRGIN AUSTRALIA

Virgin australia

VA-01 The following pure breeds cannot be imported into Australia under the legislation of the Department of Home Affairs:

- Dogo Argentino
- Fila Brasilerio
- Japanese Tosa
- American Pit Bull Terrier or Pit Bull Terrier
- Perro de Presa Canario or Presa Canario.

Domestic/nondomestic (dogs) hybrids (e.g., dog-wolf crosses) are also prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Czechoslovakian wolfdog or Czechoslovakian Vlcak
- Saarloos wolfdog or Saarloos wolfhound
- Lupo Italiano or Italian wolfdog
- Kunming wolfdog or Kunming dog.

Domestic/non-domestic (cats) hybrids cannot be imported to Australia in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Hybrid cats include, but are not limited to:

- Savannah cat, domestic cat (Felis catus) crossed with serval cat (Felis serval)
- Safari cat, domestic cat crossed with Geoffroy cat (Oncifelis geoffroyi)
- Chausie, domestic cat crossed with Jungle cat (Felis chaus)
- Bengal cat, domestic cat crossed with Asian leopard cat (Prionailurus bengalensis).

VA-02 Aggressive or highly agitated animals or animals that exhibit aggressive behaviors, excessive chewing and/or cage destruction are to be shipped in cages that are stronger in design such as a CR82 or approved (metal) guard dog cage.

Animals that require a CR82-style crate shall only be accepted for transportation within the VA network in a wooden or an approved (metal) guard dog cage.

Furthermore, the carriage of American Staffordshire Terriers on Virgin Australia aircraft shall be in a CR82 or approved guard dog cage.

VA-03 Virgin Australia is committed to upholding the highest standards when it comes to the safe transportation of pets. We continually review and enhance our operating procedures, consulting with animal welfare bodies such as the RSPCA and animal transport subject matter experts.

Brachycephalic/Snub-Nosed breeds are a popular choice of animal for pet however, they are a high-risk animal to transport due to their known respiratory issues and other health problems that may be compounded inflight. To reduce the inherent risks, the following policies and procedures are in place for Brachycephalic/Snub-Nosed breeds;

- Restriction of destinations and routes

- Restriction of times during the day that such animals can fly
- The introduction of VA Approved Brachycephalic (snub-nosed) Transport providers who have been assessed to possess specific policies and health assessments for snub nosed animals to further ensure their suitability for and welfare during travel. Please refer to the Virgin Australia Cargo website for updates.

The following breeds (including cross breeds) are considered Brachycephalic/Snub-Nosed and can only be accepted for transport with VA through an Approved Brachycephalic (snub-nosed) Transport provider:

- Affenpinscher
- American Bully
- American Bulldog
- Australian Bulldog
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon/Griffon Bruxellois
- British/English Bulldog
- Chow Chow
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- English Toy Spaniel/King Charles Spaniel
- French Mastiff
- French Bulldog
- Japanese Chin/Japanese Spaniel
- Lhasa Apso
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Pekingese
- Pug:
  Chinese Pug
  Dutch Pug
  Japanese Pug
- Shih-Zhu (Tsu) (Tzu)
- Tibetan Spaniel
- Valley Bulldog
- Exotic Shorthair Cat
- Himalayan Cat
- Persian Cat

Virgin Australia recommends customers wishing to transport their animals review the RSPCA website (www.RSPCA.org.au) for guidance on important considerations when transporting your animal by air, domestically and/or internationally.

VA-04 All Zoo animals are to be approved by Virgin Australia prior to booking. Applicable CITES and Australian Government Regulations apply for all zoo/sanctuary animal movements.

VA-05 A Veterinary Certificate (dated within 2 weeks of travel dates) is to be obtained and presented at time of lodgment by the shipper confirming that the animal is fit for air travel when the animal is:

- Pregnant or has given birth within 48 hours of the planned departure time
- Over 12 years of age
- Between 8 and 12 weeks old
- Sick, injured or recovering from surgery

This is a restriction that applies on all Virgin Australia flights.

VA-06 All two-part rigid plastic containers must have the top and bottom or side parts secured by screws or nuts and bolts (not plastic clips) to prevent the escape of the animal and due to the potential of the plastic clips breaking and/or being dislodged during handling.

VA-07 A water bowl/receptacle is to be affixed on the inside of all containers for dogs and cats (CR82 type containers). Other animal(s) also may have this requirement–See the IATA LAR for further guidance.

The shipper must declare to the operating operator at time of acceptance the AVI can be given water during the flight.

VA-08 All frozen, live seafood/fish must be transported in appropriate packaging methods so as to ensure nil leakage or spills occur during transport.

Consignments requiring specific temperature or environment regulation should be packaged in such away so as to sustain these requirements independently, for at least the duration of the planned journey. Virgin Australia does not provide temperature-controlled storage or environmental control services for such products.

In addition to the IATA Live Animals Regulations, the Virgin Australia Cargo, Seafood and Perishable Cargo Transport by Air Requirements has been published to assist shippers appropriately prepare their cargo for uplift. This guide can be found on the Virgin Australia Cargo website on request from Virgin Australia Cargo.

△ WS—WESTJET CARGO

WS-01 Dogs and Cats under the age of 8 weeks will not be accepted for carriage. Dogs and cats of all breeds between the ages of 8 and 12 weeks must be tendered with a Veterinarian's Certificate dated no earlier than 10 days prior to travel.

WS-02 Strong breeds (including mixes) aged 6 months and older will only be accepted for carriage in kennels conforming to IATA Container Requirement 82. For the list of strong breeds, refer to www.westjetcargo.com

Note:
Applicable to CR82

WS-03 Brachycephalic (snub-nosed) breeds of dog will only be accepted for carriage when tendered with a Veterinarian's Certificate dated no earlier than 10 days prior to travel. For the list of brachycephalic breeds, refer to www.westjetcargo.com ⊗

WY—OMAN AIR

الطيران العماني
OMAN AIR

WY-01 AVI shipment as cargo must be booked and confirmed in Oman Air Cargo systems with all documents uploaded into the e-Pouch at least 5 days in advance.

Special Cargo Desk

Email: SPL.cargo@omanair.com

WY-02 Shipper must provide 24 hours emergency contact number which must be marked:

1. On the AVI container(s) and
2. In the "Handling Information" box of the air waybill.

WY-03 Live animals shipments must always be accompanied by a health certificate.

WY-04 Shipper's certification for live animals must be attached to the air waybill in duplicate.

WY-05 Oman Air will not be liable for any loss or expenses arising from death of animal(s) due to natural causes or causes by the conduct of animal itself. Air waybill handling information must be endorsed with the statement "Operator not liable for injury, sickness or death of animals from natural causes or stress from transportation".

WY-06 Live animals that are used for Laboratory Purpose or Experimentation, or Exploitation will not be accepted for carriage.

WY-07 Puppies under 10 weeks old will not be accepted for carriage. However, minimum age of puppies for carriage shall be as per the destination state local regulations. Shipper must check the destination state local regulations.

WY-08 Carriage of live animals including birds in passenger cabin is strictly prohibited.

WY-09 Interline shipments (including codeshare flights being operated by partner airlines) of Live Animals will not be accepted for carriage.

WY-10 Endangered species listed under CITES Appendix I in chapter 6 will not be accepted for carriage this includes products and parts thereof. Exception under special provision for specimens of species which are bred in captivity subject to the declaration from the Shipper.

WY-11 The following breeds are not acceptable on Oman Air aircrafts.

Dogs:

- Affenpinscher
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Bandog
- Bichon Frise
- Boston Terrier
- Boxer
- Brussels Griffon (Petit Brabancon)
- Bulldog
- Bull Terrier
- Chinese Pug
- Chow Chow
- Dogo Canario
- Dutch Pug (Mopshond, Mops Hund, Carlino)
- English Bulldog
- English Mastiff
- English Toy Spaniel (King Charles Spaniel)
- French Bulldog
- French Mastiff (Dog de Bordeaux)
- French Terrier
- Japanese Chin (Chin)
- Japanese Pug
- Japanese Spaniel
- Lhasa Apso
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Pekingese
- Presa Canario
- Pug (All Breed)
- Shar-peis
- Shih Tzu
- Valley Bulldog
- Valley Terrier

Cats:

- American Burmese
- British Shorthair
- Burmese
- Exotic
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Scottish Fold
- Selkirk Rex

Note:
Exception to the above can be obtained through the Special Cargo Desk subject to WY management approval. For such approval, a letter of indemnity by the shipper and statement on the air waybill handling information "Oman Air will not be held liable by the shipper for mortality of the animal due stress of travel" remains as a mandatory requirement.

WY-12 Animals which are known to be aggressive and ferocious in nature are not accepted.

WY-13 Oman Air prohibits the carriage of Animals which are poisonous including poisonous reptiles and insects.

Exception may be granted for such transportation between qualified zoological societies, wildlife parks and recognized wildlife protection agencies intended for conservation or breeding purposes, and prepared for

carriage in accordance with the requirements of the current edition of IATA Live animals regulations (In compliance with WY-01).

WY-14 Shipper must attached a set of all accompanied transportation documents for live animals to the cage in a sealed plastic pouch.

WY-15 For final destination in Oman, following restrictions are applicable for AVI shipments.

1. Age of puppies must exceed 4 (four) months.
2. Acceptable ID for live animals is Microchip, accompanied with vaccination booklet.
3. Rabies vaccination requirements–Validity must be over a month and less than a year from date of administration.
4. Pets (cat/dog) travelling into Sultanate of Oman should be subjected not less than 3 months and not more than 12 months prior to shipment to Rabies Neutralization Antibody Titer Test Certificate with a satisfactory result.
5. List of banned dog breeds for destinations in Oman.
   - Pitbull
   - Staffordshire Terrier
   - American Bully
   - Mastiff
   - Fila Brasileiro
   - Dogo Argentino
   - Japansese Tosa
   - Rottweiler
   - Doberman Pinscher
   - Presa Canario
   - Boxer
   - Boerboel
   - Caucasian Shepherd Dog
   - Antolian Karabash
   - Great Dane
   - Any mixed breed of above-mentioned breeds of dogs.

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△Chapter 4–Booking and Advance Arrangements

△4.1 Booking

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AY-01/03/04/05/06/07

It is a requirement that space for live animals be requested and confirmed for the journey before the animal is offered for shipping.

When more than one operator is involved in the transportation, live animals must not be accepted for carriage unless advance arrangements have been made and confirmation has been obtained that all participating operators can accept the consignment over the routes concerned.

The special handling code "AVI" for animals should take priority over other handling codes when animals are being transported, notwithstanding the fact that the animals may be converted into foodstuffs on arrival at destination.

When an ok to forward is requested, the station providing the ok to forward shall as a minimum consider the following:

- that acceptable routing and the sending of details regarding transshipment requirements or special requests to transit stations and stations where special facilities are required, have been established;
- that confirmation has been received that the animals offered for transportation will be acceptable and can be moved by all operators involved in the routing from origin to destination;
- that the shipper is providing full quarantine, health and other details from local consulate and that all necessary permits or licenses have been issued;
- that confirmation has been received that the consignee is aware of the shipping details and has made arrangements to take delivery of the consignment upon arrival.

The station shall also consider the capabilities for handling the consignment on arrival by the receiving station. Suitable transport vehicle availability, suitable facilities for holding the animals, climatic conditions, and available staff to handle the consignment on arrival should be considered.

4.2 Schedules and Routings

The most direct route must be used to keep the number of landings and takeoffs to a minimum, thus avoiding repeated handling and climatic changes.

Warning 1: *From time to time, certain countries prohibit the importation of animals which have travelled through areas where specific enzootic diseases are present.*

Warning 2: *Since some airports do not have Customs and Veterinary clearances on weekends and public holidays, care must be taken not to move animals that will arrive at those airports at that time.*

Warning 3: *The times of departure and arrival given in any schedules or timetables of the operator or elsewhere furnish only indications of approximate times and form no part of the contract of transportation. The operator does not assume any obligation to commence or complete the transportation, or to effect delivery of the goods within any particular time or according to any particular schedule, nor does it assume any responsibility for making connections with any other operator. No employee, agent or representative of the operator is authorized to bind the operator by any statements or representations of the dates or times of departure or arrival or of the duration of any flight.*

The operator does not assume any obligation to carry the goods by any particular aircraft or other conveyance. The operator is authorized to select and to deviate from or change the route of the shipment, notwithstanding the same as stated on the air waybill without any liability therefor.

Warning 4: *For commercial and/or technical reasons, some operators may restrict the quantity of particular species that can be carried in each aircraft. These quantity limitations have not been shown since they are subject to arrangement with the operator concerned.*

Warning 5: *Although few limitations exist for freighter aircraft, such factors as the size of the compartment door and area of the aircraft hold determine the acceptability of live animal consignments. Consequently, this must be considered when determining the size of the container to be used, in accordance with the principles of design outlined in Chapter 8 when routing the consignment.*

Warning 6: *If an off-load must be necessary, consideration must be given to the animal's well-being.*

4.3 Interline Advance Arrangements

When more than one operator is involved in the transportation, live animals must not be accepted for carriage unless advance arrangements have been made and confirmation/ok to forward has been obtained that all participating operators can accept the consignment over the routes concerned.

The issuing operator must notify to each succeeding operator:

- Air Waybill number;
- number of pieces;

- weight and dimensions of the consignment;
- number and species of animals;
- airport of departure;
- intermediate airport(s);
- ultimate destination airport;
- date of carriage;
- name, address and telephone number of consignee;
- facilities required to unload the animals at destination.

Operators receiving this request must confirm the onward flight and that the consignee is prepared to accept the consignment.

4.4 Delivery to the Consignee

Arrangements must be made for animals to be delivered to the consignee or their agent as soon as possible upon arrival at destination. The shipper must advise the consignee of the anticipated arrival. The operator must notify the destination and transfer stations if animals are off-loaded or if the flight is delayed. Whenever possible, shippers must be notified of anticipated delays of flights in order that delivery to the operator can be postponed accordingly.

To expedite delivery, it is essential that:

- shipments be dealt with immediately upon arrival at the cargo building. This will apply to both inbound and outbound shipments;
- customs officials at airports must be informed of specific pathogen free (SPF) animal shipments, as once the carton is opened such animals may have no further laboratory use.

If a consignment of live animals cannot be delivered to the consignee and if time does not permit the delivering operator to contact the issuing operator or the consignor, the delivering operator may take immediate action to dispose of the consignment in the best interest of all participating operators and inform the issuing operator or consignor of any action taken.

4.5 Persons Accompanying Consignments

Attendants may be required when carrying animals or will be permitted at the discretion of the operator or when required by governmental regulations to accompany animals on all cargo aircraft or on-board aircraft with accessible cargo compartments. Attendants must be deemed competent by the shipper. The facilities vary according to the type of aircraft operated. Arrangements for the carriage of attendants must be made in advance of travel.

Note:
Specific requirements are found in 1.2.8 and 1.2.9 - Shippers are herewith reminded to ascertain attendant competency.

Chapter 5–Animal Behavior

5.1 General

Animals instinctively fear the strange environment encountered during transportation. Therefore, in transporting live animals, there are a number of basic principles with which the shipper and the operator must comply, as these affect the welfare and comfort of the animal. This, in turn, has a bearing on the animal's behavior during air transportation and is, therefore, of the utmost importance to all concerned.

In the absence of any precautionary measure envisaged in the following guide, or the lack of such amenities, the strain may cause the necessary stimulus for the animal to become difficult during transportation. Therefore, the container must, in any event, be constructed to adequately contain and restrain the animal, in accordance with the Container Requirements shown in these Regulations.

Some behavior patterns are provided below as a guide to shippers, and it is recommended that necessary preparations be done prior to dispatch of the consignment.

5.1.1 Digestive Behavior

The question of feeding during the 24 hours following the time of dispatch of the animal need not be of primary importance depending on the species, provided that it is fed prior to dispatch in the following manner:

- for wild and domestic carnivorous mammals, shippers must reduce the food for a short period of time, in advance preparation for shipment, then feed them a small portion of their diet to prevent regurgitation immediately before dispatch. The alimentary canal of these animals is a short tract which accounts for them gulping their food, thus overloading their stomachs. Regurgitation is, therefore, a normal phenomenon;
- it is recommended that ruminants receive their normal ration. They must not be overfed since an abnormal increase could cause internal injury involving the gastric compartment, especially if there is a lot of movement during transportation;
- to avoid risk of damaging the bladder of large ungulate animals, it is preferable to water the animal not less than two hours before loading in the container;
- most birds must be fed and watered before dispatching, since many of them need to eat and drink often to maintain their high metabolism (especially the small ones);
- certain species of reptiles, mainly snakes, require not to be fed a few days before shipment, since a drop in ambient temperature may cause food to rot in the digestive tract;
- watering is very important and if this cannot be performed during flight, the animal must, at least, be watered before dispatch and upon arrival;
- unauthorized food must not be offered since it can seriously jeopardize the animal's health.

5.1.2 Eliminative Behavior

Stress from transportation may increase miction and defecation. The floor of containers must be leak-proof with sufficient absorbent material contained therein. Alternatively, the floor can be constructed in grill form with a liquid-proof tray fitted in a manner to permit the excreta (of carnivores) to fall through the floor into the tray or permit ungulates to trample the feces through into the tray. Under conditions of stress, and also if overfed, the feces of the latter become thin and, therefore, the tray must also be splash-proof.

5.1.3 Sexual Behavior

Mature males will often change their behavior in the presence of females in heat (estrous). Therefore, accepting female animals for shipment in this condition must be avoided whenever possible. If it is necessary to accept sexually mature male and female animals, they must be stowed as far apart as possible in the aircraft.

5.1.4 Caregiving Behavior

In general, the carriage of mammals with suckling young is not recommended because some females sensing danger may cause harm to their young.

5.1.5 Care Seeking Behavior

Young animals must not be separated from others of the same species as this increases stress. They must be in partitioned cages or in separate cages loaded in the aircraft adjacent to each other.

5.1.6 Behavior Under Stress

Reactions of animals under stress are unpredictable and vary between and within species. Some animals will attempt to flee or attack, which may cause injuries to both the animal and the handler, whereas others are inclined to hide or stay still. Although many can adjust themselves quickly to their surroundings, every possible effort must be undertaken to provide the animals with appropriate care in order to avoid unnecessary stress. Stress is likely caused by the following situations:

- yarding and handling, especially when done roughly;
- movements and vibrations;

- deprivation of food and water during extended periods;
- inadequate ventilation and the resulting poor air quality overcrowding or isolation;
- large fluctuation in temperature and humidity;
- unfamiliar surroundings in combination with noises;
- quick changes in light conditions;
- mixing different species;
- mixing animals that are not familiar with each other;
- mixing mature male with females in heat;
- improper pre-shipment acclimatization, such as getting used to container and/or companions;
- presence of unfamiliar human beings.

Animals that normally exhibit a herding instinct should preferably be shipped in group containers, provided they are of the same species and size, otherwise they must be carried completely separately.

Sexes should be kept separate in the case of sexually mature animals, with the exception of compatible pairs. In the case of carnivora, care must be taken to prevent any possibility of snapping and disturbing one another and, in particular, where one animal is stronger than the other subjecting the weaker of the two to fear.

5.1.7 Shelter Seeking Behavior

The natural instinct of carnivorous animals will be to hide in the container while ungulates such as bovines will try to seek shelter in flight and try to escape from the container. However, when animals are unable to indulge in their natural behavior, this places a greater stress on the animal, and it may react even more violently. Certain species travel best in darkened containers.

5.1.8 Investigatory Behavior

It is natural for any contained animal to investigate its surroundings and try to escape. With very few exceptions, no animal willingly accepts confinement. Burrowing animals will often feel secure in a dark cage but eventually will start to investigate their new surroundings and try to escape. Some can wound themselves in their efforts even though they seemed very quiet a few minutes before. Primates will often seem very calm at first but will take every opportunity to escape if given the chance.

5.1.9 Environmental

Mammals and birds must keep their deep body temperature relatively constant. They adapt to changes in environmental temperature by either losing heat (evaporation/sweating, conduction, convection, and radiation) or producing heat (increased metabolic rate, muscle tone, and shivering). However, they are only able to compensate for environmental temperature fluctuations within a certain range. *Animals may be affected by temperature extremes* and go into heat or cold stress. Death may eventually occur if their deep body temperature falls below or raises above a certain range. Within each animal species, the ability to adapt to temperature changes varies according to age, physiological state, feeding level, and previous adaptation. Younger animals, for instance, are generally less resistant to extreme temperatures. Animals can adapt to cold and hot environment but this process, called acclimatization, may take several weeks. Animals that have not been acclimatized prior to shipping may fail to adapt to sudden temperature changes and suffer from acute stress.

The relative humidity is another critical environmental factor. When temperature is high, a high humidity level prevents heat dissipation by evaporation and increases the risk of heat stress. At low temperatures on the other hand, a high humidity enhances heat dissipation and may cause cold stress. Humidity levels should therefore be controlled by adequate ventilation. If applicable, the operator should be contacted in advance to discuss the possibility of temperature adjustments.

Care must also be taken to ensure that animals are not subjected to drafts. Most species can withstand reasonable variations in temperatures but exposure to the wind or a draft can be fatal, as it increases heat losses. In cold weather, heat losses can also be accelerated by rain or snow since a wet coat or plumage loses heat by evaporation.

Therefore, consideration must be given not only to the temperature changes but also to the chill factors involved. To protect the animals from wind, rain or snow and temperature extremes, blankets or other suitable means may be placed partially over the container, as a temporary measure, for a short period of time. *Care must be taken to avoid suffocation.* On the other hand, animals must not be exposed to direct heat, such as placing them in sunlight or near hot radiators. Animals unavoidably subjected to extreme heat must be cooled so as to prevent dehydration or heat prostration. During prolonged transit stops when the ramp temperature exceeds approximately 20°C (68°F), the aircraft compartment doors must be opened. In extreme temperatures, ground equipment must be used to control the condition of the air within the compartments. The different climatic factors prevailing during a journey must always be considered when arranging the routing and carriage of live animals.

It is recommended that live animal shipments be placed in such a way that they will not be immediately affected by the local temperatures when cargo compartment doors are opened.

5.2 Disturbance

Travelling has an unsettling effect on animals and they must be disturbed as little as possible. People must be stopped from disturbing animals by looking at them unnecessarily for the sake of curiosity. By doing so, a quiet and well-settled animal can become quite anxious, and its behavior may change. Visual examination to check welfare must be kept to a minimum. Generally wild animals (other than most birds) prefer to travel in darkness or semi-darkness as this encourages them to

rest. Domesticated animals and most (but not all) birds prefer dim light as it calms and secures them.

5.3 Segregation

Animals which are natural enemies must not be crated together. Animals must be crated into species-specific containers as described in Chapter 6 and Chapter 8 of the current edition of the LAR. Different species must not be placed into the same container unless this is specifically permitted in their species-specific CR.

5.4 Sedation, Tranquilization, and use of Psychoactive Drugs

Experience has shown that there is considerable risk in sedating animals transported by air. Tranquillizers reduce the ability of the animals to respond to stress during transportation. In addition, the reaction of various species to tranquillizers cannot always be foreseen. For these reasons routine tranquillization is not recommended. Tranquillizers shall only be used during the flight when a specific problem exists and shall be administered by a veterinarian or by a person who has had appropriate training or equivalent practical experience.

Where access is possible, it is recommended that the shipment be accompanied by an attendant who is familiar with the animal and who is competent in administering further medication if needed. Persons using these drugs must understand the full implications of the effects of the drug in air transport, e.g., certain animals such as horses and elephants must not go down in containers. Drugs must only be administered during the flight with the knowledge and consent of the pilot in command.

In all cases when tranquillizers are used, a note must be attached to the container stating the animal(s) individual weight, generic name of the drug used, the dose, method of administration and the time given.

5.5 In-Flight Environment

The height at which aircraft operate above sea level varies considerably, depending on the nature of the flight and type of aircraft used. It is usual for aircraft cabins and cargo holds to be pressurized at an altitude equivalent to about 2,440 meters (8,000 feet) regardless of the actual flight level. This may have an effect on the animal's behavior and physiology.

Chapter 6–Listing, Description and Sizes of Species

6.1 Classification of Animals (Taxonomy)

In 1753, a scientist in Sweden named Carolus Linnaeus thought of an orderly system, using Latin names, for classifying plants and animals. Scientists today still use the basic idea of his system, but modern classifications systems are much more complicated with many hierarchical organizations. Also, a new trend is now developing using genetic coding, such as DNA, to regroup living organisms. The following classification orders the various organisms according to structural and physiological connections between them.

Animal groupings listed below follow this classification systematic:

Example	Monarch butterflies	Spring peeper	Two-toed sloth
Kingdom	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia
Phylum	Arthropoda	Chordata	Chordata
Class	Insecta	Amphibia	Mammalia
Order	Lepidoptera	Anura	Edentata
Family	Danaidae	Hylidae	Bradypodidae
Genera	*Danaus*	*Hyla*	*Choloepus*
Species	*plexipus*	*crucifer*	*didactylus*

Note:
Spp. means many species of the same genera

Kingdom comprises the following 5 kingdoms: Plantae or flora (plants), Animalia (animals), Fungi (mushrooms), Monera (certain bacteria) and Protista (protists). Kingdoms are further divided into phyla that group together animals displaying broad similar characteristics.

6.1.1 Kingdom Animalia (* indicates at least one species that is venomous)

Kingdom Animalia—contains many phylum, arthropoda being the largest one.

Phylum Mollusca*—lacks internal skeleton, e.g. octopus; fresh water mussels.

Phylum Arthropoda*—contains many classes, such as:

- **Class Insecta***—6 legs, 3 body parts, contains many **orders:**
  - **Order Lepidoptera**—butterflies, moths, and caterpillar.
  - **Order Hymenoptera***—ants, bees, wasps etc.
- **Class Arachnida***—8 legs, 2 body parts, e.g. spiders, scorpions, ticks.
- **Class Crustacea**—joint-legged animals, often aquatic e.g. crabs.
- **Class Myriapoda***—long body, many legs e.g. centipedes.

Phylum Echinoderma—starfish and sea urchin.

Phylum Cnidaria*—anemone, jellyfish and corals.

Phylum Annelida—worms and leeches.

Phylum Chordata*—animal with spinal column. *This Phyla contains many Classes divided into Orders. There is also a sub-phylum called "Vertebrata".*

- **Class Urochordata**—worm-like marine animals e.g. ascidia
- **Class Cephalochordata**—marine organisms lacking cranium and fins, e.g. amphioxus
- **Class Agnatha**—jawless fish, e.g. lamprey

Sub phylum Vertebrata:

- **Class Chondrichthyes**—class of vertebrates with cartilaginous skeleton capable of living and breathing with gills directly in water, e.g. rays and sharks.
- **Class Osteichthyes***—bony fish, most of them capable of breathing with gills in water, covered by scales and divided into two groups (sub-classes):
  - **Sub-class Sarcopterygii** (fleshy finned)

Sub-class Actinopterygii* (ray finned)—this group is further subdivided into three main groups:

Family Chondrostei

Family Holostei

Family Teleostei—this group comprises most of the species of boney ray finned fish.

Class Amphibia* *(amphibians)*—class of vertebrate, large majority of which live mainly on land but breed in water.

Order Apoda—fossorial, worm-like amphibian, often blind, e.g. caecilian.

Order Caudata or Urodela—amphibian with tail, four front toes and five hind toes, in general. Small wide flattened head, naked skin e.g. newts and salamanders.

Order Anura—amphibian whose adult has no tail, up to almost one foot long, e.g. frogs and toads.

Class Reptilia* *(reptiles)*—class of vertebrate, air breathing with scaly body.

Order Crocodilia—reptile with elongated body, long snout with strong teeth, long tail and short legs. Horny scales, lives in rivers and marshes e.g. crocodiles and alligators.

Order Chelonia—shelled reptiles e.g.: tortoise, terrapin and turtle.

Order Squamata*—reptiles which either have elongated body with two pairs of five-toed limbs (lizards) or elongated body with no limbs (snakes). Covered with horny and sometimes smooth scales. Reptiles vary in size from small lizards and snakes, a few inches, to many feet long.

Class Aves *(birds)*—class of vertebrate adapted to flight.

Order Anseriformes—waterfowl with long horny beak, webbed feet, e.g. ducks, geese, swans.

Order Apodiformes—short legged long winged birds, e.g. swifts and hummingbirds.

Order Apterygiformes—birds only found in New Zealand, flightless, grey-brown hair like feathers, e.g. kiwis.

Order Caprimulgiformes—nocturnal birds with long wings and small feet, e.g. nightjars.

Order Casuariiformes—large flightless birds, long neck and legs, e.g. cassowaries.

Order Charadriiformes—small to medium-sized waders, e.g. gulls, auks, avocets, plovers.

Order Ciconiiformes—large long-necked birds with long beak, e.g. herons, storks, flamingoes.

Order Coliiformes—small birds with long tails, e.g. mouse birds.

Order Columbiformes—medium-sized birds with bulky body, short legs, e.g. pigeons, doves.

Order Coraciiformes—birds with brilliant plumage, usually large bill, long tail and head crested, e.g. kingfishers, hornbills, bee eaters.

Order Cuculiformes—small to medium-sized long tail and curved beak, e.g. cuckoos.

Order Falconiformes—birds of prey, have powerful hooked beak, strong claws, e.g. eagles, falcons, vultures.

Order Galliformes—game birds, have robust build and powerful feet, e.g. fowls, pheasants, partridges, turkeys, quails.

Order Gaviiformes—duck-like birds with pointed bill, e.g. loons, divers.

Order Gruiformes—marsh birds with long, strong legs, e.g. cranes, rails.

Order Passeriformes*—singing and perching small to medium sized birds, large number (over 5,000) species in this order, e.g. weavers, finches, tanagers, sunbirds, tits, birds of paradise, crows, magpies, starlings, swallows, flycatchers, thrushes, blackbirds, nightingales, wrens, swallows, larks.

Order Pelecaniformes—large swimming birds with webbed feet, e.g. pelicans, cormorants, frigate birds.

Order Piciformes—colourful birds with large or long, pointed bills, e.g. woodpecker, toucans.

Order Podicipediformes—aquatic birds, living on fresh waters, partially webbed feet, close plumage, e.g. grebes.

Order Procellariiformes—long-winged sea birds with tubular nostrils, e.g. albatrosses, petrels.

Order Psittaciformes—parrot family, root of bill with the nostrils is covered by naked skin, very strong beak, e.g. parrots, macaws, cockatoos.

Order Rheiformes—large flightless birds, long neck and legs, e.g. rheas.

Order Sphenisciformes—flightless marine birds, flippers instead of wings, body covered with feathers, e.g. penguins.

Order Strigiformes—nocturnal birds of prey, big head, soft plumage, large eyes surrounded by facial disc, strongly hooked claws, e.g. owls.

Order Struthioniformes—largest living birds, run instead of flying, e.g. ostrich.

Order Tinamiformes—medium-sized, partridge-like birds, e.g. tinamous.

Order Trogoniformes—brightly coloured birds with short, broad bills, e.g. trogons.

Class Mammalia* *(mammals)*—class of vertebrate characterized by body covered with hair or fur, breathing by lungs and suckle their young.

Order Artiodactyla—even-toed (cloven hoofed) mammals belonging along with perissodactyla to a group called ungulates, e.g. cattle, antelopes.

Order Carnivora—meat-eating mammals, e.g. cat, dog, bear, hyena, etc.

Order Cetacea—mammals adapted for aquatic life, air breathing, suckle their young, warm blooded, flippers and horizontal tail fin. Almost hairless e.g. whales.

Order Chiroptera—flying mammals, fore legs transformed by membrane into flying organ. Twilight or nocturnal animals, e.g. bats.

Order Dermoptera—mammal with flying membrane running from chin to tail including toes on all four feet. One species only, viz.: the flying lemur.

Order Edentata—mammals found mostly in America which have few if any teeth, e.g. anteaters, sloths and armadillos.

Order Eulipotyphla—to include Cuban Solenodon, *Atopogale cubana*.

Order Hyracoidea—mammals resembling short-eared rabbits, i.e. hyrax or dassies.

Order Insectivora—consist of primitive mammals, most of them smaller than rat (smallest living mammal is in this group, i.e. Savi's Shrew only 6.35 cm (2 in) long). Long-snouted, fur soft, sometimes spines (hedgehog), toes always clawed, e.g. shrews, moles, hedgehogs.

Order Lagomorpha—mammals with upper lip cleft. Long ears, long back legs, fur soft sometimes woolly, e.g. rabbits, hares.

Order Marsupiala—mammals where female has pouch on abdomen, some flesh eaters, others vegetarian, e.g. kangaroos, opossums, some mice and Tasmanian Wolf.

Order Monotremata*—most primitive of living mammals, lay eggs, suckle their young. Long snout, body covered with hair and spines, claws for digging, e.g. echidnas, duck-billed platypus.

Order Perissodactyla—odd-toed mammals belonging along with artiodactyla to a group called ungulates, e.g. horses, rhino, tapirs.

Order Pholidota—mammals with sharp edged overlapping scales, hair on head and belly, sharp powerful claws (not to be mistaken for a reptile), e.g. pangolin.

Order Pinnipedia—aquatic mammals with legs modified to flippers, e.g. seals, sea-lions, walruses.

Order Primates*—mammals which include human, apes, monkeys and lemurs. Have hands and feet.

Order Proboscidea—largest land mammals with elongated trunk, large ears and tusks (in adults), i.e. elephant.

Order Rodentia—mammals with incisor teeth specially adapted for gnawing, found worldwide, e.g. rats, mice, squirrels, porcupines.

Order Sirenea—mammals adapted for aquatic life, called sea-cows. Almost hairless, small eyes and ears, tail flattened horizontally, front legs flipper-like, e.g. manatee, dugong.

Order Tubulidentata—mammal containing one species, i.e. Aardvark which has an elongated snout, arched back and claws for digging.

6.2 Alphabetical List of Animals—Common and Scientific Names, Container Requirements and CITES Protected Species

The common and scientific names of the animals covered by these Regulations have been separately listed in this section in alphabetical order. Following each common or scientific name, there is a letter to indicate the type (class) of the animal:

A = Amphibian

B = Bird

C = Crustacean

F = Fish

I = Invertebrate

M = Mammal

R = Reptile

The number following the name and type of animal is the number of the Container Requirement.

If the scientific name of a species is known and the common name is wanted, find the scientific name in the first column of the alphabetical list in 6.2.2. The common name will appear in the fourth column, preceded by class of the animal, the container requirement number and followed by the applicable CITES appendix. Likewise, if the common name is known, look it up in the alphabetical list in the first column and the scientific name will be found in the fourth column.

Example: Addax..... M ..... 73 ... Addax nasomaculatus I

Addax = common name of species

M = mammal

73 = Container Requirement 73

Addax nasomaculatus = scientific name of species

I = Listed in CITES* Appendix I

* The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) entered into force on 1 July 1975 and is implemented by most countries (see list of countries being parties to CITES in Chapter 11). The Convention is administered by a Secretariat under the United Nations Environmental Programme. The primary objective of the Convention is to establish and maintain worldwide control on trade in endangered wild animals and plant species including their derivatives and products. The designated species of wild animals and plants are listed in three appendices to the Convention symbolized I, II and III, and further categorized by I/III, II/I, II/III, and III/0.

Notes:

☐ ***1.*** *More information on species is available on Species+ at www.speciesplus.net/species and www.iucnredlist.org.*

2. *To add a species to the list of animals, contact IATA at larper@iata.org.*

Meaning of symbols used in the alphabetical list:	
I	Species listed in Appendix I are species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. Import/export is only possible if import is for non-commercial purposes and import/export permits are issued.
I/III	This indicates a group of species (genus) in Appendix I but some species or some populations of this species are also included in Appendix III or are not listed.
II	Species listed in Appendix II are: (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control. A CITES export permit, issued by the appropriate CITES authorities, is required for the import and export of these species. (Some EU States require both import/export permits).
II/I	Species in Appendix II and also in Appendix I.
II/III	Species in Appendix II and also in Appendix III or not listed.
III	Species listed in Appendix III are all species which any CITES Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade. Export/import from the countries listing the species is permitted if an export permit has been issued. Export/import from other countries is allowed if a certificate of origin or a re-export certificate is presented.
III/O	Only some species or sub-species are included in Appendix III, the remainder are unlisted.
I/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix I, the remainder are unlisted.
I/II/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix I or Appendix II, the remainder are unlisted.
I/III/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix I or Appendix III, the remainder are unlisted.
I/II/III/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix I, Appendix II or Appendix III, the remainder are unlisted.
II/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix II, the remainder are unlisted.
II/III/O	Only some species or sub-species listed in Appendix II or Appendix III, the remainder are unlisted.
#	See specific species for CITES Appendix when "Common and/or Scientific Names" for some animals are too generic.

The countries being parties to the Convention and the contact of the CITES Management Authorities (permit and certificate issuing authorities) are listed in Chapter 11.

Warning: *Some countries may apply more stringent controls than are required under the Convention. Information on such measures must be requested from the National Management Authorities listed in Chapter 11.*

Note:
Certain Parties have reservations in effect. These can be found at https://cites.org/eng/app/reserve.php

Disclaimer

The information contained in the CITES column of the classification table is for general information purposes only. The information is obtained from the website of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and while IATA endeavors to keep the information up to date and correct, the CITES Appendices may be subject to changes in between two editions of the IATA Live Animals Regulations. IATA recommends referring to the CITES website for the latest updates on species listed in Appendices I, II or III to the Convention (http://www.cites.org/eng/app/index.php). CITES provides the official list of CITES-listed species (scientific names) and their associated scientific synonyms; common names in English, French and Spanish (where available) and the CITES Appendix in which they are currently listed (https://checklist.cites.org/).

6.2.1 Common and Scientific Names of Animals

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Aardvark	M	75	Orycteropus afer	
	Aardwolf	M	82	Proteles cristata	III
	Abbott's booby	B	21	Sula abbotti	I
	Abbott's Booby	B	21	Papasula abbotti	I
	Abruzzo Chamois	M	73	Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata	II
	Accentor	B	12	Prunella spp.	
	Acouchi	M	79	Myoprocta spp.	O
	Adanson's Mud Turtle	R	43	Pelusios adansonii	
	Addax	M	73	Addax nasomaculatus	I
	African Black Terrapin	R	43	Pelusios niger	
	African blind barb fish	F	51	Caecobarbus geertsii	II
	African Caracal	M	82	Caracal caracal	II/I
	African Civet	M	78	Civettictis civetta	III
	African Dwarf crocodile	R	42	Osteolaemus tetraspis	I
	African elephant	M	71	Loxodonta africana	II/I
	African Firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta rubricata	O
	African giant toad	A	45	Sclerophrys superciliaris	I
	African green pigeon	B	15	Treron calvus	O
	African Grey parrot	B	13	Psittacus erithacus	I
	African leaf chameleon	R	41	Rhampholeon spp.	II
	African Oyan	M	78	Poiana spp.	O
	African pygmy goose	B	18	Nettapus auritus	O
	African Quailfinch	B	11	Ortygospiza atricollis	O
	African silverbill	B	11	Lonchura cantans	O
⊗					
	African Softshell Turtle	R	43	Trionyx triunguis	II
	African spurred tortoise	R	43	Centrochelys sulcata	I/II
⊗					
	African Wood-Pigeon	B	15	Columba unicincta	O
	Agama	R	41	Amphibolurus spp.	
	Agama	R	41	Amphisbaena spp.	
	Agama	R	41	Basiliscus spp.	
	Agama	R	41	Hydrosaurus spp.	
	Agama	R	41	Phrynocephalus spp.	
	Agouti	M	79	Dasyprocta punctata	III
⊗					
	Aleutian canada goose	B	18	Branta canadensis leucopareia	II
	Alligator	R	42	Alligator spp.	II/I
△	Alligator Lizard	R	41	Gerrhonotus spp.	
	Alligator Snapping Turtle	R	43	Macrochelys temminckii	II
	Alpaca (domesticated)	M	73	Vicugna pacos	
	Alpine Weasel	M	79	Mustela altaica	III
	Amazon matamata	R	43	Chelus fimbriatus	II
⊗					
	Amazon parrot	B	13	Amazona spp.	II/I
⊗					
⊗					
	American Flamingo	B	17	Phoenicopterus ruber ruber	
	Anaconda (large)	R	44/51	Eunectes spp. (major)	II
	Anaconda (small)	R	44/51	Eunectes spp. (minor)	II
	Anatolian Sheep	M	73	Ovis gmelini	I
	Andean cat	M	82	Leopardus jacobita	I
	Andean condor	B	20	Vultur gryphus	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Ankole cattle	M	73	Bos taurus	
⊗					
⊗					
	Annual tropical killifish	F	51	Cynolebias constanciae	
	Anoa	M	73	Bubalus spp.	I/III
	Anole	R	41	Anolis spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Antbird	B	12	Formicariidae spp.	
	Anteater	M	75	Tamandua spp.	III/O
	Antelope	M	73	Aepyceros spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Alcelaphus spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Ammodorcas spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Antilope spp.	III/O
	Antelope	M	73	Dorcatragus spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Neotragus spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Sigmoceros spp.	
	Antelope	M	73	Tragelaphus spp.	O
⊗					
⊗					
	Ape (Non-Human Primates)	M	33	Pan paniscus	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	M	34	Gorilla gorilla (mature)	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	M	34	Pan troglodytes (mature)	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	M	34	Pongo pygmaeus (mature)	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Gorilla gorilla (juvenes)	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Hylobates spp.	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Nomascus concolor	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Pan troglodytes (juvenes)	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Pongo pygmaeus (juvenes)	I
	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Symphalangus syndactylus	I
	Apollo	I	62	Parnassius apollo	II
	Aquatic box turtle	R	43	Terrapene coahuila	I
	Arabian oryx	M	73	Oryx leucoryx	I
	Arakan forest turtle	R	43	Heosemys depressa	II
⊗					
	Arapaima	F	51	Arapaima gigas	II
	Argali	M	73	Ovis ammon	II
⊗					
	Argentine Grey Fox	M	82	Lycalopex griseus	II
	Armadillo	M	75	Cabassous spp.	III/O
	Armadillo	M	75	Chaetophractus spp.	II/O
	Armadillo	M	75	Chlamyphorus spp.	
	Armadillo	M	75	Dasypus spp.	
	Armadillo	M	75	Euphractus spp.	
	Armadillo	M	75	Tolypeutes spp.	
	Armadillo	M	75	Zaedyus spp.	
	Ashe's Viper	R	44	Atheris desaixi	II
	Asian bonytongue	F	51	Scleropages formosus	I
	Asian caracal	M	82	Caracal caracal	II/I
	Asian forest turtle Turtle	R	43	Manouria impressa	II
	Asian Palm Civet	M	78	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	III
	Asian snail eating turtle	R	43	Malayemys subtrijuga	II
⊗					
	Asian warty newts	A	45	Paramesotriton spp.	II
	Asiatic black bear	M	72	Ursus thibetanus	I
	Asiatic Golden Cat	M	72	Catopuma temminckii	I
	Asiatic ibex	M	73	Capra sibirica	III/O
	Asiatic lion	M	72	Panthera leo	I/II
⊗					
	Asiatic wild dog	M	82	Cuon alpinus	II
	Asitie	B	12	Neodrepanis spp.	
	Asity	B	12	Philepitta spp.	
	Ass	M	73	Equus asinus	
	Assam rabbit	M	81	Caprolagus hispidus	I
	Assam roofed turtle	R	43	Pangshura sylhetensis	II
	Atitlan grebe	B	21	Podilymbus gigas	I

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Atlantic humpback dolphin	M	55	Sousa teuszii	I
	Atlantic sturgeon	F	52	Acipenser oxyrhynchus	
⊗					
⊗					
	Auk	B	21	Aethia spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Alca spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Alle spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Brachyramphus spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Cepphus spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Cerorhinca spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Cyclorrhynchus spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Ptychoramphus spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Synthliboramphus spp.	
	Auk	B	21	Uria spp.	
	Aurora finch	B	11	Pytilia phoenicoptera	O
	Australian lungfish	F	51	Neoceratodus forsteri	II
	Avocet	B	17	Recurvirostra spp.	
⊗					
	Aye-aye	M	32	Daubentonia madagascariensis	I
	Babbler	B	12	Actinodura spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Alcippe spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Babax spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Chamaea spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Chrysomma spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Crocias spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Cutia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Dumetia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Gampsorhynchus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Garritornis spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Garrulax spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Heterophasia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Jabouilleia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Kakamega spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Kenopia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Leonardina spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Lioptilus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Macronous spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Malacopteron spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Malia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Micromacronous spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Minla spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Moupinia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Mystacornis spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Myzornis spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Napothera spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Neomixis spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Oxylabes spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Parophasma spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Pellorneum spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Phyllanthus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Pnoepyga spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Pomathorinus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Pomatostomus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Pteruthius spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Ptilocichla spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Ptyrticus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Rhopocichla spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Rimator spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Spelaeornis spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Sphenocicla spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Stachyris spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Timalia spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Trichastoma spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Turdoides spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Babbler	B	12	Xiphirhynchus spp.	
	Babbler	B	12	Yuhina spp.	
	Babirusa	M	74	Babyrousa babyrussa	I
	Baboon	M	34	Theropithecus spp.	II
	Baboon (adult)	M	34	Papio spp. (mature)	II/I
	Baboon (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Papio spp. (juvenes)	II/I
	Baby chick	B	19	Gallinacea	
	Baby eel (see also entry under European Eel)	F	54	Anguilla spp. (minor)	
⊗					
	Badger	M	82	Meles spp.	
	Badger	M	82	Mellivora capensis	III
	Badger	M	82	Melogale spp.	
	Badger	M	82	Mydaus spp.	
	Badger	M	82	Taxidea spp.	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Baka Indigobird	B	11	Vidua larvaticola	O
⊗					
△	Bald ibis	B	17	Geronticus spp.	II/I/O
	Banded cotinga	B	12	Cotinga maculata	I
⊗					
	Banded hare-wallaby	M	83	Lagostrophus fasciatus	I
⊗					
	Banded linsang	M	78	Prionodon linsang	II
	Banded palm civet	M	78	Hemigalus derbyanus	II
⊗					
	Banded Pitta	B	12	Pitta gurneyi	I
	Bandicoot	M	78	Echymipera spp.	
	Bandicoot	M	78	Isoodon spp.	
	Bandicoot	M	80	Microperoryctes spp.	
	Bandicoot	M	78	Perameles spp.	I/O
	Bandicoot	M	78	Peroryctes spp.	
	Bandicoot	M	78	Rhynchomeles spp.	
	Bantam	B	18	Gallinaeceae spp.	
	Banteng	M	73	Bos spp.	I/O
	Barasingha	M	73	Rucervus duvaucelii	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
△	Barbary sheep	M	73	Ammotragus lervia	II
	Barbet	B	12	Calorhamphus spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Capito spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Cryptolybia spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Eubucco spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Gymnobucco spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Lybius spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Megalaima spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Psilopogon spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Smilorhis spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Stactolaema spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Trachyphonus spp.	
	Barbet	B	12	Tricholaema spp.	
⊗					
	Bar-breasted Firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta rufopicta	O
	Bare-headed rockfowl	B	23	Picathartes gymnocephalus	I
	Barred Bandicoot	M	78	Perameles bougainville	I
	Barred-Bandicoot	M	78	Perameles myosura	
	Bat	M	77	Chiroptera spp.	
	Bat Hawk	B	20	Machaerhamphus alcinus	II
⊗					
□	Bay duiker	M	73	Cephalophus spp.	II
	Beaded Lizard	R	41	Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti	I
	Bear	M	72	Helarctos spp.	I

Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
Bear	M	72	Ursidae spp.	II/I
□ Bear	M	72	Ursus spp.	II/I
Bearded dragon	R	41	Pogona spp.	
Beaver	M	80	Aplodontia spp.	
Beaver	M	80	Castor spp.	
Bee	I	61	Apoidea spp.	
⊗				
Beecroft's Flying Squirrel	M	79	Anomalurus beecrofti	O
Bee eater	B	12	Atelornis spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Brachypteracias spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Coracias spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Eurystomus spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Leptosomus spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Meropogon spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Merops spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Nyctyornis spp.	
Bee eater	B	12	Uratelornis spp.	
Beetle worms	I	65	Alphitobius laevigatus	
Beetle worms	I	65	Zophobas morio	
Bellbird	B	12	Procnias spp.	
Beluga	M	55	Delphinapterus spp.	II
Beneficial insects	I	68	Insecta	
Beneficial mites	I	68	Acaridae	
Beneficial nematode	I	68	Rhabditidae	
Bengalese finch	B	11	Lonchura striata	
Bengal florican	B	17	Houbaropsis bengalensis	I
Bengal Fox	M	82	Vulpes bengalensis	III
Bengal leopard cat	M	72	Prionailurus gengalensis bengalensis	II/I
⊗				
Bennett's tree kangaroo	M	83	Dendrolagus bennettianus	
Bettong	M	83	Bettongia spp.	I
Big-eyed thresher shark	F	52	Alopias spp.	II
Big-headed amazon river turtle	R	43	Peltocephalus dumerilianus	II
Big-headed turtle	R	43	Platysternon megacephalum	I
Bigtooth river stingray	F	52	Potamotrygon henlei	II
Binturong	M	72	Arctictis binturong	III
Bird of paradise	B	23	Astrapia spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Cicinnurus spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Cnemophilus spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Diphyllodes spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Drepanornis spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Epimachus spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Loboparadisea spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Lophorina spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Lycocorax spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Macgregoria spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Manucodia spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Paradigalla spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Paradisaea spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Parotia spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Phonygammus spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Pteridophora spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Ptiloris spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Seleucidis spp.	II
Bird of paradise	B	23	Semioptera spp.	II
Birdwing butterfly	I	62	Ornithoptera spp.	II/I
Bison	M	73	Bison spp.	O
Bittern	B	23	Botaurus spp.	
Bittern	B	23	Gorsachius spp.	
Bittern	B	23	Ixobrychus spp.	
Bittern	B	23	Tigriornis spp.	
Bittern	B	23	Zonerodius spp.	
Black and white Hawk eagle	B	20	Spizaetus melanoleucus	II
Black-and-white Mannikin	B	11	Lonchura bicolor	O

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
⊗					
	Black-bellied seedcracker	B	11	Pyrenestes ostrinus	O
	Black-bellied waxbill	B	11	Lagonosticta rara	O
	Black-billed wood-dove	B	15	Turtur abyssinicus	O
⊗					
	Blackbird	B	12	Amblyramphus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Curaeus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Dives spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Dolichonyx spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Euphagus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Gnorimopsar spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Gymnomystax spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Hypopyrrhus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Lampropsar spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Macroagelaius spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Molothrus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Nesopsar spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Oreopsar spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Psarocolius spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Pseudoleistes spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Quiscalus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Scaphidura spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Sturnella spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Xanthocephalus spp.	
	Blackbird	B	12	Xanthopsar spp.	
	Black-breasted leaf turtle	R	43	Geoemyda spengleri	II
	Black-breasted quail	B	16	Turnix melanogaster	
⊗					
	Blackbuck	M	73	Antilope cervicapra	III
	Black caiman	R	42	Melanosuchus niger	II/I
	Black Chachalaca	B	16	Penelopina nigra	III
	Black-crested Gibbon	M	33	Nomascus concolor	I
	Black Crowned crane	B	17	Balearica pavonina	I
	Black-footed cat	M	82	Felis nigripes	I
	Black-footed ferret	M	80	Mustela nigripes	I
	Black-fronted piping guan	B	16	Aburria jacutinga	
	Black-fronted piping guan	B	16	Pipile jacutinga	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Black-headed weaver	B	11	Ploceus melanocephalus	O
⊗					
⊗					
	Black lemur	M	32	Eulemur macaco	I
	Black marsh turtle	R	43	Siebenrockiella crassicollis	II
	Black muntjac	M	73	Muntiacus crinifrons	I
	Black-necked aracari	B	12	Pteroglossus aracari	II
⊗					
	Black-necked swan	B	18	Cygnus melancoryphus	II
	Black-necked weaver	B	11	Ploceus nigricollis	O
	Black pond turtle	R	43	Geoclemys hamiltonii	I
	Black rhinoceros	M	71	Diceros bicornis	I
	Black softshell turtle	R	43	Nilssonia nigricans	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Black-throated Finch	B	11	Poephila cincta	II
	Black-throated Firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta larvata	O
	Black-throated Malimbe	B	11	Malimbus cassini	O
	Black-winged red bishop	B	11	Euplectes hordeaceus	O
	Blanding's turtle	R	43	Emydoidea blandingii	II
	Bleeding heart pigeon	B	15	Gallicolumba luzonica	II
	Blesbok	M	73	Damaliscus lunatus	O
	Blesbok	M	73	Damaliscus spp.	II/O
	Blood pheasant	B	16	Ithaginis cruentus	II

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⊗					
	Blue-billed firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta rubricata	O
	Blue-billed Malimbe	B	11	Malimbus nitens	O
	Blue-billed mannikin	B	11	Lonchura bicolor	O
	Blue-billed weaver	B	11	Spermophaga haematina	O
	Blue-chested Parakeet	B	13	Pyrrhura cruentata	I
	Blue Duiker	M	73	Philantomba monticola	II
	Blue-headed macaw	B	13	Primolius couloni	I
	Blue-headed wood-dove	B	15	Turtur brehmeri	O
	Blue-ringed Octopus	I	51	Hapalochlaena spp	
	Blue-tailed pitta	B	12	Pitta guajana	II
⊗					
	Blue-winged Macaw	B	13	Primolius maracana	I
⊗					
□	Boa	R	44	Boa spp.	II/I
	Boa	R	44	Bothrochilus spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Candoia spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Casarea spp.	I
	Boa	R	44	Corallus cropanii	II
	Boa	R	44	Corallus spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Eryx spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Exiliboa spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Lichanura spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Morelia spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Trachyboa spp.	II
	Boa	R	44	Ungaliophis spp.	II
⊗					
	Bobcat	M	82	Felis rufa	
	Bobolink	B	11	Dolichonyx oryzivorous	
	Bobwhite	B	16	Colinus spp.	I
	Bockadam	R	44	Cerberus rhynchops	III
⊗					
	Bolivian three-toed sloth	M	75	Bradypus variegatus	II
	Bolson tortoise	R	43	Gopherus flavomarginatus	I
	Bongo	M	73	Tragelaphus	O
	Bontebok	M	73	Damaliscus pygargus	II
	Booby	B	21	Sula spp.	I/III
	Bornean peacock-pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron schleiermacheri	II
	Bottlenose whales	M	55	Hyperoodon spp.	I
⊗					
	Bower bird	B	23	Ailuroedus spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Amblyornis spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Archboldia spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Chlamydera spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Prionodura spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Ptilonorhynchus spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Scenopoeetes spp.	
	Bower bird	B	23	Sericulus spp.	
	Bowhead Whale	M	55	Balaena mysticetus	I
	Box Jellyfish	I	51	Cubozoa spp.	
△	Box turtle	R	43	Cuora spp.	II/I
	Brahminy river turtle	R	43	Hardella thurjii	II
	Brazilian Smooth Cobra	R	44	Cyclagras gigas	II
	Bridled nailtail wallaby	M	83	Onychogalea fraenata	I
△	Bristlebird	B	12	Dasyornis spp.	II/O
	Broadbill	B	12	Calyptomena spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Corydon spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Cymbirhynchus spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Eurylaimus spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Psarisomus spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Pseudocalyptomena spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Serilophus spp.	
	Broadbill	B	12	Smithornis spp.	
	Broad-headed snake	R	44	Hoplocephalus bungaroides	II

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⊗					
	Broad-nosed gentle lemur	M	32	Prolemur simus	I
	Brocket deer	M	73	Mazama temama cersina	III
	Bronze mannikin	B	11	Lonchura cucullata	O
	Brown-backed firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta rubricata	O
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Brown Hyaena	M	82	Hyaena brunnea	O
	Brown hyena	M	82	Hyaena brunnea	
	Brown lemur	M	32	Eulemur fulvus	I
⊗					
	Brown roofed turtle	R	43	Pangshura smithii	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Budgerigar	B	13	Melopsittacus undulatus	
□	Buffalo	M	73	Bubalus spp.	III/O
	Buffalo	M	73	Syncerus spp.	
	Buff-backed Heron	B	17	Bubulcus ibis	O
	Bufflehead	B	18	Bucephala albeola	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Bulbul	B	12	Baeopogon spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Bleda spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Calyptocichla spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Chlorocichla spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Criniger spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Hypsipetes spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Ixonotus spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Neolestes spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Phyllastrephus spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Setornis spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Spizixos spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Thescelocichla spp.	
	Bulbul	B	12	Tylas spp.	
	Bullfinch	B	11	Loxigilla spp.	
	Bullfinch	B	11	Pyrrhula spp.	
	Bullfrog	A	45	Pyxicephalus spp.	
	Bumblebee	I	67	Bombus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Acanthidops spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Aimophila spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Amaurospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Ammodramus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Amphispiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Arremonops spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Arremon spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Atlapetes spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Calamospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Calcarius spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Camarhynchus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Catamblyrhynchus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Catamenia spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Certhidea spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Charitospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Chlorurus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Chondestes spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Compospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Coryphaspiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Coryphospingus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Diuca spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Dolospingus spp.	

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	Bunting	B	11	Donacospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Emberiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Emberizoides spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Embernagra spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Geospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Haplospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Idiopsar spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Incaspiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Junco spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Latoucheornis spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Lophospingus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Loxigilla spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Loxipasser spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Lysurus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melanodera spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melanospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melophus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melopyrrha spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Melozone spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Myospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Nesospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Oreothraupis spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Oriturus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Oryzoborus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Passerculus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Passerella spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Passerina spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Pezopetes spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Phrygilus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Piezorhina spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Pinaroloxias spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Pipilo spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Plectrophenax spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Pooecetes spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Poospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Porphyrospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Pselliophorus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Rhynchospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Rowettia spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Saltatricula spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Sicalis spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Spizella spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Sporophila spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Tiaris spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Torreornis spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Urothraupis spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Volatinia spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Xenospingus spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Xenospiza spp.	
	Bunting	B	11	Zonotrichia spp.	
	Burmese python	R	44	Python bivittatus	II
⊗	Burmese roofed turtle	R	43	Batagur trivittata	II
⊗	Burmese swamp turtle	R	43	Morenia ocellata	I
	Burrowing owl	B	20	Athene cunicularia	II
	Bush dog	M	82	Speothos venaticus	I
⊗	Bush Sparrow	B	11	Petronia dentata	O
	Bustard	B	17	Afrotis spp.	II
	Bustard	B	17	Ardeotis spp.	I/II
	Bustard	B	17	Eupodotis spp.	II
	Bustard	B	17	Lissotis spp.	II

Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
Bustard	B	17	Lophotis spp.	II
Bustard	B	17	Neotis spp.	II
Bustard	B	17	Otididae spp.	II/I
Bustard	B	17	Sypheotides spp.	II
Bustard	B	17	Tetrax spp.	II
Butcher bird	B	12	Cracticus spp.	
Butcher bird	B	12	Gymnorhina spp.	
Butcher bird	B	12	Strepera spp.	
Butterfly	I	62	Papilio spp.	I/II/III/O
Button quail	B	16	Ortyxelos spp.	
Button-quail	B	16	Turnix spp.	O
Buzzard	B	20	Busarellus spp.	II
Buzzard	B	20	Buteo spp.	II
Buzzard	B	20	Henicopernis spp.	II
Buzzard	B	20	Kaupifalco spp.	II
Buzzard	B	20	Pernis spp.	II
Cabot's tragopan	B	16	Tragopan caboti	I
Cacique	B	12	Cacicus spp.	
Cacomistle	M	78	Bassariscus spp.	
Caecilian	A	45	Gymnophiona spp.	
□ Caiman	R	42	Caiman spp.	II/I
Caiman lizard	R	41	Draceana spp.	O
Caique	B	13	Pionites spp.	II
⊗				
⊗				
California condor	B	20	Gymnogyps californianus	I
△ Callimico	M	32	Callimico spp.	I
Camel (large)	M	2	Camelus spp. (major)	
Camel (small)	M	73	Camelus spp. (minor)	
Cameroon Clawless Otter	M	82	Aonyx capensis microdon	II/I
Campbell Island brown teal	B	18	Xenonetta nesiotis	
⊗				
Canary	B	11	Serinus canarius	
⊗				
⊗				
Cape Teal	B	18	Anas capensis	
⊗				
Capuchin monkey	M	32	Cebus apella	II
Capuchin monkey	M	32	Cebus spp.	II
Capybara	M	80	Hydrochaeris spp.	
Caracal	M	82	Caracal caracal	II/I
Caracara	B	20	Daptrius spp.	II
Caracara	B	20	Milvago spp.	II
Caracara	B	20	Phalcoboenus spp.	II
Caracara	B	20	Polyborus spp.	II
Cardinal	B	11	Cardinalis spp.	
Cardinal	B	11	Paroaria spp.	II
Cardinal	B	11	Pyrrhuloxia spp.	
Caribbean flamingo	B	17	Phoenicopterus ruber	II
Caribou	M	73	Rangifer spp.	
Caribou	M	73	Rangifer tarandus	
⊗				
Cassin's Malimbe	B	11	Malimbus cassini	O
Cassowary	B	24	Casuarius spp.	
Cat (domestic)	M	1	Felis catus	
Cat (wild)	M	82	Felidae spp.	II/I
Cat (wild)	M	82	Felis lynx	
Caterpillar	I	63	Lepidoptera spp.	
Cat snake	R	44	Boiga spp.	
Cattle (domestic)	M	3	Bovidae spp.	
Cattle (wild)	M	73	Boselaphus spp.	
Cattle (wild)	M	73	Bos spp.	I/O
Cattle Egret	B	17	Bubulcus spp.	O
⊗				

Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
Centipedes	I	62	Chilopoda spp.	
Central American Cacomistle	M	78	Bassariscus sumichrasti	O
Central American river turtle	R	43	Dermatemys mawii	II
Central Rock rat	M	81	Zyzomys pedunculatus	II
Cerro Campana Stubfoot Toad	A	45	Atelopus zeteki	I
Chachalaca	B	16	Ortalis vetula	III
Chacoan peccary	M	74	Catagonus wagneri	I
Chambered nautilus	I	57	Nautilidae spp.	II
Chameleon	R	41	Bradypodion spp.	II
Chameleon	R	41	Chamaeleo spp.	II
Channel-billed toucan	B	23	Rhamphastos vitellinus	II
Chat	B	12	Alethe spp.	
Chat	B	12	Brachypteryx spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cercomela spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cercotrichas spp.	
Chat	B	12	Chaetops spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cichladusa spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cinclidium spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cochoa spp.	
Chat	B	12	Copsychus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Cossypha spp.	
Chat	B	12	Drymodes spp.	
Chat	B	12	Dryocichloides spp.	
Chat	B	12	Enicurus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Entomodestes spp.	
Chat	B	12	Erithacus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Erythropygia spp.	
Chat	B	12	Grandala spp.	
Chat	B	12	Hodgsonius spp.	
Chat	B	12	Irania spp.	
Chat	B	12	Modulatrix spp.	
Chat	B	12	Myadestes spp.	
Chat	B	12	Myrmecocichla spp.	
Chat	B	12	Namibornis spp.	
Chat	B	12	Neocossyphus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Oenanthe spp.	
Chat	B	12	Phoenicurus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Pinarornis spp.	
Chat	B	12	Pseudocossyphus spp.	
Chat	B	12	Rhyacornis spp.	
Chat	B	12	Saxicola spp.	
Chat	B	12	Saxicoloides spp.	
Chat	B	12	Sialia spp.	
Chat	B	12	Stizorhina spp.	
Chat	B	12	Thamnolaea spp.	
Checkered keelback	R	44	Xenochrophis piscator	III/O
Cheer Pheasant	B	16	Catreus wallichii	I
Cheetah	M	72	Acinonyx jubatus	I
Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	B	11	Nigrita bicolor	O
Chestnut-breasted tree partridge	B	16	Arborophila charltonii	
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	B	11	Plocepasser supercilliosus	O
Chestnut-eared aracari	B	12	Pteroglossus castanotis	III
Chestnut Terrapin	R	43	Pelusios castaneus	
Chevrotain	M	73	Hyemoschus aquaticus	O
Chevrotain	M	73	Tragulus spp.	
Chicken	B	18	Gallinaeceae spp.	
Chico Grey Fox	M	82	Lycalopex griseus	II
Chico Grey Fox, Pampa Fox, Argentine Grey Fox	M	82	Lycalopex griseus	II
Chilean flamingo	B	17	Phoenicopterus chilensis	II
Chilean guemal	M	73	Hippocamelus bisulcus	I
Chilean Pudu	M	73	Pudu puda	I
⊗				
Chimpanzee (adult)	M	34	Pan troglodytes (mature)	I
Chimpanzee (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Pan troglodytes (juvenes)	I

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	China alligator	R	42	Alligator sinensis	I
	Chinchilla	M	81	Chinchilla spp.	I
	Chinchilla (domesticated/farmed)	M	81	Chinchilla spp.	I
	Chinese Crocodile Lizard	R	41	Shinisaurus crocodilurus	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Chinese Water Dragon	R	41	Physignathus cocincinus	II
	Chipmunk	M	78	Tamias spp.	
	Chough	B	12	Pseudopodoces spp.	
	Chough	B	12	Pyrrhocorax spp.	
	Christmas Island frigatebird	B	21	Fregata andrewsi	I
	Christmas Island Hawk-Owl	B	20	Ninox natalis	I
	Cissa	B	12	Cissa spp.	
	Civet	M	78	Arctogalidia spp.	
	Civet	M	78	Chrotogale spp.	
△	Civet	M	78	Herpestes spp.	III/O
	Civet	M	78	Ichneumia spp.	
	Civet	M	78	Nandinia spp.	
	Civet	M	78	Viverra spp.	III/O
	Clam	I	57	Tridacna spp.	II
	Clarion angelfish	F	51	Holacanthus clarionensis	II
	Clawed Frog	A	45	Xenopus spp.	
	Clouded leopard	M	72	Neofelis nebulosa	I
	Coast horned lizard	R	41	Phrynosoma coronatum	II
	Coatimundi	M	78	Nasua narica	III
	Coatimundi	M	78	Nasuella spp.	
	Cobra	R	44	Naja naja	II
	Cockatiel	B	13	Calopsitta spp.	
	Cockatiel	B	13	Nymphicus hollandicus	
	Cockatoo	B	13	Cacatua spp.	II/I
	Cockatoo	B	13	Callocephalon spp.	II
	Cockatoo	B	13	Calyptorhynchus spp.	II
	Cockatoo	B	13	Eolophus spp.	II
	Cock-of-the-Rock	B	12	Rupicola spp.	II
△	Coelacanth	F	51	Latimeria chalumnae	I
	Collared Anteater	M	75	Tamandua tetradactyla	O
	Collared hemipode	B	16	Pedionomus torquatus	
	Collared peccary	M	74	Tayassu tajacu	
	Colobus	M	32	Piliocolobus spp.	II/I
	Colobus monkey	M	32	Colobus spp.	II
	Colobus monkey	M	32	Procolobus spp.	II
	Comb duck	B	18	Sarkidiornis melanotos	II
	Common / Grey Langur	M	32	Semnopithecus entellus	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Common Duiker	M	73	Sylvicapra grimmia	O
	Common Eland	M	73	Taurotragus oryx	O
⊗					
	Common Myna	B	12	Acridotheres tristis	
	Common Pigeon	B	15	Columba livia	
	Common snapping turtle	R	43	Chelydra serpentina	II
	Common Spotted Cuscus	M	83	Spilocuscus maculatus	II
	Common sturgeon	F	51	Acipenser sturio	I
	Common Wombat	M	80	Vombatus ursinus ssp.	O
	Compact Weaver	B	11	Ploceus superciliosus	O
	Condor	B	20	Vultur gryphus	I
	Cone Snails	C	57	Conus	
	Conure	B	13	Aratinga spp.	II
	Conure	B	13	Cyanoliseus spp.	II
	Conure	B	13	Enicognathus spp.	II
	Conure	B	13	Leptosittaca spp.	II
	Conure	B	13	Nandayus spp.	II
	Conure	B	13	Pyrrhura spp.	II/I

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	Coot	B	23	Fulica spp.	
	Coot	B	23	Gallinula spp.	
	Coot	B	23	Porphyrio spp.	
	Copperhead	R	44	Crotalus spp.	III/O
	Coquerel's dwarf lemur	M	32	Mirza coquereli	I
	Coral	I	56	Antipathidae	II
	Coral	I	56	Anthozoa spp.	II
	Coral	I	56	Hydrozoa spp.	II
	Coral snake	R	44	Micrurus spp.	III/O
	Cora mud turtle	R	43	Kinosternon cora	I
	Cordon bleu waxbill	B	11	Uraeginthus bengalus	O
	Corella	B	13	Platycerus spp. (corella)	
	Cormorant	B	21	Anhinga spp.	
	Cormorant	B	21	Halietor spp.	
	Cormorant	B	21	Nannopterum	
	Cormorant	B	21	Phalacrocorax spp.	
	Corniz	R	44	Porthidium ophryomegas	III
	Coscoroba swan	B	18	Coscoroba coscoroba	II
	Cotinga	B	12	Ampelioides spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Ampelion spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Calyptura spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Carpodectes spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Carpornis spp.	
⊗					
	Cotinga	B	12	Chirocylla spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Conioptilon spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Gymnoderus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Haematoderus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Laniisoma spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Lipaugus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Lodopleura spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Pachyramphus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Perissocephalus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Phibalura spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Phoenicircus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Pipreola spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Porphyrolaema spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Procnias spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Pyroderus spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Querula spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Tijuca spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Tityra spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Xenopsaris spp.	
	Cotinga	B	12	Xipholena spp.	I/O
	Cotton-headed tamarin	M	32	Saguinus oedipus	I
	Coucal	B	12	Centropus spp.	
	Courser	B	17	Cursorius spp.	
	Courser	B	17	Pluvianus spp.	
	Courser	B	17	Rhinoptilus spp.	
	Cowbird	B	23	Molothrush spp.	
	Coxen's fig parrot	B	13	Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	I
	Coyote	M	82	Canis latrans	
△	Coyote	M	82	Canis spp.	I/II
	Crab	I	57	Brachyura spp.	
	Crab	C	57	Cancer spp.	
	Crab-eating fox	M	82	Cerdocyon thous	II
⊗					
	Crab plover	B	17	Dromas spp.	
	Crag lizard	R	41	Pseudocordylus spp.	II
	Crake	B	23	Amaurornis spp.	
	Crake	B	23	Coturnicops spp.	
	Crake	B	23	Crex spp.	
	Crake	B	23	Gallicrex spp.	
	Crake	B	23	Laterallus spp.	

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Crake	B	23	Porzana spp.	
Crake	B	23	Rallina spp.	
Crane	B	17	Anthropoides spp.	II
Crane	B	17	Balearica spp.	II/I
Crane	B	17	Grus spp.	II/I
Crayfish	C	57	Astacus spp.	
Crescent nailtail wallaby	M	83	Onychogalea lunata	
Crested Argus	B	16	Rheinardia ocellata	I
Crested fireback Pheasant	B	16	Lophura ignita	
Crested malimbe	B	11	Malimbus malimbicus	O
Crested partridge	B	16	Rollulus rouloul	
Crested Porcupine	M	80	Hystrix cristata	O
Crocodile	R	42	Crocodylus spp.	II/I
Crocodile newts	A	45	Tylototriton spp.	II
Crocodile tegu	R	41	Crocodilurus amazonicus	II
Crow	B	23	Corvus spp.	
Crow	B	23	Ptilostomus spp.	
Crow	B	23	Zavattariornis spp.	
Crowned lemur	M	32	Eulemur coronatus	I
Cuba hook-billed kite	B	20	Chondrohierax wilsonii	I
⊗				
⊗				
△ Cuban Twig Anole	R	41	Cricosaura spp.	
Cuba sandhill crane	B	17	Antigone canadensis nesiotes	I
Cuckoo	B	12	Cacomantis spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Caliechtrus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Carpococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Centropus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Cercococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Ceuthmochares spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Chalcites spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Chrysococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Clamator spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Coccyzus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Coua spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Crotophaga spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Cuculus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Dasylophus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Dromococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Eudynamys spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Geococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Guira spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Lepidogrammus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Microdynamis spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Misocalius spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Morococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Neomorphus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Pachycoccyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Penthoceryx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Phaenicophaeus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Piaya spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Rhamphococcyx spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Rhamphomantis spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Rhinortha spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Rhopodytes spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Saurothera spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Scythrops spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Surniculus spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Taccocua spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Tapera spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Urodynamis spp.	
Cuckoo	B	12	Zanclostomus spp.	
Cuckoo shrike	B	12	Pericrocotus spp.	
Cuckoo Weaver	B	11	Anomalospiza imberbis	O

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	Cui-ui	F	51	Chasmistes cujus	I
	Culpe Andean Fox	M	82	Lycalopex culpaeus	II
	Culpeo, Andean Fox	M	82	Lycalopex culpaeus	II
□	Curassow	B	16	Crax spp.	III
	Curassow	B	16	Nothocrax spp.	
	Curlew	B	17	Numenius spp.	I/O
△	Curly-tailed Lizard	R	41	Leiocephalus spp.	
	Cuscus	M	83	Phalanger spp.	II/O
	Cutthroat finch	B	11	Amadina hypocherina	
⊗					
	Cyprian Wild Sheep	M	73	Ovis gmelini	I
	Cyprus Mouflon	M	73	Ovis gmelini	I
△	Dabbling duck	B	18	Anas spp.	I/II/O
	Dalmatian pelican	B	21	Pelecanus crispus	I
	Dama gazelle	M	73	Nanger dama	I
⊗					
	Date mussel	I	57	Lithophaga lithophaga	II
⊗					
	Day gecko	R	41	Phelsuma spp.	II
	Day old chick	B	19	Gallinacea	
□	Deer	M	73	Axis spp.	I/O
	Deer	M	73	Capreolus spp.	
	Deer	M	73	Cervus spp.	I/II/III/O
	Deer	M	73	Elaphodus spp.	
	Deer	M	73	Elaphurus spp.	
	Deer	M	73	Hydropotes spp.	
	Deer	M	73	Odocoileus virginianus	III
	Degu	M	79/81	Octodon degus	
	Deppe's squirrel	M	79	Sciurus deppei	O
	Desert Lynx	M	82	Caracal caracal	II/I
⊗					
	Desert rat-kangaroo	M	83	Caloprymnus campestris	
	Desman	M	79	Desmana spp.	
	Desman	M	79	Galemys spp.	
	Dhole	M	82	Cuon alpinus	II
	Dhole	M	82	Coun alpinus ssp.	II
	Diademed sifaka	M	32	Propithecus diadema	I
	Diamond-backed terrapin	R	43	Malaclemys terrapin	II
	Diana monkey	M	32	Cercopithecus diana	I
	Dik-dik	M	73	Madoqua spp.	
	Dingo	M	82	Canis dingo	
	Dipper	B	12	Cinclus spp.	
	Diver	B	21	Gavia spp.	
△	Dog	M	82	Canis spp.	I/II
	Dog	M	82	Lycaon spp.	
⊗					
	Dog (domestic)	M	1	Canis familiaris	
	Dog (wild)	M	82	Nyctereutes spp.	
	Dog-faced Water Snake	R	44	Cerberus rhynchops	III
	Dog fox	M	79	Vulpes cana	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Cephalorhynchus spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Delphinus spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Grampus spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Inia spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Lagenodelphis spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Lagenorhynchus spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Lissodelphis spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Orcaella spp.	I
	Dolphin	M	55	Peponocephala spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Pontoporia spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Stenella spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Steno spp.	II
	Dolphin	M	55	Tursiops spp.	II
	Dolphins	M	55	Cetacea spp.	II/I

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△	Dolphins	M	55	Sotalia spp.	I
	Domestic cattle	M	3	Bovidae spp.	
⊗					
	Dorcopsis	M	83	Dorcopsis spp.	O
	Dotted Tanager	B	12	Tangara varia	O
	Douc Langur	M	32	Pygathrix nemaeus	I
	Douroucouli	M	32	Aotus spp.	II
	Dove	B	15	Aplopelia spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Chalcophaps spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Claravis spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Columbina spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Drepanoptila spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Geotrygon spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Henicophaps spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Leptotila spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Macropygia spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Metriopelia spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Phapitreron spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Phaps spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Ptilinopus spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Reinwardtoena spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Scardafella spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Starnoenas spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Trugon spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Turacoena spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Turtur spp.	O
	Dove	B	15	Uropelia spp.	
	Dove	B	15	Zenaida spp.	
	Dragon lizard	R	41	Crocodilurus amazonicus	II
	Dragon lizard	R	41	Draco volans	
⊗					
	Dromedary (large)	M	2	Camelus spp. (major)	
	Dromedary (small)	M	73	Camelus spp. (minor)	
	Drongo	B	12	Chaetorhynchus spp.	
	Drongo	B	12	Dicrurus spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Aix spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Amazonetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Aythya spp.	O
	Duck	B	18	Biziura spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Bucephala spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Callonetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Chenonetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Clangula spp.	
⊗					
	Duck	B	18	Heteronetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Histrionicus spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Hymenolaimus spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Malacorhynchus spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Marmaronetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Melanitta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Merganetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Mergus spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Netta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Oxyura spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Polysticta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Somateria spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Stictonetta spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Tachyeres spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Tadorna spp.	
	Duck	B	18	Thalassornis spp.	
	Dugong	M	50	Dugong dugon	I
△	Duiker	M	73	Cephalophus spp.	II/I/O
	Dumeril's boa	R	44	Acrantophis dumerili	I
	Dunnart	M	81	Sminthopsis spp.	I/O

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	Dwarf caiman	R	42	Paleosuchus spp.	II
⊗	Dwarf clawed frog	A	45	Hymenochirus spp.	
	Dwarf lemur	M	32	Cheirogaleus spp.	I
	Dwarf lemur	M	32	Mirza spp.	I
	Dwarf or leaf Chameleon	R	41	Brookesia Spp.	II/I
	Dwarf spiny chameleon	R	41	Brookesia perarmata	I
	Eagle	B	20	Aquila spp.	II/I
	Eagle	B	20	Butastur spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Circaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Dryotriorchis spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Eutriorchis spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Geranoaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Haliaeetus spp.	II/I
	Eagle	B	20	Harpyhaliaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Harpyopsis spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Hieraaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Ichthyophaga spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Ictinaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Lophaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Morphnus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Oroaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Polemaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Spilornis spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Spizaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Stephanoaetus spp.	II
	Eagle	B	20	Terathopius spp.	II
△	Eared-Pheasant	B	16	Crossoptilon spp.	I/O
△	Earless Lizard	R	41	Holbrookia spp.	
	Earless Monitor Lizard	R	41	Lanthanotidae spp.	II
	East Africa chameleons	R	41	Rieppeleon spp.	II
	East African Black Mud Turtle	R	43	Pelusios subniger	
	Eastern Cougar	M	72	Puma concolor	II/I
	Eastern Red colobus	M	32	Piliocolobus pennantii	II
	Eastern river cooter	R	43/47	Pseudemys concinna	
	Eastern weka rail	B	16	Gallirallus australis hectori	
⊗	Echidna	M	75	Zaglossus spp.	II
	Eel (see also entry under European Eel)	F	53	Anguilla spp. (major)	
	Egret (small)	B	17	Egretta garzetta	O
	Egyptian Goose	B	18	Alopochen aegyptiaca	O
	Eld's deer	M	73	Rucervus eldii	I
	Elephant	M	71	Elephas maxima	II/I
	Elephant Seal	M	76	Mirounga spp.	II/O
	Elephant trunk snake	R	44	Acrochordus javanicus	
	Elk	M	73	Alces alces	
⊗	Elk	M	73	Cervus canadensis	
⊗	Elver (see also entry under European Eel)	F	54	Anguilla spp. (minor)	
⊗	Emu	B	24	Dromaius spp.	
	Ermine	M	79	Mustela erminea	III
	Ermine	M	79	Mustela erminea ferghanae	III
	Eskimo curlew	B	17	Numenius borealis	I
	Euphrates softshell turtle	R	43	Rafetus euphraticus	II
	Eurasian otter	M	82	Lutra lutra	I
	Eurasian Wigeon	B	18	Anas penelope	
	Eurasian Wren	B	12	Troglodytes troglodytes	III
△	European Eel	F	53	Anguilla anguilla	II
	European mole	M	81	Talpa europaea	
	European Turtle Dove	B	15	Streptopelia turtur	O
	Eyelash viper	R	44	Bothriechis schlegelii	III
	Fairy bluebird	B	12	Irenidea spp.	

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	Fairy pitta	B	12	Pitta nympha	II
	Falanouc	M	78	Eupleres goudotti	II
	Falcon	B	20	Aviceda spp.	II
	Falcon	B	20	Herpetotheres spp.	II
	Falcon	B	20	Micrastur spp.	II
	Falcon	B	20	Microhierax spp.	II
	Falcon	B	20	Polihierax spp.	II
	Falcon	B	20	Spiziapteryx spp.	II
△	Falcon,Kestrel	B	20	Falco spp.	II/I
	False gavial	R	42	Tomistoma schlegelii	I
⊗					
	False swamp rat	M	81	Xeromys myoides	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Fennec fox	M	82	Vulpes zerda	II
	Fer de Lance	R	44	Bothrops asper	III
	Fernando Po grey parrot	B	13	Psittacus erithacus	I
	Ferret	M	79	Mustela spp.	I/III/O
	Ferruginous Duck	B	18	Aythya nyroca	O
	Ferruginous partridge	B	16	Caloperdix oculea	
	Fig parrot	B	13	Cyclopsitta spp.	II/I
⊗					
	File snake	R	44	Achrocordus spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Acanthis spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Callacanthis spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Carduelis spp.	I/II/III/O
	Finch	B	11	Carpodacus spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Coccothraustes spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Fringilla spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Haematospiza spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Leucosticte spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Linurgus spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Loxia spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Montifringilla spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Neospiza spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Pinicola spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Pyrrhoplectes spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Pyrrhula spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Rhodopechys spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Uragus spp.	
	Finch	B	11	Urocynchramus spp.	
	Finfoot	B	23	Heliornithidae spp.	
	Finless porpoise	M	55	Neophocaena phocaenoides	I
	Fire Coral	I	56	Milleporidae	II
	Fish	F	51/59/60	Pisces spp.	
	Fishing Snake	R	44	Xenochrophis piscator	III
	Flamingo	B	17	Phoenicopterus spp.	II
	Flapshell turtle	R	43	Lissemys spp.	II/O
△	Flapshell Turtle	R	43	Cycloderma spp.	II
□	Flapshell Turtle	R	43	Cyclanorbis spp.	II/O
	Flat-backed spider tortoise	R	43	Pyxis arachnoides	I
	Flatback sea turtle	R	43	Natator depressus	I
	Flat-headed cat	M	82	Prionailurus planiceps	I
△	Flat Lizard	R	41	Platysaurus spp.	
	Flat tailed spider tortoise	R	43	Pyxis planicauda	I
△	Florida Worm Lizard	R	41	Rhineura spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Dicaeum spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Melanocharis spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Oreocharis spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Paramythia spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Pardalotus spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Prionochilus spp.	
	Flowerpecker	B	14	Rhamphocharis spp.	
	Flycatcher	B	12	Arses spp.	

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Flycatcher	B	12	Batis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Bias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Bradornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Chasiempsis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Clytorhynchus spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Culicicapa spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Cyanoptila spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Dioptrornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Empidornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Eopsaltia spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Erannornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Erythrocercus spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Eugerygone spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Eumyias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Eutrichomyias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Ficedula spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Fraseria spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Heteromyias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Humblotia spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Hypothymis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Machaerirhynchus spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Mayrornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Megabyas spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Melaenornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Metabolus spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Microeca spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Monachella spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Monarcha spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Muscicapa spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Muscicapella spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Myiagra spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Myioparus spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Myiopornis spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Neolalage spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Newtonia spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Niltava spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Pachycephalopsis	
Flycatcher	B	12	Peltops spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Peneoenanthe spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Peneothello spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Petroica spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Philentoma spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Platysteira spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Poecilodryas spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Pomarea spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Pseudobias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Rhinomyias spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Rhipidura spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Seisura spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Terpsiphone bourbonnensis	III
Flycatcher	B	12	Tregellasia spp.	
Flycatcher	B	12	Trochocercus spp.	
Flying fox	M	77	Acerodon spp.	II/I
Flying-foxes	M	77	Pteropus spp.	II/I
Flying lemur	M	77	Cynocephalus spp.	
△ Flying Lizard	R	41	Draco spp.	
Fly river turtle	R	43	Carettochelys insculpta	II
⊗				
Forest Dragon	R	41	Gonocephalus spp.	
Forest Little Owl	B	20	Heteroglaux blewitti	I
Forest Owlet	B	20	Heteroglaux blewitti	I
Forest Spotted Owlet	B	20	Heteroglaux blewitti	I
Fork-marked lemur	M	32	Phaner furcifer	I
Fossa	M	78	Cryptoprocta ferox	II

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Four-horned antelope	M	73	Tetracerus quadricornis	III
	Fox	M	82	Alopex spp.	
	Fox	M	82	Lycalopex spp.	II/O
	Fox	M	82	Otocyon spp.	
	Fox	M	82	Urocyon spp.	
	Fox	M	82	Vulpes spp.	II/III
	Fox	M	82	Vulpes vulpes griffithi	III
	Fox	M	82	Vulpes vulpes montana	III
	Fox	M	82	Vulpes vulpes pusilla	III
	Fox (farm)	M	79	Vulpes spp. (farm)	
	Francolin	B	16	Francolinus spp.	O
	Freshwater stingray	F	51	Potamotrygon spp.	II
	Frigate bird	B	21	Fregata spp.	I/O
△	Frilled Lizard	R	41	Chlamydosaurus spp.	
	Frog	A	45	Boophis spp.	
	Frog	A	45	Ceratobatrachus spp.	
	Frog	A	45	Hyla spp.	
	Frog	A	45	Lepidobatrachus spp.	
	Frog	A	45	Mantella spp.	II
	Frog	A	45	Rana spp.	II/III
	Frogmouth	B	12	Batrachostomus spp.	
	Frogmouth	B	12	Podargus spp.	
	Fruitcrow	B	12	Cotingidae spp.	
	Fruit dove	B	15	Ptilinopus spp.	
	Fruit suckers	B	12	Irenidae spp.	
	Fur seal	M	76	Arctocephalus spp.	II/I
	Gabon Terrapin	R	43	Pelusios gabonensis	
	Galago	M	32	Euoticus spp.	II
	Galago	M	32	Galago spp.	II
	Galago	M	32	Otolemur spp.	II
	Galapagos giant tortoise	R	43	Chelonoidis niger	I
△	Galapagos marine iguana	R	41	Amblyrhynchus cristatus	II
	Ganges dolphin	M	55	Platanista gangetica	I
⊗					
	Ganges soft-shell turtle	R	43	Nilssonia gangetica	I
	Garganey Teal	B	18	Anas querquedula	
	Gastric brooding frog	A	45	Rheobatrachus spp.	II
⊗					
△	Gazelle	M	73	Gazella spp.	I/III/O
	Gazelle	M	73	Hippotragus spp.	I/O
	Gazelle	M	73	Litocranius spp.	
	Gazelle	M	73	Procapra spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Acanthodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Chondrodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Coleonyx spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Eublepharis spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Gekko spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Gonatodes spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Gymnodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Hemidactylus spp	
	Gecko	R	41	Lygodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Pachydactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Palmatogecko spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Phyllodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Ptychozoon spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Ptyodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Sphaerodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Stenodactylus spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Taurentola spp.	
	Gecko	R	41	Thecadactylus spp.	
	Gelada baboon	M	33	Theropithecus gelada	II
	Gemsbok	M	73	Oryx gazella	
	Genet cat	M	78	Genetta spp.	
	Genet cat	M	78	Osbornictis spp.	

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⊗	Geoffrey's Tamarin	M	32	Saguinus geoffroyi	I
	Geometric tortoise	R	43	Psammobates geometricus	I
	Gerbil/ Gerbil (SPF)	M	81/84	Gerbillinae spp.	
	Gerenuk	M	73	Littocranius walleri	
	Germain's Peacock-Pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron germaini	II
	Giant anteater	M	75	Myrmecophaga tridactyla	II
⊗	Giant armadillo	M	75	Priodontes Maximus	I
	Giant beaked whale	M	55	Berardius spp.	I
	Giant catfish	F	51	Pangasianodon gigas	I
	Giant gecko	R	41	Rhacodactylus spp.	
⊗	Giant gecko	R	41	Rhadocodactylus spp.	
	Giant Muntjac	M	73	Megamuntiacus vuquangensis	I
	Giant Musk Turtle	R	43	Staurotypus salvinii	II
	Giant otter	M	80	Pteronura brasiliensis	I
⊗	Giant panda	M	72	Ailuropoda melanaleuca	I
	Giant salamander	A	45	Andrias spp.	I
	Giant scops owl	B	20	Mimizuku gurneyi	I
	Giant softshell turtle	R	43	Pelochelys spp.	II
	Gibbon	M	33	Bunopithecus spp.	I
	Gibbon	M	33	Hylobates spp.	I
	Gila monster	R	41	Heloderma spp.	II/I
	Ginger pearlfish	F	51	Cynolebias marmoratus	
	Giraffe	M	73	Giraffa camelopardalis	II
	Giraffe (small)	M	73	Giraffa spp. (minor)	II
	Girdled lizard	R	41	Cordylus spp.	II
△	Girdled Lizard	R	41	Zonosaurus spp.	
	Glass eel (see also entry under European Eel)	F	54	Anguilla spp. (minor)	
	Glass Frog	A	45	Centrolenidae spp.	II
△⊗	Glass Lizard	R	41	Ophisaurus spp.	
	Gnatcatcher	B	12	Polioptila spp.	
	Gnateater	B	12	Conopophaga spp.	
	Gnu	M	73	Connochaetus spp.	
	Goat	M	73	Capra hircus	III/O
△	Goat	M	73/74	Capra spp.	I/II/O
△	Goat (wild, all species)	M	73/74	Capra spp.	I/II/O
	Goat (wild, all species)	M	73	Oreamnos spp.	
	Godwit	B	17	Limosa spp.	
⊗	Golden Arrow Poison Frog	A	45	Atelopus zeteki	I
	Golden-backed weaver	B	11	Ploceus preussi	O
⊗	Golden Frog	A	45	Atelopus zeteki	I
	Golden Lion Tamarin	M	32	Leontopithecus rosalia	I
	Golden mole	M	81	Talpidae spp.	
	Golden parakeet (or Conure)	B	13	Guarouba guarouba	I
	Golden potto	M	32	Arctocebus calabarensis	II
	Golden-shouldered parakeet	B	13	Psephotellus chrysopterygius	I
	Goldfinch	B	11	Carduelis spp.	I/II/III/O
	Goldfinch	B	11	Serinus gularis	
	Goldfish	F	51	Cyprinidae spp.	
	Goliath Heron	B	17	Ardea goliath	O
	Goose	B	18	Anseranas spp.	
	Goose	B	18	Anser spp.	
△	Goose	B	18	Branta spp.	II/O
	Goose	B	18	Cereopsis spp.	
	Goose	B	18	Chloephaga spp.	
	Goose	B	18	Cyanochen spp.	
	Goose	B	18	Neochen spp.	
	Gopher	M	79	Geomys spp.	

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	Gopher	M	79	Orthogeomys spp.	
	Gopher	M	79	Pappogeomys spp.	
	Gopher	M	79	Thomomys spp.	
	Gopher	M	79	Zygogeomys spp.	
	Gopher tortoise	R	43	Gopherus spp.	II/I
	Goral	M	73	Naemorhedus goral	I
	Gorilla (adult)	M	34	Gorilla gorilla (mature)	I
	Gorilla (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Gorilla gorilla (juvenes)	I
	Gottlebe's frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne gottlebei	II
	Gouldian finch	B	11	Chloebia gouldiae	
	Grandidier's Madagascar Ground Gecko	R	41	Paroedura androyensis	II
	Great argus	B	16	Argusianus argus	II
	Great Blue Turaco	B	12	Corythaeola cristata	O
⊗					
	Great Egret	B	17	Ardea alba	O
	Greater Bilby	M	78	Macrotis lagotis	I
⊗					
	Greater Grison	M	78	Galictis vittata	O
	Greater Naked-tailed Armadillo	M	75	Cabassous tatouay	III
	Greater rhea	B	24	Rhea americana	II
	Greater Rhea	B	24	Rhea americana albescens	II
	Greater stick-nest rat	M	81	Leporillus conditor	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Great indian rhinoceros	M	71	Rhinoceros unicornis	I
⊗					
	Great Tibetan Sheep	M	73	Ovis hodgsoni	I
	Grebe	B	21	Aechmophorus spp.	
	Grebe	B	21	Podiceps spp.	
	Grebe	B	21	Rollandia spp.	
	Grebe	B	21	Tachybaptus spp.	
	Green aracari	B	12	Pteroglossus viridis	II
	Green avadavat	B	11	Amandava formosa	II
	Green Burrowing Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne boribory	II
	Green Burrowing Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne marmorata	II
	Green Burrowing Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne spinosa	II
⊗					
	Green peafowl	B	16	Pavo muticus	II
	Greenshank	B	17	Tringa nebularia	
	Green tree python	R	44	Morelia viridis	II
	Green Turtle	R	43	Chelonia mydas	I
	Green Twinspot	B	11	Mandingoa nitidula	O
	Green-winged pytilia	B	11	Pytilia melba	
	Green-winged Teal	B	18	Anas crecca	
	Grenadines clawed gecko	R	41	Gonatodes daudini	I
⊗					
	Grey-breasted partridge	B	16	Arborophila orientalis	O
	Grey cuscus	M	83	Phalanger orientalis	II
⊗					
	Grey gentle lemur	M	32	Hapalemur griseus	I
⊗					
	Grey-headed Negrofinch	B	11	Nigrita canicapilla	O
	Grey-headed Sparrow	B	11	Passer griseus	O
	Grey jungle fowl	B	16	Gallus sonneratii	II
	Grey-necked rockfowl	B	23	Picathartes oreas	I
	Grey peacock-pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron bicalcaratum	II
	Grey Short-tailed Opossum	M	81/84	Monodelphis domestica	
⊗					
	Grey Wood-Pigeon	B	15	Columba unicincta	O
	Grivet Monkey	M	32	Chlorocebus aethiops	II
	Grosbeak	B	11	Caryothraustes spp.	
	Grosbeak	B	11	Cyanocompsa spp.	
	Grosbeak	B	11	Cyanoloxia spp.	
	Grosbeak	B	11	Guiraca spp.	

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Grosbeak	B	11	Periporphyrus spp.	
Grosbeak	B	11	Pheucticus spp.	
Grosbeak	B	11	Pitylus spp.	
Grosbeak	B	11	Rhodothraupis spp.	
Grosbeak	B	11	Saltator spp.	
Grosbeak	B	11	Spiza spp.	
Ground boa	R	44	Tropidophis spp.	II
Ground parrot	B	13	Pezoporus wallicus	I
Ground snail	C	58	Gastropoda spp.	
Ground snail	C	58	Helicidae spp.	
Grouse	B	16	Bonasa spp.	
Grouse	B	16	Centrocercus spp.	
Grouse	B	16	Dendragapus spp.	
Grouse	B	16	Lagopus spp.	
Grouse	B	16	Tetrao spp.	
Guadalupe fur seal	M	76	Arctocephalus townsendi	I
Guan	B	16	Chamaepetes spp.	
Guan	B	16	Penelope spp.	I/III/O
Guan	B	16	Pipile spp.	I
Guanaco	M	73	Lama guanicoe	II
⊗				
Guemal	M	73	Hippocamelus spp.	I
Guenon	M	32	Cercopithecus spp.	II/I
Guerney's pitta	B	12	Pitta gurneyi	I
⊗				
Guineafowl	B	16	Acryllium spp.	
Guineafowl	B	16	Guttera spp.	
Guineafowl	B	16	Numida spp.	
Guineafowl	B	16	Phasidus spp.	
Guinea pig	M	81	Dolichotis spp.	
Guinea pig	M	81	Microcavia spp.	
Guinea pig/ Guinea pig (SPF)	M	81/84	Cavia spp.	
Guitarfish	F	52	Glaucostegus spp.	II
Guitarfish	F	52A	Rhinobatidae spp.	II
Gull	B	21	Creagrus spp.	
Gull	B	21	Gabianus spp.	
Gull	B	21	Larus spp.	I/O
Gull	B	21	Pagophila spp.	
Gull	B	21	Rhodostethia spp.	
Gull	B	21	Rissa spp.	
Gull	B	21	Xema spp.	
Gull-billed tern	B	17	Gelochelidon spp.	
Gundi	M	79	Ctenodactylus spp.	
Gundi	M	79	Felovia spp.	
Gundi	M	79	Massoutiera spp.	
Gundi	M	79	Pectinator spp.	
⊗				
Hadada Ibis	B	17	Bostrychia hagedash	O
Hairy armadillo	M	75	Chaetophractus nationi	II
Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	M	32	Allocebus trichotis	I
Hairy frog	A	45	Trichobatrachus spp.	
Hammerhead shark	F	52A	Sphyrna spp.	II
Hammerkop	B	17	Scopus umbretta	
Hamster / Hamster	M	81/84	Cricetus spp.	
Hanging parrot	B	13	Loriculus spp.	II
Harbour porpoise	M	55	Phocoena sinus	I
Hare	M	79	Lepus spp.	
Harlequin frog	A	45	Atelopus spp.	I/O
Harpy eagle	B	20	Harpia harpyja	I
Harrier	B	20	Circus spp.	II
Hartebeest	M	73	Alcelaphus spp.	
Hartlaub's duck	B	18	Pteronetta hartlaubii	O
⊗				
⊗				

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	Hawaiian monk seal	M	76	Monachus schauinslandi	I
	Hawk	B	20	Accipiter spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Buteogallus spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Geranospiza spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Haliastur spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Leucopternis spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Melierax spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Parabuteo spp.	II
	Hawk	B	20	Polyboroides spp.	II
	Hawksbill	R	43	Eretmochelys imbricata	I
	Hedgehog	M	78	Echinops spp.	
	Hedgehog	M	78	Erinaceus spp.	
	Hedgehog	M	78	Hemiechinus spp.	
	Hedgehog	M	78	Hylomys spp.	
	Hedgehog	M	78	Neohylomys spp.	
	Hedgehog	M	78	Neotetracus spp.	
	Hedgesparrow	B	12	Prunella spp.	
	Hellbender	A	45	Cryptobranchus spp.	
⊗	Helmeted Curassow	B	16	Pauxi pauxi	III
	Helmeted hornbill	B	23	Rhinoplax vigil	I
	Helmeted Iguana	R	41	Corytophanes spp.	
	Helmeted Turtle	R	43	Pelomedusa subrufa	
	Helmethead gecko	R	41	Tarentola chazaliae	II
	Hemipode	B	16	Turnix spp.	O
	Hermit	B	14	Hummingbird spp.	
	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	C	51	Calcinus spp.	
	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	C	51	Ciliopagurus spp.	
	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	C	51	Clibanarius spp.	
	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	C	51	Dardanus spp.	
⊗	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	C	51	Petrochirus spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Agamia spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Ardeola spp.	O
	Heron	B	17	Butorides spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Cochlearius spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Egretta garzetta	O
	Heron	B	17	Nycticorax spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Pilherodius spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Scopus spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Syrigma spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Tigrisoma spp.	
	Heron	B	17	Zebrilus spp.	
	Heuglin's masked weaver	B	11	Ploceus heuglini	O
	Hierro giant lizard	R	41	Gallotia simonyi	I
⊗	Hill myna	B	12	Gracula religiosa	II
	Hinged tortoise	R	43	Kinixys spp.	II
⊗	Hippopotamus	M	71	Hippopotamus amphibius	II
	Hoatzin	B	23	Opistocomus hoatzin	
	Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	M	75	Choloepus hoffmanni	O
	Hog	M	74	Sus spp.	I/III
⊗	Hog badger	M	82	Arctonyx spp.	
⊗					
	Hog deer	M	73	Hyelaphus spp.	I/III
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Hemignathus spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Himatione spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Loxops spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Melamprosops spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Palmeria spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Pseudonestor spp.	
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Psittirostra spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Honeycreeper	B	14	Vestiaria spp.	
△	Honeyeater	B	14	Lichenostomus spp.	I/IO
	Honey-eater	B	14	Acanthagenys spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Acanthorhynchus spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Anthochaera spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Anthornis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Apalopteron spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Certhionyx spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Cissomela spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Cleptornis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Conopophila spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Entomyzon spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Foulehaio spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Glycichaera spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Gymnomyza spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Lichmera spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Manorina spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Meliarchus spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Melidectes spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Melilestes spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Melipotes spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Melithreptus spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Moho spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Myza spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Myzomela spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Notiomystis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Oedistoma spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Oreornis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Philemon spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Phylidonyris spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Plectorhyncha spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Promerops spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Prosthemadura spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Ptiloprora spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Pycnopygius spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Ramsayornis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Timeliopsis spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Toxorhamphus spp.	
	Honey-eater	B	14	Xanthomyza spp.	
	Honey-guide	B	12	Indicator spp.	
	Honey-guide	B	12	Melichneutes spp.	
	Honey-guide	B	12	Melignomon spp.	
	Honey-guide	B	12	Prodotiscus spp.	
	Hong Kong newt	A	45	Paramesotriton hongkongensis	II
⊗	Hong Kong warty newt	A	45	Paramesotriton hongkongensis	II
	Hooded parrot	B	13	Psephotellus dissimilis	I
	Hook-billed hermit	B	14	Glaucis dohrnii	I
	Hoolock gibbon	M	33	Bunopithecus hoolock	I
	Hoopoe	B	12	Phoeniculus spp.	
	Hoopoe	B	12	Rhinopomastus spp.	
	Hoopoe	B	12	Upupa spp.	
	Hornbill	B	23	Aceros spp.	II/I
⊗	Hornbill	B	23	Anorrhinus spp.	II
	Hornbill	B	23	Anthracoceros spp.	II
	Hornbill	B	23	Berenicornis spp.	II
	Hornbill	B	23	Buceros spp.	II/I
	Hornbill	B	23	Bucorvus spp.	
	Hornbill	B	23	Bycanistes spp.	
	Hornbill	B	23	Ceratogymna spp.	
	Hornbill	B	23	Penelopides spp.	II
	Hornbill	B	23	Tockus spp.	
	Horned-frog	A	45	Ceratophrys spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Horned guan	B	16	Oreophasis derbianus	I
	Horned hog-nosed snake	R	44	Porthidium nasutum	III
	Horned Lizards	R	41	Phrynosoma spp.	II
	Horned parakeet	B	13	Eunymphicus cornutus	I
	Horse	M	2/3/73	Equus caballus	
☐	Horse, ass, zebra	M	2	Equus spp.	I/II/O
	Horse (domestic)	M	2	Equus spp.	
	Horse (wild)	M	73	Equus spp.	II/I
	Houbara Bustard	B	17	Chlamydotis undulata	I
	Howler monkey	M	32	Alouatta spp.	II/I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Abeillia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Adelomyia melanogenys	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Aglaeactis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Aglaiocercus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Amazilia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Androdon spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Anthocephala spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Anthracothorax spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Aphantochroa spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Archilochus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Atthis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Augastes spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Boissonneaua spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Calliphlox spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Calothorax spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Calypte spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Campylopterus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chaetocercus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chalcostigma spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chalybura spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chlorostilbon spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chrysolampis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Chrysuronia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Clytolaema spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Coeligena spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Colibri spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Cyanophaia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Cynanthus spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Damophila spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Discosura spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Doricha spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Doryfera spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Elvira spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Ensifera spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eriocnemis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eugenes spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eulampis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eulidia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eupetomena spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eupherusa spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Eutoxeres spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Florisuga spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Goethalsia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Goldmania spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Haplophaedia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Heliactin spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Heliangelus spp.	II

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Hummingbird	B	14	Heliodoxa spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Heliomaster spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Heliothryx spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Hylocharis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Hylonympha spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Klais spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lafresnaya spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lampornis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lamprolaima spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lepidopyga spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lesbia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Leucippus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Leucochloris spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Loddigesia spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Mellisuga spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Metallura spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Microchera spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Microstilbon spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Myrmia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Myrtis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Ocreatus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Opisthoprora spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Oreonympha spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Oreotrochilus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Orthorhyncus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Oxypogon spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Panterpe spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Lophornis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Patagona spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Phaeochroa spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Phaethornis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Phlogophilus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Polyonymus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Polytmus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Pterophanes spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Ramphomicron spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Rhodopis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Sappho spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Schistes spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Selasphorus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Sephanoides spp.	II
⊗					
	Hummingbird	B	14	Stephanoxis spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Sternoclyta spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Taphrolesbia spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Taphrospilus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Thalurania spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Thaumastura spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Threnetes spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Tilmatura spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Topaza spp.	II
□	Hummingbird	B	14	Trochilidae	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Trochilus spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Urochroa spp.	II
	Hummingbird	B	14	Urosticte spp.	II
	Humpback dolphin	M	55	Sousa spp.	I
	Humpback whale	M	55	Megaptera novaeangliae	I
	Humphead Wrasse	F	52	Cheilinus undulatus	II
	Hump-nosed lizard	R	41	Lyriocephalus scutatus	II
	Hutia	M	79	Capromys spp.	
	Hutia	M	79	Isolobodon spp.	
	Hutia	M	79	Plagiodontia spp.	
	Hutia (small)	M	81	Geocapromys spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
⊗	Hwamei	B	12	Garrulax canorus	II
	Hyena	M	82	Crocuta spp.	
	Hyena	M	82	Hyaena spp.	
	Hyrax	M	78	Dendrohyrax spp.	
	Hyrax	M	78	Heterohyrax spp.	
	Hyrax	M	75	Procavia spp.	
	Iberian lynx	M	72	Lynx pardinus	I
	Ibex	M	73	Capra ibex	
	Ibis	B	17	Bostrychia spp.	O
	Ibis	B	17	Carphibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Cercibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Eudocimus spp.	II/O
	Ibis	B	17	Harpiprion spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Lophotibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Mesembrinibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Phimosus spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Plegadis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Pseudibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Thaumatibis spp.	
	Ibis	B	17	Theristicus spp.	
	Ibis-bill	B	17	Ibidorhyncha spp.	
	Ibiza wall lizard	R	41	Podarcis pityuensis	II
□	Iguana	R	41	Brachylophus spp.	I
	Iguana	R	41	Dipsosaurus spp.	O
	Iguana	R	41	Iguana spp.	II
△	Iguana,Lizard	R	41	Cyclura spp.	I
	Ikan temoleh	F	51	Probarbus jullieni	I
	Illiger's Macaw	B	13	Primolius maracana	I
⊗	Impala	M	73	Aepyceros melampus	
△	Imperial eagle	B	20	Aquila heliaca	I
	Imperial pheasant	B	16	Lophura imperialis	
⊗	Imperial woodpecker	B	12	Campephilus imperialis	B
	Indian bullfrog	A	45	Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	II
	Indian egg-eating snake	R	41	Elachistodon westermanni	II
	Indian elephant	M	71	Elephas maximus	I
	Indian flap-shelled turtle	R	43	Lissemys punctata	I
	Indian gavial	R	42	Gavialis gangeticus	I
⊗	Indian grey mongoose	M	78	Herpestes edwardsi	III
⊗	Indian peacock softshell turtle	R	43	Nilssonia hurum	I
	Indian python	R	44	Python molurus	I
	Indian tent turtle	R	43	Pangshura tecta	I
⊗	Indian tent turtle	R	43	Pangshura tentoria	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Indo-pacific Humpbacked Dolphin	M	55	Sousa chinensis	I
	Indris	M	32	Indri indri	I
	Indus river dolphin	M	55	Platanista gangetica	I
	Indus river dolphin	M	55	Platanista spp.	I
	Insect	I	62	Bhutanitis spp.	II
	Insect	I	62	Teinopalpus spp.	II
	Irrawaddy Dolphin	M	55	Orcaella brevirostris	I
	Jabiru	B	17	Jabiru mycteria	I
	Jacamar	B	12	Brachygalba spp.	
	Jacamar	B	12	Galbalcyrhynchus spp.	
	Jacamar	B	12	Galbula spp.	
	Jacamar	B	12	Jacamaralcyon spp.	
	Jacamar	B	12	Jacamerops spp.	
	Jacana	B	16	Actophilornis spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Jacana	B	16	Hydrophasianus spp.	
	Jacana	B	16	Irediparra spp.	
	Jacana	B	16	Jacana spp.	
	Jacana	B	16	Metopidius spp.	
	Jacana	B	16	Microparra spp.	
△⊗	Jackal	M	82	Canis spp.	I/II
	Jack Rabbit	M	79	Lepus spp.	
	Jaguar	M	72	Panthera onca	I
⊗	Jaguarundi	M	82	Herpailurus yagouaroundi	II/I
	Jamaican boa	R	44	Chilabothrus subflavus	I
	Jambandu Indigobird	B	11	Vidua raricola	O
	Jankowski's swan	B	18	Cygnus columbianus jankowskii	
⊗	Japanese crested ibis	B	17	Nipponia nippon	I
⊗	Javan mongoose	M	78	Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus	III
	Javan rhinoceros	M	71	Rhinoceros sondaicus	I
	Java sparrow	B	11	Lonchura oryzivora	II
	Jay	B	12	Aphelocoma spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Calocitta spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Cissilopha spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Cyanocitta spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Cyanocorax spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Cyanolyca spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Garrulus spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Gymnorhinus spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Perisoreus spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Platylophus spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Podoces spp.	
	Jay	B	12	Psilorhinus spp.	
	Jellyfish	I	51	Hydrozoa spp.	
⊗	Jellyfish	I	51	Scyphozoa spp.	
	Jerboa	M	81	Dipodidae spp.	
	Jerdon's Palm Civet	M	78	Paradoxurus jerdoni	III
	Jeypore hill gecko	R	41	Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis	II
	Jungle fowl	B	16	Gallus spp.	II
	Kabul markhor	M	73	Capra falconeri megaceros	I
	Kachuga	R	43	Kachuga spp. (except Kachuga tecta)	II
	Kagu	B	17	Rhynochetos jubatus	I
	Kakapo	B	13	Strigops habroptila	I
	Kangaroo	M	83	Macropus spp.	
	Kangaroo rat	M	81	Dipodomis spp.	
	Kangaroo rat	M	81	Microdipodops spp.	
	Karatau Argali	M	73	Ovis nigrimontana	I
⊗	Kara Tau Argali	M	73	Ovis nigrimontana	I
⊗	Karung serpent	R	44	Acrochordus favanicus	
	Kea	B	13	Nestor spp.	II
	Keel-billed toucan	B	23	Ramphastos sulfuratus	II
⊗	Keeled box turtle	R	43	Cuora mouhotii	II
⊗	Kenya Horned Viper	R	44	Bitis worthingtoni	II
	Killer whale	M	55	Orcinus orca	II
	King cobra	R	44	Ophiophagus hannah	II
	Kingfisher	B	12	Alcedo spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Ceryle spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Ceyx spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Chloroceryle spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Cittura spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Kingfisher	B	12	Clytoceyx spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Dacelo spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Halcyon spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Lacedo spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Melidora spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Myioceyx spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Pelargopsis spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Tanysiptera spp.	
	Kingfisher	B	12	Todus spp.	
	King vulture	B	20	Sarcoramphus papa	III
	Kinkajou	M	78	Potos flavus	III
	Kirk's Colobus	M	32	Piliocolobus kirkii	I
	Kite	B	20	Chelictinia spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Chondrohierax spp.	II/I
	Kite	B	20	Elanoides spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Elanus spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Gampsonyx spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Hamirostra spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Harpagus spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Ictinia spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Leptodon spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Lophoictinia spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Milvus spp.	II
	Kite	B	20	Rostrhamus spp.	II
	Kiwi	B	21	Apteryx spp.	
	Klipspringer	M	73	Oreotragus spp.	
	Knobbed hornbill	B	23	Aceros cassidix	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Koala	M	78	Phascolarctos cinereus	
	Koch's pitta	B	12	Pitta kochi	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Kudu	M	73	Tragelaphus spp.	O
⊗					
⊗					
	Land hermit crab	C	58	Coenobita spp.	
	Land iguanas	R	41	Conolophus spp.	II
	Land snail of Cuba	C	58	Polymita spp.	I
	Langur	M	32	Rhinopithecus spp.	I
	Langur	M	32	Semnopithecus spp.	I
	Langur / Leaf Monkey	M	32	Trachypithecus spp.	II/I
△	Laos warty newt	A	45	Laotriton laoensis	II
△	Large Blue Macaw	B	13	Anodorhynchus spp.	I
	Large Indian Civet	M	78	Viverra zibetha	III
□	Large turtle	R	43	Batagur spp.	I/O
	Lark	B	12	Alaudidae spp.	
	Larva	I	63	Chrysalis	
	Larva	I	63	Pupae spp.	
	Lavender Waxbill	B	11	Estrilda caerulescens	O
⊗					
	Leafbird	B	12	Aegithina spp.	
	Leafbird	B	12	Chloropsis spp.	
	Leafbird	B	12	Irena spp.	
	Leaf monkey	M	32	Presbytis spp.	II/I
⊗					
⊗					
	Leatherback	R	43	Dermochelys coriacea	I
	Lechwe	M	73	Kobus leche	II
	Leech	I	66	Hirudinea spp.	
⊗					
	Leech	I	66	Sanguisuga spp.	
△	Legless Lizard	R	41	Anniella spp.	
△	Legless Lizard	R	41	Pygopus spp.	

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	Leith's softshell turtle	R	43	Nilssonia leithii	I
	Lemming	M	79	Lemmus spp.	
	Lemur	M	32	Hapalemur spp.	I
	Lemur	M	32	Lemur spp.	I
	Lemur	M	32	Phaner spp.	I
	Lemur leaf frog	A	45	Agalychnis lemur	II
△	Leopard	M	82	Leopardus spp.	I/II
	Leopard	M	72	Panthera pardus	I
	Leopard cat	M	82	Prionailurus bengalensis	II/I
	Leopard gecko	R	41	Goniurosaurus spp.	II
	Lesser Anteater	M	75	Tamandua tetradactyla	O
	Lesser Bilby	M	78	Macrotis leucura	
	Lesser Bushbaby	M	32	Galago senegalensis	II
	Lesser Flamingo	B	17	Phoeniconaias minor	II
⊗					
	Lesser panda	M	82	Ailurus fulgens	I
	Lesser rhea	B	24	Pterocnemia pennata	II/I
	Lesser rhea	B	24	Pterocnemia pennata pennata	II
	Lesser rhea	B	24	Rhea darwini	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Leyte Pond Turtle	R	43	Siebenrockiella leytensis	II
⊗					
	Lilford's wall lizard	R	41	Podarcis lilfordi	II
	Limpkin	B	17	Aramus spp.	
	Linsang	M	78	Prionodon spp.	I/II
	Lion	M	72	Panthera leo	II/I
	Lionfish	F	51	Pterois	O
⊗					
	Lion Tamarin	M	32	Leontopithecus spp.	I
	Little blue macaw	B	13	Cyanopsitta spixii	I
	Little file snake	R	44	Acrochordus arafurae	
	Little shrikethrush	B	12	Colluricincla megarhyncha	
⊗					
	Lizard	R	41	Abronia spp.	II/I
⊗					
	Lizard	R	41	Cnemidophorus spp.	O
	Llama (domesticated)	M	73	Lama glama	
	Lobster	C	57	Homarus spp.	
	Loggerhead Turtle	R	43	Caretta caretta	I
	Logrunner	B	12	Androphobus spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Cinclosoma spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Eupetes spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Ifrita spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Melampitta spp.	II
	Logrunner	B	12	Orthonyx spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Psophodes spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Ptilorrhoa spp.	
	Logrunner	B	12	Sphenostoma spp.	
⊗					
	Long-billed partridge	B	16	Rhizothera longirostris	
	Long-crested hornbill	B	23	Berenicornis comatus	II
	Long-eared Flying Squirrel	M	79	Idiurus macrotis	O
⊗					
	Long solid mussel	C	57	Fusconaia subrotunda	
	Long-tailed chinchilla	M	81	Chinchilla lanigera	I
⊗					
△	Long-tailed Lizard	R	41	Takydromus spp.	
⊗					
⊗					
	Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah	B	11	Vidua interjecta	O
	Long-tailed shark	F	52	Alopias spp.	II
△	Longtail Whip Lizard	R	41	Tetradactylus spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
⊗					
	Lord Derby's Flying Squirrel	M	79	Anomalurus derbianus	O
	Lord Howe Rail	B	16	Hypotaenidia sylvestris	I
	Loris	M	32	Nycticebus spp.	I
	Loris	M	32	Perodicticus spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Chalcopsitta spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Charmosyna spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Eos spp.	II/I
	Lory	B	13	Glossopsitta spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Lorius spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Neopsittacus spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Oreopsittacus spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Phigys spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Pseudeos spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Trichoglossus spp.	II
	Lory	B	13	Vini spp.	II/I
	Lovebird	B	13	Agapornis spp.	II
⊗					
	Lumholtz's tree kangaroo	M	83	Dendrolagus lumholtzi	
	Luzon Peacock Swallowtail	I	62	Achillides chikae chikae	I
	Lynx	M	82	Felis lynx	
	Lyrebird	B	23	Menura spp.	
	Macaque	M	32	Macaca spp.	II/I
	Macaw	B	13	Ara spp.	II/I
	Macdonnell range rockrat	M	81	Zyzomys pedunculatus	II
	Madacascan teal	B	18	Querquedula bernieri	
	Madagascar boa	R	44	Acrantophis madagascariensis	I
	Madagascar flat-tailed tortoise	R	43	Pyxis planicauda	I
⊗					
	Madagascar owl	B	20	Tyto soumagnei	I
	Madagascar sideneck turtle	R	43	Erymnochelys madagascariensis	II
⊗					
	Madagascar tortoise	R	43	Astrochelys yniphora	I
	Madagascar Tree Boa	R	44	Sanzinia madagascariensis	I
	Magot macaque monkey	M	32	Macaca spp.	II/I
	Magpie	B	12	Cissa spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Crypsirina spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Cyanopica spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Dendrocitta spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Pica spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Platysmurus spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Temnurus spp.	
	Magpie	B	12	Urocissa spp.	
	Magpie lark	B	12	Corcorax spp.	
	Magpie lark	B	12	Grallina spp.	
	Magpie lark	B	12	Struthidea spp.	
	Magpie mannikin	B	11	Lonchura fringilloides	O
	Mainland Serow	M	73	Capricornis sumatraensis	I
□	Mako	F	52	Isurus spp.	II/O
	Malabar Civet	M	78	Viverra civettina	III
⊗					
⊗					
	Malagassy Mongoose	M	78	Eupleres goudotti	II
	Malagasy civet	M	78	Fossa fossana	II
	Malagasy leaf-tailed Gecko	R	41	Uroplatus spp.	II
	Malayan flat-shelled turtle	R	43	Notochelys platynota	II
⊗					
	Malayan snail eating turtle	R	43	Malayemys subtrijuga	II
	Malay peacock-pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron malacense	II
	Malaysian giant turtle	R	43	Orlitia borneensis	II
	Maleo Megapode	B	16	Macrocephalon maleo	I
	Malimbe	B	11	Malimbus spp.	O
	Manatee	M	50	Trichechus spp.	I/O
⊗					

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Mandarin duck	B	18	Aix galericulata	
△	Mandril,Drill	M	33/34	Mandrillus spp.	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Maned wolf	M	82	Chrysocyon brachyurus	II
	Mangabey	M	32	Cercocebus spp.	II/I
	Mangshan pit viper	R	44	Protobothrops mangshanensis	II
	Mannakin	B	11	Lonchura spp.	II/O
	Mannikin	B	11	Antilophia spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Chiroxiphia spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Chloropipo spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Corapipo spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Heterocercus spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Ilicura spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Machaeropterus spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Manacus spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Masius spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Neopelma spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Neopipo spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Pipra spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Piprites spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Sapayoa spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Schiffornis spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Lonchura spp.	O
	Mannikin	B	11	Tyranneutus spp.	
	Mannikin	B	11	Xenopipo spp.	
	Manta Ray	F	52	Manta spp.	II
	Mantled howler-monkey	M	32	Alouatta palliata	I
△	Map Turtle	R	43/47	Graptemys spp.	II/III
	Marabou Stork	B	17	Leptoptilos crumeniferus	
	Marbled Cat	M	82	Pardofelis marmorata	I
	Marbled Rain Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne boribory	II
	Marbled Rain Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne marmorata	II
	Marbled Rain Frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne spinosa	II
	Marianas flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus mariannus	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Marmoset	M	32	Callithrix spp.	II/I
	Marmot	M	79	Marmota spp.	III/O
	Maroon-fronted parrot	B	13	Rhynchopsitta terrisi	I
	Marshbuck	M	73	Tragelaphus spekii	O
	Marsh deer	M	73	Blastocerus dichotomus	I
	Marsupial anteater	M	75	Myrmecobius spp.	
	Marsupial mole	M	81	Notoryctes spp.	
⊗					
	Marsupial Mouse	M	81	Sminthopsis spp.	I/O
	Marsupial rat	M	81	Dasyurus spp.	
	Marten	M	79	Martes spp.	III/O
	Martin	B	12	Hirundinidae spp.	
	Mascarene Paradise-Flycatcher	B	12	Terpsiphone bourbonnensis	III
	Masked bobwhite	B	16	Colinus virginianus ridgwayi	I
	Masked Dove	B	15	Oena capensis	O
	Masked Palm Civet	M	78	Paguma larvata	III
	Masobe gecko	R	41	Paroedura masobe	II
	Matamata Turtle	R	43	Chelus fimbriatus	II
⊗					
	Mauritius ring-necked parakeet	B	13	Psittacula echo	I
	Maxwell's black weaver	B	11	Ploceus albinucha	O
	Maxwell's Duiker	M	73	Philantomba maxwellii	II
	Mealworms	I	65	Tenebrio molitor	
	Mearn's montezuma quail	B	16	Cyrtonix montezuma mearnsi	
△	Medicinal leech	I	66	Hirudo spp.	II/O
	Mediterranean monk seal	M	76	Monachus monachus	I
	Meerkat	M	78	Cynictis spp.	

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	Meerkat	M	78	Suricata spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Aepypodius spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Alectura spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Eulipoa spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Leipoa spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Megapodius spp.	
	Megapode	B	16	Tallegalla spp.	
	Mentawai leaf monkey	M	32	Presbytis potenziani	I
△	Mesia	B	12	Leiothrix spp.	II/O
	Mesite	B	16	Mesitornis spp.	
	Mesite	B	16	Monias spp.	
	Mexican bobcat	M	82	Lynx rufus escuinapae	O
	Mexican Chachalaca	B	16	Ortalis vetula	III
	Mexican jumping viper	R	44	Atropoides nummifer	III
	Mexican Moccasin	R	44	Agkistrodon bilineatus	III
	Mexican musk turtle	R	43	Staurotypus triporcatus	II
	Mexican prairie dog	M	78	Cynomys mexicanus	II
	Mexican pronghorn	M	73	Antilocapra americana	I
	Mexican Redknee tarantula	I	62	Brachypelma smithi.	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Milky stork	B	17	Mycteria cinerea	I
	Millipedes	I	62	Diplopoda spp.	
	Mindoro imperial pigeon	B	15	Ducula mindorensis	I
	Mindoro Peacock Swallowtail	I	62	Achillides chikae hermeli	I
	Mink	M	79	Mustela spp.	I/III/O
	Mink (European)	M	79	Mustela lutreola	
	Minute pearlfish	F	51	Cynolebias minimus	
⊗					
	Mississippi sandhill crane	B	17	Antigone canadensis pulla	I
	Mitred Parakeet	B	13	Aratinga mitrata	II
	Mobula Ray	F	52	Mobula spp.	II
	Mockingbird	B	12	Allenia spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Cinclocerthia spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Donacobius spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Dumetella spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Margarops spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Melanoptila spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Mimodes spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Mimus spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Nesomimus spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Oreoscoptes spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Ramphocinclus spp.	
	Mockingbird	B	12	Toxostoma spp.	
	Mole rat	M	81	Spalax spp.	
△	Mole salamander	A	45	Ambystoma spp.	II/O
	Mollusc	C	57	Mollusca spp.	
	Mollusc, marine	I	51	Cerithium spp.	
	Mollusc, marine	I	51	Nassarius vibex	
⊗					
	Mona Island Boa	R	44	Chilaborthus monensis	I
	Monal	B	16	Monal spp.	
⊗					
	Mongoose	M	78	Atilax spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Bdeogale spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Crossarchus spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Dologale spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Eupleres spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Galidia spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Galidictis spp.	
	Mongoose	M	78	Helogale spp.	
△	Mongoose	M	78	Herpestes spp.	III/O
	Mongoose	M	78	Liberiictis spp.	

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Mongoose	M	78	Mungos spp.	
Mongoose	M	78	Mungotictis spp.	
Mongoose	M	78	Paracynictis spp.	
Mongoose	M	78	Rhynchogale spp.	
Mongoose	M	78	Salanoia spp.	
Mongoose lemur	M	32	Eulemur mongoz	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Allenopithecus spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Alouatta palliata	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Alouatta spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Aotus spp.	II
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Ateles spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Brachyteles arachnoides	I
⊗				
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cacajao spp.	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Callicebus spp.	II
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Callithrix spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cebidae	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cebus apella	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cebus spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cercocebus spp.	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cercocebus spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Chlorocebus aethiops	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cercopithecus diana	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Cercopithecus spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Chiropotes spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Chiropotes albinasus	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Colobus spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Erythrocebus spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Lagothrix spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Leontopithecus rosalia	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Leontopithecus spp.	I
⊗				
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Macaca spp.	II/I
⊗				
△ Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	33/34	Mandrillus spp.	I
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Nasalis larvatus	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Oreonax flavicauda	I
⊗				
⊗				
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	33	Papio spp. (juvenes)	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	34	Papio spp. (mature)	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Piliocolobus pennantii	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Piliocolobus kirkii	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Piliocolobus rufomitratus	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Pithecia spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Presbytis potenziani	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Presbytis spp.	II/I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Procolobus spp.	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Pygathrix nemaeus	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Pygathrix spp.	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Rhinopithecus spp.	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus midas	II
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus bicolor	I
Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus geoffroyi	I

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus leucopus	I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus oedipus	I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saguinus spp.	II/I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saimiri oerstedii	I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Saimiri spp.	II/I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Semnopithecus entellus	I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	32	Simias concolor	I
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	33	Theropithecus gelada	II
	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	M	34	Theropithecus spp.	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Monkey-eating eagle	B	20	Pithecophaga jefferyi	I
	Monk seals	M	76	Monachus spp.	I
	Montezuma quail	B	16	Cyrtonix montezuma montezumae	
	Moose	M	73	Alces americana	
⊗					
	Mortlock flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus pelagicus	II
	Motmot	B	12	Aspatha spp.	
	Motmot	B	12	Baryphthengus spp.	
	Motmot	B	12	Electron spp.	
	Motmot	B	12	Eumomota spp.	
	Motmot	B	12	Hylomanes spp.	
	Motmot	B	12	Momotus spp.	
⊗					
	Mountain peacock-pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron inopinatum	
	Mountain pigmy possum	M	78	Burramys parvus	
	Mountain Pygmy Possum	M	78	Burramys parvus	O
	Mountain sheep	M	73	Ovis canadensis	II
⊗					
	Mount Omei Liocichla	B	12	Liocichla omeiensis	II
	Mourning collared-dove	B	15	Streptopelia decipiens	O
	Mouse	M	81	Zyzomys pedunculatus	II
	Mouse/ Mouse (SPF)	M	81/84	Mus spp. / Mus Musculus	
	Mousebird	B	12	Colius spp.	
	Mouse lemur	M	32	Microcebus spp.	I
	Mt. Kenya Bush Viper	R	44	Atheris desaixi	II
	Mudworm	I	64	Lumbricus terrestris	
⊗					
⊗					
	Mule	M	2/3/73/74	Equus mula	
⊗					
	Munia	B	11	Lonchura spp.	II/O
	Muntjac	M	73	Muntiacus spp.	I
	Muscovy Duck	B	18	Cairina moschata	O
	Musk deer	M	73	Moschus spp.	II/I
	Muskox	M	73	Ovibos spp.	
	Muskrat	M	79	Neofiber spp.	
	Musk turtle	R	43	Sternotherus spp.	II
	Mussel	C	57	Dromus dromas	I
	Mussel	C	57	EpioBlasma spp.	II/I
	Mussel	C	57	Fusconaia spp.	I/O
	Mussel	C	57	Lampsilis spp.	I/O
	Mussel	C	57	Quadrula spp.	I/O
	Mussel	C	57	Toxolasma cylindrella	I
	Mussel	C	57	Unio spp.	I/O
	Mussel	C	57	Villosa trabalis	I
	Mussurana	R	44	Clelia clelia	II
	Nailtail Wallaby	M	83	Onychogalea spp.	I/O
	Napoleon Weaver	B	11	Euplectes afer	O
	Narcondam hornbill	B	23	Rhyticeros narcondami	II
	Narrow-bridged musk turtle	R	43	Claudius angustatus	II
	Narrow-headed softshell turtle	R	43	Chitra spp.	II/I
	Narwhal	M	55	Monodon spp.	II
	Neotropical wood turtles	R	43	Rhinoclemmys spp.	II

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	New Guinea Wreathed Hornbill	B	23	Rhyticeros plicatus	II
	Newt	A	45	Triton spp.	
⊗	Newt	A	45	Triturus spp.	
	New World Monkeys	M	32	Cebidae	II/I
	New Zealand amber snail	I	58	Paryphanta spp.	
	New Zealand green gecko	R	41	Naultinus spp.	II
	Nicobar Dove	B	15	Caloenas nicobarica	I
	Nicobar Pigeon	B	15	Caloenas nicobarica	I
	Nightjar	B	12	Caprimulgidae spp.	
△	Night Lizard	R	41	Xanthusia spp.	
⊗	Night parrot	B	13	Pezoporus occidentalis	I
	Nile softshell turtle	R	43	Trionyx triunguis	II
	Noddy	B	21	Anous spp.	
	Noddy	B	21	Procelsterna spp.	
	Noisy scrubbird	B	12	Atrichornis clamosus	I
	Nordmann's greenshank	B	17	Tringa guttifer	I
⊗	Norfolk Boobook	B	20	Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata	II
	Northern Caiman Lizard	R	41	Dracaena guianensis	O
	Northern Fur Seal	M	76	Callorhinus ursinus	O
	Northern Paradise-Whydah	B	11	Vidua orientalis	O
	Northern pudu	M	73	Pudu mephistophiles	II
⊗	Northern Shoveler	B	18	Anas clypeata	O
⊗	Northern Tamandua	M	75	Tamandua mexicana	III
	Nutcracker	B	12	Nucifraga spp.	
	Nuthatch	B	12	Daphoenositta spp.	
	Nuthatch	B	12	Neositta spp.	
	Nuthatch	B	12	Sitta spp.	
	Nutria	M	79	Myocastor spp.	
	Nyan	M	73	Ovis hodgsoni	I
⊗	Ocellated Turkey	B	16	Meleagris ocellata	III
⊗	Octopus	I	51	Octopodidae spp.	
	Oilbird	B	12	Steatornis spp.	
	Okapi	M	73	Okapia spp.	
	Oldham's leaf turtle	R	43	Cyclemys oldhamii	II
	Olingo	M	78	Bassaricyon gabbi	O
⊗	Olive Keelback	R	44	Atretium schistosum	III
	Omei shan liocichla	B	12	Liocichla omeiensis	II
	Opalescent pearlfish	F	51	Cynolebias opalescens	
	Opossum	M	78	Acrobates spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Caluromysiops spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Caluromys spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Cercartetus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Chironectes spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Didelphis spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Distoechurus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Dromiciops spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Glironia spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Gymnobelideus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Lestodelphys spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Lutreolina spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Marmosa spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Metachirus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Petaurus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Philander spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Pseudocheirus spp.	
	Opossum	M	78	Schoinobates spp.	

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Opossum	M	78	Tarsipes spp.	
Orange-bellied parakeet	B	13	Neophema chrysogaster	I
Orange Bishop	B	11	Euplectes franciscanus	O
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	B	11	Estrilda melpoda	O
Orange-throated whiptail	R	41	Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	
Orange weaver	B	11	Ploceus aurantius	O
Orange Weaver	B	11	Euplectes franciscanus	O
Orang-Utan (adult)	M	34	Pongo pygmaeus (mature)	I
Orang-Utan (young/sub-adult)	M	33	Pongo pygmaeus (juvenes)	I
Oribi	M	73	Ourebia spp.	
△⊗ Oriental garden Lizard	R	41	Callotes spp.	
⊗ Oriole	B	12	Icterus spp.	
Oriole	B	12	Oriolus spp.	
Oriole	B	12	Sphecotheres spp.	
Ornamental spiders	I	62	Poecilotheria spp.	II
⊗ Oryx	M	73	Oryx spp.	I
Osprey	B	20	Pandion spp.	II
Ostrich (farm)	B	24	Struthio camelus	I
Ostrich (wild)	B	24	Struthio spp.	I/O
Otter	M	82	Aonyx spp.	I/II
Otter	M	82	Enhydra spp.	II/I
Otter	M	82	Lontra spp.	II/I
Otter	M	82	Lutra spp.	II/I
Otter	M	82	Lutrinae spp.	II/I
Otter Civet	M	78	Cynogale bennettii	II
Ovenbird	B	12	Anumbius spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Aphrastura spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Automolus spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Berlepschia spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Certhiaxis spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Chilia spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Cichlocolaptes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Cinclodes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Coryphistera spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Eremobius spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Furnarius spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Geositta spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Leptasthenura spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Limnornis spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Margarornis spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Megaxenops spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Metopothrix spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Phacellodomus spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Philydor spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Phleocryptes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Pseudocolaptes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Pseudoseisura spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Pygarrhichas spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Schizoeaca spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Schoeniophylax spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Sclerurus spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Siptornis spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Spartonoica spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Sylviorthorhynchus spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Synallaxis spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Thripadectes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Thripophaga spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Upucerthia spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Xenerpestes spp.	
Ovenbird	B	12	Xenops spp.	
Owl	B	20	Aegolius spp.	II

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Owl	B	20	Asio spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Athene spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Bubo spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Ciccaba spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Glaucidium spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Gymnoglaux spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Jubula spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Ketupa spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Lophostrix spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Micrathene spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Mimizuku spp.	I
	Owl	B	20	Nesasio spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Ninox spp.	II/I
	Owl	B	20	Nyctea spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Otus spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Phodilus spp.	II
⊗					
	Owl	B	20	Pseudoscops spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Pulsatrix spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Pyrroglaux spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Sceloglaux spp.	
	Owl	B	20	Scotopelia spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Strigiformes spp.	II/I
	Owl	B	20	Surnia spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Tyto spp.	II/I
	Owl	B	20	Uroglaux spp.	II
	Owl	B	20	Xenoglaux spp.	II
△	ox	M	73	Bos spp.	/O
	Oyster	C	57	Ostreidae spp.	
	Oystercatcher	B	23	Haematopididae spp.	
	Ozark lamp pearly mussel	C	57	Lampsilis brevicula	
	Paca	M	79	Cuniculus paca	III
	Pacarana	M	79	Dinomys spp.	
	Pacific flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus tonganus	I
	Painted snipe	B	17	Nycticryphes spp.	
	Painted terrapin	R	43	Batagur borneoensis	II
	Painted Wood Turtle	R	43	Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima	II
	Palau flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus pilosus	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Palawan pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron napoleonis	I
	Pale-fronted Negrofinch	B	11	Nigrita luteifrons	O
	Palmchat	B	12	Dulus spp.	
	Palm cockatoo	B	13	Probosciger aterrimus	I
	Palm pit viper	R	44	Crotalus spp.	III/O
	Palm squirrel	M	79	Funambulus spp.	
	Pampa Fox	M	82	Lycalopex griseus	II
	Pampa Fox	M	82	Lycalopex gymnocercus	II
	Pampas deer	M	73	Ozotoceros bezoarticus	I
	Pancake Tortoise	R	43	Malacochersus tornieri	I
	Pangolin	M	75	Manis spp.	II/I
	Panther	M	72	Panthera pardus	I
	Paradise parrot	B	13	Psephotellus pulcherrimus	I
	Paraguayan Caiman Lizard	R	41	Dracaena paraguayensis	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Barnardius spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Bolborhynchus spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Brotogeris spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Cyanoramphus spp.	II/I
	Parakeet	B	13	Lathamus spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Myiopsitta spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Neophema spp.	II/I
	Parakeet	B	13	Psephotus spp.	II
	Parakeet	B	13	Psittacula spp.	II/I
	Pardel lynx	M	72	Lynx pardinus	I

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Parrot	B	13	Alisterus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Aprosmictus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Bolbopsittacus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Coracopsis spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Deroptyus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Eclectus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Geoffroyus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Graydidascalus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Hapalopsittaca spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Loriculus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Micropsitta spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Nestor spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Pionites spp.	II
⊗				
Parrot	B	13	Pionopsitta spp.	I/II
Parrot	B	13	Poicephalus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Polytelis spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Prioniturus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Prosopeia spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Psittacella spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Psittaculirostris spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Psittinus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Psittrichas spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Purpureicephalus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Tanygnathus spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Touit spp.	II
Parrot	B	13	Triclaria spp.	II
Parrotbill	B	11	Conostoma spp.	
Parrotbill	B	11	Panurus spp.	
Parrotbill	B	11	Paradoxornis spp.	
Parrotlet	B	13	Forpus spp.	II
Parrotlet	B	13	Nannopsittaca spp.	II
Partridge	B	16	Alectoris spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Ammoperdix spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Bambusicola spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Dendrortyx spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Galloperdix spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Haematortyx spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Lerwa spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Margaroperdix spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Melanoperdix niger	
Partridge	B	16	Perdix spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Ptilopachus spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Tetraophasis spp.	
Partridge	B	16	Tropicoperdix spp.	
△ Passerine Bird	B	12	Leiothrix spp.	II/O
Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk	M	78	Conepatus humboldtii	II
Patas monkey	M	32	Erythrocebus spp.	II
Peach-faced lovebird	B	13	Agapornis roseicollis	
Peafowl	B	16	Pavo spp.	II/III
Pea fowl	B	16	Afropavo spp.	
Pearly chambered nautilus	I	57	Nautilidae spp.	II
Peccary	M	74	Tayassu spp.	II
⊗				
Pel's Flying Squirrel	M	79	Anomalurus pelii	O
Pelagic sea snake	R	52	Pelamis platurus	
Pelican	B	21	Pelecanus spp.	I/O
Penguin	B	22	Aptenodytes spp.	
Penguin	B	22	Eudyptes spp.	
Penguin	B	22	Eudyptula spp.	
Penguin	B	22	Megadyptes spp.	
Penguin	B	22	Pygoscelis spp.	
△ Penguin	B	22	Spheniscus spp.	II/I/O
⊗				

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	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Persian fallow deer	M	73	Dama dama mesopotamica	I
	Peruvian guemal	M	73	Hippocamelus antisensis	I
	Petrel	B	21	Hydrobatidae spp.	
	Petrel	B	21	Procellariidae spp.	
	Phalanger	M	78	Trichosurus spp.	
	Phalanger	M	78	Wyulda spp.	
	Phalarope	B	17	Phalaropus spp.	
	Pheasant	B	16	Chrysolophus spp.	
□	Pheasant	B	16	Lophophorus spp.	I/O
□	Pheasant	B	16	Lophura spp.	I/O
	Pheasant	B	16	Lophura spp.	I/III/O
	Pheasant	B	16	Phasianius spp.	
	Pheasant	B	16	Polyplectron spp.	I/II/O
	Pheasant	B	16	Pucrasia spp.	
	Pheasant	B	16	Syrmaticus spp.	I/II/O
⊗					
⊗					
	Philippine pond turtle	R	43	Siebenrockiella leytensis	II
	Piculet	B	12	Picumnus spp.	
	Pied tamarin	M	32	Saguinus bicolor	I
	Pig	M	74	Hylochoerus spp.	
	Pig	M	74	Phacochoerus spp.	
	Pig	M	74	Potamochoerus spp.	
	Pig (domestic)	M	3/74	Sus spp.	
	Pig (wild)	M	3/74	Sus spp.	#
	Pigeon	B	15	Alectroenas spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Cryptophaps spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Didunculus spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Ducula spp.	I/O
	Pigeon	B	15	Gallicolumba spp.	II/O
	Pigeon	B	15	Geopelia spp.	
△	Pigeon	B	16	Goura spp.	II
	Pigeon	B	15	Gymnophaps spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Hemiphaga spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Leucosarcia spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Lopholaimus spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Microgoura spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Ocyphaps spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Otidiphaps spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Petrophassa spp.	
	Pigeon	B	15	Treron spp.	O
	Pig-footed bandicoot	M	78	Chaeropus ecaudatus	
	Pig-nosed turtle	R	43	Carettochelys insculpta	II
	Pig-tailed langur	M	32	Simias concolor	I
	Pika	M	79	Ochotona spp.	
⊗					
	Pileated parrot	B	13	Pionopsitta pileata	I
	Pine marten	M	79	Martes martes	
	Pink-headed duck	B	18	Rhodonessa caryophyllacea	I
	Pink Pigeon	B	15	Nesoenas mayeri	III
	Pintail	B	18	Anas acuta	O
	Pin-tailed Whydah	B	11	Vidua macroura	O
	Pipit	B	12	Anthus	
	Pitta	B	12	Pitta spp.	II/I
	Plain-pouched hornbill	B	23	Rhyticeros subruficollis	I
	Plain wanderer	B	16	Pedionomus torquatus	
	Plantain-eater	B	12	Crinifer piscator	O
	Plantcutter	B	12	Phytotoma spp.	
△	Plated Lizard	R	41	Gerrhosaurus spp.	
	Platypus	M	75	Ornithorhynchus spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Anarhynchus spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Anitibyx spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Charadrius spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Eudromias spp.	

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	Plover	B	17	Peltohyas spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Phegornis spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Pluvialis spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Pluvianellus spp.	
	Plover	B	17	Vanellus spp.	
	Pohnpei flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus molossinus	I
△	Pointed Stake Lizard	R	41	Scolosaurus spp.	
	Poison-arrow frog	A	45	Dendrobates spp.	II
	Poison-dart frog	A	45	Phyllobates spp.	II
⊗					
	Polecat	M	78	Ictonyx spp.	
	Polecat	M	79	Mustela spp.	I/III/O
	Polecat	M	78	Vormela spp.	
□	Pond turtle	R	43	Mauremys spp.	II/I/O
	Poorwill	B	12	Phalaenoptilus nuttalli	
	Porcupine	M	80	Atherurus spp.	
	Porcupine	M	80	Echinoprocta spp.	
	Porcupine	M	80	Erethizon spp.	
	Porcupine	M	80	Sphiggurus spp.	III/O
	Porcupine	M	80	Thecurus spp.	
	Porcupine	M	80	Trichys spp.	
	Porpoise	M	55	Neophocaena spp.	I
	Porpoise	M	55	Phocoena spp.	II/I
	Porpoise	M	55	Phocoenoides spp.	II
	Porpoises	M	55	Cetacea spp.	II/I
	Possum	M	78	Dactylopsila spp.	
	Potto Gibbon	M	32	Perodicticus potto	II
⊗					
	Prairie-chicken	B	16	Tympanuchus spp.	II/O
	Prairie dog	M	78	Cynomys spp.	
	Pratincole	B	17	Glareola spp.	
	Pratincole	B	17	Stiltia spp.	
	Prehensile-tailed skink	R	41	Corucia zebrata	II
	Proboscis Monkey	M	32	Nasalis larvatus	I
	Pronghorn	M	72	Antilocapra spp.	I
⊗					
	Psychedelic Rock Gecko	R	41	Cnemaspis psychedelica	I
	Pudu	M	73	Pudu spp.	II/I
⊗					
	Puerto Rican boa	R	44	Chilabothrus inornatus	II
	Puffbird	B	12	Bucco spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Chelidoptera spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Hapaloptila spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Hypnelus spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Malacoptila spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Micromonacha spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Monasa spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Nonnula spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Notharchus spp.	
	Puffbird	B	12	Nystalus spp.	
	Puffin	B	21	Fratercula spp.	
	Puffin	B	21	Lunda spp.	
	Puma	M	72	Puma concolor	II/I
	Purple Guan	B	16	Penelope purpurascens	III
	Pygmy blue-tongue Lizard	R	41	Tiliqua adelaidensis	I
	Pygmy chimpanzee	M	33	Pan paniscus	I
	Pygmy Hippopotamus	M	71	Hexaprotodon liberiensis	II
	Pygmy hog	M	74	Sus salvanius	I
△	Pygmy lizard	R	41	Cophotis spp.	I/O
⊗					
	Pygmy Right Whale	M	55	Caperea marginata	I
	Python	R	44	Aspidites spp.	II
	Python	R	44	Calabaria spp.	II
	Python	R	44	Loxocemus spp.	II

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Python	R	44	Python spp.	II/I
	Quail	B	16	Anurophasis spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Callipepla spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Coturnix spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Cyrtonix spp.	O
	Quail	B	16	Dactylortyx spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Excalfactoria spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Lophortyx spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Odonthophorus spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Ophrysia spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Oreortyx spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Perdicula spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Philortyx spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Rhynchortyx spp.	
	Quail	B	16	Synoicus spp.	
	Queen conch	I	57	Strombus gigas	II
	Queen of Bavaria's Conure	B	13	Guarouba guarouba	I
△	Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat	M	80	Lasiorhinus krefftii	I
	Quetzal	B	23	Pharomachrus spp.	I
	Rabbit	M	81/84	Leporidea spp.	#
	Rabbit (European/North African)	M	81	Oryctolagus spp.	
	Rabbit (North American)	M	81	Sylvilagus spp.	
	Rabbit bandicoot	M	78	Macrotis lagotis	I
△	Racerunner	R	41	Eremias spp.	
	Racoon	M	78	Potos flavus	III
	Racoon	M	78	Procyon spp.	
	Radiated tortoise	R	43	Astrochelys radiata	I
	Rail	B	16	Atlantisia spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Canirallus spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Cyanolimnas spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Eulabeornis spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Gallirallus spp.	O
	Rail	B	16	Himantornis spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Rallus spp.	
	Rail	B	16	Rougetius spp.	
	Rainbow Boa	R	44	Epicrates spp.	II
	Rainbow burrowing frog	A	45	Scaphiophryne gottlebei	II
	Rat	M	81	Rattus spp.	
	Rat (SPF)	M	84	Rattus Norwegicus	
	Ratel	M	82	Badger spp.	
	Rat kangaroo	M	83	Bettongia spp.	I
	Rat opossum	M	81	Caenolestes spp.	
	Rat opossum	M	81	Lestoros spp.	
	Rat opossum	M	81	Rhyncholestes spp.	
	Rat snake	R	44	Ptyas mucosus	II
	Rattlesnake	R	44	Crotalus spp.	III/O
	Razor-billed curassow	B	16	Mitu mitu	I
	Red-backed squirrel monkey	M	32	Saimiri oerstedii	I
	Red-bellied lemur	M	32	Eulemur rubriventer	I
⊗					
	Red-billed firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta senegala	O
⊗					
	Red-billed toucan	B	23	Ramphastos tucanus	II
	Red-billed wood-dove	B	15	Turtur afer	O
□	Red-bodied swallowtail	I	62	Atrophaneura spp.	II
⊗					
	Red-breasted toucan	B	23	Ramphastos dicolorus	III
⊗					
	Red-collared Whydah	B	11	Euplectes ardens	O
	Red-crested cardinal	B	11	Paroaria coronata	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Red-eared Waxbill	B	11	Estrilda troglodytes	O

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Red-eyed dove	B	15	Streptopelia semitorquata	O
	Red-fronted Antpecker	B	11	Parmoptila rubrifrons	O
⊗					
⊗					
	Red-handed tamarin	M	32	Saguinus midas	II
	Red-headed Malimbe	B	11	Malimbus rubricollis	O
	Red-headed Weaver	B	11	Anaplectes melanotis	O
	Red Panda	M	82	Ailurus fulgens	I
	Red sheep	M	73	Ovis vignei	I
	Red siskin	B	11	Carduelis cucullata	I
⊗					
	Redstart	B	12	Myioborus spp.	
	Redstart	B	12	Phoenicurus spp.	
⊗					
	Red-throated twinspot	B	11	Hypargos niveoguttatus	O
⊗					
	Red-vented malimbe	B	11	Malimbus scutatus	O
	Red-winged tinamou	B	16	Rhynchotus rufescens	O
	Reedbuck	M	73	Redunca spp.	
⊗					
	Reindeer	M	73	Rangifer tarandus	
△	Relict gull	B	21	Larus relictus	I
	Reptile	R	41-44/47	Reptila spp.	#
	Requiem sharks	F	51/52/52A/59	Carcharhinidae spp.	II
	Resplendent quetzal	B	23	Pharomachrus mocinno	I
	Rhea	B	24	Rhea spp.	II
	Rhebok	M	73	Pelea spp.	
⊗					
⊗					
	Rhinoceros	M	71	Rhinoceros spp.	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Ribbon Finch	B	11	Amadina fasciata	III
□	Ridley	R	43	Lepidochelys spp.	I
	Ring-necked parakeet	B	13	Psittacula krameri	
	Ring-tailed lemur	M	32	Lemur catta	I
⊗					
	River turtle	R	43	Podocnemis spp.	II
	Roan antelope	M	73	Hippotragus equinus	
	Robin	B	12	Erithacus rubecula	III
	Robin	B	12	Pogonocichla spp.	
	Robin	B	12	Turdus migratorius	
	Rockfowl	B	23	Picathartes spp.	I
	Roller	B	12	Corraciidae spp.	
	Rosefinch	B	11	Carpodacus spp.	
	Rose-grey dove	B	15	Streptopelia roseogrisea	
	Rosella	B	13	Platycerus spp. (rosella)	
	Rothschild's mynah	B	12	Leucopsar rothschildi	I
	Roti snake-necked turtle	R	43	Chelodina mccordi	II
△	Rough-nosed horn lizard	R	41	Ceratophora spp.	II/I/O
	Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	I	57	Pleurobema plenum	I
	Round Island boa	R	44	Bolyeria multocarinata	I
	Ruck flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus insularis	I
⊗					
	Rueck's blue flycatcher	B	12	Cyornis ruckii	II
	Ruff	B	17	Philomachus spp.	
	Ruffed lemur	M	32	Varecia variegata	I
	Rufous hare-wallaby	M	83	Lagorchestes hirsutus	I
⊗					
	Rufous-necked hornbill	B	23	Aceros nipalensis	I
	Rufous-tailed pheasant	B	16	Lophura erythrophthalma	
	Russell's Viper	R	44	Daboia russelii	III
	Rusty-spotted cat	M	82	Prionailurus rubiginosus	II/I

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	Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle	R	43	Geoemyda japonica	II
	Sable	M	79	Martes zibellina	
⊗					
	Sacred ibis	B	17	Threskiornis aethiopicus	O
	Saddlebill Stork	B	17	Ephippiorhynchus senegale	O
	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	B	12	Xanthopsar flavus	I
	Saiga	M	73	Saiga spp.	II
	Saint Helena Waxbill	B	11	Estrilda astrid	O
	Saki monkey	M	32	Chiropotes spp.	II/I
	Saki monkey	M	32	Pithecia spp.	II
	Salamander	A	45	Ambystoma spp.	II
□	Salamander	A	45	Echinotriton spp.	II/O
	Salamander	A	45	Salamandra spp.	
⊗					
	Samoan flying-fox	M	77	Pteropus samoensis	I
	Sandgrouse	B	16	Pterocles spp.	
	Sandgrouse	B	16	Syrrhaptes spp.	
	Sandhill crane	B	17	Antigone canadensis	I/II
⊗					
	San Diego horned lizard	R	41	Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei	II
	Sandpiper	B	17	Actitis spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Aphrizia spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Arenaria spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Bartramia spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Calidris spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Catoptrophorus spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Eurynorhynchus spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Heteroscelus spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Limicola spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Micropalama spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Prosobonina spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Tringa spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Tryngites spp.	
	Sandpiper	B	17	Xenus spp.	
△	Sand Racer	R	41	Psammodromus spp.	
	San Esteban Island Chuckwalla	R	41	Sauromalus varius	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Sawfishes	F	52A	Pristidae spp.	I
	Scallop	I	57	Pectinoidea	
	Scarlet ibis	B	17	Eudocimus ruber	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Scorpion	I	62	Pseudoscorpionidae spp.	
	Scorpion	I	62	Scorpionidae spp.	II/III
	Screamer	B	16	Anhima spp.	
	Screamer	B	16	Chauna spp.	
	Scrubbird	B	12	Atrichornis clamosus	I
	Scythbill	B	12	Certhia spp.	
□	Sea cucumber	I	51	Holothuria spp.	II/O
	Sea cucumbers	I	51	Thelenota spp.	II
	Seahorse	F	51	Hippocampus Spp.	II
	Seal	M	76	Cystophora spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Erignathus spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Halichoerus spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Hydrurga spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Leptonychotes spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Lobodon spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Mirounga spp.	II/O
	Seal	M	76	Ommatophoca spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Pagophilus spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Phoca spp.	
	Seal	M	76	Pusa spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Sea lion	M	76	Eumetopias spp.	
	Sea lion	M	76	Neophoca spp.	
	Sea lion	M	76	Otaria spp.	
	Sea lion	M	76	Phocarctos spp.	
	Sea lion	M	76	Zalophus spp.	
	Sea turtle	R	43	Cheloniidae spp.	I
	Sea urchin	I	57	Echinoidea	
	Secretary bird	B	17	Sagittarius serpentarius	II
	Seed-eater	B	11	Sporophila spp.	
	Seed snipe	B	17	Attagis spp.	
	Seed snipe	B	17	Thinocorus spp.	
	Senegal Combassou	B	11	Vidua chalybeata	O
	Senegal dove	B	15	Streptopelia senegalensis	O
	Senegal Firefinch	B	11	Lagonosticta senegala	O
⊗					
	Seriema	B	17	Cariama spp.	
	Seriema	B	17	Chunga spp.	
	Serow	M	73	Capricornis spp.	I
	Serpent Island gecko	R	41	Nactus serpensinsula	II
	Serval	M	82	Leptailurus serval	II
	Seven-colored Tanager	B	12	Tangara fastuosa	II
⊗					
	Shama thrush	B	12	Copsychus spp.	
	Shark	F	52	Lamna nasus	II
	Shark (large)	F	52	Carcharhinus spp.	II
	Shark (small)	F	52	Pleurotremata spp.	
	Shark bay mouse	M	81	Pseudomys fieldi	II
	Sharpbill	B	12	Oxyruncus spp.	
	Shearwater	B	21	Puffinus spp.	
	Sheathbill	B	21	Chionis spp.	
	Sheep	M	73	Ovibos spp.	
	Sheep	M	3/73	Ovis spp.	I/II/O
	Sheep	M	73	Pseudois spp.	
⊗					
	Short-necked turtle	R	43	Pseudemydura umbrina	I
	Shortnose sturgeon	F	51	Acipenser brevirostrum	I
	Short-tailed albatross	B	21	Phoebastria albatrus	II
	Short-tailed Mongoose	M	78	Herpestes brachyurus	O
	Short-tailed Opossum	M	81/84	Monodelphis spp.	
	Shrew	M	81	Soricidae spp.	
	Shrike	B	12	Nicator spp.	
	Shrimp	C	57	Grangon spp.	
	Shrimp, aquatic	C	51	Lysmata spp.	
	Siamang	M	33	Symphalangus syndactylus	I
⊗					
	Siberian Musk Deer	M	73	Moschus moschiferus	II
	Siberian Weasel	M	79	Mustela sibirica	III
	Siberian white crane	B	17	Leucogeranus leucogeranus	I
△	Side-blotched Lizard	R	41	Uta spp.	
	Sifaka	M	32	Propithecus spp.	I
	Silkworm	I	63	Bombyx mori	
	Silky Anteater	M	75	Cyclopes didactylus ssp.	O
	Silky shark	F	52	Carcharhinus falciformis	II
	Silverbill	B	11	Lonchura spp.	II/O
⊗					
	Silver-eye	B	12	Zosterops spp.	
	Siskin	B	11	Carduelis spp.	I/II/III/O
	Sitatunga	M	73	Tragelaphus spekii	O
	Six-fingered frog	A	45	Euphlyctis hexadactylus	II
	Skimmer	B	21	Rynchops spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Chalcides spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Dasia spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Eumeces spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Leiolopisma spp.	

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△	Skink	R	41	Mabuya spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Macroscincus spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Neoseps spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Ophiomorus spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Scincus spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Sphenomorphus spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Tiliqua spp.	
	Skink	R	41	Triblonotus spp.	
	Skua	B	21	Catharacta spp.	
	Skua	B	21	Skua spp.	
	Skua	B	21	Stercorarius spp.	
	Skunk	M	78	Conepatus spp.	II/O
	Skunk	M	78	Mephitis spp.	
	Skunk	M	78	Spilogale spp.	
	Slab sided pearly mussel	I	57	Lexingtonia dolabelloides	
	Slender-billed curlew	B	17	Numenius tenuirostris	I
	Slender-billed weaver	B	11	Ploceus pelzeini	O
	Slender loris	M	32	Loris spp.	II
	Slider	R	43/47	Trachemys spp.	#
	Sloth	M	75	Bradypus spp.	II/O
	Sloth	M	75	Choloepus spp.	O
	Sloth bear	M	72	Melursus ursinus	I
△	Slow Worm	R	41	Anguis spp.	
	Small-clawed Otter	M	82	Aonyx cinerus	I
	Small Indian Civet	M	78	Viverricula indica	III
	Small Indian Mongoose	M	78	Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus	III
	Small wild cat	M	72	Prionailurus spp.	I/II
	Smooth-coated Otter	M	82	Lutrogale perspicillata	I
	Snake	R	44	Acrantophis spp.	I
	Snake	R	44	Atractaspis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Bitis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Boaedon spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Boidae spp.	II/I
	Snake	R	44	Boulengerina spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Bungarus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Causus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Cerastes spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Charina spp.	II
	Snake	R	44	Chersydrus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Chrysopelea spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Coluber spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Coronella spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Cylindrophis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Dasypeltis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Demansia spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Dendroaspis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Dispholidus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Drymobius spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Echis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Eirenis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Elaphe spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Elapsoidea spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Farancia spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Fordonia spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Hemachatus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Heterodon spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Homalopsis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Hydrophis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Lachesis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Lampropeltis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Leptomicrurus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Leptotyphlops spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Liasis spp.	II
	Snake	R	44	Lycodon spp.	

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	Snake	R	44	Malpolon spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Masticophis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Maticora spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Mehelya spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Micruroides spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Notechis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Oxybelis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Pelamis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Pseudohaje spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Sistrurus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Spilotus spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Tamnophis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Thelothornis spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Typhlops spp.	
	Snake	R	44	Uropeltis spp.	
△	Snake Lizard	R	41	Chamaesaura spp.	
	Snake-necked Turtles	R	43	Chelodina spp.	
	Snipe	B	17	Coenocorypha spp.	
	Snipe	B	17	Gallinago spp.	
	Snipe	B	17	Limnodromus spp.	
	Snipe	B	17	Lymnocryptes spp.	
	Snowcock	B	16	Tetraogallus spp.	I/O
	Snow leopard	M	72	Panthera uncia	I
	Snub-nosed monkeys	M	32	Pygathrix spp.	I
	Soft-shelled turtle	R	43	Apalone spp.	II/I
	Soft-shelled turtle	R	43	Trionyx spp.	II/O
	Soft-shell turtle	R	43	Nilssonia spp.	II/I
	Solenodon	M	79	Solenodon spp.	
	Solitary tinamou	B	16	Tinamus solitarius	I
	Sonoran green toad	A	45	Bufo retiformis	
⊗					
⊗					
	South Brazilian Coati	M	78	Nasua nasua solitaria	III
△	Southeast Asian soft-shelled turtle	R	43	Amyda cartilaginea	II
	South East Asian water snake	R	51	Erpeton tentaculum	
	Southern pudu	M	73	Pudu puda	I
⊗					
	Southern sea otter	M	82	Enhydra lutris nereis	I
	Southern Tamandua	M	75	Tamandua tetradactyla	O
	Spadefish	F	51	Polyodon spathula	II
	Sparrow	B	11	Auripasser spp.	
	Sparrow	B	11	Sorella spp.	
	Speckled Pigeon	B	15	Columba guinea	O
	Speckle-fronted weaver	B	11	Sporopipes frontalis	O
	Spectacled bear	M	72	Tremarctos ornatus	I
⊗					
	Sperm whale	M	55	Physeter	I
	Spider	I	62	Araneae spp.	#
	Spider monkey	M	32	Ateles spp.	II/I
	Spider-tailed False-horned Viper	R	44	Pseudocerastes urarachnoides	II
△	Spiny Lizard	R	41	Sceloporus spp.	
⊗					
	spiny softshell turtle	R	43	Apalone spinifera atra	I
	Spiny-tailed iguanas	R	41	Ctenosaura spp.	II
	Spiny-tailed lizard	R	41	Uromastyx spp.	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Splendid pearlfish	F	51	Cynolebias splendens	
	Spoonbill	B	17	Ajaia spp.	
	Spoonbill	B	17	Platalea spp.	II/O
	Spoonbill	B	17	Platibis spp.	
△	Sportive lemur	M	32	Lepilemur spp.	I
	Sportive lemur	M	32	Lepilemur spp.	I

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Spot-backed weaver	B	11	Ploceus cucullatus	O
Spot-billed toucanet	B	23	Selenidera maculirostris	III
Spot-breasted Ibis	B	17	Bostrychia rara	O
Spotted Turtle	R	43	Clemmys guttata	II
Springbok	M	73	Antidorcas spp.	
Spur-winged goose	B	18	Plectropterus gambensis	O
Squirrel	M	79	Aeretes spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Aeromys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Ammospermophilus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Anomalurus spp.	O
Squirrel	M	79	Atlantoxerus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Belomys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Callosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Dremomys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Eupetaurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Exilisciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Funisciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Glaucomys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Glyphotes spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Heliosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Hylopetes spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Hyosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Iomys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Lariscus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Menetes spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Microsciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Myosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Nannosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Paraxerus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Petaurillus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Petaurista spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Petinomys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Prosciurillus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Protoxerus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Pteromyscus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Pteromys spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Ratufa spp.	II
Squirrel	M	79	Rheithrosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Rhinosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Rubrisciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Sciurillus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Sciurotamias spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Spermophilopsis spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Sundasciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Suntheosciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Tamiasciurus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Tamiops spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Trogopterus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Xerus spp.	
Squirrel	M	79	Zenkerella spp.	
Squirrel monkey	M	32	Saimiri spp.	II/I
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Stalked Jellyfish	I	51	Staurozoa spp.	
Starling	B	12	Acridotheres spp.	
Starling	B	12	Ampeliceps spp.	
Starling	B	12	Aplonis spp.	
Starling	B	12	Basilornis spp.	
Starling	B	12	Buphagus spp.	
Starling	B	12	Cinnyricinclus spp.	
Starling	B	12	Cosmopsarus spp.	
Starling	B	12	Creatophora spp.	
Starling	B	12	Enodes spp.	

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Starling	B	12	Grafisia spp.	
Starling	B	12	Lamprotornis spp.	
Starling	B	12	Mino spp.	
Starling	B	12	Neocichla spp.	
Starling	B	12	Onychognathus spp.	
Starling	B	12	Poeoptera spp.	
Starling	B	12	Sarcops spp.	
Starling	B	12	Saroglossa spp.	
Starling	B	12	Scissirostrum spp.	
Starling	B	12	Speculipastor spp.	
Starling	B	12	Spreo spp.	
Starling	B	12	Streptocitta spp.	
Starling	B	12	Sturnus spp.	
Steenbok	M	73	Raphicerus spp.	
Stilt	B	17	Cladorhynchus spp.	
Stilt	B	17	Himantopus spp.	
Stoat	M	79	Mustela erminea	III
Stoat	M	79	Mustela spp.	I/III/O
Stone curlew	B	17	Burhinus bistriatus	III
Stone curlew	B	17	Esacus spp.	
Stork	B	17	Anastomus spp.	
Stork	B	17	Ciconia spp.	I/II/O
Stork	B	17	Mycteria spp.	I/O
Straw-headed Bulbul	B	12	Pycnonotus zeylanicus	I
Sturgeon	F	52/59/60	Acipenseriformes spp.	II/I
Sugarbird	B	14	Promerops spp.	
Sugar glider / Opossum	M	78	Petaurus spp.	
Sulawesi forest turtle	R	43	Leucocephalon yuwonoi	II
Sulawesi hornbill	B	23	Penelopides exarhatus	II
Sumatran rhinoceros	M	71	Dicerorhinus sumatrensis	I
Sumba hornbill	B	23	Rhyticeros everetti	II
Sun bear	M	72	Helarctos malayanus	I
Sunbird	B	14	Aethopyga spp.	
Sunbird	B	14	Anthreptes spp.	
Sunbird	B	14	Arachnothera spp.	
Sunbird	B	14	Hypogramma spp.	
Sunbird	B	14	Nectarinia spp.	
Sun bittern	B	23	Eurypygia spp.	
Sungrebe	B	23	Heliopais spp.	
Sungrebe	B	23	Heliornis spp.	
Sungrebe	B	23	Podica spp.	
Swallow	B	12	Hirundu rustica	
Swallowtail	I	62	Parides burchellanus	I
Swamp deer	M	73	Rucervus duvaucelii	I
Swamp monkey	M	32	Allenopithecus spp.	II
Swamp Otter	M	82	Aonyx capensis microdon	II/I
Swan	B	18	Cygnus spp.	II/O
Swift	B	12	Apus spp.	
Swine	M	74	Hylochoerus spp.	
Swine	M	74	Phacochoerus spp.	
Swine	M	74	Potamochoerus spp.	
Swine	M	74	Sus spp.	I/III
Swordfish	F	52A	Xiphias gladius	
Tahr	M	73	Hemitragus spp.	
Takin	M	73	Budorcas taxicolor	II
Tamandua	M	75	Tamandua mexicana	III

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Tamarin	M	32	Saguinus spp.	II/I
Tambourine dove	B	15	Turtur tympanistria	
Tanager	B	12	Anisognathus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Buthraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Calochaetes spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Calyptophilus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorochrysa spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorophanes spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorophonia spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorornis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorospingus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chlorothraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Chrysothlypis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Cissopis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Cnemoscopus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Compsothraupsis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Conothraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Creurgops spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Cyanerpes spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Cyanicterus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Cypsnagra spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Dacnis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Delothraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Diglossa spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Dubusia spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Eucometis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Euneornis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Euphonia spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Habia spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Hemispingus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Hemithraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Heterospingus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Iridosornis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Lamprospiza spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Lanio spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Mitrospingus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Nemosia spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Neothraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Nesospingus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Orchesticus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Oreomanis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Orthogonys spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Phaenicophilus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Pipraeidea spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Piranga spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Pyrrhocoma spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Ramphocelus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Rhodinocichla spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Schistoclamys spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Sericossypha spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Spindalis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Stephanophorus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Tachyphonus spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Tersina spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Thlypopsis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Thraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Trichothraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Wetmorethraupis spp.	
Tanager	B	12	Xenodacnis spp.	
Tana river mangabey	M	32	Cercocebus spp.	I
Tana river red colobus	M	32	Piliocolobus rufomitratus	I
Tapir	M	73	Tapirus spp.	II/I
Tarictic Hornbill	B	23	Penelopides panini	II
Tarsier	M	32	Tarsius spp.	II

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	Tasmanian devil	M	72	Sarcophilus spp.	
	Tayra	M	82	Eira barbara	III
	Tegu	R	42	Tupinambis spp.	II
	Teiid	R	41	Ameiva spp.	
	Temminck's Cat	M	72	Catopuma temminckii	I
	Temminck's Giant Squirrel	M	79	Epixerus ebii	O
⊗					
	Tenrec	M	78	Dasogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Geogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Hemicentetes spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Leptogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Limnogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Microgale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Micropotamogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Oryzorictes spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Potamogale spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Setifer spp.	
	Tenrec	M	78	Tenrec spp.	
	Terciopelo	R	44	Bothrops asper	III
	Tern	B	17	Chlidonias spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Gygis spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Hydroprogne spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Larosterna spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Phaetusa spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Sterna spp.	
	Tern	B	17	Thalasseus spp.	
	Terrapin	R	43	Emydidae spp.	
	Terrapin	R	43	Turtle spp.	#
⊗					
	Thick-billed parrot	B	13	Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha	I
⊗					
△	Thorny Devil	R	41	Moloch spp.	
	Three-keeled Land Tortoise	R	43	Melanochelys tricarinata	I
	Three-striped roof turtle	R	43	Batagur dhongoka	II
	Thrush	B	12	Amalocichla spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Cataponera spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Catharus spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Cichlherminia spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Geomalia spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Hylocichla spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Monticola spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Myiophoneus spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Nesocichla spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Phaeornis spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Platycichla spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Turdus spp.	
	Thrush	B	12	Zoothera spp.	
	Tibetan Antelope	M	73	Pantholops hodgsonii	I
	Tibetan Argali	M	73	Ovis hodgsoni	I
⊗					
	Tiger	M	72	Panthera tigris	I
△	Tiger Cat	M	82	Leopardus spp.	I/II
	Timor Sparrow	B	11	Lonchura fuscata	O
	Tinamou	B	16	Crypturellus	
	Tinamou	B	16	Eudromia spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Nothocercus spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Nothoprocta spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Nothura spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Rhynchotus spp.	O
	Tinamou	B	16	Taoniscus spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Tinamotis spp.	
	Tinamou	B	16	Tinamus spp.	I/O
	Tinkerbird	B	12	Pogoniulus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Aegithalos spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Tit	B	12	Anthoscopus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Auriparus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Cephalopyrus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Melanochlora spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Parus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Psaltria spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Psaltriparus spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Remiz spp.	
	Tit	B	12	Sylviparus spp.	
	Tit-hylia	B	11	Pholidornis rushiae	O
	Titicaca Water Frog	A	45	Telmatobius culeus	I
	Titi monkey	M	32	Callicebus spp.	II
	Toad	A	45	Bombina spp.	
	Toad	A	45	Bufonidae	II/I
	Toad	A	45	Pipa spp.	
	Toco toucan	B	23	Ramphastos toco	II
	Togo Paradise-Whydah	B	11	Vidua togoensis	O
	Tokay gecko	R	41	Gekko gecko	II
△	Tomato frog	A	45	Dyscophus spp.	II/O
	Tomato Frog	A	45	Dyscophus antongilii	II
	Tortoise	R	43	Chersina spp.	II
△	Tortoise	R	43	Geochelone spp.	I/O
	Tortoise	R	43	Homopus spp.	II
	Tortoise	R	43	Malacochersus spp.	I
	Tortoise	R	43	Psammobates spp.	II/I
	Tortoise	R	43	Pyxis spp.	I
	Tortoise	R	43	Testudinadae spp.	II/I
	Totoaba	F	51	Totoaba macdonaldi	I
	Toucan	B	23	Andigena spp.	
	Toucan	B	23	Aulacorhynchus spp.	
	Toucan	B	23	Baillonius bailloni	III
	Toucan	B	23	Ramphastos spp.	II/III/O
	Toucan barbet	B	12	Semnornis ramphastinus	III
	Toucanet	B	23	Ramphastos spp.	II/III/O
	Tragopan	B	16	Tragopan spp.	I/III/O
	Treecreeper	B	12	Certhia familiaris	
	Tree frog	A	45	Agalychnis spp.	II
	Tree frog	A	45	Epipedobates spp.	II
	Tree frog	A	45	Hylidae spp.	
	Tree frog	A	45	Polypedatidae spp.	
	Tree kangaroo	M	83	Dendrolagus spp.	II/O
△⊗	Tree Lizard	R	41	Urosaurus spp.	
	Tree shrew	M	81	Anathana spp.	II
	Tree shrew	M	81	Dendrogale spp.	II
	Tree shrew	M	81	Ptilocercus spp.	II
	Tree shrew	M	81	Tupaia spp.	II
⊗	Tree shrew	M	81	Urogale spp.	
	Trinidad piping guan	B	16	Aburria pipile	
	Trinidad white-headed curassow	B	16	Pipile pipile	I
	Tristram's woodpecker	B	12	Dryocopus javensis richardsi	I
	Trogon	B	12	Apaloderma spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Euptilotis spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Harpactes spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Heterotrogon spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Priotelus spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Temnotrogon spp.	
	Trogon	B	12	Trogon spp.	
	Tropical fish	F	51/59/60	Gynolebias spp.	
	Tropic bird	B	21	Phaeton spp.	
△	True Lizard	R	41	Lacerta spp.	
△	True monitor	R	41	Varanus spp.	II/I
	Trumpeterbird	B	23	Psophia spp.	

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Tuatara	R	41	Sphenodon punctatus	I
⊗	Tuco-tuco	M	79	Ctenomys spp.	
	Tur	M	73	Capra caucasica	II
	Turaco	B	12	Corythaixoides spp.	
	Turaco	B	12	Tauraco spp.	II
⊗	Turkey	B	16	Meleagris spp.	
	Turquoise Dwarf Gecko	R	41	Lygodactylus williamsi	I
	Turtle	R	43	Annamemys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Batrachemys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Carretochelys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Chelus spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Chelydra spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Chinemys spp.	
⊗	Turtle	R	43	Chrysemys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Cyclemys spp.	II
	Turtle	R	43	Cycloderma spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Deirochelys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Dogania subplana	II
	Turtle	R	43	Emydra spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Emydura spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Emys spp.	
□	Turtle	R	43	Glyptemys spp.	II/I/O
	Turtle	R	43	Hardella thurjii	II
	Turtle	R	43	Hosemys grandis	I/II
	Turtle	R	43	Hydromedusa spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Kinosternon spp.	II/I
⊗	Turtle	R	43	Macroclemys spp.	
⊗					
△	Turtle	R	43	Melanochelys spp.	II/I/O
	Turtle	R	43	Mesoclemmys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Morenia petersi	II
	Turtle	R	43	Pelodiscus spp.	II/III
	Turtle	R	43	Platemys spp.	
	Turtle	R	43	Platysternon spp.	I
	Turtle	R	43/47	Pseudemys spp.	#
	Turtle	R	43	Rafetus swinhoei	II
	Turtle	R	43	Sacalia bealei	II
	Turtle	R	43	Sacalia quadriocellata	II
	Turtle	R	43	Staurotypus spp.	
△	Turtle	R	43	Vijayachelys silvatica	II
	Uakari	M	32	Cacajao spp.	I
	Ultramarine lorikeet	B	13	Vini ultramarina	I
	Uma	R	41	Uma spp.	
□	Umbrella bird	B	12	Cephalopterus spp.	III/O
⊗					
	Uvea horned parakeet	B	13	Eunymphicus cornutus uvaensis	I
	Vallarta Mud Turtle	R	43	Kinosternon vogti	II
	Vampire bat	M	77	Desmodus spp.	
	Vampire bat	M	77	Diaemus spp.	
	Vampire bat	M	77	Diphylla spp.	
	Verreaux's Sifaka	M	32	Propithecus verreauxi	I
□	Victoria crowned pigeon	B	16	Goura spp.	II
	Vicuna	M	73	Vicugna vicugna	II/I
	Vieillot's Black weaver	B	11	Ploceus nigerrimus	O
⊗					
⊗					
	Vinaceous dove	B	15	Streptopelia vinacea	O
⊗					
	Violet Turaco	B	12	Musophaga violacea	O
	Viper	R	44	Vipera spp.	I/O

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Vipers	R	44	Atheris spp.	
	Vireo	B	12	Cyclarhis spp.	
	Vireo	B	12	Hylophilus spp.	
	Vireo	B	12	Vireolanius spp.	
	Vireo	B	12	Vireo spp.	
	Vitelline masked weaver	B	11	Ploceus vitellinus	O
	Viviparous african toad	A	45	Nectophrynoides spp.	I
	Volcano rabbit	M	81	Romerolagus diazi	I
	Vole	M	81	Microtus spp.	
	Vulture	B	20	Aegypius spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Cathartes spp.	
	Vulture	B	20	Gymnogyps spp.	I
	Vulture	B	20	Gypaetus spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Gypohierax spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Gyps spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Necrosyrtes spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Neophron spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Sarcogyps spp.	II
	Vulture	B	20	Torgos spp.	II
	Wader	B	17	Haematopus spp.	
	Wader	B	17	Plovers spp.	
	Wader	B	17	Sandpipers spp.	
	Wagner's viper	R	44	Montivipera wagneri	II
	Wagtail	B	12	Dendronanthus spp.	
	Wagtail	B	12	Motacilla spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Lagorchestes spp.	I/O
	Wallaby	M	83	Macropus spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Peradorcas spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Petrogale spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Potorous spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Setonix spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Thylogale spp.	
	Wallaby	M	83	Wallabia spp.	
⊗	Walrus	M	76	Odobenus rosmarus	III
	Wapiti	M	73	Alces alces	
	Wapiti	M	73	Cervus canadensis	
	Warbler	B	12	Parulidae spp.	
	Warbler	B	12	Sylviidae spp.	
	Warthog	M	74	Phacochoerus spp.	
	Waterbuck	M	73	Kobus spp.	II/O
△	Water Dragon	R	41	Physignathus spp.	
	Water fowl	B	17	Tringa spp.	
	Water snail	I	51	Prosobranchia	
	Water snake	R	51	Acrochordus spp.	
	Water snake	R	44/51	Enhydris spp.	
	Water snake	R	44/51	Herpeton spp.	
	Water snake	R	44/51	Laticauda spp.	
	Water snake (large)	R	44/51	Eunectes spp. (major)	II
	Water snake (small)	R	44/51	Eunectes spp. (minor)	II
	Wattlebird	B	12	Calleas spp.	
	Wattlebird	B	12	Creadion spp.	
⊗	Wattled crane	B	17	Bugeranus carunculatus	II
	Wattle-necked softshell turtle	R	43	Palea steindachneri	II
	Watussi cattle	M	73	Bos taurus	
	Waxbill	B	11	Aegintha spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Aidemosyne spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Chloebia spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Cryptospiza spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Emblema spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Erythrura spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Euschistospiza spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Hypargos niveoguttatus	O

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	Waxbill	B	11	Neochmia spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Oreostruthus spp.	
	Waxbill	B	11	Uraeginthus bengalus	O
	Waxwing	B	12	Bombycilla spp.	
	Waxwing	B	12	Hypocolius spp.	
	Waxwing	B	12	Phainopepla spp.	
	Waxwing	B	12	Phainoptila spp.	
	Waxwing	B	12	Ptilogonys spp.	
	Weasel	M	78	Lyncodon spp.	
	Weasel	M	79	Mustela spp.	I/III/O
	Weasel	M	78	Poecilictis spp.	
	Weasel	M	78	Poecilogale spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Brachycope spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Dinemellia spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Foudia spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Histurgops spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Philetairus spp.	
⊗	Weaver	B	11	Ploceus luteolus	O
	Weaver	B	11	Pseudonigrita spp.	
	Weaver	B	11	Quelea erythrops	O
⊗	Wedgefish	F	52	Rhinidae spp.	II
	West African Seedeater	B	11	Serinus gularis	
⊗					
	Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	B	15	Columba iriditorques	O
	Western hog-nosed viper	R	44	Porthidium ophryomegas	III
	Western Palm Squirrel	M	79	Epixerus ebii	O
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	West Indian monk seal	M	76	Monachus tropicalis	I
	Whale	M	55	Balaenoptera spp.	II/I
	Whale, grey	M	55	Eschrichtius robustus	I
	Whale, right	M	55	Eubalaena spp.	I
	Whale-headed Stork	B	17	Balaeniceps rex	II
	Whales	M	55	Cetacea spp.	II/I
	Whistler	B	12	Pachycephala spp.	
△	Whistling duck	B	18	Dendrocygna spp.	III/II/O
	White-billed Buffalo Weaver	B	11	Bubalornis albirostris	O
	White-breasted guineafowl	B	16	Agelastes meleagrides	O
	White-breasted Negrofinch	B	11	Nigrita fusconota	O
	White-breasted Silvereye	B	12	Zosterops albogularis	I
	White-cheeked Olive Weaver	B	11	Nesocharis capistrata	O
⊗					
⊗					
	White eye	B	12	Chlorocharis spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Heleia spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Hypocryptadius spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Lophozosterops spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Madanga spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Oculocincta spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Rukia spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Speirops spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Tephrozosterops spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Woodfordia spp.	
	White eye	B	12	Zosterops spp.	
	White-eyed river martin	B	12	Pseudochelidon sirintarae	I
	White-faced Tree-Duck	B	18	Dendrocygna viduata	O
	White flag dolphin	M	55	Lipotes vexillifer	I
	White-footed tamarin	M	32	Saguinus leucopus	I
	White-fronted Grosbeak	B	11	Amblyospiza albifrons	O
⊗					

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
	White-headed duck	B	18	Oxyura leucocephala	II
	White-headed hornbill	B	23	Aceros leucocephalus	II
	White-lined Broad-nosed Bat	M	77	Platyrrhinus lineatus	III
	White-naped crane	B	17	Antigone vipio	I
	White-nosed saki	M	32	Chiropotes albinasus	I
	White oryx	M	73	Oryx dammah	I
	White rhinoceros	M	71	Ceratotherium simum simum	II/I
	White-rumped seedeater	B	11	Serinus leucopygius	O
	White-rumped shama	B	12	Copsychus malabaricus	II
	White-rumped shama	B	12	Kittacincla Malabarica	II
	White spoonbill	B	17	Platalea leucorodia	II
⊗					
	White-tailed rabbit bandicoot	M	78	Macrotis leucura	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	White-winged cotinga	B	12	Xipholena atropurpurea	I
	White-winged guan	B	16	Penelope albipennis	I
	White-winged wood duck	B	18	Asarcornis Scutulata	I
⊗					
	Whydah	B	11	Vidua spp.	III/O
	Wild boar	M	74	Hylochoerus spp.	
	Wild boar	M	74	Phacochoerus spp.	
	Wild boar	M	74	Potamochoerus spp.	
	Wild boar	M	74	Sus spp.	I/III
	Wild cat	M	82	Felidae spp.	II/I
	Wild cat	M	82	Felis silvestris.	II
	Wild dog	M	82	Nyctereutes spp.	
	Wildebeest	M	73	Connochaetes spp.	
⊗					
⊗					
	Wilson's Indigobird	B	11	Vidua wilsoni	O
△	Wolf	M	82	Canis spp.	I/II
	Wolverine	M	82	Gulo spp.	
	Wombat	M	80	Lasiorhinus spp.	I/O
	Wood bison	M	73	Bison bison athabascae	
	Woodcock	B	17	Scolopax spp.	
	Woodpecker	B	12	Dinopium spp.	
	Woodpecker	B	12	Jynx spp.	
⊗					
	Woolly lemur	M	32	Avahi laniger	I
	Woolly monkey	M	32	Lagothrix spp.	II
	Woolly spider-monkey	M	32	Brachyteles arachnoides	I
	Worm	I	64	Lumbricoides spp.	
	Wreathed hornbill	B	23	Rhyticeros undulatus	II
	Wrinkled hornbill	B	23	Aceros corrugatus	II
	Writhed-billed hornbill	B	23	Aceros waldeni	II
	Yak (domestic)	M	73	Bos indicus	
	Yallara	M	78	Macrotis leucura	
	Yellow-backed duiker	M	73	Cephalophus silvicultor	II
	Yellow-backed Whydah	B	11	Euplectes macroura	O
	Yellow-bellied green pigeon	B	15	Treron waalia	O
	Yellow-bellied sea snake	R	52	Pelanus platurus	
	Yellow-bellied Weasel	M	79	Mustela kathiah	III
	Yellow-billed cardinal	B	11	Paroaria capitata	II
	Yellow cardinal	B	11	Gubernatrix cristata	II
⊗					
	Yellow-eared conure	B	13	Ognorhynchus icterotis	I
	Yellow-faced siskin	B	11	Carduelis yarrellii	III
	Yellow-fronted canary	B	11	Serinus mozambicus	O
⊗					
	Yellow-headed temple turtle	R	43	Hieremys annandalii	II
□	Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	R	43	Heosemys spp.	II/O
	Yellow-mantled weaver	B	11	Ploceus tricolor	O

	Common Name	Type	Container Requirement	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Yellow - tailed woolly monkey	M	32	Oreonax flavicauda	I
⊗					
⊗					
	Yellow-winged pytilia	B	11	Pytilia hypogrammica	O
	Zaire Toad	A	45	Sclerophrys superciliaris	I
⊗					
	Zanzibar Red Colobus	M	32	Piliocolobus kirkii	I
	Zebra	M	73	Equus burchelli	
⊗					
	Zebra finch	B	11	Phoephila guttata	
	Zebra pleco	F	51	Hypancistrus zebra	II
△	Zebra-tailed Lizard	R	41	Callisaurus spp.	
	Zebra Waxbill	B	11	Amandava subflava	II
	Zebu	M	73	Bos indicus	
	Zetek's Golden Frog	A	45	Atelopus zeteki	I

[1] Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 25 November 2023.

6.2.2 Scientific and Common Names of Animals

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Abeillia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Abronia spp.	R	41	Lizard	II/I
Aburria jacutinga	B	16	Black-fronted piping guan	
Aburria pipile	B	16	Trinidad piping guan	
Acanthagenys spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Acanthidops spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Acanthis spp.	B	11	Finch	
Acanthodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Acanthorhynchus spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Acaridae	I	68	Beneficial mites	
Accipiter spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Acerodon spp.	M	77	Flying fox	II/I
Aceros cassidix	B	23	Knobbed hornbill	II
Aceros corrugatus	B	23	Wrinkled hornbill	II
Aceros leucocephalus	B	23	White-headed hornbill	II
Aceros nipalensis	B	23	Rufous-necked hornbill	I
Aceros spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II/I
Aceros waldeni	B	23	Writhed-billed hornbill	II
Achillides chikae chikae	I	62	Luzon Peacock Swallowtail	I
Achillides chikae hermeli	I	62	Mindoro Peacock Swallowtail	I
Achrocordus spp.	R	44	File snake	
Acinonyx jubatus	M	72	Cheetah	I
Acipenser brevirostrum	F	51	Shortnose sturgeon	I
Acipenseriformes spp.	F	52/59/60	Sturgeon	II/I
Acipenser oxyrhynchus	F	52	Atlantic sturgeon	
Acipenser sturio	F	51	Common sturgeon	I
Acrantophis dumerili	R	44	Dumeril's boa	I
Acrantophis madagascariensis	R	44	Madagascar boa	I
Acrantophis spp.	R	44	Snake	I
Acridotheres spp.	B	12	Starling	
Acridotheres tristis	B	12	Common Myna	
Acrobates spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Acrochordus arafurae	R	44	Little file snake	
Acrochordus favanicus	R	44	Karung serpent	
Acrochordus javanicus	R	44	Elephant trunk snake	
Acrochordus spp.	R	51	Water snake	
Acryllium spp.	B	16	Guineafowl	
Actinodura spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Actitis spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Actophilornis spp.	B	16	Jacana	
Addax nasomaculatus	M	73	Addax	I
Adelomyia melanogenys	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Aechmophorus spp.	B	21	Grebe	
Aegintha spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Aegithalos spp.	B	12	Tit	
Aegithina spp.	B	12	Leafbird	
Aegolius spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Aegypius spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Aepyceros melampus	M	73	Impala	
Aepyceros spp.	M	73	Antelope	
Aepypodius spp.	B	16	Megapode	
Aeretes spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Aeromys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Aethia spp.	B	21	Auk	
Aethopyga spp.	B	14	Sunbird	
Afropavo spp.	B	16	Pea fowl	
Afrotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
Agalychnis lemur	A	45	Lemur leaf frog	II
Agalychnis spp.	A	45	Tree frog	II
Agamia spp.	B	17	Heron	
Agapornis roseicollis	B	13	Peach-faced lovebird	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Agapornis spp.	B	13	Lovebird	II
Agelastes meleagrides	B	16	White-breasted guineafowl	O
Agkistrodon bilineatus	R	44	Mexican Moccasin	III
Aglaeactis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Aglaiocercus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Aidemosyne spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Ailuroedus spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
Ailuropoda melanaleuca	M	72	Giant panda	I
Ailurus fulgens	M	82	Red Panda	I
Ailurus fulgens	M	82	Lesser panda	I
Aimophila spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Aix galericulata	B	18	Mandarin duck	
Aix spp.	B	18	Duck	
Ajaia spp.	B	17	Spoonbill	
Alaudidae spp.	B	12	Lark	
Alca spp.	B	21	Auk	
Alcedo spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Alcelaphus spp.	M	73	Antelope	
Alcelaphus spp.	M	73	Hartebeest	
Alces alces	M	73	Elk	
Alces alces	M	73	Wapiti	
Alces americana	M	73	Moose	
Alcippe spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Alectoris spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Alectroenas spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Alectura spp.	B	16	Megapode	
Alethe spp.	B	12	Chat	
Alisterus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Allenia spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Allenopithecus spp.	M	32	Swamp monkey	II
Allenopithecus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Alle spp.	B	21	Auk	
Alligator sinensis	R	42	China alligator	I
Alligator spp.	R	42	Alligator	II/I
Allocebus trichotis	M	32	Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	I
Alopex spp.	M	82	Fox	
Alopias spp.	F	52	Long-tailed shark	II
Alopias spp.	F	52	Big-eyed thresher shark	II
Alopochen aegyptiaca	B	18	Egyptian Goose	O
Alouatta palliata	M	32	Mantled howler-monkey	I
Alouatta palliata	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Alouatta spp.	M	32	Howler monkey	II/I
Alouatta spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Alphitobius laevigatus	I	65	Beetle worms	
Amadina fasciata	B	11	Ribbon Finch	III
Amadina hypocherina	B	11	Cutthroat finch	
Amalocichla spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Amandava formosa	B	11	Green avadavat	II
Amandava subflava	B	11	Zebra Waxbill	II
Amaurornis spp.	B	23	Crake	
Amaurospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Amazilia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
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Amazona spp.	B	13	Amazon parrot	II/I

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
⊗				
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Amazonetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Amblyornis spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
Amblyospiza albifrons	B	11	White-fronted Grosbeak	O
Amblyramphus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
△ Amblyrhynchus cristatus	R	41	Galapagos marine iguana	II
△ Ambystoma spp.	A	45	Mole salamander	II/O
⊗				
Ambystoma spp.	A	45	Salamander	II
Ameiva spp.	R	41	Teiid	
Ammodorcas spp.	M	73	Antelope	
Ammodramus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Ammoperdix spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Ammospermophilus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
△ Ammotragus lervia	M	73	Barbary sheep	II
Ampeliceps spp.	B	12	Starling	
Ampelioides spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Ampelion spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Amphibolurus spp.	R	41	Agama	
Amphisbaena spp.	R	41	Agama	
Amphispiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
△ Amyda cartilaginea	R	43	Southeast Asian soft-shelled turtle	II
Anaplectes melanotis	B	11	Red-headed Weaver	O
Anarhynchus spp.	B	17	Plover	
Anas acuta	B	18	Pintail	O
Anas capensis	B	18	Cape Teal	
Anas clypeata	B	18	Northern Shoveler	O
Anas crecca	B	18	Green-winged Teal	
Anas penelope	B	18	Eurasian Wigeon	
Anas querquedula	B	18	Garganey Teal	
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△ Anas spp.	B	18	Dabbling duck	I/II/O
Anastomus spp.	B	17	Stork	
Anathana spp.	M	81	Tree shrew	II
Andigena spp.	B	23	Toucan	
⊗				
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Andrias spp.	A	45	Giant salamander	I
Androdon spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Androphobus spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
△ Anguilla anguilla	F	53	European Eel	II
Anguilla spp. (major)	F	53	Eel (see also entry under European Eel)	
Anguilla spp. (minor)	F	54	Baby eel (see also entry under European Eel)	
Anguilla spp. (minor)	F	54	Elver (see also entry under European Eel)	
Anguilla spp. (minor)	F	54	Glass eel (see also entry under European Eel)	
△ Anguis spp.	R	41	Slow Worm	
Anhima spp.	B	16	Screamer	
Anhinga spp.	B	21	Cormorant	
Anisognathus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Anitibyx spp.	B	17	Plover	
Annamemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
△ Anniella spp.	R	41	Legless Lizard	
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	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
⊗					
△	Anodorhynchus spp.	B	13	Large Blue Macaw	I
	Anolis spp.	R	41	Anole	
	Anomalospiza imberbis	B	11	Cuckoo Weaver	O
	Anomalurus beecrofti	M	79	Beecroft's Flying Squirrel	O
	Anomalurus derbianus	M	79	Lord Derby's Flying Squirrel	O
	Anomalurus pelii	M	79	Pel's Flying Squirrel	O
	Anomalurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	O
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	Anorrhinus spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II
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	Anous spp.	B	21	Noddy	
	Anseranas spp.	B	18	Goose	
	Anser spp.	B	18	Goose	
	Anthocephala spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Anthochaera spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Anthornis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Anthoscopus spp.	B	12	Tit	
	Anthozoa spp.	I	56	Coral	II
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	Anthracoceros spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II
	Anthracothorax spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
⊗					
	Anthreptes spp.	B	14	Sunbird	
	Anthropoides spp.	B	17	Crane	II
	Anthus	B	12	Pipit	
	Antidorcas spp.	M	73	Springbok	
	Antigone canadensis	B	17	Sandhill crane	I/II
	Antigone canadensis nesiotes	B	17	Cuba sandhill crane	I
	Antigone canadensis pulla	B	17	Mississippi sandhill crane	I
	Antigone vipio	B	17	White-naped crane	I
	Antilocapra americana	M	73	Mexican pronghorn	I
	Antilocapra spp.	M	72	Pronghorn	I
	Antilope cervicapra	M	73	Blackbuck	III
	Antilope spp.	M	73	Antelope	III/O
	Antilophia spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Antipathidae	I	56	Coral	II
	Anumbius spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Anurophasis spp.	B	16	Quail	
	Aonyx capensis microdon	M	82	Cameroon Clawless Otter	II/I
	Aonyx capensis microdon	M	82	Swamp Otter	II/I
	Aonyx cinerus	M	82	Small-clawed Otter	I
	Aonyx spp.	M	82	Otter	I/II
	Aotus spp.	M	32	Douroucouli	II
	Aotus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
	Apaloderma spp.	B	12	Trogon	
	Apalone spinifera atra	R	43	spiny softshell turtle	I
	Apalone spp.	R	43	Soft-shelled turtle	II/I
	Apalopteron spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Aphantochroa spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Aphelocoma spp.	B	12	Jay	
	Aphrastura spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Aphrizia spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Aplodontia spp.	M	80	Beaver	
	Aplonis spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Aplopelia spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Apoidea spp.	I	61	Bee	
	Aprosmictus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Aptenodytes spp.	B	22	Penguin	
	Apteryx spp.	B	21	Kiwi	
	Apus spp.	B	12	Swift	
△	Aquila heliaca	B	20	Imperial eagle	I
	Aquila spp.	B	20	Eagle	II/I
	Arachnothera spp.	B	14	Sunbird	
	Aramus spp.	B	17	Limpkin	
	Araneae spp.	I	62	Spider	#
	Arapaima gigas	F	51	Arapaima	II
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	Ara spp.	B	13	Macaw	II/I
	Aratinga mitrata	B	13	Mitred Parakeet	II
	Aratinga spp.	B	13	Conure	II
	Arborophila charltonii	B	16	Chestnut-breasted tree partridge	
	Arborophila orientalis	B	16	Grey-breasted partridge	O
	Archboldia spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
	Archilochus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Arctictis binturong	M	72	Binturong	III
	Arctocebus calabarensis	M	32	Golden potto	II
	Arctocephalus spp.	M	76	Fur seal	II/I
	Arctocephalus townsendi	M	76	Guadalupe fur seal	I
	Arctogalidia spp.	M	78	Civet	
	Arctonyx spp.	M	82	Hog badger	
	Ardea alba	B	17	Great Egret	O
	Ardea goliath	B	17	Goliath Heron	O
	Ardeola spp.	B	17	Heron	O
	Ardeotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	I/II
	Arenaria spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Argusianus argus	B	16	Great argus	II
	Arremonops spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Arremon spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Arses spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Asarcornis Scutulata	B	18	White-winged wood duck	I
	Asio spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Aspatha spp.	B	12	Motmot	
	Aspidites spp.	R	44	Python	II
	Astacus spp.	C	57	Crayfish	
	Astrapia spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
	Astrochelys radiata	R	43	Radiated tortoise	I
	Astrochelys yniphora	R	43	Madagascar tortoise	I
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	Ateles spp.	M	32	Spider monkey	II/I
	Ateles spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
	Atelopus spp.	A	45	Harlequin frog	I/O
	Atelopus zeteki	A	45	Zetek's Golden Frog	I
	Atelopus zeteki	A	45	Cerro Campana Stubfoot Toad	I
	Atelopus zeteki	A	45	Golden Arrow Poison Frog	I
	Atelopus zeteki	A	45	Golden Frog	I
	Atelornis spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
	Athene cunicularia	B	20	Burrowing owl	II
	Athene spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Atheris desaixi	R	44	Mt. Kenya Bush Viper	II
	Atheris desaixi	R	44	Ashe's Viper	II
	Atheris spp.	R	44	Vipers	

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Atherurus spp.	M	80	Porcupine	
Atilax spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Atlantisia spp.	B	16	Rail	
Atlantoxerus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Atlapetes spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Atractaspis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Atretium schistosum	R	44	Olive Keelback	III
Atrichornis clamosus	B	12	Noisy scrubbird	I
Atrichornis clamosus	B	12	Scrubbird	I
Atrophaneura spp.	I	62	Red-bodied swallowtail	II
Atropoides nummifer	R	44	Mexican jumping viper	III
Attagis spp.	B	17	Seed snipe	
Atthis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Augastes spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Aulacorhynchus spp.	B	23	Toucan	
Auriparus spp.	B	12	Tit	
Auripasser spp.	B	11	Sparrow	
Automolus spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Avahi laniger	M	32	Woolly lemur	I
Aviceda spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Axis spp.	M	73	Deer	I/O
Aythya nyroca	B	18	Ferruginous Duck	O
Aythya spp.	B	18	Duck	O
Babax spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Babyrousa babyrussa	M	74	Babirusa	I
Badger spp.	M	82	Ratel	
Baeopogon spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Baillonius bailloni	B	23	Toucan	III
Balaena mysticetus	M	55	Bowhead Whale	I
Balaeniceps rex	B	17	Whale-headed Stork	II
Balaenoptera spp.	M	55	Whale	II/I
Balearica pavonina	B	17	Black Crowned crane	I
Balearica spp.	B	17	Crane	II/I
Bambusicola spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Barnardius spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Bartramia spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Baryphthengus spp.	B	12	Motmot	
Basiliscus spp.	R	41	Agama	
Basilornis spp.	B	12	Starling	
Bassaricyon gabbi	M	78	Olingo	O
Bassariscus spp.	M	78	Cacomistle	
Bassariscus sumichrasti	M	78	Central American Cacomistle	O
Batagur borneoensis	R	43	Painted terrapin	II
Batagur dhongoka	R	43	Three-striped roof turtle	II
Batagur spp.	R	43	Large turtle	I/O
Batagur trivittata	R	43	Burmese roofed turtle	II
Batis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Batrachemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Batrachostomus spp.	B	12	Frogmouth	
Bdeogale spp.	M	78	Mongoose	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Belomys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Berardius spp.	M	55	Giant beaked whale	I
Berenicornis comatus	B	23	Long-crested hornbill	II
Berenicornis spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II
Berlepschia spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
⊗				
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⊗				
Bettongia spp.	M	83	Bettong	I
Bettongia spp.	M	83	Rat kangaroo	I
⊗				
Bhutanitis spp.	I	62	Insect	II
Bias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Bison bison athabascae	M	73	Wood bison	
Bison spp.	M	73	Bison	O
Bitis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Bitis worthingtoni	R	44	Kenya Horned Viper	II
Biziura spp.	B	18	Duck	
Blastocerus dichotomus	M	73	Marsh deer	I
Bleda spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Boaedon spp.	R	44	Snake	
□ Boa spp.	R	44	Boa	II/I
⊗				
⊗				
Boidae spp.	R	44	Snake	II/I
Boiga spp.	R	44	Cat snake	
Boissonneaua spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Bolbopsittacus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Bolborhynchus spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Bolyeria multocarinata	R	44	Round Island boa	I
Bombina spp.	A	45	Toad	
Bombus spp.	I	67	Bumblebee	
Bombycilla spp.	B	12	Waxwing	
Bombyx mori	I	63	Silkworm	
Bonasa spp.	B	16	Grouse	
Boophis spp.	A	45	Frog	
Boselaphus spp.	M	73	Cattle (wild)	
Bos indicus	M	73	Yak (domestic)	
Bos indicus	M	73	Zebu	
△ Bos spp.	M	73	ox	/O
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Bos spp.	M	73	Banteng	I/O
Bos spp.	M	73	Cattle (wild)	I/O
Bos taurus	M	73	Ankole cattle	
Bos taurus	M	73	Watussi cattle	
Bostrychia hagedash	B	17	Hadada Ibis	O
Bostrychia rara	B	17	Spot-breasted Ibis	O
Bostrychia spp.	B	17	Ibis	O
Botaurus spp.	B	23	Bittern	
Bothriechis schlegelii	R	44	Eyelash viper	III
Bothrochilus spp.	R	44	Boa	II
Bothrops asper	R	44	Fer de Lance	III
Bothrops asper	R	44	Terciopelo	III
Boulengerina spp.	R	44	Snake	
Bovidae spp.	M	3	Cattle (domestic)	
Bovidae spp.	M	3	Domestic cattle	
Brachycope spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Brachygalba spp.	B	12	Jacamar	
□ Brachylophus spp.	R	41	Iguana	I
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Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Brachypelma smithi.	I	62	Mexican Redknee tarantula	II
Brachypteracias spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Brachypteryx spp.	B	12	Chat	
Brachyramphus spp.	B	21	Auk	
Brachyteles arachnoides	M	32	Woolly spider-monkey	I
Brachyteles arachnoides	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Brachyura spp.	I	57	Crab	
Bradornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Bradypodion spp.	R	41	Chameleon	II
Bradypus spp.	M	75	Sloth	II/O
Bradypus variegatus	M	75	Bolivian three-toed sloth	II
Branta canadensis leucopareia	B	18	Aleutian canada goose	II
⊗				
⊗				
△ Branta spp.	B	18	Goose	II/O
Brookesia perarmata	R	41	Dwarf spiny chameleon	I
Brookesia Spp.	R	41	Dwarf or leaf Chameleon	II/I
Brotogeris spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Bubalornis albirostris	B	11	White-billed Buffalo Weaver	O
□ Bubalus spp.	M	73	Buffalo	III/O
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Bubalus spp.	M	73	Anoa	I/III
Bubo spp.	B	20	Owl	II
⊗				
Bubulcus ibis	B	17	Buff-backed Heron	O
Bubulcus spp.	B	17	Cattle Egret	O
Bucco spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Bucephala albeola	B	18	Bufflehead	
Bucephala spp.	B	18	Duck	
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Buceros spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II/I
Bucorvus spp.	B	23	Hornbill	
Budorcas taxicolor	M	73	Takin	II
Bufonidae	A	45	Toad	II/I
Bufo retiformis	A	45	Sonoran green toad	
Bugeranus carunculatus	B	17	Wattled crane	II
Bungarus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Bunopithecus hoolock	M	33	Hoolock gibbon	I
Bunopithecus spp.	M	33	Gibbon	I
Buphagus spp.	B	12	Starling	
Burhinus bistriatus	B	17	Stone curlew	III
Burramys parvus	M	78	Mountain pigmy possum	
Burramys parvus	M	78	Mountain Pygmy Possum	O
Busarellus spp.	B	20	Buzzard	II
Butastur spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Buteogallus spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Buteo spp.	B	20	Buzzard	II
Buthraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Butorides spp.	B	17	Heron	
Bycanistes spp.	B	23	Hornbill	
Cabassous spp.	M	75	Armadillo	III/O
Cabassous tatouay	M	75	Greater Naked-tailed Armadillo	III
⊗				
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Cacajao spp.	M	32	Uakari	I
Cacajao spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Cacatua spp.	B	13	Cockatoo	II/I
Cacicus spp.	B	12	Cacique	
Cacomantis spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Caecobarbus geertsii	F	51	African blind barb fish	II
Caenolestes spp.	M	81	Rat opossum	
Caiman spp.	R	42	Caiman	II/I
Cairina moschata	B	18	Muscovy Duck	O
Calabaria spp.	R	44	Python	II
Calamospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Calcarius spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Calcinus spp.	C	51	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	
Calidris spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Caliechtrus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Callacanthis spp.	B	11	Finch	
Calleas spp.	B	12	Wattlebird	
Callicebus spp.	M	32	Titi monkey	II
Callicebus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Callimico spp.	M	32	Callimico	I
Callipepla spp.	B	16	Quail	
Calliphlox spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Callisaurus spp.	R	41	Zebra-tailed Lizard	
Callithrix spp.	M	32	Marmoset	II/I
Callithrix spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Callocephalon spp.	B	13	Cockatoo	II
Callonetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Callorhinus ursinus	M	76	Northern Fur Seal	O
Callosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Callotes spp.	R	41	Oriental garden Lizard	
Calochaetes spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Calocitta spp.	B	12	Jay	
Caloenas nicobarica	B	15	Nicobar Dove	I
Caloenas nicobarica	B	15	Nicobar Pigeon	I
Caloperdix oculea	B	16	Ferruginous partridge	
Caloprymnus campestris	M	83	Desert rat-kangaroo	
Calopsitta spp.	B	13	Cockatiel	
Calorhamphus spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Calothorax spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Caluromysiops spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Caluromys spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Calypte spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Calyptocichla spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Calyptomena spp.	B	12	Broadbill	

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Calyptophilus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Calyptorhynchus spp.	B	13	Cockatoo	II
	Calyptura spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Camarhynchus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Camelus spp. (major)	M	2	Camel (large)	
	Camelus spp. (major)	M	2	Dromedary (large)	
	Camelus spp. (minor)	M	73	Camel (small)	
	Camelus spp. (minor)	M	73	Dromedary (small)	
	Campephilus imperialis	B	12	Imperial woodpecker	B
	Campylopterus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Cancer spp.	C	57	Crab	
	Candoia spp.	R	44	Boa	II
	Canirallus spp.	B	16	Rail	
	Canis dingo	M	82	Dingo	
	Canis familiaris	M	1	Dog (domestic)	
	Canis latrans	M	82	Coyote	
⊗					
⊗					
△	Canis spp.	M	82	Wolf	I/II
△	Canis spp.	M	82	Jackal	I/II
△	Canis spp.	M	82	Coyote	I/II
△	Canis spp.	M	82	Dog	I/II
	Caperea marginata	M	55	Pygmy Right Whale	I
	Capito spp.	B	12	Barbet	
	Capra caucasica	M	73	Tur	II
	Capra falconeri megaceros	M	73	Kabul markhor	I
	Capra hircus	M	73	Goat	III/O
	Capra ibex	M	73	Ibex	
	Capra sibirica	M	73	Asiatic ibex	III/O
⊗					
⊗					
△	Capra spp.	M	73/74	Goat	I/II/O
△	Capra spp.	M	73/74	Goat (wild, all species)	I/II/O
	Capreolus spp.	M	73	Deer	
	Capricornis spp.	M	73	Serow	I
	Capricornis sumatraensis	M	73	Mainland Serow	I
	Caprimulgidae spp.	B	12	Nightjar	
	Caprolagus hispidus	M	81	Assam rabbit	I
	Capromys spp.	M	79	Hutia	
	Caracal caracal	M	82	Asian caracal	II/I
	Caracal caracal	M	82	Caracal	II/I
	Caracal caracal	M	82	African Caracal	II/I
	Caracal caracal	M	82	Desert Lynx	II/I
	Carcharhinidae spp.	F	51/52/52A/59	Requiem sharks	II
	Carcharhinus falciformis	F	52	Silky shark	II
	Carcharhinus spp.	F	52	Shark (large)	II
	Cardinalis spp.	B	11	Cardinal	
	Carduelis cucullata	B	11	Red siskin	I
	Carduelis spp.	B	11	Finch	I/II/III/O
	Carduelis spp.	B	11	Goldfinch	I/II/III/O
	Carduelis spp.	B	11	Siskin	I/II/III/O
	Carduelis yarrellii	B	11	Yellow-faced siskin	III
	Caretta caretta	R	43	Loggerhead Turtle	I
	Carettochelys insculpta	R	43	Fly river turtle	II
	Carettochelys insculpta	R	43	Pig-nosed turtle	II
	Cariama spp.	B	17	Seriema	
	Carphibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
	Carpococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Carpodacus spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Carpodacus spp.	B	11	Rosefinch	
	Carpodectes spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Carpornis spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Carretochelys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
	Caryothraustes spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Casarea spp.	R	44	Boa	I
Castor spp.	M	80	Beaver	
Casuarius spp.	B	24	Cassowary	
Catagonus wagneri	M	74	Chacoan peccary	I
Catamblyrhynchus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Catamenia spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Cataponera spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Catharacta spp.	B	21	Skua	
Cathartes spp.	B	20	Vulture	
Catharus spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Catoptrophorus spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Catopuma temminckii	M	72	Asiatic Golden Cat	I
Catopuma temminckii	M	72	Temminck's Cat	I
Catreus wallichii	B	16	Cheer Pheasant	I
Causus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Cavia spp.	M	81/84	Guinea pig/ Guinea pig (SPF)	
Cebidae	M	32	New World Monkeys	II/I
Cebidae	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Cebus apella	M	32	Capuchin monkey	II
Cebus apella	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Cebus spp.	M	32	Capuchin monkey	II
Cebus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Centrocercus spp.	B	16	Grouse	
Centrochelys sulcata	R	43	African spurred tortoise	I/II
Centrolenidae spp.	A	45	Glass Frog	II
Centropus spp.	B	12	Coucal	
Centropus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Cephalophus silvicultor	M	73	Yellow-backed duiker	II
□⊗⊗ Cephalophus spp.	M	73	Bay duiker	II
△⊗ Cephalophus spp.	M	73	Duiker	II/I/O
□⊗⊗⊗ Cephalopterus spp.	B	12	Umbrella bird	III/O
Cephalopyrus spp.	B	12	Tit	
Cephalorhynchus spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Cepphus spp.	B	21	Auk	
Cerastes spp.	R	44	Snake	
Ceratobatrachus spp.	A	45	Frog	
Ceratogymna spp.	B	23	Hornbill	
△⊗⊗⊗⊗ Ceratophora spp.	R	41	Rough-nosed horn lizard	II/I/O
Ceratophrys spp.	A	45	Horned-frog	
Ceratotherium simum simum	M	71	White rhinoceros	II/I
Cerberus rhynchops	R	44	Bockadam	III
Cerberus rhynchops	R	44	Dog-faced Water Snake	III
Cercartetus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Cercibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Cercocebus spp.	M	32	Tana river mangabey	I
Cercocebus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Cercocebus spp.	M	32	Mangabey	II/I
Cercocebus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Cercococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Cercomela spp.	B	12	Chat	
Cercopithecus diana	M	32	Diana monkey	I
Cercopithecus diana	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Cercopithecus spp.	M	32	Guenon	II/I
Cercopithecus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Cercotrichas spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Cerdocyon thous	M	82	Crab-eating fox	II
	Cereopsis spp.	B	18	Goose	
	Cerithium spp.	I	51	Mollusc, marine	
	Cerorhinca spp.	B	21	Auk	
	Certhia familiaris	B	12	Treecreeper	
	Certhia spp.	B	12	Scythbill	
	Certhiaxis spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Certhidea spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Certhionyx spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Cervus canadensis	M	73	Elk	
	Cervus canadensis	M	73	Wapiti	
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	Cervus spp.	M	73	Deer	I/II/III/O
	Ceryle spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
	Cetacea spp.	M	55	Dolphins	II/I
	Cetacea spp.	M	55	Porpoises	II/I
	Cetacea spp.	M	55	Whales	II/I
	Ceuthmochares spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Ceyx spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
	Chaeropus ecaudatus	M	78	Pig-footed bandicoot	
	Chaetocercus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Chaetophractus nationi	M	75	Hairy armadillo	II
	Chaetophractus spp.	M	75	Armadillo	II/O
	Chaetops spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Chaetorhynchus spp.	B	12	Drongo	
	Chalcides spp.	R	41	Skink	
	Chalcites spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Chalcophaps spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Chalcopsitta spp.	B	13	Lory	II
	Chalcostigma spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Chalybura spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Chamaea spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Chamaeleo spp.	R	41	Chameleon	II
	Chamaepetes spp.	B	16	Guan	
△	Chamaesaura spp.	R	41	Snake Lizard	
	Charadrius spp.	B	17	Plover	
	Charina spp.	R	44	Snake	II
	Charitospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Charmosyna spp.	B	13	Lory	II
	Chasiempsis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Chasmistes cujus	F	51	Cui-ui	I
	Chauna spp.	B	16	Screamer	
	Cheilinus undulatus	F	52	Humphead Wrasse	II
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	Cheirogaleus spp.	M	32	Dwarf lemur	I
	Chelictinia spp.	B	20	Kite	II
	Chelidoptera spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
	Chelodina mccordi	R	43	Roti snake-necked turtle	II
	Chelodina spp.	R	43	Snake-necked Turtles	
	Chelonia mydas	R	43	Green Turtle	I
	Cheloniidae spp.	R	43	Sea turtle	I
	Chelonoidis niger	R	43	Galapagos giant tortoise	I
	Chelus fimbriatus	R	43	Amazon matamata	II
	Chelus fimbriatus	R	43	Matamata Turtle	II
	Chelus spp.	R	43	Turtle	
	Chelydra serpentina	R	43	Common snapping turtle	II
	Chelydra spp.	R	43	Turtle	
	Chenonetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Chersina spp.	R	43	Tortoise	II
	Chersydrus spp.	R	44	Snake	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Chilaborthus monensis	R	44	Mona Island Boa	I
Chilabothrus inornatus	R	44	Puerto Rican boa	II
Chilabothrus subflavus	R	44	Jamaican boa	I
Chilia spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Chilopoda spp.	I	62	Centipedes	
Chinchilla lanigera	M	81	Long-tailed chinchilla	I
Chinchilla spp.	M	81	Chinchilla	I
Chinchilla spp.	M	81	Chinchilla (domesticated/farmed)	I
Chinemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Chionis spp.	B	21	Sheathbill	
Chirocylla spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Chironectes spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Chiropotes albinasus	M	32	White-nosed saki	I
Chiropotes albinasus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Chiropotes spp.	M	32	Saki monkey	II/I
Chiropotes spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Chiroptera spp.	M	77	Bat	
Chiroxiphia spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Chitra spp.	R	43	Narrow-headed softshell turtle	II/I
Chlamydera spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
△ Chlamydosaurus spp.	R	41	Frilled Lizard	
Chlamydotis undulata	B	17	Houbara Bustard	I
Chlamyphorus spp.	M	75	Armadillo	
Chlidonias spp.	B	17	Tern	
Chloebia gouldiae	B	11	Gouldian finch	
Chloebia spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Chloephaga spp.	B	18	Goose	
Chlorocebus aethiops	M	32	Grivet Monkey	II
Chlorocebus aethiops	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Chloroceryle spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Chlorocharis spp.	B	12	White eye	
Chlorochrysa spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chlorocichla spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Chlorophanes spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chlorophonia spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chloropipo spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Chloropsis spp.	B	12	Leafbird	
Chlorornis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chlorospingus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chlorostilbon spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Chlorothraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chlorurus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Choloepus hoffmanni	M	75	Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	O
Choloepus spp.	M	75	Sloth	O
Chondestes spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Chondrodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Chondrohierax spp.	B	20	Kite	II/I
Chondrohierax wilsonii	B	20	Cuba hook-billed kite	I
Chrotogale spp.	M	78	Civet	
Chrysalis	I	63	Larva	
Chrysemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Chrysococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Chrysocyon brachyurus	M	82	Maned wolf	II
Chrysolampis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Chrysolophus spp.	B	16	Pheasant	
Chrysomma spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Chrysopelea spp.	R	44	Snake	
Chrysothlypis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Chrysuronia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Chunga spp.	B	17	Seriema	
Ciccaba spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Cichladusa spp.	B	12	Chat	
Cichlherminia spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Cichlocolaptes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Cicinnurus spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
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Ciconia spp.	B	17	Stork	I/II/O
Ciliopagurus spp.	C	51	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	
Cinclidium spp.	B	12	Chat	
Cinclocerthia spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Cinclodes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Cinclosoma spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
Cinclus spp.	B	12	Dipper	
Cinnyricinclus spp.	B	12	Starling	
Circaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Circus spp.	B	20	Harrier	II
Cissa spp.	B	12	Cissa	
Cissa spp.	B	12	Magpie	
Cissilopha spp.	B	12	Jay	
Cissomela spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Cissopis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Cittura spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Civettictis civetta	M	78	African Civet	III
Cladorhynchus spp.	B	17	Stilt	
Clamator spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Clangula spp.	B	18	Duck	
Claravis spp.	B	15	Dove	
Claudius angustatus	R	43	Narrow-bridged musk turtle	II
Clelia clelia	R	44	Mussurana	II
Clemmys guttata	R	43	Spotted Turtle	II
Cleptornis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Clibanarius spp.	C	51	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	
Clytoceyx spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Clytolaema spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
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Clytorhynchus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Cnemaspis psychedelica	R	41	Psychedelic Rock Gecko	I
Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	R	41	Orange-throated whiptail	
Cnemidophorus spp.	R	41	Lizard	O
Cnemophilus spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Cnemoscopus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Coccothraustes spp.	B	11	Finch	
Coccyzus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Cochlearius spp.	B	17	Heron	
Cochoa spp.	B	12	Chat	
Coeligena spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Coenobita spp.	C	58	Land hermit crab	
Coenocorypha spp.	B	17	Snipe	
Coleonyx spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Colibri spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Colinus spp.	B	16	Bobwhite	I
Colinus virginianus ridgwayi	B	16	Masked bobwhite	I
Colius spp.	B	12	Mousebird	
Colluricincla megarhyncha	B	12	Little shrikethrush	
Colobus spp.	M	32	Colobus monkey	II
Colobus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Coluber spp.	R	44	Snake	
Columba guinea	B	15	Speckled Pigeon	O
Columba iriditorques	B	15	Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	O
Columba livia	B	15	Common Pigeon	
Columba unicincta	B	15	African Wood-Pigeon	O
Columba unicincta	B	15	Grey Wood-Pigeon	O
Columbina spp.	B	15	Dove	
Compospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Compsothraupsis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Conepatus humboldtii	M	78	Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk	II
Conepatus spp.	M	78	Skunk	II/O

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Conioptilon spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Connochaetes spp.	M	73	Wildebeest	
Connochaetus spp.	M	73	Gnu	
Conolophus spp.	R	41	Land iguanas	II
Conopophaga spp.	B	12	Gnateater	
Conopophila spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Conostoma spp.	B	11	Parrotbill	
Conothraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Conus	C	57	Cone Snails	
△ Cophotis spp.	R	41	Pygmy lizard	I/O
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Copsychus malabaricus	B	12	White-rumped shama	II
Copsychus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Copsychus spp.	B	12	Shama thrush	
Coracias spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Coracopsis spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Corallus cropanii	R	44	Boa	II
Corallus spp.	R	44	Boa	II
Corapipo spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Corcorax spp.	B	12	Magpie lark	
Cordylus spp.	R	41	Girdled lizard	II
Coronella spp.	R	44	Snake	
Corraciidae spp.	B	12	Roller	
Corucia zebrata	R	41	Prehensile-tailed skink	II
Corvus spp.	B	23	Crow	
Corydon spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
Coryphaspiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Coryphistera spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Coryphospingus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Corythaeola cristata	B	12	Great Blue Turaco	O
Corythaixoides spp.	B	12	Turaco	
Corytophanes spp.	R	41	Helmeted Iguana	
Coscoroba coscoroba	B	18	Coscoroba swan	II
Cosmopsarus spp.	B	12	Starling	
Cossypha spp.	B	12	Chat	
Cotinga maculata	B	12	Banded cotinga	I
Cotingidae spp.	B	12	Fruitcrow	
Coturnicops spp.	B	23	Crake	
Coturnix spp.	B	16	Quail	
Coua spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Coun alpinus ssp.	M	82	Dhole	II
Cracticus spp.	B	12	Butcher bird	
□ Crax spp.	B	16	Curassow	III
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Creadion spp.	B	12	Wattlebird	
Creagrus spp.	B	21	Gull	
Creatophora spp.	B	12	Starling	
Creurgops spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Crex spp.	B	23	Crake	
Cricetus spp.	M	81/84	Hamster / Hamster	
△ Cricosaura spp.	R	41	Cuban Twig Anole	
Crinifer piscator	B	12	Plantain-eater	O
Criniger spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Crocias spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Crocodilurus amazonicus	R	41	Crocodile tegu	II
Crocodilurus amazonicus	R	41	Dragon lizard	II
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	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
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	Crocodylus spp.	R	42	Crocodile	II/I
	Crocuta spp.	M	82	Hyena	
	Crossarchus spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
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△	Crossoptilon spp.	B	16	Eared-Pheasant	I/O
	Crotalus spp.	R	44	Copperhead	III/O
	Crotalus spp.	R	44	Palm pit viper	III/O
	Crotalus spp.	R	44	Rattlesnake	III/O
	Crotophaga spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Crypsirina spp.	B	12	Magpie	
	Cryptobranchus spp.	A	45	Hellbender	
	Cryptolybia spp.	B	12	Barbet	
	Cryptophaps spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
	Cryptoprocta ferox	M	78	Fossa	II
	Cryptospiza spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
	Crypturellus	B	16	Tinamou	
	Ctenodactylus spp.	M	79	Gundi	
	Ctenomys spp.	M	79	Tuco-tuco	
	Ctenosaura spp.	R	41	Spiny-tailed iguanas	II
	Cubozoa spp.	I	51	Box Jellyfish	
	Cuculus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Culicicapa spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Cuniculus paca	M	79	Paca	III
	Cuon alpinus	M	82	Asiatic wild dog	II
	Cuon alpinus	M	82	Dhole	II
	Cuora mouhotii	R	43	Keeled box turtle	II
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△	Cuora spp.	R	43	Box turtle	II/I
	Curaeus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
	Cursorius spp.	B	17	Courser	
	Cutia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Cyanerpes spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Cyanicterus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Cyanochen spp.	B	18	Goose	
	Cyanocitta spp.	B	12	Jay	
	Cyanocompsa spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
	Cyanocorax spp.	B	12	Jay	
	Cyanolimnas spp.	B	16	Rail	
	Cyanoliseus spp.	B	13	Conure	II
	Cyanoloxia spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
	Cyanolyca spp.	B	12	Jay	
	Cyanophaia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Cyanopica spp.	B	12	Magpie	
	Cyanopsitta spixii	B	13	Little blue macaw	I
	Cyanoptila spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
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	Cyanoramphus spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II/I
	Cyclagras gigas	R	44	Brazilian Smooth Cobra	II
□	Cyclanorbis spp.	R	43	Flapshell Turtle	II/O
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	Cyclarhis spp.	B	12	Vireo	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Cyclemys oldhamii	R	43	Oldham's leaf turtle	II
Cyclemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	II
△ Cycloderma spp.	R	43	Flapshell Turtle	II
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Cycloderma spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Cyclopes didactylus ssp.	M	75	Silky Anteater	O
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	B	13	Coxen's fig parrot	I
Cyclopsitta spp.	B	13	Fig parrot	II/I
Cyclorrhynchus spp.	B	21	Auk	
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△ Cyclura spp.	R	41	Iguana,Lizard	I
Cygnus columbianus jankowskii	B	18	Jankowski's swan	
Cygnus melancoryphus	B	18	Black-necked swan	II
Cygnus spp.	B	18	Swan	II/O
Cylindrophis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Cymbirhynchus spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
Cynanthus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Cynictis spp.	M	78	Meerkat	
Cynocephalus spp.	M	77	Flying lemur	
Cynogale bennettii	M	78	Otter Civet	II
Cynolebias constanciae	F	51	Annual tropical killifish	
Cynolebias marmoratus	F	51	Ginger pearlfish	
Cynolebias minimus	F	51	Minute pearlfish	
Cynolebias opalescens	F	51	Opalescent pearlfish	
Cynolebias splendens	F	51	Splendid pearlfish	
Cynomys mexicanus	M	78	Mexican prairie dog	II
Cynomys spp.	M	78	Prairie dog	
Cyornis ruckii	B	12	Rueck's blue flycatcher	II
Cyprinidae spp.	F	51	Goldfish	
Cypsnagra spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis	R	41	Jeypore hill gecko	II
Cyrtonix montezuma mearnsi	B	16	Mearn's montezuma quail	
Cyrtonix montezuma montezumae	B	16	Montezuma quail	
Cyrtonix spp.	B	16	Quail	O
Cystophora spp.	M	76	Seal	
Daboia russelii	R	44	Russell's Viper	III
Dacelo spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Dacnis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Dactylopsila spp.	M	78	Possum	
Dactylortyx spp.	B	16	Quail	
Dama dama mesopotamica	M	73	Persian fallow deer	I
Damaliscus lunatus	M	73	Blesbok	O
Damaliscus pygargus	M	73	Bontebok	II
Damaliscus spp.	M	73	Blesbok	II/O
Damophila spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Daphoenositta spp.	B	12	Nuthatch	
Daptrius spp.	B	20	Caracara	II
Dardanus spp.	C	51	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	
Dasia spp.	R	41	Skink	
Dasogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Dasylophus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
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△ Dasyornis spp.	B	12	Bristlebird	II/O
Dasypeltis spp.	R	44	Snake	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Dasyprocta punctata	M	79	Agouti	III
Dasypus spp.	M	75	Armadillo	
Dasyurus spp.	M	81	Marsupial rat	
Daubentonia madagascariensis	M	32	Aye-aye	I
Deirochelys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Delothraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Delphinapterus spp.	M	55	Beluga	II
Delphinus spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Demansia spp.	R	44	Snake	
Dendragapus spp.	B	16	Grouse	
Dendroaspis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Dendrobates spp.	A	45	Poison-arrow frog	II
Dendrocitta spp.	B	12	Magpie	
⊗				
△ Dendrocygna spp.	B	18	Whistling duck	III/II/O
⊗				
Dendrocygna viduata	B	18	White-faced Tree-Duck	O
Dendrogale spp.	M	81	Tree shrew	II
Dendrohyrax spp.	M	78	Hyrax	
Dendrolagus bennettianus	M	83	Bennett's tree kangaroo	
Dendrolagus lumholtzi	M	83	Lumholtz's tree kangaroo	
Dendrolagus spp.	M	83	Tree kangaroo	II/O
Dendronanthus spp.	B	12	Wagtail	
Dendrortyx spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Dermatemys mawii	R	43	Central American river turtle	II
Dermochelys coriacea	R	43	Leatherback	I
Deroptyus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Desmana spp.	M	79	Desman	
Desmodus spp.	M	77	Vampire bat	
Diaemus spp.	M	77	Vampire bat	
Dicaeum spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Dicerorhinus sumatrensis	M	71	Sumatran rhinoceros	I
Diceros bicornis	M	71	Black rhinoceros	I
Dicrurus spp.	B	12	Drongo	
Didelphis spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Didunculus spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Diglossa spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Dinemellia spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Dinomys spp.	M	79	Pacarana	
Dinopium spp.	B	12	Woodpecker	
Dioptrornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Diphylla spp.	M	77	Vampire bat	
Diphyllodes spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Diplopoda spp.	I	62	Millipedes	
Dipodidae spp.	M	81	Jerboa	
Dipodomis spp.	M	81	Kangaroo rat	
Dipsosaurus spp.	R	41	Iguana	O
Discosura spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Dispholidus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Distoechurus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Diuca spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Dives spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Dogania subplana	R	43	Turtle	II
Dolichonyx oryzivorous	B	11	Bobolink	
Dolichonyx spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Dolichotis spp.	M	81	Guinea pig	
Dologale spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Dolospingus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Donacobius spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Donacospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Dorcatragus spp.	M	73	Antelope	
Dorcopsis spp.	M	83	Dorcopsis	O
Doricha spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Doryfera spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Dracaena guianensis	R	41	Northern Caiman Lizard	O
Dracaena paraguayensis	R	41	Paraguayan Caiman Lizard	II
Draceana spp.	R	41	Caiman lizard	O
△ Draco spp.	R	41	Flying Lizard	
Draco volans	R	41	Dragon lizard	
Dremomys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Drepanoptila spp.	B	15	Dove	
Drepanornis spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Dromaius spp.	B	24	Emu	
Dromas spp.	B	17	Crab plover	
Dromiciops spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Dromococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Dromus dromas	C	57	Mussel	I
Drymobius spp.	R	44	Snake	
Drymodes spp.	B	12	Chat	
Dryocichloides spp.	B	12	Chat	
Dryocopus javensis richardsi	B	12	Tristram's woodpecker	I
Dryotriorchis spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Dubusia spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Ducula mindorensis	B	15	Mindoro imperial pigeon	I
Ducula spp.	B	15	Pigeon	I/O
Dugong dugon	M	50	Dugong	I
Dulus spp.	B	12	Palmchat	
Dumetella spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Dumetia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Dyscophus antongilii	A	45	Tomato Frog	II
⊗				
⊗				
△ Dyscophus spp.	A	45	Tomato frog	II/O
Echinoidea	I	57	Sea urchin	
Echinoprocta spp.	M	80	Porcupine	
Echinops spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
□ Echinotriton spp.	A	45	Salamander	II/O
⊗				
⊗				
Echis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Echymipera spp.	M	78	Bandicoot	
Eclectus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Egretta garzetta	B	17	Egret (small)	O
Egretta garzetta	B	17	Heron	O
Eira barbara	M	82	Tayra	III
Eirenis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Elachistodon westermanni	R	41	Indian egg-eating snake	II
Elanoides spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Elanus spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Elaphe spp.	R	44	Snake	
Elaphodus spp.	M	73	Deer	
Elaphurus spp.	M	73	Deer	
Elapsoidea spp.	R	44	Snake	
Electron spp.	B	12	Motmot	
Elephas maxima	M	71	Elephant	II/I
Elephas maximus	M	71	Indian elephant	I
Elvira spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Emberiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Emberizoides spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Embernagra spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Emblema spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Empidornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Emydidae spp.	R	43	Terrapin	
Emydoidea blandingii	R	43	Blanding's turtle	II
Emydra spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Emydura spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Emys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Enhydra lutris nereis	M	82	Southern sea otter	I

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Enhydra spp.	M	82	Otter	II/I
Enhydris spp.	R	44/51	Water snake	
Enicognathus spp.	B	13	Conure	II
Enicurus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Enodes spp.	B	12	Starling	
Ensifera spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Entomodestes spp.	B	12	Chat	
Entomyzon spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Eolophus spp.	B	13	Cockatoo	II
Eopsaltia spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Eos spp.	B	13	Lory	II/I
Ephippiorhynchus senegale	B	17	Saddlebill Stork	O
Epicrates spp.	R	44	Rainbow Boa	II
Epimachus spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
EpioBlasma spp.	C	57	Mussel	II/I
Epipedobates spp.	A	45	Tree frog	II
Epixerus ebii	M	79	Temminck's Giant Squirrel	O
Epixerus ebii	M	79	Western Palm Squirrel	O
Equus asinus	M	73	Ass	
Equus burchelli	M	73	Zebra	
Equus caballus	M	2/3/73	Horse	
Equus mula	M	2/3/73/74	Mule	
□ Equus spp.	M	2	Horse, ass, zebra	I/II/O
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Equus spp.	M	2	Horse (domestic)	
Equus spp.	M	73	Horse (wild)	II/I
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Erannornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
△ Eremias spp.	R	41	Racerunner	
Eremobius spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Erethizon spp.	M	80	Porcupine	
Eretmochelys imbricata	R	43	Hawksbill	I
Erignathus spp.	M	76	Seal	
Erinaceus spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
Eriocnemis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Erithacus rubecula	B	12	Robin	III
Erithacus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Erpeton tentaculum	R	51	South East Asian water snake	
Erymnochelys madagascariensis	R	43	Madagascar sideneck turtle	II
Erythrocebus spp.	M	32	Patas monkey	II
Erythrocebus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Erythrocercus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Erythropygia spp.	B	12	Chat	
Erythrura spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Eryx spp.	R	44	Boa	II
Esacus spp.	B	17	Stone curlew	
Eschrichtius robustus	M	55	Whale, grey	I
Estrilda astrid	B	11	Saint Helena Waxbill	O
Estrilda caerulescens	B	11	Lavender Waxbill	O
Estrilda melpoda	B	11	Orange-cheeked Waxbill	O
Estrilda troglodytes	B	11	Red-eared Waxbill	O
Eubalaena spp.	M	55	Whale, right	I
Eublepharis spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Eubucco spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Eucometis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Eudocimus ruber	B	17	Scarlet ibis	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Eudocimus spp.	B	17	Ibis	II/O
Eudromia spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
Eudromias spp.	B	17	Plover	
Eudynamys spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Eudyptes spp.	B	22	Penguin	
Eudyptula spp.	B	22	Penguin	
Eugenes spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Eugerygone spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Eulabeornis spp.	B	16	Rail	
Eulampis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Eulemur coronatus	M	32	Crowned lemur	I
Eulemur fulvus	M	32	Brown lemur	I
Eulemur macaco	M	32	Black lemur	I
Eulemur mongoz	M	32	Mongoose lemur	I
Eulemur rubriventer	M	32	Red-bellied lemur	I
Eulidia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Eulipoa spp.	B	16	Megapode	
Eumeces spp.	R	41	Skink	
Eumetopias spp.	M	76	Sea lion	
Eumomota spp.	B	12	Motmot	
Eumyias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Eunectes spp. (major)	R	44/51	Anaconda (large)	II
Eunectes spp. (major)	R	44/51	Water snake (large)	II
Eunectes spp. (minor)	R	44/51	Anaconda (small)	II
Eunectes spp. (minor)	R	44/51	Water snake (small)	II
Euneornis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Eunymphicus cornutus	B	13	Horned parakeet	I
Eunymphicus cornutus uvaensis	B	13	Uvea horned parakeet	I
Euoticus spp.	M	32	Galago	II
Eupetaurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Eupetes spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
Eupetomena spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Euphagus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Eupherusa spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Euphlyctis hexadactylus	A	45	Six-fingered frog	II
Euphonia spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Euphractus spp.	M	75	Armadillo	
Euplectes afer	B	11	Napoleon Weaver	O
Euplectes ardens	B	11	Red-collared Whydah	O
Euplectes franciscanus	B	11	Orange Weaver	O
Euplectes franciscanus	B	11	Orange Bishop	O
Euplectes hordeaceus	B	11	Black-winged red bishop	O
Euplectes macroura	B	11	Yellow-backed Whydah	O
Eupleres goudotti	M	78	Falanouc	II
Eupleres goudotti	M	78	Malagassy Mongoose	II
Eupleres spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Eupodotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
Euptilotis spp.	B	12	Trogon	
Eurylaimus spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
Eurynorhynchus spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Eurypygia spp.	B	23	Sun bittern	
Eurystomus spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Euschistospiza spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Eutoxeres spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Eutrichomyias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Eutriorchis spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Excalfactoria spp.	B	16	Quail	
Exiliboa spp.	R	44	Boa	II
Exilisciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
△ Falco spp.	B	20	Falcon,Kestrel	II/I
Farancia spp.	R	44	Snake	
Felidae spp.	M	82	Cat (wild)	II/I
Felidae spp.	M	82	Wild cat	II/I
Felis catus	M	1	Cat (domestic)	
Felis lynx	M	82	Cat (wild)	
Felis lynx	M	82	Lynx	
Felis nigripes	M	82	Black-footed cat	I
Felis rufa	M	82	Bobcat	
Felis silvestris.	M	82	Wild cat	II
Felovia spp.	M	79	Gundi	
Ficedula spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Florisuga spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Fordonia spp.	R	44	Snake	
Formicariidae spp.	B	12	Antbird	
Forpus spp.	B	13	Parrotlet	II
Fossa fossana	M	78	Malagasy civet	II
Foudia spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Foulehaio spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Francolinus spp.	B	16	Francolin	O
Fraseria spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Fratercula spp.	B	21	Puffin	
Fregata andrewsi	B	21	Christmas Island frigatebird	I
Fregata spp.	B	21	Frigate bird	I/O
Fringilla spp.	B	11	Finch	
Fulica spp.	B	23	Coot	
Funambulus spp.	M	79	Palm squirrel	
Funisciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Furnarius spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Fusconaia spp.	C	57	Mussel	I/O
Fusconaia subrotunda	C	57	Long solid mussel	
Gabianus spp.	B	21	Gull	
Galago senegalensis	M	32	Lesser Bushbaby	II
Galago spp.	M	32	Galago	II
Galbalcyrhynchus spp.	B	12	Jacamar	
Galbula spp.	B	12	Jacamar	
Galemys spp.	M	79	Desman	
Galictis vittata	M	78	Greater Grison	O
Galidia spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Galidictis spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Gallicolumba luzonica	B	15	Bleeding heart pigeon	II
Gallicolumba spp.	B	15	Pigeon	II/O
Gallicrex spp.	B	23	Crake	
Gallinacea	B	19	Baby chick	
Gallinacea	B	19	Day old chick	
Gallinaeceae spp.	B	18	Bantam	
Gallinaeceae spp.	B	18	Chicken	
Gallinago spp.	B	17	Snipe	
Gallinula spp.	B	23	Coot	
Gallirallus australis hectori	B	16	Eastern weka rail	
Gallirallus spp.	B	16	Rail	O
Galloperdix spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Gallotia simonyi	R	41	Hierro giant lizard	I
Gallus sonneratii	B	16	Grey jungle fowl	II
Gallus spp.	B	16	Jungle fowl	II
Gampsonyx spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Gampsorhynchus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Garritornis spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Garrulax canorus	B	12	Hwamei	II
Garrulax spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Garrulus spp.	B	12	Jay	

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Gastropoda spp.	C	58	Ground snail	
Gavialis gangeticus	R	42	Indian gavial	I
Gavia spp.	B	21	Diver	
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
△ Gazella spp.	M	73	Gazelle	I/III/O
Gekko gecko	R	41	Tokay gecko	II
Gekko spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Gelochelidon spp.	B	17	Gull-billed tern	
Genetta spp.	M	78	Genet cat	
Geocapromys spp.	M	81	Hutia (small)	
⊗				
⊗				
△ Geochelone spp.	R	43	Tortoise	I/O
Geoclemys hamiltonii	R	43	Black pond turtle	I
Geococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Geoemyda japonica	R	43	Ryukyu black-breasted leaf turtle	II
Geoemyda spengleri	R	43	Black-breasted leaf turtle	II
Geoffroyus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Geogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Geomalia spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Geomys spp.	M	79	Gopher	
Geopelia spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Geositta spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Geospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Geotrygon spp.	B	15	Dove	
Geranoaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Geranospiza spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Gerbillinae spp.	M	81/84	Gerbil/ Gerbil (SPF)	
△ Geronticus spp.	B	17	Bald ibis	II/I/O
⊗				
△ Gerrhonotus spp.	R	41	Alligator Lizard	
△ Gerrhosaurus spp.	R	41	Plated Lizard	
Giraffa camelopardalis	M	73	Giraffe	II
Giraffa spp. (minor)	M	73	Giraffe (small)	II
Glareola spp.	B	17	Pratincole	
Glaucidium spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Glaucis dohrnii	B	14	Hook-billed hermit	I
Glaucomys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Glaucostegus spp.	F	52	Guitarfish	II
Glironia spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Glossopsitta spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Glycichaera spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Glyphotes spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
□ Glyptemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	II/I/O
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Gnorimopsar spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Goethalsia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Goldmania spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Gonatodes daudini	R	41	Grenadines clawed gecko	I
Gonatodes spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Goniurosaurus spp.	R	41	Leopard gecko	II
Gonocephalus spp.	R	41	Forest Dragon	
Gopherus flavomarginatus	R	43	Bolson tortoise	I
Gopherus spp.	R	43	Gopher tortoise	II/I
Gorilla gorilla (juvenes)	M	33	Gorilla (young/sub-adult)	I
Gorilla gorilla (juvenes)	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
Gorilla gorilla (mature)	M	34	Gorilla (adult)	I
Gorilla gorilla (mature)	M	34	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	I
Gorsachius spp.	B	23	Bittern	
⊗				

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
⊗				
△ Goura spp.	B	16	Pigeon	II
□ Goura spp.	B	16	Victoria crowned pigeon	II
Gracula religiosa	B	12	Hill myna	II
Grafisia spp.	B	12	Starling	
Grallina spp.	B	12	Magpie lark	
Grampus spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Grandala spp.	B	12	Chat	
Grangon spp.	C	57	Shrimp	
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
△ Graptemys spp.	R	43/47	Map Turtle	II/III
Graydidascalus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
⊗				
Grus spp.	B	17	Crane	II/I
Guarouba guarouba	B	13	Golden parakeet (or Conure)	I
Guarouba guarouba	B	13	Queen of Bavaria's Conure	I
Gubernatrix cristata	B	11	Yellow cardinal	II
Guiraca spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
Guira spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Gulo spp.	M	82	Wolverine	
Guttera spp.	B	16	Guineafowl	
Gygis spp.	B	17	Tern	
Gymnobelideus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Gymnobucco spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Gymnodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Gymnoderus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Gymnoglaux spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Gymnogyps californianus	B	20	California condor	I
Gymnogyps spp.	B	20	Vulture	I
Gymnomystax spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Gymnomyza spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Gymnophaps spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Gymnophiona spp.	A	45	Caecilian	
Gymnorhina spp.	B	12	Butcher bird	
Gymnorhinus spp.	B	12	Jay	
Gynolebias spp.	F	51/59/60	Tropical fish	
Gypaetus spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Gypohierax spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Gyps spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Habia spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Haematoderus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Haematopididae spp.	B	23	Oystercatcher	
Haematopus spp.	B	17	Wader	
Haematortyx spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Haematospiza spp.	B	11	Finch	
Halcyon spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
⊗				
⊗				
Haliaeetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II/I
Haliastur spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Halichoerus spp.	M	76	Seal	
Halietor spp.	B	21	Cormorant	
Hamirostra spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Hapalemur griseus	M	32	Grey gentle lemur	I
Hapalemur spp.	M	32	Lemur	I
Hapalochlaena spp	I	51	Blue-ringed Octopus	
Hapalopsittaca spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Hapaloptila spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Haplophaedia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Haplospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Hardella thurjii	R	43	Brahminy river turtle	II
Hardella thurjii	R	43	Turtle	II
Harpactes spp.	B	12	Trogon	
Harpagus spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Harpia harpyja	B	20	Harpy eagle	I
Harpiprion spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Harpyhaliaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Harpyopsis spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Helarctos malayanus	M	72	Sun bear	I
Helarctos spp.	M	72	Bear	I
Heleia spp.	B	12	White eye	
Heliactin spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Heliangelus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Helicidae spp.	C	58	Ground snail	
Heliodoxa spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Heliomaster spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Heliopais spp.	B	23	Sungrebe	
Heliornis spp.	B	23	Sungrebe	
Heliornithidae spp.	B	23	Finfoot	
Heliosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Heliothryx spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti	R	41	Beaded Lizard	I
Heloderma spp.	R	41	Gila monster	II/I
Helogale spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Hemachatus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Hemicentetes spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Hemidactylus spp	R	41	Gecko	
Hemiechinus spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
Hemigalus derbyanus	M	78	Banded palm civet	II
Hemignathus spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Hemiphaga spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Hemispingus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Hemithraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Hemitragus spp.	M	73	Tahr	
Henicopernis spp.	B	20	Buzzard	II
Henicophaps spp.	B	15	Dove	
Heosemys depressa	R	43	Arakan forest turtle	II
Heosemys spp.	R	43	Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	II/O
Herpailurus yagouaroundi	M	82	Jaguarundi	II/I
Herpestes brachyurus	M	78	Short-tailed Mongoose	O
Herpestes edwardsi	M	78	Indian grey mongoose	III
Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus	M	78	Javan mongoose	III
Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus	M	78	Small Indian Mongoose	III
Herpestes spp.	M	78	Mongoose	III/O
Herpestes spp.	M	78	Civet	III/O
Herpeton spp.	R	44/51	Water snake	
Herpetotheres spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Heterocercus spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Heterodon spp.	R	44	Snake	
Heteroglaux blewitti	B	20	Forest Little Owl	I
Heteroglaux blewitti	B	20	Forest Owlet	I
Heteroglaux blewitti	B	20	Forest Spotted Owlet	I
Heterohyrax spp.	M	78	Hyrax	
Heteromyias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Heteronetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Heterophasia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Heteroscelus spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Heterospingus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Heterotrogon spp.	B	12	Trogon	
Hexaprotodon liberiensis	M	71	Pygmy Hippopotamus	II
Hieraaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Hieremys annandalii	R	43	Yellow-headed temple turtle	II
Himantopus spp.	B	17	Stilt	
Himantornis spp.	B	16	Rail	
Himatione spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Hippocamelus antisensis	M	73	Peruvian guemal	I
Hippocamelus bisulcus	M	73	Chilean guemal	I
Hippocamelus spp.	M	73	Guemal	I
Hippocampus Spp.	F	51	Seahorse	II
Hippopotamus amphibius	M	71	Hippopotamus	II
Hippotragus equinus	M	73	Roan antelope	
Hippotragus spp.	M	73	Gazelle	I/O
Hirudinea spp.	I	66	Leech	
Hirudo spp.	I	66	Medicinal leech	II/O
Hirundinidae spp.	B	12	Martin	
Hirundu rustica	B	12	Swallow	
Histrionicus spp.	B	18	Duck	
Histurgops spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Hodgsonius spp.	B	12	Chat	
Holacanthus clarionensis	F	51	Clarion angelfish	II
Holbrookia spp.	R	41	Earless Lizard	
Holothuria spp.	I	51	Sea cucumber	II/O
Homalopsis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Homarus spp.	C	57	Lobster	
Homopus spp.	R	43	Tortoise	II
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	A	45	Indian bullfrog	II
Hoplocephalus bungaroides	R	44	Broad-headed snake	II
Hosemys grandis	R	43	Turtle	I/II
Houbaropsis bengalensis	B	17	Bengal florican	I
Humblotia spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Hummingbird spp.	B	14	Hermit	
Hyaena brunnea	M	82	Brown hyena	
Hyaena brunnea	M	82	Brown Hyaena	O
Hyaena spp.	M	82	Hyena	
Hydrobatidae spp.	B	21	Petrel	
Hydrochaeris spp.	M	80	Capybara	
Hydromedusa spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Hydrophasianus spp.	B	16	Jacana	
Hydrophis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Hydropotes spp.	M	73	Deer	
Hydroprogne spp.	B	17	Tern	
Hydrosaurus spp.	R	41	Agama	
Hydrozoa spp.	I	56	Coral	II
Hydrozoa spp.	I	51	Jellyfish	
Hydrurga spp.	M	76	Seal	
Hyelaphus spp.	M	73	Hog deer	I/III
Hyemoschus aquaticus	M	73	Chevrotain	O
Hyla spp.	A	45	Frog	
Hylidae spp.	A	45	Tree frog	

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
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	Hylobates spp.	M	33	Gibbon	I
	Hylobates spp.	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
	Hylocharis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Hylochoerus spp.	M	74	Pig	
	Hylochoerus spp.	M	74	Swine	
	Hylochoerus spp.	M	74	Wild boar	
	Hylocichla spp.	B	12	Thrush	
	Hylomanes spp.	B	12	Motmot	
	Hylomys spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
	Hylonympha spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Hylopetes spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Hylophilus spp.	B	12	Vireo	
	Hymenochirus spp.	A	45	Dwarf clawed frog	
	Hymenolaimus spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Hyosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Hypancistrus zebra	F	51	Zebra pleco	II
	Hypargos niveoguttatus	B	11	Red-throated twinspot	O
	Hypargos niveoguttatus	B	11	Waxbill	O
	Hyperoodon spp.	M	55	Bottlenose whales	I
	Hypnelus spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
	Hypocolius spp.	B	12	Waxwing	
	Hypocryptadius spp.	B	12	White eye	
	Hypogramma spp.	B	14	Sunbird	
	Hypopyrrhus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
	Hypotaenidia sylvestris	B	16	Lord Howe Rail	I
	Hypothymis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Hypsipetes spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
	Hystrix cristata	M	80	Crested Porcupine	O
	Ibidorhyncha spp.	B	17	Ibis-bill	
	Ichneumia spp.	M	78	Civet	
	Ichthyophaga spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
	Icterus spp.	B	12	Oriole	
	Ictinaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
	Ictinia spp.	B	20	Kite	II
	Ictonyx spp.	M	78	Polecat	
	Idiopsar spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Idiurus macrotis	M	79	Long-eared Flying Squirrel	O
	Ifrita spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
	Iguana spp.	R	41	Iguana	II
	Ilicura spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Incaspiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Indicator spp.	B	12	Honey-guide	
	Indri indri	M	32	Indris	I
	Inia spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
	Insecta	I	68	Beneficial insects	
	Iomys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Irania spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Irediparra spp.	B	16	Jacana	
	Irena spp.	B	12	Leafbird	
	Irenidae spp.	B	12	Fruit suckers	
	Irenidea spp.	B	12	Fairy bluebird	
	Iridosornis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Isolobodon spp.	M	79	Hutia	
	Isoodon spp.	M	78	Bandicoot	
☐	Isurus spp.	F	52	Mako	II/O

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
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	Ithaginis cruentus	B	16	Blood pheasant	II
	Ixobrychus spp.	B	23	Bittern	
	Ixonotus spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
	Jabiru mycteria	B	17	Jabiru	I
	Jabouilleia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Jacamaralcyon spp.	B	12	Jacamar	
	Jacamerops spp.	B	12	Jacamar	
	Jacana spp.	B	16	Jacana	
	Jubula spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Junco spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Jynx spp.	B	12	Woodpecker	
	Kachuga spp. (except Kachuga tecta)	R	43	Kachuga	II
	Kakamega spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Kaupifalco spp.	B	20	Buzzard	II
	Kenopia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Ketupa spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Kinixys spp.	R	43	Hinged tortoise	II
	Kinosternon cora	R	43	Cora mud turtle	I
	Kinosternon spp.	R	43	Turtle	II/I
	Kinosternon vogti	R	43	Vallarta Mud Turtle	II
	Kittacincla Malabarica	B	12	White-rumped shama	II
	Klais spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Kobus leche	M	73	Lechwe	II
	Kobus spp.	M	73	Waterbuck	II/O
	Lacedo spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
△	Lacerta spp.	R	41	True Lizard	
	Lachesis spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Lafresnaya spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Lagenodelphis spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
	Lagenorhynchus spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
	Lagonosticta larvata	B	11	Black-throated Firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta rara	B	11	Black-bellied waxbill	O
	Lagonosticta rubricata	B	11	African Firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta rubricata	B	11	Blue-billed firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta rubricata	B	11	Brown-backed firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta rufopicta	B	11	Bar-breasted Firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta senegala	B	11	Red-billed firefinch	O
	Lagonosticta senegala	B	11	Senegal Firefinch	O
	Lagopus spp.	B	16	Grouse	
	Lagorchestes hirsutus	M	83	Rufous hare-wallaby	I
	Lagorchestes spp.	M	83	Wallaby	I/O
	Lagostrophus fasciatus	M	83	Banded hare-wallaby	I
	Lagothrix spp.	M	32	Woolly monkey	II
	Lagothrix spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
	Lama glama	M	73	Llama (domesticated)	
	Lama guanicoe	M	73	Guanaco	II
	Lamna nasus	F	52	Shark	II
	Lampornis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Lamprolaima spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Lampropeltis spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Lampropsar spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
	Lamprospiza spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Lamprotornis spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Lampsilis brevicula	C	57	Ozark lamp pearly mussel	
	Lampsilis spp.	C	57	Mussel	I/O
	Laniisoma spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Lanio spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Lanthanotidae spp.	R	41	Earless Monitor Lizard	II
△	Laotriton laoensis	A	45	Laos warty newt	II
	Lariscus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Larosterna spp.	B	17	Tern	
△	Larus relictus	B	21	Relict gull	I

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Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Larus spp.	B	21	Gull	I/O
△ Lasiorhinus krefftii	M	80	Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat	I
Lasiorhinus spp.	M	80	Wombat	I/O
Laterallus spp.	B	23	Crake	
Lathamus spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Laticauda spp.	R	44/51	Water snake	
△ Latimeria chalumnae	F	51	Coelacanth	I
Latoucheornis spp.	B	11	Bunting	
△ Leiocephalus spp.	R	41	Curly-tailed Lizard	
△ Leiolopisma spp.	R	41	Skink	
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△ Leiothrix spp.	B	12	Passerine Bird	II/O
△ Leiothrix spp.	B	12	Mesia	II/O
Leipoa spp.	B	16	Megapode	
Lemmus spp.	M	79	Lemming	
Lemur catta	M	32	Ring-tailed lemur	I
Lemur spp.	M	32	Lemur	I
Leonardina spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Leontopithecus rosalia	M	32	Golden Lion Tamarin	I
Leontopithecus rosalia	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Leontopithecus spp.	M	32	Lion Tamarin	I
Leontopithecus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Leopardus jacobita	M	82	Andean cat	I
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△ Leopardus spp.	M	82	Leopard	I/II
△ Leopardus spp.	M	82	Tiger Cat	I/II
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Lepidobatrachus spp.	A	45	Frog	
□ Lepidochelys spp.	R	43	Ridley	I
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Lepidogrammus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Lepidoptera spp.	I	63	Caterpillar	
Lepidopyga spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
△ Lepilemur spp.	M	32	Sportive lemur	I
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Lepilemur spp.	M	32	Sportive lemur	I
Leporidea spp.	M	81/84	Rabbit	#
Leporillus conditor	M	81	Greater stick-nest rat	II
Leptailurus serval	M	82	Serval	II
Leptasthenura spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Leptodon spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Leptogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Leptomicrurus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Leptonychotes spp.	M	76	Seal	
Leptoptilos crumeniferus	B	17	Marabou Stork	
Leptosittaca spp.	B	13	Conure	II
Leptosomus spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Leptotila spp.	B	15	Dove	
Leptotyphlops spp.	R	44	Snake	
Lepus spp.	M	79	Hare	
Lepus spp.	M	79	Jack Rabbit	
Lerwa spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Lesbia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Lestodelphys spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Lestoros spp.	M	81	Rat opossum	
Leucippus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Leucocephalon yuwonoi	R	43	Sulawesi forest turtle	II
Leucochloris spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Leucogeranus leucogeranus	B	17	Siberian white crane	I
Leucopsar rothschildi	B	12	Rothschild's mynah	I

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Leucopternis spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
	Leucosarcia spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
	Leucosticte spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Lexingtonia dolabelloides	I	57	Slab sided pearly mussel	
	Liasis spp.	R	44	Snake	II
	Liberiictis spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
	Lichanura spp.	R	44	Boa	II
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△	Lichenostomus spp.	B	14	Honeyeater	I/IO
	Lichmera spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Limicola spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Limnodromus spp.	B	17	Snipe	
	Limnogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
	Limnornis spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Limosa spp.	B	17	Godwit	
	Linurgus spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Liocichla omeiensis	B	12	Omei shan liocichla	II
	Liocichla omeiensis	B	12	Mount Omei Liocichla	II
	Lioptilus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Lipaugus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Lipotes vexillifer	M	55	White flag dolphin	I
	Lissemys punctata	R	43	Indian flap-shelled turtle	I
	Lissemys spp.	R	43	Flapshell turtle	II/O
	Lissodelphis spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
	Lissotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
	Lithophaga lithophaga	I	57	Date mussel	II
	Litocranius spp.	M	73	Gazelle	
	Littocranius walleri	M	73	Gerenuk	
	Lobodon spp.	M	76	Seal	
	Loboparadisea spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
	Loddigesia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Lodopleura spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Lonchura bicolor	B	11	Black-and-white Mannikin	O
	Lonchura bicolor	B	11	Blue-billed mannikin	O
	Lonchura cantans	B	11	African silverbill	O
	Lonchura cucullata	B	11	Bronze mannikin	O
	Lonchura fringilloides	B	11	Magpie mannikin	O
	Lonchura fuscata	B	11	Timor Sparrow	O
	Lonchura oryzivora	B	11	Java sparrow	II
	Lonchura spp.	B	11	Mannakin	II/O
	Lonchura spp.	B	11	Munia	II/O
	Lonchura spp.	B	11	Silverbill	II/O
	Lonchura spp.	B	11	Mannikin	O
	Lonchura striata	B	11	Bengalese finch	
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	Lontra spp.	M	82	Otter	II/I
	Lophaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
	Lophoictinia spp.	B	20	Kite	II
	Lopholaimus spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
□	Lophophorus spp.	B	16	Pheasant	I/O
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	Lophorina spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
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	Lophornis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Lophortyx spp.	B	16	Quail	
	Lophospingus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Lophostrix spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Lophotibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	

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Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Lophotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
Lophozosterops spp.	B	12	White eye	
Lophura erythrophthalma	B	16	Rufous-tailed pheasant	
Lophura ignita	B	16	Crested fireback Pheasant	
Lophura imperialis	B	16	Imperial pheasant	
□ Lophura spp.	B	16	Pheasant	I/O
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Lophura spp.	B	16	Pheasant	I/III/O
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Loriculus spp.	B	13	Hanging parrot	II
Loriculus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Loris spp.	M	32	Slender loris	II
Lorius spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Loxia spp.	B	11	Finch	
Loxigilla spp.	B	11	Bullfinch	
Loxigilla spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Loxipasser spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Loxocemus spp.	R	44	Python	II
Loxodonta africana	M	71	African elephant	II/I
Loxops spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Lumbricoides spp.	I	64	Worm	
Lumbricus terrestris	I	64	Mudworm	
Lunda spp.	B	21	Puffin	
Lutra lutra	M	82	Eurasian otter	I
Lutra spp.	M	82	Otter	II/I
Lutreolina spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Lutrinae spp.	M	82	Otter	II/I
Lutrogale perspicillata	M	82	Smooth-coated Otter	I
Lybius spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Lycalopex culpaeus	M	82	Culpe Andean Fox	II
Lycalopex culpaeus	M	82	Culpeo, Andean Fox	II
Lycalopex griseus	M	82	Chico Grey Fox	II
Lycalopex griseus	M	82	Pampa Fox	II
Lycalopex griseus	M	82	Argentine Grey Fox	II
Lycalopex griseus	M	82	Chico Grey Fox, Pampa Fox, Argentine Grey Fox	II
Lycalopex gymnocercus	M	82	Pampa Fox	II
Lycalopex spp.	M	82	Fox	II/O
Lycaon spp.	M	82	Dog	
Lycocorax spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Lycodon spp.	R	44	Snake	
Lygodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Lygodactylus williamsi	R	41	Turquoise Dwarf Gecko	I
Lymnocryptes spp.	B	17	Snipe	
Lyncodon spp.	M	78	Weasel	
Lynx pardinus	M	72	Iberian lynx	I
Lynx pardinus	M	72	Pardel lynx	I
Lynx rufus escuinapae	M	82	Mexican bobcat	O
Lyriocephalus scutatus	R	41	Hump-nosed lizard	II
Lysmata spp.	C	51	Shrimp, aquatic	
Lysurus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
△ Mabuya spp.	R	41	Skink	
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Macaca spp.	M	32	Macaque	II/I
Macaca spp.	M	32	Magot macaque monkey	II/I
Macaca spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
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Macgregoria spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Machaerhamphus alcinus	B	20	Bat Hawk	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Machaerirhynchus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Machaeropterus spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Macroagelaius spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Macrocephalon maleo	B	16	Maleo Megapode	I
Macrochelys temminckii	R	43	Alligator Snapping Turtle	II
Macroclemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Macronous spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Macropus spp.	M	83	Kangaroo	
Macropus spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
Macropygia spp.	B	15	Dove	
Macroscincus spp.	R	41	Skink	
Macrotis lagotis	M	78	Greater Bilby	I
Macrotis lagotis	M	78	Rabbit bandicoot	I
Macrotis leucura	M	78	Lesser Bilby	
Macrotis leucura	M	78	White-tailed rabbit bandicoot	
Macrotis leucura	M	78	Yallara	
Madanga spp.	B	12	White eye	
Madoqua spp.	M	73	Dik-dik	
Malaclemys terrapin	R	43	Diamond-backed terrapin	II
Malacochersus spp.	R	43	Tortoise	I
Malacochersus tornieri	R	43	Pancake Tortoise	I
Malacopteron spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Malacoptila spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Malacorhynchus spp.	B	18	Duck	
Malayemys subtrijuga	R	43	Asian snail eating turtle	II
Malayemys subtrijuga	R	43	Malayan snail eating turtle	II
Malia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Malimbus cassini	B	11	Black-throated Malimbe	O
Malimbus cassini	B	11	Cassin's Malimbe	O
Malimbus malimbicus	B	11	Crested malimbe	O
Malimbus nitens	B	11	Blue-billed Malimbe	O
Malimbus rubricollis	B	11	Red-headed Malimbe	O
Malimbus scutatus	B	11	Red-vented malimbe	O
Malimbus spp.	B	11	Malimbe	O
Malpolon spp.	R	44	Snake	
Manacus spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Mandingoa nitidula	B	11	Green Twinspot	O
Mandrillus spp.	M	33/34	Mandril,Drill	I
Mandrillus spp.	M	33/34	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Manis spp.	M	75	Pangolin	II/I
Manorina spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Manouria impressa	R	43	Asian forest turtle Turtle	II
Manta spp.	F	52	Manta Ray	II
Mantella spp.	A	45	Frog	II
Manucodia spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Margaroperdix spp.	B	16	Partridge	

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	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Margarops spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
	Margarornis spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Marmaronetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Marmosa spp.	M	78	Opossum	
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	Marmota spp.	M	79	Marmot	III/O
	Martes martes	M	79	Pine marten	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Martes spp.	M	79	Marten	III/O
	Martes zibellina	M	79	Sable	
	Masius spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Massoutiera spp.	M	79	Gundi	
	Masticophis spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Maticora spp.	R	44	Snake	
⊗					
□	Mauremys spp.	R	43	Pond turtle	II/I/O
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Mayrornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Mazama temama cersina	M	73	Brocket deer	III
	Megabyas spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Megadyptes spp.	B	22	Penguin	
	Megalaima spp.	B	12	Barbet	
	Megamuntiacus vuquangensis	M	73	Giant Muntjac	I
	Megapodius spp.	B	16	Megapode	
	Megaptera novaeangliae	M	55	Humpback whale	I
	Megaxenops spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Mehelya spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Melaenornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Melampitta spp.	B	12	Logrunner	II
	Melamprosops spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
	Melanitta spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Melanocharis spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
⊗					
⊗					
△	Melanochelys spp.	R	43	Turtle	II/I/O
	Melanochelys tricarinata	R	43	Three-keeled Land Tortoise	I
	Melanochlora spp.	B	12	Tit	
	Melanodera spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Melanoperdix niger	B	16	Partridge	
	Melanoptila spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
	Melanospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Melanosuchus niger	R	42	Black caiman	II/I
	Meleagris ocellata	B	16	Ocellated Turkey	III
	Meleagris spp.	B	16	Turkey	
	Meles spp.	M	82	Badger	
	Meliarchus spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Melichneutes spp.	B	12	Honey-guide	
	Melidectes spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Melidora spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
	Melierax spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
	Melignomon spp.	B	12	Honey-guide	
	Melilestes spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Melipotes spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Melithreptus spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Mellisuga spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Mellivora capensis	M	82	Badger	III
	Melogale spp.	M	82	Badger	
	Melophus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Melopsittacus undulatus	B	13	Budgerigar	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Melopyrrha spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Melospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Melozone spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Melursus ursinus	M	72	Sloth bear	I
Menetes spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Menura spp.	B	23	Lyrebird	
Mephitis spp.	M	78	Skunk	
Merganetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Mergus spp.	B	18	Duck	
Meropogon spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Merops spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Mesembrinibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Mesitornis spp.	B	16	Mesite	
Mesoclemmys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Metabolus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Metachirus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Metallura spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Metopidius spp.	B	16	Jacana	
Metopothrix spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Metriopelia spp.	B	15	Dove	
Micrastur spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Micrathene spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Microcavia spp.	M	81	Guinea pig	
⊗				
⊗				
Microcebus spp.	M	32	Mouse lemur	I
Microchera spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Microdipodops spp.	M	81	Kangaroo rat	
Microdynamis spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Microeca spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Microgale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Microgoura spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Microhierax spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Micromacronous spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Micromonacha spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Micropalama spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Microparra spp.	B	16	Jacana	
Microperoryctes spp.	M	80	Bandicoot	
Micropotamogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Micropsitta spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Microsciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Microstilbon spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Microtus spp.	M	81	Vole	
Micruroides spp.	R	44	Snake	
Micrurus spp.	R	44	Coral snake	III/O
Milleporidae	I	56	Fire Coral	II
Milvago spp.	B	20	Caracara	II
Milvus spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Mimizuku gurneyi	B	20	Giant scops owl	I
Mimizuku spp.	B	20	Owl	I
Mimodes spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Mimus spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Minla spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Mino spp.	B	12	Starling	
Mirounga spp.	M	76	Elephant Seal	II/O
Mirounga spp.	M	76	Seal	II/O
Mirza coquereli	M	32	Coquerel's dwarf lemur	I
Mirza spp.	M	32	Dwarf lemur	I
Misocalius spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Mitrospingus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Mitu mitu	B	16	Razor-billed curassow	I
Mobula spp.	F	52	Mobula Ray	II
Modulatrix spp.	B	12	Chat	
Moho spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Mollusca spp.	C	57	Mollusc	
△ Moloch spp.	R	41	Thorny Devil	
Molothrush spp.	B	23	Cowbird	
Molothrus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Momotus spp.	B	12	Motmot	
Monachella spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Monachus monachus	M	76	Mediterranean monk seal	I
Monachus schauinslandi	M	76	Hawaiian monk seal	I
Monachus spp.	M	76	Monk seals	I
Monachus tropicalis	M	76	West Indian monk seal	I
Monal spp.	B	16	Monal	
Monarcha spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Monasa spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Monias spp.	B	16	Mesite	
Monodelphis domestica	M	81/84	Grey Short-tailed Opossum	
Monodelphis spp.	M	81/84	Short-tailed Opossum	
Monodon spp.	M	55	Narwhal	II
Monticola spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Montifringilla spp.	B	11	Finch	
Montivipera wagneri	R	44	Wagner's viper	II
Morelia spp.	R	44	Boa	II
Morelia viridis	R	44	Green tree python	II
Morenia ocellata	R	43	Burmese swamp turtle	I
Morenia petersi	R	43	Turtle	II
Morococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Morphnus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Moschus moschiferus	M	73	Siberian Musk Deer	II
Moschus spp.	M	73	Musk deer	II/I
Motacilla spp.	B	12	Wagtail	
Moupinia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Mungos spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Mungotictis spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Muntiacus crinifrons	M	73	Black muntjac	I
Muntiacus spp.	M	73	Muntjac	I
Muscicapa spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Muscicapella spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Musophaga violacea	B	12	Violet Turaco	O
Mus spp. / Mus Musculus	M	81/84	Mouse/ Mouse (SPF)	
Mustela altaica	M	79	Alpine Weasel	III
Mustela erminea	M	79	Ermine	III
Mustela erminea	M	79	Stoat	III
Mustela erminea ferghanae	M	79	Ermine	III
Mustela kathiah	M	79	Yellow-bellied Weasel	III
Mustela lutreola	M	79	Mink (European)	
Mustela nigripes	M	80	Black-footed ferret	I
Mustela sibirica	M	79	Siberian Weasel	III
Mustela spp.	M	79	Ferret	I/III/O
Mustela spp.	M	79	Polecat	I/III/O
Mustela spp.	M	79	Mink	I/III/O
Mustela spp.	M	79	Weasel	I/III/O
Mustela spp.	M	79	Stoat	I/III/O
Myadestes spp.	B	12	Chat	
Mycteria cinerea	B	17	Milky stork	I
Mycteria spp.	B	17	Stork	I/O
Mydaus spp.	M	82	Badger	
Myiagra spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Myioborus spp.	B	12	Redstart	
Myioceyx spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Myioparus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Myiophoneus spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Myiopornis spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Myiopsitta spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Myocastor spp.	M	79	Nutria	
Myoprocta spp.	M	79	Acouchi	O

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Myosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Myospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Myrmecobius spp.	M	75	Marsupial anteater	
Myrmecocichla spp.	B	12	Chat	
Myrmecophaga tridactyla	M	75	Giant anteater	II
Myrmia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Myrtis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Mystacornis spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Myza spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Myzomela spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Myzornis spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Nactus serpensinsula	R	41	Serpent Island gecko	II
Naemorhedus goral	M	73	Goral	I
Naja naja	R	44	Cobra	II
Namibornis spp.	B	12	Chat	
Nandayus spp.	B	13	Conure	II
Nandinia spp.	M	78	Civet	
Nanger dama	M	73	Dama gazelle	I
Nannopsittaca spp.	B	13	Parrotlet	II
Nannopterum	B	21	Cormorant	
Nannosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Napothera spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Nasalis larvatus	M	32	Proboscis Monkey	I
Nasalis larvatus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Nassarius vibex	I	51	Mollusc, marine	
Nasua narica	M	78	Coatimundi	III
Nasua nasua solitaria	M	78	South Brazilian Coati	III
Nasuella spp.	M	78	Coatimundi	
Natator depressus	R	43	Flatback sea turtle	I
Naultinus spp.	R	41	New Zealand green gecko	II
Nautilidae spp.	I	57	Chambered nautilus	II
Nautilidae spp.	I	57	Pearly chambered nautilus	II
Necrosyrtes spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Nectarinia spp.	B	14	Sunbird	
Nectophrynoides spp.	A	45	Viviparous african toad	I
Nemosia spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Neoceratodus forsteri	F	51	Australian lungfish	II
Neochen spp.	B	18	Goose	
Neochmia spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Neocichla spp.	B	12	Starling	
Neocossyphus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Neodrepanis spp.	B	12	Asitie	
Neofelis nebulosa	M	72	Clouded leopard	I
Neofiber spp.	M	79	Muskrat	
Neohylomys spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
Neolalage spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Neolestes spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Neomixis spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Neomorphus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Neopelma spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Neophema chrysogaster	B	13	Orange-bellied parakeet	I
Neophema spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II/I
Neophocaena phocaenoides	M	55	Finless porpoise	I
Neophocaena spp.	M	55	Porpoise	I
Neophoca spp.	M	76	Sea lion	
Neophron spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Neopipo spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
Neopsittacus spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Neoseps spp.	R	41	Skink	
Neositta spp.	B	12	Nuthatch	
Neospiza spp.	B	11	Finch	
Neotetracus spp.	M	78	Hedgehog	
Neothraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Neotis spp.	B	17	Bustard	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Neotragus spp.	M	73	Antelope	
Nesasio spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Nesocharis capistrata	B	11	White-cheeked Olive Weaver	O
Nesocichla spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Nesoenas mayeri	B	15	Pink Pigeon	III
Nesomimus spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Nesopsar spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Nesospingus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Nesospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Nestor spp.	B	13	Kea	II
Nestor spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Nettapus auritus	B	18	African pygmy goose	O
Netta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Newtonia spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Nicator spp.	B	12	Shrike	
Nigrita bicolor	B	11	Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	O
Nigrita canicapilla	B	11	Grey-headed Negrofinch	O
Nigrita fusconota	B	11	White-breasted Negrofinch	O
Nigrita luteifrons	B	11	Pale-fronted Negrofinch	O
Nilssonia gangetica	R	43	Ganges soft-shell turtle	I
Nilssonia hurum	R	43	Indian peacock softshell turtle	I
Nilssonia leithii	R	43	Leith's softshell turtle	I
Nilssonia nigricans	R	43	Black softshell turtle	I
Nilssonia spp.	R	43	Soft-shell turtle	II/I
Niltava spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Ninox natalis	B	20	Christmas Island Hawk-Owl	I
Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata	B	20	Norfolk Boobook	II
Ninox spp.	B	20	Owl	II/I
Nipponia nippon	B	17	Japanese crested ibis	I
Nomascus concolor	M	33	Black-crested Gibbon	I
Nomascus concolor	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
Nonnula spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Notechis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Notharchus spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Nothocercus spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
Nothocrax spp.	B	16	Curassow	
Nothoprocta spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
Nothura spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
Notiomystis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Notochelys platynota	R	43	Malayan flat-shelled turtle	II
Notoryctes spp.	M	81	Marsupial mole	
Nucifraga spp.	B	12	Nutcracker	
Numenius borealis	B	17	Eskimo curlew	I
Numenius spp.	B	17	Curlew	I/O
Numenius tenuirostris	B	17	Slender-billed curlew	I
Numida spp.	B	16	Guineafowl	
Nyctea spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Nyctereutes spp.	M	82	Dog (wild)	
Nyctereutes spp.	M	82	Wild dog	
Nycticebus spp.	M	32	Loris	I
Nycticorax spp.	B	17	Heron	
Nycticryphes spp.	B	17	Painted snipe	
Nyctyornis spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
Nymphicus hollandicus	B	13	Cockatiel	
Nystalus spp.	B	12	Puffbird	
Ochotona spp.	M	79	Pika	
Ocreatus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Octodon degus	M	79/81	Degu	
Octopodidae spp.	I	51	Octopus	
Oculocincta spp.	B	12	White eye	
Ocyphaps spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Odobenus rosmarus	M	76	Walrus	III
Odocoileus virginianus	M	73	Deer	III
Odonthophorus spp.	B	16	Quail	

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Oedistoma spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Oena capensis	B	15	Masked Dove	O
Oenanthe spp.	B	12	Chat	
Ognorhynchus icterotis	B	13	Yellow-eared conure	I
Okapia spp.	M	73	Okapi	
Ommatophoca spp.	M	76	Seal	
Onychogalea fraenata	M	83	Bridled nailtail wallaby	I
Onychogalea lunata	M	83	Crescent nailtail wallaby	
Onychogalea spp.	M	83	Nailtail Wallaby	I/O
Onychognathus spp.	B	12	Starling	
Ophiomorus spp.	R	41	Skink	
Ophiophagus hannah	R	44	King cobra	II
△ Ophisaurus spp.	R	41	Glass Lizard	
Ophrysia spp.	B	16	Quail	
Opisthoprora spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Opistocomus hoatzin	B	23	Hoatzin	
Orcaella brevirostris	M	55	Irrawaddy Dolphin	I
Orcaella spp.	M	55	Dolphin	I
Orchesticus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Orcinus orca	M	55	Killer whale	II
Oreamnos spp.	M	73	Goat (wild, all species)	
Oreocharis spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Oreomanis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Oreonax flavicauda	M	32	Yellow - tailed woolly monkey	I
Oreonax flavicauda	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Oreonympha spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Oreophasis derbianus	B	16	Horned guan	I
Oreopsar spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Oreopsittacus spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Oreornis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Oreortyx spp.	B	16	Quail	
Oreoscoptes spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Oreostruthus spp.	B	11	Waxbill	
Oreothraupis spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Oreotragus spp.	M	73	Klipspringer	
Oreotrochilus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Oriolus spp.	B	12	Oriole	
Oriturus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Orlitia borneensis	R	43	Malaysian giant turtle	II
Ornithoptera spp.	I	62	Birdwing butterfly	II/I
Ornithorhynchus spp.	M	75	Platypus	
Oroaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Ortalis vetula	B	16	Chachalaca	III
Ortalis vetula	B	16	Mexican Chachalaca	III
Orthogeomys spp.	M	79	Gopher	
Orthogonys spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Orthonyx spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
Orthorhyncus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Ortygospiza atricollis	B	11	African Quailfinch	O
Ortyxelos spp.	B	16	Button quail	
Orycteropus afer	M	75	Aardvark	
Oryctolagus spp.	M	81	Rabbit (European/North African)	
Oryx dammah	M	73	White oryx	I
Oryx gazella	M	73	Gemsbok	
Oryx leucoryx	M	73	Arabian oryx	I
Oryx spp.	M	73	Oryx	I
Oryzoborus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Oryzorictes spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Osbornictis spp.	M	78	Genet cat	
Osteolaemus tetraspis	R	42	African Dwarf crocodile	I
Ostreidae spp.	C	57	Oyster	
Otaria spp.	M	76	Sea lion	
Otididae spp.	B	17	Bustard	II/I
Otidiphaps spp.	B	15	Pigeon	

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Otocyon spp.	M	82	Fox	
Otolemur spp.	M	32	Galago	II
Otus spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Ourebia spp.	M	73	Oribi	
Ovibos spp.	M	73	Sheep	
Ovibos spp.	M	73	Muskox	
Ovis ammon	M	73	Argali	II
Ovis canadensis	M	73	Mountain sheep	II
Ovis gmelini	M	73	Cyprus Mouflon	I
Ovis gmelini	M	73	Anatolian Sheep	I
Ovis gmelini	M	73	Cyprian Wild Sheep	I
Ovis hodgsoni	M	73	Nyan	I
Ovis hodgsoni	M	73	Great Tibetan Sheep	I
Ovis hodgsoni	M	73	Tibetan Argali	I
Ovis nigrimontana	M	73	Kara Tau Argali	I
Ovis nigrimontana	M	73	Karatau Argali	I
Ovis spp.	M	3/73	Sheep	I/II/O
Ovis vignei	M	73	Red sheep	I
Oxybelis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Oxylabes spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Oxypogon spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Oxyruncus spp.	B	12	Sharpbill	
Oxyura leucocephala	B	18	White-headed duck	II
Oxyura spp.	B	18	Duck	
Ozotoceros bezoarticus	M	73	Pampas deer	I
Pachycephala spp.	B	12	Whistler	
Pachycephalopsis	B	12	Flycatcher	
Pachycoccyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Pachydactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Pachyramphus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Pagophila spp.	B	21	Gull	
Pagophilus spp.	M	76	Seal	
Paguma larvata	M	78	Masked Palm Civet	III
Palea steindachneri	R	43	Wattle-necked softshell turtle	II
Paleosuchus spp.	R	42	Dwarf caiman	II
Palmatogecko spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Palmeria spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Pandion spp.	B	20	Osprey	II
Pangasianodon gigas	F	51	Giant catfish	I
Pangshura smithii	R	43	Brown roofed turtle	II
Pangshura sylhetensis	R	43	Assam roofed turtle	II
Pangshura tecta	R	43	Indian tent turtle	I
Pangshura tentoria	R	43	Indian tent turtle	II
Pan paniscus	M	33	Pygmy chimpanzee	I
Pan paniscus	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates)	I
Panterpe spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Panthera leo	M	72	Lion	II/I
Panthera leo	M	72	Asiatic lion	I/II
Panthera onca	M	72	Jaguar	I
Panthera pardus	M	72	Leopard	I
Panthera pardus	M	72	Panther	I
Panthera tigris	M	72	Tiger	I
Panthera uncia	M	72	Snow leopard	I
Pantholops hodgsonii	M	73	Tibetan Antelope	I
Pan troglodytes (juvenes)	M	33	Chimpanzee (young/sub-adult)	I
Pan troglodytes (juvenes)	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
Pan troglodytes (mature)	M	34	Chimpanzee (adult)	I
Pan troglodytes (mature)	M	34	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	I
Panurus spp.	B	11	Parrotbill	
Papasula abbotti	B	21	Abbott's Booby	I
Papilio spp.	I	62	Butterfly	I/II/III/O
Papio spp. (juvenes)	M	33	Baboon (young/sub-adult)	II/I
Papio spp. (juvenes)	M	33	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Papio spp. (mature)	M	34	Baboon (adult)	II/I

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Papio spp. (mature)	M	34	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Pappogeomys spp.	M	79	Gopher	
Parabuteo spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Paracynictis spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Paradigalla spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Paradisaea spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Paradoxornis spp.	B	11	Parrotbill	
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	M	78	Asian Palm Civet	III
Paradoxurus jerdoni	M	78	Jerdon's Palm Civet	III
Paramesotriton hongkongensis	A	45	Hong Kong warty newt	II
Paramesotriton hongkongensis	A	45	Hong Kong newt	II
Paramesotriton spp.	A	45	Asian warty newts	II
Paramythia spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Paraxerus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Pardalotus spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Pardofelis marmorata	M	82	Marbled Cat	I
Parides burchellanus	I	62	Swallowtail	I
Parmoptila rubrifrons	B	11	Red-fronted Antpecker	O
Parnassius apollo	I	62	Apollo	II
Paroaria capitata	B	11	Yellow-billed cardinal	II
Paroaria coronata	B	11	Red-crested cardinal	II
Paroaria spp.	B	11	Cardinal	II
Paroedura androyensis	R	41	Grandidier's Madagascar Ground Gecko	II
Paroedura masobe	R	41	Masobe gecko	II
Parophasma spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Parotia spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Parulidae spp.	B	12	Warbler	
Parus spp.	B	12	Tit	
Paryphanta spp.	I	58	New Zealand amber snail	
Passerculus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Passerella spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Passer griseus	B	11	Grey-headed Sparrow	O
Passerina spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Patagona spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Pauxi pauxi	B	16	Helmeted Curassow	III
Pavo muticus	B	16	Green peafowl	II
Pavo spp.	B	16	Peafowl	II/III
Pectinator spp.	M	79	Gundi	
Pectinoidea	I	57	Scallop	
Pedionomus torquatus	B	16	Collared hemipode	
Pedionomus torquatus	B	16	Plain wanderer	
Pelamis platurus	R	52	Pelagic sea snake	
Pelamis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Pelanus platurus	R	52	Yellow-bellied sea snake	
Pelargopsis spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Pelea spp.	M	73	Rhebok	
Pelecanus crispus	B	21	Dalmatian pelican	I
Pelecanus spp.	B	21	Pelican	I/O
Pellorneum spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Pelochelys spp.	R	43	Giant softshell turtle	II
Pelodiscus spp.	R	43	Turtle	II/III
Pelomedusa subrufa	R	43	Helmeted Turtle	
Peltocephalus dumerilianus	R	43	Big-headed amazon river turtle	II
Peltohyas spp.	B	17	Plover	
Peltops spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Pelusios adansonii	R	43	Adanson's Mud Turtle	
Pelusios castaneus	R	43	Chestnut Terrapin	
Pelusios gabonensis	R	43	Gabon Terrapin	
Pelusios niger	R	43	African Black Terrapin	
Pelusios subniger	R	43	East African Black Mud Turtle	
Penelope albipennis	B	16	White-winged guan	I
Penelope purpurascens	B	16	Purple Guan	III
Penelope spp.	B	16	Guan	I/III/O
Penelopides exarhatus	B	23	Sulawesi hornbill	II

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Penelopides panini	B	23	Tarictic Hornbill	II
Penelopides spp.	B	23	Hornbill	II
Penelopina nigra	B	16	Black Chachalaca	III
Peneoenanthe spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Peneothello spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Penthoceryx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Peponocephala spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Peradorcas spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
Perameles bougainville	M	78	Barred Bandicoot	I
Perameles myosura	M	78	Barred-Bandicoot	
Perameles spp.	M	78	Bandicoot	I/O
Perdicula spp.	B	16	Quail	
Perdix spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Pericrocotus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo shrike	
Periporphyrus spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
Perisoreus spp.	B	12	Jay	
Perissocephalus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Pernis spp.	B	20	Buzzard	II
Perodicticus potto	M	32	Potto Gibbon	II
Perodicticus spp.	M	32	Loris	II
Peroryctes spp.	M	78	Bandicoot	
Petaurillus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Petaurista spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Petaurus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Petaurus spp.	M	78	Sugar glider / Opossum	
Petinomys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Petrochirus spp.	C	51	Hermit Crab, Aquatic	
Petrogale spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
Petroica spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Petronia dentata	B	11	Bush Sparrow	O
Petrophassa spp.	B	15	Pigeon	
Pezopetes spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Pezoporus occidentalis	B	13	Night parrot	I
Pezoporus wallicus	B	13	Ground parrot	I
Phacellodomus spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Phacochoerus spp.	M	74	Pig	
Phacochoerus spp.	M	74	Swine	
Phacochoerus spp.	M	74	Warthog	
Phacochoerus spp.	M	74	Wild boar	
Phaenicophaeus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Phaenicophilus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Phaeochroa spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Phaeornis spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Phaethornis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Phaeton spp.	B	21	Tropic bird	
Phaetusa spp.	B	17	Tern	
Phainopepla spp.	B	12	Waxwing	
Phainoptila spp.	B	12	Waxwing	
Phalacrocorax spp.	B	21	Cormorant	
Phalaenoptilus nuttalli	B	12	Poorwill	
Phalanger orientalis	M	83	Grey cuscus	II
Phalanger spp.	M	83	Cuscus	II/O
Phalaropus spp.	B	17	Phalarope	
Phalcoboenus spp.	B	20	Caracara	II
Phaner furcifer	M	32	Fork-marked lemur	I
Phaner spp.	M	32	Lemur	I
Phapitreron spp.	B	15	Dove	
Phaps spp.	B	15	Dove	
Pharomachrus mocinno	B	23	Resplendent quetzal	I
Pharomachrus spp.	B	23	Quetzal	I
Phascolarctos cinereus	M	78	Koala	
Phasianius spp.	B	16	Pheasant	
Phasidus spp.	B	16	Guineafowl	
Phegornis spp.	B	17	Plover	

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Phelsuma spp.	R	41	Day gecko	II
Pheucticus spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
Phibalura spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Phigys spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Philander spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Philantomba maxwellii	M	73	Maxwell's Duiker	II
Philantomba monticola	M	73	Blue Duiker	II
Philemon spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Philentoma spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Philepitta spp.	B	12	Asity	
Philetairus spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Philomachus spp.	B	17	Ruff	
Philortyx spp.	B	16	Quail	
Philydor spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Phimosus spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Phleocryptes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Phlogophilus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Phocarctos spp.	M	76	Sea lion	
Phoca spp.	M	76	Seal	
Phocoena sinus	M	55	Harbour porpoise	I
Phocoena spp.	M	55	Porpoise	II/I
Phocoenoides spp.	M	55	Porpoise	II
Phodilus spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Phoebastria albatrus	B	21	Short-tailed albatross	II
Phoenicircus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Phoeniconaias minor	B	17	Lesser Flamingo	II
Phoenicopterus chilensis	B	17	Chilean flamingo	II
Phoenicopterus ruber	B	17	Caribbean flamingo	II
Phoenicopterus ruber ruber	B	17	American Flamingo	
Phoenicopterus spp.	B	17	Flamingo	II
Phoeniculus spp.	B	12	Hoopoe	
Phoenicurus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Phoenicurus spp.	B	12	Redstart	
Phoephila guttata	B	11	Zebra finch	
Pholidornis rushiae	B	11	Tit-hylia	O
Phonygammus spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Phrygilus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Phrynocephalus spp.	R	41	Agama	
Phrynosoma coronatum	R	41	Coast horned lizard	II
Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei	R	41	San Diego horned lizard	II
Phrynosoma spp.	R	41	Horned Lizards	II
Phylidonyris spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Phyllanthus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Phyllastrephus spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Phyllobates spp.	A	45	Poison-dart frog	II
Phyllodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Physeter	M	55	Sperm whale	I
Physignathus cocincinus	R	41	Chinese Water Dragon	II
△ Physignathus spp.	R	41	Water Dragon	
Phytotoma spp.	B	12	Plantcutter	
Piaya spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Pica spp.	B	12	Magpie	
Picathartes gymnocephalus	B	23	Bare-headed rockfowl	I
Picathartes oreas	B	23	Grey-necked rockfowl	I
Picathartes spp.	B	23	Rockfowl	I
Picumnus spp.	B	12	Piculet	
Piezorhina spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Pilherodius spp.	B	17	Heron	
Piliocolobus kirkii	M	32	Kirk's Colobus	I
Piliocolobus kirkii	M	32	Zanzibar Red Colobus	I
Piliocolobus kirkii	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Piliocolobus pennantii	M	32	Eastern Red colobus	II
Piliocolobus pennantii	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Piliocolobus rufomitratus	M	32	Tana river red colobus	I

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	Piliocolobus rufomitratus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
	Piliocolobus spp.	M	32	Colobus	II/I
	Pinaroloxias spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Pinarornis spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Pinicola spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Pionites spp.	B	13	Caique	II
	Pionites spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
	Pionopsitta pileata	B	13	Pileated parrot	I
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	Pionopsitta spp.	B	13	Parrot	I/II
	Pipa spp.	A	45	Toad	
	Pipile jacutinga	B	16	Black-fronted piping guan	I
	Pipile pipile	B	16	Trinidad white-headed curassow	I
	Pipile spp.	B	16	Guan	I
	Pipilo spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Pipraeidea spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Pipra spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Pipreola spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Piprites spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Piranga spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Pisces spp.	F	51/59/60	Fish	
	Pithecia spp.	M	32	Saki monkey	II
	Pithecia spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
	Pithecophaga jefferyi	B	20	Monkey-eating eagle	I
	Pitta guajana	B	12	Blue-tailed pitta	II
	Pitta gurneyi	B	12	Banded Pitta	I
	Pitta gurneyi	B	12	Guerney's pitta	I
	Pitta kochi	B	12	Koch's pitta	I
	Pitta nympha	B	12	Fairy pitta	II
	Pitta spp.	B	12	Pitta	II/I
	Pitylus spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
	Plagiodontia spp.	M	79	Hutia	
	Platalea leucorodia	B	17	White spoonbill	II
	Platalea spp.	B	17	Spoonbill	II/O
	Platanista gangetica	M	55	Indus river dolphin	I
	Platanista gangetica	M	55	Ganges dolphin	I
	Platanista spp.	M	55	Indus river dolphin	I
	Platemys spp.	R	43	Turtle	
	Platibis spp.	B	17	Spoonbill	
	Platycerus spp. (corella)	B	13	Corella	
	Platycerus spp. (rosella)	B	13	Rosella	
	Platycichla spp.	B	12	Thrush	
	Platylophus spp.	B	12	Jay	
	Platyrrhinus lineatus	M	77	White-lined Broad-nosed Bat	III
△	Platysaurus spp.	R	41	Flat Lizard	
	Platysmurus spp.	B	12	Magpie	
	Platysteira spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Platysternon megacephalum	R	43	Big-headed turtle	I
	Platysternon spp.	R	43	Turtle	I △
	Plectorhyncha spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Plectrophenax spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Plectropterus gambensis	B	18	Spur-winged goose	O
	Plegadis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
	Pleurobema plenum	I	57	Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	I
	Pleurotremata spp.	F	52	Shark (small)	
	Plocepasser supercilliosus	B	11	Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	O
	Ploceus albinucha	B	11	Maxwell's black weaver	O
	Ploceus aurantius	B	11	Orange weaver	O
	Ploceus cucullatus	B	11	Spot-backed weaver	O
	Ploceus heuglini	B	11	Heuglin's masked weaver	O
	Ploceus luteolus	B	11	Weaver	O
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	Ploceus melanocephalus	B	11	Black-headed weaver	O

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Ploceus nigerrimus	B	11	Vieillot's Black weaver	O
Ploceus nigricollis	B	11	Black-necked weaver	O
Ploceus pelzeini	B	11	Slender-billed weaver	O
Ploceus preussi	B	11	Golden-backed weaver	O
Ploceus superciliosus	B	11	Compact Weaver	O
Ploceus tricolor	B	11	Yellow-mantled weaver	O
Ploceus vitellinus	B	11	Vitelline masked weaver	O
Plovers spp.	B	17	Wader	
Pluvialis spp.	B	17	Plover	
Pluvianellus spp.	B	17	Plover	
Pluvianus spp.	B	17	Courser	
Pnoepyga spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Podarcis lilfordi	R	41	Lilford's wall lizard	II
Podarcis pityuensis	R	41	Ibiza wall lizard	II
Podargus spp.	B	12	Frogmouth	
Podica spp.	B	23	Sungrebe	
Podiceps spp.	B	21	Grebe	
Podilymbus gigas	B	21	Atitlan grebe	I
Podoces spp.	B	12	Jay	
Podocnemis spp.	R	43	River turtle	II
Poecilictis spp.	M	78	Weasel	
Poecilodryas spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Poecilogale spp.	M	78	Weasel	
Poecilotheria spp.	I	62	Ornamental spiders	II
Poeoptera spp.	B	12	Starling	
Poephila cincta	B	11	Black-throated Finch	II
Pogona spp.	R	41	Bearded dragon	
Pogoniulus spp.	B	12	Tinkerbird	
Pogonocichla spp.	B	12	Robin	
Poiana spp.	M	78	African Oyan	O
Poicephalus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Polemaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Polihierax spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Polioptila spp.	B	12	Gnatcatcher	
Polyboroides spp.	B	20	Hawk	II
Polyborus spp.	B	20	Caracara	II
Polymita spp.	C	58	Land snail of Cuba	I
Polyodon spathula	F	51	Spadefish	II
Polyonymus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Polypedatidae spp.	A	45	Tree frog	
Polyplectron bicalcaratum	B	16	Grey peacock-pheasant	II
Polyplectron germaini	B	16	Germain's Peacock-Pheasant	II
Polyplectron inopinatum	B	16	Mountain peacock-pheasant	
Polyplectron malacense	B	16	Malay peacock-pheasant	II
Polyplectron napoleonis	B	16	Palawan pheasant	I
Polyplectron schleiermacheri	B	16	Bornean peacock-pheasant	II
Polyplectron spp.	B	16	Pheasant	I/II/O
Polysticta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Polytelis spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Polytmus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Pomarea spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Pomathorinus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Pomatostomus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Pongo pygmaeus (juvenes)	M	33	Orang-Utan (young/sub-adult)	I
Pongo pygmaeus (juvenes)	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
Pongo pygmaeus (mature)	M	34	Orang-Utan (adult)	I
Pongo pygmaeus (mature)	M	34	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (adult)	I
Pontoporia spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Pooecetes spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Poospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Porphyrio spp.	B	23	Coot	
Porphyrolaema spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Porphyrospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	

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Porthidium nasutum	R	44	Horned hog-nosed snake	III
Porthidium ophryomegas	R	44	Corniz	III
Porthidium ophryomegas	R	44	Western hog-nosed viper	III
Porzana spp.	B	23	Crake	
Potamochoerus spp.	M	74	Pig	
Potamochoerus spp.	M	74	Swine	
Potamochoerus spp.	M	74	Wild boar	
Potamogale spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Potamotrygon henlei	F	52	Bigtooth river stingray	II
Potamotrygon spp.	F	51	Freshwater stingray	II
Potorous spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
Potos flavus	M	78	Kinkajou	III
Potos flavus	M	78	Racoon	III
Presbytis potenziani	M	32	Mentawai leaf monkey	I
Presbytis potenziani	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Presbytis spp.	M	32	Leaf monkey	II/I
Presbytis spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Primolius couloni	B	13	Blue-headed macaw	I
Primolius maracana	B	13	Blue-winged Macaw	I
Primolius maracana	B	13	Illiger's Macaw	I
Priodontes Maximus	M	75	Giant armadillo	I
Prionailurus bengalensis	M	82	Leopard cat	II/I
Prionailurus gengalensis bengalensis	M	72	Bengal leopard cat	II/I
Prionailurus planiceps	M	82	Flat-headed cat	I
Prionailurus rubiginosus	M	82	Rusty-spotted cat	II/I
Prionailurus spp.	M	72	Small wild cat	I/II
Prioniturus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Prionochilus spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Prionodon linsang	M	78	Banded linsang	II
Prionodon spp.	M	78	Linsang	I/II
Prionodura spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
Priotelus spp.	B	12	Trogon	
Pristidae spp.	F	52A	Sawfishes	I
Probarbus jullieni	F	51	Ikan temoleh	I
Probosciger aterrimus	B	13	Palm cockatoo	I
Procapra spp.	M	73	Gazelle	
Procavia spp.	M	75	Hyrax	
Procellariidae spp.	B	21	Petrel	
Procelsterna spp.	B	21	Noddy	
Procnias spp.	B	12	Bellbird	
Procnias spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Procolobus spp.	M	32	Colobus monkey	II
Procolobus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Procyon spp.	M	78	Racoon	
Prodotiscus spp.	B	12	Honey-guide	
Prolemur simus	M	32	Broad-nosed gentle lemur	I
Promerops spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Promerops spp.	B	14	Sugarbird	
Propithecus diadema	M	32	Diademed sifaka	I
Propithecus spp.	M	32	Sifaka	I
Propithecus verreauxi	M	32	Verreaux's Sifaka	I
Prosciurillus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Prosobonina spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
Prosobranchia	I	51	Water snail	
Prosopeia spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Prosthemadura spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Proteles cristata	M	82	Aardwolf	III
Protobothrops mangshanensis	R	44	Mangshan pit viper	II
Protoxerus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Prunella spp.	B	12	Accentor	
Prunella spp.	B	12	Hedgesparrow	
Psaltria spp.	B	12	Tit	
Psaltriparus spp.	B	12	Tit	
Psammobates geometricus	R	43	Geometric tortoise	I

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Psammobates spp.	R	43	Tortoise	II/I
△ Psammodromus spp.	R	41	Sand Racer	
Psarisomus spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
Psarocolius spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Pselliophorus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Psephotellus chrysopterygius	B	13	Golden-shouldered parakeet	I
Psephotellus dissimilis	B	13	Hooded parrot	I
Psephotellus pulcherrimus	B	13	Paradise parrot	I
Psephotus spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II
Pseudemydura umbrina	R	43	Short-necked turtle	I
Pseudemys concinna	R	43/47	Eastern river cooter	
Pseudemys spp.	R	43/47	Turtle	#
Pseudeos spp.	B	13	Lory	II
Pseudibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Pseudobias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Pseudocalyptomena spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
Pseudocerastes urarachnoides	R	44	Spider-tailed False-horned Viper	II
Pseudocheirus spp.	M	78	Opossum	
Pseudochelidon sirintarae	B	12	White-eyed river martin	I
Pseudocolaptes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Pseudocordylus spp.	R	41	Crag lizard	II
Pseudocossyphus spp.	B	12	Chat	
Pseudohaje spp.	R	44	Snake	
Pseudois spp.	M	73	Sheep	
Pseudoleistes spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Pseudomys fieldi	M	81	Shark bay mouse	II
Pseudonestor spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Pseudonigrita spp.	B	11	Weaver	
Pseudopodoces spp.	B	12	Chough	
Pseudoscops spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Pseudoscorpionidae spp.	I	62	Scorpion	
Pseudoseisura spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Psilopogon spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Psilorhinus spp.	B	12	Jay	
Psittacella spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Psittacula echo	B	13	Mauritius ring-necked parakeet	I
Psittacula krameri	B	13	Ring-necked parakeet	
Psittacula spp.	B	13	Parakeet	II/I
Psittaculirostris spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Psittacus erithacus	B	13	African Grey parrot	I
Psittacus erithacus	B	13	Fernando Po grey parrot	I
Psittinus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Psittirostra spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
Psittrichas spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
Psophia spp.	B	23	Trumpeterbird	
Psophodes spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
Pteridophora spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
Pterocles spp.	B	16	Sandgrouse	
Pterocnemia pennata	B	24	Lesser rhea	II/I
Pterocnemia pennata pennata	B	24	Lesser rhea	II
Pteroglossus aracari	B	12	Black-necked aracari	II
Pteroglossus castanotis	B	12	Chestnut-eared aracari	III
Pteroglossus viridis	B	12	Green aracari	II
Pterois	F	51	Lionfish	O
Pteromyscus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Pteromys spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Pteronetta hartlaubii	B	18	Hartlaub's duck	O
Pteronura brasiliensis	M	80	Giant otter	I
Pterophanes spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Pteropus insularis	M	77	Ruck flying-fox	I
Pteropus mariannus	M	77	Marianas flying-fox	I
Pteropus molossinus	M	77	Pohnpei flying-fox	I
Pteropus pelagicus	M	77	Mortlock flying-fox	II
Pteropus pilosus	M	77	Palau flying-fox	I

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Pteropus samoensis	M	77	Samoan flying-fox	I
	Pteropus spp.	M	77	Flying-foxes	II/I
	Pteropus tonganus	M	77	Pacific flying-fox	I
	Pteruthius spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Ptilinopus spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Ptilinopus spp.	B	15	Fruit dove	
	Ptilocercus spp.	M	81	Tree shrew	II
	Ptilocichla spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Ptilogonys spp.	B	12	Waxwing	
	Ptilonorhynchus spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
	Ptilopachus spp.	B	16	Partridge	
	Ptiloprora spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Ptiloris spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
	Ptilorrhoa spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
	Ptilostomus spp.	B	23	Crow	
	Ptyas mucosus	R	44	Rat snake	II
	Ptychoramphus spp.	B	21	Auk	
	Ptychozoon spp.	R	41	Gecko	
	Ptyodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
	Ptyrticus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Pucrasia spp.	B	16	Pheasant	
	Pudu mephistophiles	M	73	Northern pudu	II
	Pudu puda	M	73	Southern pudu	I
	Pudu puda	M	73	Chilean Pudu	I
	Pudu spp.	M	73	Pudu	II/I
	Puffinus spp.	B	21	Shearwater	
	Pulsatrix spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Puma concolor	M	72	Puma	II/I
	Puma concolor	M	72	Eastern Cougar	II/I
	Pupae spp.	I	63	Larva	
	Purpureicephalus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
	Pusa spp.	M	76	Seal	
⊗	Pycnonotus zeylanicus	B	12	Straw-headed Bulbul	I
	Pycnopygius spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Pygarrhichas spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Pygathrix nemaeus	M	32	Douc Langur	I
	Pygathrix nemaeus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
	Pygathrix spp.	M	32	Snub-nosed monkeys	I
	Pygathrix spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
△	Pygopus spp.	R	41	Legless Lizard	
	Pygoscelis spp.	B	22	Penguin	
	Pyrenestes ostrinus	B	11	Black-bellied seedcracker	O
	Pyroderus spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Pyrrhocoma spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Pyrrhocorax spp.	B	12	Chough	
	Pyrrhoplectes spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Pyrrhula spp.	B	11	Bullfinch	
	Pyrrhula spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Pyrrhuloxia spp.	B	11	Cardinal	
	Pyrrhura cruentata	B	13	Blue-chested Parakeet	I
	Pyrrhura spp.	B	13	Conure	II/I
	Pyrroglaux spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Python bivittatus	R	44	Burmese python	II
	Python molurus	R	44	Indian python	I
	Python spp.	R	44	Python	II/I
	Pytilia hypogrammica	B	11	Yellow-winged pytilia	O
	Pytilia melba	B	11	Green-winged pytilia	
	Pytilia phoenicoptera	B	11	Aurora finch	O
	Pyxicephalus spp.	A	45	Bullfrog	
	Pyxis arachnoides	R	43	Flat-backed spider tortoise	I
	Pyxis planicauda	R	43	Madagascar flat-tailed tortoise	I
	Pyxis planicauda	R	43	Flat tailed spider tortoise	I
	Pyxis spp.	R	43	Tortoise	I

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Quadrula spp.	C	57	Mussel	I/O
Quelea erythrops	B	11	Weaver	O
Querquedula bernieri	B	18	Madacascan teal	
Querula spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Quiscalus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Rafetus euphraticus	R	43	Euphrates softshell turtle	II
Rafetus swinhoei	R	43	Turtle	II
Rallina spp.	B	23	Crake	
Rallus spp.	B	16	Rail	
Ramphastos dicolorus	B	23	Red-breasted toucan	III
Ramphastos spp.	B	23	Toucan	II/III/O
Ramphastos spp.	B	23	Toucanet	II/III/O
Ramphastos sulfuratus	B	23	Keel-billed toucan	II
Ramphastos toco	B	23	Toco toucan	II
Ramphastos tucanus	B	23	Red-billed toucan	II
Ramphocelus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Ramphocinclus spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
Ramphomicron spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Ramsayornis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Rana spp.	A	45	Frog	II/III
Rangifer spp.	M	73	Caribou	
Rangifer tarandus	M	73	Caribou	
Rangifer tarandus	M	73	Reindeer	
Raphicerus spp.	M	73	Steenbok	
Rattus Norwegicus	M	84	Rat (SPF)	
Rattus spp.	M	81	Rat	
Ratufa spp.	M	79	Squirrel	II
Recurvirostra spp.	B	17	Avocet	
Redunca spp.	M	73	Reedbuck	
Reinwardtoena spp.	B	15	Dove	
Remiz spp.	B	12	Tit	
Reptila spp.	R	41-44/47	Reptile	#
Rhabditidae	I	68	Beneficial nematode	
Rhacodactylus spp.	R	41	Giant gecko	
Rhadocodactylus spp.	R	41	Giant gecko	
Rhamphastos vitellinus	B	23	Channel-billed toucan	II
Rhamphocharis spp.	B	14	Flowerpecker	
Rhamphococcyx spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Rhampholeon spp.	R	41	African leaf chameleon	II
Rhamphomantis spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Rhea americana	B	24	Greater rhea	II
Rhea americana albescens	B	24	Greater Rhea	II
Rhea darwini	B	24	Lesser rhea	
Rhea spp.	B	24	Rhea	II
Rheinardia ocellata	B	16	Crested Argus	I
Rheithrosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Rheobatrachus spp.	A	45	Gastric brooding frog	II
△ Rhineura spp.	R	41	Florida Worm Lizard	
Rhinidae spp.	F	52	Wedgefish	II
Rhinobatidae spp.	F	52A	Guitarfish	II
Rhinoceros sondaicus	M	71	Javan rhinoceros	I
Rhinoceros spp.	M	71	Rhinoceros	I
Rhinoceros unicornis	M	71	Great indian rhinoceros	I
Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima	R	43	Painted Wood Turtle	II
Rhinoclemmys spp.	R	43	Neotropical wood turtles	II
Rhinomyias spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
Rhinopithecus spp.	M	32	Langur	I
Rhinopithecus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Rhinoplax vigil	B	23	Helmeted hornbill	I
Rhinopomastus spp.	B	12	Hoopoe	
Rhinoptilus spp.	B	17	Courser	
Rhinortha spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Rhinosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Rhipidura spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Rhizothera longirostris	B	16	Long-billed partridge	
Rhodinocichla spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea	B	18	Pink-headed duck	I
Rhodopechys spp.	B	11	Finch	
Rhodopis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Rhodostethia spp.	B	21	Gull	
Rhodothraupis spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
Rhopocichla spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Rhopodytes spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Rhyacornis spp.	B	12	Chat	
Rhynchogale spp.	M	78	Mongoose	
Rhyncholestes spp.	M	81	Rat opossum	
Rhynchomeles spp.	M	78	Bandicoot	
Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha	B	13	Thick-billed parrot	I
Rhynchopsitta terrisi	B	13	Maroon-fronted parrot	I
Rhynchortyx spp.	B	16	Quail	
Rhynchospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Rhynchotus rufescens	B	16	Red-winged tinamou	O
Rhynchotus spp.	B	16	Tinamou	O
Rhynochetos jubatus	B	17	Kagu	I
Rhyticeros everetti	B	23	Sumba hornbill	II
Rhyticeros narcondami	B	23	Narcondam hornbill	II
Rhyticeros plicatus	B	23	New Guinea Wreathed Hornbill	II
Rhyticeros subruficollis	B	23	Plain-pouched hornbill	I
Rhyticeros undulatus	B	23	Wreathed hornbill	II
Rieppeleon spp.	R	41	East Africa chameleons	II
Rimator spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Rissa spp.	B	21	Gull	
Rollandia spp.	B	21	Grebe	
Rollulus rouloul	B	16	Crested partridge	
Romerolagus diazi	M	81	Volcano rabbit	I
Rostrhamus spp.	B	20	Kite	II
Rougetius spp.	B	16	Rail	
Rowettia spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Rubrisciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Rucervus duvaucelii	M	73	Swamp deer	I
Rucervus duvaucelii	M	73	Barasingha	I
Rucervus eldii	M	73	Eld's deer	I
Rukia spp.	B	12	White eye	
Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata	M	73	Abruzzo Chamois	II
Rupicola spp.	B	12	Cock-of-the-Rock	II
Rynchops spp.	B	21	Skimmer	
Sacalia bealei	R	43	Turtle	II
Sacalia quadriocellata	R	43	Turtle	II
Sagittarius serpentarius	B	17	Secretary bird	II
Saguinus bicolor	M	32	Pied tamarin	I
Saguinus bicolor	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Saguinus geoffroyi	M	32	Geoffrey's Tamarin	I
Saguinus geoffroyi	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Saguinus leucopus	M	32	White-footed tamarin	I
Saguinus leucopus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Saguinus midas	M	32	Red-handed tamarin	II
Saguinus midas	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Saguinus oedipus	M	32	Cotton-headed tamarin	I
Saguinus oedipus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Saguinus spp.	M	32	Tamarin	II/I
Saguinus spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Saiga spp.	M	73	Saiga	II
Saimiri oerstedii	M	32	Red-backed squirrel monkey	I
Saimiri oerstedii	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
Saimiri spp.	M	32	Squirrel monkey	II/I
Saimiri spp.	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II/I
Salamandra spp.	A	45	Salamander	
Salanoia spp.	M	78	Mongoose	

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	Saltator spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
	Saltatricula spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Sandpipers spp.	B	17	Wader	
	Sanguisuga spp.	I	66	Leech	
	Sanzinia madagascariensis	R	44	Madagascar Tree Boa	I
	Sapayoa spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Sappho spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Sarcogyps spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
	Sarcophilus spp.	M	72	Tasmanian devil	
	Sarcops spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Sarcoramphus papa	B	20	King vulture	III
	Sarkidiornis melanotos	B	18	Comb duck	II
	Saroglossa spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Sauromalus varius	R	41	San Esteban Island Chuckwalla	I
	Saurothera spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Saxicola spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Saxicoloides spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Scaphidura spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
	Scaphiophryne boribory	A	45	Marbled Rain Frog	II
	Scaphiophryne boribory	A	45	Green Burrowing Frog	II
	Scaphiophryne gottlebei	A	45	Gottlebe's frog	II
	Scaphiophryne gottlebei	A	45	Rainbow burrowing frog	II
	Scaphiophryne marmorata	A	45	Marbled Rain Frog	II
	Scaphiophryne marmorata	A	45	Green Burrowing Frog	II
	Scaphiophryne spinosa	A	45	Marbled Rain Frog	II
	Scaphiophryne spinosa	A	45	Green Burrowing Frog	II
	Scardafella spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Sceloglaux spp.	B	20	Owl	
△	Sceloporus spp.	R	41	Spiny Lizard	
	Scenopoeetes spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
	Schiffornis spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Schistes spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Schistoclamys spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Schizoeaca spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Schoeniophylax spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Schoinobates spp.	M	78	Opossum	
	Scincus spp.	R	41	Skink	
	Scissirostrum spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Sciurillus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Sciurotamias spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Sciurus deppei	M	79	Deppe's squirrel	O
	Scleropages formosus	F	51	Asian bonytongue	I
	Sclerophrys superciliaris	A	45	African giant toad	I
	Sclerophrys superciliaris	A	45	Zaire Toad	I
	Sclerurus spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Scolopax spp.	B	17	Woodcock	
△	Scolosaurus spp.	R	41	Pointed Stake Lizard	
	Scopus spp.	B	17	Heron	
	Scopus umbretta	B	17	Hammerkop	
	Scorpionidae spp.	I	62	Scorpion	II/III
	Scotopelia spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Scyphozoa spp.	I	51	Jellyfish	
	Scythrops spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Seisura spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Selasphorus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
⊗					
	Selenidera maculirostris	B	23	Spot-billed toucanet	III
	Seleucidis spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
	Semioptera spp.	B	23	Bird of paradise	II
	Semnopithecus entellus	M	32	Common / Grey Langur	I
	Semnopithecus entellus	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
	Semnopithecus spp.	M	32	Langur	I
	Semnornis ramphastinus	B	12	Toucan barbet	III
	Sephanoides spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Sericossypha spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Sericulus spp.	B	23	Bower bird	
	Serilophus spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
	Serinus canarius	B	11	Canary	
	Serinus gularis	B	11	Goldfinch	
	Serinus gularis	B	11	West African Seedeater	
	Serinus leucopygius	B	11	White-rumped seedeater	O
	Serinus mozambicus	B	11	Yellow-fronted canary	O
	Setifer spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
	Setonix spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
	Setornis spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
	Shinisaurus crocodilurus	R	41	Chinese Crocodile Lizard	I
	Sialia spp.	B	12	Chat	
	Sicalis spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Siebenrockiella crassicollis	R	43	Black marsh turtle	II
	Siebenrockiella leytensis	R	43	Philippine pond turtle	II
	Siebenrockiella leytensis	R	43	Leyte Pond Turtle	II
	Sigmoceros spp.	M	73	Antelope	
	Simias concolor	M	32	Pig-tailed langur	I
	Simias concolor	M	32	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	I
	Siptornis spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Sistrurus spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Sitta spp.	B	12	Nuthatch	
	Skua spp.	B	21	Skua	
	Smilorhis spp.	B	12	Barbet	
⊗					
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⊗					
	Sminthopsis spp.	M	81	Dunnart	I/O
	Sminthopsis spp.	M	81	Marsupial Mouse	I/O
	Smithornis spp.	B	12	Broadbill	
	Solenodon spp.	M	79	Solenodon	
	Somateria spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Sorella spp.	B	11	Sparrow	
	Soricidae spp.	M	81	Shrew	
⊗					
⊗					
△	Sotalia spp.	M	55	Dolphins	I
	Sousa chinensis	M	55	Indo-pacific Humpbacked Dolphin	I
	Sousa spp.	M	55	Humpback dolphin	I
	Sousa teuszii	M	55	Atlantic humpback dolphin	I
	Spalax spp.	M	81	Mole rat	
	Spartonoica spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Speculipastor spp.	B	12	Starling	
	Speirops spp.	B	12	White eye	
	Spelaeornis spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Speothos venaticus	M	82	Bush dog	I
	Spermophaga haematina	B	11	Blue-billed weaver	O
	Spermophilopsis spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Sphaerodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
	Sphecotheres spp.	B	12	Oriole	
⊗					
⊗					
△	Spheniscus spp.	B	22	Penguin	II/I/O
	Sphenocicla spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Sphenodon punctatus	R	41	Tuatara	I
	Sphenomorphus spp.	R	41	Skink	
	Sphenostoma spp.	B	12	Logrunner	
⊗					
⊗					
	Sphiggurus spp.	M	80	Porcupine	III/O
	Sphyrna spp.	F	52A	Hammerhead shark	II
	Spilocuscus maculatus	M	83	Common Spotted Cuscus	II
	Spilogale spp.	M	78	Skunk	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Spilornis spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Spilotus spp.	R	44	Snake	
Spindalis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Spizaetus melanoleucus	B	20	Black and white Hawk eagle	II
Spizaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Spiza spp.	B	11	Grosbeak	
Spizella spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Spiziapteryx spp.	B	20	Falcon	II
Spizixos spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Sporophila spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Sporophila spp.	B	11	Seed-eater	
Sporopipes frontalis	B	11	Speckle-fronted weaver	O
Spreo spp.	B	12	Starling	
Stachyris spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Stactolaema spp.	B	12	Barbet	
Starnoenas spp.	B	15	Dove	
Staurotypus salvinii	R	43	Giant Musk Turtle	II
Staurotypus spp.	R	43	Turtle	
Staurotypus triporcatus	R	43	Mexican musk turtle	II
Staurozoa spp.	I	51	Stalked Jellyfish	
Steatornis spp.	B	12	Oilbird	
Stenella spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Stenodactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Steno spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
Stephanoaetus spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Stephanophorus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Stephanoxis spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Stercorarius spp.	B	21	Skua	
Sterna spp.	B	17	Tern	
Sternoclyta spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Sternotherus spp.	R	43	Musk turtle	II
Stictonetta spp.	B	18	Duck	
Stiltia spp.	B	17	Pratincole	
Stizorhina spp.	B	12	Chat	
Strepera spp.	B	12	Butcher bird	
Streptocitta spp.	B	12	Starling	
Streptopelia decipiens	B	15	Mourning collared-dove	O
Streptopelia roseogrisea	B	15	Rose-grey dove	
Streptopelia semitorquata	B	15	Red-eyed dove	O
Streptopelia senegalensis	B	15	Senegal dove	O
Streptopelia turtur	B	15	European Turtle Dove	O
Streptopelia vinacea	B	15	Vinaceous dove	O
Strigiformes spp.	B	20	Owl	II/I
Strigops habroptila	B	13	Kakapo	I
Strombus gigas	I	57	Queen conch	II
Struthidea spp.	B	12	Magpie lark	
Struthio camelus	B	24	Ostrich (farm)	I
Struthio spp.	B	24	Ostrich (wild)	I/O
Sturnella spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
Sturnus spp.	B	12	Starling	
Sula abbotti	B	21	Abbott's booby	I
Sula spp.	B	21	Booby	I/III
Sundasciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Suntheosciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Suricata spp.	M	78	Meerkat	
Surnia spp.	B	20	Owl	II
Surniculus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Sus salvanius	M	74	Pygmy hog	I
Sus spp.	M	74	Hog	I/III
Sus spp.	M	74	Swine	I/III
Sus spp.	M	74	Wild boar	I/III
Sus spp.	M	3/74	Pig (domestic)	
Sus spp.	M	3/74	Pig (wild)	#
Sylvicapra grimmia	M	73	Common Duiker	O

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Sylviidae spp.	B	12	Warbler	
	Sylvilagus spp.	M	81	Rabbit (North American)	
	Sylviorthorhynchus spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Sylviparus spp.	B	12	Tit	
	Symphalangus syndactylus	M	33	Siamang	I
	Symphalangus syndactylus	M	33	Ape (Non-Human Primates) (young/sub-adult)	I
	Synallaxis spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Syncerus spp.	M	73	Buffalo	
	Synoicus spp.	B	16	Quail	
	Synthliboramphus spp.	B	21	Auk	
	Sypheotides spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
	Syrigma spp.	B	17	Heron	
⊗					
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	Syrmaticus spp.	B	16	Pheasant	I/II/O
	Syrrhaptes spp.	B	16	Sandgrouse	
	Taccocua spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Tachybaptus spp.	B	21	Grebe	
	Tachyeres spp.	B	18	Duck	
	Tachyphonus spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Tadorna spp.	B	18	Duck	
△	Takydromus spp.	R	41	Long-tailed Lizard	
	Tallegalla spp.	B	16	Megapode	
	Talpa europaea	M	81	European mole	
	Talpidae spp.	M	81	Golden mole	
	Tamandua mexicana	M	75	Tamandua	III
	Tamandua mexicana	M	75	Northern Tamandua	III
	Tamandua spp.	M	75	Anteater	III/O
	Tamandua tetradactyla	M	75	Collared Anteater	O
	Tamandua tetradactyla	M	75	Southern Tamandua	O
	Tamandua tetradactyla	M	75	Lesser Anteater	O
	Tamiasciurus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Tamias spp.	M	78	Chipmunk	
	Tamiops spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Tamnophis spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Tangara fastuosa	B	12	Seven-colored Tanager	II
	Tangara varia	B	12	Dotted Tanager	O
	Tanygnathus spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
	Tanysiptera spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
	Taoniscus spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
	Tapera spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Taphrolesbia spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Taphrospilus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Tapirus spp.	M	73	Tapir	II/I
⊗					
	Tarentola chazaliae	R	41	Helmethead gecko	II
	Tarsipes spp.	M	78	Opossum	
	Tarsius spp.	M	32	Tarsier	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Tauraco spp.	B	12	Turaco	II
	Taurentola spp.	R	41	Gecko	
	Taurotragus oryx	M	73	Common Eland	O
	Taxidea spp.	M	82	Badger	
	Tayassu spp.	M	74	Peccary	II
	Tayassu tajacu	M	74	Collared peccary	
	Teinopalpus spp.	I	62	Insect	II
	Telmatobius culeus	A	45	Titicaca Water Frog	I
	Temnotrogon spp.	B	12	Trogon	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Temnurus spp.	B	12	Magpie	
Tenebrio molitor	I	65	Mealworms	
Tenrec spp.	M	78	Tenrec	
Tephrozosterops spp.	B	12	White eye	
Terathopius spp.	B	20	Eagle	II
Terpsiphone bourbonnensis	B	12	Mascarene Paradise-Flycatcher	III
Terpsiphone bourbonnensis	B	12	Flycatcher	III
Terrapene coahuila	R	43	Aquatic box turtle	I
Tersina spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Testudinadae spp.	R	43	Tortoise	II/I
Tetracerus quadricornis	M	73	Four-horned antelope	III
△⊗ Tetradactylus spp.	R	41	Longtail Whip Lizard	
⊗ Tetraogallus spp.	B	16	Snowcock	I/O
Tetraophasis spp.	B	16	Partridge	
Tetrao spp.	B	16	Grouse	
Tetrax spp.	B	17	Bustard	II
Thalasseus spp.	B	17	Tern	
Thalassornis spp.	B	18	Duck	
Thalurania spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Thamnolaea spp.	B	12	Chat	
Thaumastura spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Thaumatibis spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Thecadactylus spp.	R	41	Gecko	
Thecurus spp.	M	80	Porcupine	
Thelenota spp.	I	51	Sea cucumbers	II
Thelothornis spp.	R	44	Snake	
Theristicus spp.	B	17	Ibis	
Theropithecus gelada	M	33	Gelada baboon	II
Theropithecus gelada	M	33	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Theropithecus spp.	M	34	Baboon	II
Theropithecus spp.	M	34	Monkey (Non-Human Primates)	II
Thescelocichla spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
Thinocorus spp.	B	17	Seed snipe	
Thlypopsis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Thomomys spp.	M	79	Gopher	
Thraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
Threnetes spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Threskiornis aethiopicus	B	17	Sacred ibis	O
Thripadectes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Thripophaga spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
Thylogale spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
Tiaris spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Tigriornis spp.	B	23	Bittern	
Tigrisoma spp.	B	17	Heron	
Tijuca spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Tiliqua adelaidensis	R	41	Pygmy blue-tongue Lizard	I
Tiliqua spp.	R	41	Skink	
Tilmatura spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Timalia spp.	B	12	Babbler	
Timeliopsis spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
Tinamotis spp.	B	16	Tinamou	
Tinamus solitarius	B	16	Solitary tinamou	I
Tinamus spp.	B	16	Tinamou	I/O
Tityra spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
Tockus spp.	B	23	Hornbill	
Todus spp.	B	12	Kingfisher	
Tolypeutes spp.	M	75	Armadillo	
Tomistoma schlegelii	R	42	False gavial	I
Topaza spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
Torgos spp.	B	20	Vulture	II
Torreornis spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Totoaba macdonaldi	F	51	Totoaba	I

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Touit spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
	Toxolasma cylindrella	C	57	Mussel	I
	Toxorhamphus spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Toxostoma spp.	B	12	Mockingbird	
	Trachemys spp.	R	43/47	Slider	#
	Trachyboa spp.	R	44	Boa	II
	Trachyphonus spp.	B	12	Barbet	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Trachypithecus spp.	M	32	Langur / Leaf Monkey	II/I
	Tragelaphus	M	73	Bongo	O
	Tragelaphus spekii	M	73	Sitatunga	O
	Tragelaphus spekii	M	73	Marshbuck	O
	Tragelaphus spp.	M	73	Antelope	O
	Tragelaphus spp.	M	73	Kudu	O
	Tragopan caboti	B	16	Cabot's tragopan	I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Tragopan spp.	B	16	Tragopan	I/III/O
	Tragulus spp.	M	73	Chevrotain	
	Tregellasia spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Tremarctos ornatus	M	72	Spectacled bear	I
	Treron calvus	B	15	African green pigeon	O
	Treron spp.	B	15	Pigeon	O
	Treron waalia	B	15	Yellow-bellied green pigeon	O
	Triblonotus spp.	R	41	Skink	
	Trichastoma spp.	B	12	Babbler	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Trichechus spp.	M	50	Manatee	I/O
	Trichobatrachus spp.	A	45	Hairy frog	
	Trichoglossus spp.	B	13	Lory	II
	Tricholaema spp.	B	12	Barbet	
	Trichosurus spp.	M	78	Phalanger	
	Trichothraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Trichys spp.	M	80	Porcupine	
	Triclaria spp.	B	13	Parrot	II
	Tridacna spp.	I	57	Clam	II
	Tringa guttifer	B	17	Nordmann's greenshank	I
	Tringa nebularia	B	17	Greenshank	
	Tringa spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Tringa spp.	B	17	Water fowl	
	Trionyx spp.	R	43	Soft-shelled turtle	II/O
	Trionyx triunguis	R	43	African Softshell Turtle	II
	Trionyx triunguis	R	43	Nile softshell turtle	II
	Triton spp.	A	45	Newt	
	Triturus spp.	A	45	Newt	
□	Trochilidae	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Trochilus spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Trochocercus spp.	B	12	Flycatcher	
	Troglodytes troglodytes	B	12	Eurasian Wren	III
	Trogon spp.	B	12	Trogon	
	Trogopterus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Tropicoperdix spp.	B	16	Partridge	
	Tropidophis spp.	R	44	Ground boa	II
	Trugon spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Tryngites spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Tupaia spp.	M	81	Tree shrew	II
	Tupinambis spp.	R	42	Tegu	II
	Turacoena spp.	B	15	Dove	

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Turdoides spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Turdus migratorius	B	12	Robin	
	Turdus spp.	B	12	Thrush	
	Turnix melanogaster	B	16	Black-breasted quail	
	Turnix spp.	B	16	Button-quail	O
	Turnix spp.	B	16	Hemipode	O
	Tursiops spp.	M	55	Dolphin	II
	Turtle spp.	R	43	Terrapin	#
	Turtur abyssinicus	B	15	Black-billed wood-dove	O
	Turtur afer	B	15	Red-billed wood-dove	O
	Turtur brehmeri	B	15	Blue-headed wood-dove	O
	Turtur spp.	B	15	Dove	O
	Turtur tympanistria	B	15	Tambourine dove	
	Tylas spp.	B	12	Bulbul	
	Tylototriton spp.	A	45	Crocodile newts	II
⊗					
⊗					
	Tympanuchus spp.	B	16	Prairie-chicken	II/O
	Typhlops spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Tyranneutus spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Tyto soumagnei	B	20	Madagascar owl	I
	Tyto spp.	B	20	Owl	II/I
	Uma spp.	R	41	Uma	
	Ungaliophis spp.	R	44	Boa	II
	Unio spp.	C	57	Mussel	I/O
	Upucerthia spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Upupa spp.	B	12	Hoopoe	
	Uraeginthus bengalus	B	11	Cordon bleu waxbill	O
	Uraeginthus bengalus	B	11	Waxbill	O
	Uragus spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Uratelornis spp.	B	12	Bee eater	
	Uria spp.	B	21	Auk	
	Urochroa spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Urocissa spp.	B	12	Magpie	
	Urocynchramus spp.	B	11	Finch	
	Urocyon spp.	M	82	Fox	
	Urodynamis spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
	Urogale spp.	M	81	Tree shrew	
	Uroglaux spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Uromastyx spp.	R	41	Spiny-tailed lizard	II
	Uropelia spp.	B	15	Dove	
	Uropeltis spp.	R	44	Snake	
	Uroplatus spp.	R	41	Malagasy leaf-tailed Gecko	II
△	Urosaurus spp.	R	41	Tree Lizard	
	Urosticte spp.	B	14	Hummingbird	II
	Urothraupis spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Ursidae spp.	M	72	Bear	II/I
□	Ursus spp.	M	72	Bear	II/I
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
	Ursus thibetanus	M	72	Asiatic black bear	I
△	Uta spp.	R	41	Side-blotched Lizard	
	Vanellus spp.	B	17	Plover	
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
⊗					
△	Varanus spp.	R	41	True monitor	II/I
	Varecia variegata	M	32	Ruffed lemur	I
	Vestiaria spp.	B	14	Honeycreeper	
	Vicugna pacos	M	73	Alpaca (domesticated)	
	Vicugna vicugna	M	73	Vicuna	II/I

	Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
	Vidua chalybeata	B	11	Senegal Combassou	O
	Vidua interjecta	B	11	Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah	O
	Vidua larvaticola	B	11	Baka Indigobird	O
	Vidua macroura	B	11	Pin-tailed Whydah	O
	Vidua orientalis	B	11	Northern Paradise-Whydah	O
	Vidua raricola	B	11	Jambandu Indigobird	O
	Vidua spp.	B	11	Whydah	III/O
	Vidua togoensis	B	11	Togo Paradise-Whydah	O
	Vidua wilsoni	B	11	Wilson's Indigobird	O
△	Vijayachelys silvatica	R	43	Turtle	II
	Villosa trabalis	C	57	Mussel	I
	Vini spp.	B	13	Lory	II/I
	Vini ultramarina	B	13	Ultramarine lorikeet	I
	Vipera spp.	R	44	Viper	I/O
	Vireolanius spp.	B	12	Vireo	
	Vireo spp.	B	12	Vireo	
	Viverra civettina	M	78	Malabar Civet	III
	Viverra spp.	M	78	Civet	III/O
	Viverra zibetha	M	78	Large Indian Civet	III
	Viverricula indica	M	78	Small Indian Civet	III
	Volatinia spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Vombatus ursinus ssp.	M	80	Common Wombat	O
	Vormela spp.	M	78	Polecat	
	Vulpes bengalensis	M	82	Bengal Fox	III
	Vulpes cana	M	79	Dog fox	II
	Vulpes spp.	M	82	Fox	II/III
	Vulpes spp. (farm)	M	79	Fox (farm)	
	Vulpes vulpes griffithi	M	82	Fox	III
	Vulpes vulpes montana	M	82	Fox	III
	Vulpes vulpes pusilla	M	82	Fox	III
	Vulpes zerda	M	82	Fennec fox	II
	Vultur gryphus	B	20	Andean condor	I
	Vultur gryphus	B	20	Condor	I
	Wallabia spp.	M	83	Wallaby	
	Wetmorethraupis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Woodfordia spp.	B	12	White eye	
	Wyulda spp.	M	78	Phalanger	
	Xanthocephalus spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
	Xanthomyza spp.	B	14	Honey-eater	
	Xanthopsar flavus	B	12	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	I
	Xanthopsar spp.	B	12	Blackbird	
△	Xanthusia spp.	R	41	Night Lizard	
	Xema spp.	B	21	Gull	
	Xenerpestes spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Xenochrophis piscator	R	44	Checkered keelback	III/O
	Xenochrophis piscator	R	44	Fishing Snake	III
	Xenodacnis spp.	B	12	Tanager	
	Xenoglaux spp.	B	20	Owl	II
	Xenonetta nesiotis	B	18	Campbell Island brown teal	
	Xenopipo spp.	B	11	Mannikin	
	Xenopsaris spp.	B	12	Cotinga	
	Xenops spp.	B	12	Ovenbird	
	Xenopus spp.	A	45	Clawed Frog	
	Xenospingus spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Xenospiza spp.	B	11	Bunting	
	Xenus spp.	B	17	Sandpiper	
	Xeromys myoides	M	81	False swamp rat	II
	Xerus spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
	Xiphias gladius	F	52A	Swordfish	
	Xiphirhynchus spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Xipholena atropurpurea	B	12	White-winged cotinga	I
	Xipholena spp.	B	12	Cotinga	I/O
	Yuhina spp.	B	12	Babbler	
	Zaedyus spp.	M	75	Armadillo	

Scientific Name	Type	Container Requirement	Common Name	CITES Appendix
Zaglossus spp.	M	75	Echidna	II
Zalophus spp.	M	76	Sea lion	
Zanclostomus spp.	B	12	Cuckoo	
Zavattariornis spp.	B	23	Crow	
Zebrilus spp.	B	17	Heron	
Zenaida spp.	B	15	Dove	
Zenkerella spp.	M	79	Squirrel	
Zonerodius spp.	B	23	Bittern	
△ Zonosaurus spp.	R	41	Girdled Lizard	
Zonotrichia spp.	B	11	Bunting	
Zoothera spp.	B	12	Thrush	
Zophobas morio	I	65	Beetle worms	
Zosterops albogularis	B	12	White-breasted Silvereye	I
Zosterops spp.	B	12	Silver-eye	
Zosterops spp.	B	12	White eye	
Zygogeomys spp.	M	79	Gopher	
Zyzomys pedunculatus	M	81	Macdonnell range rockrat	II
Zyzomys pedunculatus	M	81	Mouse	II
Zyzomys pedunculatus	M	81	Central Rock rat	II

[1] Entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 25 November 2023.

6.3 Common Description and Size of Adult Animals

In the following table, the length for mammals is measured from the snout to the tail base, the height from the floor to the shoulders. Birds are measured from the tip of the bill to the base of the tail.

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
AARDVARK Long-nosed almost hairless body, long bare tail	152	(60)	61	(24)
AARDWOLF Dog-like hyena	96	(38)	51	(20)
ADDAX Antelope with twisted horns, black hair on forehead	178	(70)	101	(40)
AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY Greenish or yellowish, black- faced, African monkey * Plus length of tail approximately 76 cm (30 in).	61*	(24)*	—	—
AGOUTI Large, long-legged rodent, tiny tail	38	(15)	—	—
ALLIGATOR Large reptile	52 to 456	(20) to (180)	—	—
ALPACA Long-haired llama	203	(80)	109	(43)
ANKOLE Long-horned cattle	292	(115)	152	(60)
ANOA Dwarf buffalo	168	(66)	99	(39)
ANT BEAR (see Aardvark)				
ANTEATER Long-nosed mammal	61 to 130	(24) to (51)	—	—
ANTELOPE Horned mammal with cloven hooves * All sizes.	*	*	*	*
APE Man-like, long-armed primate:				
chimpanzee	152	(60)	—	—
gorilla	203 to 229	(80) to (90)	—	—
orang-utan	152	(60)	—	—
ARGALI Wild sheep	198	(78)	119	(47)
ARMADILLO Mammal covered with scales:				
five-toed	51	(20)	—	—
pink fairy	46	(18)	—	—
giant * Plus length of tail approximately 51 cm (20 in).	41*	(16*)	—	—
ASS (domestic or wild) Long-eared donkey	216	(85)	127	(50)
AUK Sea bird with long upturned beak	—	—	20 to 25	(8) to (10)
AVOCET Wading bird with long upturned beak	—	—	43	(17)
AXOLOTL Larval form of American salamander	13 to 20	(5) to (8)	—	—
AYE-AYE Long-haired, bushy-tailed monkey	43	(17)	—	—
BABOON Large monkey with dog-like head	69	(27)	—	—
BABY EEL (see Eel)				
BADGER Sharp-clawed carnivore, large pig-like weasel	76	(30)	30	(12)
BALEEN WHALE see Whale, right				
BANDICOOT Rabbit-like digging marsupial:				
barred or desert	20 to 43	(8) to (17)	—	—
pig-footed	25	(10)	—	—
rabbit bandicoot	40	(16)	—	—
BAT				
Flying mammal:				
common bat	8	(3)	—	—
fruit eating bat	38	(15)	—	—
new world leaf-nosed bat	13	(5)	—	—
BAT, VAMPIRE	4	(2)	—	—
BEAR Large clawing mammal:				
American black	201	(79)	99	(39)
brown	203	(82)	119	(47)
grizzly	249	(98)	140	(55)
Himalayan black	188	(74)	81	(32)
Malay sun	137	(54)	69	(27)
polar	249	(98)	140	(55)
sloth	178	(70)	84	(33)
BEAVER Large rodent with flat scaly tail	84	(33)	28	(11)
BEECH MARTEN (see Marten)				
BELUGA White whale	366 to 457	(144) to (180)	—	—
BILBY (see Bandicoot)				
BISHOP WEAVER Small red and black bird	15	(6)	—	—
BISON Large cattle with short round horns:				
American	296	(117)	173	(68)
European	287	(113)	173	(68)
BLACKBUCK Antelope	127	(50)	79	(31)
BLESBOK Antelope	178	(70)	89	(35)
BOBCAT Cat, lynx-like	76	(30)	30	(12)
BONGO Large African striped antelope	241	(95)	127	(50)
BONTEBOK (see Blesbok)				
BUDGERIGAR Small parakeet	—	—	18	(7)
BUFFALO Cattle	—	—	132 to 183	(52) to (72)
BUSH BABY Small, bush-tailed primate	33	(13)	33	(13)
BUSH BUCK Striped antelope	—	—	76	(30)
BUSTARD Crane-like bird	89 to 114	(35) to (45)	—	—
BUZZARD Hawk-like bird of prey	51 to 66	(20) to (26)	—	—
CAIMAN Crocodile-like reptile	183 to 366	(72) to (144)	—	—
CAMEL Large mammal with one or two humps	—	—	229	(90)
CANARY Small bird	—	—	13	(5)
CAPYBARA Large guinea-pig, world's largest rodent, webbed feet for swimming	99	(39)	48	(19)
CARACAL Lynx-like, tufted ears, large eyes, streamlined body	61	(24)	46	(18)
CASSOWARY Similar to emu, large running bird with casque, brown-black feathers	90	(36)	—	—
CAYMAN (see Caiman)				
CHAMELEON giant and other Climbing lizard with ridged back and prehensile tail * The giant Chameleon up to 89 cm (35 in).	25*	(10)*	—	—
CHAMOIS Goat	127	(50)	81	(32)
CHEETAH Long-legged spotted cat	135	(53)	79	(31)
CHIMPANZEE (see Ape)				

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
CHINCHILLA Rodent with bushy tail, three- or four-toed	30	(12)	—	—
CHIPMUNK Striped ground squirrel	15	(6)	—	—
CHIRU Tibetan antelope	—	—	79	(31)
CIVET Looks like cat with long tail	79	(31)	38	(15)
COATI Dog-like with long nose and banded tail	107	(42)	28	(11)
COATIMUNDI (see Coati)				
COCKATOO Short-tailed crested parrot	—	—	38 to 76	(15) to (30)
COLOBUS MONKEY Monkey with long white tail	74	(29)	—	—
CONDOR Largest flying bird, wing span 115 inch. New world vulture:				
American king vulture	86	(34)	—	—
Californian	99	(39)	—	—
great	99	(39)	—	—
CORDON BLEU Small blue-fronted waxbill	—	—	13	(5)
COUGAR Large cat	140	(55)	74	(29)
COYOTE Small wolf-like dog	86	(34)	51	(20)
COYPU Web-footed rodent with hairless tail	51	(20)	—	—
CRAB * All sizes.	*	*	*	*
CRANE Long legged bird	—	—	63 to 152	(25) to (60)
CROCODILE				
Large reptile:				
African	183 to 215	(72) to (84)	—	—
American	396 to 426	(144) to (168)	—	—
broad fronted	152	(60)	—	—
estuarine (indian)	396 to 488	(144) to (192)	—	—
nile	396 to 544	(144) to (216)	—	—
CROW Medium-sized bird, chiefly black	—	—	38	(15)
CUBAN FINCH Small bird	—	—	15	(6)
CUCKOO Medium sized bird	—	—	33 to 41	(13) to (16)
CUSCUS Cat-sized nocturnal marsupial	61	(24)	—	—
DESERT LYNX (see Caracal)				
DHOLE Indian wild dog	91	(36)	—	—
DHYAL or DIAL (See Shama)				
DIBATAG Clarke's gazelle	165	(65)	84	(33)
DINGO Australian wild dog	109	(42)	71	(28)
DIOCH weaver-like bird	—	—	18	(7)
DOG (domestic) * All sizes	*	*	*	*
DOG (wild, hunting) African (Cape) hunting dog	102	(40)	66	(26)
DOLPHIN Aquatic mammal	215 to 244	(84) to (96)	—	—
DONKEY (domestic or wild) small horse	—	—	121	(48)

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
DOVE Small pigeon	—	—	28	(11)
DRAGON (see komodo dragon)				
DRILL Smaller than mandrill monkey, has black face and white beard	71	(28)	—	—
DROMEDARY (Arabian camel)	305	(120)	228	(90)
DUCK Web-footed bird	38 to 63	(15) to (25)	—	—
DUGONG Seal-like water mammal * Maximum length of 296 cm (117 in)	244 to 274*	(96) to (108)*		
DUIKER Small antelope	25 to 76	(10) to (30)	—	v
EAGLE Large bird of prey	69 to 117	(27) to (46)	—	—
EARTH PIG (See AARDVARK)				
ECHIDNAS	—	—	48	(19)
EEL (all species) Large worm like fish:				
female	152	(60)	—	—
male	46	(18)	—	—
EGRET Slender, long-necked bird	51 to 56	(20) to (22)	—	—
EIDER Duck	46 to 56	(18) to (22)	—	—
ELAND Large antelope	282	(110)	101	(40)
ELEPHANT				
African	335 to 366	(132) to (144)	—	—
Asian	244 to 304	(96) to (120)	—	—
ELEPHANT SEAL (see Seal)				
ELEPHANT SHREW (see Shrew, elephant)				
ELK Very large deer	282	(110)	198	(78)
ELVER (see eel)				
EMU Large flightless bird	—	—	193	(76)
ERMINE stoat or weasel	28	(11)	—	—
FALCON Small hawk	30 to 51	(12) to (20)	—	—
FALLOW DEER Slender, long-limbed smooth-haired ungulate	142	(56)	89	(35)
FENNEC Small fox with long bushy tail, large ears	46	(18)	30	(12)
FERRET Short-legged, long-bodied weasel (domestic polecat)	41	(16)	—	—
FINCH Small sees-eating bird	—	—	15	(6)
FLAMINGO Long legged and long-necked bird	91 to 152	(36) to (60)	—	—
FLYCATCHER Small bird with short beak with bristles at its root	13 to 38	(5) to (15)	—	—
FLYING FOX Large fruit-eating bat:				
Malay fruit bat	38	(15)	—	—
Indian flying fox	30	(12)	—	—
FLYING LEMUR Lemur-like with gliding membrane from neck to tail * Plus length of tail approximately 28 cm (11 in)	41*	(16)*	—	—
FOX Dog-like	76	(30)	33	(13)
FRANCOLIN Partridge-like bird	—	—	30	(12)
FRIGATE BIRD Large flying bird	76 to 99	(30) to (39)	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
FROG and TOAD				
Tailless amphibians:				
dwarf frog	4	(1½)	—	—
old world tree frog	8	(3)		
short-legged toothless toad	8 to 15	(3) to (6)		
small poison frog	8	(3)		
small toad	5	(2)		
spade foot toad	8	(3)		
tongueless toad	5 to 15	(2) to (6)		
toothless bull frog	5 to 8	(2) to (3)		
tree frog	5 to 12	(2) to (5)		
true frog	8 to 23	(3) to (9)		
white-lipped frog	10 to 20	(4) to (8)	—	—
FUR SEAL (see Seal)				
GANNET Web-footed bird with large beak	66 to 81	(26) to (32)	—	—
GAUR Cattle with long low hump	297	(117)	178	(70)
GAZELLE Small antelope with lyre-shaped horns	—	—	86	(34)
GECKO Small nocturnal lizard with large eyes	8 to 18	(3) to (7)	—	—
GEMSBOK Antelope (South African oryx)	203	(80)	120	(48)
GERBIL Sandy coloured rodent with large eyes and ears	13	(5)	—	—
GERENUK Very long-necked antelope with slender legs	152	(60)	101	(40)
GIBBON Small ape with long arms	89	(35)	—	—
GIRAFFE (adult) Long-necked mammal * Height to shoulder approximately 274 cm (108 in).	215	(84)	549*	(216)*
GLUTTON (see Wolverine)				
GNU (see Wildebeest)				
GOAT Mammal	117	(46)	89	(35)
GOOSE Large duck-like bird	51 to 91	(20) to (36)	—	—
GORAL Himalayan goat	127	(50)	71	(28)
GORILLA see Ape				
GRANT'S GAZELLE (See Gazelle)				
GREBE Aquatic bird	25 to 48	(10) to (19)	30 to 69	(12) to (27)
GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM Small, rat-sized, marsupial * Plus length of tail approximately 5-9 cm (2-3.5 in).	18*	87*	—	—
GUANACO Llama-like	239	(94)	119	(47)
GUINEA FOWL Pheasant like	48 to 56	(19) to (22)	—	—
GULL Web-footed bird	33 to 66	(13) to (26)	—	—
HAMSTER Short-limbed mouse with large cheek pouches:				
European	25	(10)	—	—
Golden	15	(6)	—	—
HARE Large Rabbit:				
arctic	71	(28)	—	—
brown	66	(26)	28	(11)
mountain or blue hare	63	(25)	—	—
HARRIER Bird of Prey	41 to 46	(16) to (18)	—	—
HARTEBEEST Antelope with long head; both sexes have long horns	—	—	121	(48)

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
HAWK Bird of prey	38 to 61	(15) to (24)	—	—
HEDGEHOG Small mammal covered with horny spines	28	(11)	—	—
HELODERMA Black venomous lizard with red and yellow markings				
beaded lizard * Plus length of tail approximately 30 cm (12 in).	30*	(12)*	—	—
Gila monster * Plus length of tail approximately 15 cm (6 in).	36*	(14)*	—	—
HEMIPODE Small seed-eating bird, resembles a quail:				
Andalusian	15	(6)	—	—
collared	13	(5)	—	—
HERON Long-legged crane-like bird with long beak and neck	36 to 91	(14) to (36)	—	—
HIPPOPOTAMUS Large mammal with smooth skin (weight up to 4 tons):				
common	406	(160)	150	(59)
pigmy	152	(60)	74	(29)
HORNBILL Large beaked bird with sewed tooth edge	38 to 114	(15) to (45)	—	—
HORSE (domestic or wild) Odd-toed ungulate	—	—	127	(50)
HOWLER MONKEY Medium sized red or black monkey	63	(25)	—	—
HUMMINGBIRD Nectar eating small bird	8 to 13	(3) to (5)	—	—
HUMPBACK WHALE (see Whale, Humpback)				
HYAENA Large dog-like, front legs longer than hind:				
brown	94	(37)	68	(27)
spotted	127	(50)	79	(31)
striped	99	(39)	75	(30)
IBEX Large, wild alpine goat	140	(55)	89	(35)
IBIS Stork-like bird with long curved beak	41 to 58	(16) to (23)	—	—
ICHNEUMON (see Mongoose)				
IGUANA Lizard, both marine and land; brown, green or black * Plus length of tail 53—91 cm (21—36 in).	20 to 140*	(8) to (55)*	—	—
IMPALA Antelope with "S"-shaped horns	170	(67)	97	(38)
INDIAN GRACKLE See Mynah bird				
INDIAN MACAQUE See Rhesus monkey				
INDRI Monkey with short tail and legs	79	(31)	—	—
JACKAL Dog-like	79	(31)	48	(19)
JAGUAR Large Latin American "spotted" cat	178	(70)	86	(34)
JAVA SPARROW (see Munias)				
JAY Medium-sized crested bird	30 to 33	(12) to (13)	—	—
JERBOA Rodent with elongated hind legs:				
comb-toed * Plus length of tail approximately 13 cm (5 in).	10*	(4)*	—	—
Egyptian * Plus length of tail approximately 20 cm (8 in).	15*	(6)*	—	—
three-toed * Plus length of tail approximately 18 cm (7 in).	13*	(5)*	—	—
KANGAROO Marsupial, pouched mammal on large hind legs:				
euro * Plus length of tail approximately 89 cm (35 in).	229*	(90)*	—	—
grey * Plus length of tail approximately 96 cm (38 in).	229*	(90)*	—	—
red * Plus length of tail approximately 102 cm (40 in).	215*	(85)*	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
tree	76	(30)	—	—
KANGAROO RAT Desert rat that never drinks, long hind legs	13	(5)	—	—
KEA Parrot	51	(20)	—	—
KESTREL Small falcon	33	(13)	—	—
KILLER WHALE (see Whale, killer)				
KINGFISHER Small bird	15	(6)	—	—
KITE Long-winged hawk	33 to 58	(13) to (23)	—	—
KIWI Flightless bird with large feet and long curved bill	15	(20)	—	—
KOALA Bear like animal	61	(24)	—	—
KOMODO DRAGON Large lizard	244 to 304	(96) to (120)	—	—
KONGONI (see Hartebeest)				
KUDU Large antelope with twisted horns (male only), striped:				
greater	239	(94)	132	(52)
lesser	203	(80)	102	(40)
KULAN see Onager				
LANGUR Asiatic leaf-eating monkey * Plus length of tail approximately 46 cm (18 in).	76*	(30)*	—	—
LECHWE Large brown or blackish antelope with ringed horns	183	(72)	102	(40)
LEMMING Round-bodied, short-legged, thick-coated rodent * Plus length of tail approximately 101 cm (40 in).	15*	(6)*	—	—
LEMUR Monkey with long nose and long tail * Plus length of tail approximately 46 cm (18 in).	43*	(17)*	—	—
LEOPARD (clouded, ounce or snow) large "spotted" cat	101 to 152	(40) to (60)	46 to 66	(18) to (26)
LEOPARD CAT Small "spotted" cat	15	(20)	20	(8)
LINSANG Civet with long body and long tail, greyish spotted fur:				
banded * Plus length of tail approximately 36 cm (14 in).	38*	(15)*	—	—
spotted * Plus length of tail approximately 30 cm (12 in).	30*	(12)*	—	—
LION Large cat	198	(78)	104	(41)
LIZARD (see also Komodo dragon and Monitor lizard for very large species) Reptile, air breathing, scaly body:				
large species	120 to 170	(48) to (68)	—	—
medium large species	55 to 100	(22) to (40)	—	—
small species	20 to 50	(8) to (20)	—	—
LLAMA Ungulate with long neck and woolly coat	203	(80)	127	(50)
LORIS Small monkey, soft fur, large eyes, no tail:				
slender	25	(10)	—	—
slow	36	(14)	—	—
LOVEBIRD Small colourful short-tailed parrot	15	(6)	—	—
LYNX (Canadian, common or European, Spanish) see also Bobcat and Caracal Long-legged, short-tailed cat with hairy tufts on ear tips	84	(33)	71	(28)
MACAQUE Old world monkey with long muzzle	48 to 61	(19) to (24)	—	—
MACAW Long-tailed Latin American parrot with strong curved bill	36 to 96	(14) to (38)	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
MAGPIE Crow-like bird				
azure	36	(14)	—	—
common	46	(18)	—	—
green	38	(15)	—	—
MANAKIN Small bird with short beak				
blue backed	10	(4)	—	—
golden headed	10	(4)	—	—
MANATEE Large seal-like water mammal	244 to 274	(96) to (108)	—	—
MANDRILL Large African Monkey with large head with ridged cheeks	94	(37)	—	—
MANGABEY Large long-tailed African monkey * Plus length of tail 76—102 cm (30—40 in).	71*	(28)*	—	—
MARKHOR Large sheep with long twisted horns	152	(60)	102	(40)
MARMOSET Small Latin American Monkey * Plus length of tail 25—41 cm (10—16 in).	20 to 51*	(8) to (20)*	—	—
MARMOT Rodent with stout body, short legs, large head, like a squirrel:				
alpine	51	(20)	18	(7)
bobak	81	(32)	20	(8)
MARTEN Small carnivore with long body, short legs, and five toes:				
beech marten * Plus length of tail 28 cm (11 in).	51*	(20)*	13	(5)
pine marten * Plus length of tail 25 cm (10 in).	48*	(19)*	15	(6)
MARTIN Swallow-like bird:				
house	13	(5)	—	—
Nyasa rock	13	(5)	—	—
purple	20	(8)	—	—
sand	13	(5)	—	—
MINK Long-bodied, short-legged, long tail:				
American * Plus length of tail approximately 23 cm (9 in).	61*	(24)*	—	—
European * Plus length of tail approximately 20 cm (8 in).	46*	(18)*	—	—
MOLE Long-nosed burrowing mammal, velvety fur	15	(6)	—	—
MONGOOSE Small carnivore with long body and tail:				
crab-eating	56	(22)	13	(5)
Egyptian or ichneumon	63	(25)	20	(8)
MONKEY, n.o.s. Man-like primate * All Sizes	*	*	*	*
MOOSE (see ELK)				
MOUNTAIN LION (See Cougar)				
MOUSE Small rodent with long tail	10	(4)	—	—
MULE (see Ass)				
MUNIAS Small bird	10 to 13	(4) to (5)	—	—
MUSK RAT Dark brown scaly-tailed new world rat * Plus length of tail approximately 20 cm (8 in).	30*	(12)*	—	—
MUSQUASH (see Musk rat)				
MYNAH BIRD Starling-like bird with thick orange bill:				
common	25	(10)	—	—
hill or grackle	25	(10)	—	—
pied	23	(9)	—	—
NEWT Amphibian	8 to 15	(3) to (6)	—	—
NUTRIA (see Coypu)				

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
OCELOT Medium-sized cat, brownish-grey colour with black bands	99	(39)	48	(19)
OKAPI Horse-like, with longer neck and black and white stripes on legs	165	(65)	157	(62)
ONAGER Sandy brown horse with large ears	216	(85)	127	(50)
OPOSSUM Small marsupial with long tail * Plus length of tail approximately 51 cm (20 in).	46*	(18)*	—	—
ORANG-UTAN (see Ape)				
ORONGO (see Chiru)				
ORYX Long straight-horned antelope, no mane	203	(80)	102	(40)
OSPREY Bird of prey	56	(22)	—	—
OSTRICH Large flightless bird, largest living bird	201	(79)	—	—
OTTER Slender bodied, web-toed swimming mammal	76	(30)	—	—
OWL Bird of prey, feathered rings around eyes	25 to 38	(10) to (15)	—	—
OYSTER-CATCHER Long slender-beaked bird	43	(17)	—	—
PACA Large spotted guinea-pig like rodent * Plus length of tail approximately 3 cm (1 in).	75*	(30)*	—	—
PANDA Bear-like carnivore:				
giant	152	(60)	—	—
red, common or lesser	61	(24)	33	(13)
PANGOLIN Mammal with hard overlapping scales, powerful claws * Plus length of tail approximately 63 cm (25 in).	74*	(29)*	—	—
PANTHER (see Leopard)				
PARAKEET Parrot-like bird	38	(15)	—	—
PARROT Bird with hooked beak, nostril covered by skin	33	(13)	—	—
PARTRIDGE Medium-sized bird	30 to 36	(12) to (14)	—	—
PATAS Long-tailed red or red-grey monkey * Plus length of tail approximately 63 cm (25 in).	56*	(22)*	—	—
PEACOCK Bird with very long coloured tail * Plus length of tail approximately 91 cm (36 in).	56*	(22)*	—	—
PEAFOWL (see Peacock)				
PELICAN Large swimming bird with long beak, the lower part with pouch	152	(60)	—	—
PENGUIN Flightless upright bird, short legs	63 to 127	(25) to (50)	—	—
PHEASANT Bird with long narrow tail, male colourful	51 to 178	(20) to (70)	—	—
PIGEON Small to medium sized bird	20 to 43	(8) to (17)	—	—
PIKA Rabbit-like with front and hind legs of equal length	25	(10)	—	—
PINE MARTEN (See Marten)				
PLOVER Wading bird	15 to 36	(6) to (14)	—	—
POLAR BEAR (see Bear)				
POLECAT Long stout body, short bushy tail * Plus length of tail approximately 18 cm (7 in).	43*	(17)*	—	—
PONY See horse				
PORCUPINE Rodent with large quills on back	63	(25)	23	(9)
PORPOISE See Dolphin				

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
POSSUM (see Opossum)				
POTTO Bushbaby, reddish brown	41	(16)	—	—
PRAIRIE DOG Ground squirrel	41	(16)	—	—
PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE (see Horse)				
PROBOSCIS MONKEY Monkey with trunk-like nose * Plus length of tail approximately 63 cm (25 in).	69*	(27)*	—	—
PRONGHORN Antelope with forked horn	130	(51)	89	(35)
PUDU Deer with spike-like antlers, to reddish brown	60 to 85	(24) to (34)	41	(16)
PUFFIN Sea bird with large beak:				
common	30	(7)	—	—
tufted	41	(16)	—	—
PUMA (see Cougar)				
QUAIL Pheasant-like bird	18 to 30	(7) to (12)	—	—
QUELEA (see Dioch)				
RABBIT Long ears, long hind legs	46	(18)	—	—
RACOON Long-tailed, cat/dog like * Plus length of tail approximately 25 cm (10 in).	84*	(33)*	30	(12)
RED MONKEY (see Patas)				
REEDBUCK Fast running antelope	147	(58)	91	(36)
RHEA Fast running ostrich-like bird, vestigial wings	152	(60)	—	—
RHESUS MONKEY Grey-green, medium sized monkey * Plus length of tail approximately 25 cm (10 in).	61*	(24)*	—	—
RHINOCEROS Large mammal with single horn:				
black	241	(95)	160	(63)
Indian	304	(120)	170	(67)
Javan	254	(100)	178	(70)
Sumatran	279	(110)	150	(59)
white	444	(175)	190	(75)
RIGHT WHALE (see Whale, right)				
ROBIN Red-breasted small bird	15	(6)	—	—
RORQUAL WHALE (see Whale, rorqual)				
SABLE Long-bodied, short-legged mammal, dark brown	51	(20)	—	—
SAKI MONKEY Medium-sized monkey with long coarse hair and bushy tail * Plus length of tail approximately 51 cm (20 in).	48 to 53*	(19) to (21)*	—	—
SALAMANDER Tailed amphibian, long to cylindrical tail, short legs * Giant salamander up to 152 cm (60 in).	18 to 25*	(7) to (10)*	—	—
SANDPIPER Wading bird with long beak	15 to 20	(6) to (8)	—	—
SCORPION Poisonous, insect-like	3 to 20	(1) to (8)	—	—
SEAL Water mammal:				
elephant	426 to 638	(196) to (252)	—	—
fur	183 to 244	(72) to (96)	—	—
grey	183 to 304	(72) to (120)	—	—
monk	244 to 366	(96) to (144)	—	—
SEA-LION Water mammal	244	(96)	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
SEA TURTLE Large marine aquatic turtle (see TURTLE)				
SECRETARY BIRD Bird of prey with long legs and quills at back of neck	102	(40)	—	—
SHAMA Small thrush-like bird, aggressive with other birds (pack individually)	25	(10)	—	—
SHEEP **(wild)** Medium-sized, wool-covered to mammal	102 to 152	(40) to (60)	—	—
SHETLAND PONY (see Horse)				
SHREW Small animal with soft fur and pointed snout, insect eating	8	(3)	—	—
SHREW, ELEPHANT Insect eating animal with trunk-like snout and long thin hind legs:				
four toed	18	(7)	—	—
North African	15	(6)	—	—
SHREW, TREE Squirrel-like with long bushy tail * Plus length of tail approximately 20 cm (8 in).	18*	(7*)	—	—
SHRIKE Small bird with hooked upper beak	15 to 23	(6) to (9)	—	—
SKUA Large gull-like bird	30 to 51	(12) to (20)	—	—
SKUNK Badger like:				
spotted	25*	(10)*	—	—
striped	28*	(11)*	—	—
* Plus length of tail approximately 18 cm (7 in).				
SLOTH Long-legged, strong and long claws, very short to no tail	69	(27)	—	—
SNAKE	15 to 991	(6) to (390)	—	—
SONG SPARROW (see Sparrow)				
SPARROW Small bird	15	(6)	—	—
SPINY ANTEATER (see Echidnas)				
SPRINGBOK Antelope with lyre-shaped horns on both sexes, white belly	132	(52)	81	(32)
SQUIRREL Bushy-tailed rodent:				
grey * Plus length of tail approximately 25 cm (10 in).	28*	(11)*	—	—
red * Plus length of tail approximately 23 cm (9 in).	25*	(10)*	—	—
STORK Large bird with long legs	102	(40)	—	—
SUNBIRD Small bird, thin long-pointed beak	13 to 18	(5) to (7)	—	—
SWAN Heavy-bodied long-necked to to aquatic bird	90 to 140	(35) to (55)	—	—
TAHR Large hairy goat	112	(44)	89	(35)
TAMARIN Small new world monkey	30	(12)	38	(15)
TANA (see Shrew, tree)				
TANAGER Small to medium-sized bird with brilliant plumage	13 to 20	(5) to (8)	—	—
TAPIR Thick-set, short-legged mammal with movable short trunk:				
Malayan	241	(95)	91	(36)
South American	188	(74)	99	(39)
TARSIER Small monkey with long thin tail and large eyes * Plus length of tail approximately 23 cm (9 in).	18*	(7)*	—	—
TASMANIAN TIGER Large dog-like marsupial, stripes on back * Plus length of tail approximately 48 cm (19 in).	130*	(51)*	—	—
TEAL Duck	36	(14)	—	—
TERN Gull-like sea bird	23 to 38	(9) to (15)	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
TERRAPIN Small aquatic tortoise (see Turtle)				
THOMPSON'S GAZELLE (see Gazelle)				
THYLACINE (see Tasmanian tiger)				
TIGER Large cat	203	(80)	101	(40)
TIT Small bird with short beak	8 to 13	(3) to (5)	—	—
TOAD (see Frog and Toad)				
TOPI Smooth coated antelope with ringed horns, dark bands on hind legs	203	(80)	127	(50)
TORTOISE (see Turtle) Land turtle				
TOUCAN Medium-sized bird with large bill up to 5 inch in length	48 to 58	(14) to (23)	—	—
TREE KANGAROO (see Kangaroo)				
TREE SHREW (see Shrew, tree)				
TURKEY Large bird	89 to 107	(35) to (42)	—	—
TURTLE				
large species	100 to 180	(39) to (72)	—	—
medium species	38 to 100	(15) to (40)	—	—
small species	11 to 38	(4) to (15)	—	—
baby turtle	4.5	1¼ max.		
UGANDA KOB Large antelope with lyre-shaped ringed horns	178	(70)	102	(40)
VAMPIRE BAT (see Bat, vampire)				
VERVET (see African green monkey)				
VICUNA Llama-like	190	(75)	107	(42)
VULTURE Eagle-sized bird with naked head	58 to 102	(23) to (40)	—	—
WALLABY Kangaroo-like but smaller * All sizes.	*	*	*	*
WALLER'S GAZELLE (see Gerenuk)				
WALRUS Massive barrel-shaped marine mammal, greyish-brown fur and long vertical tusks (weight up to 1,600 kg)	431	(170)	—	—
WARTHOG Large pig with protruding tusks and warts on side of face	140	(55)	71	(28)
WATERBUCK Antelope, reddish-grey coat, white band around rump	224	(88)	127	(50)
WATUSSI (see Ankole)				
WAXBILL Small bird	8	(3)	—	—
WEASEL Ferret-like	20	(8)	—	—
WEAVER Small bird	15 to 25	(6) to (10)	—	—
WHALE, HUMPBACK Large flippers	1,520	(600)	—	—
WHALE, KILLER Not a true whale, but dolphin-like (weight up to 850 kg)	912	(359)	—	—
WHALE, RIGHT No dorsal fin:				
Greenland	1,824	(719)	—	—
North Atlantic	1,824	(719)	—	—
pygmy	608	(240)	—	—
WHALE, RORQUAL Largest mammal, lives in sea, horizontal tail fin:				
blue (weight up to 130 tons)	2,432	(958)	—	—
fin (weight up to 75 tons)	1,976	(778)	—	—
sei (weight up to 60 tons)	1,520	(599)	—	—

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
WHYDAH Small weaver-like bird:				
paradise	38	(15)	—	—
pin-tailed and straw-tailed	30	(12)	—	—
red naped	51	(20)	—	—
WILD ASS (see Onager)				
WILD BOAR Large wild pig	150	(59)	89	(35)
WILD CAT Cat slightly larger than domestic cat	63	(25)	43	(17)
WILD DOG (see Dog)				
WILDEBEEST Antelope with ox-like head and horse body:				
brindled	244	(96)	142	(56)
white bearded	246	(97)	132	(52)
white tailed	229	(90)	114	(45)

Common Name Description	Size of Adult			
	Length		Height	
	cm	(in)	cm	(in)
WOLF Large dog, brown or white or black	127	(50)	84	(33)
WOLVERINE Badger-like with wiry coat	97	(38)	43	(17)
WOOLLY MONKEY Medium-sized new world monkey with woolly grey- brown coat, black face * Plus length of tail approximately 73 cm (29 in).	58*	(23)*	—	—
WREN Small bird	10	(4)	—	—
YAK Shaggy-coated cattle with rounded horns, dark brown	317	(125)	163	(64)
ZEBRA Striped horse:				
common or Burchell's	229	(90)	132	(52)
Grevy's	254	(100)	152	(60)
mountain	224	(88)	142	(56)
ZEBU Humped cattle with large dewlap	203	(80)	165	(65)

Chapter 7–Documentation

IATA recognized the need and opportunity to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the air cargo supply chain. Today, the air cargo industry still almost exclusively relies on paper-based processes to support the movement of freight. The average shipment generates more than thirty paper documents that are used and/or handled by the various parties involved. Many of the processes still depend on human intervention. These paper-based processes are not cost-effective, nor do they serve the key requirements of air cargo: security, speed, and reliability.

Initiated by IATA in 2006, the e-freight program became an industry-wide initiative involving operators, freight forwarders, ground handlers, shippers, customs brokers, and customs authorities that aims to build an end-to-end paperless transportation process for air cargo made possible with regulatory framework, modern electronic messages and high-quality data. The objective is to take paper out of the air supply chain, and to create the conditions to replace the existing processes with new ones where the industry and states rely on the electronic exchange of information across the whole of the air cargo supply chain, to facilitate the movement of freight.

IATA e-freight is therefore paper free, i.e., paper free process whereby airfreight supply chain does not transport the paper, but there may be a requirement by exception to produce a copy of this paper from an electronic structured format message or a scanned document. The documents that may be required to be produced by exception are the documents in the project scope that support the cargo or goods release/clearance by customs authorities.

The e-Freight roadmap outlines a shared end-to-end industry approach to remove three types of documents:

1. Customs documents: Engaging regulators and governments worldwide to create an 'e-freight route network' with fully electronic customs procedures and where regulations support paperless shipments
2. Transport documents: Working collaboratively within the cargo supply chain to digitize the core industry transport documents, starting with the Air Waybill (AWB)
3. Commercial & Special cargo documents: Developing a plan to digitize the commercial and special cargo documents typically accompanying airfreight today, in or outside of the 'Cargo pouch'.

The ultimate goal of the e-Freight program is to bring benefits for the air cargo industry, namely Operational efficiency, Cost effectiveness, Data quality, Innovation, Sustainability and Regulatory Compliance.

Further information on the benefits of e-freight can be accessed by means of the following website: https://www.iata.org/en/programs/cargo/e/efreight/.

The Air Waybill (AWB) is a critical air cargo document that constitutes the contract of carriage between the "shipper" and the "operator" (airline).

The Electronic Air Waybill Resolution 672 (MeA) http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/e/eawb/Pages/multilateral.aspx removes the requirement for a paper AWB. There is therefore no longer a need to print, handle or archive the paper, largely simplifying the air cargo process.

The e-AWB project is part of the e-freight initiative and aims at encouraging air cargo players to use the electronic AWB (e-AWB), instead of its paper version. Moving to e-AWB is a key enabler to achieving the 100% e-freight vision.

Further information on the e-AWB can be accessed by means of the following website: www.iata.org/eawb.

7.1 Shipper's Certification

See example of Shipper's Certification and specimens of completed certification.

7.1.1 Shipper's Responsibilities

The shipper or their authorized agent must complete a Shipper's Certification for Live Animals for each shipment. For the purpose of these Regulations, an authorized agent is a person expressly authorized in writing by the shipper to execute the Shipper's Certification for Live Animals, except that this must not include IATA Cargo Agents, consolidators, forwarders and surface operators.

Note:
When animals are carried as baggage the requirement for the Shipper's Certification for Live Animals is optional at the operator's discretion.

7.1.2 Completion of the Shipper's Certification

7.1.2.1 Language

The certification form must be completed in *English.* If required, the wording in English may be supplemented by an accurate printed translation in another language.

7.1.2.2 Number of Copies

Two copies of the certification form must be completed and signed as specified in 7.1.2.4. One signed copy will be retained by the operator which accepts the shipment from the shipper. The other signed copy will be sent with the shipment and attached to documents for the final destination.

7.1.2.3 Format and Information Required

The certification form must incorporate the wording shown in the example in this chapter. The common name (in English) and the scientific name of the species must be entered in the species description box of the Certification. For domestic dogs, cats, farm animals and laboratory animals that are not listed in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (see Chapter 6), the common name only, in English, may be shown.

7.1.2.4 Signature

The shipper or their authorized agent (see 7.1.1) must sign the Shipper's Certification for Live Animals. Hand-written or facsimile signatures, whether stamped or electronic, are acceptable where permitted.

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION EXAMPLE (Front)

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS
(to be completed in duplicate)

This is to certify that *(check appropriate box):*

- ☐ The animals contained in this consignment are in suitable condition for air transport and have been described and packaged in compliance with the current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and all applicable operator and governmental regulations. All required advance arrangements have been completed and the animals(s) is (are) in good health and condition.
- ☐ Animals are wild caught.
- ☐ Animals taken from the wild for shipment have been appropriately acclimatized.
- ☐ This consignment includes species as described in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Applicable permits/certificates are attached to the air waybill.
- ☐ This consignment includes species as described in other applicable national legislation.
- ☐ In the case of reptiles and amphibians, the animals contained in this shipment are healthy and they have been examined prior to shipment and are free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable diseases. They are also free of external parasitic infestation, including mites, ticks and leeches, that can readily be seen under normal lighting conditions.

The shipper accepts that operators will not be liable for any loss, damage or expense arising from death due to natural causes, or death or injury of any animal caused by the conduct or acts of the live animal itself or of other animals, such as biting, kicking, goring or smothering, nor for that caused or contributed to by the conditions, nature or propensities of the animals. In no event will operator be liable for death or injury to an animal attendant caused or contributed to by the condition, conduct or acts of animals.

Number of Package(s)	Species-Specific Container Requirement Number (see IATA Live Animals Regulations Chapters 6 and 8)	Species (description and names — scientific and common) and Quantity of Animals

Name/Title of Signatory ..... Place and Date..... Year/Month/Day..... Signator's Name ..... Signature..... .....(See reverse side for special conditions)	Shippers failure to comply in all respects with the applicable IATA Live Animals Regulations and any other international and/or national government regulations, may be in breach of applicable law and subject to legal penalties. (Refer to Chapter 1, Section 1.2.)	
Air Waybill No.	Airport of Departure	Airport of Destination

Note:
Recommended size: ISO Standard A4.

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION EXAMPLE (Back)

SHIPPER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Instructions for the shippers are given in Chapters 1, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Before any package containing live animals is tendered for transport by air, the shipper must ensure that:

- the animals being tendered for transportation are not prohibited by governments;
- all the required export, import, and/or transit health certificates, licenses or permits, etc. are accompanying the shipment;
- the animal shipments are properly classified, described, packed, marked, and labelled;
- the IATA Shipper's Certification for Live Animals has been completed in duplicate and in compliance with the current edition of the IATA LAR;
- pregnant animals must not be tendered for transportation without official veterinary certificate certifying that the animals are fit to travel and that there is no risk of birth occurring during the entire journey;

  *(**Note:** Pregnant monkeys, nursing females with suckling young and unweaned animals are not accepted for air transport.)*
- no animals are to be tendered for transportation having given birth in the last 48 hours before the start of the journey;
- the animals have been prepared for transportation in compliance with the current edition of the IATA LAR (see specific container requirements for further information);
- the animal is not tranquilized without veterinary approval and supervision;
- the consignee has been advised of the flight details in order to arrange immediate collection on arrival;
- a 24-hour emergency contact number is provided to the operator from the shipper or their agent, so that instructions can be obtained in the event of an emergency. The same emergency number must be provided on the Air Waybill.

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS

(to be completed in duplicate)

This is to certify that *(check appropriate box):*

☑ The animals contained in this consignment are in suitable condition for air transport and have been described and packaged in compliance with the current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and all applicable operator and governmental regulations. All required advance arrangements have been completed and the animals(s) is (are) in good health and condition.

☐ Animals are wild caught.

☐ Animals taken from the wild for shipment have been appropriately acclimatized.

☐ This consignment includes species as described in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Applicable permits/certificates are attached to the air waybill.

☑ This consignment includes species as described in other applicable national legislation.

☐ In the case of reptiles and amphibians, the animals contained in this shipment are healthy and they have been examined prior to shipment and are free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable diseases. They are also free of external parasitic infestation, including mites, ticks, and leeches, which can readily be seen under normal lighting conditions.

The shipper accepts that operators will not be liable for any loss, damage or expense arising from death due to natural causes, or death or injury of any animal caused by the conduct or acts of the live animal itself or of other animals, such as biting, kicking, goring or smothering, nor for that caused or contributed to by the conditions, nature or propensities of the animals. In no event will operator be liable for death or injury to an animal attendant caused or contributed to by the condition, conduct or acts of animals.

Number of Package(s)	Species-Specific Container Requirement Number (see IATA Live Animals Regulations Chapters 6 and 8)	Species (description and names — scientific and common) and Quantity of Animals
2	3	10 Adult cattle
1	3	26 Weaner pigs

Name/Title of Signatory *ABC Transport*

Place and Date *Lancaster, U.K.* Year/Month/Day *2021/10/01*

Signator's Name *John Smith*

Signature *J. Smith*

.....(See reverse side for special conditions)

Shippers failure to comply in all respects with the applicable IATA Live Animals Regulations and any other international and/or national government regulations, may be in breach of applicable law and subject to legal penalties. (Refer to Chapter 1, Section 1.2.)

Air Waybill No.	Airport of Departure	Airport of Destination
123456	*London Gatwick*	*Budapest*

Explanation for the above example:

Domestic animals need to have the stocking density calculated for the species. These cattle therefore need two bulk crates because they are adults. The pigs can be subdivided on a double-decker bulk crate. They must be crated in compatible groups which the shipper will select. This shipment could have four groups each comprising six to seven animals, provided the stocking density is correct for their age and size of the compartments.

Since they are not taken from the wild and not an endangered consignment, therefore the first and the fourth box are checked.

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS

(to be completed in duplicate)

This is to certify that *(check appropriate box):*

- ☑ The animals contained in this consignment are in suitable condition for air transport and have been described and packaged in compliance with the current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and all applicable operator and governmental regulations. All required advance arrangements have been completed and the animals(s) is (are) in good health and condition.
- ☐ Animals are wild caught.
- ☑ Animals taken from the wild for shipment have been appropriately acclimatized.
- ☑ This consignment includes species as described in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Applicable permits/certificates are attached to the air waybill.
- ☑ This consignment includes species as described in other applicable national legislation.
- ☐ In the case of reptiles and amphibians, the animals contained in this shipment are healthy and they have been examined prior to shipment and are free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable diseases. They are also free of external parasitic infestation, including mites, ticks and leeches, that can readily be seen under normal lighting conditions.

The shipper accepts that operators will not be liable for any loss, damage or expense arising from death due to natural causes, or death or injury of any animal caused by the conduct or acts of the live animal itself or of other animals, such as biting, kicking, goring or smothering, nor for that caused or contributed to by the conditions, nature or propensities of the animals. In no event will operator be liable for death or injury to an animal attendant caused or contributed to by the condition, conduct or acts of animals.

Number of Package(s)	Species-Specific Container Requirement Number (see IATA Live Animals Regulations Chapters 6 and 8)	Species (description and names — scientific and common) and Quantity of Animals
1	13	3 Glossy black cockatoos (Calyptorhynchus lathami)
1	13	10 Parrots (Poicephalus robustus)

Name/Title of Signatory *Another Inc.*

Place and Date *Rotterdam, Holland* Year/Month/Day *2021/10/01*

Signator's Name *Robert Coor*

Signature *R. Coor*

.....(See reverse side for special conditions)

Shippers failure to comply in all respects with the applicable IATA Live Animals Regulations and any other international and/or national government regulations, may be in breach of applicable law and subject to legal penalties. (Refer to Chapter 1, Section 1.2.)

Air Waybill No.	Airport of Departure	Airport of Destination
13579	Schiphol	Paris

Explanation for the above example:

All these birds are CITES Appendix II listed spices. They must also have all the relevant CITES documents allowing export and import plus the normal health papers and transport documents.

The ten parrots must also be in two compartments with no more than six in one group as they tend to be aggressive.

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS

(to be completed in duplicate)

This is to certify that *(check appropriate box):*

- ☑ The animals contained in this consignment are in suitable condition for air transport and have been described and packaged in compliance with the current edition of the IATA Live Animals Regulations and all applicable operator and governmental regulations. All required advance arrangements have been completed and the animals(s) is (are) in good health and condition.
- ☐ Animals are wild caught.
- ☑ Animals taken from the wild for shipment have been appropriately acclimatized.
- ☑ This consignment includes species as described in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Applicable permits/certificates are attached to the air waybill.
- ☑ This consignment includes species as described in other applicable national legislation.
- ☐ In the case of reptiles and amphibians, the animals contained in this shipment are healthy and they have been examined prior to shipment and are free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable diseases. They are also free of external parasitic infestation, including mites, ticks and leeches, that can readily be seen under normal lighting conditions.

The shipper accepts that operators will not be liable for any loss, damage or expense arising from death due to natural causes, or death or injury of any animal caused by the conduct or acts of the live animal itself or of other animals, such as biting, kicking, goring or smothering, nor for that caused or contributed to by the conditions, nature or propensities of the animals. In no event will operator be liable for death or injury to an animal attendant caused or contributed to by the condition, conduct or acts of animals.

Number of Package(s)	Species-Specific Container Requirement Number (see IATA Live Animals Regulations Chapters 6 and 8)	Species (description and names — scientific and common) and Quantity of Animals
1	71	1 Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicomis)
2	73	2 Zebra (Equus zebra)

Name/Title of Signatory *Another Inc.*

Place and Date *Umphalosi, S. Africa* Year/Month/Day *2021/10/01*

Signator's Name *William Laall*

Signature *W. Laall*

.....(See reverse side for special conditions)

Shippers failure to comply in all respects with the applicable IATA Live Animals Regulations and any other international and/or national government regulations, may be in breach of applicable law and subject to legal penalties. (Refer to Chapter 1, Section 1.2.)

Air Waybill No.	Airport of Departure	Airport of Destination
246810	*Johannesburg*	*Frankfurt*

Explanation for the above example:

This is a mixed shipment of CITES and non-CITES species. The black Rhinoceros is a CITES Appendix I species. The CITES documents must be fully completed plus the normal health papers and transport documents.

7.2 Air Waybill

(see example)

Live animals *must not* be entered on the same Air Waybill as other commodities.

In the "Nature and Quantity of Goods" box in the Air Waybill, the common name of the animal in English (apart from any other language) must be given and, where possible, must correspond to those specified in Chapter 6. The quantity of animals in the consignment must be stated. A 24-hour emergency telephone number (including Country and area codes as applicable) must be provided, refer to 1.2.1. The 24-hour emergency telephone number must be shown in the "Handling Information" box.

AIR WAYBILL EXAMPLE

777 | SPL | 12345675 — 777-12345675

Shipper's Name and Address / Shipper's Account Number EUROPEAN VETERINARIAN SCHIPHOL AIRPORT AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS	Not Negotiable Air Waybill Issued by TRANSPARENT AIR 227 RUE BLANCHET 75076 PARIS FRANCE Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity.
Consignee's Name and Address / Consignee's Account Number EQUESTRIAN SHOW TOUR LTD. NARITA AIRPORT TOKYO JAPAN	It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER, AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City SPEEDAIR SERVICES SCHIPHOL	Accounting Information
Agent's IATA Code: 57-4 7444 / Account No.	
Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Requested Routing SCHIPHOL	Reference Number / Optional Shipping Information

To	By First Carrier	Routing and Destination	to	by	to	by	Currency	CHGS Code	WT/VAL PPD	WT/VAL COLL	Other PPD	Other COLL	Declared Value for Carriage	Declared Value for Customs
NRT	TRANSPARENT AIR						EUR		X		X		NVD	NCV

Airport of Destination	Requested Flight/Date	Amount of Insurance	
NARITA		XXX	INSURANCE – If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions thereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked "Amount of Insurance".

Handling Information

SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS ATTACHED

Shipper emergency number: +31203456789 — SCI

No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg/lb	Rate Class	Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate / Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
1	1200.0	K	S	N150	1200.0	26.57	31884.00	3 LIVE HORSES 1 STALL PMC1234XX
	800.0		S	N150	750.0	26.57	19927.50	
	2000.0						51811.50	

Prepaid	Weight Charge	Collect	Other Charges
51811.50			LJC 292.97

Valuation Charge

Tax

Total Other Charges Due Agent

Total Other Charges Due Carrier: 292.97

Shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and that insofar as any part of the consignment contains dangerous goods, such part is properly described by name and is in proper condition for carriage by air according to the applicable Dangerous Goods Regulations.

EUROPEAN VETERINARIAN
Signature of Shipper or his Agent

Total Prepaid	Total Collect
52104.47	

Currency Conversion Rates	CC Charges in Dest. Currency	Executed on (date)	at (place)	Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent
		01 OCT 2020	SCHIPHOL	SPEEDAIR SERVICES

For Carrier's Use only at Destination	Charges at Destination	Total Collect Charges

777-12345675

ORIGINAL 3 (FOR SHIPPER)

Note:
The handling information box must include a 24-hr. emergency telephone number.

777 | ORD | 12345675 777-12345675

Shipper's Name and Address / Shipper's Account Number ANIMAL EXPORTER LTD. 7500 RIVER ROAD CHICAGO ILL USA	Not Negotiable Air Waybill Issued by: TRANSPARENT AIR, 227 RUE BLANCHET, 75076 PARIS FRANCE Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity.
Consignee's Name and Address / Consignee's Account Number ANIMAL IMPORTER LTD. 7000 SONDERBORG COPENHAGEN DENMARK	It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER, AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City SPEEDAIR SERVICES O HARE	Accounting Information
Agent's IATA Code: 01-1 0037/0018 / Account No.	
Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Requested Routing O HARE	Reference Number / Optional Shipping Information
To: CPH / By First Carrier, Routing and Destination: TRANSPARENT AIR / to / by / to / by	Currency: USD / CHGS Code / WT/VAL: PPD X, COLL / Other: PPD X, COLL / Declared Value for Carriage: NVD / Declared Value for Customs: NCV
Airport of Destination: COPENHAGEN / Requested Flight/Date	Amount of Insurance: XXX INSURANCE – If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions thereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked "Amount of Insurance".
Handling Information SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATION FOR LIVE ANIMALS ATTACHED Shipper emergency number: +1-773-123-4567	SCI

No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg / lb	Rate Class	Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate / Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
2	1360.0	K	S	N175	1360.0	15.63	21256.80	6 LIVE BULLS
	236.0		S	N175	200.0	15.63	3126.00	2 ANIMAL PENS DIM 55 x 75 x 88 IN x 2
	1596.0						24382.80	

Prepaid: 24382.80 / Weight Charge / Collect	Other Charges
Valuation Charge	
Tax	
Total Other Charges Due Agent	Shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and that insofar as any part of the consignment contains dangerous goods, such part is properly described by name and is in proper condition for carriage by air according to the applicable Dangerous Goods Regulations.
Total Other Charges Due Carrier	ANIMAL EXPORTER LTD. Signature of Shipper or his Agent
Total Prepaid: 24382.80 / Total Collect	
Currency Conversion Rates / CC Charges in Dest. Currency	01 OCT 2020 (Executed on (date)) / O HARE (at (place)) / SPEEDAIR SERVICES (Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent)
For Carrier's Use only at Destination / Charges at Destination	Total Collect Charges

777-12345675

ORIGINAL 3 (FOR SHIPPER)

Note:
The handling information box must include a 24 hr. emergency telephone number.

7.3 Notification to Captain

The pilot in command must be advised of the species, location, and quantity of all live cargo on board the aircraft.

The flight crew must be notified via a "Special Load–Notification to Captain" (NOTOC) or similar form (in printed format or by electronic means) of any live animal load and of the required actions (hold temperature, light, ventilation, etc.). Acceptable temperature ranges are listed in Appendix F.

NOTIFICATION TO CAPTAIN (NOTOC) EXAMPLE

SPECIAL LOAD — NOTIFICATION TO CAPTAIN

Station of Loading	Flight Number	Date	Aircraft Registration	Prepared by

DANGEROUS GOODS

Station of Unloading	Air Waybill Number	Proper Shipping Name	Class or Division For Class 1 compat. grp.	UN or ID Number	Sub Risk	Number of Packages	Net quantity or Transp. Ind. per package	Radio-active Mat. Categ.	Packing Group	Code (see reverse)	CAO (X)	Loaded ULD ID	Loaded POSITION

*There is no evidence that any damaged or leaking packages containing dangerous goods have been loaded on the aircraft.

OTHER SPECIAL LOAD

Stat. of Unload	Air Waybill Number	Contents and Description	Number of Packages	Quantity	Supplementary Information	Code (see reverse)	Loaded ULD ID	Loaded POSITION

Loading Supervisor's Signature	Captain's Signature	Other Information

*This sentence must be shown on the NOTOC. The location is left to the discretion of the carrier.

7.4 CITES Documents

OPERATOR VARIATION: AY-03

7.4.1 Any specimen of a species included in one of the three CITES appendices must be accompanied by a CITES document. The only exception is, in a limited number of cases for personal or household effects.

A CITES document can be one of the following:

- export permit;
- import permit (only required for Appendix I species);
- re-export certificate;
- certificate of origin (only for Appendix III species);
- certificate of introduction from the sea;
- certificate of captive breeding;
- certificate of artificial propagation or phytosanitary certificate from some Parties;
- pre-Convention certificate;
- certificate for live animals belonging to a travelling exhibition;
- label for exchange between registered scientists or scientific institutions (not for live animals).

For non-party States: documents comparable to above documents.

7.4.2 Depending on the agreed degree of protection required (appendix, source, date of acquisition, exporter, etc.), the export and import of live or dead specimens or any readily recognizable parts and derivatives thereof (ivory, skins, coats, meat, bones, hunting trophies, handicraft, etc.) require the presentation of one or more of the above-mentioned documents. Only documents issued by the officially designed Management Authorities of the countries of export and import are acceptable.

7.4.2.1 Except for labels for exchange between registered scientists or scientific institutions, the permits or certificates should contain:

(a) The full name and the logo of the Convention.

(b) The complete name and address of the Management Authority issuing the permit.

(c) A control number.

(d) The complete names and addresses of the exporter and importer.

(e) The scientific name of the species to which the specimen belongs (or the subspecies when it is relevant in order to determine in which appendix the tax on concerned is included).

(f) The description of the specimens, in one of the Convention's three working languages, using the nomenclature of specimens distributed by the Secretariat.

(g) The numbers of the marks appearing on the specimens if they are marked or if a Resolution of the Conference of the Parties prescribes marking (specimens from ranches, subject to quotas approved by the Conference of the Parties, originating from operations which breed animals included in Appendix I in captivity for commercial purposes, etc.).

(h) The appendix in which the species or subspecies or population is listed.

(i) The source of the specimen.

(j) The quantity of specimens and, if appropriate, the unit of measure used.

(k) The date of issue and the date of expiry.

(l) The name of the signatory and their hand-written signature.

(m) The embossed seal or ink stamp of the Management Authority.

(n) A statement that the permit, if it covers live animals, is only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in case if air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

(o) The registration number of the operation, attributed by the Secretariat, when the permit involves specimens of a species included in Appendix I that originate from an operation practicing breeding in captivity for commercial purposes (Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention), and the name of the operation when it is not the exporter.

(p) The actual quantity of specimens exported, certified by the stamp or seal and signature of the authority that carried out the inspection at the time of the exportation.

7.4.2.2 A re-export certificate should also specify:

(a) the country of origin, the number of the export permit of the country of origin and its date of issue;

(b) the country of last re-export, the number of the re-explore certificate of that country and its date of issue;

(c) if the case arises, justification for the omission of any of the afore-mentioned information.

7.4.2.3 An import permit for specimens of species included in Appendix I may carry, among other things, certification that the specimens will not be used for primarily commercial purposes and, in the case of live specimens, that the recipient has suitable facilities to house and care for them.

7.4.2.4 A pre-Convention certificate should also specify:

(a) that the specimen covered by the certificate is pre-Convention;

(b) date of acquisition of the specimen as defined in Resolution Conf. 5.11 adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985).

7.4.3 Many Parties have adopted the CITES permit/certificate standard form as illustrated in the example. It must, however, be noted that when other permit/certificate forms are used and provided that the data mentioned above are included on the permit/certificate, it should be accepted as a CITES document.

Warning: *Some countries may apply stricter domestic measures and for example may require the presentation of import permits or authorization, although this is not required by the Convention. Information on such measures should be requested from the Management Authorities found in chapter 11.*

Note:
At the 8th Meeting, the CITES Conference of the Parties agreed that any CITES document for trade in live animals transported by air should contain an indication that the document is valid only if the transport conditions are in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Therefore, if the transport conditions are not in accordance with IATA LAR, the CITES permit is invalid.

CITES EXPORT/RE-EXPORT PERMIT EXAMPLE (Front)

Annex 2 **Standard CITES form**

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

PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.
EXPORT
RE-EXPORT
IMPORT
OTHER:

Original

2. Valid until

3. Importer (name and address)

3a. Country of import

4. Exporter/re-exporter (name, address and country)

Signature of the applicant

5. Special conditions

If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the *IATA Live Animals Regulations*; if for live plants, with the IATA *Perishable Cargo Regulations*; or, in the case of non-air transport, with the *CITES Guidelines for the Non-Air Transport of Live Wild Animals and Plants*

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse)

5b. Security stamp no.

	7./8. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix no. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported/Quota
A	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
B	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
C	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
D	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date		12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For pre-Convention specimens

13. This permit/certificate is issued by:

Place Date Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. Export endorsement: 15. Bill of Lading/Air waybill number:

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

Port of export Date Signature Official stamp and title

CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.

Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) – 18

Note:
This document has been reduced for inclusion in these Regulations.

CITES EXPORT/RE-EXPORT PERMIT EXAMPLE (Back)

Instructions and explanations

(These correspond to block numbers on the form)

1. Tick the square which corresponds to the type of document issued (export permit, re-export certificate, import permit or other). If the box "other" has been ticked, the type of document must be indicated. The original number is a unique number allocated to each document by the Management Authority.
2. For export permits and re-export certificates, the date of expiry of the document may not be more than six months after the date of issuance (one year for import permits).
3. **Complete** name and address of the importer.

3a. The name of the country must be written in full.

4. **Complete** name and address of the exporter/re-exporter. The name of the country must be stated. The absence of the signature of the applicant renders the permit or certificate invalid.
5. Special conditions may refer to national legislation or special conditions placed on the shipment by the issuing Management Authority. This block can also be used to justify the omission of certain information.

5a. The following codes should be used: **T** for commercial, **Z** for zoo, **G** for botanical garden, **Q** for circus or travelling exhibition, **S** for scientific, **H** for hunting trophy, **P** for personal, **M** for medical, **E** for education, **N** for reintroduction or introduction into the wild, **B** for breeding in captivity or artificial propagation and **L** for law enforcement / judicial / forensic.

5b. Indicate the number of the security stamp affixed in block 13.

6. The name, address and country of the issuing Management Authority should already be printed on the form.

7-8. Indicate the scientific name (genus and species, where appropriate subspecies) of the animal or plant as it appears in the Convention Appendices or the reference lists approved by the Conference of the Parties, and the common name of the animal or plant as known in the country issuing the permit.

9. Describe, as precisely as possible, the specimens entering trade (live animals, skins, flanks, wallets, shoes, etc.). If a specimen is marked (tags, identifying marks, rings, etc.), whether or not this is required by a Resolution of the Conference of the Parties (specimens originating in a ranching operation, specimens subject to quotas approved by the Conference of the Parties, specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity for commercial purposes, etc.), indicate the number and type of mark. The sex and age of the live animals should be recorded, if possible.
10. Enter the number of the Appendix of the Convention (I, II or III) in which the species is listed.

    Use the following codes to indicate the source:

    W Specimens taken from the wild

    X Specimens taken in "the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State".

    R Ranched specimens: specimens of animals reared in a controlled environment, taken as eggs or juveniles from the wild, where they would otherwise have had a very low probability of surviving to adulthood.

    D Appendix-I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes in operations included in the Secretariat's Register, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15), and Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention

    A Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP17), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5 (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III)

    C Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5

    F Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof

    U Source unknown (**must be justified**)

    I Confiscated or seized specimens

    O Pre-Convention specimens (may be used with other source codes).
11. The quantity and units indicated should conform to the most recent version of the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports.*

11a. Indicate the total number of specimens exported in the current calendar year (1 January to 31 December) (including those covered by the present permit) and the current annual quota for the species concerned (for example 500/1000). This should be done for the national quotas as well as for those determined by the Conference of the Parties.

12. The country of origin is the country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated, except in the case of plant specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES. In such instances, the country of origin is deemed to be the country in which the specimens ceased to qualify for the exemption. Indicate the number of the permit or certificate of the exporting country and the date of issuance. If all or part of the information is not known, this should be justified in block 5. This block must only be completed in case of re-exports;

12a. The country of last re-export is the country from which the specimens were re-exported before entering the country in which the present document is issued. Enter the number of the re-export certificate of the country of last re-export and its date of issuance. If all or part of the information is not known, this should be justified in block 5. This block must only be completed in case of re-export of specimens previously re-exported.

12b. The "No. of the operation" is the number of the registered captive-breeding or artificial propagation operation. The "date of acquisition" is defined in Resolution Conf. 13.6 (Rev. CoP16) and is required only for pre-Convention specimens.

13. To be completed by the official who issues the permit. The name of the official must be written in full. The security stamp must be affixed in this block and must be cancelled by the signature of the issuing official and a stamp or seal. The seal, signature and security-stamp number should be clearly legible.
14. To be completed by the official who inspects the shipment at the time of export or re-export. Enter the quantities of specimens actually exported or re-exported. Strike out the unused blocks.
15. Enter the number of the bill of lading or air way-bill if the method of transport used requires the use of such a document.

The document must be written in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, Spanish or French) or must include a full translation into one of these three languages. Exported and re-exported specimens should not appear on the same document unless it is clearly indicated which specimens are being exported and which re-exported.

AFTER USE THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED TO A MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF THE IMPORTING COUNTRY.

Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP17) – 19

Note:
This document has been reduced for inclusion in these Regulations.

7.5 Other Documents

The shipper is responsible for providing the applicable original health declarations and permits required by the national authorities of the countries of export, transshipment, and import. When such documents are forwarded with the consignment the original set of the health documentation must be securely attached to the Air Waybill.

In the absence of an Air Waybill, the original set of health documentation must be securely attached to the animal container and appropriately marked unless specific country requirements dictate otherwise.

If the paper AWB is replaced by a Shipment Record (e-AWB) the relevant information must be included in the FWB message and no paper AWB is needed. In addition, where the original paper AWB is retained by the operator at point of origin and the information from the Master AWB then transmitted by the FWB message, the FWB must contain the relevant information.

A duplicate set of documents may be attached to the outside of the animal container to facilitate handling process. A duplicate set can also serve as the operator's file/station copy.

△7.6 IATA Live Animal Acceptance Checklists

△ To assist shippers, agents, and operators in preparing shipments for air carriage, the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board has developed an **IATA Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Cargo Acceptance)** (7.6.1), an **IATA In-Cabin Live Animal Checklist (Cabin)** (7.6.2), and an **IATA Excess Baggage Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Excess Baggage in the Hold)** (7.6.3).

A Live Animal Acceptance Checklist must be completed for each consignment. Operators may utilize the IATA checklist as provided in LAR 7.6.1 (for cargo) or their operator specific Live Animal Acceptance Checklist.

△ The In-Cabin or Excess Baggage (in the hold) Live Animal Checklists in LAR 7.6.2 and 7.6.3 must not be used for cargo acceptance.

In addition to checking the actual consignment, it is recommended that checks are made to ensure that governmental and other control agency requirements have been complied with.

The person* checking the consignment must tick each answer with a "Yes", "No" or "N/A". If the answer to any question is "No", it is an indication that the consignment does not comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations, therefore the consignment must not be accepted. A copy of the fully completed checklist must be provided to the shipper and a copy must be retained at the station.

**Only trained staff may complete the Live Animal Checklist.*

7.6.1 IATA Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Cargo Acceptance)

IATA Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Cargo Acceptance)

Air Waybill No.:_____ Origin:_____ Destination:_____

Species/Animal Type:_____ Container Requirement number:_____

Notes:

1. *Prepare form in duplicate.*
2. *If goods are rejected, hand the original of this form to the Duty Officer and show the shipper's and agent's name below.*
3. *Never reject a shipment until all items have been checked.*
4. *If goods are accepted, attach the original of this form to the air waybill. The duplicate must be placed on the appropriate file.*
5. *Answer "not applicable" only where an "N/A" box is provided.*
6. *If any question is answered "NO", do not accept the shipment and give the duplicate copy of this form back to the shipper or agent together with the consignment.*

		YES	NO*	N/A
General Acceptance				
1.	Have advance arrangements/bookings been made with all the operator(s) participating in the carriage of the live animals?	☐	☐	
2.	When laboratory animals, such as monkeys, which may carry diseases, communicable to human are being shipped, has the operator(s) been advised in order to make the necessary arrangements?	☐	☐	☐
3.	Have advance arrangements been made at the airport of destination, i.e. for quarantine and delivery?	☐	☐	
4.	In the event of attendants accompanying the animal(s), have advance arrangements been made with all the operators concerned?	☐	☐	☐
5.	Does the shipment comply with current regulations in force at transit stations?	☐	☐	☐
6.	Where applicable, have operator/governmental exceptions been complied with?	☐	☐	☐
Air Waybill				
7.	Are the live animals the only entries on the air waybill?	☐	☐	
8.	Are all flight numbers for which bookings are held for the entire routing indicated?	☐	☐	
9.	Is the 24 hour emergency telephone number shown in the "Handling Information" box?	☐	☐	
10.	Is the quantity of animals in the consignment, as well as their common names, which must as far as possible correspond with that listed in the IATA Live Animals Regulations, shown in the "Nature and quantity of goods" box?	☐	☐	☐
11.	Are all relevant permits, including CITES where necessary, licenses and certificates required for export, transshipment and import, securely attached to the air waybill and copies of those required affixed to the container?	☐	☐	☐
Shipper's Certificate				
12.	Is it completed in full and in duplicate?	☐	☐	
13.	Does the description and quantity of animals agree with the information on the air waybill?	☐	☐	
14.	Is it signed by the shipper or their authorized agent? (Check that this is not an IATA cargo agent, consolidator, forwarder or indirect air carrier.)	☐	☐	

	YES	NO*	N/A
Container			
15. Does it comply with the specific container requirement(s) as detailed in the IATA Live Animals Regulations?			
(a) Is the size suitable for the particular type of animal?	☐	☐	
(b) Does it provide for sufficient ventilation?	☐	☐	
(c) Is the construction adequate?	☐	☐	
(d) Does it contain adequate handholds/lifting devices to facilitate handling and to prevent the handler from coming into close proximity of the animal(s)?	☐	☐	
(e) Is it leak and escape proof?	☐	☐	
(f) Is the container clean?	☐	☐	
(g) Does it contain sufficient absorbent material? (Check that this is not straw, as some countries prohibit the importation of straw.)	☐	☐	
(h) Does the container have suitable feeding/watering facilities?	☐	☐	☐
Labelling and Marking			
16. Is the consignee's name, full address as per the air waybill, and a 24-hour contact phone number shown on each container?	☐	☐	
17. Is the correct number of "Live Animals" and "This Way Up" labels attached to each container?	☐	☐	
18. Has each "Live Animals" label been completed, i.e. reflecting the correct contents?	☐	☐	
19. For live animals that can inflict a poisonous or venomous bite or sting, is the container marked in bold letters "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS"?	☐	☐	☐
20. For Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) animals for laboratory use, are "Laboratory Animals" and "This Way Up" labels attached to each container?	☐	☐	☐
21. When sedatives, tranquilizers or psychoactive drugs have been administered to the animal, have details been made immediately available with the container, i.e., time given, type, dosage and estimated duration?	☐	☐	☐
Feeding and Watering			
22. If it is required that the animal(s) must be fed/watered en route, have arrangements been made by the shipper with the operator?	☐	☐	☐
23. Are feeding instruction affixed to the container and are supplies (if required) attached to the outer top side of the container?	☐	☐	☐
24. Has the shipper confirmed that food or bedding (if provided) for the animal(s) is in accordance with the regulations of the country(ies) of transit or importation?	☐	☐	☐

Comments: _____

_____

Checked by: Name (Block Letter) _____

Place: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____ AT (STATION): _____

Time: _____ SHIPPER/AGENT: _____

_____

*** IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED WITH "NO", DO NOT ACCEPT THE SHIPMENT AND GIVE THE DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS FORM BACK TO THE SHIPPER OR AGENT TOGETHER WITH THE CONSIGNMENT.**

△7.6.2 IATA In-Cabin Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Cabin)

An example of the Live Animal Acceptance Checklist for animals travelling in cabin is shown hereafter. For all requirements related to the Checklist see section 10.1 of these Regulations.

☐ The checklist must be completed and signed by a trained agent (staff).

△ **IATA In-Cabin Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Cabin)**

		YES	NO*	N/A
1.	Information on the flight:			
	Flight details:	☐	☐	
	Ticket number/PNR:	☐	☐	
	Date:	☐	☐	
	Flight Origin:	☐	☐	
	Destination:	☐	☐	
	If the shipment is part of an interline agreement has the passenger/shipper confirmed that all arrangements are in place for the interline sector?	☐	☐	☐
2.	Information on the owner:			
	Name:	☐	☐	
	24-hour contact number:	☐	☐	
3.	General Acceptance:			
	Is species of animal provided?	☐	☐	
	Is all the necessary documentation provided (e.g., health certificate)?	☐	☐	
	Is the animal clean and does it appear to be fit to travel?	☐	☐	
	Has the owner confirmed the animal is not sedated?	☐	☐	
	Is documentation available proving that the animal is at least 8 weeks old?	☐	☐	
4.	Container Compliance**:			
	Is the size of the container suitable for the animal?	☐	☐	
	Does the consignment weight/size comply with the operator's policy?	☐	☐	
	For cats and dogs:			
	• Can the animal sit, stand, turn around and lie down in a natural position?	☐	☐	
	• Does the container have at least 16% ventilation of the four sides?	☐	☐	
	• Does the container have ventilation on all four sides?	☐	☐	
	Is the container leak and escape proof?	☐	☐	
	Is the container clearly labelled with a live animal label?	☐	☐	
	Does the container fully comply with IATA LAR standards?	☐	☐	

Date: _____

⊗

_____ _____

Print name: _____ Signature: _____

Received by (acceptance agent): _____

_____ _____

Print name: _____ Signature: _____

*** IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED WITH "NO", DO NOT ACCEPT THE SHIPMENT**

**** There is no requirement to complete the Container Compliance section for certified assistance dogs**

☐ 7.6.3 IATA Excess Baggage Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Excess Baggage in the Hold)

An example of the Live Animal Acceptance Checklist for animals travelling as excess baggage in the hold is shown hereafter. For all requirements related to the Checklist see Section 10.1 of these Regulations.

IATA Excess Baggage Live Animal Acceptance Checklist (Excess Baggage in the Hold)

		YES	NO*	N/A
1.	Information on the flight:			
	Flight details:	☐	☐	
	Ticket number/PNR:	☐	☐	
	Date:	☐	☐	
	Flight Origin:	☐	☐	
	Destination:	☐	☐	
	If the shipment is part of an interline agreement has the passenger/shipper confirmed that all arrangements are in place for the interline sector?	☐	☐	☐
2.	Information on the owner/shipper:			
	Name:	☐	☐	
	24-hour contact number:	☐	☐	
3.	General Acceptance:			
	Is species of animal provided?	☐	☐	
	Is all necessary documentation provided (e.g., health certificate)?	☐	☐	
	Is the animal clean and does it appear to be fit to travel?	☐	☐	
	Has the owner/shipper confirmed the animal is not sedated?	☐	☐	
	Is documentation available proving that the animal is at least 8 weeks old?	☐	☐	
4.	Container Does it comply with the specific container requirement(s) as detailed in the IATA Live Animals Regulations?			
	(a) Is the size suitable for the particular type of animal?	☐	☐	
	(b) Does it provide for sufficient ventilation?	☐	☐	
	(c) Is the construction adequate?	☐	☐	
	(d) Does it contain adequate handholds/lifting devices to facilitate handling and to prevent the handler from coming into close proximity of the animal(s)?	☐	☐	
	(e) Is it leak and escape proof?	☐	☐	
	(f) Is the container clean?	☐	☐	
	(g) Does it contain sufficient absorbent material? (Check that this is not straw, as some countries prohibit the importation of straw.)	☐	☐	
	(h) Does the container have suiitable feeding/watering facilities?	☐	☐	☐
5.	Labelling and Marking:			
	(a) Is the consignee's name, full address as per the air waybill, and a 24-hour contact phone number shown on each container?	☐	☐	
	(b) Is the correct number of "Live Animals" and "This Way Up" labels attached to each container?	☐	☐	
	(c) Has each "Live Animals" label been completed, i.e., reflecting the correct contents?	☐	☐	
	(d) For live animals that can inflict a poisonous or venomous bite or sting, is the container marked in bold letters "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS"?	☐	☐	☐
	(e) For Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) animals for laboratory use, are "Laboratory Animals" and "This Way Up" labels attached to each container?	☐	☐	☐
	(f) When sedatives, tranquilizers or psychoactive drugs have been administered to the animal, have details been made immediately available with the container, i.e., time given, type, dosage and estimated duration?	☐	☐	☐

6. Feeding and Watering

(a) If it is required that the animal(s) must be fed/watered en route, have arrangements been made by the shipper with the operator? ..... ☐ ☐ ☐

(b) Are feeding instruction affixed to the container and are supplies (if required) attached to the outer top side of the container? ..... ☐ ☐ ☐

(c) Has the shipper confirmed that food or bedding (if provided) for the animal(s) is in accordance with the regulations of the country(ies) of transit or importation? ..... ☐ ☐ ☐

Comments:_____

_____ Date:_____

Print name: _____ Signature:_____

Received by (acceptance agent):_____

_____ _____

Print name: _____ Signature:_____

*** IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED WITH "NO", DO NOT ACCEPT THE SHIPMENT**

7.7 Record of Administration

RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION OF SEDATIVES, TRANQUILIZERS AND OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS WHEN AN ATTENDANT IS NOT TRAVELING WITH THE ANIMAL

This is an example of a form to be completed when sedatives, tranquilizers and other psychoactive drugs have been administered pre-flight. The use of such drugs is not recommended.

DD/MM/YY

Flight Date:_____

Scheduled Departure:_____

Flight Number:_____

Air Waybill #:_____

Origin/Transfer/Destination:_____

OWNER IDENTIFICATION

Shipper:_____

Contact information:_____

24-hour emergency contact #:_____

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Name of Animal:_____

Species:_____

ID or microchip # (if available):_____

7

INITIAL DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DRUG -

Trade name:_____

Generic name:_____

Form:_____ ☐ **Tablet/Capsule** Concentration (e.g., mg/tablet):_____

☐ **Oral Liquid** Concentration (e.g., mg/cc):_____

☐ **Injection** Concentration (e.g., mg/cc):_____

Please provide the name and contact information of the veterinarian prescribing the medication:_____

DRUG ADMINISTRATION

ALL DRUGS AND DOSAGES GIVEN WITHIN 24 HOURS PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE OR DURING THE JOURNEY MUST BE RECORDED

(1) Dose/Drug 1	**(2) Dose/Drug 2 (if applicable)**
Date administered:_____	Date administered:_____
Time administered:_____	Time administered:_____
Time zone:_____	Time zone:_____
Dose administered:_____ (e.g., mg., tablets, cc. - specify)	Dose administered:_____ (e.g., mg., tablets, cc. - specify)
Name of person administering the medication:_____	Name of person administering the medication:_____

Chapter 8–Container Requirements

8.1 General Requirements

8.1.1 Construction Requirements

For general transport purposes, animals will be carried only in closed containers; carriage in open stall must be especially arranged with the operators concerned.

It is essential that containers be well constructed. Dimensions, where stated, are length, width and height. The dimensions shown in these Regulations are only illustrative. They must be related to the actual size of the animal for which the container is constructed and also reflect the ventilation and welfare requirements for the species concerned.

Although few limitations exist for freighter aircraft, factors such as the size of the compartment door and area of the aircraft hold determine the acceptability of live animal consignments. Consequently, this must be considered when determining the size of the container to be used, in accordance with the principles of design outlined in this chapter when routing the consignment.

The appropriate container requirement for individual species must be consulted. Certain species require either reinforced containers due to size and weight while others need lined or metal containers due to their destructive capabilities. The container requirement will be relevant to the species concerned and the principles of design must be adhered to for that species. Some species may require double packing to ensure containment (e.g., venomous/poisonous).

It must be easy for staff to handle. *Spacer devices* must be incorporated into the design as they will provide handles for moving the container as well as prevent the ventilation apertures becoming blocked by other freight. Handles may be attached in addition to the spacer bars.

It must give the handlers protection from being clawed or bitten by the animal.

If *forklift spacers are required,* they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

8.1.2 Ventilation Requirements

The container must be adequately ventilated on *three* sides, with the majority of the ventilation being provided on the upper part of the container but note must be taken that there are exceptions to these usual requirements, and they are stated in the container requirement for particular species.

A side wall is defined as one of the four vertical walls of the container that surround the animal and does not include the roof which is situated over the animal on the top of the container, nor the floor which is situated under the animal on the bottom of the container. One or two of the vertical walls, preferably the narrower two vertical walls, of the total four walls, may serve as sliding, hinged or screwed on door(s) to allow for loading and unloading. The doors must be fitted with hardware to allow them to be securely closed and readily opened by authorized personnel.

Note:
Requirements for ventilation, strength, etc. are different for shipment of one or two animals as opposed to bulk shipment.

8.1.3 Safety Requirements

The container must be suitable to *keep* the animal *inside at all times.*

It must protect the animal from unauthorized access, i.e., the doors must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside, and the ventilation apertures must be small enough to prevent the protrusion of any part of the animal.

It must be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or bend. Joints of wooden containers must be made so that they cannot be damaged by the animal gnawing or clawing the container from the inside.

It must be rigid enough to prevent the animal escaping through gaps at the seams or joints.

It must not cause the animal to damage itself, i.e., all inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections (such as nails) upon which the animal could hurt itself. The ventilation apertures must be small enough to *prevent any part of the animal from protruding from the container.*

8.1.4 Animal Welfare and Health Requirements

Each container must be *suitable* for the species being transported.

It must *in general* allow the animal to stand, turn and lie down in a natural manner. There are a few exceptions to this rule found in the container requirement for the species concerned. In bird containers there must be sufficient perch space for each individual bird, and enough height for the bird to perch with its head upright and its tail clear off the floor. Non-perching birds must be able to stand upright except in the case of pheasants. Where the welfare of animals travelling in sealed solid-wall shipping containers, e.g., ornamental fish and other aquatic species requiring total immersion in water to support life, would be compromised by direct visual

inspection of the primary enclosures involving the opening of the secondary enclosure at the time of acceptance, operators are only responsible for ensuring that the outer surfaces of the shipping container meet the relevant provisions of the appropriate Container Requirements.

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 operator.

It must be *clean* and, if being *reused, it must have been thoroughly disinfected or sterilized.*

Leak-proof, absorbent bedding must be provided by the shipper that is suitable for the species. Straw is unacceptable as many countries prohibit its importation.

It must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous, as are soldered tin water containers.

Note:
Wooden crates entering the United States of America from countries other than Canada and the adjacent border states in Mexico must be constructed with wood packing materials that are totally free of bark, except for plywood. Such responsibility lies strictly with the importer of the shipment.

For other species which are obviously disturbed by the shipment, reducing the light within the container and the noise level within its vicinity will usually be sufficient to quiet the animal. Pets are best left by their owners at the time of acceptance so that they can become quietly accustomed to the strange surroundings. They must preferably be held in a darkened area and with as little noise as possible nearby.

8.1.4.1 Sedation, Tranquilization and Use of Psychoactive Drugs

Sedation, tranquilization and use of psychoactive drugs cause depression of the central nervous system (brain) and can make animals sleepy, calm, less anxious and less responsive to their surroundings, including loss of consciousness. Importantly, these drugs also have effects on the heart and respiratory system leading to lower blood pressure and respiratory depression. When combined with altitude, these drugs can be fatal in some animals.

Sedation, tranquilization or use of psychoactive drugs on animals that are being transported is advised against. There are welfare and safety reasons that may justify their use, such as transport of certain large wild animals where the use of tranquilizers or sedatives are necessary for the animal's safety during transport based on a veterinary evaluation. In such cases, the drugs should be provided and used under veterinary direction by an individual trained to administer them.

8.1.5 Food and Water Requirements

Food and water containers must be provided, either fixed inside the container or attached to it with a means of access provided, in case of undue delays during the journey. These containers must have rounded edges and be made of non-toxic materials suitable for the species. Shipper instructions for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance.

If food is required, it must be provided by the shipper. When food is forwarded with the consignment the shipper is responsible for ensuring that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. In the case of sealed containers, feeding is not possible, and the shipper must be aware of this fact. Likewise, products of animal origin, *such as meat or food containing meat,* must not be accepted inside the container for the same reason.

Unauthorized food must not be offered.

8.1.6 Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) Requirements

When animals are carried in Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) conditions, the shipper must at least comply in all respects with the specific Container Requirement in this chapter and chapter 12.

Care must be taken in constructing or in selecting a filtered SPF shipping container to ensure that adequate ventilation is provided through the filtered ventilation openings in order to maintain a suitable environment for the animals.

8.1.7 Symbol for Rigid Plastic Container

When this symbol  appears in a Container Requirement in Chapter 8 of these Regulations, it indicates that the use of a rigid plastic container is suitable. Rigid Plastic Containers must meet all requirements in Container Requirement 1 of the current edition of the LAR as well as all the required modifications listed in the species-specific container requirement.

8.1.8 Pet Containers

IATA activities in this area are limited to the development of standards for the acceptance, packing and handling of live animals for transportation by air. IATA does not certify, approve, endorse, or sell any particular pet container manufacturer, brand, make, or model. Equally so, IATA does not offer, solicit, endorse, or approve any particular pet or puppy transport or relocation services, regardless of whether these be offered via email or the internet. Readers should pay attention to fraudulent offerings that claim the opposite.

8.1.9 Symbol for a Closed ULD

When this symbol  appears in a Container Requirement in Chapter 8 of these Regulations, it indicates that the use of a closed Unit Load Device (ULD) is permitted where suitable.

8.1.10 Performance Standards

These are requirements for equipment or methods used in the transport of animals. They provide a detailed description of a desired outcome with the safety and welfare of the animal(s) in mind but do not specify how to achieve the outcome. They usually provide criteria for assessing the outcome of any method used and may provide examples of how the desired outcome could be achieved but it is understood that multiple methods may be equally acceptable in achieving the desired outcome. This allows adjustment of the methods used in accordance with the circumstances encountered and encourages the collection of data to verify the success in achieving the desired outcome.

Performance standards can be general in nature such as "the animal must be able to make normal postural adjustments while in the shipping container", which may be open to interpretation. Performance standards may also set a limit for an action but permit actions up to that limit. As an example stated in CR1, "The maximum size openings in the welded wire mesh (covering ventilation openings) must be 25 mm x 25 mm (1in x 1in) for dogs and 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) for cats". This allows smaller openings to be used as well.

8.2 Stocking Densities

8.2.1 General Considerations

When calculating stocking densities, the following variables must be taken into account:

- it is essential that accurate weights of animals are obtained in view of the weight limitations imposed by the load capabilities of the aircraft and the space required per animal;
- in two-tier penning there is loss of floor area in the upper tier due to the contour of the aircraft and the overall height limitation;
- pallets may not fill the plane completely and the available space will be less than the total area of aircraft;
- ambient temperatures in relation to the ventilation capacity of the aircraft at loading and stopovers;
- special attention must be paid to the transport of sheep in heavy wool which require reduced stocking density and pigs which have limited ability to dissipate heat;
- animals confined in groups, especially in pens, must be stocked at a density high enough to prevent injuries at take-off, during turbulence and at landing, but not to the extent that individual animals cannot lie down and rise unaided without risk of injury or crushing;
- the following points must also be taken into consideration when determining the suitability of the aircraft being used:
  - fresh air ventilation,
  - calculation of fresh air ventilation requirements,
  - humidity (content of water in the air),
  - the ability to extract carbon dioxide (CO_2),
- if any of the above criteria cannot be met the consignment should be rejected.

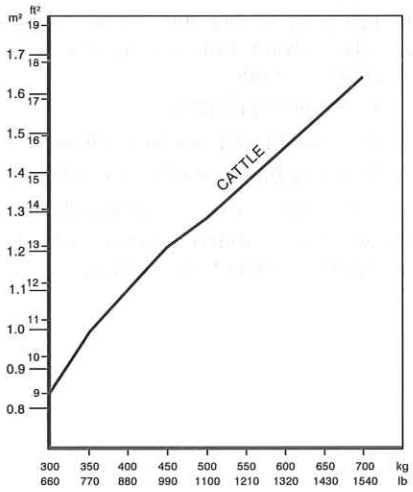
8.2.2 Stocking Density Guidelines for Calves, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep

CALCULATION TABLE

Species	Weight of each animal		Maximum density		Minimum space per animal		Maximum number of animals per:		Maximum number of animals per primary enclosure based on a ULD		
	kg	lb.	kg/m²	lb./ft²	m²	ft²	10 m²	100 ft²	224 × 274 cm (88 × 108 in)	224 × 318 cm (88 × 125 in)	244 × 318 cm (96 × 125 in)
Calves	≤ 50	≤ 110	220	45	0.23	2.45	43	40	24	28	31
	≤ 70	≤ 154	246	50	0.28	3.10	35/36	32	20	23	25
	≤ 80	≤ 176	266	54	0.30	3.25	33	30	18	21	24
	≤ 90	≤ 198	280	56	0.32	3.50	31	28	17	20	22
Cattle	≤ 300	≤ 660	344	70	0.84	9.00	11/12	11	6	7	8
	≤ 500	≤ 1,100	393	80	1.27	13.75	8	7	4	5	5
	≤ 600	≤ 1,320	414	84	1.45	15.66	6/7	6	3/4	4	4/5
	700	≤ 1,540	429	87	1.63	17.60	6	5	3	3/4	4
Pigs	≤ 25	≤ 55	115	23	0.22	2.26	46	42	25	32	35
	≤ 50	≤ 110	130	27	0.38	3.98	27	24	15	18	20
	≤ 80	≤ 176	170	34	0.48	5.06	21	19	12	14	16
	≤ 100	≤ 220	145	30	0.70	7.32	15	13	7	10	11
	≤ 150	≤ 330	136	28	1.1	11	11	11	4	6	7
	≤ 200	≤ 440	155	32	1.28	13	12	≤13	3	5	6
Sheep	≤ 25	55	147	30	0.17	1.80	59	55	32	37	42
	≤70	154	196	40	0.36	3.85	27/28	26	15	18	20

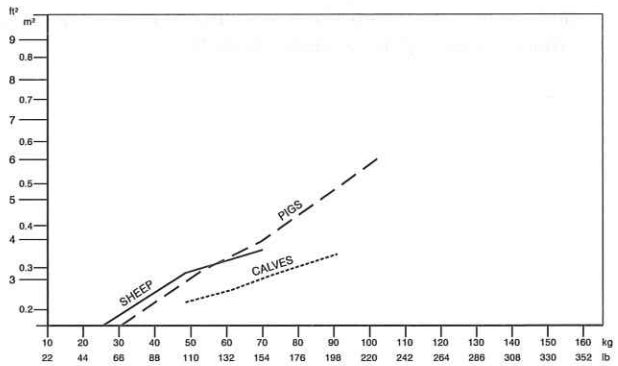
Note:
A 10% decrease in stocking density is recommended for trips in excess of 24 hours.

Figure 8.2.2.A
SPACE/WEIGHT GRAPH–CATTLE



Note:
For animals exceeding the weights indicated, it is possible to extrapolate from the above graph and approximate the stocking density.

Figure 8.2.2.B
SPACE/WEIGHT GRAPH–CALVES, PIGS AND SHEEP



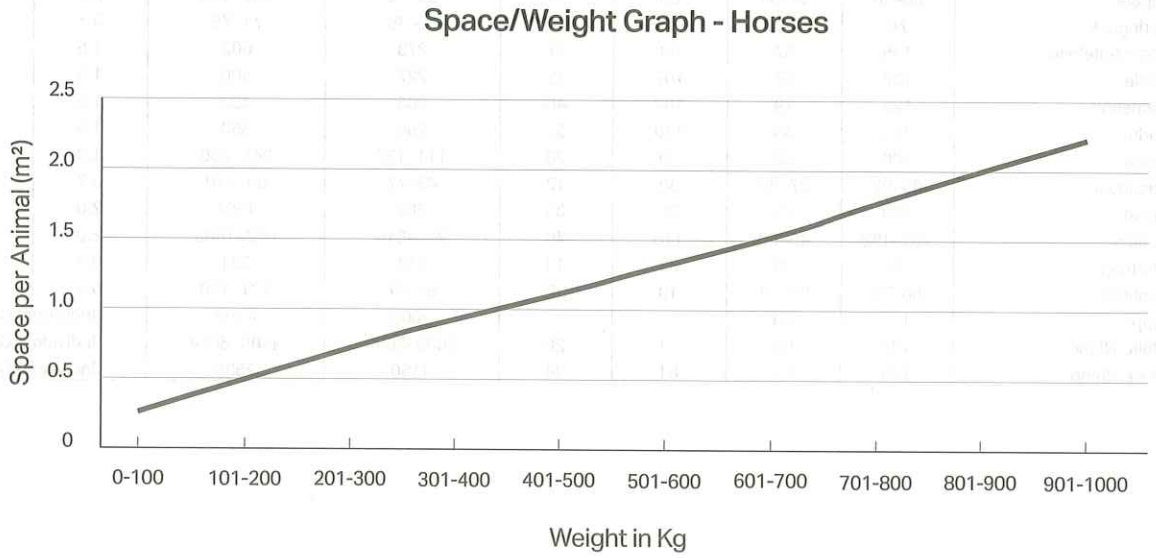
Note:
These graphs must be considered as a further specification of the interjacent weights as shown in the chart. Some countries may have legal stocking densities that may differ from the above guidelines.

8.2.3 Stocking Density Guidelines for Horses

STOCKING DENSITY FOR HORSES IN RELATION TO FLOOR AREA

Weight		Space per Horse		Weight		Space per Horse	
kg	lb.	m^2	ft^2	kg	lb.	m^2	ft^2
0–100	0–220	0.42	4.52	501–600	1101–1320	1.34	14.42
101–200	221–440	0.66	7.10	601–700	1321–1540	1.51	16.25
201–300	441–660	0.87	9.36	701–800	1541–1760	1.73	18.62
301–400	661–880	1.04	11.19	801–900	1761–1980	1.95	20.99
401–500	881–1100	1.19	12.81	901–1000	1981–2200	2.17	23.36

Note:
These figures (from 0–800 kg) originate from the Council of Europe Code of Conduct for the International Transport of Horses, Appendix F-Transportation by Air. (The figures from 801–1000 kg have been extrapolated from data in Appendix F).



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8.2.4 Stocking Density Guidelines for Exotic Species (Sizes and Weights Given are for Adult Animals)

Species	Height at Shoulder		Horn Length		Weight		Space per Animal	
	cm	in	cm	in	kg	lb.	m^2	ft^2
Red Hartebeest	122–127	48–50	60	24	160	353	1.4	15
Blesbok	102	40	45	18	45	99	0.7	7.6
Black Wildebeest	117	46	58	23	164	362	1.4	15
Blue Wildebeest	122–127	48–50	75	30	250	551	1.5	16.2
Red Duiker	46–48	18–19	8	3	16	35	0.5	5.4
Blue Duiker	35	14	5	2	5	11	0.5	5.4
Grey Duiker	66	26	15	6	13	29	0.5	5.4
Klipspringer	51–56	20–22	11	4	18	40	0.5	5.4
Suni	31–35	12–14	5.5	2	5	11	0.5	5.4
Oribi	56–66	22–26	15	6	18	40	0.5	5.4
Steenbok	56	22	11.5	4.5	13	29	0.5	5.4
Waterbuck	122–134	48–53	71	28	227	500	1.5	16.2
Vaal Rhebok	76	30	20	8	23	51	0.7	7.6
Common Reedbuck	89–94	35–37	36	14	68	150	Individual Crate	
Mountain Reedbuck	71–78	28–31	17	7	27	60	0.5	5.4
Impala	86–96	34–38	60	24	59–72	130–159	0.5	5.4
Springbok	76	30	36	14	32–36	71–79	0.5	5.4
Roan Antelope	145	57	69	27	273	602	1.5	16.2
Sable	137	54	107	42	227	500	1.5	16.2
Gemsbok	125	49	102	40	205	452	1.5	16.2
Kudu	135	53	140	55	296	653	1.5	16.2
Nyala	106	42	70	28	111–127	245–280	1.0	10.8
Bushbuck	69–92	27–36	30	12	45–77	99–170	0.7	7.6
Eland	178	70	90	35	682	1504	2.0	21.6
Buffalo	101–152	40–60	116	46	273–818	602–1803	2.0	21.6
Warthog	76	30	33	13	114	251	0.7	7.6
Bushpig	66–79	26–31	10	4	55–77	121–170	0.5	5.4
Hippo	153	60	–	–	2000	4409	Individual Crate	
White Rhino	168	66	71	28	2000–3000	4409–6614	Individual Crate	
Black Rhino	160	63	61	24	1150	2535	Individual Crate	

8.2.5 Stocking Density Guidelines for Small Animals

SPECIES-SPECIFIC DENSITY GUIDELINES					
Species	Weight (grams)	Space per Animal *		Height	
		cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Guinea Pigs	Up to 350	165	26	17	7
	351–600	275	43	17	7
	601–800	329	51	17	7
	>800	422	65	17	7
Hamsters	Up to 35	32	5	10	4
	36–50	52	8	13	5
	51–80	82	13	15	6
	>80	110	17	15	6
Gerbils	Up to 25	40	6	13	5
	26–35	45	7	13	5
	36–50	65	10	15	6
	51–60	82	13	17	7
	61–70	110	17	17	7
	>70	137	21	17	7
Rabbits	Up to 2.5	819	127	25	10
	>2.5	1645	255	25	10
Chinchillas **	Up to 250	290	45	15	6
	251–350	320	50	17	7
	351–550	520	80	20	8
	>550	1032	160	23	9

* This guidance assumes that non-filtered containers are used. If the ventilation openings are covered with filter material to prevent the entrance of microorganisms or the openings are covered by other similar materials as might be the case in restricting viewing or lighting, the space per animal should be increased by 15%.

** An effective ambient temperature (temperature within the container) of more than 27°C (80°F) can result in death of chinchillas.

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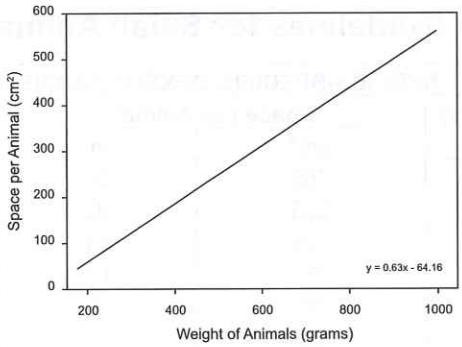
GENERAL SPACE GUIDELINES FOR SPECIES NOT COVERED IN SPECIES-SPECIFIC SPACE GUIDANCE

Animal Density Chart for Small Animals Weighing More Than 170 Grams but less than 1000 Grams.

Use of Chart

This chart should be used for small mammals weighing more than 170 grams and that are not covered by a species-specific density chart. It is intended to be used as a starting point in assigning space per animals for small mammals when more specific guidance is not available. It is the responsibility of the shipper to adjust calculated values from this chart to assure that animals have enough space to assume normal postures, can access food and water and have enough space so as not to injure them during transit. The space per animal values assumes that unfiltered containers are used. If the ventilation openings are covered with filter material to prevent the entrance of microorganisms or the openings are covered by other similar materials as might be the case in restricting viewing or lighting, the space per animal should be increased by 15%. The container height should be 17 cm (7 in) but should be adjusted if the animal cannot stand or move normally or if the height is inappropriate to prevent injuries.

To calculate the space recommendation for any weight up to 1000 grams, use the equation embedded in the chart ($y = 0.63x - 64.16$) where x = the weight of the animal in grams and y = the recommended space per animal in cm^2. For example, for an animal weighing 400 grams the space per animal can be calculated as follows: $y = 0.63 \times 400 - 64.16$ or $y = 252 - 64.16$ or $y = 187.84$ cm^2 or rounded up to $y = 188$ cm^2 per animal. Remember this is a starting value and animals may need to be given additional space. Following the chart is a table with some sample animal weights and corresponding calculated space allocations per animal obtained using this formula.



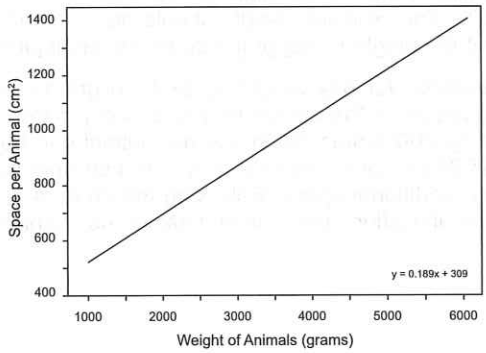
Weight of Animal (Grams)	Space per Animal cm^2
200	62
300	125
400	188
500	251
600	314
700	377
800	440
900	503

Animal Density Chart for Small Animals Weighing More Than 1000 Grams

Use of Chart

This chart should be used for small mammals weighing more than 1000 grams and that are not covered by a species-specific density chart. It is intended to be used as a starting point in assigning space per animals for small mammals when more specific guidance is not available. It is the responsibility of the shipper to adjust calculated values from this chart to assure that animals have enough space to assume normal postures, can access food and water and have enough space so as not to injure them during transit. The space per animal values assumes that unfiltered containers are used. If the ventilation openings are covered with filter material to prevent the entrance of microorganisms or the openings are covered by other similar materials as might be the case in restricting viewing or lighting, the space per animal should be increased by 15%. The container height should be 25 cm (10 in) but should be adjusted if the animal cannot stand or move normally or if the height is inappropriate to prevent injuries.

To calculate the space recommendation for any weight over 1000 grams, use the equation embedded in the chart ($y = 0.189x + 309$) where x = the weight of the animal in grams and y = the recommended space per animal in cm^2. For example, for an animal weighing 2000 grams the space per animal can be calculated as follows: $y = 0.189 \times 2000 + 309$ or $y = 378 + 309$ or $y = 687$ cm^2 per animal. Remember this is a starting value and animals may need to be given additional space. Following the chart is a table with some sample animal weights and corresponding calculated space allocations per animal.



Weight of Animal (Grams)	Space per Animal cm^2
1000	498
2000	687
3000	876
4000	1065
5000	1254

8.2.6 Stocking Density Guidelines for Rats and Mice

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR MICE *				
	Space Per Animal		Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Up to 30	34	5	13	5
>30	44	7	13	5

* Assumes non-filtered containers are used.

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR RATS *				
	Space Per Animal		Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
50 or less	77	12	15	6
51 to 75	94	14	15	6
76 to 100	98	15	15	6
101 to 125	106	17	15	6
126 to 150	123	19	15	6
151 to 175	148	23	15	6
176 to 200	197	31	15	6
201 to 225	197	31	15	6
226 to 250	197	31	15	6
251 to 275	241	37	15	6
276 to 300	302	47	15	6
301 to 325	302	47	15	6
326 to 350	400	62	15	6
351 to 375	400	62	15	6
376 to 400	400	62	15	6
401 to 450	604	94	15	6
≥ 451	604	94	15	6

* Assumes non-filtered containers are used.

8.2.7 Stocking Density Guidelines for Dogs and Cats

A maximum of two adult animals of comparable size up to 14 kg each, that are compatible, may be shipped in the same container. Animals over that weight must travel individually.

Animals up to six months old from the same litter, up to 14 kg each, up to a maximum quantity of three, may be shipped in the same container/compartment (USG-06).

8.2.8 Stocking Density for Purpose-Bred and Domesticated Ferrets

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR FERRETS						
Species	**Weight of Animal (grams)**	**Number per Compartment in Container ***	**Space per Animal ****		**Height of Box/Container**	
			cm^2	**in^2**	**cm**	**in**
Purpose-Bred and Domesticated Ferrets **	Up to 400	11	253	39	15	6
	401–800	7	308	48	15	6
	801–1200	5	386	60	15	6
	1201–2000 ***	3	903	140	15	6

* To be applied when there is more than one compartment per container.

** While these space allowances were developed based upon safe transportation data relating to purpose bred and domesticated ferrets they might also serve as a starting point for addressing the space needs of wild ferrets for which these recommendations may need to be adjusted based upon behavioral as well as other considerations.

*** One female with a nursing litter of offspring will require the same amount of floor space as a single 2000g animal.

8.3 Container Requirements

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC DOGS AND CATS, FARM LIVESTOCK AND FARMED DEER OR ANTELOPE (CR 1–3)

Design and Construction

When constructing containers for animal shipments, normal habits and necessary freedom of movement must be considered.

For general transportation purposes, animals will be carried only in closed containers. Carriage in open stalls must be separately arranged with the operator concerned.

The container must be well constructed and be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or bend. It must be rigid enough to prevent the animal escaping through gaps at the seams or joints. Certain species require reinforced containers due to size and weight.

It must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous and must not be used.

The container must be suitable to keep the animal inside at all times and protect the animal from unauthorized access. The door must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside.

The container must not cause the animal to harm itself. All inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections, such as nails, upon which the animal can injure itself. Joints of a wooden container must be made so that they cannot be damaged by the animal gnawing or clawing the container from the inside.

The container must be clean and leak-proof. If the container is to be reused, it must be cleaned thoroughly and then disinfected or sterilized prior to reuse. Absorbent bedding must be provided by the shipper that is suitable for the species. Straw is unacceptable as many countries prohibit its importation.

It must be easy for staff to handle and provide the handlers protection from being clawed or bitten by the animal. Spacer devices must be incorporated into the design as they will provide handles for moving the container as well as preventing the ventilation openings becoming blocked by other freight. Handles may be attached in addition to the spacer bars.

If forklift spacers are required, they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) in height. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

For certain small domestic livestock, rigid plastic pet containers are suitable. Modification to the door welded wire mesh must be carried out for pigs to prevent urine escaping. Labelling is mandatory on these as all other containers.

If a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

Dimensions and Stocking Density

The dimensions shown in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the animal for which the container is constructed. It must in general allow the animal to stand, turn and lie down in a natural manner. There are a few exceptions to this rule found in the container requirements relevant to the particular species.

Ventilation

The container must be adequately ventilated on at least three sides, with the majority of the ventilation being provided on the upper part of the container. There are exceptions to these requirements which are stated in the specific container requirement for particular species.

The ventilation openings must be small enough or covered with welded wire mesh in order to prevent escape or any part of the animal protruding with the resultant danger of injury.

Feeding and Watering

Food and water containers must be of a suitable type for the animal. These containers are best suited to individual animal shipments and must meet the general requirements for welfare and safety.

Separate food and water containers must be provided.

Food and water containers must be present and affixed within the shipping container with outside access for filling that does not require the opening of the shipping container allowing potential escape of the animal.

Food and water containers must have rounded edges and be made of non-toxic material suitable for the species.

The Shipper's instructions for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance. Feeding and watering instructions must be affixed to the container and a copy of the instructions must accompany the shipping documents. Any feed or water given must be recorded on the container instructions with the date and time of supply.

If food is required, it must be provided by the shipper. When food is forwarded with the consignment the shipper is responsible for ensuring that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. In the case of sealed containers, feeding is not possible, and the shipper must be aware of this fact. Likewise, products of animal origin, such as meat or food containing meat, must not be accepted inside the container for the same reason.

Unauthorized food must not be offered.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled in accordance with the instructions contained in Chapter 9. Labels must not block ventilation openings, especially on small containers.

Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) Animals

When animals are carried under SPF conditions, the shipper must comply in all respects with the specific Container Requirement in this section. Special measures must be taken to ensure that the ventilation rates are maintained within the container.

Special Care

For species which are obviously disturbed by being transported, reducing the light within the container and the noise level within its vicinity will usually be sufficient to quieten the animal. They must be held in a darkened area with as little noise as possible nearby.

- Pets are best left by their owner at the time of acceptance so that they can become quietly accustomed to strange surroundings.

Important Notes

It must be noted that the IATA Live Animals Regulations container requirements stipulate the minimum requirements for air shipment. The construction principle of containers described within these Regulations are not intended to conform to any airworthiness requirements. Structural aircraft containers must comply with the specifications published in the IATA ULD Regulations.

Although few limitations exist for freighter aircraft, factors such as the size of the compartment door and area of the aircraft hold determines the acceptability of live animal consignments. Consequently, this must be considered when determining the size of the container to be used, in accordance with the principles of design outlined in this section when routing the consignment.

It is a legal requirement by many states that have incorporated these Regulations into their national legislation in regard to the shipment of live animals by air. Therefore, care must be taken that compliance is evident at the time of live animal shipment acceptance.

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of the written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

IATA activities are limited to the development of standards for the acceptance, packing and handling of live animals for transportation by air. IATA does not certify, approve, endorse, or sell any particular pet container manufacturer, brand, make, or model. Equally so, IATA does not offer, solicit, endorse, or approve any particular pet or puppy transport or relocation services, regardless of whether these be offered via email or the internet. Readers should pay attention to fraudulent offerings that claim the opposite.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 1

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with IATA minimum standards.

IATA activities are limited to the development of standards for the acceptance, packing and handling of live animals for transportation by air. IATA does not certify, approve, endorse, or sell any particular pet container manufacturer, brand, make, or model. Equally so, IATA does not offer, solicit, endorse, or approve any particular pet or puppy transport or relocation services, regardless of whether these be offered via email or the internet. Readers should pay attention to fraudulent offerings that claim the opposite.

Applicable to:

Cat (domestic)

Dog (domestic)

△ STATE VARIATIONS: CHG-01/03/04, GBG-01/02/03/04/05, HKG-01, NZG-02, NZG-03, SAG-02, ZWG-02/03/04, EUR-01, USG-Variations

See exceptions AUG-01 and NZG-01 in Chapter 2; Some state regulations require that the container must be sealed during transportation.

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AC-03/04/07, AF-01, BT-01/03/08, CX-05/06/07, EI-01, EK-05/07/08/12, GF-05/06/10/11, I2-08, IB-08, KL-01/02, LH-05/08/10, MK-02, MS-01, OK-01/06, PR-01/04/05/06/07/08, TG-01, TP-02/03/04, QF-02/03/04/07, UA-07/08/09

AC-01 and QF-01 in Chapter 3; Certain operators will not carry wooden containers.

Note:
For carriage of domestic pets in passenger cabins as accompanied baggage, see Chapters 2 and 3.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT IN-CABIN

For animals travelling in the aircraft cabin, the container/pet carrier must meet the general requirements of Container Requirement 1, except that:

△ • The container construction does not have to be rigid;

△ ⊗ • Spacer bars are not required;

⊗ ⊗

△ • The container does not require water and food containers.

• The requirement for one end of the container to be welded wire mesh does not apply to soft side/cloth bags.

□ The container must nevertheless be clearly marked with a Live Animal label and the label must not block any of the ventilation openings.

△ Check-in staff are responsible for ensuring the container meets the IATA LAR requirements. Should the container not meet the minimum standards, the animal must not be accepted for travel.

□ **Risk assessment for live animals in cabin transport**

The operator should conduct a risk assessment to establish a limit on the total number of live animals allowed in the passenger cabin of an aircraft based on various factors, including the size of the aircraft, the seating configuration, and the available space for containers. This limit ensures that there is enough room for both passengers and their live animals to travel safely and comfortably.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

The interior of the container must be smooth with no protrusions that the animal can bite or scratch to cause damage to the integrity of the container in any way.

All openings must be nose and paw proof to avoid injury to the animal and handlers.

Openings must be a maximum of 25 mm x 25 mm (1 in x 1 in) for dogs and 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) for cats. The openings may have to be smaller in order to be nose and paw proof.

If a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

Materials

Fiberglass, metal, rigid plastics, welded wire mesh, solid wood or plywood.

All wood used for the construction of containers for international transport must comply with IPPC standards.

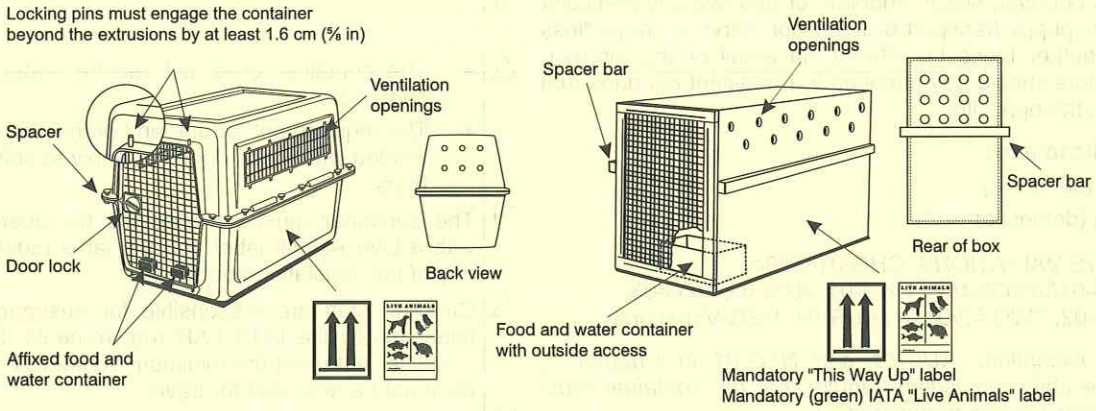
For all containers the welded wire mesh must be 2.5 mm or thicker for dogs and 2.0 mm or thicker for cats.

Containers made entirely of welded wire mesh or any other type of wire mesh are not suitable and must not be used for air transport.

Plastic: Rigid plastic containers are suitable for most breeds of dogs but their acceptability is at the discretion of the operator. Some rigid plastic containers may not be suitable for large dogs, or dogs that are aggressive.

Example of a rigid plastic container and an example of a wooden container:

TYPICAL RIGID PLASTIC DOG CONTAINER



8

1

Size *(Mandatory performance requirements when selecting a shipping container)*

Each animal in the container must have enough space to stand, to sit erect, to lie in a natural position and to turn about normally while standing.

Guidance on Calculating Minimum Container Dimensions

To assist in determining the approximate size of the traveling container, the following formula may be useful. However, it may need to be adjusted to meet the mandatory performance requirements listed previously. When calculating the minimum internal height of the container, the height of bedding should be added to the height of the animal.

Animal measurements:

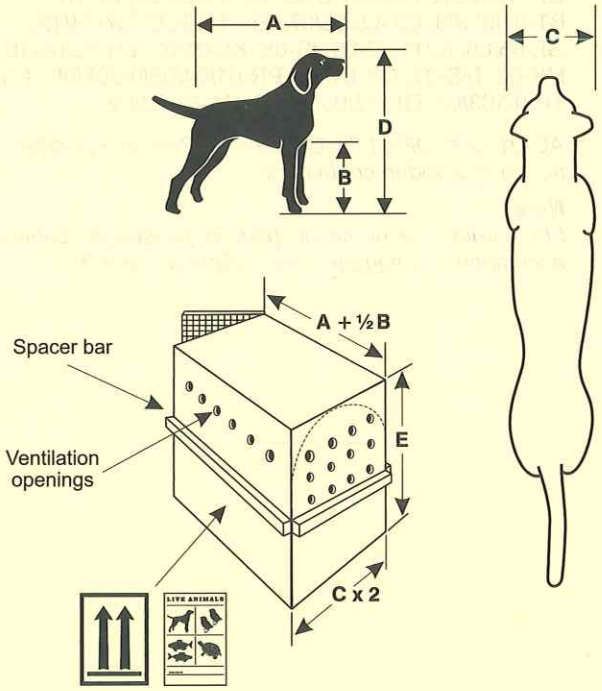
A = length of animal from tip of nose to base/root of tail.

B = height from ground to elbow joint.

C = width across shoulders or widest point (whichever is the greater).

D = height of animal in natural standing position from top of the head or the ear tip to the floor (whichever is higher).

Note:
Measurements A, B, C and D for determining the container dimensions must relate to the largest animal.



The calculated dimensions are internal container dimensions.

Minimum internal container dimensions for a single animal:

Container length = A + ½ B

Container width = C x 2

Container height E = D + bedding

Snub-nosed breeds require 10% larger container.

Note:

Container width calculation for multiple animals:

- *Two animals: C x 3*
- *Three animals: C x 4*

The height and length are determined the same as for a single animal.

Crating animals together:

△ Weaned puppies or kittens may travel well together in the same primary enclosure. When crating puppies or kittens together in the same container/primary enclosure they must be not older than six months, weigh no more than 14 kg each, no more than three per container and used to cohabiting. Certain national regulations require cats or dogs to be crated individually unless the consignment is a litter over 8 weeks and travelling with the mother.

A maximum of two adult animals of comparable size up to 14 kg each, that are compatible in size and used to cohabiting, may be shipped in the same container/primary enclosure. Animals over 14 kg must be crated individually.

Sides

Side walls must be solid with sufficient ventilation as prescribed.

Plastic containers: Where containers are assembled from a top and bottom part, these must be securely bolted together. Plastic clips must not be the only fasteners holding the top and bottom part together, the use of metal nuts and bolts in every hole is recommended.

Wooden containers: For containers made of wood, or plywood, the minimum thickness of the sides is 12 mm (1/2 in) for dogs and 6 mm (1/4 in) for cats.

Floor

The floor must be solid and leak-proof.

Roof

The roof must be solid, but ventilation holes and welded wire mesh are allowed over the whole surface provided that they do not reduce the integrity of the container and the strength of the roof itself.

Wooden containers: For containers made of wood or plywood, the minimum thickness of the roof must be 12 mm (½ in) for both dogs and cats.

Door

The door must be constructed of plastic, wood, plywood, welded or cast metal of sufficient thickness so as to preclude the animal from bending or distorting the door.

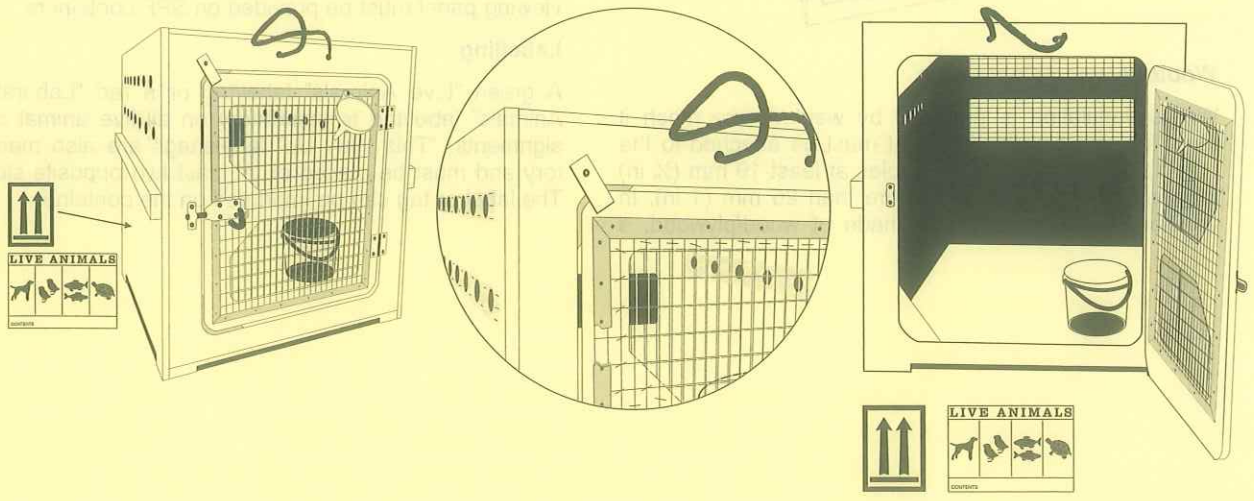
The door must form the whole of one end of the container. It can be either sliding or hinged.

For all containers using doors with locking pins, the pins must engage the container by at least 1.6 cm (5/8 in). The shipper must ensure that all hardware and fasteners are in place and serviceable.

Plastic containers: Doors made of plastic are permitted, provided that hinges and locking pins are made of metal of sufficient thickness.

When rigid plastic containers are used the door should be further secured by application of additional removable fasteners such as cable ties in the four corners of the door frame. Care must be taken when selecting the fasteners to ensure these will not cause injury to the animal or to the handling personnel.

There must be an adequate means of fastening and sealing for containers travelling to countries where sealing is required.



Ventilation

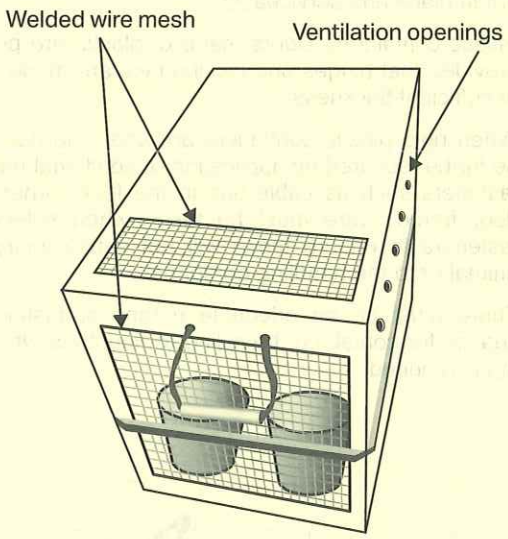
The total ventilated area must be at least 16% of the total surface of the four sides. The provision of additional ventilation openings on the roof or sides of the container or larger ventilation openings covered in welded wire mesh in order to increase the ventilation are permitted.

△ Ventilation must be provided on all 4 sides of the container. Ventilation openings on the sides and back must be placed over the upper two-thirds of the container.

△ One end of the container (which can be the door) must be ventilated.

The welded wire mesh insert covering ventilation openings must be securely fixed to the container so that the animal cannot dislodge it.

All openings must be nose and paw-proof, in the case of cats and small dogs these may have to be covered with a second layer of welded wire mesh. Where a second layer of welded wire mesh is required to make the container nose and paw proof both layers of welded wire mesh must meet the minimum standards prescribed for the species. It is very important that no animal has any surface or edge at which it can gnaw or scratch.



Wood/Plywood Containers

Where ventilation is provided by welded wire mesh it must fully overlap the frame. It must be attached to the outside of the frame using staples at least 19 mm (¾ in) long and at intervals of no more than 25 mm (1 in). In addition, for dog containers made of wood/plywood, a wood/plywood frame or strips of wood/plywood must be placed over the edges of the welded wire mesh and affixed with screws. This compresses the welded wire mesh between the strips of wood/plywood and the outer surface of the container. The wood/plywood compression strips/frame must be at least 12 mm thick and of a placement to adequately secure the wire. Fasteners must not penetrate into the container.

Spacer Bars

Must be provided along both long sides of the container. A spacer bar must also be provided along the back of the container.

Spacer devices must be positioned to prevent other freight from blocking the ventilation.

Handles

Appropriate handles must be provided. Spacer bars where suitable may be considered as the handles. Handles must provide the handlers a means to move the container without a risk of being scratched or bitten by the animal.

Forklift Spacers

Must be provided for all containers where the total weight with the animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.) and must be a minimum 5 cm (2 in) in height.

Bedding

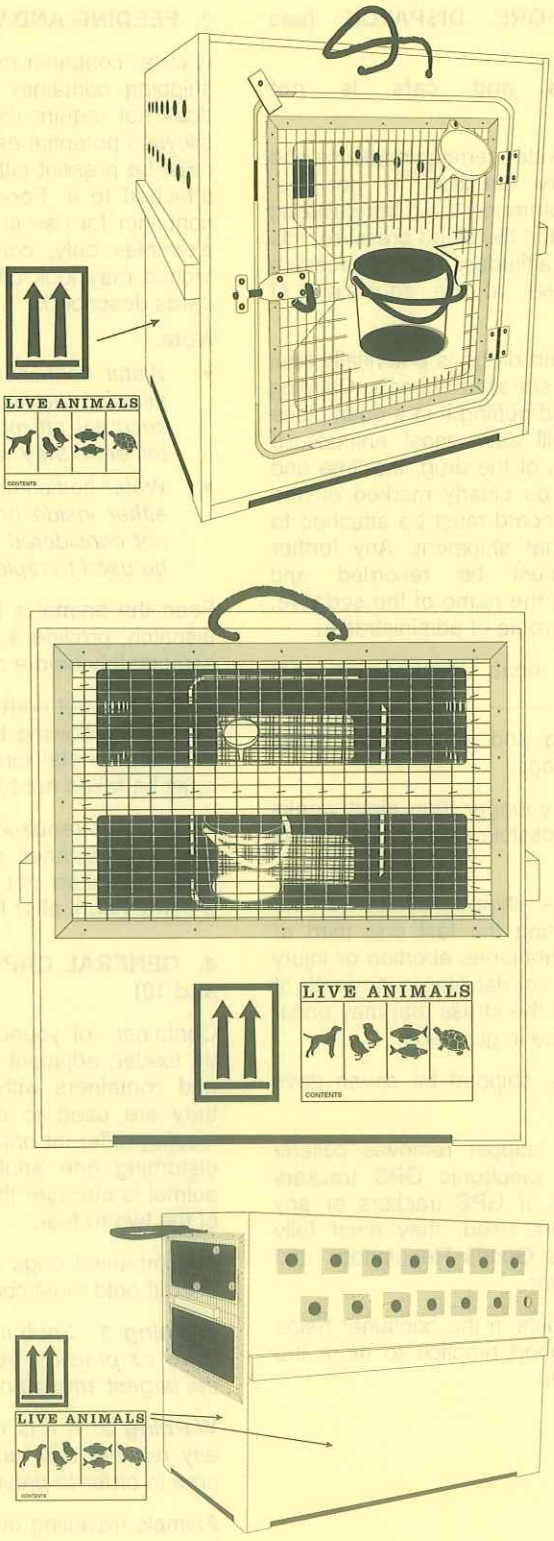
Absorbent bedding that is suitable for the species must be provided.

SPF Containers

Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) dogs and cats must be transported in containers that conform to the requirements published in this Container Requirement. A "Laboratory Animals" label must be affixed to the container and "This Way Up" labels must be placed on at least two opposite sides. Filter containers for SPF consignments have special gauge air filters fixed in the ventilation apertures. Ventilation must be a minimum of 16% of the surface area of the four sides. Sufficient water must be provided for the journey. Food must be provided, if required, at the point of origin in order that the sealed container is not opened during transport. A viewing panel must be provided on SPF containers.

Labelling

A green "Live Animals" label/tag or a red "Laboratory Animals" label/tag is mandatory on all live animal consignments. "This Way Up" labels/tags are also mandatory and must be placed on at least two opposite sides. The label or tag can be imprinted on the container.



It is recommended to mark the animal's name on the container.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Tranquillization of dogs and cats is not recommended.

Sedation of animals, except under certain conditions and carried out under veterinary direction, is not recommended. Most, if not all, commonly used tranquillizing drugs have the effect of lowering the blood pressure, this also occurs naturally at high altitudes. The air pressure of an aircraft in flight is set at the equivalent of approximately 8,000 ft.

The combination of altitude and drugs is potentially fatal in the old, chronically sick or stressed animals. Calming by darkening the container and putting it in a quiet place when not in the aircraft, will calm most animals. If sedatives are used, the name of the drug, the time and route of administration must be clearly marked on the container and a copy of the record must be attached to the documents relating to that shipment. Any further medication administered must be recorded and accompany the shipment with the name of the sedative, time of administration and the route of administration.

Shipment of females in heat (oestrus) is not recommended.

Females with suckling young and unweaned animals must not be accepted for carriage.

Weaned puppies and kittens younger than eight weeks must not be shipped due to possible dehydration effects in air transportation.

Dogs and cats should only be shipped during the first two thirds of pregnancy. During the last one third of pregnancy the chance of spontaneous abortion or injury to the fetus increases. Significant debilitation or death of the mother can be initiated by the stress that may occur during transportation at this time in gestation.

Dogs and cats should not be shipped for seven days following giving birth.

It is recommended that the shipper removes collars/vests/harnesses/clothing and electronic GPS trackers from animals prior to crating. If GPS trackers or any other recording equipment are used, they must fully comply with IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and must be declared to the operator.

For pet animals, a familiar article in the container helps to placate the animal. It is good practice to mark the animal's name on the container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING

A water container must be present and affixed within the shipping container with outside access for filling that does not require the opening of the shipping container allowing potential escape of the animal. Food containers must be present either within the container, if sealed, or attached to it. Food may be attached to the travelling container for use in case of delay. Note illustrations are examples only, containers or receptacles that are attached may look different provided they meet the standards described.

Note:

- *Water containers must be open on the top surface allowing the animal unrestricted access and must be securely affixed to the inside of the shipping container so they can't be dislodged.*
- *Water bottles or similar dispensers that are attached either inside or outside the shipping container are not considered to be open containers and shall not be used to replace open containers.*

Feed the animal a light meal at least two hours before dispatch, provide a short drink and exercise the animal immediately before crating.

Animals do not normally require additional feeding during 12 hours following the time of dispatch. Water must be provided if total journey time exceeds 12 hours. Care must be taken not to overfill the container.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, meat, biscuits or canned pet food must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed. Animals must not fly within 2 hours after their meal.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Containers of young animals of the same species may be loaded adjacent to each other. Containers with cats and containers with dogs must be kept apart, unless they are used to cohabiting. Care must be taken in loading different breeds of dogs to prevent snapping an disturbing one another and, in particular, where one animal is stronger than the other, subjecting the weaker of the two to fear.

Accompanied dogs and cats that are transported in the aircraft hold must comply with these Regulations.

Warning 1: *Snub-nosed dogs must be stowed as far away as practical from other loads to ensure they have the largest amount of air space available in the hold.*

Warning 2: *If it is necessary to open the container for any reason, this must always be done in an enclosed area in order to prevent the animals from escaping.*

Animals travelling under quarantine must be segregated from those which are not.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 2

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Camel (large)
Horse (domestic)
Mini horse
Mule
Donkey (domestic Ass)
Pony (domestic)

Note:
For Equidae travelling individually, see also CR73 (wild/non-domesticated).

Note:
Animals that are compatible and accustomed to being confined with others of the same species can be transported in a bulk, non-compartmentalized container as per CR3.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, LBG-02, SAG-03

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: EK-01, EK-04, KL-05, LO-01, QF-01, SV-04

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Metal and/or wood and suitable padding.

Size

The dimensions of the stall must be in proportion to the animal in order to restrict excessive movement during transport.

The width of the door opening, any internal framing, and the sides of the stall must be at least the width of the animal at its widest point, plus sufficient additional space to prevent constant contact with both sides of the container and enabling the animal to adjust its position.

Frame

Must be of strong construction, either welded or bolted together, with no internal projections. If a doorframe is present, the frame must be reinforced on the outside of the stall with no internal projections.

Sides

Solid up to a height that will prevent the escape of urine, feces or any organic debris depending on the species and sex of the animals being carried. Above this height louvered or slatted sides are suitable but they must be constructed in such a manner that the animals cannot harm themselves and excreta cannot escape.

Solid with smooth interior and all reinforcing plates must be covered with protective material. The whole of the interior may be padded, the lower part of the internal sides must be covered with protective matting, approximately 5 cm (2 in) thick to a height that will protect the animal and the container if it kicks. The remainder of the interior can be covered with a foam plastic or rubber cushion that can be easily cleaned and disinfected.

The head end of the stall must be notched and padded to accept the neck of the animal. When closed stalls are to be used there must be a padded chest bar fitted at the low neck/shoulder height to prevent the animal moving forward. When multiple stalls are used there must be a partition between the heads of the animals to prevent them from making contact with each other.

There must be a securing point for a halter rope to be fastened during transport.

Floor

A solid, leakproof, and slip resistant floor appropriate to the species must be provided.

Roof

Carriage of horses in an open stall without a roof must be arranged in advance with the operators. If the stall has no roof or canopy, the container must be constructed or adapted to contain and restrain the animal inside the primary enclosure.

The horse should be able to make normal postural adjustments while standing in the primary enclosure without causing the horse's head or ears to be in constant contact with the roof or netting covering the primary enclosure.

Securing Provisions

The stall must be equipped with tie down provisions on the sidewalls to allow tie down to the aircraft pallet or floor. When a net assembly is used to secure the stall onto an aircraft pallet the metal structure must be incorporated into the design to prevent the net assembly from touching the horse.

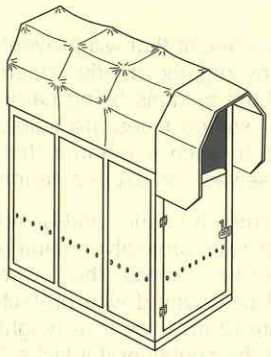
Doors

At the head end and/or rear of the stall, doors must have a secure means of fastening that is easy to operate, smooth and cannot cause injury to the horse.

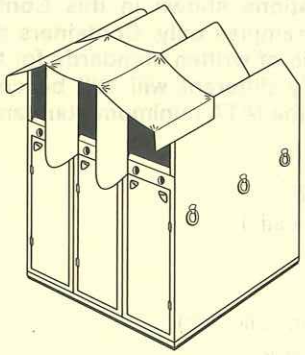
There must be access at the head end and rear of the stall for the attendant to reach the head and the hindquarters of the horse during transport.

EXAMPLE:

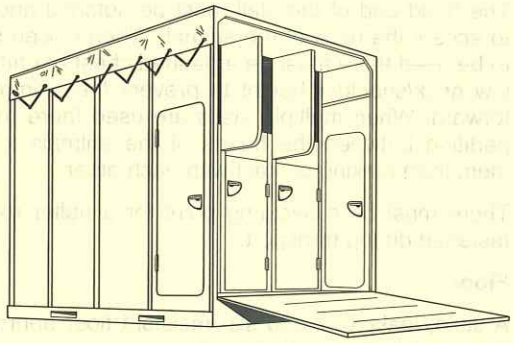
SINGLE STALL WITH CANOPY



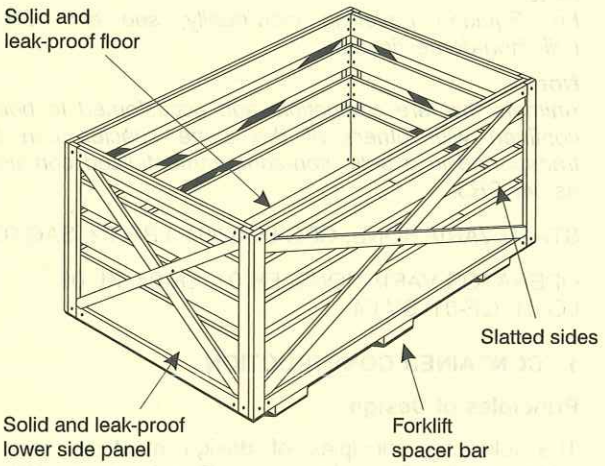
TRIPLE STALL WITH CANOPY



TRIPLE STALL WITH ATTENDANT ACCESS



BULK CRATE (see exceptions in Chapter 3)



Aircraft Horse Transport ULD

Must conform to the specifications of the IATA ULD Regulations; Standard Specification 90/2.

It shall be designed to transport the horses safely and properly by air, protect the horse(s) from injury and protect the aircraft from corrosion created by waste spill.

☐ **Horse Equipment**

- All horse equipment and/or other cargo with the exception of horse food, water containers, buckets, and one tack bag per horse, must not be loaded in the stall during transport.
- Access to the horse stall must not be blocked by any item behind the groom/attendant door.
- Horse equipment must be booked separately and shall only be accepted on a separate Air Waybill.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

An ample supply of absorbent bedding such as wood shavings or peat must be provided on the floor of the container.

The routine use of tranquilizers is not recommended. Where used, tranquilizers must be administered by a competent person who has had veterinary instruction, who is familiar with administering them, and understands their effects under the special circumstances of air transport.

At least one (1) competent attendant must be provided when one (1) pallet/horse stall containing horses (domestic) is shipped. However, when two (2) or more pallets/horse stalls containing horses (domestic) are carried together, it is up to the discretion of the operator in agreement with the shipper to determine the appropriate number of attendants that are required.[1]

Information related to attendants can be found in LAR sections 1.2.9, 1.3.2 and 10.4.1.

Mini horses and mini ponies shipped individually or in bulk crates do not require an attendant.

Camels must be muzzled.

[1] EC Directive 91/628, as amended by 95/29, stipulates that all transporters must entrust the animals to the care of staff who have the appropriate competence and knowledge to handle animal shipments. For the purpose of this Container Requirement, competent staff are those who have demonstrated they are qualified to handle, transport, care for and safeguard the welfare of animals. See also sections 1.2.8 and 1.2.9 and EUR-03 in section 2.2.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Depending on the species requirements, water and feed must be provided.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Horses are easily startled by sudden noise or movement, which must be avoided as far as possible. Attendants accompanying animals must be available on take-off and landing to calm excitable animals. Extreme temperature and drafts must be avoided, a sweat rug and cotton sheet must be carried for use as necessary. Loading must be as close to take off as possible, preferably within 30 minutes, and unloading must begin within 30 minutes after arrival.

Note:
Individual state and operator flight safety regulations may not allow the animal attendants to be with the horses during take-off and landing.

In addition to the horses, no additional animal should be transported within the same container.

5. EXCEPTIONS

There may be exceptions to the general container requirements for smaller size ponies and horses each weighing 400 kg (880 lb.) or less. Such exceptions must be in full compliance with the stocking densities found in LAR Chapter 8.2.3 "Stocking density for horses in relation to floor area". Such exceptions must be approved in advance with the operator.

Examples of the exceptions currently applied by certain operators are:

- A horse container without partitions for the transportation of polo horses or Icelandic horses can be used as long as the floor space is adequate for the number of animals as given in the LAR Chapter 8 on stocking density. For such shipments, it is essential that sufficient space is given to all the animals so that they can move in order to balance and maintain a good foothold.
- Weaned pony foals and pony yearlings of all breeds, and mini horses may be shipped individually or in small groups of not more than 4 animals in a suitably designed and compartmentalized container. They must wear halters.
- A mare and an unweaned foal can travel together in a compartment (1/2 or 2/3) of a horse container provided the foal can reach the udder of its dam.

Note:
See State Variation: CAG-02.

6. BULK CARRIAGE (see Container Requirement 3)

Draft horses, mini horses and other small breeds of horses can be transported in bulk open wooden crates or as per container requirements 3.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 3

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:
bulk movement of—

Antelope
Cattle
Deer
Donkey
Goat
Horse
Mini horse
Mule
Pig
Pony
Sheep

Note:
See also CR73 and CR74.

Note:
Animals that are compatible and accustomed to being confined with others of the same species can be transported in a bulk, non-compartmentalized container as per CR3.

8

3 STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, LBG-01, SAG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: EK-09/12, GF-03, PR-02, QF-01, QY-03, QY-09, RU-02, SV-01, SV-04, SV-05, SV-06, SV-07, SV-08, SQ-02, TR-02, XW-02

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Metal, wood, plywood and welded wire mesh.

Size

The container's base dimension should not exceed the size of the aircraft pallet onto which it is loaded.

The animals must be able to stand up in a natural position. It is recommended that 10 cm (4 in) overhead space is provided for small farmstock and 20 cm (8 in) for large stock. For pigs 10 cm (4 in) and cattle 20 cm (8 in) over the shoulder or loin, whichever is the highest is suitable for both single and multiple deck containers.

Horses should be able to make normal postural adjustments while standing in the primary enclosure without causing the horses' head or ears to be in constant contact with the roof or netting covering the primary enclosure.

Frame

The container must be of such a strength that it can be restrained on an aircraft pallet. If it is a structural container it must conform to the IATA ULD Regulations.

Solid wood or metal secured with bolts. If a wooden container is constructed it must be completely rigid, the use of cross membering and corner braces is essential when making multi-tier containers but will depend on the weight of the animals to be carried in single tier containers. The frame of the lower part of a multi-deck container must be strong enough to carry the weight of the upper part of the container and remain rigid at all times.

Sides

Solid up to a height that will prevent the escape of urine depending on the species and sex of the animals being carried. Above this height louvered or slatted sides are suitable but they must be constructed in such a manner that the animals cannot harm themselves and excreta cannot escape.

In multi-deck containers the sides of the lower deck(s) must be strong enough to carry the weight of the upper deck(s).

Handling Facilities

There must be means of tying the container to the pallet or floor of the aircraft and handholds at the sides of the container for moving it. Forklift spacer bars must be incorporated into the design.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof. Footholds and rubber bedding appropriate to the species must be provided.

Roof

Slatted or netted but for some species, such as antelope it must be solid with ventilation openings.

Doors

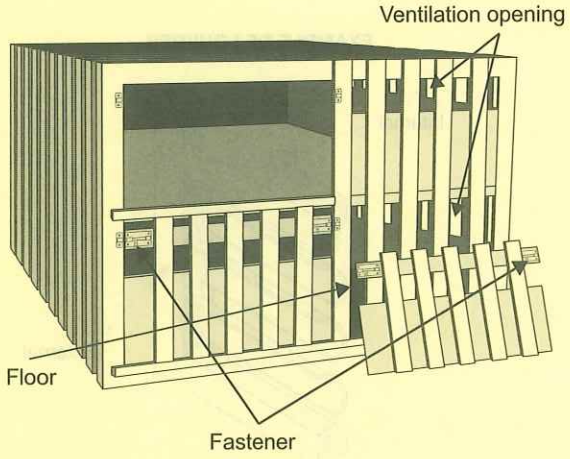
There must be access to each deck, the deck(s) door(s) must have secure fastenings that can be opened and closed easily.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings must be provided and distributed equally over all four sides and per deck.

The openings must be equivalent to not less than 20% of the floor area per deck.

Ventilation must be provided on all 4 sides of the container, the ventilation must be at least 20% of the total surface of the four sides of each primary enclosure. Minimum 50% ventilation of the roof area must be provided on the roof of the container. Care must be taken not to block the ventilation openings.



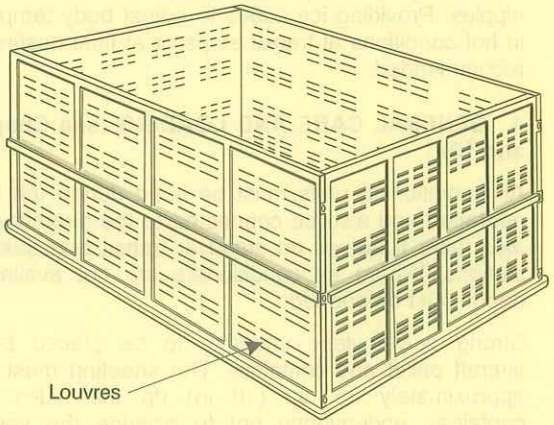
When holes and slots are used for ventilation purposes, attention must be given to allow noxious gases such as CO_2 to be able to escape from the container which must therefore be provided with openings in the lower half of the four walls, as well as higher, up on each and every deck.

Forklift Spacers

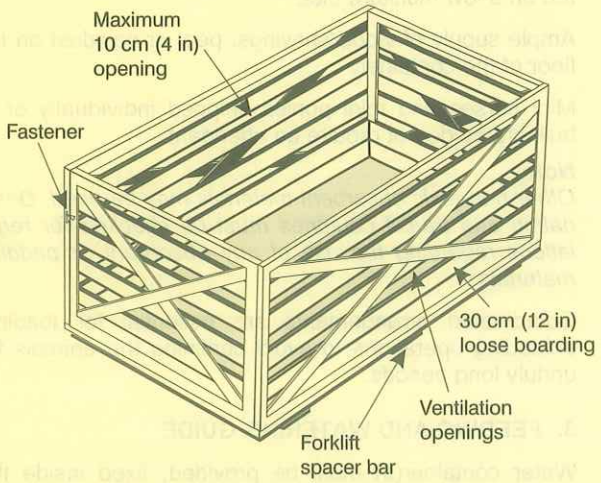
Must be incorporated into the design of custom-built wooden crates.

EXAMPLE:

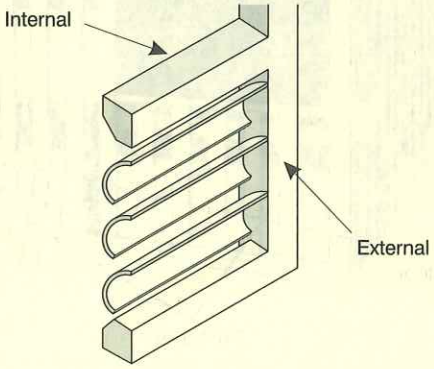
METAL CRATE



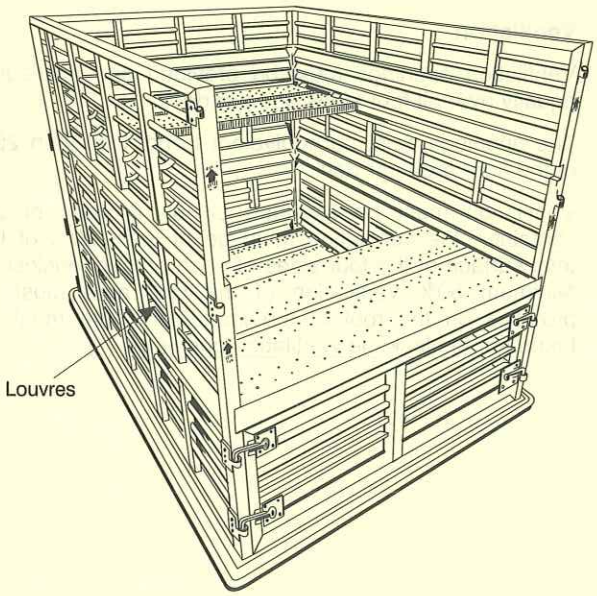
WOODEN CRATE



EXAMPLE OF LOUVRES



MULTI-TIER CONTAINER (AIRCRAFT ULD) FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS



Note:
Polyethylene sheets are not required.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

For the 24 hours preceding dispatch, herbivores must be fed on a low moisture diet.

Ample supply of wood shavings, peat or sawdust on the floor of the container.

Mini horses and mini ponies shipped individually or in bulk crates do not require an attendant.

Note:
Other non-toxic absorbent materials may be used. Destination and transit countries must be checked for regulations regarding the use of any absorbent or padding materials.

Coordinated arrangements are essential for loading/unloading operations to avoid confining the animals for unduly long periods.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Water container(s) must be provided, fixed inside the shipping container so that they are accessible for replenishment purposes from outside the shipping container and does not require the opening of the shipping container allowing potential escape of the animal.

Food and water containers must be provided with means of entry into each and every deck.

Animals must be watered at intervals in accordance with species-specific requirements.

No feeding, only watering, is usually required for pigs during transportation. For other species, if feeding is required due to unforeseen circumstances, hay must be given but care must be taken not to overfeed.

Special Requirements for Pigs

Pigs in particular require frequent access to water. Pig welfare will be supported by providing continual access to drinking water, preferably by the use of drinking nipples. Providing ice cubes to adjust body temperature in hot conditions at transit stops or at final destination is recommended.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Air conditioning units must be used during the loading operation and also be connected to the aircraft *immediately* after it arrives on stand at transit and destination stations. Where air conditioners are not available, all doors must be opened.

Strong polyethylene sheeting to be placed between aircraft pallet and container. The sheeting must extend approximately 25 cm (10 in) up the sides of the container, endeavoring not to occlude the ventilation openings.

Adequate ventilation must be provided. This may require the use of additional fans. It is desirable that temperatures do not exceed 28°C (82.4°F). Pigs require good ventilation and in order to ensure air can move through the crate, special attention must be paid to aircraft's ventilation pattern and capacity to remove heat.

Deer, goats–while using a net for tie-down purposes, special care must be given to prevent the animals from protruding their heads.

Antelope must be transported under tranquillization using a medium or long-acting drug appropriate to the species.

Deer in velvet must not be transported.

Loading/unloading of cattle into or out of the container must be carried out by shipper/consignee.

The loading density for horses must be in full compliance with the stocking densities found in LAR Chapter 8.2.3 "Stocking density for horses in relation to floor area".

5. EXCEPTIONS

Sexually mature intact males (i.e., have not been castrated) should not be shipped in pairs or larger groups within the same container due to their potential for aggressive and destructive behavior towards other animals in the same container. Groups of castrated males or groups of very young males (i.e., sexually immature non-castrated) may be shipped as individual groups provided there are no species-specific behaviors that would preclude shipping as a group. It is the responsibility of the shipper to determine if such behaviors may be anticipated and to select the appropriate container to address them.

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRDS (CR 11–23)

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AA-02, AF-02, AH-01, AH-03, AI-01, AY-01, AY-02, AY-03, BA-01, BA-10, CV-02, CV-08, CX-03, D0-06/10, EI-04, EK-06, EK-08, FX-01, GF-07, HV-01, IB-01, LG-01, LG-02, LH-01, LH-02, LO-02, OS-01, SA-02, SA-04, SQ-04, SV-01, SV-02, TG-05, TP-01, TR-04, XW-04

Design and Construction

When constructing containers for shipment of birds, the normal habits and necessary freedom of movement must be considered.

For general transport purposes, birds will be carried only in closed containers. The container must be well constructed and be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or collapse. It must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous and must not be used.

It is recommended that the material for the sides, frame, roof and floor be standardized as follows:

- Sides–0.6 cm (¼ in) plywood;
- Frame–2 × 4 cm (¾ × 1½ in) solid wood;
- Roof, floor–1.2 cm (½ in) plywood.

Crates for birds of prey should have the framing on the outside.

The container must be suitable to keep the bird inside at all times and protect the bird from unauthorized access. The door must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside.

The container must not cause the bird to damage itself. All inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections, such as nails, upon which the bird can injure itself. Joints of a wooden container must be made so that they cannot be damaged by a bird's beak or claw from the inside.

Wooden perches must be provided for birds that rest by perching. There must be sufficient perch space for each bird inside the container and enough height for the bird to perch with its head upright and its tail clear of the floor. The diameter of the perch must be large enough to permit the bird to maintain a firm, comfortable grip with its claws. The perches must be placed so that droppings do not fall into the food and water troughs, or onto other perching birds. Non-perching birds must be able to stand upright except in the case of pheasants and cracids.

The container must be clean and leak-proof. If it is being reused, it must be thoroughly disinfected or sterilized. Absorbent bedding must be provided by the shipper that is suitable for the species. Straw is unacceptable as many countries prohibit its importation.

Handles and/or spacer bars must be provided to facilitate handling and preventing the ventilation openings becoming blocked by other freight.

If forklift spacers are required they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

Dimensions and Stocking Density

Dimensions of containers shown in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the bird for which the container is constructed. Quantities of birds must be limited to permit sufficient perch space so that each bird can perch at the same time.

Ventilation

The container must be adequately ventilated on at least three sides, with the majority of the ventilation being provided on the upper part of the container. There are exceptions to these requirements which are stated in the specific container requirement for that particular species.

The ventilation openings must be small enough or baffled to prevent the egress of the bird and to avoid any part of the bird to protrude from the container. When ventilation openings are to be covered with welded wire mesh, the edges must have suitable protection to prevent injury to the birds. For small birds, all the openings must be covered with welded wire mesh.

For the best result in avian transport good ventilation and avoidance of exposure to extremes in temperature are of major importance.

Feeding and Watering

Separate food and water troughs must be provided, either fixed inside the container or attached to it so that they are accessible for replenishment purposes. They must have rounded edges and be made of non-toxic material suitable for the species. Their ends and sides must have a flange to prevent spillage of water and food. Precautions must be taken to reduce the risk of drowning by floating a sponge or other suitable material on the surface of the water in the trough. Soldered tin water containers may be poisonous and must not be used.

Shipper's instruction for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance. Feeding and watering instructions must be affixed to the container and a copy of the instruction must accompany the shipping documents. Any feed or water given must be recorded on the container instructions with the date and time of supply.

Food must be provided by the shipper, but it must be checked that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. In the case of sealed containers, feeding is not possible, and the shipper must be aware of this fact. Likewise, products of animal origin, such as meat or food containing meat, must not be accepted inside the container for the same reason.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled and marked in accordance with Chapter 9 with the shipper's and the consignee's name, address and telephone number. Labels must not block ventilation holes, especially on small containers.

Several species that are noted in specific container requirements have feathers with toxic qualities. Handling these animals and then touching eyes and mouth could produce numbing or tingling sensations. While these are not life-threatening care should be taken in the event that animals are handled.

Special Care

For species which are obviously disturbed by the shipment, reducing the light within the container and the noise level within its vicinity will usually be sufficient to quieten the bird. They must be held in a darkened area with as little noise as possible nearby.

Birds depending upon their parents for food or still being hand-reared by humans must not be shipped.

Important Notes

Many bird species including all parrots are listed in the CITES appendices (see 6.2). It is imperative that the appropriate CITES documentation is completed before acceptance of shipment. Such documents must accompany the shipment as well as the usual shipper's and health certification, export and import permits or licenses. All CITES controlled species must be packed in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations. See Chapter 11 for CITES requirements.

It is also a legal requirement by many states that have incorporated these Regulations into their National Legislation in regards of the shipment of live animals by air. Therefore, care must be taken that compliance is evident at the time of live animal shipment acceptance.

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

△ **The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of the written guidelines for the species but look slightly different will still meet the IATA standards.**

When this symbol  appears on a Container Requirement, it indicates that the use of a rigid plastic pet container is suitable.

Note:
It is important to ensure that the door is constructed of welded or cast metal of sufficient gauge or thickness so as to preclude the animal from bending or distorting the door. Doors made of plastic material are not allowed. The door hinge and locking pins must engage the container by at least 1.6 cm (⅝ in) beyond the horizontal extrusions above and below the door opening where the pins are fitted.

Modification of the container to accommodate the animal's safety and comfort must be carried out if necessary.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 11

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to seed-eating birds:

Avadavat
Bunting species
Canary species
Cardinal species
Combassu
Finch species
Malimbe species
Mannikin species
Munia species
Parrotbill
Silverbill
Sparrow species
Twin spot
Waxbill species
Weaver species
Whydah

Basic requirements applicable to all species of birds.

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-07, LH-01, QF-01

Note:
For individual or small shipments of birds see Container Requirement 23.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Welded wire mesh, non-toxic wood, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics and muslin or other light material.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

Frame

A solid wood frame of 2 × 4 cm (¾ × 1½ in), either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood or other material of equivalent strength is generally suitable. Both sides of the container must be of a minimum thickness of 0.6 cm (¼ in).

The interior of the container must have no sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh and sloped to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 12.7 mm x 12.7 mm (½ in x ½ in) and at least 1 mm (0.04 in) or thicker. The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof with smooth raised bars down the length of the container for non-perching species.

Perches

Wooden perches must be provided for all perching species.

The diameter of the perch must be large enough for the birds to grip firmly and comfortably. Not more than 4 parallel perches must be provided, approximately 1 cm (2/5 in) to 1.3 cm (1/2 in) in diameter and in the position indicated in the illustration.

The perches must be placed so that droppings cannot fall into the water and food troughs nor onto other birds.

The perches must be placed at such a height that the birds can leave the perch without their heads coming in contact with the roof nor the tail with the floor while perching, but the perches must not be placed too high within the container for the birds to become upset during transport.

There must be sufficient perch space for all birds to perch simultaneously. The numbers of birds will be restricted by the length of perch space within the container.

Stocking Density

There must be no more than 50 small birds per container or compartment of a container to prevent smothering. Larger birds must have comparably fewer per container or compartment of a container.

For wild caught birds this must be increased to 5 cm (2 in) per bird for small species and 7 cm (2 ¾ in) per bird for large species. A maximum of 50 birds per container or compartment of a container is permitted.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, to each container or compartment of a container. There must be a secure means of fastening each door.

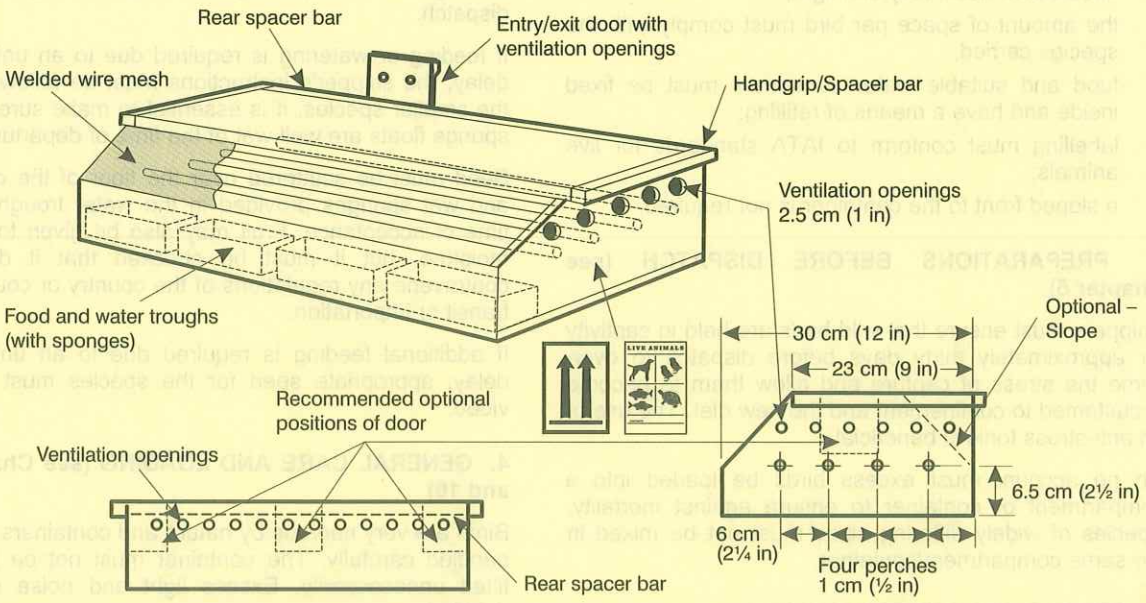
Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along three sides of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

Note:
Cardinals tend to be aggressive and may require individual compartments.

EXAMPLE:

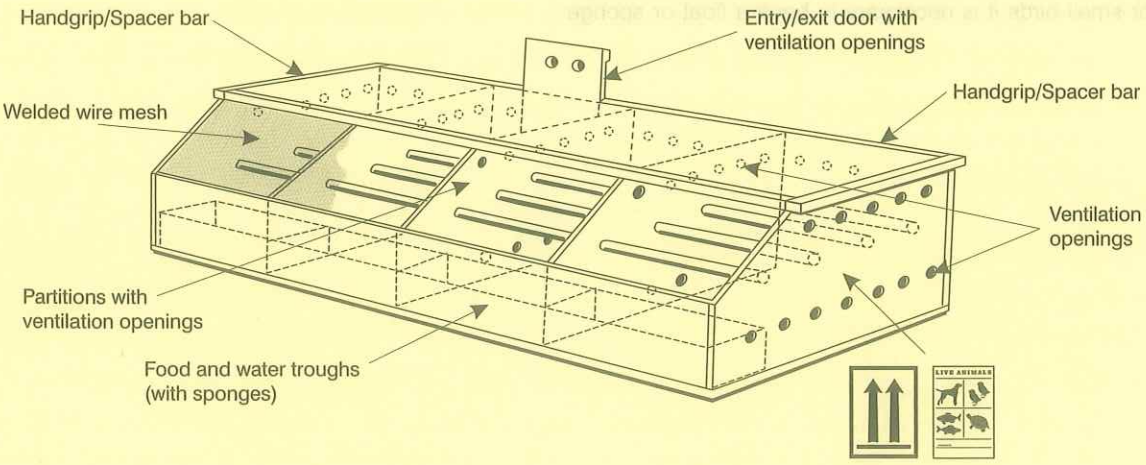
SINGLE CONTAINER



Note: *Food and water troughs must be provided.*

EXAMPLE:

COMPARTMENTALISED CONTAINER



8
11

Rigid Plastic Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- perches, fixed foothold blocks or slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof; the doors and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding. A light curtain must cover the door and ventilation openings to reduce the amount of light within the container, this must be suitably adjusted for those birds which need very dim light;
- the amount of space per bird must comply with the species carried;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside and have a means of refilling;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for live animals;
- a sloped front to the container is not required.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Shippers must ensure that wild birds are held in captivity for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and the new diet. The use of an anti-stress tonic is beneficial.

On no account must excess birds be loaded into a compartment or container to ensure against mortality. Species of widely differing sizes must not be mixed in the same compartment/container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water troughs must be provided.

Separate food and water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling and the sides of the water container(s) must be flanged to prevent spillage. For small birds it is necessary to have a float or sponge or similar material, compatible with the species shipped on top of the water to prevent drowning.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Adequate food and water must be provided in the compartment/container by the shipper at the time of acceptance. Birds do not usually require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding or watering is required due to an unforeseen delay, the shipper's instructions must be followed. With the smaller species, it is essential to make sure that the sponge floats are well wet at the time of departure.

Seed must be scattered over the floor of the container and wet sponges provided in the water troughs at the time of acceptance. Fruit may also be given to provide moisture, but it must be checked that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation.

If additional feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, appropriate seed for the species must be provided.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted or tilted unnecessarily. Excess light and noise must be avoided.

Unfledged birds must not be shipped. A fledgling, for the purpose of these Regulations, is considered to be a young bird that can feed independently from its parents.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 12

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to Passerines–Frugivorous (fruit-eating) birds, Insectivorous (insect-eating) birds and Omnivorous, soft-beaked birds:

Accentor species
Antbird species
Aracari species
Asitie
Babbler species
Barbet species
Bee eater species
Bell bird
Blackbird species
Blue-capped Ifrit *(toxic)*
Bristlebird
Broadbill species
Bulbul species
Butcherbird
Cacique species
Chat species
Chough species
Cissa
Cock of the Rock species
Cotinga species
Coucal species
Crackle species
Cuckoo species
Dipper species
Drongo species
Fairy Bluebird species
Flycatcher species
Frogmouth species
Fruitcrow
Fruitsucker species
Honey-guide species
Hoopoe species
Jacamar species
Jay species
Kingfisher species
Lark
Leafbird
Little shrike-thrush *(toxic)*
Logrunner *(Several species may inflict serious, toxic reactions)*
Magpie lark
Magpie species
Martin species
Mesias species
Mockingbird species
Molcoha
Motmot species
Mousebird
Mynah species
Nightjar species
Nutcracker
Nuthatch species
Oilbird
Oriole species* *(Pitohui has toxic potential if handled)*
Ovenbird species
Piculet
Pipit species
Pitta species
Plantain eater species
Plantcutter species
Poorwill
Puffbird species
Redstart species
Robin species
Roller species
Scrubbird species
Scythbill
Sharpbill
Shrike species
Starling species
Swallow species
Swift species
Tanager species
Tapaculo species
Thrush species
Tit species
Toucanet species
Treecreeper
Trogon species
Turaco species
Umbrella bird
Vireo species
Wagtail species
Warbler species
Wattlebird species
Whistler species
White eye species
Woodcreeper species
Woodpecker species
Wren species

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-07, LH-01/02, QF-01

Note:
For individual or small shipments of birds see Container Requirement 23.

Note:
For venomous, poisonous and toxic animals, see LAR Section 10.7.2 Health and Hygiene (Personnel) regarding the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Welded wire mesh, non-toxic wood, plywood 0.6 cm (¼ in), non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics and muslin or other light material.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

Frame

A solid wood frame of 2 × 4 cm (¾ × 1½ in), either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood or other material of equivalent strength is generally suitable. Both sides of the container must be of a minimum thickness of 0.6 cm (¼ in).

The interior of the container must have no sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh and sloped to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 12.7 mm x 12.7 mm (½ in x ½ in) and at least 1 mm (0.04 in) or thicker. The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof with smooth raised bars down the length of the container for non-perching species.

A false welded wire mesh floor, fitted 2.5 cm (1 in) above the bottom of the container, can be used to allow the excreta to fall to through.

Perches

Wooden perches must be provided for all perching species.

The diameter of the perch must be large enough for the birds to grip firmly and comfortably. Not more than 4 parallel perches must be provided, approximately 1 cm (2/5 in) to 1.3 cm (1/2 in) in diameter and in the position indicated in the illustration.

The perches must be placed so that droppings cannot fall into the water and food troughs nor onto other birds.

The perches must be placed at such a height that the birds can leave the perch without their heads coming in contact with the roof nor the tail with the floor while perching, but the perches must not be placed too high within the container for the birds to become upset during transport.

There must be sufficient perch space for all birds to perch simultaneously. The numbers of birds will be restricted by the length of perch space within the container.

Stocking Density

Approximately, groups of 35 for the smaller species (up to 15 cm (6 in) in length) per container or compartment of a container. The larger species must be in proportionally smaller groups. Wild caught birds require more space than captive bred birds in order to avoid smothering by overcrowding. Many individuals belonging to those species are by nature very aggressive and territorial and consequently must be packed individually.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, to each container or compartment of a container. There must be a secure means of fastening each door.

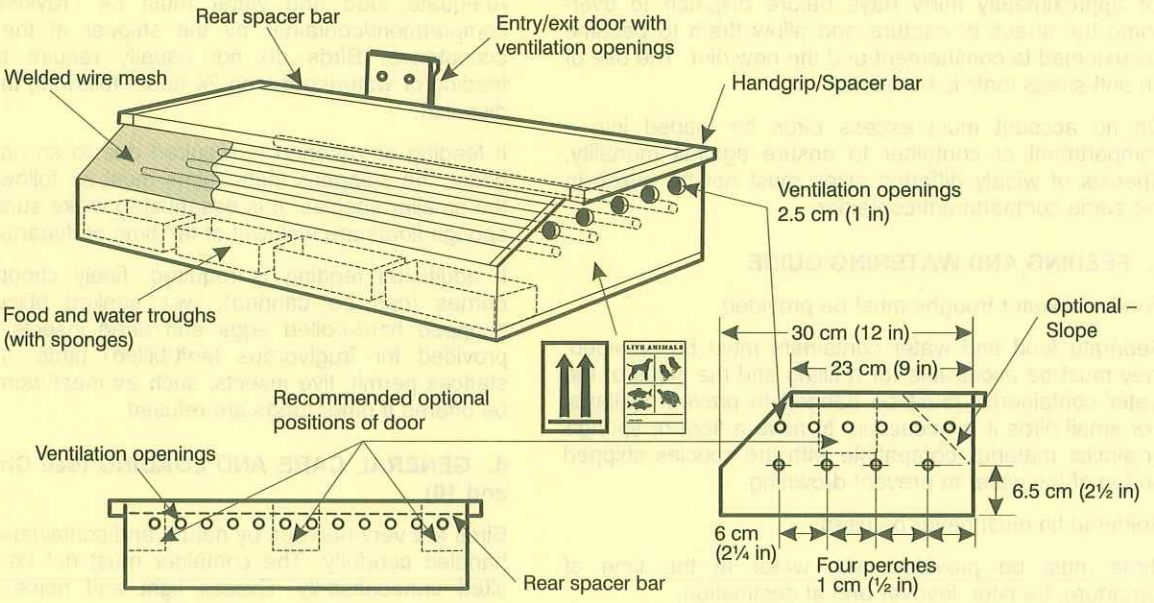
Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along three sides of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

When containers are built back to back a minimum of 75% of each side must be of strong welded wire mesh to allow good air circulation within the container.

EXAMPLE:

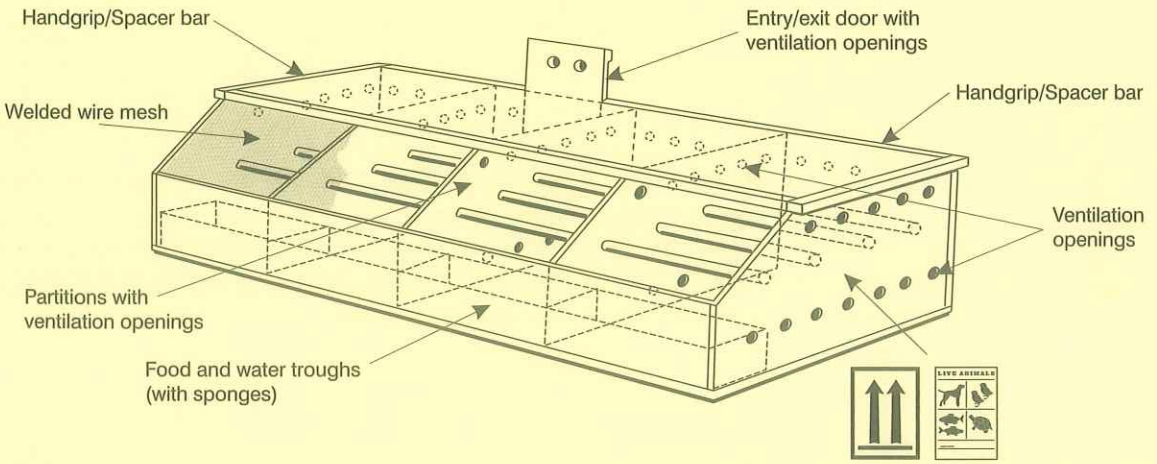
SINGLE CONTAINER



Note:
Food and water troughs must be provided.

EXAMPLE:

COMPARTMENTALISED CONTAINER



Rigid Plastic Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- perches, fixed foothold blocks or slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof; the doors and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding. A light curtain must cover the door and ventilation openings to reduce the amount of light within the container, this must be suitably adjusted for those birds which need very dim light;
- the amount of space per bird must comply with the species carried;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside and have means of refilling;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for live animals;
- a sloped front to the container is not required.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Shippers must ensure that wild birds are held in captivity for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and the new diet. The use of an anti-stress tonic is beneficial.

On no account must excess birds be loaded into a compartment or container to ensure against mortality. Species of widely differing sizes must not be mixed in the same compartment/container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water troughs must be provided.

Separate food and water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling and the sides of the water container(s) must be flanged to prevent spillage. For small birds it is necessary to have a float or sponge or similar material, compatible with the species shipped on top of the water to prevent drowning.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Adequate food and water must be provided in the compartment/container by the shipper at the time of acceptance. Birds do not usually require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding or watering is required due to an unforeseen delay, the shipper's instructions must be followed. With the smaller species, it is essential to make sure that the sponge floats are well wet at the time of departure.

If additional feeding is required, finely chopped fruit, berries (can be canned), well soaked biscuit meal, chopped hard-boiled eggs and dried insects must be provided for frugivorous (soft-billed) birds. If circumstances permit, live insects, such as meal worms, must be offered if other foods are refused.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted or tilted unnecessarily. Excess light and noise must be avoided.

Unfledged birds must not be shipped. A fledgling, for the purpose of these Regulations, is considered to be a young bird that can feed independently from its parents.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 13

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to Psitticines–Parrot like birds:

Small Species:

Budgerigar species
Caique
Cockatiel
Fig parrot
Hanging parrot
Lory
Lovebird species
Parakeet species
Parrot (small) species
Parrotlet
Rosella

Large Species over 23 cm (9 in) long:

Amazon parrot species
Cockatoo species
Conure species
Corella species
Grey parrot
Kakapo
Kea
Macaw species
Parrot (large species)

STATE VARIATIONS: ARG-03, CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, NGG-02, SAG-04, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-07, LH-01/02, QF-01

Note:
For individual or small shipments of birds see Container Requirement 23.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Welded wire mesh, non-toxic wood, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics and muslin or other light material.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

Frame

A solid wood frame of 2 cm × 4 cm (¾ in × 1½ in), either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood, metal or other material of equivalent strength is generally suitable. Both sides of the container must be of a minimum thickness of 0.6 cm (¼ in).

The interior of the container must have no sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh and sloped to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. For small species, the welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. For large species, the welded wire mesh must be no greater than 25.4 mm x 25.4 mm (1 in x 1 in) and at least 2 mm (0.08 in) or thicker.

The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof with smooth raised bars down the length of the container for non-perching species. Solid wood should be of 1.2 cm (½ in) thickness. A false wire floor for Lories can be provided so that excreta can pass through onto the floor beneath.

Perches

Most members of this group rest by perching. For those birds that rest by perching, round perches must be provided per container. The diameter of the perch will depend on the species to be shipped but must be large enough for the birds to grip firmly and comfortably. All the birds must be able to perch comfortably at the same time. The perch must be placed so that droppings do not fall into the food and water troughs. The perches must be placed at such a height that the birds can leave the perch without their heads coming in contact with the roof nor the tail with the floor while perching, but the perches must not be placed too high within the container for the birds to become upset during transport.

For those psitticines that do not rest by perching, suitably sized smooth rails fixed to the floor must be provided so that the birds can feel secure.

There must be sufficient perch space for all birds to perch simultaneously. The numbers of birds will be restricted by the length of perch space within the container.

Stocking Density

For smaller species of captive bred birds, a minimum of 7 cm (2¾ in) perch space per bird. For wild caught birds this must be increased to 8 cm (3 in) per bird. For the non-perching species, a minimum floor bar space of 10 cm (4 in) per bird must be provided. A maximum of 35 birds per container or compartment of a container.

For larger species of parrots, a maximum of 25 per container or compartment of a container is permitted. All the birds must be compatible and able to perch simultaneously in comfort. The numbers of the larger species must be reduced accordingly to permit this to happen. The tight control of the numbers within the container is in order to prevent smothering from overcrowding. Cockatoos are best shipped in small groups of not more than 6. Kea and kakapo tend to be aggressive and must be shipped singly or in pairs.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Note:

△ *The following species tend to be aggressive and must be packed individually into containers;*

△⊗ *lovebirds;*

△ *adult rosellas.*

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, made of metal or solid wood of at least 1.2 cm (½ in) thickness.

Each container or compartment of a container must have a door.

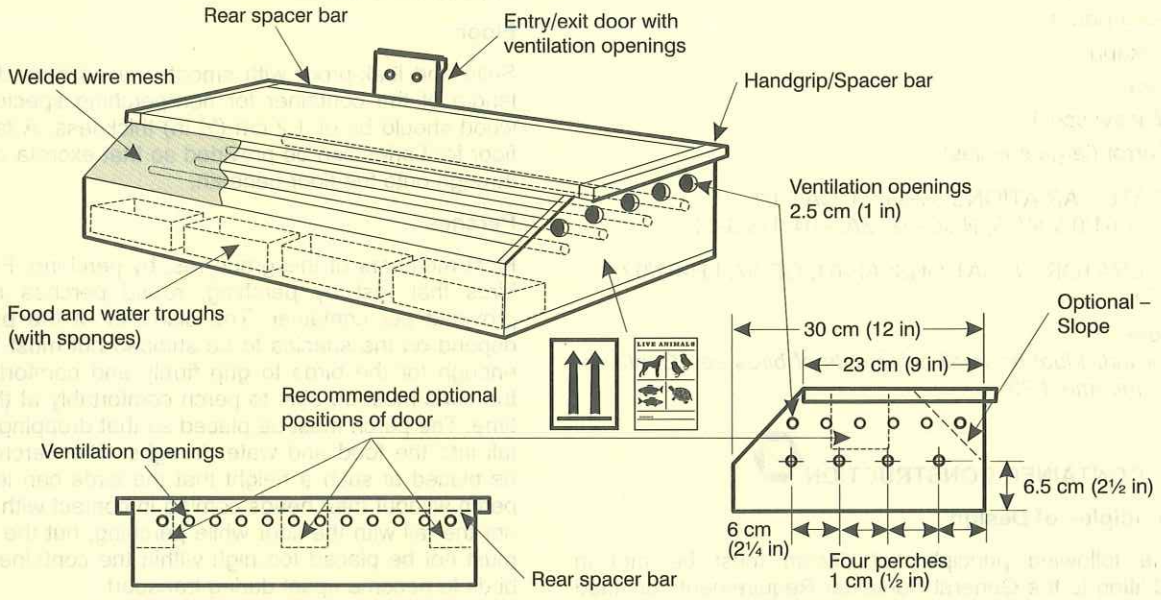
There must be a secure means of fastening each door.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along three sides of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

EXAMPLE:

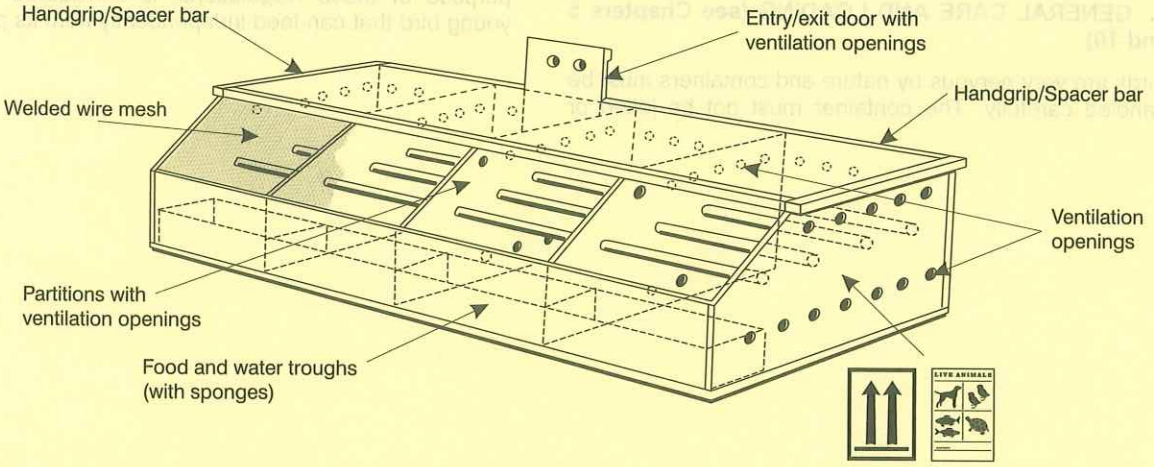
SINGLE CONTAINER



Note: *Food and water troughs must be provided.*

EXAMPLE:

COMPARTMENTALISED CONTAINER



Rigid Plastic Containers (see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- perches, fixed foothold blocks or slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof; the doors and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding. A light curtain must cover the door and ventilation openings to reduce the amount of light within the container, this must be suitably adjusted for those birds which need very dim light;
- the amount of space per bird must comply with the species carried;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside and have means of refilling;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for live animals;
- a sloped front to the container is not required.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Shippers must ensure that wild birds are held in captivity for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and the new diet. The use of an anti-stress tonic is beneficial.

On no account must excess birds be loaded into a compartment or container to ensure against mortality. Species of widely differing sizes must not be mixed in the same compartment/container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water troughs must be provided.

Separate food and water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling and the sides of the water container(s) must be flanged to prevent spillage. The water containers must be filled at the time of shipment and must have sufficiently narrow access so that the birds cannot wet themselves.

For small birds it is necessary to have a float or sponge or similar material, compatible with the species shipped on top of the water to prevent drowning.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Adequate food and water must be provided in the compartment/container by the shipper at the time of acceptance. Birds do not usually require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch. Fruit may also be given to provide moisture, but it must be checked that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation.

If additional feeding is required for small species due to an unforeseen delay, small cereal seeds such as millet, canary, oat and sunflower must be provided as well as fruit for hard-billed (seed-eating) birds. Honey or sugar solutions (nectar), in narrow-necked containers, in which the birds cannot immerse themselves, must be provided for hanging parrots and lories. They can travel without nectar provided that fruit is available. The water troughs require sponge or balsa wood floats to prevent spillage.

If additional feeding is required for larger species, seeds, e.g., sunflower, groundnut (natural peanuts), boiled maize, pine or Brazil nuts and fruit must be provided.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted or tilted unnecessarily. Excess light and noise must be avoided.

Unfledged birds must not be shipped. A fledgling, for the purpose of these Regulations, is considered to be a young bird that can feed independently from its parents.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 14

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to nectivorous (nectar-feeding) birds (including other nectivorous soft-billed birds, or other birds requiring high energy solutions):

Coquette
Flowerpecker
Honeycreeper
Honey-eater
Hummingbird
Sugarbird
Sunbird species
Woodstar

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02, GBG-04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, welded wire mesh, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics and muslin cloth or similar material.

Size

The size of the container will depend on the quantity of birds carried. The birds must have sufficient space to perch simultaneously and to turn round easily. The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement must be taken into account when designing bird containers.

Sides

Plywood or wood of a minimum thickness of 1.3 cm (½ in) must be used for both ends, the top and the floor if the frame is not made of solid wood.

The upper part of the back and the sloping front must be made with welded wire mesh to provide 50% of the total surface area of the front and back.

The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 12.7 mm x 12.7 mm (½ in x ½ in) and at least 1mm (0.04 in) or thicker.

A muslin or similar material must be provided as curtains which can be raised or lowered over the welded wire mesh areas.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration.

Floor

The floor must be solid and covered with an absorbent material, e.g., sawdust or several layers of paper.

Perches

Two (or more) perches must be provided with a diameter of not more than 0.5 cm (1/5 in) to allow the birds to maintain a firm and comfortable grip.

The height of the perches must ensure that the tails of the birds do not come in contact with the floor nor their heads touch the roof as they leave the perch.

The perches must be placed so that excreta does not fall into the food or water containers nor onto other perching birds.

Stocking Density

Aggressive species, such as hummingbirds, must be packed in individual compartments unless they a compatible group. No more than 6 birds must be in a group per container or compartment of a container.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings of 2.5 cm (1 in) can be put into the ends of the container but they must be covered with welded wire mesh whose edges have been protected so that the birds cannot injure themselves.

The main ventilation of this container is the wire back and front whose total area must comprise 50% of the total area of the back and front surfaces.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

Hummingbirds are very delicate, and the presence of a trained attendant is beneficial for their successful shipment.

Species of widely differing sizes must not be transported in the same compartment.

Overcrowding must be avoided. Birds must be able to move around freely. On no account must excess birds be loaded into the same container or compartment to ensure against mortality.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

These species use a honey/sugar solution for both food and drink. The feeding bottles must be made of plastic or glass and they must be secured to the floor in such a manner that they cannot be dislodged during transport but can be removed for refilling. The feeding apertures in the bottles must be colored the same color that the birds are accustomed, normally red. The corks or screw tops of the bottles must be tight fitting to prevent any leakage.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

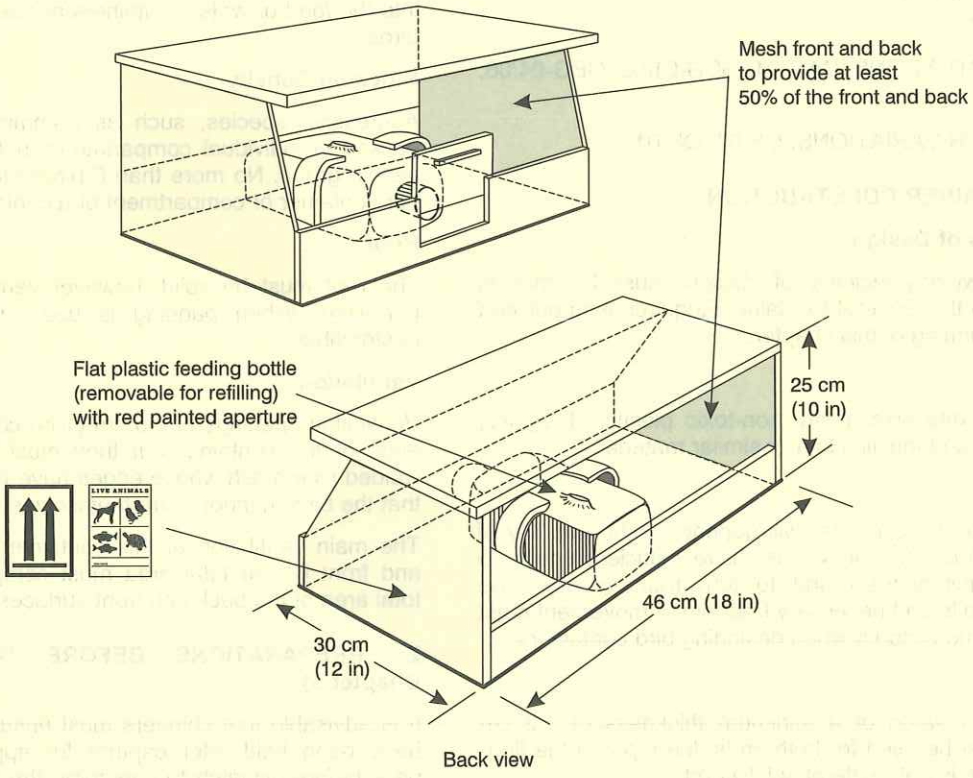
Sufficient supplies of nectar solution must be provided in the feeding bottles for double the planned journey time.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water and nectar before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, liquid food of sugar mixed with water (approximately one part sugar to four parts water) must be provided or instructions supplied by the shipper must be followed. Nectivores, apart from hummingbirds, must also be offered finely chopped fruit and berries.

EXAMPLE:



4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

These birds are extremely nervous and their containers must be handled with great care. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 15

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Dove species

Pigeon species

Note:
Except Crown pigeons (goura genus) see CR16.

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, BA-10, GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Aluminum, wood, water-resistant fiberboard, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics, welded wire mesh, padding, e.g., felt, sponge or plastic foam, and muslin cloth or similar material.

Size

The height of the container must only be just sufficient to allow the birds to perch naturally and leave the perch without hitting their heads. Excessive height allows these nervous species to injure themselves.

Sides

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker.

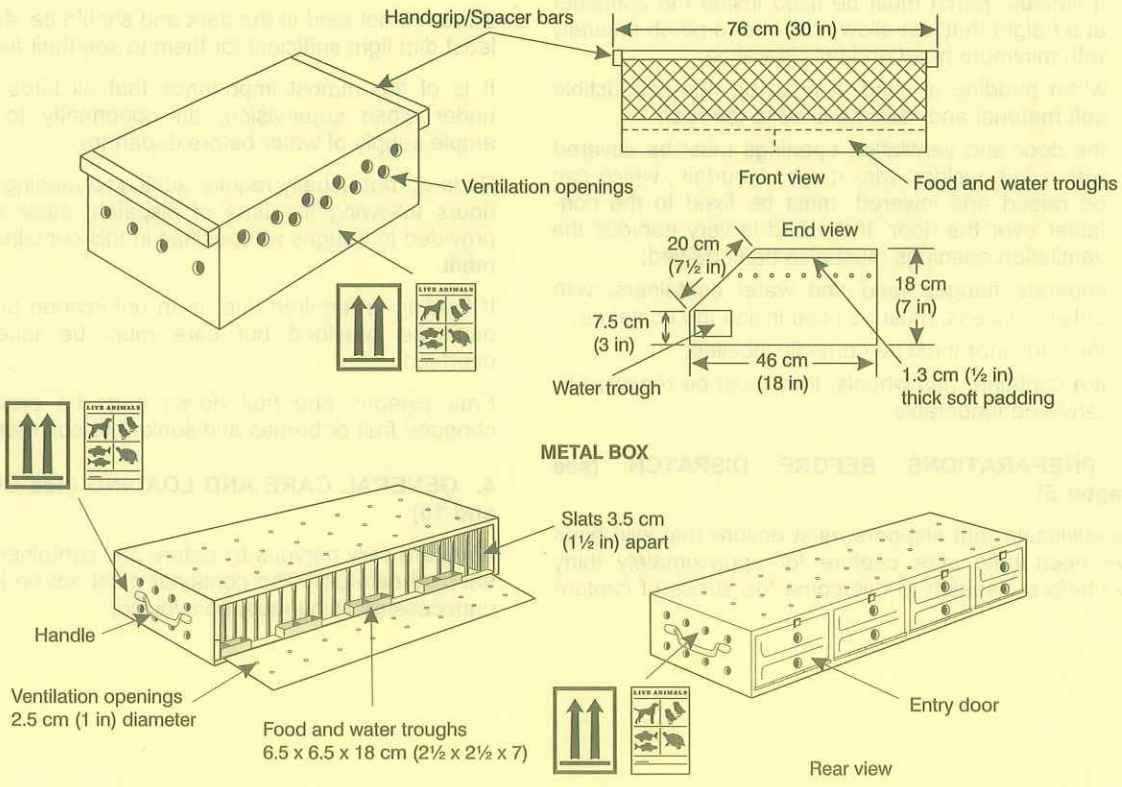
The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration.

Note:
Food and water troughs must be provided.

EXAMPLE:



Perches

Not required for pigeons of the *Columbidae* and other non-perching dove and pigeon species.

Stocking Density

All the birds must be able to perch simultaneously. No more than 25 of the smaller species must be packed in a single container or compartment of a container and the number must be reduced for the larger species in order to avoid smothering by overcrowding.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings with a diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) must be provided at intervals of approximately 5 cm (2 in) on the three solid sides of the container. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker.

The edges of the mesh must be protected so that the birds cannot injure themselves.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Modified rigid pet containers can be used for small shipments or individual birds. The following modifications must be made:

- a suitable perch must be fixed inside the container at a height that just allows the bird to perch naturally with minimum head and tail clearance;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible soft material and must be fixed to the roof;
- the door and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine welded wire mesh. A curtain, which can be raised and lowered, must be fixed to the container over the door. If the bird is very nervous the ventilation openings must also be curtained;
- separate flanged feed and water containers, with outside access, must be fixed inside the container;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

There are many wild species of pigeons and doves. The largest species must be packed **singly** and those of medium size not more than two in each compartment, providing they are a matched pair.

The use of existing wicker containers is only recommended for domestic pigeons and doves. Open weave baskets must not allow any part of the bird to protrude.

Overcrowding must be avoided. On no account must excess birds be loaded to ensure against mortality. Species of widely differing sizes must not be mixed in the same compartment.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water troughs must be provided.

Flanged food and water containers must be provided with outside access for refilling. A float of balsa wood or similar material with perforations of 1 cm (2/5 in) must be placed on top of the water to prevent the birds drowning.

Rounded wooden or metal bars/slats may be fixed internally within the container to segregate the birds from the food and water containers. The bars/slats should be 3.5 cm (1½ in) apart or at least wide enough apart to allow the birds to pass their heads through in order to feed and drink.

Soldered tin must not be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding during 24 hours following the time of dispatch, other than seed provided in troughs as specified in this container requirement.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, grain must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

Fruit pigeons and fruit doves must be provided with chopped fruit or berries and soaked biscuit meal.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted, and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 16

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to small & large game birds, excluding day old chicks (including other small & large game birds, n.o.s.):

Small Species:
Hemipode
Jacana species
Mesite species
Plain wanderer
Quail species
Rail species
Sandgrouse species

Large Species:
Bobwhite species
Chachalaca
Crown pigeons (goura genus)
Curassow
Francolin
Grouse (all other species)
Guan species
Guinea fowl
Junglefowl
Maleo
Megapode species
Monal species
Partridge species
Peafowl
Pheasant (all species)
Piping guan
Prairie chicken
Quail (large)
Screamer
Snowcock species
Tinamou species
Tragopan species
Turkey species

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Non-toxic wood, 0.6 cm – 1.3 cm (¼ – ½ in) plywood, non-toxic plastic, hardboard (masonite), fiberglass, synthetics, welded wire mesh and muslin cloth or other light material.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size. The birds must be able to stand up normally and turn round easily. An exception must be made for pheasants where the container height must be such that the birds are kept in a semi-crouched position, otherwise they will jump up and injure their heads, but they must be able to move and turn round easily.

Frame

Solid wood at both ends and base, 2 cm x 4 cm (¾ – 1½ in). Either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood of 0.6 cm – 1.3 cm (¼ – ½ in) or other material of equivalent strength. Both ends of the container must be of solid wood of a minimum thickness of 1.3 cm (½ in).

The interior of the container must not have sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker.

The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on two sides of the container.

Floor

Solid wood of 1.3 cm (½ in) thickness, slip resistant and leak-proof. Absorbent material (non-agricultural) must be firmly fixed to the floor in order to give the bird a solid foothold. Refer to Chapter 2–State Regulations (Section 2.1–Specific Variations by Countries) for additional information or restrictions.

Perches

Not necessary.

Stocking Density

There must be no more than 4 large birds per container or compartment of a container.

A minimum of 127 cm² (20 in²) is needed for small quail. Wild caught species require more space than captive bred birds. Not more than approximately 25 birds per container or compartment of a container in order to avoid smothering from overcrowding.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

Must have non-destructible padding of soft material not less than 1.3 cm (1/2 inch) thickness.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, to each container or compartment of a container. There must be a secure means of fastening each door.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter, must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along the sides and rear of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers, up to 4, or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- the height of the container must allow the bird to stand in a natural position without its head touching the roof except in the case of pheasant when the bird must be kept in a semi crouched position;
- a slip resistant lining of matting or similar material must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- non-destructible padding of soft material not less than 1.3 cm (1/2 inch) thickness must be fixed to the roof;
- the doors and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding;
- a light curtain may be provided to cover the door, the door and the ventilation openings must be covered if the bird(s) is/are very nervous in order to reduce the amount of light within the container;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside the container with a means of refilling from the outside;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for live animals;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

Overcrowding must be avoided. On no account must excess birds be loaded to ensure against mortality.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Separate food and water containers must be provided. They must be fixed inside the container and must be flanged at the ends and inside top edge. The water container must be sufficiently narrow to enable the birds to drink but not splash, a perforated float of balsa wood or other similar light material must be placed on the water to prevent spillage.

They must be able to be refilled from the outside without being removed.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

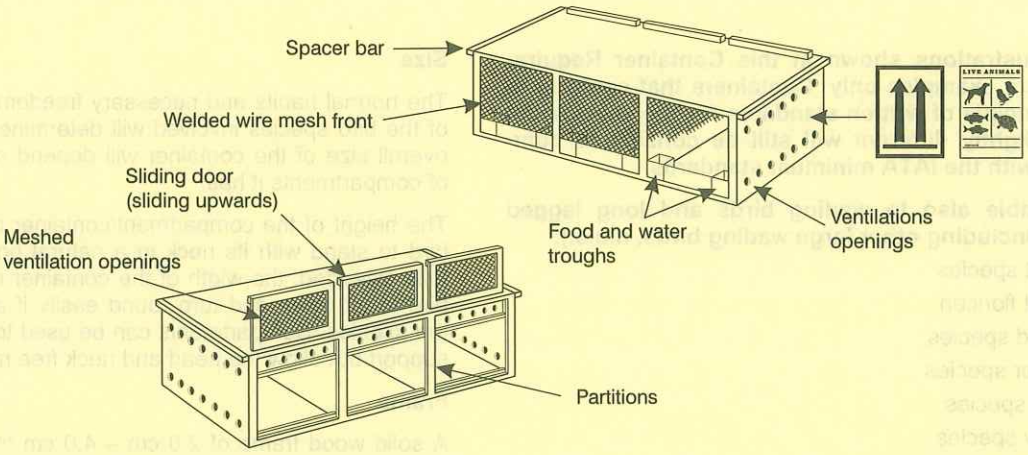
It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding during 24 hours following the time of dispatch, other than seed provided in troughs as specified in this Container Requirement.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, commercial poultry diets and grain must be provided for larger species, but care must be taken not to overfeed.

For smaller species, millet or similar small seeds and commercial poultry diet must be provided. For quail and sandgrouse, poultry diets alone must be provided. The other species must be offered soaked biscuit meal, minced meat or fish (or canned dog or cat food).

EXAMPLE:



Notes:

1. *It is recognized that fiberboard containers with ventilation openings are sometimes suitable for game birds, such as pheasant and quail, when shipped on short journeys where watering and feeding is not involved. Accordingly, these fiberboard containers can be used provided that the length of time in the container will not exceed eight hours and no feeding or watering will be required.*
2. *Food and water troughs must be provided.*

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING *(see Chapters 5 and 10)*

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 17

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable also to wading birds and long legged birds (including other large wading birds, n.o.s.):

Avocet species
Bengal florican
Bustard species
Courser species
Crane species
Curlew species
Egret species (large)
Flamingo species
Godwit species
Greenshank
Hammerkop
Heron
Ibis species
Jabiru
Kagu
Limpkin
Marabou
Phalarope species
Plover species
Pratincole species
Ruff
Sandpiper species
Secretary bird
Seed snipe
Seriema
Snipe species
Spoonbill
Stilt species
Stork species
Tern species

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, LH-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, 0.6 cm – 0.9 cm (¼ – 3/8 in), non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics, welded wire mesh, burlap, fine nylon or similar mesh.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size. The overall size of the container will depend on the number of compartments it has.

The height of the compartment/container must allow the bird to stand with its neck in a natural position, but not fully extended, the width of the container must allow the bird to sit down and turn round easily if appropriate for the species. Compartments can be used to provide body support but allow the head and neck free movement.

Frame

A solid wood frame of 2.0 cm – 4.0 cm (¾ – 1½ in) for small species and 2.5 cm × 5 cm (1 × 2 in) for larger species, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood of 0.9 cm (3/8 in) thickness and enclosed as shown in either of the diagrams. Suitable material must line the sides and roof to provide protection.

The interior of the container must have not sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 50% of the frontal area. For small species, the welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. For large species, the welded wire mesh must be no greater than 25.4 mm x 25.4 mm (1 in x 1 in) and at least 2 (¾ in) mm or thicker.

The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration of the container.

Floor

Solid wood or other equivalent material of at least 1.2 cm (½ in) thickness. The floor must be slip-resistant, non-destructible and leak proof. surface as these species do not perch. Absorbent material (non-agricultural) must be firmly fixed to the floor in order to give the bird a solid foothold. Refer to Chapter 2–State Regulations (Section 2.1–Specific Variations by Countries) for additional information or restrictions.

Perches

Not applicable.

Stocking Density

Birds must be packed in individual containers or compartments of a container.

Some species will require their wings to be restrained by a suitable soft material.

For journeys of 10 hours or longer it is recommended that a soft body sling be used to support flamingos. The height of the sling must be properly adjusted to fit each individual bird, so that it is in contact with the keel bone, without supporting the bird. To prevent wing injuries, properly installed waistcoats may be used in conjunction with the sling, provided that the fabric used allows for heat dissipation (i.e. cotton netting). Slings and waistcoats must only be installed by an experienced proficient handler. No more than 4 flamingo compartments must be in a single container.

A single flamingo may be transported without a sling in an individual container/compartment provided the following minimum size criteria is met: the container/compartment must be twice the width of the bird and twice the length of the bird.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

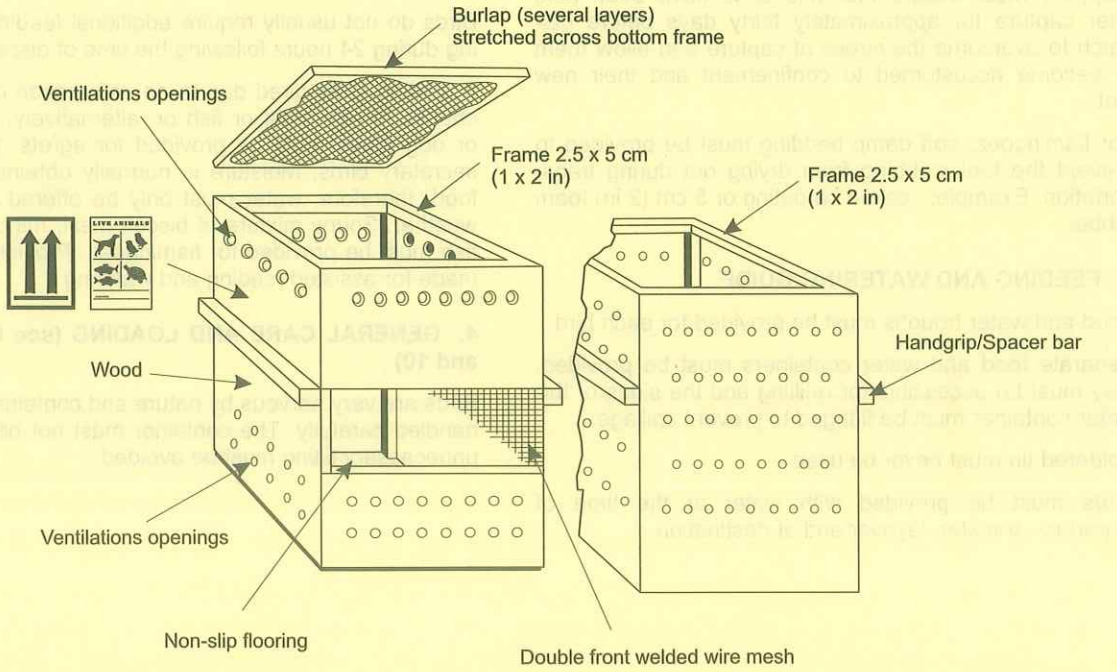
Door

A means of entry and exit must be provided, the roof can act as a lid or either the front or rear, be sliding or hinged, whichever method is used there must be a secure means of fastening.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart over three sides of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

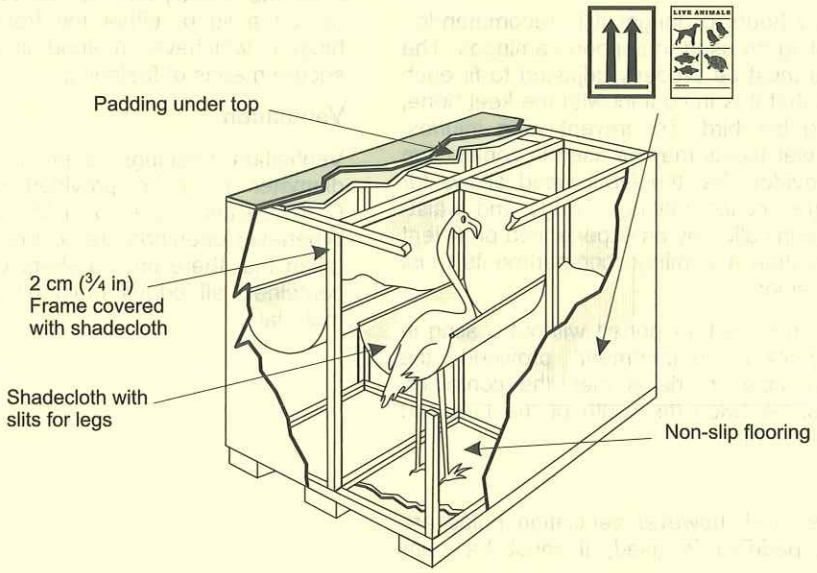
EXAMPLE:



Notes:

1. *Food and water troughs must be provided for each bird.*
2. *Flamingoes must be restricted to 4 birds per crate.*

EXAMPLE (shipping container for flamingos):



2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

For flamingoes, soft damp bedding must be provided to prevent the foot webbing from drying out during transportation. Example: soaked carpeting or 5 cm (2 in) foam rubber.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water troughs must be provided for each bird.

Separate food and water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling and the sides of the water container must be flanged to prevent spillage.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, small chunks of raw meat or fish or, alternatively, canned cat or dog foods must be provided for egrets, herons and secretary birds. Moisture is normally obtained from the food, therefore, water must only be offered in very hot weather. Soupy mixture of biscuit meal, minced meat or fish must be provided for flamingoes. Provision must be made for assisted feeding and watering.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 18

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to waterfowl and poultry, *excluding* day old chicks (including other fowl and waterfowl, n.o.s.):

Bantam
Bufflehead
Chicken
Coscoroba swan (young)
Duck species
Goose species
Hawaiian goose
Swan species
Teal species

Note:
The transport and handling of hatching eggs (e.g., fertile chicken eggs) are described in the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR).

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, SAG-04, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

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

Materials

△ Wood, water-resistant perforated hardboard (pegboard), non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics and burlap, welded wire mesh with a maximum opening size of 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) thick.

Size

△ The animal bird must be able to stand, turn and lie down rest in a natural manner.

Frame

The frame must consist of a solid wood frame, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

△ May be either made of perforated hardboard or welded wire mesh over burlap or similar material. The openings of the welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in). The welded wire mesh must be 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area.

The interior of the container must not have sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration.

Floor

The floor must be solid and leak-proof made of either metal, rigid plastic or wood. A false floor of welded wire mesh fixed 2.5 cm (1 in) above the bottom of the container may be provided or suitable absorbent bedding on the floor of the container.

Perches

Not required.

Stocking Density

△ Ducks must not be packed more than 8–10 per primary enclosure. Large ducks must be packed singly.

Geese and swans packed singly travel well in proportionally larger containers of this design but the slats in front must be wide enough for them to pass their heads in order to feed and drink.

Swans and geese may be packed in compatible pairs.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, to each container or compartment of a container. There must be a secure means of fastening each door.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along the front and rear of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- slip resistant floor matting or similar material must be fixed to the floor of the container;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof;
- △ the door and ventilation openings must be covered with welded wire mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside the container with an outside means of refilling. The water container for ducks must be flanged so that they cannot immerse their heads;
- ⊗ if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Bedding, such as wood shavings or other suitable material for the species, must be provided.

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

Overcrowding must be avoided. Birds must be able to move around freely. On no account must excess birds be loaded to ensure against mortality.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Separate food and water containers must be provided inside the container and they must be accessible for refilling. The water containers for ducks must be flanged to prevent spillage. They must not be able to immerse their heads.

For domestic poultry, swans and geese the troughs can be placed outside the slats which must be wide enough for them to pass their heads through easily.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

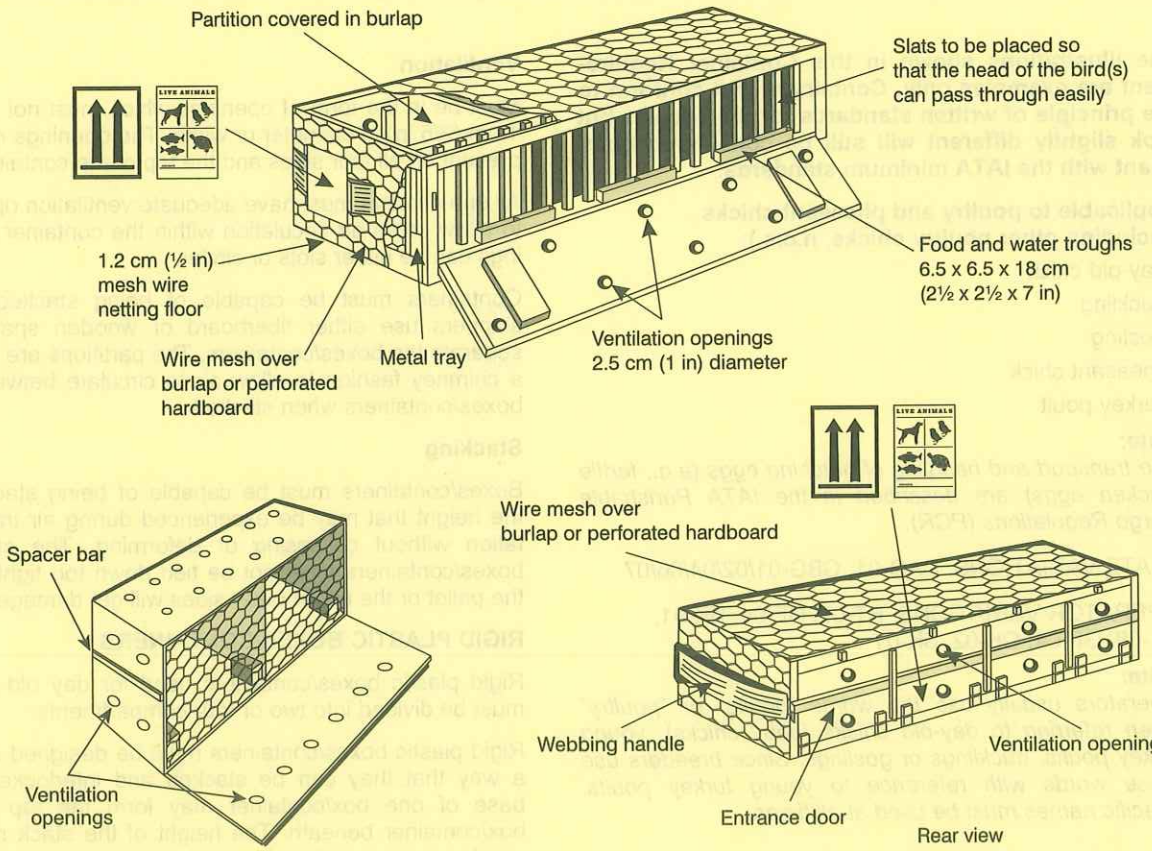
△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch, other than seed provided in troughs as specified in this Container Requirement.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, commercial poultry diets, grain and green food must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

EXAMPLE:



4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 19

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to poultry and pheasant chicks (including other poultry chicks, n.o.s.):

Day-old chick
Duckling
Gosling
Pheasant chick
Turkey poult

Note:
The transport and handling of hatching eggs (e.g., fertile chicken eggs) are described in the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR).

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06/07

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: BT-07, GF-04, EK-01, EK-08, GF-04, OK-02, SK-01

Note:
Operators usually use the words "poults" or "poultry" when referring to day-old chicks (baby chicks), young turkey poults, ducklings or goslings. Since breeders use these words with reference to young turkey poults, specific names must be used at all times.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Corrugated fiberboard, rigid plastics, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass and synthetics.

CORRUGATED FIBERBOARD

Size

Single-wall corrugated fiberboard containers must be divided into two or four compartments.

The interior height of the container must not be less than 10 cm (4 in).

Floor

Solid and leak-proof.

Top

Solid with ventilation openings not exceeding 1 cm (2/5 in) in diameter or width. The openings can be either slots or circles. Openings must not reduce the integrity of the strength of the roof itself.

Ventilation

Must be in the form of openings which must not exceed 1 cm (2/5 in) in diameter or width. The openings must be present on all four sides and the top of the container.

All sub-dividers must have adequate ventilation openings to allow cross air circulation within the container. Openings can be either slots or circles.

Containers must be capable of being stacked. Most shippers use either fiberboard or wooden spacers to separate the boxes/containers. The partitions are used in a chimney fashion to allow air to circulate between the boxes/containers when stacked.

Stacking

Boxes/containers must be capable of being stacked to the height that may be experienced during air transportation without collapsing or deforming. The stack of boxes/containers must not be tied down too tightly onto the pallet or the upper outer sides will get damaged.

RIGID PLASTIC BOXES/CONTAINERS

Rigid plastic boxes/containers used for day old poultry must be divided into two or four compartments.

Rigid plastic boxes/containers must be designed in such a way that they can be stacked and interlocked. The base of one box/container may form the top of the box/container beneath. The height of the stack may be restricted to comply with the operator's own requirements.

Size

The interior height must not be less than 11 cm (4 1/3 in).

Type	Minimum Internal Height	
	cm	inches
Day old layer chick	11	4 1/3
Day old broiler chick	11	4 1/3
Day old duckling	14	5 1/2
Day old gosling	14	5 1/2
Day old pheasant	11	4 1/3
Day old turkey	14	5 1/2

Ventilation

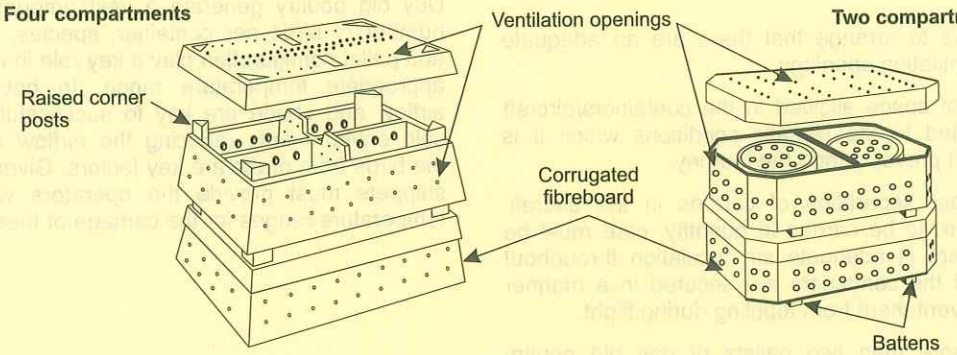
Ventilation openings must have a maximum diameter or width of 1 cm (2/5 in). Any sub-dividers used must have adequate ventilation openings in them to allow cross ventilation.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

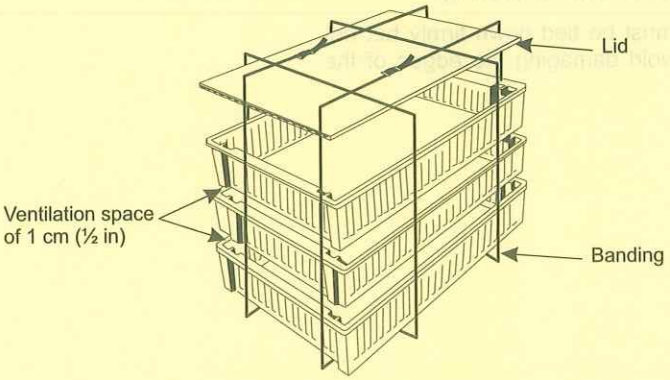
Standard boxes/container for the carriage of day-old poultry, up to 72 regular hours old, are being constructed to carry 50–100 birds (see also General Care and Loading below). The **"Live Animals" label or tag is not required**, but "This Way Up" labels must be used in accordance with Chapter 9.

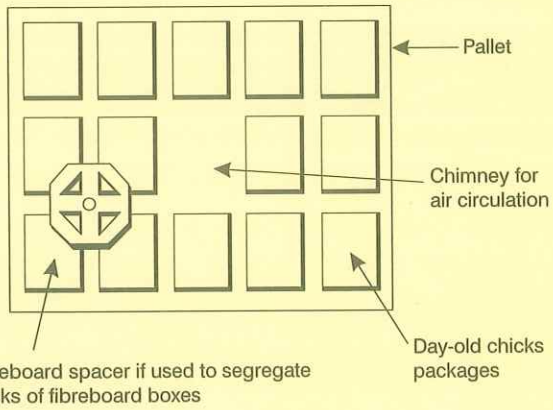
EXAMPLE:

EXAMPLES OF FIBERBOARD BOXES/CONTAINERS



EXAMPLES OF PLASTIC BOXES/CONTAINERS





EXAMPLE OF FIBREBOARD SPACER



3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

As consignments of birds are normally scheduled to arrive at destinations within the 72-hour period after hatching, during which no feeding or watering is required. For unexpected delays operators must contact the shipper for guidance on managing the birds.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

The shipper is to arrange that there are an adequate number of ventilation openings.

The amount of space allowed in the containers/aircraft must be related to the climatic conditions which it is anticipated will prevail during the journey.

Maintain proper separation of cartons in the aircraft. When birds are to be carried in quantity, care must be taken that there is adequate air circulation throughout the stack and the containers are secured in a manner which will prevent them from toppling during flight.

△ If shipping more than two pallets of day old poultry standard temperature set points in the aircraft may need to be adjusted. It is the responsibility of the shipper to provide this information at the time of booking.

Containers on a pallet must be tied down firmly but not too tightly in order to avoid damaging the edges of the outer containers.

Symptoms:

too cold—loud chirps, huddled together;

too hot—panting, protruding beaks through ventilation openings in carton;

comfortable—soft peeping.

Specific Requirements for Transport of Day-Old Chicks

Day old poultry generate a vast amount of heat. The number of birds per container, species, container type and pallet configuration play a key role in maintaining the appropriate temperature range. In hot environments airflow and shade are key to successful outcomes. In cold environments reducing the airflow and protecting the birds from drafts are key factors. Given the variables shippers must provide the operators with suggested temperature ranges for the carriage of these animals.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 20

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to raptors and birds of prey (including other birds of prey, n.o.s.):

Buzzard species
Caracara
Condor species
Eagle species
Falcon species
Gyrfalcon
Harrier
Hawk species
Kestrel species
Kite species
Osprey
Owl species
Vulture species

STATE VARIATIONS: AEG-01, AEG-02, CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, EK-02, EK-03, EK-06, EK-08, GF-02, GF-07, IR-01, IR-02, QF-01, SK-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, hardboard (masonite), non-toxic plastic, fiberglass and synthetics, welded wire mesh and strong plastic mesh.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

The height of the container must be sufficient to allow the bird to just be able to stand in a normal position. No head clearance is required for these species because they tend to jump up forcefully if permitted to do so.

The container or compartment of a container must be wide enough so that the bird can turn round without stretching its wings to their full extent.

Multiple-compartment containers can be used provided there is sufficient ventilation.

Frame

A solid wood frame, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue, located on the outside.

Sides

The sides must be either wood or hardboard.

The interior of the container must not have sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

The front of the container must be covered in welded wire mesh to provide extra ventilation, which must comprise 75% of the frontal area. The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. There must be a curtain, which can be raised and lowered, fixed over the welded wire mesh or bars to provide dim light inside the container.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on four sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof, it can be covered with carpeting in order to allow the bird to get a firm foothold.

Perches

These species can travel safely standing on their feet but small raptors prefer to be off the ground and a wooden block, firmly fixed to the bottom of the container, will allow it to feel secure.

Stocking Density

One bird per container or compartment of a container.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

A vertical or horizontal sliding or hinged door must be constructed to cover the front plastic mesh of the container and it must have at least two observation openings of approximately 5 cm (2 in) in the upper third.

Ventilation

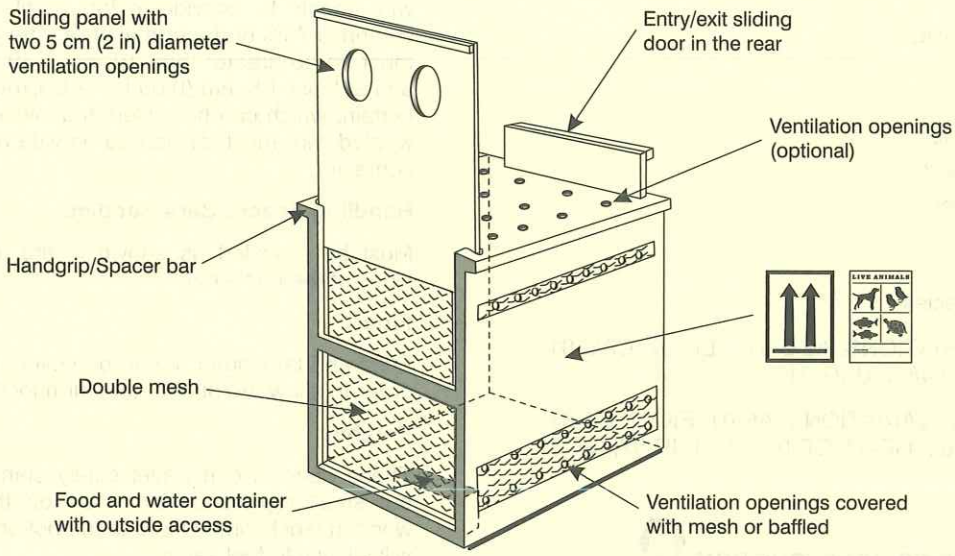
Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along all four sides of the container. There must be a line of openings near the base large enough to allow some light into the container in order that the bird can see well enough to eat while remaining in semi-darkness. The openings must be covered by external welded wire mesh but care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

A modified rigid plastic pet container is suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

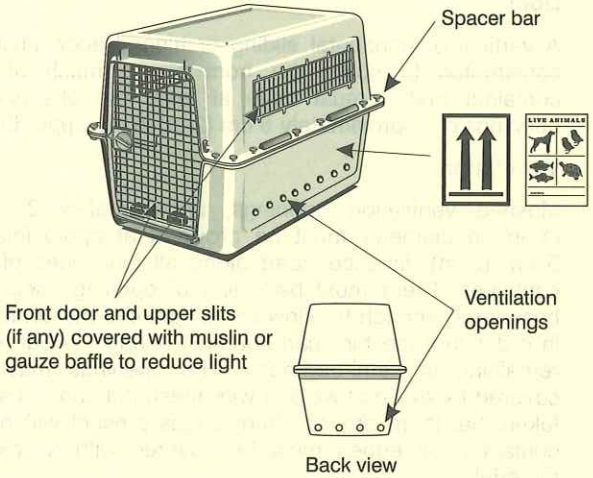
- a fixed foothold blocks or slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof;
- the doors and ventilation openings must be baffled with a suitable material to permit air to enter but keep the container in semi-darkness;
- an observation opening/flap into the container must be present;
- a suitable water container must be fixed inside the container with a means of refilling;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for Live Animals;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

EXAMPLE:



Note:
Food and water troughs must be provided.

TYPICAL RIGID PLASTIC CONTAINER



2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

△ These species are shipped one per compartment of a multiple container or one per container. The only exception to this rule is when nestlings are being moved for a specific reason which must be cleared with the relevant authorities at the time of booking.

Falcons and hawks—the bird must be given its normal food prior to dispatch which must be sufficient up to 24 hours. The tail feathers of these birds damage easily. Adhesive brown paper strips (not plastic tape) bound around the tail feathers for protection, which can be soaked off at the end of the journey, have been used successfully.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling.

These birds feed from the floor so do not require food troughs.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, chunks of raw meat or fish (no live food) must be provided for eagles, falcons, hawks and owls. For falcons and hawks, the raw meat must be provided in chunks sufficiently large to permit the bird to grip the food. Moisture is normally obtained from the food, therefore, water must only be offered in very hot weather.

This species eat from the floor and shippers instructions on feeding must be followed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

Falcons and hawks—disturbance of these birds must be kept to a minimum as they are easily frightened and this could have harmful consequences. These birds react with speed and violence in fright; the container must be opened only for exceptional reasons and only by an experienced raptor handler.

The ventilation openings may be covered with a light material, such as muslin that does not occlude the ventilation, in order to reduce the amount of light inside the container.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 21

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to pelagic birds and small flightless birds (including other small flightless birds, n.o.s.):

Albatross species
Auk species
Booby
Cormorant
Diver
Frigate bird
Gannet
Grebe
Gull
Kiwi
Noddy
Pelican
Petrel
Puffin
Shearwater
Sheath bill
Skimmer
Skua
Tropic bird

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, 1 cm (2/5 in) plywood, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics, welded wire mesh and burlap.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

Multi-compartmented containers may be used but birds must be packed individually in separate compartments.

Frame

A solid wood frame, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plywood with ventilation openings on three sides, the fourth must be made of welded wire mesh. Where access to the container is from the side, it must be constructed of welded wire mesh in a solid wood frame and be hinged in order to provide access for loading and unloading.

The welded wire mesh must be no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. The use of a curtain to reduce light in the container is optional for captive bred birds, but mandatory when shipping wild caught birds.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof with matting or similar material firmly fixed to the floor in order to give the bird a foothold.

Perches

Not required.

Stocking Density

One bird per container or compartment of a container.

Roof

Must be constructed of welded wire mesh in a solid wood frame and be hinged in order to provide access for loading and unloading. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at approximately 5 cm (2 in) distance apart along three sides of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

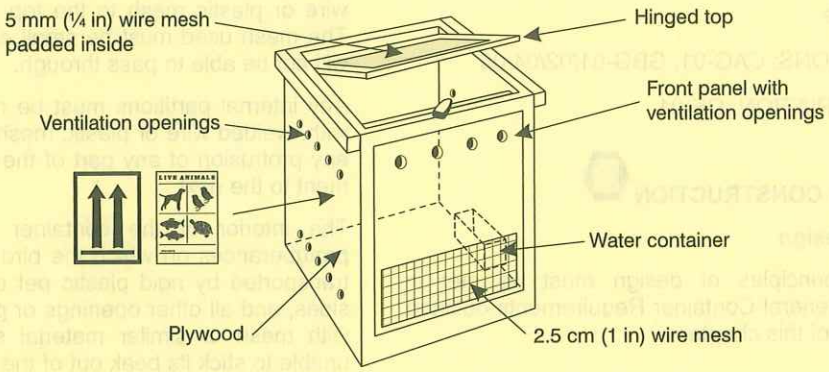
For small shipments or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof;
- the height of the container must permit the bird to stand in a natural manner and move freely;
- slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container;
- non-destructible padding must be fixed to the roof;
- the door grill and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding. A light curtain must cover the

door and ventilation openings to reduce the amount of light within the container;

- a suitable container for feeding small pieces of fish must be fixed inside the container with a means of refilling from the outside;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for Live Animals;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

EXAMPLE:



Note:
Water container must be provided.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

On no account must excess birds be loaded to ensure against mortality.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

A suitable container must be provided for feeding small pieces of fish, which provide moisture and nourishment, placed inside the container with a means of refilling from the outside.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, fresh fish no larger than a herring, approximately 20 cm (8 in) must be provided for auks and pelicans. Small pieces of fresh fish are suitable for the other species. The shipper's instructions must be followed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 22

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Penguin species

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, 4–6 mm (1/8–¼ in) plywood, fixed wall plastic (high density polyethylene (HDPE) containers, fiberglass, composite or synthetic materials, welded wire mesh, shade cloth, plastic mesh, burlap and rope.

Size

The species of penguin being shipped, its normal habits and necessary freedom of movement will determine the size and type of container that is most appropriate.

Each container must allow the bird room to stand in an upright position with a head clearance of 15 cm (6 in) after the bedding or flooring has been put in, and lie down comfortably.

Frame

A prefabricated plastic "tote" container is a square- or rectangular-shaped container molded from a single piece of plastic and is the preferred transport container. However, if wood is used a solid frame of 3 × 3 cm (1.2 × 1.2 in) smoothed wood, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Plastic totes can be easily modified to extend the height using wood studs or synthetic/composite material and plastic mesh. The table below provides recommendations for height extension measurements.

Species	Shipping Container	Crate Modifications
Emperor King	Large Tote	Extension of 46–76 cm (18–30 in)
All Other Penguin Species	Large or Small Tote	Extension of 46 cm (18 in)

If extensions are not used on the totes, welded wire or plastic mesh can be used to cover the top of the tote. This will allow for air circulation and the ability to observe the birds.

If a wooden container is used a 3 or 6 mm (1/8 or ¼ in) plywood base with a height of 20–25 cm (8–10 in) with wire or plastic mesh to the top of the container frame. The mesh used must be small enough so that the beak will not be able to pass through.

Any internal partitions must be made of, or be covered with, welded wire or plastic mesh of a size that prevents any protrusion of any part of the bird from one compartment to the next.

The interior of the container must have no sharp protuberances on which the bird can injure itself. When transported by rigid plastic pet container, the front and sides, and all other openings or grates, must be covered with mesh or similar material so that the penguin is unable to stick its beak out of the container.

Since penguins are capable of biting no part of the beak may protrude from any part of the container where anyone handling it might be injured.

A warning notice indicating that the animals bite such as "THESE BIRDS BITE" or some variation thereof must be clearly displayed on the container.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

If wooden containers are used, spacers and handles must be provided as shown in the illustration on all four sides of the container. Handles must be attached to the spacer bars on two sides of the container. Handles are not needed on plastic totes as this container will be moved with a fork lift/pallet jack and will be transported in cargo aircraft.

Floor

Floors of all types of containers must be covered with suitable material such as rubber matting. Slatted rubber mesh or similar material should be placed over blue-gel ice packs or some other type of fully contained ice gel packs to maintain cool temperatures. Natural ice may also be used in plastic totes. If a wooden container is used, natural ice can be used only if the bottom of the container is leak-proof or the ice is contained in a leak-proof bag or container. Temperate penguin species (e.g., Galapagos, Africa, Humboldt, Magellanic, and Little Blue) also require cooling material placed under the matting or mesh.

Perches

Not required.

Stocking Density

Penguins are colonial and may be transported in groups when using totes. The table lists suggested maximum densities by species and size.

Species	Max. # of Animals per Plastic Tote or Wooden Container
Small-Adelie, Chinstrap, Macaroni, Rockhopper, Humboldt, Magellanic, African, Little Blue, Galapagos	6
Medium Gentoo	4–6
Large-King, Emperor	3–4

For rigid plastic pet container no more than two compatible individuals of small species, as listed in the above chart, may be transported per kennel rigid plastic pet container.

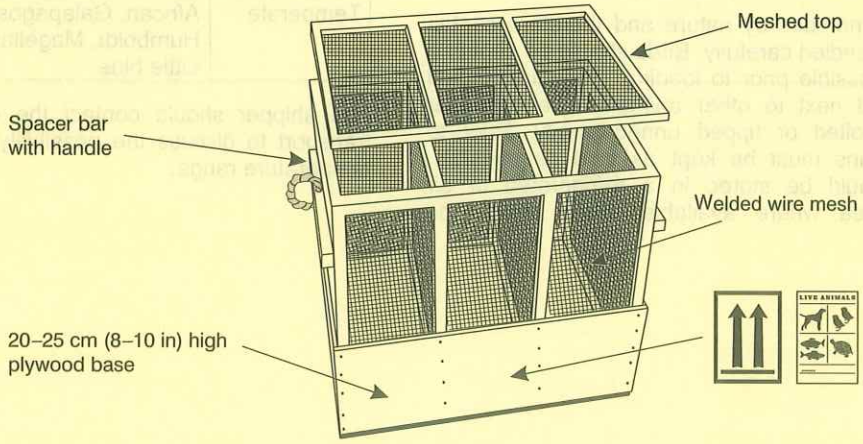
Roof

Welded wire or plastic mesh or shade cloth within the solid frame should be used. The top can be hinged or slotted into the frame of the four sides to form the means of loading and unloading the container from above. It must have a secure means of fastening. The tote style container may have a solid lid that is secured to the extensions. The lid can be used to secure the totes to the pallet and prevent objects from falling into the tote. The lids also provide protection from exposure to the elements.

2. PREPARATION BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Wild-caught birds should be held in captivity for at least 14 days before dispatch. If this is not possible the shipper should make every effort to help birds overcome the stress of capture and to allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

EXAMPLE:



3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water are not necessary during transport. For longer duration transports or unexpected shipment delays, food may be offered when access to the animal is available but food and water should be removed from the container prior to continuation of the transport.

It is of the utmost importance that penguins are closely supervised and are known to be feeding readily prior to shipment. Penguins should not be fed for 8 hours before shipment to preparation before dispatch.

Feeding during the journey may not be necessary except in cases of delay. In case of emergency, such as extended transport delays, small fish or pieces of raw fish may be offered be provided which will also provide all the moisture requirements.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Animal attendants may be necessary for shipments of large numbers of birds if requested by the operator.

Birds are very nervous by nature and therefore containers must be handled carefully. Birds should be kept in a quiet area if possible prior to loading. Penguins should not be shipped next to other animals. The container must not be jolted or tipped unnecessarily. Prior to loading, penguins must be kept as cold as possible. Containers should be stored in a refrigerated or air conditioned area where available. Birds should be regularly inspected for signs of heat stress or exhaustion. This is indicated by the gaping of the beak, excessive lifting of the feathers on the body, swelling of the feet and dropping of the head which may occur at the same time. If heat exhaustion is suspected, the container must be moved to a shaded location and cold water should be sprayed on the bird(s). The bedding should be dampened with cold water as excess body heat is mainly lost via the feet. If possible, air cooling units/fans can be used to cool birds. Portable fans suitable for use on rigid plastic containers can be placed on the front door of the container. Depending on the species, temperature requirements of penguins differ. Optimal temperatures are listed in the table below:

Climate	Species	Optimal Transport Temperature
Antarctic	Emperor, Chinstrap, Adelie	0–5°C (32–41°F)
Sub-Antarctic	King, Gentoo, Rockhopper, Macaroni	0–10°C (32–50°F)
Temperate	African, Galapagos, Humboldt, Magellanic, Little blue	10–20°C (50–68°F)

The shipper should contact the operator prior to the transport to discuss the possibility of setting a specific temperature range.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 23

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Single:

Bird of paradise species
Bower bird species
Coot species
Crake species
Crow species
Egret species (small)
Finfoot species
Hoatzin
Hornbill species
Lyrebird
Quetzal
Rockfowl
Sun bittern
Toucan species
Trumpeter

Pair:

Bittern species
Oyster-catcher
Sun grebe species

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06, USG-01

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, GF-03, GF-07, LH-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, Plywood, non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics, welded wire mesh burlap/muslin or other light material.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size.

The height of the container must allow the bird(s) to leave the perch or gripper bar without touching the top of the container.

Frame

A solid wood frame, either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Sides

Solid wood with a minimum thickness of 1.3 cm (1/2 in) or other material of equivalent strength is suitable. The whole of one side and the top half of the opposite side must be made of welded wire mesh no greater than 19 mm x 19 mm (¾ in x ¾ in) and at least 1.5 mm (0.06 in) or thicker. The front of the container may be sloped for extra ventilation. For large hornbills this must be made of a double layer of welded wire mesh with 8–10 cm (3–4 in) separating the two layers.

A muslin, or similar material, curtain, which can be raised and lowered can be used to cover the meshed areas.

The interior of the container must have not any sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on two sides of the container.

Floor

Solid and leak-proof. A smooth raised gripper bar of the correct size for the bird(s) to obtain a good grip must be fixed to the floor and run across the width of the container for non-perching species.

Perches

A wooden perch must be provided for all perching species.

The diameter of the perch must be large enough for the birds to grip firmly and comfortably.

The perch must be placed so that droppings cannot fall into the water and food troughs nor onto other birds.

The perches must be placed at such a height that the birds can leave the perch without their heads coming in contact with the roof nor the tail with the floor while perching, but the perches must not be placed too high within the container for the birds to become upset during transport.

Stocking Density

Only the young of these species can travel in groups of not more than 25 but immature hornbills and toucans must be in smaller groups of up to 6 birds only. Only the same species must be put together in a group.

All mature birds on this list must be packed individually or in compatible pairs.

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof must be solid, however ventilation holes are permitted. When padding is used, it must be non-destructible.

Door

There must be a door, sliding or hinged, it must have a secure means of fastening.

Ventilation

Is provided by the two meshed areas, or one meshed area and other ventilation openings of 2.5 cm (1 in) placed at approximately 5 cm (2 in) intervals on the other three sides of the container must be present. They must be covered with welded wire mesh whose edges have been protected so that the birds cannot injure themselves.

Other ventilation openings can be present if desired near the base of the container.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

For small numbers or individual birds modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for use. The following modifications must be made:

- a perch, fixed foothold block or slip resistant floor lining must be fixed appropriately to the floor of the container depending on the species' requirements;
- when padding is used, it must be non-destructible and must be fixed to the roof for those species which are likely to damage themselves;
- the doors and ventilation openings must be covered with a fine mesh to prevent any part of the bird(s) protruding. A light curtain may be needed to cover the door and ventilation openings to reduce the amount of light within the container, this must be suitably adjusted for those birds which need very dim light;
- the amount of space per bird must comply with the species carried;
- food and suitable water containers must be fixed inside the container with a means of refilling;
- labelling must conform to IATA standards for Live Animals;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

It is advisable that shippers must ensure that wild birds have been held after capture for approximately thirty days before dispatch to overcome the stress of capture and allow them to become accustomed to confinement and their new diet.

Overcrowding must be avoided. Birds must be able to move around freely. On no account must excess birds be loaded to ensure against mortality.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Separate food and water containers must be provided, they must be accessible for refilling from the outside.

The sides of the water container may need to be flanged to prevent spillage. For small birds it is necessary to have a float or sponge or similar material on top of the water to prevent drowning.

For the listed species, only feed troughs with outside access for refilling are necessary as all these species obtain their moisture from the food supplied.

Soldered tin must never be used.

Birds must be provided with water at the time of departure, transfer, layover and at destination.

△ Birds will not feed in the dark and should be stowed in at least dim light sufficient for them to see their food.

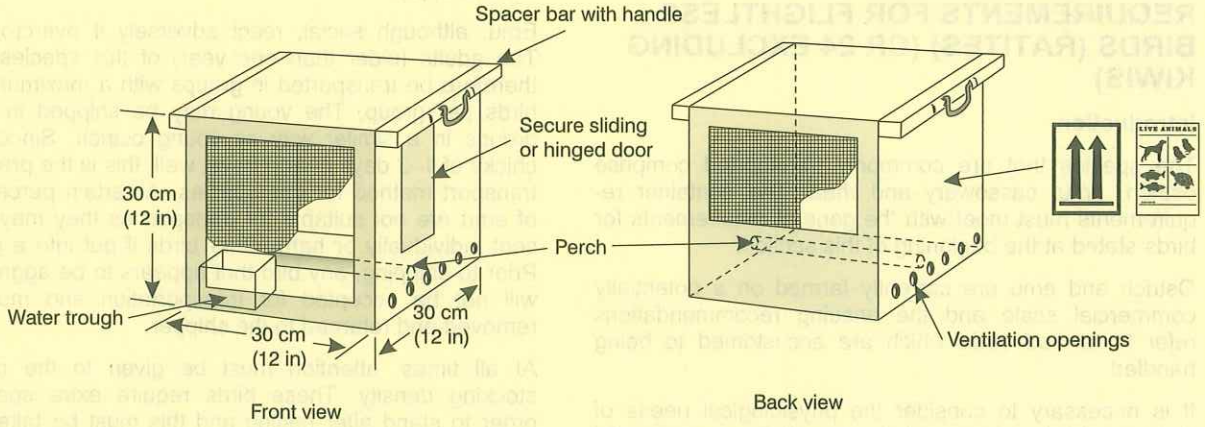
It is of the utmost importance that all birds be given, under close supervision, an opportunity to drink an ample supply of water before departure.

Birds do not usually require additional feeding during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, canned dog food, raw meat, chopped fruit and well soaked biscuit meal must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

Also see the feeding guide in the container requirement for the type of bird when being carried in commercial quantities.

EXAMPLE:



Note:
Water troughs with outside access must be provided.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Birds are very nervous by nature and containers must be handled carefully. The container must not be jolted and unnecessary tilting must be avoided.

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR FLIGHTLESS BIRDS (RATITES) (CR 24 EXCLUDING KIWIS)

Introduction

The species that are commonly transported comprise ostrich, emu, cassowary and rhea. The container requirements must meet with the general requirements for birds stated at the beginning of this section.

Ostrich and emu are currently farmed on a potentially commercial scale and the ensuing recommendations refer to farmed birds which are accustomed to being handled.

It is necessary to consider the physiological needs of flightless birds when wishing to obtain a successful shipment as they are more easily stressed than other species. Both ostrich and emu are social birds. The former co-exist naturally in large groups and the latter in smaller numbers but both become stressed if separated into individual pens without visual contact with others. When a shipment of ostrich is being planned, young birds must be put into small groups in compartments with close contact with other birds. The sides of the container and compartments must reach to upper body level. Young birds must not be shipped in isolation but always in pairs or small groups. Adult ostrich likewise must be in pairs or groups. They may be shipped in communal crates or in a bulk penning system. Whenever possible adult males and females must be segregated into different compartments, except when the birds are being shipped in established breeding groups. Adult male must be in compatible groups; otherwise they must be shipped in separate compartments.

Rheas are similar to ostrich and the same recommendations apply.

Emu, although social, react adversely if overcrowded. The adults (older than one year) of this species must therefore be transported in groups with a maximum of 6 birds per group. The young may be shipped in small groups in a similar way as young ostrich. Since emu chicks of 1–2 days of age travel well, this is the preferred transport method for this species. A certain percentage of emu are not suitable for transport as they may die if sent individually or harm other birds if put into a group. Prior to shipping, any bird that appears to be aggressive will not be accepted for transportation and must be removed and returned to the shipper.

At all times, attention must be given to the correct stocking density. These birds require extra space in order to stand after resting and this must be taken into consideration when determining the floor area per bird. Sufficient head room must be given to allow for a normal stance. The upper portion and roof of the container may be slatted or framed and covered with suitable netting.

Feeding and Watering

Young ostrich under 3 months must have a supply of chopped greens and the commercial ratite pellet food provided in the container at the time of shipment.

Water must be provided for young ratites at floor level at the time of shipment.

All ratites must only be handled by experienced persons and the shipper must provide such personnel whenever manipulation during the transport process is required.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 24

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to large flightless birds:

Cassowary
Emu
Ostrich
Rhea

STATE VARIATIONS: CAG-01, GBG-01/02/04/06

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: D0-06, QF-01, QY-06

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Materials

Wood, non-toxic plastic, metal, metal alloys, plywood, hardwood, fiberglass, synthetics, heavy duty plastic netting with a mesh size of 3 cm (1.2 in) diameter.

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.

Size

The normal habits and necessary freedom of movement of the bird species involved will determine the size. The container must be large enough for all the birds to turn round, to lie down and to stand fully erect at the same time. Dimensions must not exceed these criteria as too much space can allow the birds to injure themselves.

There must be an internal clearance of a minimum 10 cm (4 in) above the heads of all birds when standing.

Frame

A solid wood frame of 2 × 5 cm (4/5 × 2 in), either screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue.

Strengthening battens must be provided.

Sides

Made out of 2 cm (4/5 in) plywood or other material of equivalent strength is suitable. Netting can be used for the upper part of the sides over a fixed framework.

The height of the solid sides must reach the upper body level of the bird(s) when slats or netting is used for the upper part of the container.

The interior of the container must have not sharp edges or protuberances on which the birds can injure themselves.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Spacing blocks or bars with a 2.5 cm (1 in) thickness must be provided as shown in the illustration on all four sides of the container. Forklift spacer bar must be provided in containers with contents totaling more than 60 kg (132 lb.).

Floor

Solid 2 cm (4/5 in) plywood with a slip resistant floor covering.

Stocking Density

Young ratites must not be shipped in isolation as they become very distressed.

Type of bird	Floor space per bird
Ostrich	
2–3 months of age	0.23–0.25 m^2 (2.5–2.7 ft^2)
Under 115 cm (45.3 in) body length	minimum of 1–1.2 m^2 (10.8–13 ft^2)
115 cm (45.3 in) and over body length	minimum of 1.5 m^2 (16.2 ft^2)
For containers on air pallets:	
Under 115 cm (45.3 in) body length	maximum of 6 adult birds per container (less tail feather damage with 5 birds per container)
115 cm (45.3 in) and over body length	maximum of 4 adult birds per container
For open penning system:	
Adults	maximum 15 birds per pen
Emu	
1–2 day old chicks	12–13 chicks per box of 51 × 45 × 23 cm (20 × 18 × 9 in)
Adults	0.44 m^2 (4.8 ft^2) per bird in communal container

Aggressive birds must be packed individually.

Roof

The roof should be solid or netting over a fixed framework, it must be lined with a non-destructible padding such as foam rubber as the birds may become excitable and jump up. If netting is used for young ratites the mesh must be small enough that their heads cannot become entangled if they jump up, but sturdy enough to prevent them from tearing the mesh.

A curtain of light material may be placed over the netting as a visual block when nervous birds are being shipped. A suitable light material can be used to cover the bulk container when nervous birds are being shipped. It should provide a dim light internally but not occlude the air flow into or out of the container.

Door

A sliding or hinged door must form one end of the container, which when closed must be firmly secured along its height. Strengthening battens must be present on the door.

Note:
Some state regulations may require access to the birds during flight. This must be taken into account when designing the container.

Ventilation

When solid containers are used, ventilation openings with a minimum 2.5 cm (1 in) diameter, must cover at least 20% of the area of all four sides spread over the entire surfaces as shown in the diagram. The lower openings must be at least 5 cm (2 in) above the height of the absorbent bedding in order to prevent spillage. In addition, corners of partitions may be perforated to give an improved air flow.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

An ample supply of wood shavings, peat or sawdust must be provided as bedding on top of a thick layer of newspaper or other absorbent material on the floor.

Note:
Other absorbent materials may be used. Destination and transit countries must be checked for permission to use other materials.

Spacer bars of a minimum 2.5 cm (1 in) must be affixed to all four sides.

Coordinated arrangements are essential for loading and unloading operations to avoid confining the birds for unduly long periods as these species are susceptible to stress.

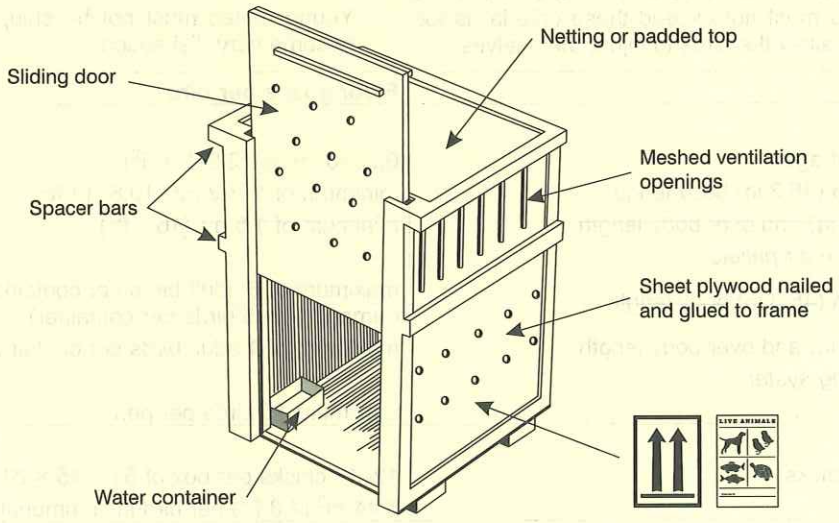
3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be present at floor level in each compartment, with outside access for refilling, if required in case of emergency. A 30 cm (12 in) diameter water receptacle must be provided. Access for the water container must be at the base of the container or compartments of the container, in case of unforeseen delay.

The container must also be flanged and be provided with a wooden float to prevent spillage.

Note:
Water container must be provided.

EXAMPLE:



Birds should not usually require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, cut carrots and/or apples must be placed inside each compartment of the container. Care must be taken not to overfeed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Young ostrich (under 3 months) must not be shipped singly. Likewise adults must not be shipped singly, but if in individual containers they must be able to have close visual contact with the other bird(s) even when sitting. Emu and rhea are also social and travel better in pairs or in close contact with another bird. Cassowary must be shipped individually.

When transporting incompatible birds, where it is possible to identify the sexes by plumage or skin pigmentation, males and females must be segregated into separate compartments, but they may be placed within the same container on a pallet. However, separation of the sexes is not necessary if the birds are already in a breeding group prior to shipment.

Emu and Cassowary can cause damage to both handlers and containers with their toe nails during transport. Boots may be used to prevent this occurring.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO BULK CONTAINERS

CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Size

The base of the container must not exceed the size of the ULD on which it will be mounted.

The container must be of a suitable size for the aircraft in which it is to be loaded.

The container must be of such strength to allow it to be restrained on an aircraft pallet, unless it is a structural container in which case it must conform to the IATA ULD Regulations.

The fixed internal height of the container for adult birds must be at least 1.95 m (6.4 ft.).

Young birds must have a minimum clearance of 10 cm (4 in) above their heads.

Frame

A solid frame of 2 × 5 cm (4/5 × 2 in) wood or metal. Cross-membering for additional support is required.

Sides

Made out of 2 cm (4/5 in) plywood or metal, wooden containers must have cross-members for additional strength on all sides. Corner braces must also be present to prevent frame distortion.

For adult birds, the sides must be solid to a height of 1.2 m (4 ft.) and for young birds the height of the solid sides and partitions must reach up to upper body level but allow the birds to see each other easily when standing.

Stocking Density

The container must be divided into accessible compartments for groups of compatible birds.

Only birds of a similar size and age must be put together, 4 young birds or 3 adults per compartment is the most acceptable stocking density for bulk crates.

Ventilation

The ventilation openings, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), or louvers or slots placed in the side walls must be the equivalent of not less than 20% of the area of the four sides. The louvers or slots must be designed so as to prevent excreta escaping from the container.

Care must be taken that the plastic sheeting does not cover these lower openings.

Note:
In order to allow noxious gases such as carbon dioxide to escape from the container, a proportion of the ventilation openings, in the form of slots or holes, must be provided in the lower half of the four walls.

GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Young birds under 4 months must have enough space in order that they can all sit down at one time.

Birds showing aggressive tendencies must not be accepted for shipment.

In hot climates, air conditioning units must be used during the loading if available and also connected to the aircraft immediately after it arrives on stand at transit and destination stations. Where air conditioners are not available, all cargo doors must be opened immediately.

Strong polythene sheeting must be placed between the aircraft pallet and the container, but it must not occlude the ventilation openings.

Adequate ventilation must be provided. This may require the use of additional fans. It is desirable that temperatures do not exceed 28°C (82.5°F).

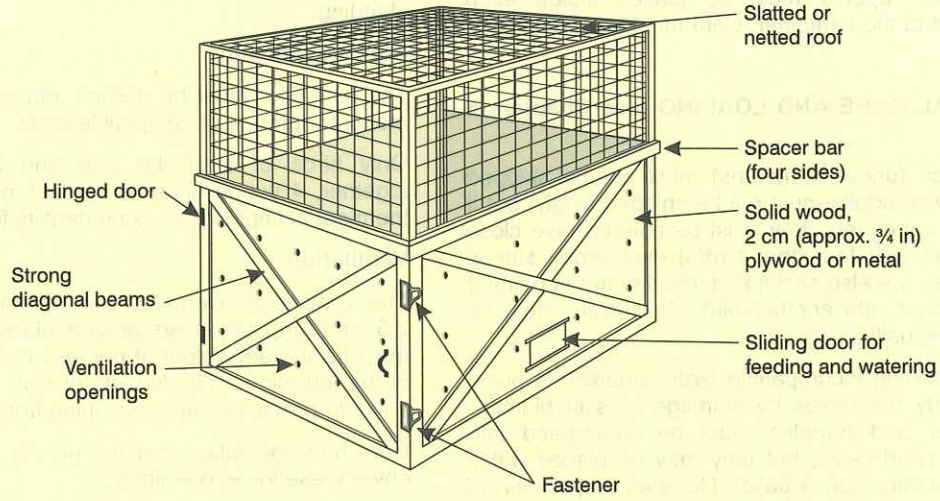
If tie down nets are used, care must be taken that the birds–heads cannot protrude or become entangled.

Loading and unloading of ostriches into or out of multiple containers should be carried out by the shipper or the consignee.

Compartmentalized crates are suitable for groups up to three adult birds or four young birds per compartment but space must allow for them to sit down and get up easily.

EXAMPLE:

CRATE FOR ADULT BIRDS



For Bulk Shipment using a Loose Penning System

Adult ostrich that are accustomed to being handled can be transported using a loose penning system and driving them on and off the aircraft. Experienced handlers provided by the shipper and/or the consignee are required to handle the birds. They must not be packed more than 15 to a pen which must be of a adequate dimension to provide the correct stocking density for such a number. Birds must be able to sit down and get up without being trampled. They also need space to raise their wings for thermo-regulation.

When small aircraft are used for ostrich transport, the available clear height within the aircraft must be at least 10 cm (4 in) more than the head height of the birds when standing naturally. If this is not the case, then that aircraft is not suitable for those ostriches.

The loose penning system must be of suitable design, construction and strength for the size of the ostrich being shipped.

Feed and water containers must be accessible for use in case of delays.

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-HUMAN PRIMATES (MONKEYS) (CR 32-34)

STATE VARIATIONS: USG-14, USG-50

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AA-03, AA-04, AA-06, AF-02, AH-01, AY-02, AY-04, BA-01, CV-06, CV-08, CX-04, D0-06, D0-07, EI-01, EK-06, EK-10, FX-01, GF-01, IB-01, IB-03, KL-02, KL-03, KL-04, LG-01, LH-01, LH-02, LH-03, LO-03, OS-01, PR-03, QY-06, QY-07, SA-03, SQ-01, SV-01, TP-01, TR-01, XW-01

Note:
All non-human primates are listed in the CITES Appendices and must be packed in accordance with IATA Live Animals Regulations. The appropriate CITES documentation must be completed before acceptance of shipment and must accompany the shipment. Operators may limit or prohibit the carriage of CITES-listed species. Shippers must comply with the operator variations listed in 3.2.

Design and Construction

Primates must be carried in closed containers. Dimensions, where stated, are illustrative only based on the genus *Macaca*. The length, width and height may be adjusted based on the species and size of animals being shipped Animals must always have the ability to make normal postural changes while in shipping containers.

The container must be well constructed and be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or bend. It must be rigid enough to prevent the animal escaping through gaps at the seams or joints. Certain species require reinforced containers due to the animal's size and weight.

The container must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous and therefore must not be used.

The container must be suitable to keep the animal inside at all times and protect the animal from unauthorized access. The door must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside.

The container must not cause the animal to injure itself. All inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections, such as nails, upon which the animal can injure itself. The joints of a wooden container must be made so that they cannot be damaged by the animal gnawing or manipulating the container from the inside.

The container must be clean and leak-proof. If the container is to be reused, it must be cleaned thoroughly and then either disinfected or sterilized prior to reuse. Since these processes can affect the structural integrity of wooden containers they should be thoroughly examined after processing. Many operators and some countries will not accept previously used wooden containers. Absorbent bedding that is suitable for the species must be provided in the container by the shipper. Straw is unacceptable as many countries prohibit its importation. If wood products or plant based products are used they should be heat treated or otherwise disinfected to eliminate insects or plant disease causing organisms.

It must be easy for staff to handle the containers and the containers should provide the handlers protection from being scratched or bitten by the animal. Spacer devices must be incorporated into the design as they will prevent the ventilation from becoming blocked by other freight. Slanted ventilation panels can be substituted for spacer bars on the sides of the container that have them. Single containers that do not have slanted ventilation panels and that are not occupying a full pallet, must have spacer devices. A means of gripping the container for lifting of the container such as handles must be provided. These must be securely attached to the container and allow secure gripping of the container when being moved by transport personnel. Appropriately sized and constructed spacer bars may in some cases serve this purpose.

If forklift spacers are required they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

Suitably modified plastic pet containers may be appropriate for use in the shipment of some smaller species, such as Lemurs and Bush Babies, when shipped individually or as small numbers of compatible animals. The container will usually need to be modified for this use and must be finger proof and have secure fastenings for doors and all construction components in accordance with the general species requirements. The container must be correctly labelled according to IATA standards. If the container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

Dimensions and Stocking Density

Dimensions in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the animal for which the container is constructed. The dimensions and design of the container must be such so as to allow the animal(s) to stand, turn and lie down in a natural manner. Unless otherwise specified in a container requirement, primary enclosures must house only one animal per primary enclosure/compartment. Exceptions may include appropriately acclimated and bonded pairs or triplets of sexually immature animals, family groups that have been housed together, or bonded breeding pairs of sexually mature animals acclimated to pair housing. It is important to consider the possibility of aggressive behavior of non-human primates towards each other occurring during carriage when multiple non-human primates are housed in the same primary enclosure.

Ventilation

The container must be adequately ventilated on at least two sides, with the majority of the ventilation being provided on the upper part of the sides of the container. The single- or double-layer welded wire mesh material applied to the ventilation openings to prevent escape of the animal in aggregate must provide small enough openings so that no part of the animal can protrude from the container. The welded wire mesh covering ventilation openings must be securely fixed to the container so that the animal cannot dislodge it.

It is very important that no animal has any surface or edge at which it can gnaw or scratch. A wood or metal strip must be placed over the edges of the welded wire mesh and affixed with screws to prevent the animal's access to the free edges of the welded wire mesh. This compresses the welded wire mesh between the wood or metal strips and the wall of the container.

Filters or other similar materials to cover ventilation openings may be used in some container applications but extreme caution should be exercised in doing so as they can affect ventilation as well as cause substantial changes in the ambient temperature within the primary enclosure compromising animal welfare.

Feeding and Watering

Food and water must be provided in containers for each primary enclosure holding animals in each shipping container and be in accordance with shipper's instructions for feeding and watering during transit. The containers for holding feed and water should be fixed inside the container. A means of access to the containers must be provided to allow them to be replenished during the journey. Such access should be via a doors that can be well secured and are small enough in size to prevent animal escape. Food and water containers must have smooth, rounded edges and be made on non-toxic material suitable for the species. Shipper's instructions for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance and should accompany the shipment in a manner in which they can be rapidly retrieved when needed during transit. A record of feeding and watering during transit is recommended.

Food must be provided by the shipper but it must be examined at the time of acceptance of the shipment to verify that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. Alternatively, arrangements may be made at transit points to provide proper food and water as some countries do not permit importation of food products. Food must be provided at least once every 24 hours during transit. The amount and kind must be specified and provided by the shipper.

In general water containers should be refilled every 12 hours or if access to the cargo area is not available to staff during longer flights, they should be refilled at the next ground stop that allows access to the shipping containers. Animals may be offered gelled water as a source of in-transit hydration provided they have been conditioned to consuming them prior to shipping.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled. Labels must not block ventilation.

Specific Pathogen Free (SPF)

Some nonhuman primates are tested for the presence of certain pathogens prior to shipping and may be declared as being free of one or more agents (SPF) at the time of testing. Shipping containers and usual transportation equipment and practices cannot prevent introduction of infectious agents if present. Shippers should take note that the animals will be transported in a common microbiological space where prevention of cross contamination by actions of the operator cannot mitigate this risk.

Special Care

For non-human primates which may be observed to be agitated during shipment, reducing the light passing into the container and the noise level within its vicinity may provide some relief to the animal. This might be achieved by placing the container in a darkened area with as little exposure to noise as possible, or by covering the ventilation openings with a thin cloth or filter material. When coverings are used over ventilation openings, shippers should ensure the material is thin enough that it does not obstruct ventilation and secured well enough so as not to be dislodged during shipping. The use of resealable adhesive or other similar tacking materials can be useful for holding the sides of the covering to the container when not being used for viewing.

Important Notes

All species of non-human primates are CITES-listed. *Shippers must comply with the variations on file in section 3.2.* It must be noted that the IATA Live Animals Regulations container requirements set forth the minimum requirements for air shipment. The construction principles of shipping containers described within these Regulations are not intended to conform to any airworthiness requirements.

The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Shipping containers that conform to the principle of the written guidelines for the species but look slightly different may still meet the IATA standards.

There are a number of contagious diseases that can be transmitted between human and non-human primates, consequently, care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the animals. Appropriate personal hygiene precautions such as hand washing as well as the use of personal protective equipment should be used to avoid or mitigate such direct contact (see 10.7.2) and must be used if so required by individual state regulations.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 32

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Capuchin monkey
Galago
Howler monkey
Langur
Lemur
Loris
Marmoset
Macaque
Owl monkey
Patas monkey
Potto
Spider monkey
Squirrel monkey
Saki
Talapoin
Tamarin
Tarsier
Titi monkey
Uakari
Vervet monkey
Wooly monkey

For non-human primate species with common names not listed above, please refer to section 6.2.2.

Unweaned animals must not be shipped by air by themselves, unless to address a medical emergency.

Note:
All non-human primates are listed in the CITES Appendices and must be packed in accordance with IATA Live Animals Regulations. The appropriate CITES documentation must be completed before acceptance of shipment and must accompany the shipment.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-14, USG-50

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, BA-01, BT-04, CV-06, CV-08, CX-02, EI-01, GF-01, GF-03, GF-07, GF-09, IB-01, KL-02, PR-03, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Materials

Wood, plywood, metal, high strength, rigid plastic, welded wire mesh.

Principles of Design

Many non-human primates are unusually strong for their size, inquisitive, and can be aggressive when threatened or in unfamiliar situations. Therefore, non-human primate shipping containers must be constructed to adequately contain and restrain the animal throughout the journey. The following principles of design must be met in addition to the General Container Requirements outlined in this chapter.

Certain countries have state regulations controlling container dimensions and the number of non-human primates that can be carried. The following design specifications, in principle, comply with such regulations but are primarily intended for use where detailed national regulations do not exist.

Frame and Sides

The frame should be constructed of wood (solid or plywood) or metal beams/rails that serve as the internal structure on which other components are affixed. The frame is nailed, bolted or screwed together and may in addition, also have strong adhesives applied to further reinforce the fasteners securing the joints. The frame must be strong enough to withstand breaking or being deformed by internal pressure exerted by the animal contained therein as well as external pressures exerted by other cargo. The sides should be constructed of metal, solid wood or plywood and affixed to the frame using secure fasteners. The interior surfaces of the sides should be smooth and free of defects that may allow the animal the ability to gnaw or pick openings through the side. The sides should be free of any projections that could injure the animal.

Ventilation Openings

Ventilation openings must be placed on a minimum of at least two opposite sides of the container. When the required ventilation openings are located on only two opposite sides of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings should comprise at least 30% of the total surface area of the ventilated wall and be situated above the midline of the enclosure. Containers with slanted ventilation openings do not require spacer bars on the sides with ventilation openings. Occlusion of the ventilation openings when located on opposite sides of the container can be avoided by slanting the openings towards the midline of the container. If ventilation openings are located on all four sides of the enclosure, the openings on each should comprise at least 20% of the total surface area of the wall and be situated above the midline of the primary enclosure. The ventilation openings:

- Must be covered by welded wire mesh. The single- or double-layer welded wire mesh that is applied to

the ventilation openings must prevent the escape of the animal and must provide small enough openings so that no part of the animal can protrude from the container. The welded wire mesh must be constructed, applied, and fastened so that it prevents injury to the animal and handler. The edges of all of the welded wire mesh covering the ventilation openings should be covered by wood or metal strips to prevent injury to the animal from the free edges of the welded wire mesh. They should be fastened to the sides of the container and should be of sufficient width and construction to prevent access to the welded wire mesh edges.

- If two pieces of welded wire mesh are layered on top of each other to minimize the potential of the non-human primate from pushing a finger through the ventilation opening, the two pieces of welded wire mesh should be offset in a manner to reduce the size of the ventilation opening (see illustration).
- May be covered with a privacy screen (cloth, muslin, or similar material), in addition to the welded wire mesh.

The use of filters or other similar materials to cover ventilation openings should not be used as they may affect ventilation, as well as the ambient temperatures within the primary enclosure, compromising animal welfare.

Spacer Bars and Handles

It must be easy for staff to handle the containers and the containers should provide the handlers protection from being scratched or bitten by the animal. Spacer devices must be incorporated into the design as they will prevent the ventilation openings from becoming blocked by other freight. A means of gripping the container for lifting of the container by handlers must be provided. Appropriately sized and constructed spacer bars may in some cases serve this purpose. These must be securely attached to the container and allow secure gripping of the container when being moved by transport personnel. Spacer bars should be affixed to at least two sides that have ventilation openings. When two or more sides contain ventilation openings, at a minimum, spacer bars should be placed on the two opposing sides with the largest openings. A primary enclosure constructed with one or more slanted or curved sides containing ventilation openings need not be fitted with spacer bars on such sides. Spacer bars should extend from the sides at least 2.5 cm (1 in) but no more than 15 cm (6 in). If spacer bars instead of dedicated handles will be used for carrying the container care should be taken in their placement so as to avoid tipping during lifting of the container.

Floor

The container bottom must be solid and leak-proof. The floor of the container must be constructed so as to provide a stable surface that supports the animal without deforming. The floor should be composed of slatted battens or welded wire mesh of a grid size that supports the animal without injury while allowing the passage of excreta into a catch pan mounted below. The openings in the welded wire mesh floor or between the slats in the slatted floor should be small enough to prevent the entrapment or passage of appendages. The catch pan should be suspended below the floor and above the base of the container in a manner that will allow removal if necessary. The catch pan should have a lip that is high enough to contain the bedding used to absorb liquids without spilling. The pan should be secured in a manner that it can't be removed by the animal during transit.

Roof/Top

The roof/top of the container should be solid in order to potentially shield the animal from precipitation while being transported to and from the aircraft.

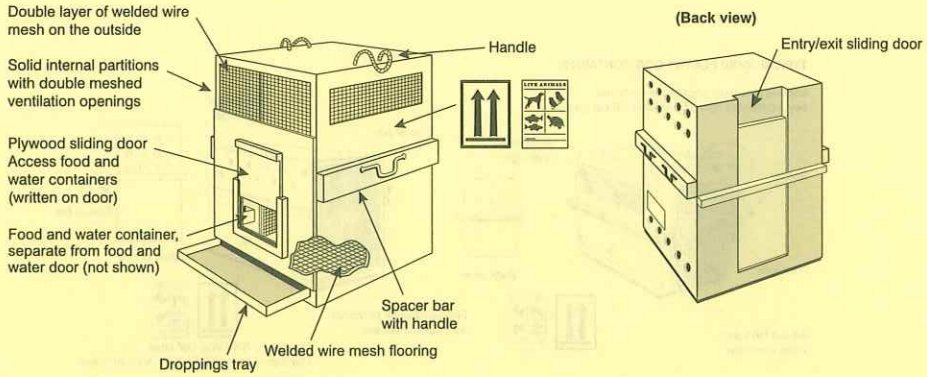
Door

The access for loading the animal into the container should be provided by either a welded wire mesh door or a solid wooden or plywood door. The door can be hinged or can be raised vertically in a track that limits its motion and is usually located on the lower half of the front of the container. Doors constructed of solid metal or plastic of similar design and operation may also be used. Separate access panels constructed in a similar manner as the main access door for animals but of smaller size that do not allow the egress of an animal within the container but does permit the filling of food and water container should also be provided. All access doors to the primary enclosure must be well secured with fasteners that can't be accessed or manipulated by the animals yet can be opened by an attendant for replenishing food and water using no more than simple hand tools. A rigid plastic container (i.e., Container Requirement 1) may be suitable for some species when adapted to meet this container requirement. When used, it is important that the door be able to be secured on all four sides.

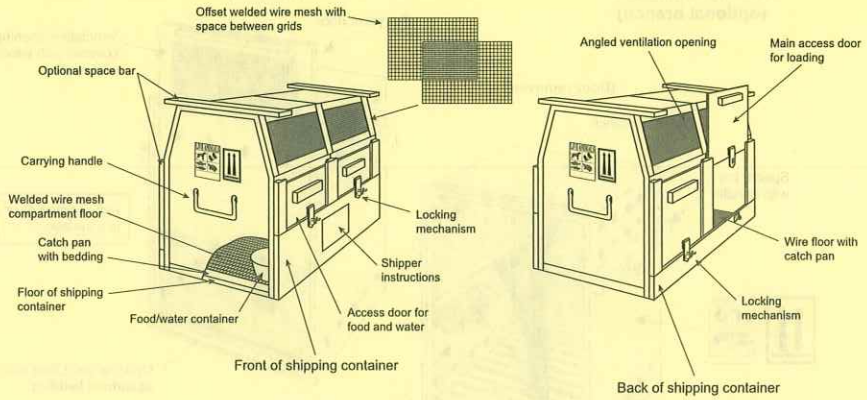
Partitioning of the Shipping Container into Multiple Primary Enclosures

The interior of the container can be divided into 2 to 5 separate compartments (i.e., primary enclosures) depending upon the size of the animals being shipped. The dividing partitions must prevent the animals gaining access to each other. They should be constructed of solid materials securely fastened to an interior frame. Each primary enclosure in a shipping container must comply with the standards for ventilation, food, and water as if each were a stand-alone container. Each primary enclosure must also be constructed in a manner that allows visual inspection of the animal contained therein without opening the compartment.

EXAMPLES:



Shipping container with two primary enclosures



8

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Food and Water Containers

Food and water containers must be secured inside each primary enclosure. They must be fastened in place so that the animals can't dislodge them and extend appendages out through the openings. Outside access to these containers should be from one side or one end of the shipping container. A means of access to these containers must be provided to allow them to be replenished during the journey as well as if there are undue delays during the journey. These containers must have smooth edges, resist destruction by the animal and be made of non-toxic material. They should be positioned in the shipping container so as to minimize the likelihood of the animal standing or sitting in them. However, they should not be positioned at such a height that the animal is prevented from gaining access to the feed and water containers.

Interior

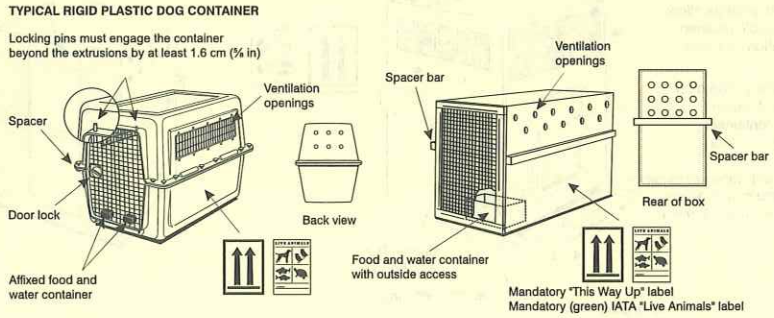
For some species, a resting shelf may be provided above the floor in the upper half of the rear of the container.

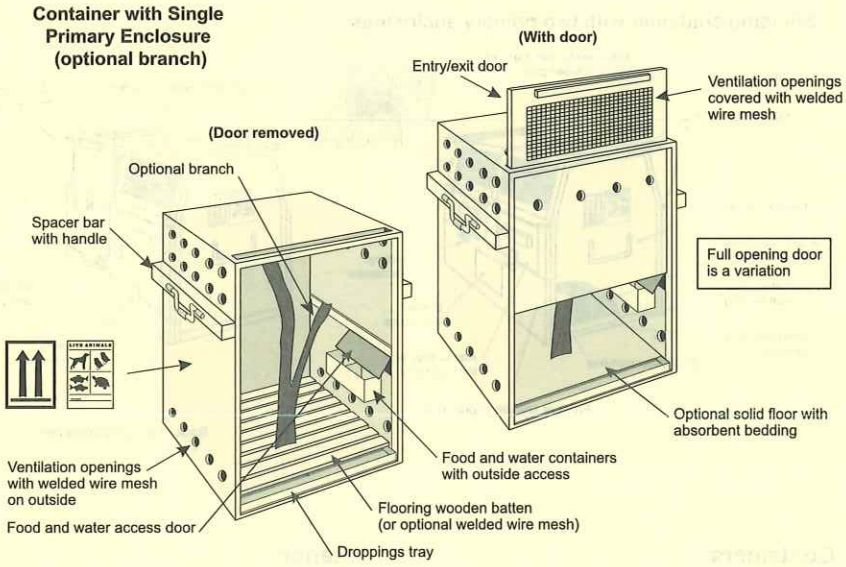
- Branch-like timber must be provided for bush babies, tarsier, and lemur species, as well as any other taxa that are tree or branch clingers. The branch should be Y-shaped and must be firmly secured within the container between the floor and the ceiling so that the animal can climb and rest safely without the branch being dislodged.

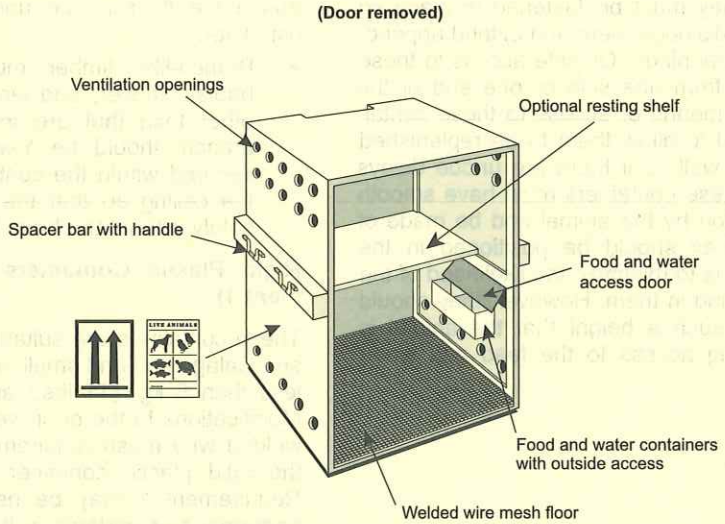
Rigid Plastic Containers (see Container Requirement 1)

These containers are suitable for the transport of Lemur sp., Galago sp., and small non-human primates weighing less than 5 kg. (11 lbs.) and must comply with CR-1. Modifications to the door, ventilation openings (including welded wire mesh requirements), and other features of the rigid plastic container as described in Container Requirement 1 may be necessary to conform to the performance standards in this container requirement for nonhuman primates.

EXAMPLES:


TYPICAL RIGID PLASTIC DOG CONTAINER
Locking pins must engage the container beyond the extrusions by at least 1.6 cm (⅝ in)
Spacer
Ventilation openings
Door lock
Affixed food and water container
Back view
Spacer bar
Ventilation openings
Spacer bar
Rear of box
Food and water container with outside access
Mandatory "This Way Up" label
Mandatory (green) IATA "Live Animals" label


Container with Single Primary Enclosure (optional branch)
(With door)
Entry/exit door
Ventilation openings covered with welded wire mesh
(Door removed)
Optional branch
Spacer bar with handle
Full opening door is a variation
Optional solid floor with absorbent bedding
Food and water containers with outside access
Ventilation openings with welded wire mesh on outside
Food and water access door
Flooring wooden batten (or optional welded wire mesh)
Droppings tray


(Door removed)
Ventilation openings
Optional resting shelf
Spacer bar with handle
Food and water access door
Food and water containers with outside access
Welded wire mesh floor

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Non-human primates instinctively fear the strange environment encountered during transportation. Therefore, in transporting them, there are several basic principles with which the shipper and the operator must comply as these affect the welfare and comfort of the animal. This, in turn, has a bearing on the animal's behavior during air transportation and may cause the animal to become agitated.

No more than one animal should be transported in a single compartment of a shipping container. However, an established male-female pair, a family group, females with suckling young, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty, or other pairs of animals that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure. Care must be taken to provide sufficient space for all animals in the primary enclosure if two or more animals are being shipped together as well as when shipping family groups.

Non-human primates of different species should not be shipped together in the same shipping container. **Pregnant females should not be accepted for air transport, except if the animals are being shipped for medical reasons.** Non-compatible or animals whose compatibility is not known should be in individual compartments separated from each other by a solid partition. Mature males may become agitated by the presence of females in heat. Therefore, accepting female non-human primates in this condition should be avoided whenever possible. If it is necessary to accept male and female animals in the same shipment, each sex must be in its own shipping container and when possible, the shipping containers separated from each other as far as possible.

It is natural for non-human primates to investigate their surroundings and try to escape. With very few exceptions, primates do not willingly accept confinement and when confined they can make determined efforts to escape.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE (for emergency use only)

Any feed or water given to individual animals must be recorded as to the date and time of supply.

Food must be provided by the shipper, but it must not be of a type that contravenes any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. Food must be provided at least once every 24 hours during transit. The amount, kind, and frequency of feeding must be specified in written instructions that accompany the shipment. Shipper's instructions for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance and must accompany the shipment in a manner in which they can be rapidly retrieved when needed during transit.

In general, water containers should be refilled at least every 12 hours if access is available or if access to the cargo area is not available to staff during longer flights, they should be refilled at the next ground stop that allows access to the shipping containers. Animals may be offered gelled water as a source of in transit hydration provided, they have been conditioned to consume it prior to shipping. In addition to records of feeding and watering some countries require that the animals be observed for clinical signs of illness and other abnormal conditions at specific intervals during transit and that such records of this as well as a description of any clinical abnormalities, accompany the shipment.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

There are several contagious diseases that can be transmitted between humans and non-human primates, consequently, care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the animals. Appropriate personal hygiene precautions such as hand washing as well as the use of personal protective equipment should be used to avoid such direct contact and must be used if so required by individual state regulations. The use of PPE is encouraged due to the risk of disease contamination (see section 10.7.2).

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 33

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Baboon (young/sub-adult)

Chimpanzee (young/sub-adult)

Drill (sub-adult male < 30 kg, sub-adult & adult female)

Gibbon, including Siamang (young/sub-adult)

Gorilla (young/sub-adult)

Mandrill (sub-adult male <30 kg, sub-adult & adult female

Orang-Utan (young/sub-adult)

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations, USG-14, USG-50

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: BA-01, CX-02, EI-01, GF-01, IB-01, PR-03, QF-01

△ ***Note:***
All primates come under CITES regulations and reference must be made to the CITES documents at the time of requesting any booking for these species.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Certain countries have state regulations controlling container dimensions and the quantity of monkeys that can be carried. The following design specifications, in principle, comply with such regulations but are primarily intended for use where detailed national regulations do not exist.

Materials

Wood, metal, welded wire mesh and muslin or other light material.

Frame

Solid wood or metal, bolted or screwed.

Sides

Wood or metal. The front must consist of 2.5 cm (1 in) welded wire mesh or chain link which must be attached to the frame with a steel strip (staples must not be used). Behind the mesh 2 cm (4/5 in) bore steel tubes must be sunk into the top and bottom of the frame to a depth of approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) at a distance of 7.5 cm (3 in) apart, center to center. The distance between the bars and the mesh must be such that the animal cannot poke its fingers outside the container. A 2/3 solid panel with 1/3 welded wire mesh at its lower portion and two 10 cm (4 in) observation openings in the upper part must be placed in front of the welded wire mesh/chain link. The other three sides must be solid with ventilation openings.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

The base of the container must be solid and leak-proof and covered with an absorbent material, such as wood shavings, to a depth of at least 10–15 cm (4–6 in).

Roof

Solid but with meshed ventilation openings.

Door

Access into the container must be by a vertical sliding door at the back which extends the whole height of the container. It must be fastened with tamper proof fastenings or screwed shut after loading. A center batten must be provided across the whole width of the container, including the door, which is put in position after the door is closed.

Interior

A resting shelf of 1/3 the length of the container must be provided at the rear if required by the species being transported.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided along the base, in the upper 1/3 of the sides and rear and on the top of the container. Whenever openings are covered by mesh care must be taken that there are no sharp edges present within the container, all edges must be covered with a smooth material that is tamper-proof.

A muslin, or similar material, curtain must cover all ventilation opening including the front.

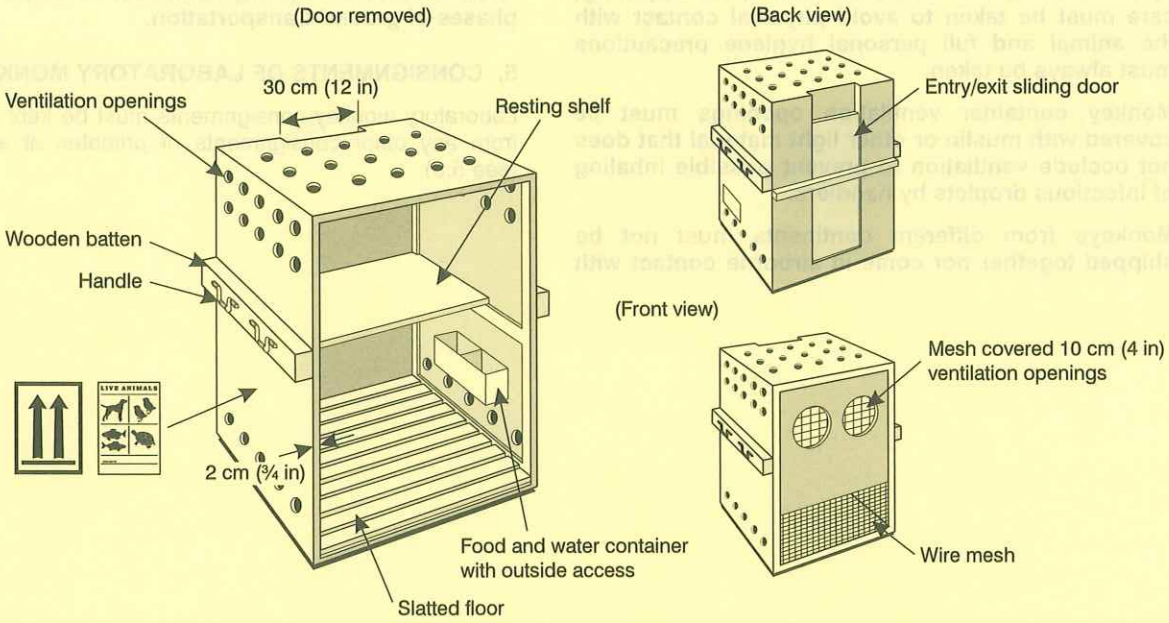
Stocking Density

Normally one animal per container, unless the animals are used to cohabiting. The recommended space per animal must not be less than 0.5 m^3 (17.63 ft^3) in multiple containers.

Forklift Spacers

Forklift spacers must be provided when the combined weight of the container and content exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.).

EXAMPLE:



2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Primates instinctively fear the strange environment encountered during transportation. Therefore, in transporting live primates, there are a number of basic principles with which the shipper and the operator must comply as these affect the welfare and comfort of the animal. This, in turn, has a bearing on the animal's behavior during air transportation as the strain may cause the necessary stimulus for the animal to become difficult. Therefore, the container must be constructed to adequately contain and restrain the animal.

Young primates must not be separated from one another as this increases stress. They must be in partitioned containers or in separate containers loaded adjacent to each other in the aircraft.

Primates of the same species and size may be shipped together in the same container only if they have previously been contained together. Otherwise, they must be carried completely separately. Care must be taken to prevent any possibility of snapping and disturbing one another.

It is natural for primates to investigate their surroundings and try to escape. With very few exceptions, primates do not willingly accept confinement. They become frustrated and will often make determined efforts to escape.

Primates are affected by temperature changes and severely affected by temperature extremes. Care must be taken to ensure that they are not subjected to drafts. Most species can withstand reasonable variations in temperature but exposure to the wind or to a draft can be fatal. Therefore, consideration must be given not only to the temperature changes but also to the chill factors involved. On the other hand, primates must not be exposed to direct heat, such as placing them in sunlight or against hot radiators. Primates unavoidably subjected to extreme heat must be cooled so as to prevent dehydration or heat prostration. During prolonged transit stops, when the ramp temperature exceeds approximately 20°C (68°F), the aircraft compartment doors must be opened and, in extreme temperatures, ground equipment must be used to ventilate the compartments. The different climatic factors prevailing during a journey must always be considered when arranging the routing and carriage of live primates.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Separate food and water containers must be provided, either revolving or fixed. If fixed inside the container they must be placed at a height that does not allow the animal to sit upon it and there must be an outside access for filling and emptying which does not allow the animal any chance of escape. Water containers should only be filled to demand and must be emptied after use as monkeys will splash themselves and become wet and chilled.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, bread with butter, jam or honey must be provided for anthropoid apes (gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan, etc.). Lump sugar, cake and biscuits may be fed. Soft fruit and vegetables must be fed sparingly since, if taken in excess, can cause the animal discomfort. After offering water, the water container must be removed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

See 5.3 for special segregation of animals known to be for laboratory use.

There are a number of contagious diseases carried by primates communicable to human, consequently, care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the animal and full personal hygiene precautions must always be taken.

Monkey container ventilation openings must be covered with muslin or other light material that does not occlude ventilation to prevent possible inhaling of infectious droplets by handlers.

Monkeys from different continents must not be shipped together nor come in airborne contact with each other in aircraft holds, airport cargo warehouses, animal holding facilities, and during all phases of ground transportation.

5. CONSIGNMENTS OF LABORATORY MONKEYS

Laboratory monkey consignments must be kept isolated from any other consignments of primates at all times (see 5.3).

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 34

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Baboon (adult)
Chimpanzee (adult)
Drill (adult males) >30 kg
Gorilla (adult)
Mandrill (adult males) > 30 kg
Orang-Utan (adult)

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations, USG-14, USG-50

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: BA-01, CX-02, EI-01, GF-01, GF-03, IB-01, PR-03, QF-01

△ ***Note:***
All primates come under CITES regulations and reference must be made to the CITES documents at the time of requesting any booking for these species.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Certain countries have state regulations controlling container dimensions and the quantity of monkeys that can be carried. The following design specifications, in principle, comply with such regulations but are primarily intended for use where detailed national regulations do not exist.

The dimensions will vary with the species but they must allow the animal to turn around completely and easily. The height of the container must allow the animal to stand fully upright with its head extended and the length of the container must allow it to lie down in the fully prone position.

Materials

Hardwood, metal, welded wire mesh and muslin or other light material.

Frame

Welded metal lined with smooth wood or other similar material of a minimum thickness of 1.2 cm (½ in). Additional strengthening braces must be present on the sides of the container when the total weight is more than 60 kg (132 lb.).

Sides

Solid wood or lined metal. The front must consist of strong iron bars, spaced in such a manner that the animal cannot push its arms through the bars. The bars must have a sheet of welded wire mesh fixed at a distance of 7.5 cm (3 in) in front of them. A wooden shutter with slots or holes for ventilation must cover the whole front in order to reduce the amount of light inside the container as well as to reduce the disturbance to the animal and to protect the handling personnel. The other three sides, one of which is the door, must be solid with ventilation openings.

Handling Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be provided as shown in the illustration on three sides of the container.

Floor

△ The base of the container must be solid and leak-proof. A grill flooring must be securely fixed and placed over a leak-proof waste tray in order that the excreta falls onto it. If a grill or slatted floor is not suitable there must be sufficient absorbent bedding material on the floor to absorb all the excreta, sills must then be used at the front and rear of the container.

Roof

Solid with meshed ventilation openings.

Door

A sliding door, the same height and made of the same material as the container, must be placed in the rear of the container. It must have strong and secure means of fastening that cannot be opened accidentally.

Ventilation

Meshed ventilation openings, approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter must be provided at heights that will give good ventilation at all levels but particularly when the animal is in a prone position. Openings must cover the sides, rear door and top as well as the sliding shutter as shown in the illustration. All the openings can have exterior mesh screening.

A muslin, or similar material, curtain must cover all ventilation opening including the front.

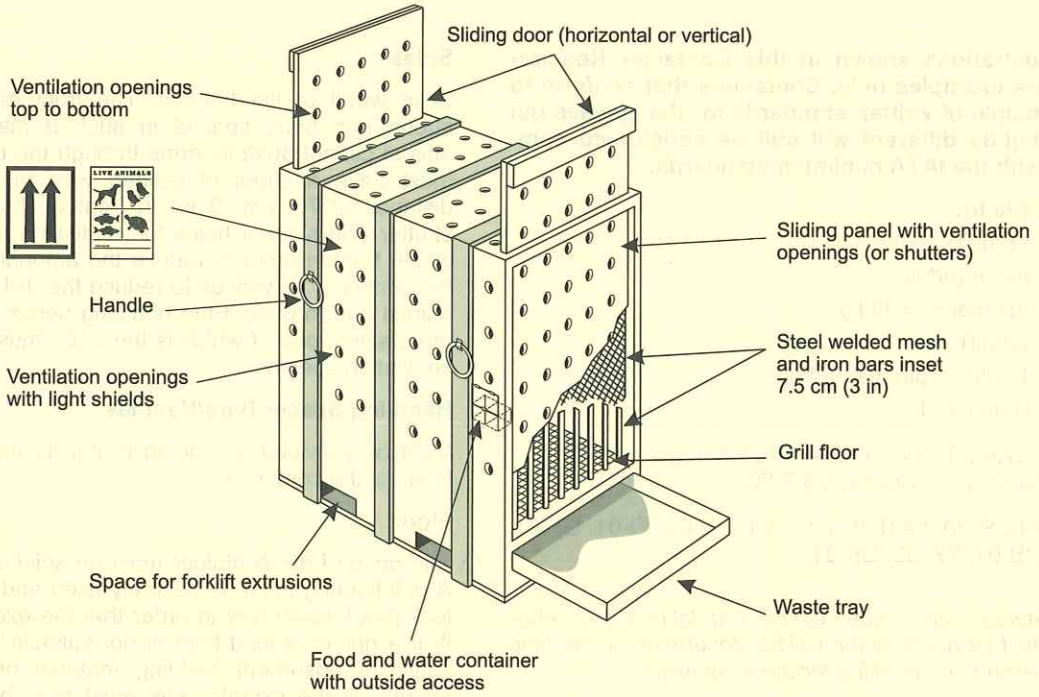
Stocking Density

One animal per container or compartment of a container. The partitions can take the form of metal grills, each compartment must provide all the above requirements. Compatible animals can be shipped together without a divider when it is unlikely that they will hurt each other during the transport.

Forklift Extrusions

Must be provided when the total weight of the container plus animal weighs more that 60 kg (132 lb.).

EXAMPLE:



Notes:

1. *Normally one animal per container, unless the animals are used to cohabiting.*
2. *The general provisions of this Container Requirement apply to adult apes, however, the construction of the container is based on the principles of design as detailed in Container Requirement 72 for other large wild animals, except that the water trough must be at a higher level.*

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Primates instinctively fear the strange environment encountered during transportation. Therefore, in transporting live primates, there are a number of basic principles with which the shipper and the operator must comply as these affect the welfare and comfort of the animal. This, in turn, has a bearing on the animal's behavior during air transportation as the strain may cause the necessary stimulus for the animal to become difficult. Therefore, the container must be constructed to adequately contain and restrain the animal.

Males will become upset by the presence of females in heat. Therefore, accepting female primates in heat for shipment must be avoided whenever possible. If it is necessary to accept male and female primates, it is preferable that the animals in the same container must be of the same sex.

Pregnant females and females with suckling young must not be accepted for air transport.

It is natural for primates to investigate their surroundings and try to escape. With very few exceptions, primates do not willingly accept confinement. They become frustrated and will often make determined efforts to escape.

Primates are affected by temperature changes and severely affected by temperature extremes. Care must be taken to ensure that they are not subjected to drafts. Most species can withstand reasonable variations in temperature but exposure to the wind or to a draft can be fatal. Therefore, consideration must be given not only to the temperature changes but also to the chill factors involved. On the other hand, primates must not be exposed to direct heat, such as placing them in sunlight or against hot radiators. Primates unavoidably subjected to extreme heat must be cooled so as to prevent dehydration or heat prostration. During prolonged transit stops, when the ramp temperature exceeds approximately 20°C (68°F), the aircraft compartment doors must be opened and, in extreme temperatures, ground equipment must be used to ventilate the compartments. The different climatic factors prevailing during a journey must always be considered when arranging the routing and carriage of live primates.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Separate food and water containers, either revolving or fixed, must be provided. If fixed they must be placed above the floor at a suitable height and must have outside access for filling and emptying. The water container must be emptied after use as monkeys will splash themselves and become wet and chilled.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, bread with butter, jam or honey must be provided. Lump sugar,

cake and biscuits may be fed. Soft fruit and vegetables must be fed sparingly since, if taken to excess, can cause the animal discomfort. After offering water, the water container must be removed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

See 5.3 for special segregation of animals known to be for laboratory use.

There are a number of contagious diseases carried by primates communicable to human, consequently, care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the animal and full personal hygiene precautions must always be taken.

Monkey container ventilation openings must be covered with muslin or other light material that does not occlude ventilation to prevent possible inhaling of infectious droplets by handlers.

Monkeys from different continents must not be shipped together nor come in airborne contact with each other in aircraft holds, airport cargo warehouses, animal holding facilities, and during all phases of ground transportation.

5. CONSIGNMENTS OF LABORATORY MONKEYS

Laboratory monkey consignments must be kept isolated from any other consignments of primates at all times (see 5.3).

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS (CR 41–47) (See CR 51 for Totally Aquatic Amphibians)

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-08

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AA-05, AF-02, AH-01, AH-02, AY-02, BA-01, CA-03, CV-02, CV-08, CZ-03, EI-01, EK-01, EK-04, EK-06, EK-09, IB-01, LG-01, LH-01, LH-02, LX-01, OS-01, QY-07, SV-01, TP-01, UA-01

Design and Construction

When constructing containers for shipment of reptiles and amphibians, the normal habits must be considered.

For general transport purposes, these species will be carried only in closed and adequately ventilated containers. The shipping container must be well constructed and be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or collapse. It must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous and must not be used.

The container must be suitable to keep the species inside at all times and protect it from unauthorized access. The door or lid must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside.

The container must be rigid enough to prevent the animal escaping through gaps at the seams or joints.

The container must not cause injury to the animal. All inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections, such as nails, upon which the animal can injure itself.

The container must be clean and leak-proof. If it is to be reused, the container must be thoroughly cleaned and then either disinfected or sterilized prior to reuse. Absorbent bedding that is suitable for the species must be provided. Straw and other plant material like leaves or mosses are unacceptable as many countries prohibit their importation. All amphibians (other than the totally aquatic species) and a few reptiles require dampened bedding to provide the necessary moisture throughout the transport period.

The container must protect the handlers from being bitten by the animal. Handles and/or spacer bars must be provided to facilitate handling and preventing the ventilation openings becoming blocked by other freight. Spacer bars are necessary on the bottom to avoid contact of the container with too hot or too cold floor, but are not recommended on the tops of the containers. Spacer bars must be incorporated into the bottom and sides of the primary enclosure, in a way that ventilation holes are not occluded. For polystyrene containers which are used inside cardboard containers, no spacer bars are necessary. If forklift spacers are required, they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

Inspection of these containers is required to comply with CITES and some national state regulations. The containers must therefore be constructed in such a manner that the lid can be opened and closed readily. In the case of wooden containers screws must be used so that inspectors can remove and replace them easily. The material used must be able to withstand repeated opening and closing. Containers must not be taped, nailed, screwed or otherwise attached to other containers in the same shipment, with exceptions of the Farmed green iguana-containers and the containers for the hatchlings of sliders and map turtles.

If the shipping container is constructed of wood it must have a thickness of at least 0.6 cm (¼ in). Wooden containers must not be tapped. If fiberboard or corrugated cardboard is used as a primary enclosure it must be treated in a way that it has a moisture barrier, and the cardboard must be reinforced.

If polystyrene containers are used inside cardboard containers, the walls of the polystyrene containers must have a minimum thickness of 2 cm (¾ in). If separate polystyrene panels are used they must be tightly fitted to each other within the primary enclosure with no gap to prevent escape and avoid injury. Spacer bars are not necessary on cardboard primary enclosures if these are so constructed that ventilation holes are not obstructed when the enclosure is pushed next to another vertical surface.

Metal must not be used in the construction of the inner container if it comes in direct contact with the animal. Metal shipping containers are not allowed due to the danger of overheating.

The floor of the shipping container/primary enclosure for turtles, tortoises, crocodiles and amphibians must be solid and waterproof.

Any partition within a container must be securely attached to the base and/or sides of the container so that they do not collapse if the container is tilted or accidentally turned upside down.

Layering within the shipping container is allowed when each single layer is structurally sound and as long as the contents of the layer are easily inspected. A maximum of three layers is allowed and the floor counts as one layer. The layers must be fixed to the walls of the shipping container with screws. No nails are allowed.

Dimensions and Stocking Density

Dimensions of primary enclosures and/or secondary enclosures/shipping container shown in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the specimens for which the container is constructed. The container must in general allow the animal(s) to lie in a natural manner with enough space that stacking is avoided. The height of the container must permit air flow over the animals but prevent stacking. In general a clearance of 3 cm (¼ in) is recommended. This needs to be increased accordingly for larger species.

For stocking density see the special packing density tables for the different groups.

Ventilation and Temperature

The container must be adequately ventilated. As reptiles and amphibians are cold blooded animals with considerably lower oxygen requirements than birds and mammals, ventilation and the size of the ventilation openings depend on the ambient temperature. Shipments exposed to cold climates will need fewer ventilation openings than shipments exposed to hot climates.

The ventilation openings must be small enough to prevent the escape of the animal. Meshed openings must be added to the outer container to prevent possible blockage of inner ventilation holes by the outer container.

Mesh covering of the ventilation holes must be attached to the inside surface of the shipping container wall.

Since reptiles and amphibians have a lower tolerance to temperature fluctuations and can be harmed from extreme temperatures insulated or lined containers that are recommended for these species to provide better protection against temperature variations during shipment and transshipment. Care must always be taken that the specimens are not exposed to either extreme cold or heat. In hot conditions low temperatures can be maintained by the inclusion of ice in a polyethylene/ waterproof plastic bag. In cold conditions, heat packs can be used, in hot conditions, cold packs can be used. Heat and cold packs are most useful in shipping container and secondary enclosures with good insulation. Dry ice is not allowed.

△ ***Warning:*** *Some heat or cold packs can contain substances which, due to their properties, are classified as dangerous goods. Consequently, they are not allowed in live animal containers.*

When using heat or cold packs, they must not be in direct contact with inner enclosures or bags containing animals, or with the animals themselves. Heat or cold packs must have insulation such as bubble wrap or foam rubber to avoid overheating or undercooling of the animals.

Labelling and Marking

The shipping container must be correctly labelled and marked with the consignee's name, address and telephone number. Labels must not block ventilation holes, especially on small containers.

The shipping container must be marked "LIVE ANIMAL" and have "THIS WAY UP" labels affixed to all four sides. Reptiles and amphibians must be noted on the "LIVE ANIMAL" label.

Shipping Containers and primary enclosures holding venomous/poisonous species must be clearly marked as venomous/poisonous.

Documentation

Shipper's name, address and telephone number and a list with the scientific names and quantities of each species contained in the shipping container must be attached to the outside of the shipping container and printed on the outside of the primary container.

In addition, the shipper must check the appropriate container in the Shipper's Certification for Live Animals (see Chapter 7), certifying that the animals contained in their shipment are apparently healthy enough to travel by air, that they have been examined prior to shipment and are free of any apparent injury and readily recognizable disease, and that they are also free of external parasitic infestation, including mites, ticks and leeches, that can readily be seen under normal lighting conditions.

Feeding and Watering Guide

The need to feed or water any of these species during the normal transport time must not arise. Under severe delay and under certain circumstances watering may be recommended if advised by a specialist.

Special Care

Since reptiles and amphibians are highly dependent on the ambient temperature, they must be immediately removed from areas with very high and very low temperatures to a location where temperatures are not below 7°C (45°F) and not above 29°C (85°F). The preferred temperature range should be 15–25°C (59–77°F). The location should be free of drafts, out of direct sunlight, and should be sheltered as much as possible from physical vibration and noise.

Specific Requirements

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

For proper handling and packaging of reptiles and amphibians, the following groups have been created based on the animal taxonomy and size:

Lizards and tuataras (see Container Requirement 41)

Crocodiles (see Container Requirement 42)

Tortoises and turtles (see Container Requirement 43 and 47)

Snakes (see Container Requirement 44)

Amphibians (see Container Requirement 45 and 51).

Measurements

All specimens must be measured using the text and illustrations contained in the appropriate Container Requirement.

Transport Container

All specimens must be shipped in containers that comply with the text and illustrations contained in the appropriate Container Requirement.

Large reptiles must be crated individually in containers that prevent movement. Certain species require reinforced containers due to their weight and size.

The shipping container for large species must be a strong heavy wooden or metal framed wooden crate with ventilation on the sides. The lining within the frame must be strong enough to withstand the animal's strength and can be plywood or solid wood. The ends of the container

must be very smooth or padded to prevent injury to the animal's nose. This is especially important for crocodiles.

The direction of the head should be indicated on the outer enclosure for crocodiles and large lizards.

Forklift spacer must be provided for shipment with a total weight exceeding 60 kg (132 lb.).

Containers used to transport live fish, may be used to transport live turtles. The shipper must ensure that before a container is re-used, all "Live Fish" markings are removed or completely obliterated.

Important Notes (also see Nomenclature)

Certain terms used in this General Container Requirement are defined in the nomenclature section.

Mixing of different species is not allowed in a single inner container, compartment or bag.

Many reptiles and amphibians are CITES listed species. It is a CITES prerequisite that all CITES listed species are packed and shipped in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations. See Chapter 11 for CITES requirements. Many states have incorporated the IATA Regulations into their national legislation regarding the shipment of live animals by air. Therefore care must be taken that compliance is evident at the time of live animal shipment acceptance.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 41

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Caiman lizard

△ Fat Tailed Gecko (Hemitheconyx caudicintus)

Lizard and Tuatara

Venomous lizard that must be packed like venomous/poisonous snakes (see Container Requirements 44), are:

Gila monster, Beaded lizard (Heloderma spp.)

Komodo dragon (Varanus komodoensis)

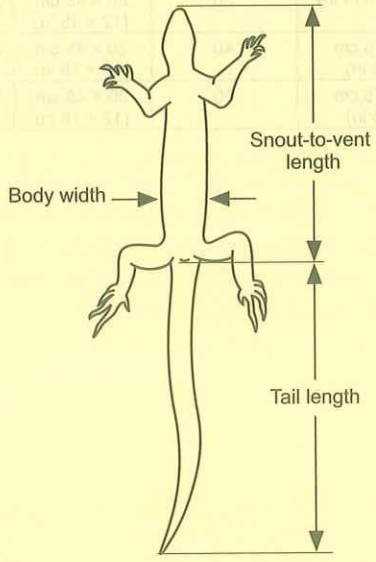
STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: D0-06, GF-07, KL-03, QY-06, UA-01

The following instructions must be complied with in addition to the principles laid down in the General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians.

Measurement

Lizards (including Chameleons) and tuataras should be measured by snout-to-vent length (SVL), tail length and in body width (BW).



Specific Requirements

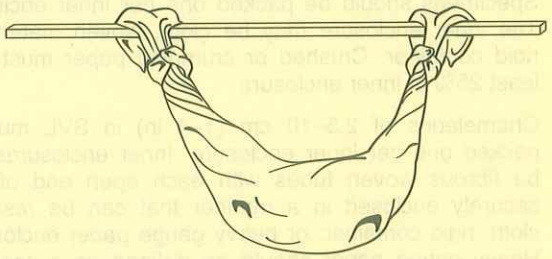
All containers and bags should have some kind of packing material (i.e., crumpled paper). Animals in the same containers or bags should belong to the same size class to avoid damage to smaller individuals.

The maximum number of animals per bag or container must not be increased even when larger bags or containers are used.

Packing Density for Lizards and Tuataras (not including Chameleons and farmed Iguana iguana):

Snout-vent-length (SVL)	Body-width (BW)	Maximum no. of animals per bag	Minimum bag size
≥ 20 cm (8 in)	≥ 5 cm (2 in)	1	Depending on the size of the animal
≥ 15 < 20 cm (6 < 8 in)	≥ 2.5 < 5 cm (1 < 2 in)	15	45 × 60 cm (18 × 24 in)
		10	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
≥ 10 < 15 cm (4 < 6 in)	< 2.5 cm (1 in)	30	45 × 60 cm (18 × 24 in)
		20	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
< 10 cm (4 in)	< 2.5 cm (1 in)	30	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)

If the bag is suspended the bag must be suspended horizontally from opposite ends of the bag the maximum number of animals per bag should be divided by two.



For lizards, rigid containers can be used instead of bags with a maximum of 25 animals, up to 30 cm (12 in) total length. The length of the container should be at least the snout vent length plus half the tail length.

These containers must be rigid and able to support the entire weight of all the other containers when stacked upright and if turned upside down, without failing structurally (without bending, cracking or collapsing). The size of these containers must enable the animals to have contact with their whole ventral surface to the floor of the container.

Arboreal geckos will be provided the use of the surface area of the floor and wall space of rigid containers.

Large Animals

Lizards whose length range from 90–120 cm (36–48 in) SVL require double bags for shipping.

Lizards of 120 cm (48 in) SVL or more in length must follow the same primary enclosure requirements as crocodiles excluding the taping or banding of the mouth.

The direction of the head should be indicated on the outer enclosure.

Lizard species that should be packed singly because they are either aggressive, cannibalistic or delicate:

- Malagasy leaf geckoes (Uroplates spp.)
- New Caledonian giant geckoes (Rhacodactylus spp.)
- Asian gliding agamid (Draco spp.)
- Sail-finned lizard (Hydrosaurus spp.)
- Angle-headed dragon (Gonocephalus spp.)
- Helmeted basiliscs (Corytophanes spp.; basilicus spp.)–(except hatchlings and juveniles)
- Caiman lizard (Dracaena spp.)
- Emerald tree monitor lizard (Varanus prasinus)
- Black tree monitor lizard (Varanus beccari)
- Solomon Island pre-hensile tailed skink (Corucia zebrata)

Specific Requirements for Chameleons including African Dwarf Chameleons (Rhamphoelon) and Malagasy Dwarf Chameleons (Brookesia)

All species with the exception of young and small specimens (see below) must be packed individually.

Chameleons 10 cm (4 in) or greater in SVL need to be packed in adequate space to rest naturally. The enclosure needs to conform to the body shape and size. Specimens should be packed one per inner enclosure. The inner enclosure may be cloth, woven material, or rigid container. Crushed or crumpled paper must fill at least 25% of inner enclosure.

Chameleons of 2.5–10 cm (1–4 in) in SVL must be packed one per inner enclosure. Inner enclosures may be fibrous woven tubes with each open end of tube securely enclosed in a manner that can be resealed, cloth, rigid container, or heavy gauge paper enclosures. Heavy gauge paper should be defined as a container that is sufficient to hold specimens without escape.

Inner enclosures must be easily opened and closed. If heavy gauge paper enclosures are used as inner enclosures, they must be secured to a frame of support bars in the primary or outer enclosure with tacks or nails with head diameter of at least 0.6 cm (¼ in). No burlap (hessian) bags as inner enclosures are permitted.

Chameleons less than 2.5 cm (1 in) SVL can be packed with a maximum of 10 per 0.5 liter rigid enclosure. At all times, the specimens must be able to have full contact with the container floor. At least 50% of the inner enclosure must be filled with loosely crumpled paper.

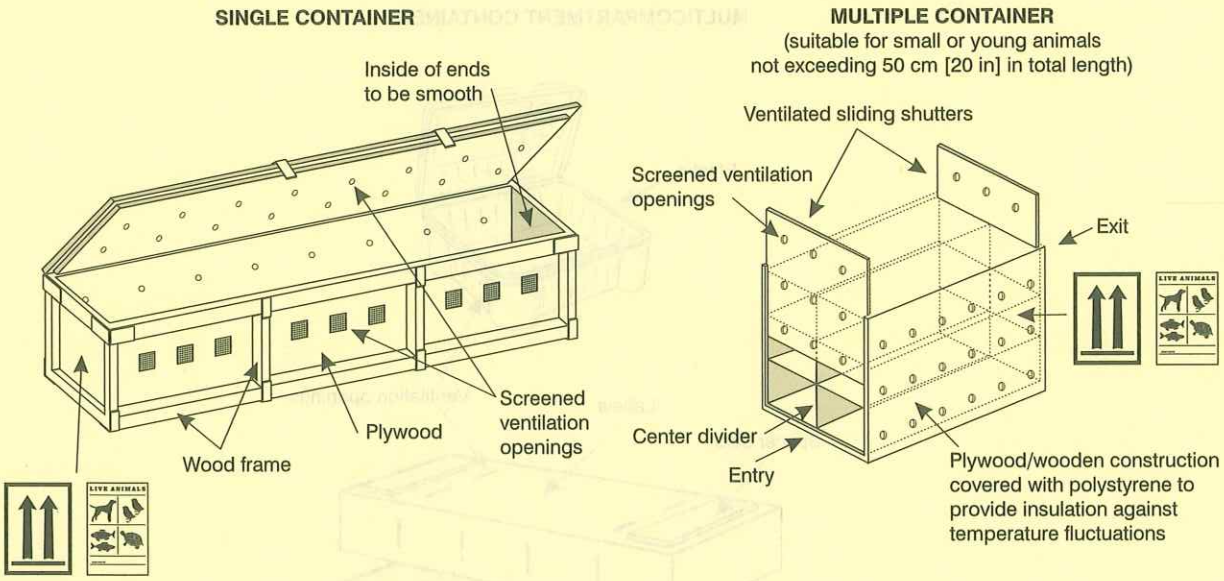
Crushed or crumpled paper must be provided to ensure a foothold for the animal.

Since farmed Green Iguanas (Iguana iguana) are usually in good condition, free of diseases and used to handling, the use of following special packing density is allowed.

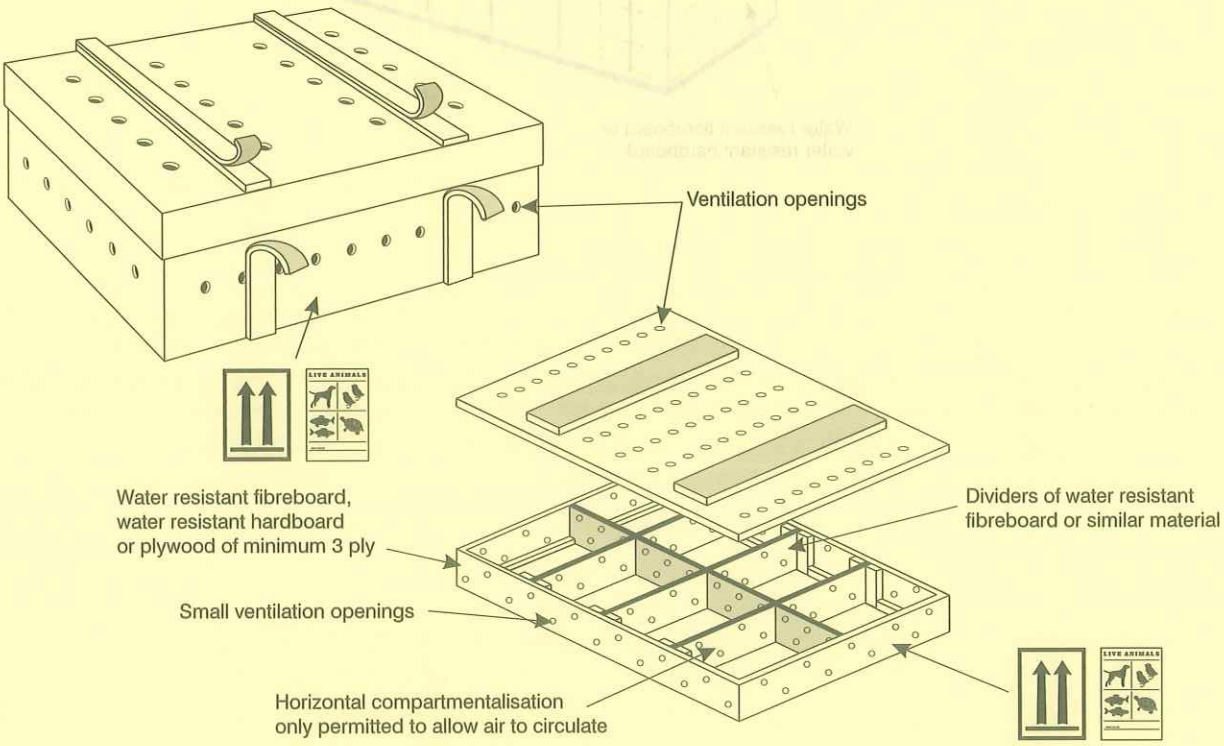
Packing Density for Farmed Green Iguanas (Iguana iguana)

Snout-vent-length (SVL)	Maximum no. of animals per bag/container	Minimum container size	Minimum bag size
> 25 cm (10 in)	1	Depending on the size of the animal	—
> 20 cm (8 in)	6	45 × 85 cm (18 × 34 in)	—
> 17.5 cm (7 in)	6	30 × 60 cm (12 × 24 in)	20 × 40 × 9 cm (8 × 16 × 3 3/8)
> 12.5 cm (5 in)	20	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)	20 × 40 × 6.5 cm (8 × 16 × 2 3/8)
> 10 cm (4 in)	30	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)	20 × 40 × 4.5 cm (8 × 16 × 1 ¾)
> 8.75 cm (3.5 in)	40	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)	20 × 40 × 4.5 cm (8 × 16 × 1¾)
0-8.75 cm (3.5 in)	50	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)	20 × 40 × 4.5 cm (8 × 16 × 1¾)

EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:

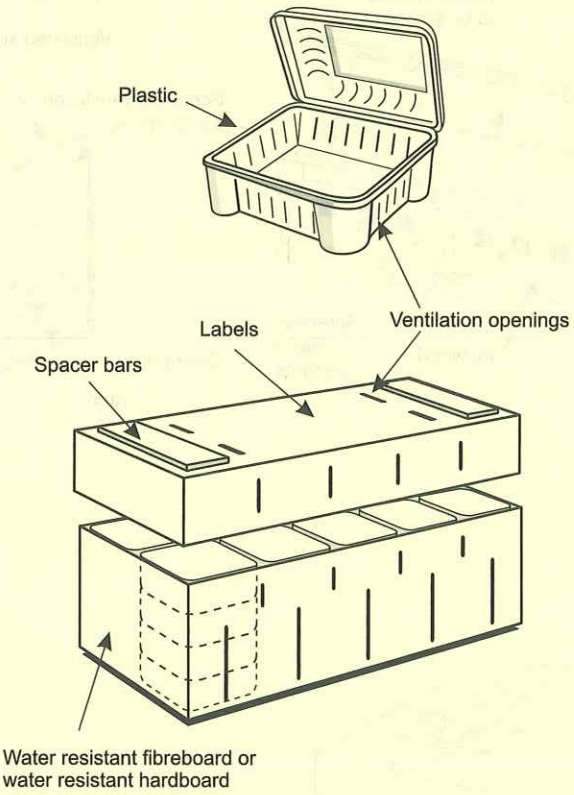


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41

EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 42

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Crocodile (including all kinds of alligators and any other crocodilian species)

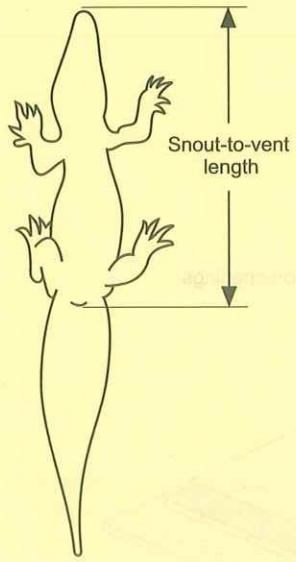
STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, KL-03

The following instructions must be complied with in addition to the principles laid down in the General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians.

Measurement

Crocodiles should be measured by snout to vent length (SVL).



Specific Requirements

Crocodiles of 60 cm (24 in) or more in SVL should be packed in such a manner that their freedom of movement is restricted by the dimensions of the inner enclosure. No more than 10 cm (4 in) of space between the widest part of the animal's abdomen and the inner wall of the container will be allowed, and the enclosure should not exceed the total length of the animal by more than 30 cm (12 in).

For animals 60 cm (24 in) or greater in SVL, that are not contained in an inner enclosure, the lid of the primary or outer enclosure must be constructed in three separate sections which can be opened and closed independently, while maintaining a tight, escape-proof fit to adjoining lid sections when closed.

The direction the head faces should be indicated on the outer enclosure.

Crocodiles 60 cm (24 in) or greater in SVL may be packed with their mouth taped shut but only veterinary or surgical tape may be used. Any animals shipped with their mouths taped shut must not be fed for 72 hours prior to shipment.

Crocodiles greater than 20 cm (8 in) should be packed dry; specimens up to 20 cm (8 in) may be packed with damp substrate, provided the temperature in the inner enclosure can be maintained within the permissible range by the use of heat or cold packs, or by the use of insulation in the primary or outer enclosure.

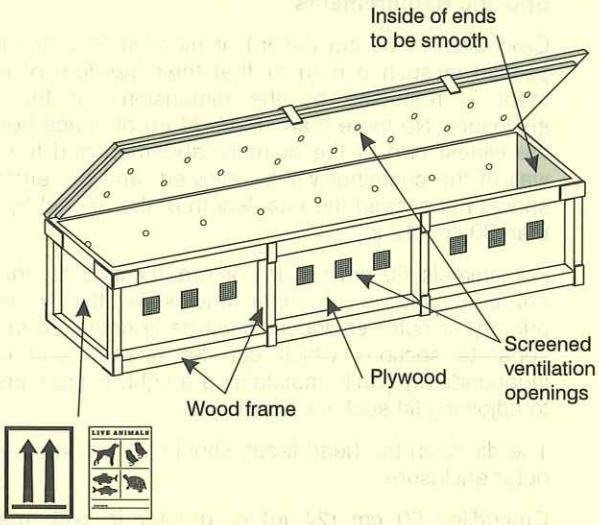
△ ***Warning:*** *Heat packs can contain substances which, due to their properties, are classified as dangerous goods. Consequently, they are not allowed in live animal containers.*

Packing Density for Smaller Crocodiles

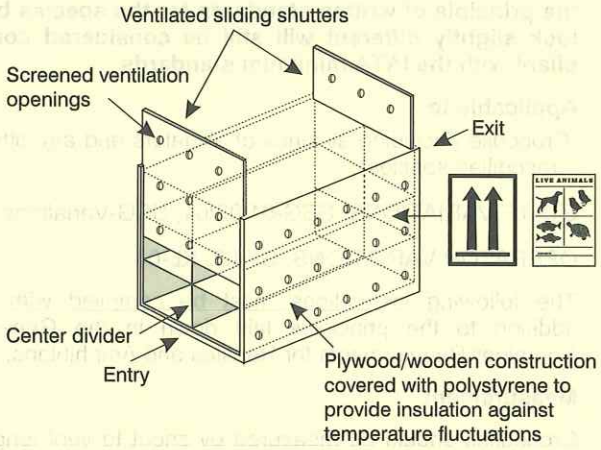
Snout-vent-length (SVL)	Maximum no. of animals per enclosure	
≥ 60 cm (24 in)	1	No inner enclosure required
≥ 20 cm (8 in)	1	Inner enclosure of minimum size 4 Liter cloth bag or rigid plastic container permitted
≥ 12.5 cm < 20 cm (5 in < 8 in)	2	
< 12.5 cm (5 in)	3	

EXAMPLE:

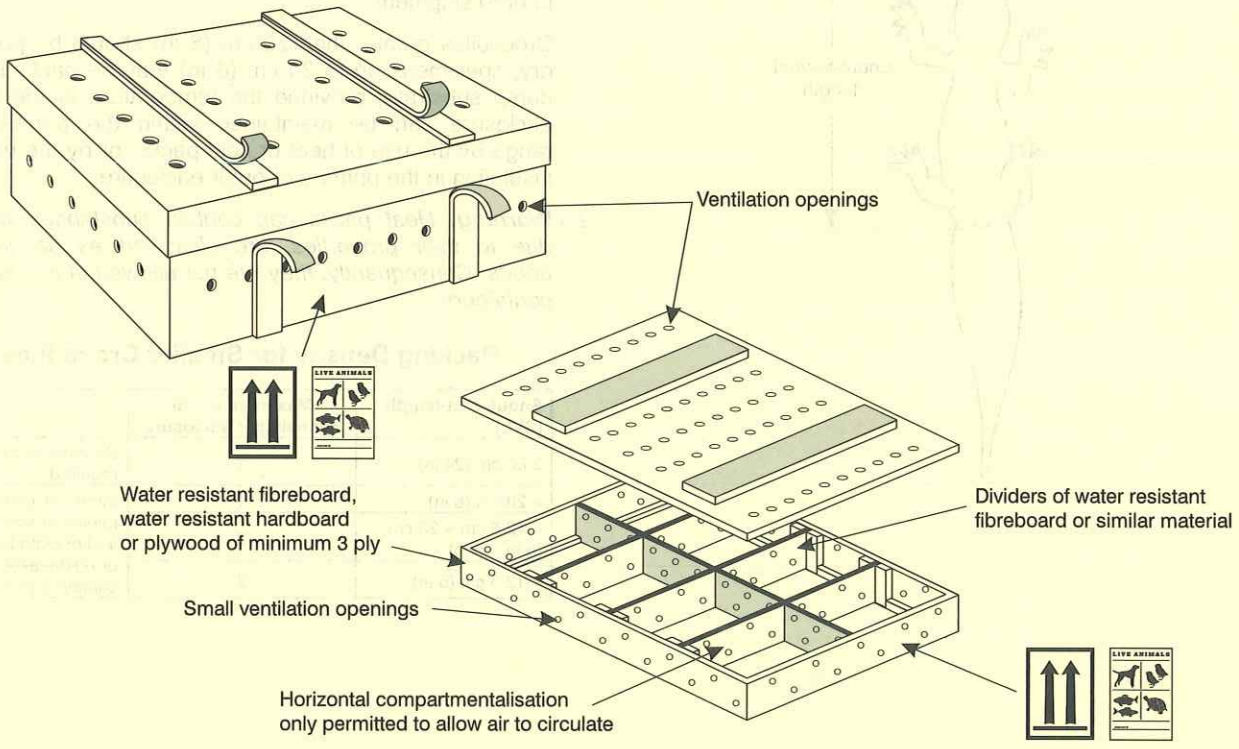
SINGLE CONTAINER



MULTIPLE CONTAINER
(suitable for small or young animals
not exceeding 50 cm [20 in] in total length)

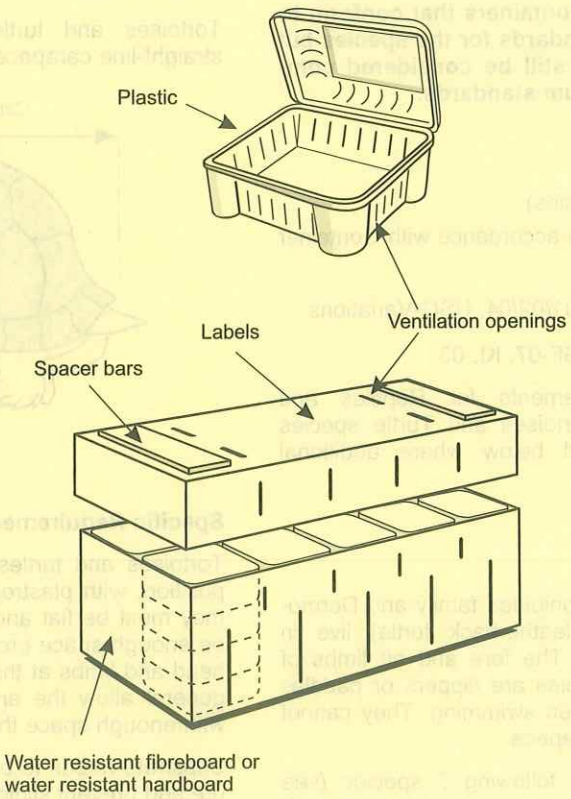


EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 43

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Tortoise and

Turtle (including marine species)

Hatchling may be shipped in accordance with Container Requirement 47

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, KL-03

General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians apply to all Tortoises and Turtle species unless specifically identified below where additional requirements are applicable.

Definition

Marine (or sea) turtles

Marine (or sea) turtles (Chelonioidea family and Dermochelyoidea family for the leatherback turtle) live in oceans and coastal waters. The fore and aft limbs of these highly specialized reptiles are flippers or paddles that move synchronously when swimming. They cannot retract their head into the carapace.

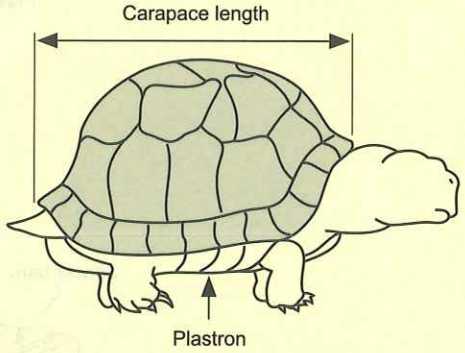
Marine turtles comprise the following 7 species (see below) and when adults vary considerably in length (Leatherback turtle 120–210 cm, Green turtle 80–120 cm, Loggerhead turtle 70–110 cm, Hawkbill turtle 55–95 cm). Most are carnivorous and feed on crab, squid, fish, mollusks, soft corals, sponges, shrimp, jellyfish, urchins and tunicates (e.g., sea tulips)

1. Australian flatback sea turtle (Natator depressus) eats invertebrates and sea grass.
2. Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas) Adults are mostly herbivorous (sea grass and algae), juveniles carnivorous.
3. Hawksbill sea turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata).
4. Kemp's ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys kempii).
5. Loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta).
6. Leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea).
7. Olive ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea).

The Black turtle or east Pacific Green Turtle (Chelonia agassizi) is sometimes also considered as a separate (8th) marine species by scientists and is found in bays and coastal waters.

Measurement

Tortoises and turtles should be measured by the straight-line carapace length (CL).



Specific Requirements

Tortoises and turtles must be transported in a natural position, with plastron on the bottom. If bags are used, they must be flat and fastened to the crate. There must be enough space provided for all animals to extend their head and limbs at the same time. The container must in general allow the animal(s) to lie in a natural manner with enough space that stacking is avoided.

Substrate needs to be provided to absorb excess moisture and prevent sliding of specimens.

Tortoises and turtles may be packed in rigid plastic containers.

Hatchlings are defined as young tortoises and turtles which are approximately the size when they were hatched.

Packing Density for Tortoises and Turtles

Carapace length (CL)	Maximum no. of animals per enclosure
≥ 45 cm (18 in)	1
≥ 30 < 45 cm (12 < 18 in)	2
≥ 25 < 30 cm (10 < 12 in)	3
≥ 17.5 < 25 cm (7 < 10 in)	5
≥ 10 < 17.5 cm (4 < 7 in)	7
< 10 cm (4 in)	10

The following species must be packed singly due to their being aggressive or sensitive:

Narrow-bridged musk turtle (Claudius angustatus)

Mexican giant musk turtle (Staurotypus spp.)

Big-headed turtles (Platysternon spp.)

The following species must be packed singly with the exception of their hatchlings which can be packed conforming to the above table:

Mud and musk turtles (Kinosternon spp.)

Snapping turtle (Chelydra)

Alligator snapping turtle (Macroclemmys)

Soft-shelled turtles (Trionychidae).

The following species need to be packed singly and have soft substrate (i.e., foam rubber) to avoid the subsequent shell damage:

South American snake necked turtle (Hydromedusa spp.)

Indian roof turtle (Kachuga spp.)

Morenia species

Asian snail eating turtle (Malayemys subtrijuga)

Hardella thurgii

Pig-nosed turtle (Carettochelys insculpta) needs soft substrate that must be moist (preferably foam rubber).

Hatchlings of following species may be shipped in accordance with CR 47:

Sliders (Trachemys spp.)

Map turtles (Graptemys pseudogeographica, Graptemys kohni)

Eastern river cooter (Pseudemys concinna).

The following instructions must be complied with in addition to the principles laid down in the General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians for the Marine/Sea Turtle species listed below.

Marine/Sea Turtles (of the species listed below) should be shipped under the following conditions:

- Green sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*
- Hawksbill sea turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*
- Loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta*
- Olive ridley sea turtle, *Lepidochelys olivacea*
- Kemp's ridley sea turtle, *Lepidochelys kempii*
- Leatherback sea turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*
- Australian Flatback sea turtle, *Natator depressus*

Transport containers should conform to specific guidelines, but size and detailed structure may vary to accommodate the size and weight of the turtle. Recommendations for a transport container include a wood crate sealed to prevent leakage, and insulated to control temperature fluctuations. The container housing a turtle during transport should be ventilated and padded, at least on the bottom to cushion the weight of the turtle on its lower shell. Any foam padding (closed-cell foam preferred) or other materials inside the container must be covered or otherwise shielded to prevent ingestion.

Container dimensions should allow normal flipper position and head extension, and the height should allow for unrestricted respiratory movement. Containers should have closed tops, though special provisions can be made to monitor animals during transport if attendant(s) are present. Other general instructions for shipping reptiles may be used as a guide.

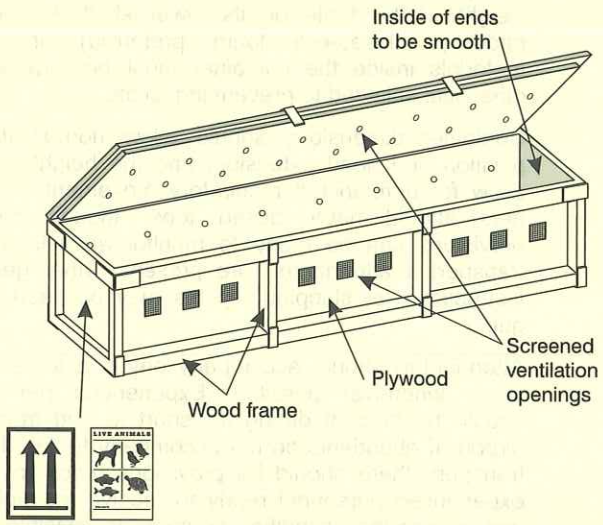
Attendant(s) should accompany any sea turtle shipment, whenever possible. Experienced personnel should be present during transport to and from the airport. If attendants do not accompany turtles during transport, there should be provisions made to have experienced personnel ready to receive the animals and assess their condition as soon as possible after arrival at destination airport.

Adult and juvenile turtles—During transport turtles should be packed singly and maintained in a climate controlled environment. Moisture retention should be facilitated by application of a very thin layer of petroleum jelly to the shell. Ophthalmic gel should be used for the eyes. Once petroleum jelly has been applied, extreme care must be used when handling the animal. To prevent the turtle from becoming too cold due to evaporative cooling, wet towels may not be used to keep a turtle from drying out. Temperature range for transit to and from airport, and in flight, should be within the range of 65–79°F (18–26°C).

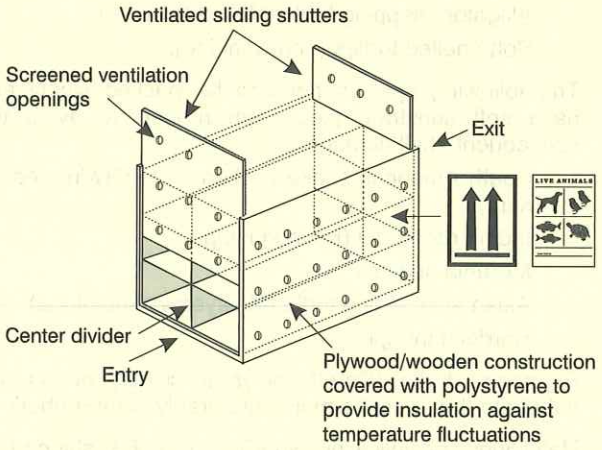
Hatchling and post-hatchling turtles—Hatchlings and post-hatchlings should be transported singly in containers. They may not be transported in water. They should be kept moist using a very thin layer of petroleum jelly on the carapace. Transport containers should be kept closed and secured; however provisions may be made to observe turtles during transport if accompanied by attendants.

EXAMPLE:

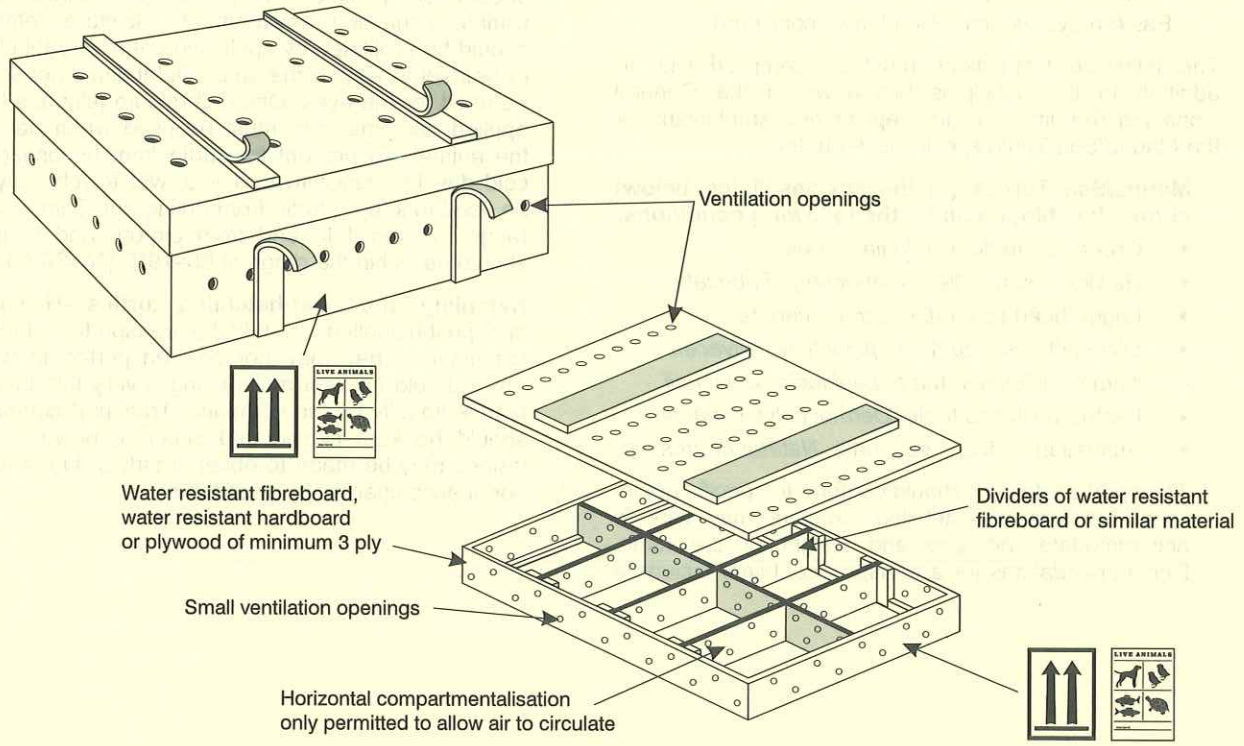
SINGLE CONTAINER



MULTIPLE CONTAINER
(suitable for small or young animals
not exceeding 50 cm [20 in] in total length)

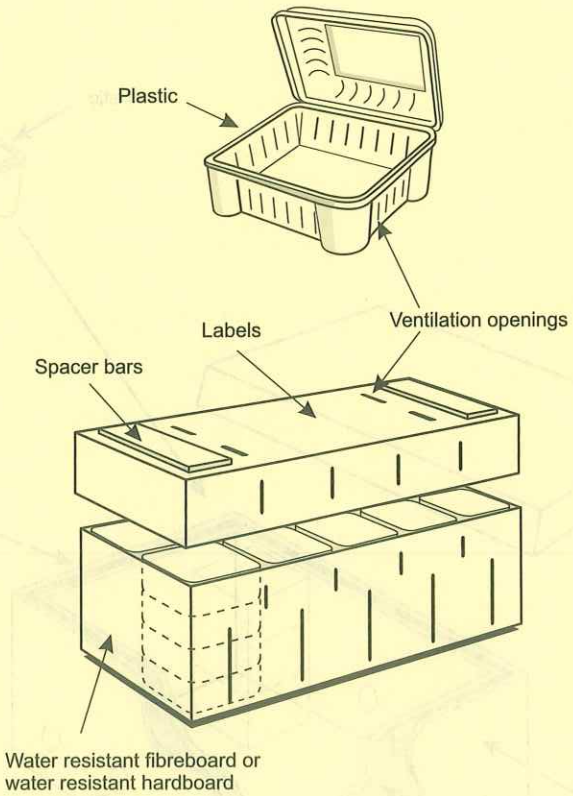


EXAMPLE:



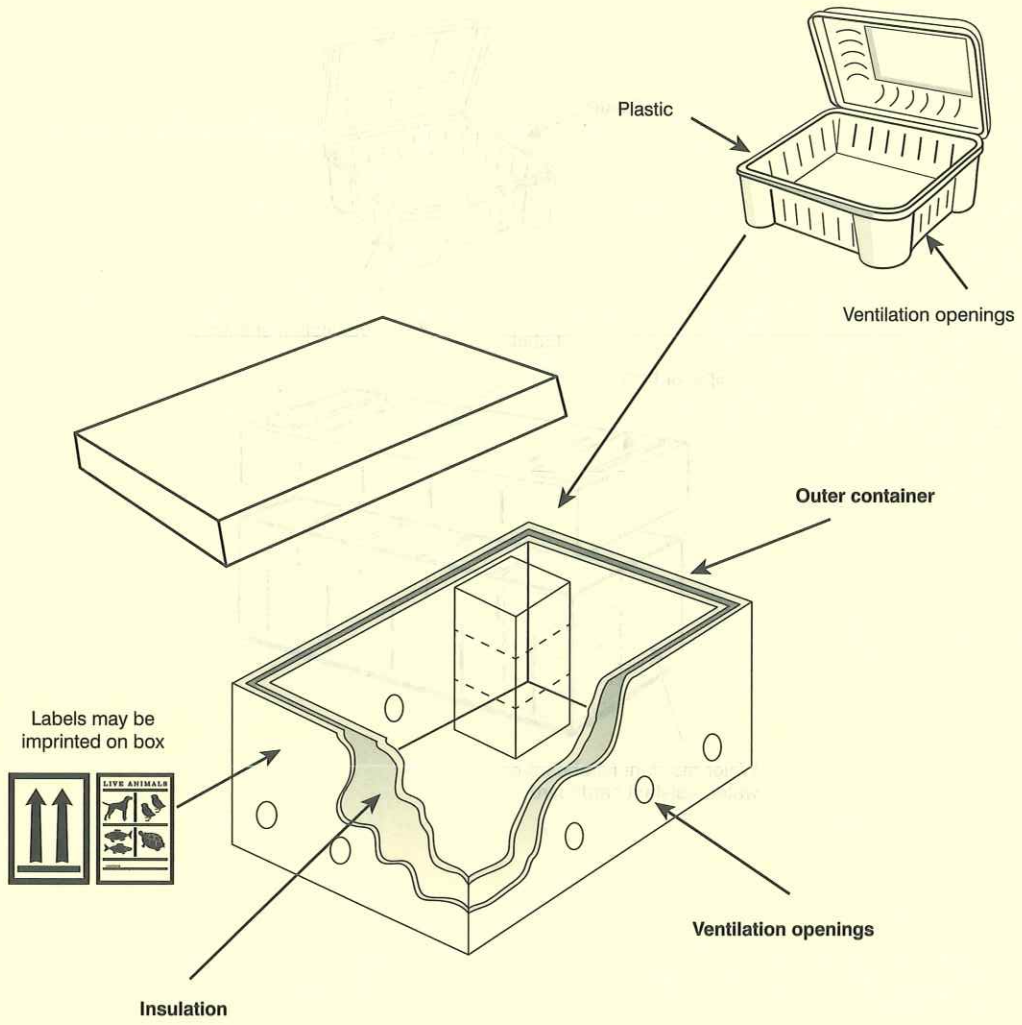
EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 44

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Fishing snake
Chinese giant salamander
Snake*

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AA-05, CA-03, CZ-03, GF-07, KL-03, SQ-08, TR-08, UA-01, XW-08

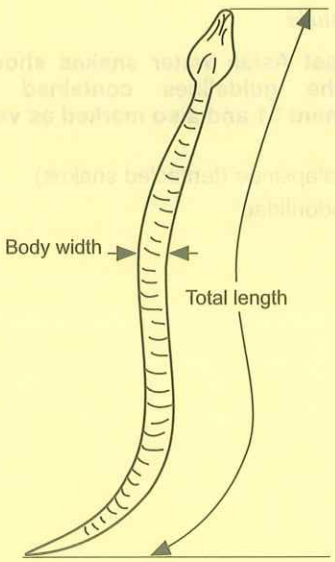
The following instructions must be complied with in addition to the principles laid down in the General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians.

Measurement

Snakes should be measured by total length (TL) and by body width (BW), at the widest point of the animal's body.

Care should be taken that these animals are never stretched during measurement. Measurements of width should be taken with the animal resting in a normal posture.

Figure



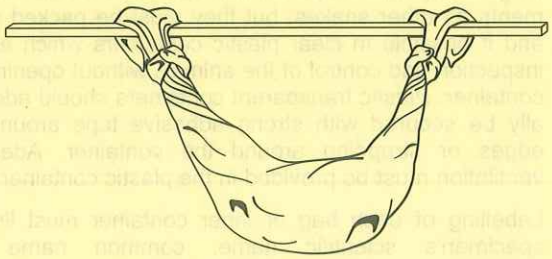
Specific Requirements

All rigid containers must have some kind of packing material (i.e., crumpled paper). Packing material is also recommended for bags.

Burlap (hessian) sacks are not allowed for any snake species less than 120 cm (48 in).

The maximum number of animals per bag or container must not be increased even when larger bags or containers are used.

If the bag is suspended, it must be suspended horizontally from the opposite ends and the maximum number of animals per bag should be divided by two.



Plastic containers are permissible for snakes less than 60 cm (24 in) in length. These containers must be rigid and able to support the entire weight of all other containers when stacked upright and if turned upside down, without failing structurally (without bending, cracking or collapsing). The size of these containers must enable the animals to have contact with their whole ventral surface to the floor of the container.

The following snake species should be packed singly because they are cannibalistic:

Black-headed python, woma (Aspiditis spp.)
Milk and king snakes (Lampropeltis)
Mussurana (Clelia clelia)

The following snake species are very delicate and should be packed singly and need some with some moist substrate:

File snake (Achrocordus spp.)

Packing Density for Snakes in Flat Laying Bags

Total length (TL)	Body Width (BW)	Maximum no. of animals per bag	Minimum bag size
≥ 120 cm (48 in)	> 4 cm (1.5 in)	1	Dependent on the size of the animal
≥ 90–120 cm ± 15 cm ≥ (36–48 in ± 6 in)	≤ 4 cm (1.5 in)	8 4	45 × 60 cm (18 × 24 in) 30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
≥ 60–90 cm ± 10 cm ≥ (24–36 in ± 4 in)	≤ 4 cm (1.5 in)	12 8	45 × 60 cm (18 × 24 in) 30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
≥ 30–60 cm ± 10 cm ≥ (12–24 in ± 4 in)	≤ 4 cm (1.5 in)	14	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
≤ 30 cm ± 7.5 cm ≤ (12 ± 3 in)	≤ 4 cm (1.5 in)	24	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in)
Exception for Stout Bodied Python Regius (Ball Pythons)			
All lengths up to 120 cm (48 in) (15 cm [6 in] variance)	> 4 cm (1.5 in)	8	45 × 60 cm (18 × 24 in)
All other lengths	< 4 cm (1.5 in)	Same as above	Same as above

Specific Requirements for Venomous Snakes

In general, venomous snakes have the same requirements as other snakes, but they must be packed singly and if possible in clear plastic containers which enable inspection and control of the animals without opening the container. Plastic transparent containers should additionally be secured with strong adhesive tape around the edges or strapping around the container. Adequate ventilation must be provided in the plastic container.

Labelling of each bag or inner container must list the specimen's scientific name, common name and venomous or a pictorial warning label.

When venomous snakes are shipped in the same crate with other non-venomous species, they must be separately compartmentalized and the outside of the container should be labeled to designate which side contains the venomous species.

All outer containers with venomous species must be covered with a secured welded wire mesh under the lid. This mesh must prevent the animal(s) escaping when opening the container for inspection purposes.

All venomous snakes must be placed in a secured inner container, which is inside another secured container (e.g., a double bagged system).

Venomous snakes:

- Elapidae–Cobras, mambas, coral snakes, kraits and relatives
- Viperidae–Adders, vipers
- Crotalidae–Rattlesnakes, copperheads, palm pit vipers
- Atractaspidae–Mole vipers, burrowing asps
- Hydrophiidae–Sea snakes

All rear fanged snakes include, but are not limited to:

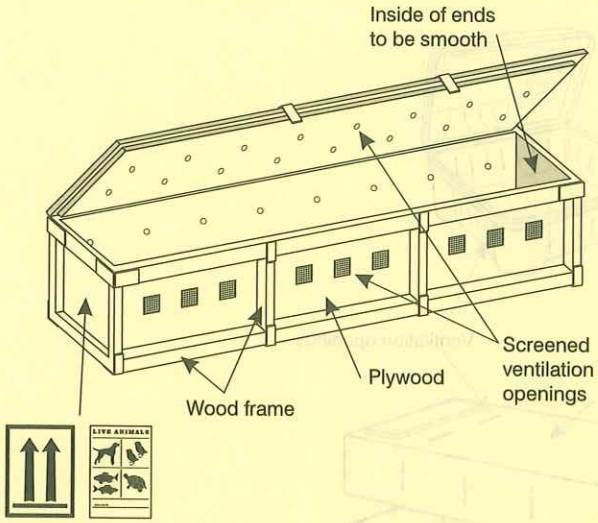
- Boomslang (*Dispholidus*)
- African vine or twig snakes (*Thelotornis*)
- Rhabdophis
- Mangrove and cat snakes (*Boiga*)
- *Phylodryas (all species)*
- *Oxybelis*
- *Ahaetulla*

South East Asian water snakes should be packed using the guidelines contained in Container Requirement 51 and also marked as venomous. They include:

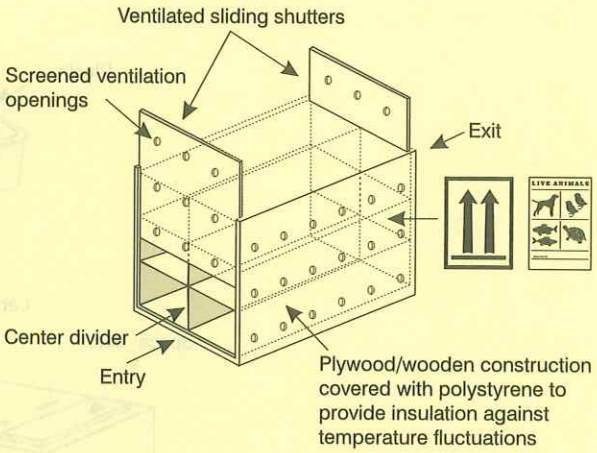
- Homalapsinae (tentacled snakes)
- Xenodontidae

EXAMPLE:

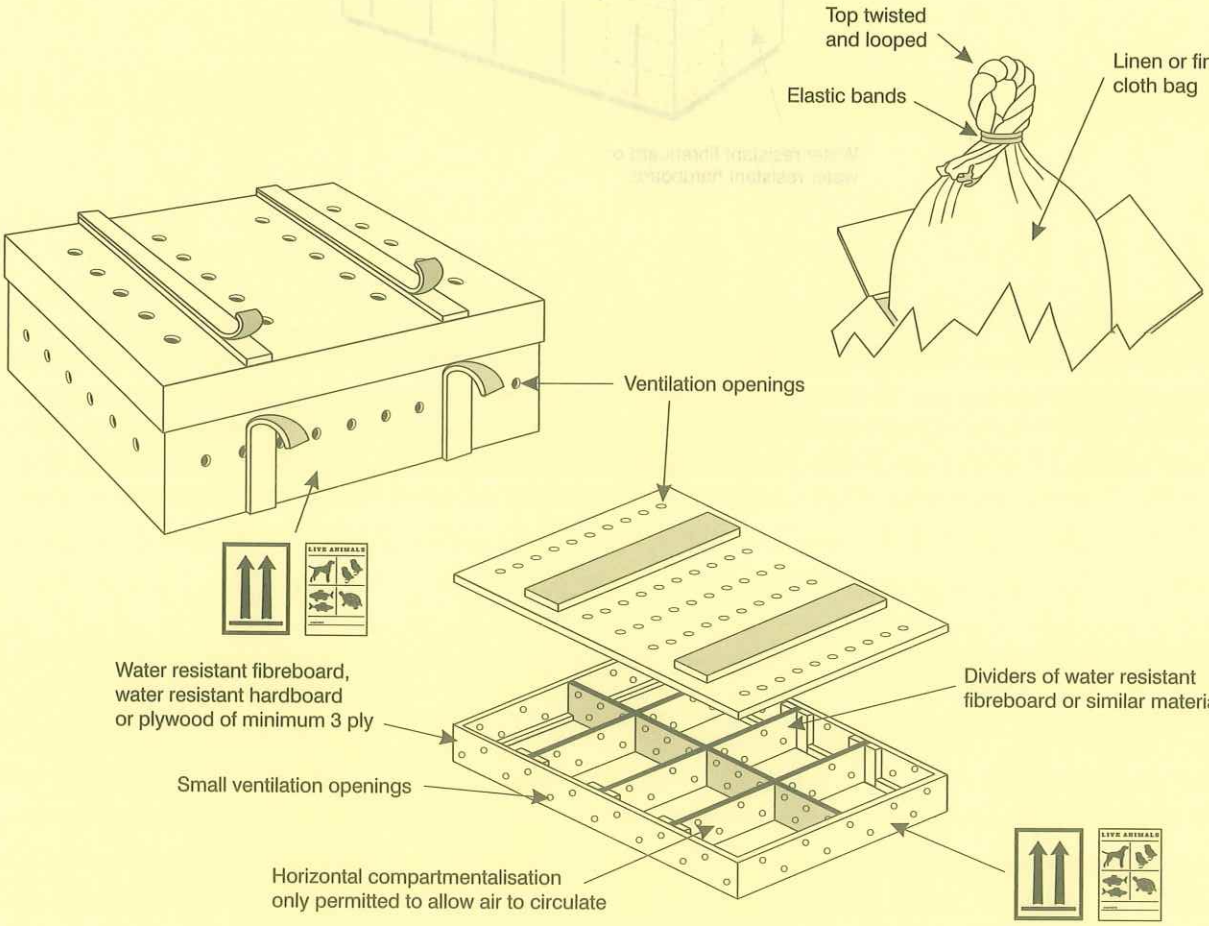
SINGLE CONTAINER



MULTIPLE CONTAINER
(suitable for small or young animals
not exceeding 50 cm [20 in] in total length)



EXAMPLE:

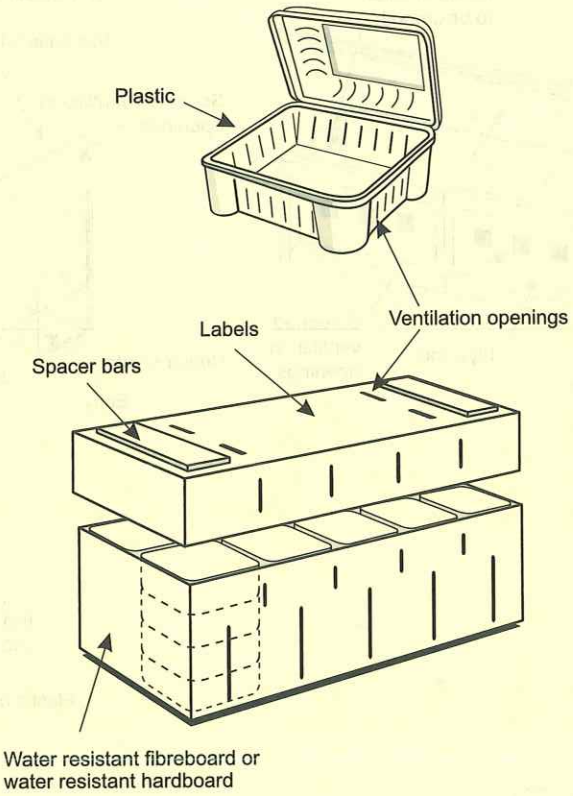


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44

EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 45

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Amphibian

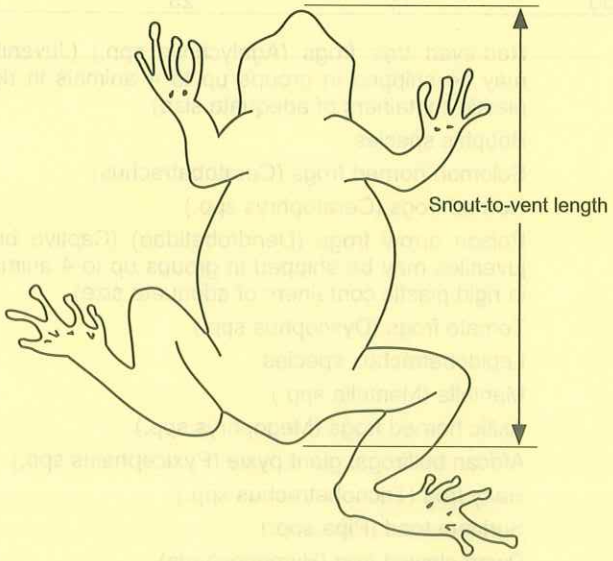
STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATION: KL-03

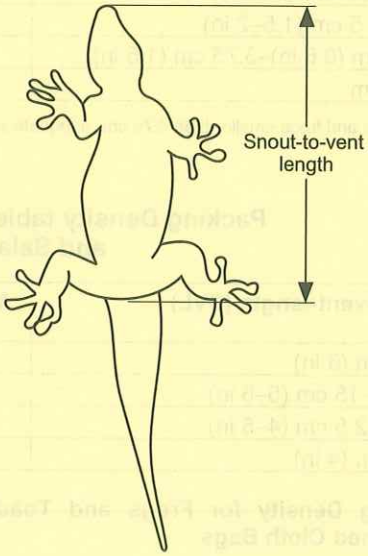
The following instructions must be complied with in addition to the principles laid down in the General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians.

Measurement

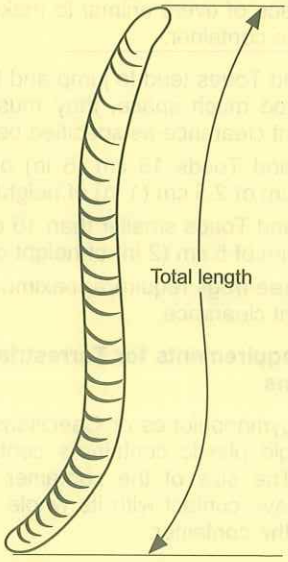
Frogs and toads should be measured by snout-to-vent length (SVL).



Tailed amphibians (salamanders, newts, etc.) should by measured by snout-to-vent length (SVL).



Gymnophiones or Caecilians are measured by total length (TL).



Specific Requirements

Damp Packing for Amphibians

All amphibians require moist substrate to maintain species-specific humidity during the whole time of transport. Due to their sensitive skins no burlap (hessian) or other abrasive materials are allowed.

The maximum number of animals per bag or container can not be enlarged even when larger bags or containers are used.

Packing Density table for Frogs and Toads in Dry or Moistened Cloth Bags

Snout-vent-length (SVL)	Maximum no. of animals per bag	Minimum bag size
> 15 cm (6 in)	1	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in) bag
> 12.5–15 cm (5–6 in)	6	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in) bag
> 5–12.5 cm (2–5 in)	25	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in) bag
> 3.75–5 cm (1.5–2 in)	50	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in) bag
> 1.5 cm (0.6 in)–3.75 cm (1.5 in) *	75	30 × 45 cm (12 × 18 in) bag
< 1.5 cm	Only in containers	

* For toads and frogs smaller than 3.75 cm, adequate substrate material shall be used to prevent the bag from smothering them.

Packing Density table for Arboreal and Terrestrial Frogs, Toads, Newts and Salamanders Packed in Rigid Containers

Snout-vent-length (SVL)	Maximum no. of arboreal animals per compartment	Maximum no. of terrestrial animals per compartment
> 15 cm (6 in)	1	1
> 12.5–15 cm (5–6 in)	15	10
> 10–12.5 cm (4–5 in)	20	20
≤ 10 cm (4 in)	50	25

Packing Density for Frogs and Toads in Dry or Moistened Cloth Bags

The bags should never be packed suspended, but rather should be packed laying flat.

The container must be large enough to allow the entire ventral surface of every animal to make contact with the bottom of the container.

As Frogs and Toads tend to jump and hurt their snouts if they have too much space, they must be packed with limited height clearance as specified below:

Frogs and Toads 15 cm (6 in) or larger require a maximum of 2.5 cm (1 in) of height clearance

Frogs and Toads smaller than 15 cm (6 in) require a maximum of 5 cm (2 in) of height clearance

Small tree frogs require a maximum of 7.5 cm (3 in) of height clearance.

Packing Requirements for Terrestrial Gymnophiones or Caecilians

Terrestrial gymnophiones or Caecilians must be packed singly in rigid plastic containers containing very moist substrate. The size of the container must enable the animal to have contact with its whole ventral surface to the floor of the container.

Amphibian species that should be packed singly because they are aggressive, cannibalistic, delicate or poisonous:

Frogs

Note:
All species of frogs and toads produce skin secretions that can be irritating to mucous membranes. These animals should not be handled without protective gloves and contact with eyes and mouth with contaminated gloved hands should be avoided. See LAR Section 10.7.2 Health and Hygiene (Personnel) regarding the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Red-eyed tree frogs (Agalychnys spp.) (Juveniles may be shipped in groups up to 4 animals in rigid plastic containers of adequate size)

Boophis species

Solomon-horned frogs (Ceratobatrachus)

Horned frogs (Ceratophrys spp.)

Poison arrow frogs (Dendrobatidae) (Captive bred juveniles may be shipped in groups up to 4 animals in rigid plastic containers of adequate size)

Tomato frogs (Dyscophus spp.)

Lepidobatrachus species

Mantella (Mantella spp.)

Asitic horned frogs (Megophrys spp.)

African bullfrogs, giant pyxie (Pyxicephalus spp.)

Hairy frog (Trichobatrachus spp.)

Surinam toad (Pipa spp.)

Dwarf clawed frog (Hymenochirus)

Newts and Salamanders

Giant salamander (Andrias spp.)

Hellbender (Cryptotranchus)

Fire salamander (Salamandra spp.)

Container Requirements for Aquatic Amphibian

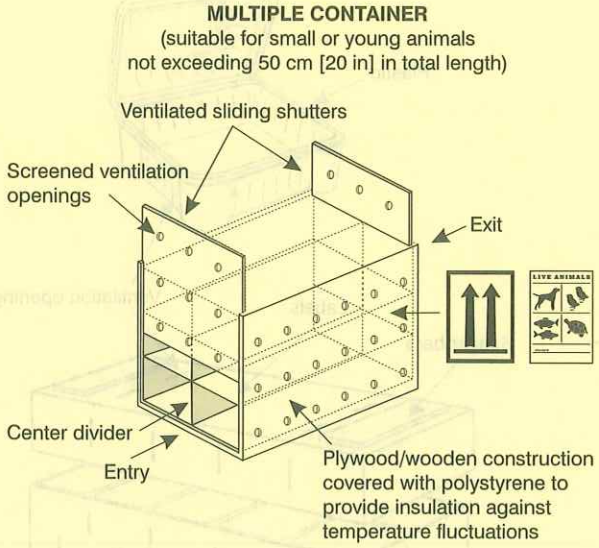
These requirements are to be used for species requiring total body immersion in water to support life.

The inner enclosure can be constructed of either rigid plastic or double plastic bags as specified in Container Requirement 51 of the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Inner enclosures or bags should be 1/3 with water, 1/3 with pure oxygen and 1/3 with air.

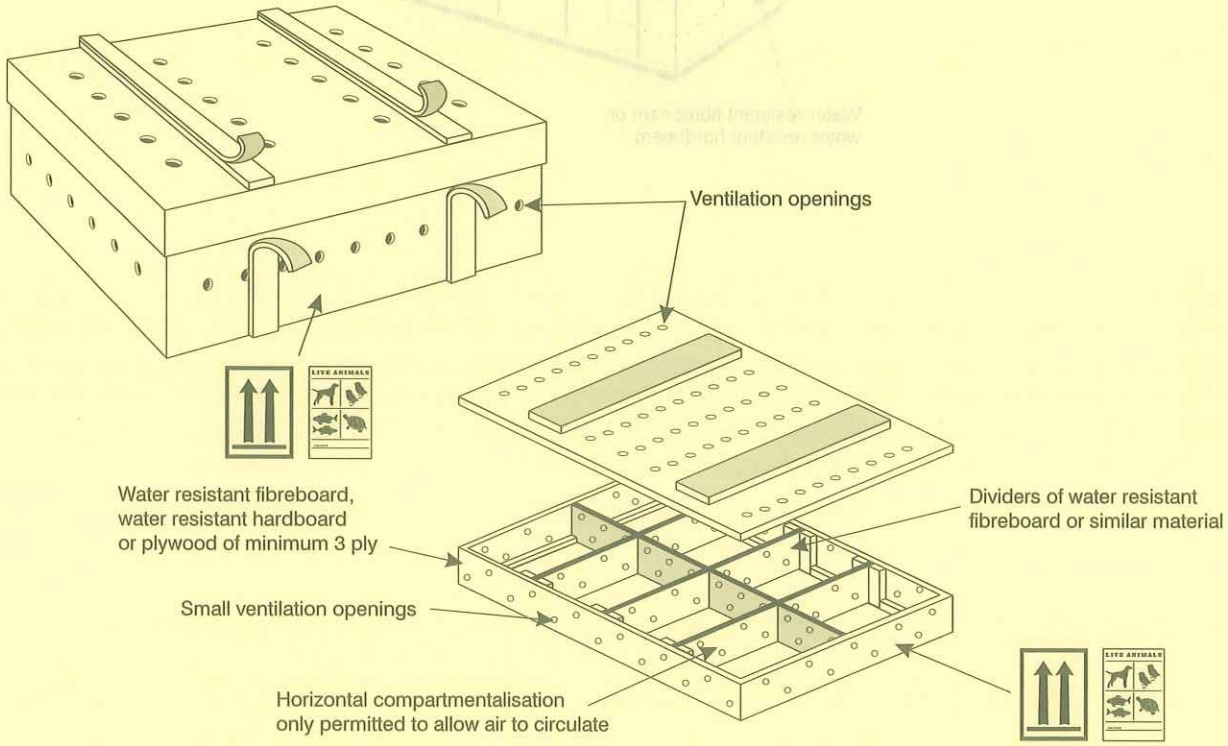
Unlike for fish, pure oxygen is not recommended, as some aquatic species breathe with lungs and pure oxygen can be detrimental to lung tissue.

Refer to Container Requirement 51 for additional requirements.

EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:

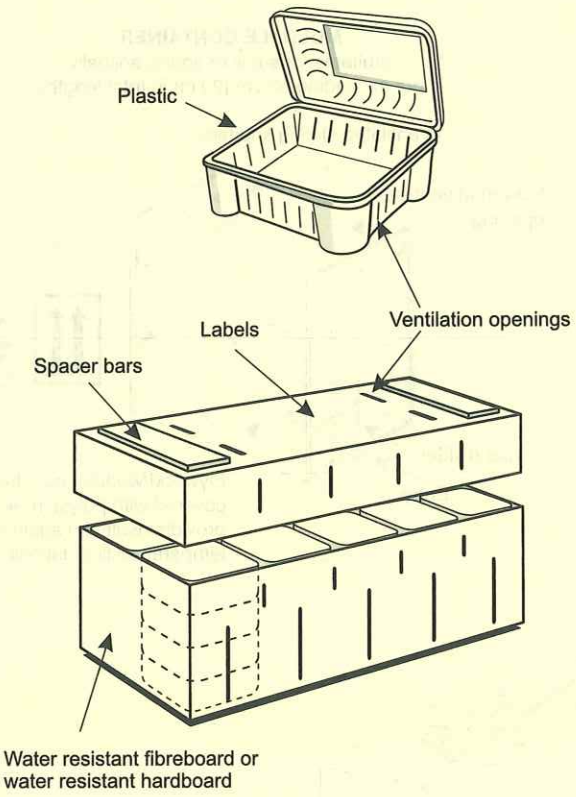


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EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 47

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to all species of hatching turtles including the following species:

Eastern river cooter (Pseudemys concinna)

False map turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica)

Mississippi map turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica Kohni)

Red slider (Trachemys ssp.)

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: KL-03

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, water-resistant fiberboard, water-resistant hard-board, chipboard, plywood, rigid plastics.

Dimensions

The container must not exceed 7.5 cm (3 in) nor be less than 5 cm (2 in) in height. The container must in general allow the animal(s) to lie in a natural manner with enough space that stacking is avoided. There must be sufficient space over the animals for air to circulate.

The container must consist of only one layer of horizontal compartments.

Sides

The container must be reinforced at the front and back in order to withstand the stacking and banding of a group of containers together and possible stacking and re-straining on a pallet.

Spacer Bars

Must be present on the lid of the container.

Floor

Must be solid and waterproof.

Partitions

Partitions must be used within a container and fixed securely to the floor and sides of the container and strong enough to withstand the weight of the animals nor collapse when stacked on a pallet.

Lid/Top

The lid must have a secure means of closure but be able to be opened and closed for inspections.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings must be present on all four sides, the lid and all dividers.

Stocking Density

These species of baby turtles are not aggressive and do not need to be individually packed. Groups must be of similar sized specimens. One group of no more than 62-63 individuals must be permitted per compartment. For a container with dimensions of 46 × 46 cm (18 × 18 in) no more than a total of 250 baby turtles must be contained, e.g., four compartments each with 62-63 specimens in each compartment.

Only specimens of one species shall be placed in the same inner container/compartment, but multiple species of the same family may be packed in separate inner containers/compartments if all species are listed on the outer container.

Alternate multiple container for all species of turtles up to 5 cm (2 in) carapace length

Materials

Medium density (or higher) water-resistant fiberboard, water-resistant hardboard, 3-ply plywood, rigid plastic, fine nylon mesh.

Dimensions

- Outer container may be 68.6 cm (27 in) × 28 (11 in) × 25.4 cm (10 in),
- inner container may be plastic or similar "clam shell" type with dimensions of 12.7 cm (5 in) × 12.7 cm (5 in) × 6.3 cm (2.5 in).

Spacer Bars

Must be present on the lid of the container. The lid can be made so that it overhangs the container, forming a spacer bar all around the container.

Floor of Outer Container

Must be solid and waterproof.

Roof/Lid of Outer Container

The outside of the lid of the outer container need not be waxed in order to allow labels to be affixed to it. The lid must have a secure means of closure but be able to be opened and closed for inspections. No safety covering is required for this type of container.

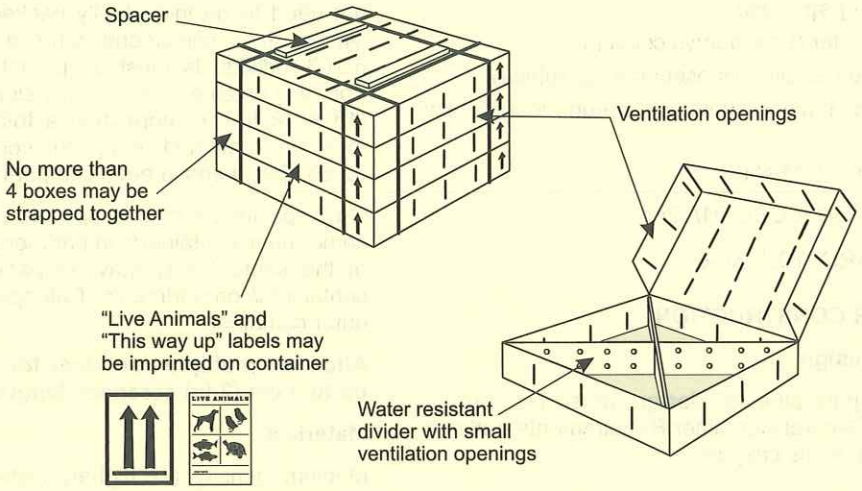
Ventilation

Ventilation openings must be present on all four sides and top of the container confluent with the openings of the inner containers so that air can circulate throughout the whole interior of the outer container. The inner containers must have ventilation openings on all four sides of the slanted lid and the bottom portion of the container.

Stocking Density

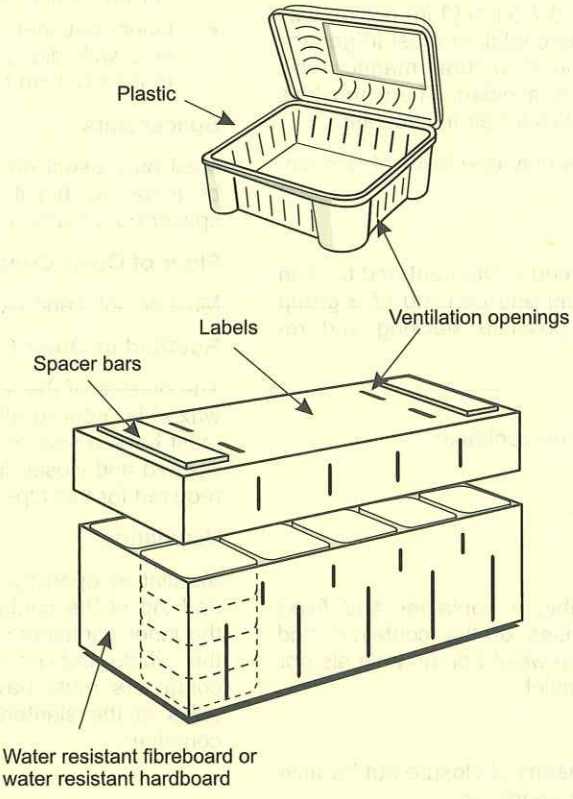
A maximum of 25 individual specimens may be packed per inner container, but the container must in general allow the animal(s) to lie in a natural manner with enough space that stacking is avoided. No more than 8 layers of inner containers may be stacked within a single outer container. Only specimens of one species shall be placed in the same inner container, but multiple species of the same family may be packed in separate inner containers if all species are listed on the outer container.

EXAMPLE: MULTI COMPARTMENT CONTAINER

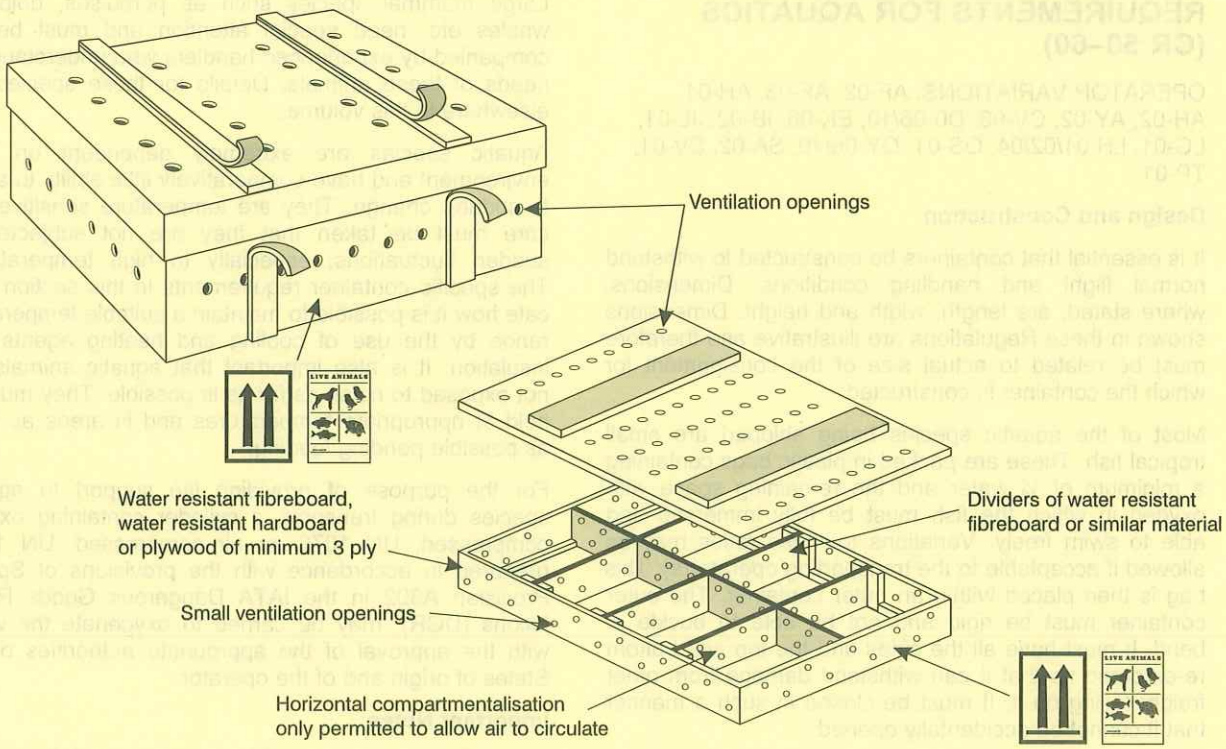


EXAMPLE:

MULTICOMPARTMENT CONTAINER



EXAMPLE:


Ventilation openings
Water resistant fibreboard,
water resistant hardboard
or plywood of minimum 3 ply
Small ventilation openings
Horizontal compartmentalisation
only permitted to allow air to circulate
Dividers of water resistant
fibreboard or similar material
LIVE ANIMALS
LIVE ANIMALS

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR AQUATICS (CR 50–60)

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-02, AF-03, AH-01, AH-02, AY-02, CV-08, D0-06/10, EK-06, IB-02, JL-01, LG-01, LH-01/02/04, OS-01, QY-06/10, SA-02, SV-01, TP-01

Design and Construction

It is essential that containers be constructed to withstand normal flight and handling conditions, Dimensions, where stated, are length, width and height. Dimensions shown in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to actual size of the consignment for which the container is constructed.

Most of the aquatic species being shipped are small tropical fish. These are packed in plastic bags containing a minimum of ¼ water and the remaining space with oxygen in which the fish must be fully immersed and able to swim freely. Variations to these ratios may be allowed if acceptable to the transporting operator(s). This bag is then placed within an outer container. The outer container must be rigid and not be able to buckle or bend. It must have all the sides and the top and bottom re-enforced so that it can withstand damage from other freight falling on it. It must be closed in such a manner that it cannot be accidentally opened.

All closed containers must be so constructed that they are completely leak-proof. It must also be placed on polyethylene sheeting within the hold in case of damage during flight.

Some of the larger aquatic species require very specialized containers and it is therefore essential that the size of the aircraft door and the space available within the hold be considered at the time such a shipment is initially booked.

If requested by the operator, the primary container should be wrapped in a secondary leakproof polyethylene sheet that extends above the sides to contain any unexpected leak of the primary container.

The container for large species must have spacer devices and must rest on a pallet and/or be fitted with handles in order that it can be easily manipulated.

If forklift spacers are required, they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled in accordance with the instructions in Chapter 9.

Special Care

Large mammal species such as porpoises, dolphins, whales etc. need special attention and must be accompanied by experienced handlers who understand the needs of these animals. Details for these species are elsewhere in this volume.

Aquatic species are extremely dependent on their environment and have comparatively little ability to adapt to sudden change. They are temperature sensitive and care must be taken that they are not subjected to sudden fluctuations, especially to high temperatures. The specific container requirements in this section indicate how it is possible to maintain a suitable temperature range by the use of cooling and heating agents and insulation. It is also important that aquatic animals are not exposed to noise as far as is possible. They must be held at appropriate temperatures and in areas as quiet as possible pending loading.

For the purpose of providing life support to aquatic species during transport, a cylinder containing oxygen compressed, UN 1072, or air compressed, UN 1002, prepared in accordance with the provisions of Special Provision A302 in the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR), may be carried to oxygenate the water with the approval of the appropriate authorities of the States of origin and of the operator.

Important Notes

It must be noted that the IATA Live Animals Regulations container requirements stipulate the minimum requirements for air shipment. The construction principle of containers described within these Regulations are not intended to conform any airworthiness requirement. Structural aircraft containers must comply with the specifications published in the IATA ULD Regulations.

Although few limitations exist for freighter aircraft, such factors as the size of the compartment door and area of the aircraft hold determine the acceptability of live animal consignments. Consequently, this must be considered when determining the size of the container to be used, in accordance with the principles of design outlined in this section when routing the consignment.

Many aquatic species are listed by CITES in Appendix I and II (see 6.2). It is imperative that the appropriate CITES documentation is completed before acceptance of the shipment and such documents must accompany the shipment as well as the usual shipper's and health certification, export and import permits/licenses. See 7.3 for CITES documentation requirements.

It is a CITES pre-requisite that all CITES listed species are packed and shipped in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations. It is also a legal requirement by many states that have incorporated these Regulations into their national legislation in regards to the shipment of live animals by air. Therefore, care must be taken that compliance is evident at the time of live animal shipment acceptance.

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

△ **The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of the written guidelines for the species but look slightly different will still meet the IATA standards.**

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 50

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Dugong & Manatee species

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Note:
These species require very specialized handling and the guidelines in this Container Requirement are only the general principles that can be applied to their shipment. Their transport must only be undertaken by those shippers and operators that can fulfill all the specialized needs of the species concerned.

Materials

Aluminum, steel and other framing materials, canvas, fiberglass, foam rubber, closed-cell foam, plastics, PVC and/or wood.

Ancillary (optional) equipment:

Mechanical hand sprayer, thermal blankets, shade from direct sunlight, medical provisions.

Variations may be allowable:

1. For transports in non-commercial or chartered aircraft;
2. For emergency situations;
3. If justification supplied by shipper is acceptable and in compliance with current regulations,

or any combination of the above three circumstances.

Construct a container, made from wood with plastics liner, or wood and fiberglass, or molded fiberglass.

The size must provide ample space for one manatee to be comfortably transported in a stretcher of canvas or other suitable material into the container where it should be placed upon a supporting foam or rubber pad. Once the animal is situated on the pad, the sides of the stretcher may be lowered and the animal should rest only on the pad. Slits to allow the flippers to protrude outside the stretcher are not required for sirenians and should not be used. Flippers are generally tucked on the sides of the animal to ensure they are neither sticking out of potential injury, nor under the animal during transport or manipulation.

A minimal clearance of 20 cm (8 in) should be available at the front and rear of the animal and between the sides of the animal and the stretcher poles or sides of the container. The animal should be "bagged" in the stretcher, that is, the stretcher should be long enough that neither the head nor tail of the animal hangs out of the ends of the stretcher. Stretcher poles may be removed once the animal has been loaded in the transport container. Sudden tail thrashing is possible during all phases of transport.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Padded restraining belts, if used, should be firmly but not forcibly, fastened over the animal to prevent sudden movements or rolling. Vertical bars within the container may also be configured to prevent the animal from rolling.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding is required or recommended during transportation. Appropriate hydration may be necessary.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

An attendant is required who must have access to the animal(s) at all times.

No attendant will be responsible for more than two animals during any one specific transport.

Routine surveillance of the animal's basic bio-medical health parameters (such as heart rate, respirations, and oral temperature) should be periodically monitored during transport. care should be taken to avoid subjecting the animal to extreme ambient temperatures and prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 51

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Aquatic Amphibian
Aquatic Crustacean (see also CR57)
Aquatic Hermit Crab
Cui-ui
Fish, n.o.s. (unless arrangements are made for specialized packing)
Goldfish
Jellyfish*(1)
Lionfish*(2)
Octopus*(3)
Seahorses
Tropical fish
Water snail
Water snake
Small shark and ray (see also CR52A)
Water snake

Notes:

Jellyfish(1): All species are venomous and some species are highly venomous and must not be transported together in the same primary enclosure with any other species. They must be packed like a venomous species and the container must be clearly marked as venomous.*

Lionfish(2): Lionfish possess venomous spines that can cause serious and under some conditions fatal injuries.*

Octopus(3): The blue-ringed octopus is highly venomous and must not be transported together in the same primary enclosure with any other species. It must be packed like a venomous species and the container must be clearly marked as venomous.*

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-03, JL-01, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Water-resistant fiberboard, insulating material, plastic or wood, expanded polystyrene or styrofoam.

Outer Container

The outer container can be constructed of fiberboard, wood, wood products or any plastic material of adequate strength. Purpose-built containers made of expanded polystyrene or styrofoam must be of adequate strength. Care must be taken to ensure that there are no sharp edges or stapled closings on the outer container that could puncture the inner plastic bag, which expands with changes in altitude. Styrofoam-liner and supporting exterior walls must be sufficiently thick and sturdy to maintain shape through all phases of transport. (A 5 cm (2 in.) thick Styrofoam liner is suitable to ship 100-125 kg (220-275 lbs.) water and fish).

Inner Container

Inner containers are strong plastic (polyethylene) bags (at least 0.03 mm (0,0012 in) thick) that are designed to contain water for extended periods.

The bags are fastened by twisting the top and folding the twisted part so that it can be sealed with elastic bands, plastic ties or metal clips. The bags may also be heat sealed.

***Warning:** Heat-sealed bags cannot be re-oxygenated in the event of the consignment being delayed.*

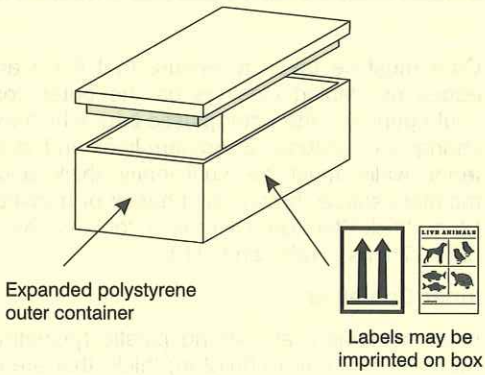
It is preferable that each bag is placed in an outer bag of similar size to prevent leakage of water.

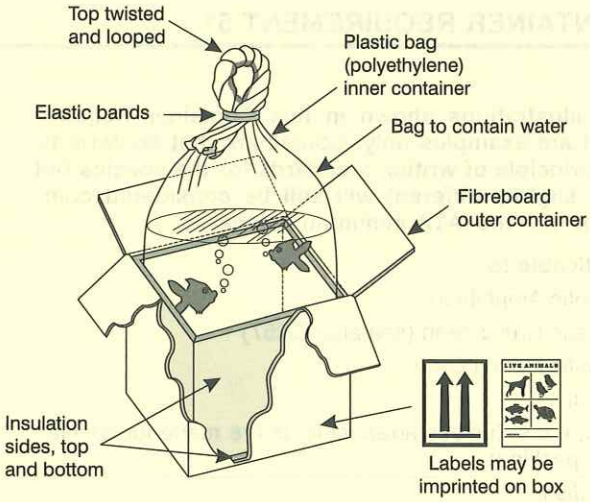
Note:
States may require the physical inspection of the contents of shipments tendered by shippers to ensure that they meet a specific state-mandated criteria as determined by the transporting operator.

Spiny fish must be placed in an inner container of hard plastic within a polyethylene bag or they may be contained in an inner polyethylene bag separated by several layers of paper or plastic from an outer polyethylene bag. In such cases, both bags must be adequately sealed.

Insulation/Cushioning

The recommended insulation/cushioning material is an expanded polystyrene container or expanded polystyrene sheets on all sides including top and bottom. Alternatively, compressed newspaper, woodwool or approximately 0.6 cm (¼ in) thickness of newspaper or other fibrous material sandwiched between two sheets of kraft paper may be used. The insulation used should reflect the best practices based on the ambient temperatures and other climactic conditions of the origin and destination locations. Styrofoam or inflatable air-filled liners should be used for their insulation properties. Cooling agents, such as ice or gel packs, or heating agents, such as heat packs, should be placed in the insulated container around the fish bags to maintain the conditions for which the animals are best suited. When shipping to or from a warm location, cooling agents should be included to prevent animals overheating. Conversely, in the winter, and when shipping to cold destinations, heating agents should be included to help maintain a steady temperature appropriate for the animals in the container. **Live fish must never be packed in direct contact with ice because it can cause tissue damage.**





2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

There must be only one species per bag.

The inner bag should be filled with a minimum of ¼ water and the remaining volume of the container is to be filled with oxygen. Volume of water, the quantity of fish in the container, and appropriate insulation are the shipper's responsibility. Operators will not re-oxygenate fish shipments unless by special prearranged agreement.

Seahorses can be shipped in plastic bags as long as they can anchor themselves to something in order to minimize stress. An anchoring substrate must be a PVC mesh or similar substrate with multiple grasping surfaces for the seahorse, placed inside the bag and weighed down to the bottom of the plastic bag with non–leaded weights. The anchoring substrate must be sufficiently weighted so that it remains in contact with the bag bottom and does not move easily during transport. **Anchoring to another seahorse or any free-floating substrate is not acceptable.** A recommended maximum of three animals of a length of 60 mm (or four of 45 mm) can be packed in a 250–380 mm bag. If shipment goes from warm to cold climate, it is suggested to add a heat pack. Conversely, if seahorses are shipped from cold to tropical climate, ice packs should be used.

Jellyfish can be shipped in the same manner as fish, but to prevent air getting under the umbrella the bags must not contain any free air/oxygen. Air/oxygen in the bags will jeopardize the well-being and survival rates of the jellyfish.

Aquatic amphibians can be shipped in the same manner as fish, but as some of them are able to breath air and will do so, the airspace above the water should consist of 50% pure oxygen and 50% normal air as for breathing fish. Pure oxygen can be detrimental to lung tissue. Aquatic amphibians are not to be fed 2 days prior of shipment to avoid fouling of the water.

The condition of fish and amphibians is directly affected by:

- the density, i.e. the number of fish or amphibians according to size in a given quantity of water;
- temperature of water.

For tropical fish insulation must be provided by the shipper within each unit to ensure a suitable temperature of 20°C (68°F) for the longest possible period.

Some species must be individually packed due to their sensitive reactions or aggressive tendencies.

Shippers must pack fish to survive unattended for at least 48 hours from time of acceptance by the operator.

Note:
For aquatic amphibians from tropical regions like Pipa, Hymenochirus, Typhlonectes, the temperature should be about 20°C (68°F). For other species like Axolotl, Newt and Salamandar larvae, Andrias and Cryptobranchus, the temperature should not exceed 15°C (59°F).

The shipper must clearly mark on the container the local time and the date when the animals were packed.

The shipper must indicate the acceptable temperature range (in Celsius and Fahrenheit) on the outside of the container in which the animals can be stored.

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Fish must be fasted for a few days prior to shipment in order to reduce excreta and subsequent ammonia formation.

Animals must be held in areas where the ambient air temperature reduces the heat transfer to the absolute minimum.

No consignment of fish list in this container requirement must be accepted if the planned journey exceeds 48 hours (unless life support is available). Consignments of live fish must be treated as perishable items and handled accordingly.

For the purpose of providing life support to aquatic species during transport, a cylinder containing oxygen compressed, UN 1072, or air compressed, UN 1002, packed in accordance with the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, may be carried to oxygenate the water with the approval of the appropriate authorities of the States of origin and of the operator. Refer to CR59 and CR60.

Note:
Current regulations of some countries prohibit the use of oxygen flowing on any cargo aircraft.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 52

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Carp (40–75 cm [16–30 in])

Other fish (up to 100 cm [40 in])

Pelagic sea snake

Shark and Ray (40–100 cm [16–40 in] small enough to swim freely in container or gill breathers)

Sturgeon

Water snail

Yellow-bellied sea snake

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: JL-01, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Water-resistant fiberboard, plastics or wood, polystyrene or styrofoam, strong cardboard lined with styrofoam, insulating material, 0.15 mm (0.006 in) or 0.25 mm (0.01 in) polythene bags.

Outer Container

The outer container can be constructed of fiberboard, wood or wood products, polystyrene, or similar, lined strong cardboard or plastic material of adequate strength. Purpose-built containers of expanded polystyrene or styrofoam must be of adequate strength to contain the weight of water and to resist crushing. Styrofoam- liner and supporting exterior walls must be sufficiently thick and sturdy to maintain shape through all phases of transport. (A 5 cm (2 in.) thick Styrofoam liner is suitable to ship 100–125 kg (220–275 lbs.) water and fish). For small sharks, prone to biting, a pressurized polyester-resin coated container may be used. The inner surface of the outer container must be smooth, non-abrasive and free from all projections. The container must be leak-proof or have a secondary waterproof lining within the interior of the container (e.g., plastic bag).

Inner Container

The inner containers are strong plastic (polyethylene) bags (at least 0.03 mm (0,0012 in) thick) that are designed to contain water for extended periods. These bags should have a full width opening at the top and be deep enough so that the portion above the water can be twisted and doubled over in order to be sealed with elastic bands, plastic ties or metal clips. Each bag should be placed in a second bag in case of breakage or leakage.

Note:
States may require the physical inspection of the contents of shipments tendered by shippers to ensure that they meet a specific state mandated criteria as determined by the transporting operator.

Insulation

The insulation used should reflect best practices based on the ambient temperatures and other climactic conditions of the origin and destination locations. Styrofoam or inflatable air-filled liners should be used for their insulation properties. Cooling agents, such as ice or gel packs, or heating agents, such as heat packs, should be placed in the insulated container around the fish bags to maintain the conditions for which the animals are best suited. When shipping to or from a warm location, cooling agents should be included to prevent animals overheating. Conversely, in the winter, and when shipping to cold destinations, heating agents should be included to help maintain a steady temperature appropriate for the animals in the container. **Live fish must never be packed in direct contact with ice because it can cause tissue damage.**

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

There must be only one species per bag.

The bag must be filled with a minimum of ¼ water. The water must cover the fish completely. There must be sufficient space around the fish so that it can undulate freely but not turn round. The remaining volume of the container is to be filled with oxygen by the shipper before the bags are sealed for shipment. The shipper must pack the fish to survive unattended for at least 12 hours longer than the total anticipated transport time. If possible, facilities for re-oxygenation should be arranged at the destination, in the event of the transport process being extended beyond the anticipated period.

The container must be clearly marked with the time and date when packed. The time and date of acceptance must also be added to the container. The fish logo on the IATA Live Animals Label may be highlighted to draw attention.

The shipper must clearly mark the container with the acceptable temperature range in Celsius and Fahrenheit for the species in the container.

Species of sea snakes must be placed in salt water with oxygen in the same manner as fish.

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Fish must be fasted for a few days prior to shipment in order to reduce excreta and subsequent ammonia formation. The plastic bags with the fish must be handled carefully to prevent the fish from thrashing excessively. Keeping the bags as near the horizontal as possible and reducing noise and light will all help at the time of packaging.

The shipment of larger fish species, such as the obligatory ram ventilators like some sharks, which need to swim constantly, requires the use of specially designed transport containers as specified in Container Requirement 52A.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 52A

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Fishing snake

Free swimming and large sharks, rays (cartilaginous) and bony fish (obligatory ram ventilators)

Sawfish

Swordfish

Large fish ((>100 cm) [40 in])

Large and free swimming stingray

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: JL-01, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Sharks fall into two categories relative to their transport needs: they may be free-swimming, also known as obligatory ram ventilators; or they may be gill breathers. Free-swimming sharks (and other fish that are obligatory ram ventilators) require a container large enough in which to swim in order to pass water over their gills. There is no correlation between the size of the shark and its breathing requirements; small and large sharks may either be obligatory ram ventilators or gill breathers. Gill breathers can be transported in a simple rectangular container that safely restricts any forward movement by the animal. The responsibility to ship each species correctly lies with the shipper or the consignee.

There are two main types of containers: they may be fully sealed, or they may have open hatches. An open container allows the transporter to bubble compressed oxygen into the water depending on the design of the container and the airspace restrictions associated with the flight path and the use of oxygen in flight.

These shipping containers carry significant amounts of seawater, and the weakening or rupture of the container could cause catastrophic events in flight. Shippers must follow the standards set forth below for any custom-built container holding in excess of 125 L of water (125 Kg). An independent engineer should verify that the structural integrity of these large shipping containers can withstand pressure changes and load shifts associated with operator flight operations including the potential loss of cabin pressure. Current standards for container construction material are high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers with a wall thickness of 4 to 6 mm (0.15 to 0.25 in).

When sealed containers are used, air bubblers (with air stones) must be used for life support of transported animals. Any electrical battery operated pump or motor unit must pass electromagnetic compatibility tests (refer to EMC/EMI requirements of RTCA/DO-160D from Container Requirement 60). This test must be conducted by an independent authority to ensure that it complies with operator/IATA standard and the shipper must be able to provide the operator with written confirmation of the test results prior to consignment if requested by the transporting operator(s).

Tilt test- The container must be leak-proof when filled to 50% of total container volume and tilted at 45° for 30 minutes in all four directions for a total tilt test time of two hours.

Containers should be used for only one shipment after which they should be returned to the manufacturer or shipper to test and ensure structural integrity and proper assembly for future shipments with written verification. Shippers must have the capacity to identify individual containers and provide maintenance, assembly records, and history of use in shipping. The transporting operator(s) may request such records indicating that the container is safe for air transport prior to accepting the container.

Materials

Materials must be waterproof and corrosion resistant and may include plastics (HDPE) and fiberglass or similar high strength materials. Water-resistant fiberboard, wood, polystyrene or styrofoam, and strong cardboard lined with styrofoam do not meet the structural requirements of large shipping containers holding over 125 Kg (275 lb.) of water and animal.

Primary Container

The primary container may be constructed of plastic, fiberglass, or similar material of adequate strength. The inner surface of the primary container must be smooth, non-abrasive and free from all projections. The container must be leak-proof.

Secondary Containment

A waterproof secondary containment system fitted around the primary shipping container, may be required by the operators in the event of catastrophic failure. The secondary containment should be able to hold the full liquid volume of the primary container under all flight conditions. This may consist of a heavy vinyl tarpaulin or a large secondary container of similar design to prevent any water leakage.

Note:
States may require the physical inspection of the contents of shipments tendered by shippers to ensure that they meet a specific state-mandated criteria as determined by the transporting operator(s).

Insulation

Due to the large water volume and aircraft climate control, these containers may or may not need additional insulation. It is the shipper's responsibility to determine and provide for this if needed, to communicate it to the aircraft crew, and, if accompanying the shipment in a

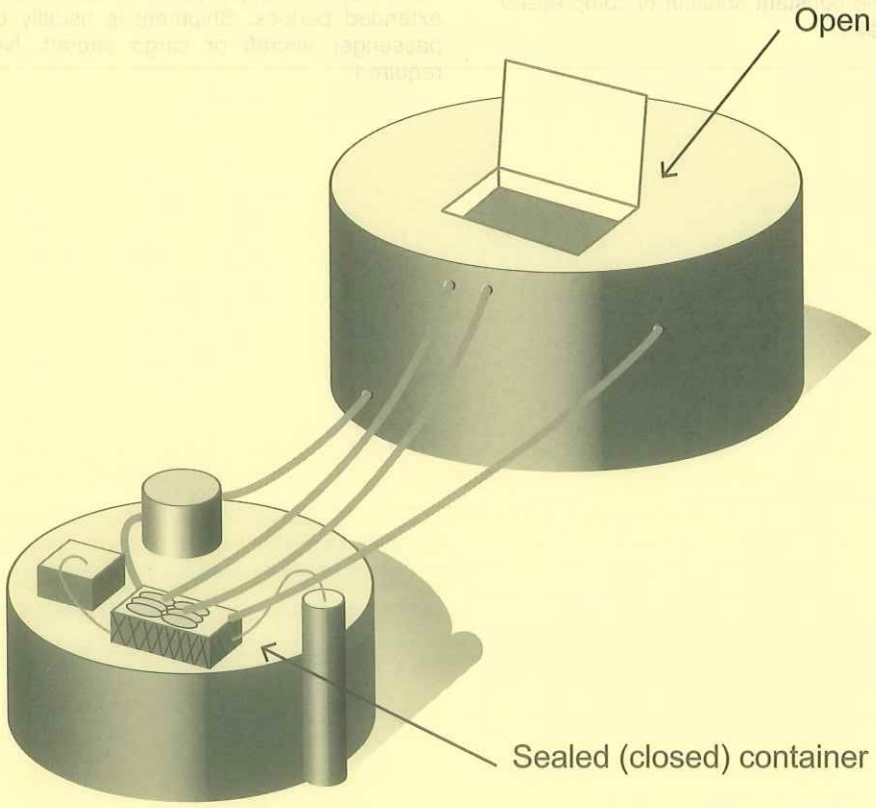
cargo aircraft, to coordinate with the operator crew regarding environmental parameters during transport.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

For gill breathers, there must be sufficient space around the fish so that the fish can undulate freely. For free-swimming obligatory ram ventilators, there must be room for the fish to swim in a circular motion around the inside of the tank. The container must be filled with water to one-third to one-half of its capacity and this must cover the fish completely. For sealed containers, the remaining one-half to two-thirds of the space must be filled with oxygen by the shipper and the air bubblers must be turned on before the container is sealed for shipment. For non-sealed or open containers this air space can be left normoxic, but the valve on the oxygen cylinder must be on and the air stones must be bubbling at all times. The shipper must pack the fish to survive unattended for at least 12 hours longer than the total planned transit time, due to required loading and unloading times at both the origin and receiving ends of the transport. Facilities for re-oxygenation and water quality checks should be arranged, if possible, at the destination, in the event that the transport process extends beyond the anticipated duration.

It is the shipper's responsibility to determine and provide cooling and heating agents if necessary. Cooling agents, such as ice or gel packs, or heating agents, such as heat packs, should be placed in the insulated container around the fish bags to maintain the conditions for which the animals are best suited. When shipping to or from a warm location, cooling agents should be included to prevent animals from overheating. Conversely, in the winter, and when shipping to cold destinations, heating agents should be included to help maintain a steady temperature appropriate for the animals in the container. **Live fish must never be packed in direct contact with ice because of the potential for tissue damage.**

EXAMPLE:



The container must be clearly marked with the time and date when the fish were packed. The time and date of acceptance must also be noted on the container. The fish logo on the IATA Live Animals Label may be highlighted to draw attention.

The shipper must clearly mark the container with the acceptable temperature range in both Celsius and Fahrenheit for the species in the container.

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Fish must be fasted for a few days prior to shipment in order to reduce excreta and subsequent ammonia formation. The containers with the fish must be handled carefully to prevent excessive water movement by maintaining the containers as near the horizontal as possible. Reducing noise and light will help keep fish calm at the time of packaging. The use of special waste absorbent

material packed with the fish may help to maintain a healthy water environment.

For the purpose of providing life support to aquatic species during transport, a cylinder containing oxygen compressed, UN 1072, or air compressed, UN 1002, packed in accordance with the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, may be carried to oxygenate the water with the approval of the appropriate authorities of the States of origin and of the operator.

Because current regulations for some countries prohibit the use of oxygen flowing in flight in any fish transport container, sealed container shipping methods should be used for large and free-swimming sharks and fishes to avoid the need for additional compressed oxygen under these conditions. These sealed containers do not require an attendant because they cannot be accessed in flight on a typical cargo flight, and they do not necessitate a submersible pump although an air bubbler/air stone is required. Free swimming sharks and other fishes, if packed in accordance with the recommendations in this CR may therefore be safely and humanely transported on a routine basis without a submersible pump and battery and without the constant addition of compressed oxygen to the tank water.

Any item that meets the classification criteria for dangerous goods (such as lithium or wet/dry cell batteries) must be transported in compliance with the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

Any electric pump or motor unit must pass the electromagnetic compatibility tests: refer to EMC/EMI requirements of RTCA/DO-160D. The transporting operator(s) may request such records indicating that the container is safe for air transport prior to accepting the container.

Consignments of sealed containers, even when filled with oxygen, are not classified as dangerous goods. Consignments using open containers and compressed oxygen are classified as dangerous goods.

Packing the container is usually conducted one (1) hour prior to dispatch to the airport. The containers have external dimensions of up to approximately 2.5 m in diameter and can hold up 6,000 L of water with an average weight of 2,500 Kg (5500 lbs.) for larger containers that require typical mechanical handling only and are normally shipped on custom fit pallets for forklift use. Although the containers have a large mass and are well insulated, they must not be left in direct sunlight for extended periods. Shipment is usually by wide-bodied passenger aircraft or cargo aircraft. No attendant is required.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 53

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:
Eel

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Oblong, fiberboard container approximately 20 × 30 × 70 cm (8 × 12 × 28 in).

Interior of bottom section waxed. Containers must be *leak-proof.*

Materials

Expanded polystyrene, water-resistant fiberboard and polyethylene.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Prior to shipment, eels must be kept in an enclosure or pen with running water in order to allow them to expel all their gut contents before being confined during transport.

15 kg (33 lb.) of live eels plus 0.5 kg (1.1 lb.) of fresh crushed ice are placed inside the liner.

Cartons must be strapped at two points to secure the top section of the carton to the bottom section.

Special labels "Live Eels" must be affixed on the side and top sections of lid. "This Way Up" labels must also be affixed on the side section of the lid.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding required during transportation.

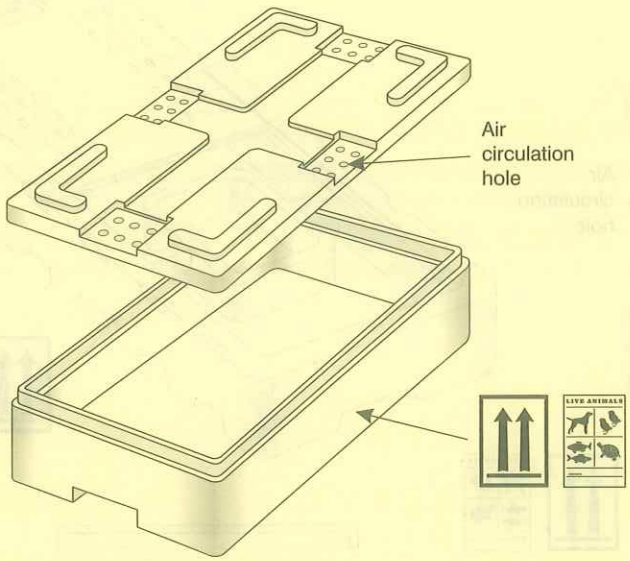
4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

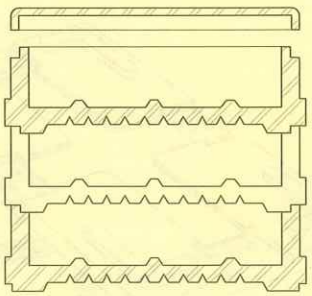
As eels are loaded in standard cargo containers, it is most important that they be handled as live animal consignments.

Containers must be kept level at all times.

Eels must be stored at temperatures no higher than 10°C (50°F).

EXAMPLE:





CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 54

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Baby eel
Elver
Glass eel

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Expanded polystyrene container.

Container must be provided with ventilation slots.

Container must be designed to prevent water spillage upon inclination of the container at 23° angle from the horizontal level.

Materials

Expanded polystyrene.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Total quantity of baby eel, ice and water per container must be limited in accordance with the Principles of Design of this container requirement taking the amount of melting water which can be produced by the ice also into account.

The floor of the container must be lined with a wet sponge.

The lid and container, or containers when stacked, must be secured by strips at two points.

Special labels "Live Baby Eel" and "This Way Up" labels or proper marking must be provided on the containers.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding is required during transportation.

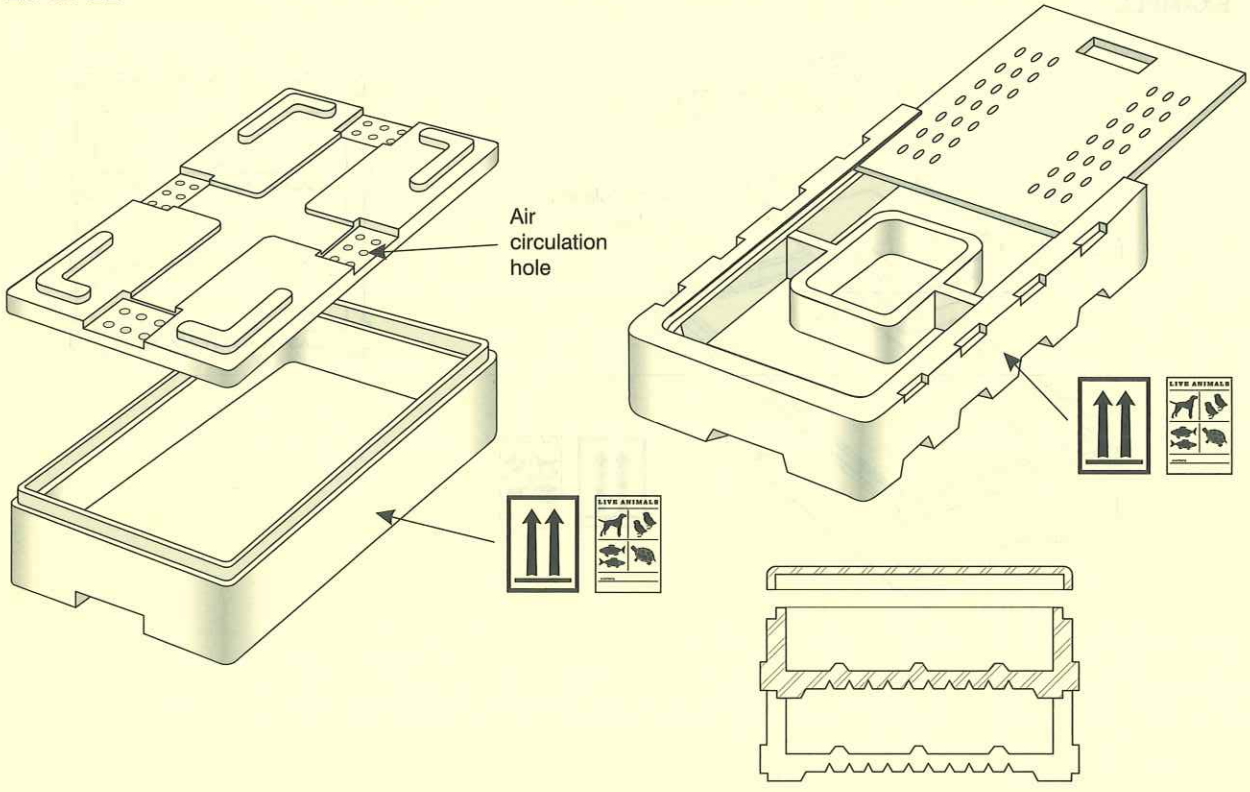
4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

Containers must be kept at horizontal level at all times and proper treatment must be provided to protect against water spillage during transportation.

8

54

EXAMPLE:



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 55

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Beluga
Dolphin species
Killer whale
Narwhal
Porpoise species
Whale species

EXAMPLE:

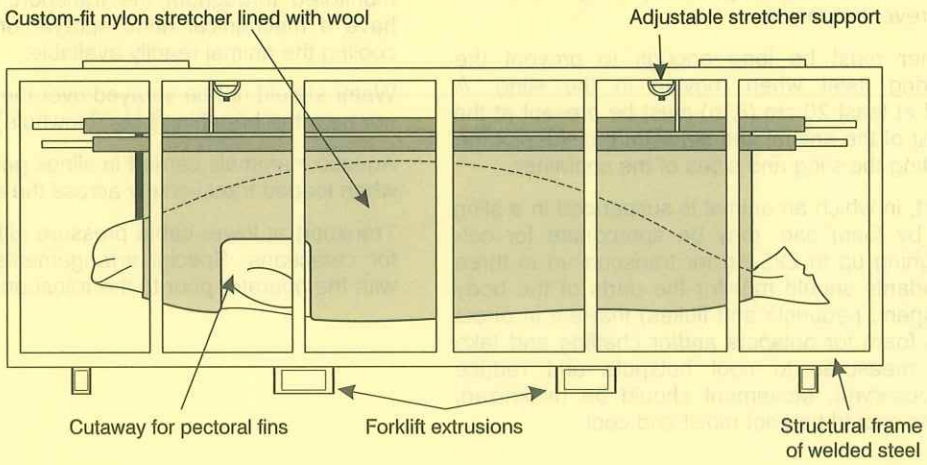
OPERATOR VARIATIONS: QF-01, SQ-06, TR-06, XW-06

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

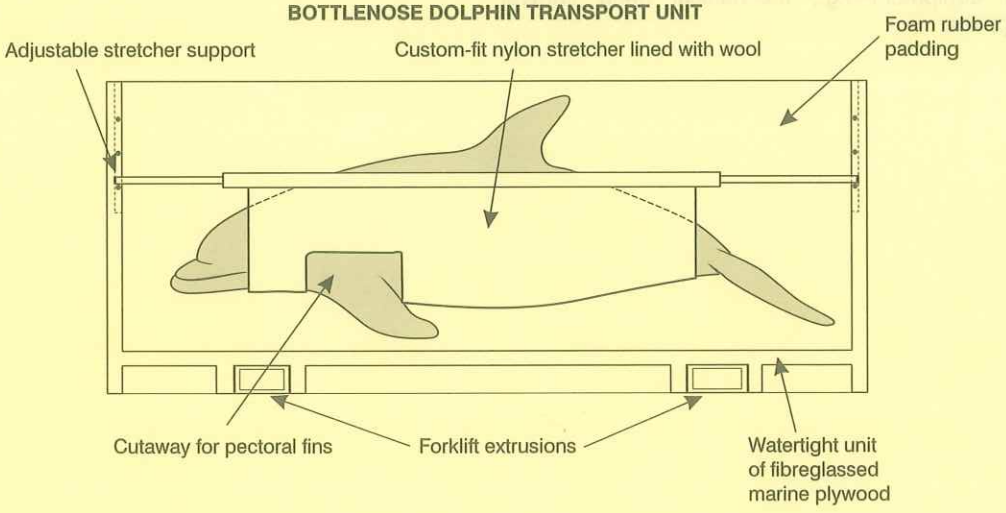
Principles of Design

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

WHITE WHALE TRANSPORT UNIT



BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN TRANSPORT UNIT



Note:
These species require very specialized handling and the guidelines in this Container Requirement are only the general principles that can be applied to their shipment. Their transport must only be undertaken by those shippers and operators that can fulfill all the specialized needs of the species concerned.

Construct an open-top waterproof container, made from wood with plastic liner, or wood and fiberglass, or molded fiberglass, or construct a tubular aluminum frame with waterproof liner. The inside walls of the container should be smooth to protect against abrasions. Containers can be covered with in (approximately 1/4") foam pad and a smooth vinyl liner. Baffles may be placed at the ends of the containers.

The size will permit one animal, or two animals, in the case of a mother and calf where the transport is necessary, to be suspended in fresh water in a sling made of canvas or other suitable material. Openings must be made in the sling to allow the flippers to protrude outside the sling. Edges of openings should be padded to prevent abrasion.

The container must be long enough to prevent the animal injuring itself when moving in the sling. A clearance of at least 20 cm (8 in) must be present at the front and rear of the animal and between the sides of the bars supporting the sling and sides of the container.

Dry transport, in which an animal is suspended in a sling surrounded by foam pad, may be appropriate for cetaceans weighing up to 225 Kg for transport up to three hours. Attendants should monitor the parts of the body (pectoral flippers, peduncle and flukes) that are in direct contact with foam for hotspots and/or chaffing and take appropriate measures to cool hotspots and reduce chaffing if observed. Movement should be minimized, and the areas should be kept moist and cool.

Materials

Aluminum, canvas, fiberglass, foam rubber, plastics, PVC and wood.

Ancillary equipment–e.g., mechanical hand sprayer, water dippers.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Where necessary for the individual animal, padded restraining belts should be firmly but not forcibly fastened over the animal to prevent violent jumps.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding is required during transportation.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

Cetaceans must be accompanied during transport by attendants. A minimum of two attendants is necessary for any cetacean transport, one preferably being a veterinarian. For the transport of additional cetaceans, the number of additional attendants should be agreed between the shipper and the operator.

Water temperature, which depends on the species being transported and the temperatures to which individual animals are acclimated, and respiration rates should be monitored throughout the transport. Attendants should have a mechanical hand sprayer or other devices for cooling the animal readily available.

Water should not be sprayed over the head of the animal nor near the breathing hole (blowhole).

Aquatic mammals carried in slings generally travel better when loaded transversely across the aircraft.

Transport at lower cabin pressure altitudes is preferable for cetaceans. Special arrangements should be made with the operator prior to the transport.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 56

Applicable to:

all live corals, including the orders antipatharia, scleractinia and classes alcyonaria and hydrozoa.

Note:
This container requirement must not apply to rock devoid of live coral.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

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

Materials

Cardboard, fiberboard, or other equivalent outer container material. Expanded polystyrene, styrofoam, or other equivalent insulating material.

Outer Container

The outer container must be constructed of corrugated cardboard, expanded polystyrene, styrofoam, or other equivalent packaging material strong enough to contain the weight of water and resist crushing during transport. The inner surface of the outer container must be smooth and non-abrasive.

Inner Container

Requirements of live corals: Strong plastic (polyethylene or equivalent) bag or other equivalent container large enough to accommodate the specimen and deep enough so that it can be sealed to prevent leakage. The bag must be able to be opened and resealed without endangering the animals within. It is preferable that the bag(s) be placed in an outer bag of similar size so as to prevent water leakage.

Insulation/Cushioning

Expanded polystyrene or styrofoam contained of at least 1.25 cm (½ in) thickness on all sides must be provided. Other equivalent suitable insulating materials may be used.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapters 5 and 6)

Shippers are advised to pack one piece per inner container (see Dry Method for exceptions). Bags must be packed carefully so as to minimize crushing during transport.

Recommended Methods of shipping Live Corals

Wet Methods *(not suitable to all species)*

(a) Animals must be placed in strong transparent plastic bags or equivalent containers large enough to accommodate the specimens. The inner bag must be filled with water adequate enough to submerge the specimens. The remainder of the bag must be filled with oxygen. It is preferable that each bag is placed in an outer bag to prevent water leakage. Newspaper or other material may be used between the bags to minimize punctures.

(b) Corals can be attached to a "float" and then placed into plastic bags or equivalent containers with adequate water to flat the specimen.

Dry Methods (not suitable to all species)

(a) Live corals are wrapped in 1.25–2.5 cm (½–1 in) wide flexible plastic strips. The specimens are then placed in sturdy, waterproof plastic (or equivalent material) containers sufficiently large to hold them. Each container with the specimen(s) within is then dunked in sea water to fill it, then drained. The container is then filled with oxygen prior to being sealed and the lid is sealed with tape. These containers are placed within a styrofoam, polystyrene, or similar equivalent container, and handled as above.

(b) Live corals may be wrapped in individual black and white sheets of newspaper, dunked in sea water and placed in styrofoam, polystyrene or similar equivalent insulating container and handled as above. Corals must be placed in a container in such a way as to avoid damaging each other during transit.

Modifications of these shipping methods may be used to minimize damage and mortality. Shippers must pack corals to survive unattended for at least 48 hours from time of acceptance by the operator.

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

The outer container must be labelled in accordance with instructions in Chapter 9.

Care must be exercised to avoid handling the primary enclosure in a manner likely to cause physical damage to the animals within. Such closures must not be dropped, tipped excessively, or otherwise mishandled and must not be stacked or placed in such a manner that they may fall over.

Shipments of live coral must be held in areas minimizing exposure to sunlight and temperature extremes to keep heat transfer to a minimum.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 57

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Conch
Crab
Crayfish
Lobster
Mollusk, n.o.s.
Mussel
Oyster
Scallop
Shrimp
Cone snail* - venomous

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials and Construction

Expanded Polystyrene/Styrofoam (EPS), Corrugated Fiberboard (single, double walled), PE-coated or wax impregnated Fiberboard (single, double walled), Flexible Plastic Packaging, Vacuum, MAP (Modified Atmosphere Packaging), iron-looped *leak-proof* wooden kegs (for Mollusca), Absorbent Material and Cooling Agents.

The container must be leak-proof.

☐ If EPS is used, outer packaging is recommended.

If fiberboard is used additional insulation material may be needed in order to maintain product temperature during transport.

△ The lid of the container should be made so that it forms a mechanical seal with the base to prevent bulging of the container sidewalls.

There must be an air space over the animals in order to meet their oxygen requirements.

The container must be sealed with a minimum of two straps or suitable adhesive filament tape that does not loosen if exposed to moisture or low temperatures placed within 15-20 cm (6-8 in) from the short edge of the container. The straps must be tight so that the containers are firmly sealed. Plastic or metal strapping must not be used.

⊗

☐ Leakage from fish and seafood and freshwater products shipments can cause significant damage to the aircraft, particularly when dripping fluids contain a certain amount of salt or blood. A plastic liner should be placed between the commodity and the container or the aircraft. In some cases, the use of an absorbent mat is required to protect the aircraft.

Absorbent material must be used inside the container if there is a risk of leakage or whenever wet ice is used as the cooling agent. The material must be able to absorb the entire amount of liquid released from the product and the melting water if wet ice is used.

The purpose-built EPS container must have sides, floor and top of a minimum thickness of 3.2 cm (1 3/8 in) for smaller containers and 3 cm (½ in) for larger containers.

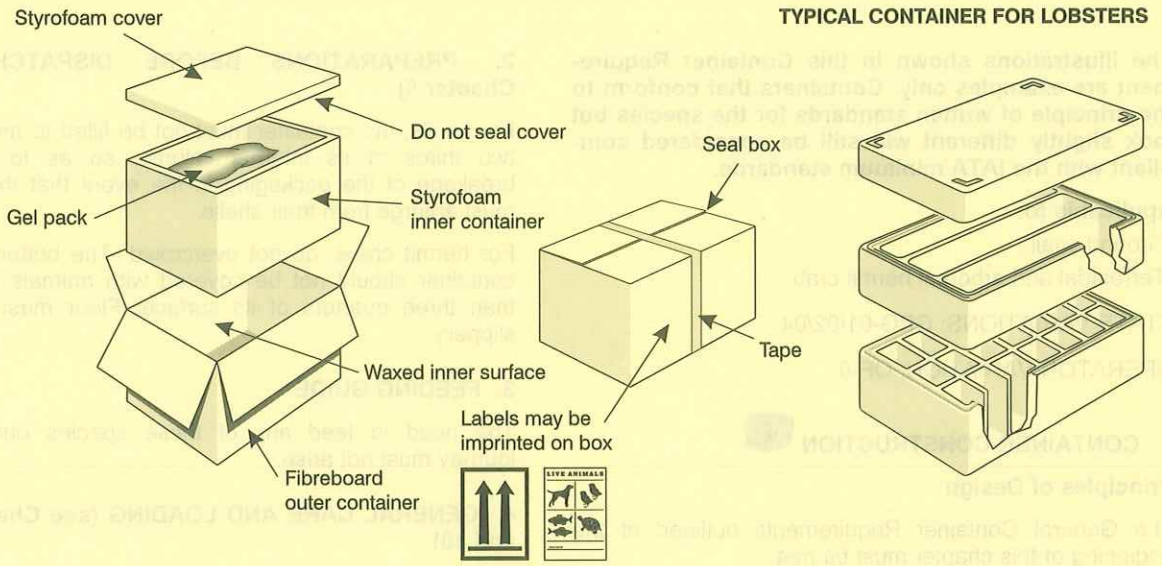
Packing systems should allow lobsters to be packed vertically in individual compartments.

This pack consists of a bottom section which holds the body and tail of the lobster and a center section which enclose the claws and head. The cover provides space to hold cooling agent and moisturizing material.

Live lobsters are placed in the compartments with their tails folded under.

The "This Way Up" and "Live Animal" labels may be imprinted on the container.

EXAMPLE:



TYPICAL CONTAINER FOR LOBSTERS

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Lobsters must be pre-cooled in water to 2°C (35°F) before packing.

Live seafood e.g., king crab, lobster, mollusks etc. require a humidity level of approximately 70%. This can be achieved by adding moisturizing material such as damp cloth or paper. For mollusks, seaweed dampened with salt water may be used as well.

When packed in layers, live crustaceans should be separated by moisturizing material.

Dry wood shavings may be used as padding material.

There must be an adequate air space over the live seafood to meet their oxygen requirements.

Dry ice must not be used for the transport of live seafood. Wet ice or gel packs may be used when required for maintaining low temperature during transportation. Such cooling agents should not be in direct contact with live seafood.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

The need to feed any of these species during the journey must not arise.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

As crustaceans are loaded in standard cargo containers, it is most important that they be handled as live animal consignments and jolting particularly avoided. Extreme heat and cold must also be avoided. Crustaceans being packaged at an average temperature of 4°C (39°F) will start deteriorating rapidly after 36 hours.

Warning: *Containers must not be placed in direct sunlight or in draughty areas.*

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 58

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Ground snail

Terrestrial and arboreal hermit crab

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

The General Container Requirements outlined at the beginning of this chapter must be met.

Materials

Hardboard, plywood, welded wire mesh and wood.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

For snails, the container must not be filled to more than two thirds of its internal volume, so as to prevent breakage of the packaging in the event that the snails must emerge from their shells.

For hermit crabs, do not overcrowd. The bottom of the container should not be covered with animals to more than three quarters of its surface. Floor must not be slippery.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

The need to feed any of these species during the journey must not arise.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

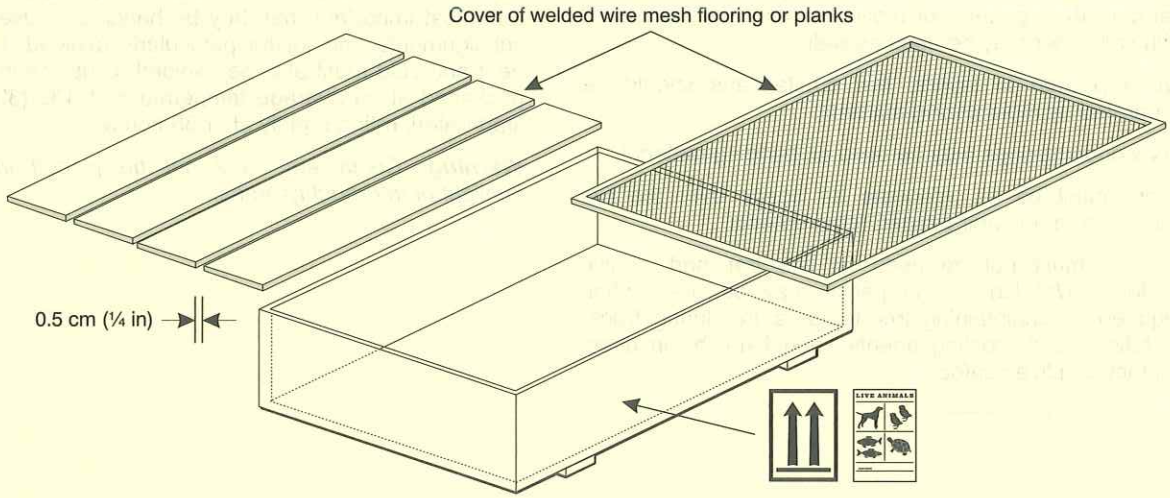
Special care must be taken to avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. Particularly during cold weather, snails lie dormant for prolonged periods and therefore, must not be presumed dead.

Warning: *Containers must not be placed in direct sunlight or in draughty areas.*

8

58

EXAMPLE:



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 59

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

The illustrations shown in this container requirement are for general information only. This type of container is tested and approved by the Seafood Air Transport Committee in Australia (Packing Method No. 12). The combined container and oxygen system meets the requirements set out in Special Provision A302 in the DGR.

Note:
Distinguish this container from that described in Container Requirement 60 (CR 60). The only external difference is the presence of dangerous goods hazard labels on these containers, and the absence of an air inlet port.

Applicable to:

Including fingerling, marine invertebrate and large public display type fish

Live aquatic animal (particularly in bulk)

OPERATOR VARIATION: AF-03

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

Use of a continuous oxygen supply permits transport of live aquatic animals at a higher animal to water ratio than would otherwise be possible. These containers represent a significant capital investment to the shipper and can be returned empty by air, sea, rail or road.

The basic container element is a rugged commercial molded bin approximately 1.2 m cube. The bin has rigid polyethylene inner and outer skins approximately 6 mm thick separated by, and bonded to, a rigid polyurethane insulation foam core to produce a total wall thickness of about 50 mm. The lid is of similar construction. In their original form (without oxygen supply) the bins are commonly used to transport wet (dead) fish packed in ice for food supply purposes.

In this application (or containment system) a polyethylene bulkhead is welded inside the bin as shown in the illustration. This bulkhead incorporates a recess to contain an oxygen cylinder, and an access hatch. The hatch seals the bulkhead and carries a non-spill vent system and foam trap. The standard bin lid protects the contents but is not sealed to the bin in order that spent gas may escape.

The oxygen cylinder is a standard industrial aluminum cylinder of approximately 24 liters water capacity fitted with a purpose designed and patented oxygen regulator with a maximum flow rate of not more than 5 L per minute (refer to DGR Special Provision A302). The oxygen is dispersed into the water through a ceramic diffuser by ultra-fine bubbles 100–500 microns in size.

Materials

Polyethylene, aluminum, oxygen cylinder, regulator, diffuser, hose.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

The consignment and carriage of cylinders of oxygen or air is attached to these containers regulated by the DGR. Shippers offering these consignments must be in receipt of an approval issued by the appropriate authority of the States of origin and of the operator. These shippers must have also undertaken a training course regarding maintenance of the equipment and preparation of the shipment (including documentation).

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

The aquatic animals are normally purged for at least 24 hours prior to shipment.

The packing of the container/bin is conducted at least 1 hour prior to dispatch to the airport. For example, for the container bin displayed below (FishPac LFP800B) one can expect an average payload of 360 kg live fish at 1 kg each in 550 liters of water.

Note:
These consignments are classified as dangerous goods and all applicable provisions of the DGR must be met, including the use of a dangerous goods acceptance checklist and provisions of information to the pilot in command.

Due to the lead time required to secure shipping approvals from the appropriate authorities of the States of origin and of the operator, as required by the DGR, and the highly perishable nature of the consignment, these containers are normally only used for regular shipments on routes where the shipper has obtained approvals from the appropriate authorities.

The containers have external dimensions of approximately 1.2 m cubed, and an average unit weight of approximately 1,000 kg and are therefore suitable for mechanical handling only. Tunnels and slots for forklift blades are built into the container. Although the containers have a large mass and are well insulated, they should not be left in direct sunlight for extended periods.

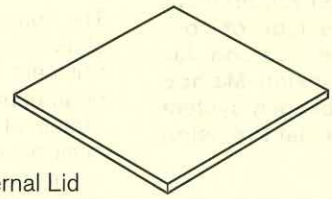
Normal practice is for a freight forwarder to deliver the container to the operator secured to a suitable ULD. Shipment is almost always by wide-body passenger aircraft or cargo aircraft. No attendant is required. The quantity of oxygen must not exceed 150% of the oxygen required for the normal duration of air transport. That allows for over-run on the scheduled flight time.

Note:
Cylinder capacities vary from country to country, as a guide 3500 L of compressed oxygen will allow for 3–4 hours packing and delivery to airport, 14–16 hours flight time, 3–6 hours unloading and delivery time at destination.

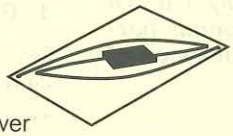
If the departure is significantly delayed, the shipper should be notified. Never alter the regulator setting. If the flight is diverted, no attempt to replenish the oxygen should be made by unauthorized personnel.

Note that Special Provision A302 in the DGR limits the number of these containers that may be carried, as a function of the volume of the aircraft hold. operators with approval to carry are aware of the limitations and have their own comprehensive checklist and acceptance procedures.

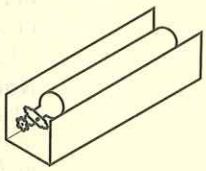
EXAMPLE:



External Lid

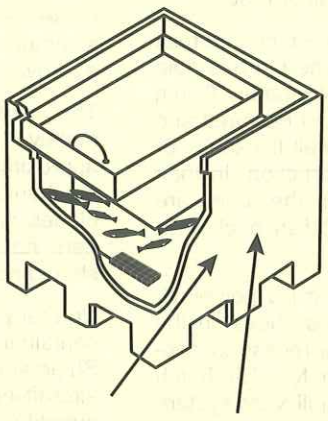


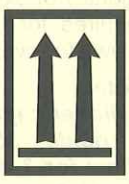
Hatch cover
with vent system

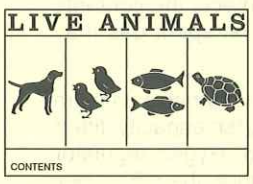


Carrier with
oxygen cylinder and regulator

Double skinned polyethylene
with welded bulkhead, diffuser and hose







Note:
Illustration by courtesy of FishPac.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 60—AERATION SYSTEM

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

The illustrations shown in this container requirement are for general information only. In Australia, this container is tested and approved by the Seafood Air Transport Committee (Packing Method No. 11).

Note:
Distinguish this container from that described in Container Requirement 59. The only external differences are labeling and the presence of the hooded air inlet on these containers. This containment system uses an aeration mechanism rather than a compressed gas oxygen cylinder to supply the aquatics with oxygen. It does not require dangerous goods approval certificates from civil aviation authorities.

Applicable to:

Including vingerling, marine invertebrate and large public display type fish

Live aquatic animal (particularly in bulk)

OPERATOR VARIATION: AF-03

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

Use of aeration permits transport of live aquatic animals at a higher animal to water ratio than would be possible without the use of oxygen.

These containers represent a significant capital investment to the shipper and can be returned empty by air, sea, rail or road.

The basic container element is a rugged commercial molded bin approximately 1.2 m cube. This has rigid polyethylene inner and outer skins approximately 6 mm thick separated by, and bonded to, a rigid polyurethane insulation core to produce a total wall thickness of about 50 mm. The lid is of similar construction. In their original form these bins are commonly used to transport wet (dead) fish packed in ice.

In this application a polyethylene bulkhead is welded inside the bin as shown in the illustration. This bulkhead incorporates a recess to contain the aeration module, and an access hatch. The hatch seals the bulkhead and carries a non-spill vent system and foam trap. The standard bin lid protects the contents but is not sealed to the bin in order that spent gas may escape.

A shielded air intake on one side of the bin allows the pump to draw fresh air, which is then fed into the water through a micro-bubble diffuser at a flow rate of some 40 liters per minute.

Materials

Polyethylene, aluminum. Polyurethane insulation. Motor and pump (must pass the electromagnetic compatibility tests: refer to EMC/EMI requirements of RTCA/DO-160D).

Batteries compliant with Special Provision A67 of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Diffuser, hose

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

Shippers that use these containers are trained by the original equipment manufacturer (container manufacturer) in bin maintenance and operational procedures. The bin manufacturer provides for maintenance and operating manuals. There are also maintenance requirements imposed by the operators and some competent authorities. Compliance with these is a part of the shipping documentation. The below illustrated containment system does not meet the classification criteria of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation (DGR) and is not a dangerous good.

3. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

The aquatic animals are normally purged for at least 24 hours prior to shipment.

Water for shipping the fish is specially prepared by the shipper and particular care is given to the water Ph, temperature and salinity. These bins will normally hold the temperature of the water to within 5%–7% over 72 hours.

Note:
The consignment does not classify as Dangerous Goods.

The packing of the container/bin is conducted at least 1 hour prior to dispatch to the airport. For example, for the container bin displayed below, one can expect an average payload of 240 kg live fish at 1 kg each in 360–500 liters of water.

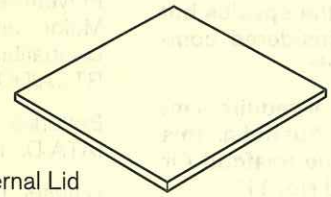
The containers have external dimensions of approximately 1.2 m cube, and an average unit weight of about 1,000 kg, and are therefore suitable for mechanical handling only. Tunnels and slots for forklift blades are built in to the container. Because the batteries, pump and motor weight are all located on the same side of the bin, empty containers have an eccentric center of gravity, and therefore forklift limitations must be observed.

Although the containers have a large mass and are well insulated, they should not be left in direct sunlight for extended periods.

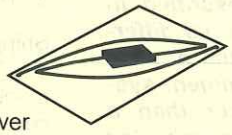
Normal practice is for a freight forwarder to deliver the container to the operator secured to a suitable ULD. Shipment is almost always by wide-bodied passenger aircraft or cargo aircraft. No attendant is required.

These containers must not be loaded close to other cargo that discharges gases (e.g., cargo cooled by dry ice, or containers of type 59) for CO_2 from the dry ice or latent oxygen from an aeration bin will cause fish to die.

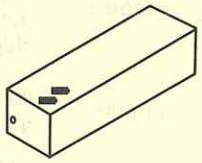
EXAMPLE:



External Lid

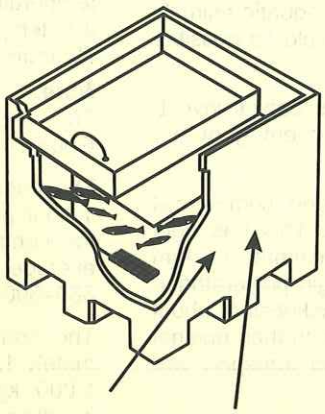


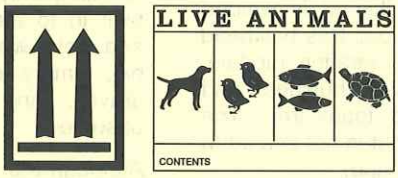
Hatch cover
with vent system



Module with
Pump and Batteries

Double skinned polyethylene
with welded bulkhead, diffuser and hose





Note:
Illustration by courtesy of FishPac.

GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFICIALS, INSECTS, BEES AND BUMBLEBEES (CR 61–68)

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-05, D0-06, EK-01, EK-09, FX-01, OS-01, QY-06

Design and Construction

It is essential that containers are well constructed. Dimensions, where stated in this section, are length, width and height. These dimensions are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the consignment for which the container is constructed.

Insect and bee containers require special precautions to prevent the inmates escaping. Placing an inner container or bag within an outer rigid container is one method of prevention.

It must be strong enough to withstand other freight damaging it. It must be rigid enough that the seams or joints do not allow the insects to escape should they get out of the inner bag or container.

The container must be closed in such a way that it cannot be opened inadvertently. There must be small ventilation holes that allow a supply of air to enter the container. Ventilation holes must be covered with a light material which will allow the passage of air but prevent the escape of any insect should the inner bag or container become damaged.

The container must be constructed of non-toxic materials, chemically impregnated wood can be lethal. It must be leak-proof and clean. If it is to be reused, the container must be thoroughly cleaned and then either disinfected or sterilized prior to reuse.

The appropriate container requirement for individual species must be consulted.

Feeding

Any food that is required must be provided by the shipper and sufficient for the journey placed within the container for those species that require feeding.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled in accordance with the instructions in Chapter 9.

Ventilation

Insects and bees do not require the same amount of ventilation as other species. Although ventilation can be reduced if there is sufficient air within the inner receptacle at the time of packing; care must be taken that the reduction of pressure during the flight does not cause the collapse of plastic/polystyrene bags. Pumping clean air into such bags prior to sealing will prevent this happening. Ventilation holes must be covered with a light material which will allow the passage of air but prevent the escape of any insect should the inner bag or container become damaged.

In transporting beneficials (bumblebees, insects, mites, nematodes) ventilation is critical as they produce CO_2.

Special Care

Some insects are sensitive to temperature and humidity changes and therefore possible adverse conditions at stop overs or transshipment must be discussed with the shipper.

It is essential that containers of beneficial insects, mites and nematodes are not sprayed with insecticide. When certain health regulations require the aircraft to be sprayed, shippers must always be consulted before consignments are offered for carriage.

Important Notes

When building a load of containers on an aircraft pallet, the size of the aircraft compartment door and the contour of the compartment must be considered.

"**BENEFICIALS**" are insects, mites and nematodes that are used for the biological control of pests in agricultural systems, also called invertebrate bio control agents. Refer to Chapter 10.

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

△ **The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of the written guidelines for the species but look slightly different will still meet the IATA standards.**

8

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 61

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Bee*

Note:
Bees are considered venomous as some people may have life-threatening reactions if stung.

STATE VARIATIONS: FRG-01, GBG-01, GBG-02, GBG-04

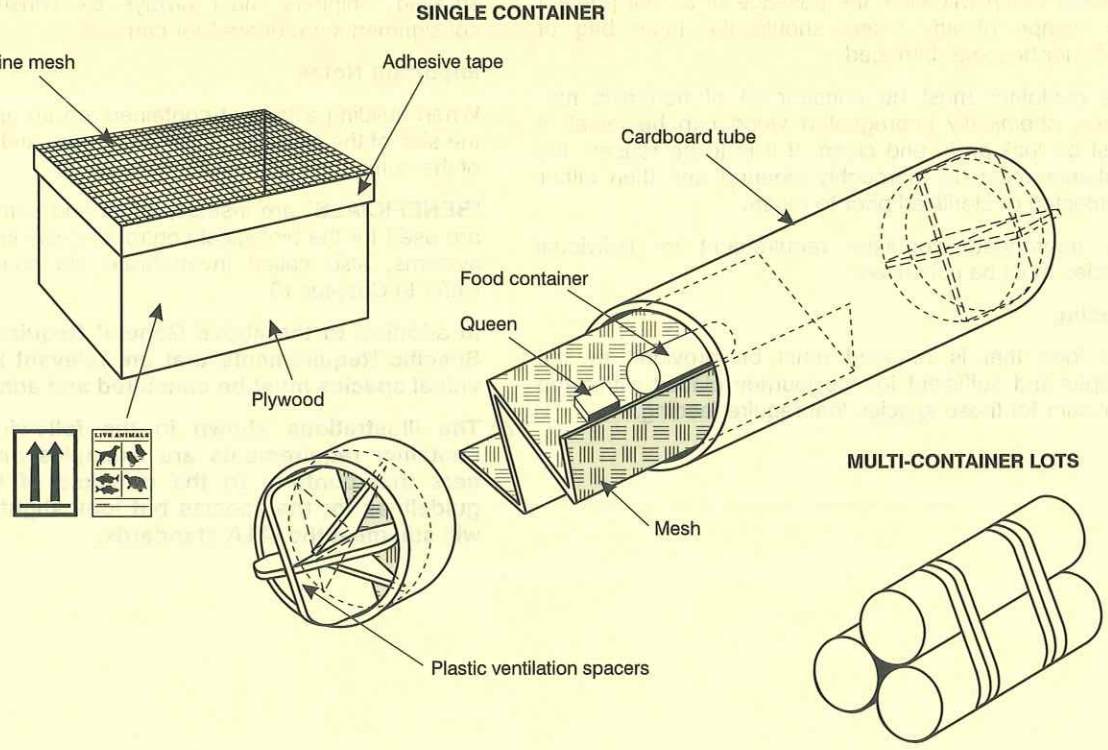
OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

EXAMPLE:



Materials

Metal, molded plastics, polystyrene, reinforced fiberboard and wood.

Containers

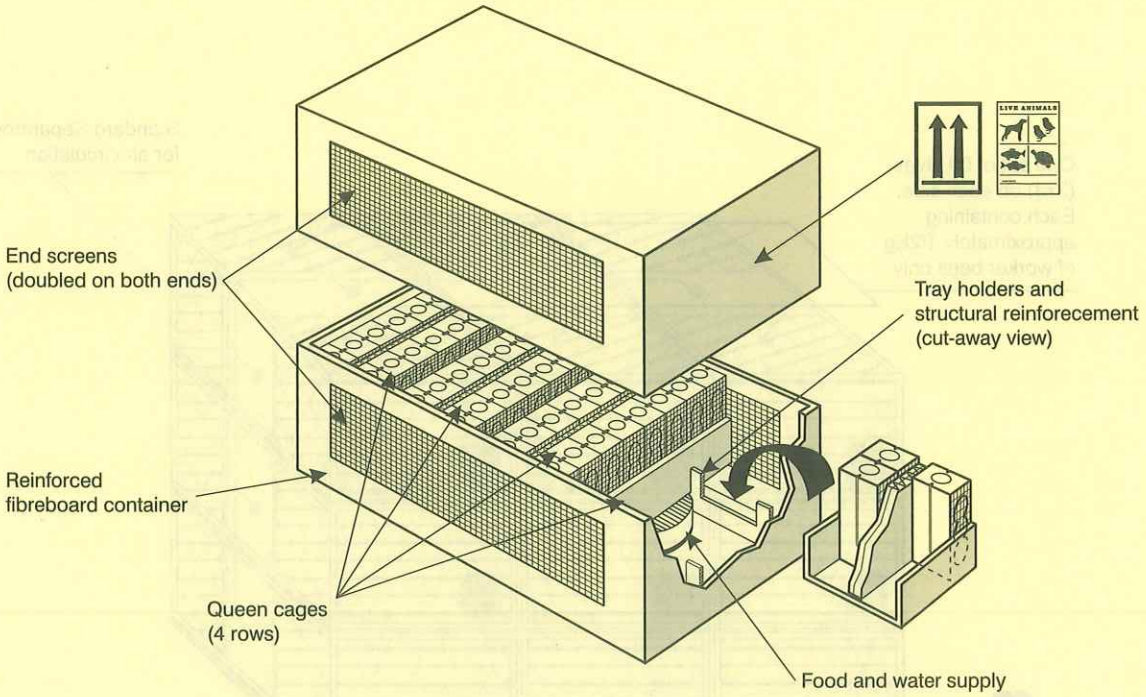
The container must be of rigid construction.

At least one side of the container must be covered with a fine mesh screen, fine enough to prevent bees escaping.

When shipped in multi-container lots, the containers must be attached with wooden strips, as illustrated, maintaining a minimum of 10 cm (4 in) between containers.

Note:
It is recommended that the outside containers be placed in a plastic mosquito net, or similar, so as to retain swarms of bees in the event of breakage of the container.

MULTIPLE CONTAINER



Warning: *It is essential that containers and tubes must* not *be sprayed with insecticide. Because certain countries' health regulations require aircraft to be sprayed, operators must always be consulted before consignments are offered for carriage.*

Notes:

1. *Stray bees may be attracted to consignments in the warehouse and the presence of a bee on the outside of the consignment does not necessarily indicate that bees are escaping.*
2. *If feral bees are attracted to the bees being transported, they can be calmed by the use of smoke from burning cloth or similar material near to the container.*

Tube-Shaped Containers

Container must be of a rigid construction.

The body of the container must be a fiberboard tube at least 0.5 cm (1/5 in) thick.

Minimum inside dimensions for fiberboard tubes are as follows:

1.5 kg (3.3 lb.)-35 cm (14 in) long × 20 cm (8 in) diameter;

1 kg (2.2 lb.)-30 cm (12 in) long × 20 cm (8 in) diameter.

End plugs must be constructed of either vented molded polyethylene or metal frames combined with wire mesh screens. Ventilation screen openings must not exceed 0.3 cm (1/8 in) square or round. Vented polyethylene plugs must be designed with fins or pins protruding at least 2.5 cm (1 in) to prevent blocked ventilation. Metal plugs must include external structural protection (such as metal strips) to prevent puncture of wire mesh screen.

Wire mesh screen used with metal end plugs must be securely fastened using screws or other such means.

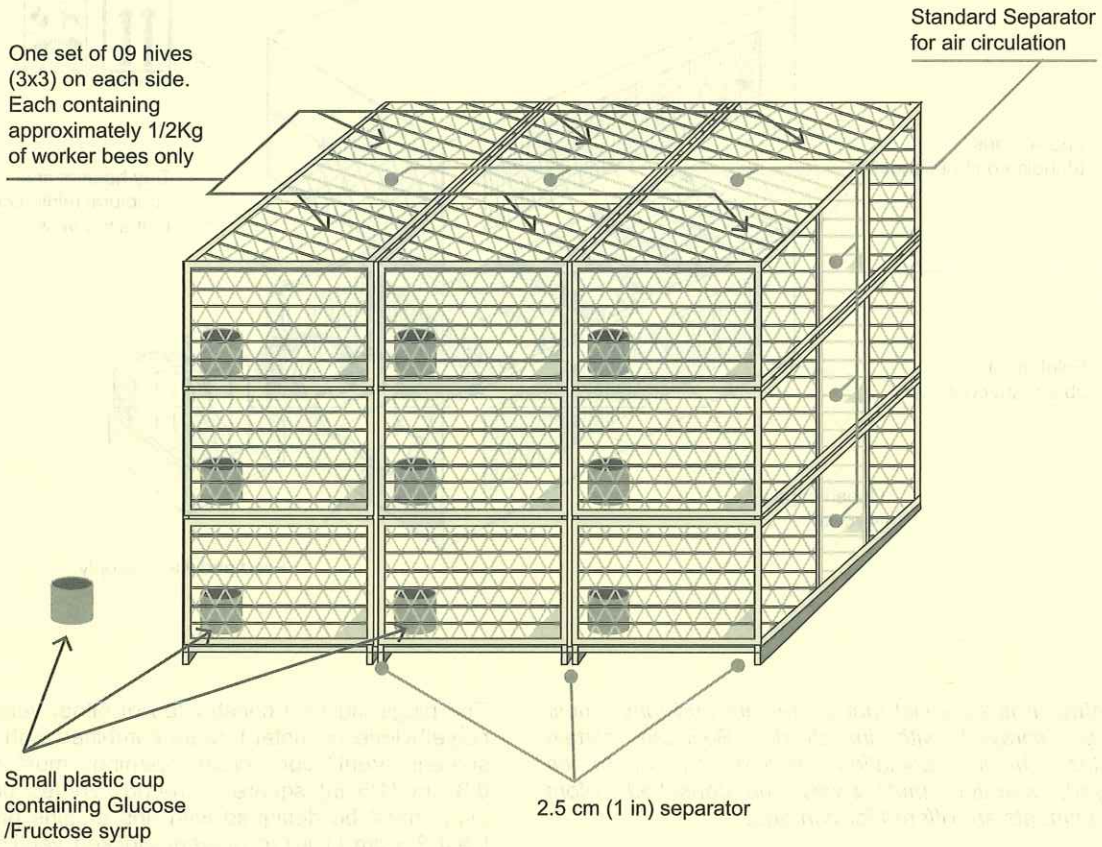
Internal structure to support bees must consist of a 1.3 cm (½ in) square welded wire mesh, which must also support food container and queen cage.

The surface area of welded wire mesh insert must be at least twice the cross-section area of the tube. The mesh must be formed in a Z shape.

When shipped in multi-container lots, tubes must be stacked and bundled, as illustrated.

The single container or multi-container lots must be placed in a perforated type plastic bag which is sealed with a tie fastening in order to contain any bees that manage to get out of the inner container.

EXAMPLE:



2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Persons shipping bees normally have specialized knowledge of survival criteria.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Adequate food and water must be provided by the shipper at the time of acceptance.

Shippers must make provisions for food, such as sugar dough (e.g., a mixture of icing sugar and corn syrup).

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Where the conditions at time of loading, or in transit, are humid, a lowering of the temperature in the hold during flight can produce a precipitation of dew. This dew can be fatal to bees if deposited upon their wings. The acceptable minimum and maximum temperature in the hold of aircraft when bees are being transported is between 5°C (41°F) and 30°C (86°F) with a humidity between 50–80%. Queen bees being shipped individually or in small numbers can withstand temperatures slightly higher than that quoted. Good ventilation is essential as bees generate heat.

It is important to note that consignments including queen bees must be protected from temperatures below 10°C (50°F).

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 62

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Insect, n.o.s. *(Several species may inflict serious, life-threatening venomous stings)*

Scorpion species *(Several species may inflict serious, life-threatening venomous stings)*

Spider species *(Several species may inflict serious, life-threatening venomous bites)*

Centipedes *(Scolopendra centipedes are venomous and must be packed individually)*

Millipedes

Note:
Several spider species may inflict venomous bites that may result in mild to severe reactions in some individuals. Tarantula species have hairs that may cause irritation when released and can irritate skin and eyes. Handlers should wear protective clothing and eye wear.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, fiberboard, molded plastics, plastics, polystyrene, water resistant cardboard, bioplastics.

Outer Container

Must be constructed of fiberboard, wood, wood products or any plastic material of adequate strength.

The container must have solid sides, top and base. The sides shall have ventilation openings and the interior of the sides shall be lined with fine mesh so that there can be no escape by the occupants.

Inner Container

Plastic container(s) are preferred. Plastic or polyethylene bags must not be used for insects with biting/chewing mouthparts (e.g., beetles).

Ventilated plastic cups/containers must be firmly closed and packed securely into the outer container so that they are not thrown about during handling or transport.

Care must be taken that no sharp edge or stapled fastenings of the outer container puncture the inner plastic bag(s) which will expand with change of altitude.

Safety Mesh

When many specimens are present in one container the top of the container must be covered with a fine nylon, or similar, mesh in order to prevent the escape of any insect when the lid of the outer container is lifted.

Notes:

1. *The inner container may be left to the discretion of the shipper.*
2. *Spiders or other insects with cannibalistic tendencies must be segregated from each other.*
3. *Spiders or other insects that are poisonous or that carry communicable diseases must have their containers boldly marked accordingly.*
4. *Some insects for research purposes, such as mosquitoes, can be shipped in completely sealed polystyrene containers.*

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Persons shipping insects normally have specialized knowledge of survival criteria.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

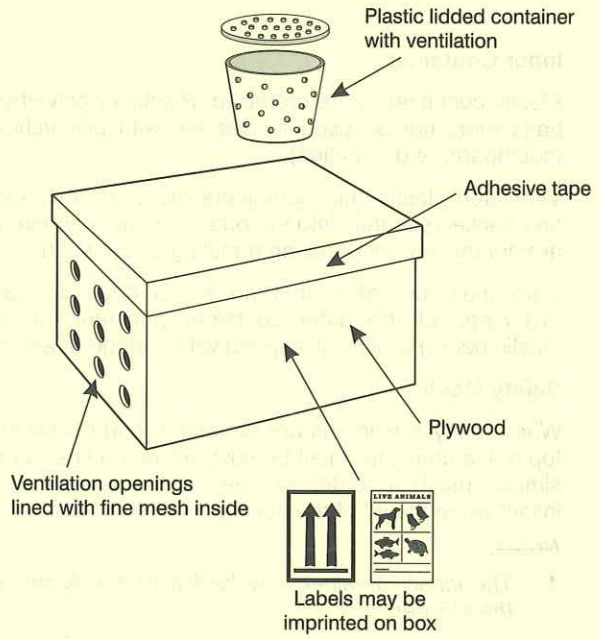
Shippers must make provisions for food, when necessary.

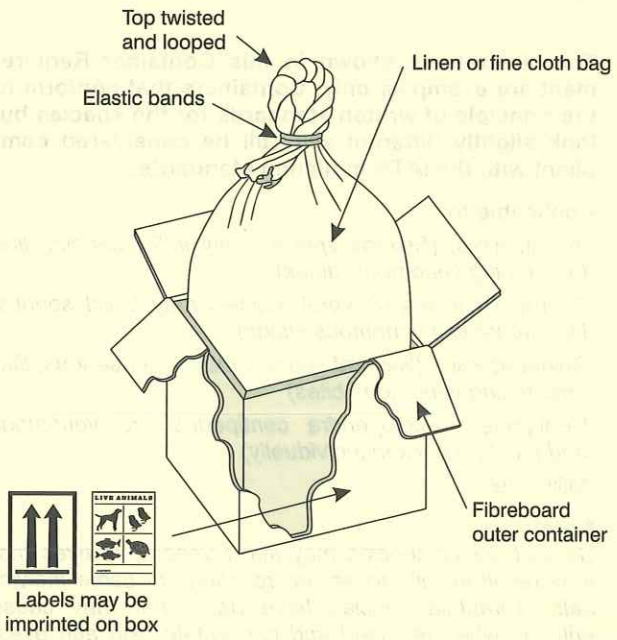
4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Where the conditions at time of loading, or in transit, are humid, a lowering of the temperature in the hold during flight can produce a precipitation of dew.

Insects are time and temperature sensitive: in case of delays or deviations from the stated conditions (temperature/ventilation) the shipper must be consulted.

EXAMPLE:


Plastic lidded container with ventilation
Adhesive tape
Plywood
Ventilation openings lined with fine mesh inside
LIVE ANIMALS
Labels may be imprinted on box


Top twisted and looped
Linen or fine cloth bag
Elastic bands
Fibreboard outer container
LIVE ANIMALS
Labels may be imprinted on box

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 63

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Caterpillar (silkworm)

Chrysalis (pupae)

Larva, n.o.s.

Note:

Some stinging caterpillars have hairs that contain toxins from poison-gland cells.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Fiberboard container or closely woven wooden container, which must be sealed and provided with sufficient number of ventilation holes.

However, ventilation holes are not needed and may be detrimental when shipping chrysalis (ex. butterfly pupae). During this stage, insects do not have a strong need for fresh air; furthermore, if insulation is lost due to the presence of ventilation holes, chances are chrysalises will transform into butterflies during transport, and may be found either dead or with severely damaged wings at destination.

Ventilation openings must be covered with fine cloth to prevent the larvae from creeping out.

Note:

some insects in their intermediary stages (ex: chrysalis) can safely be shipped in completely sealed polystyrene containers.

Materials

Cloth, fiberboard and wood.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Branches or leaves of the specific plant on which the larvae live must be placed in the container.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

In general feeding is not required during transportation.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Due to frequent disinsecting of aircraft holds and the residual nature of the insecticides used, these species cannot be carried other than in airtight containers in certain aircraft (consult the operator).

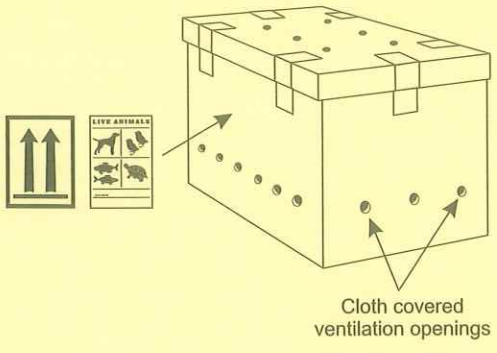
Warning: *Should not be subjected to extreme temperatures.*

8

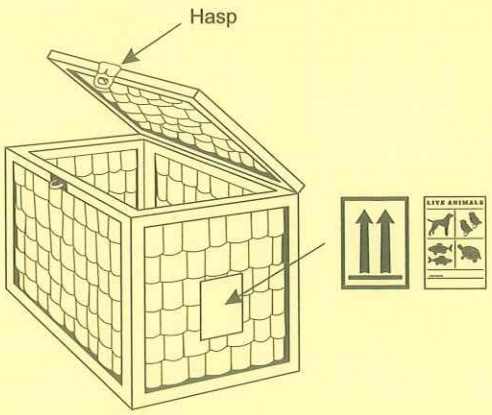
63

EXAMPLE:

FIBREBOARD CONTAINER



WOVEN WOODEN CONTAINER



Note:

For chrysalises, no openings are required.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 64

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Mud worm

Worm, n.o.s.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

A regular slotted corrugated fiberboard container may be used. The inner walls of the container must be *leak-proof*. On fiberboard or wood containers, this can be accomplished by having the inner walls either waxed or lined with polyethylene sheet.

When ice or gel packs are to be used for cooling, they must not come in contact with the live contents of the container. They must be wrapped in suitable material and placed in a section away from the worms, ensuring that no moisture is able to leak out of the container.

For insulation purposes, it is recommended that expanded polystyrene inserts be used in the container.

Materials

Fiberboard, metal, polyethylene and wood.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Interior protection for mud worms-non organic material as applicable to the species.

Ice or frozen gel packed in polyethylene bags, or other *leak-proof* containers, may be used when required for maintaining low temperature during transportation.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding required during transportation.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Extreme heat and cold must be avoided. As a guide for storing, worms should usually be kept at 2–7°C (35–45°F).

Some species of worms and specifically marine ones from tropical climates are greatly affected by cold temperature and should be kept at warmer temperature ranges. Consult with shipper prior to acceptance.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 65

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Beetle worm
Maggot
Mealworm

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Fiberboard, muslin or plastics and wood.

Outer Container

The outer container must be made of wood or strong corrugated fiberboard carton.

Small ventilation openings must be provided in the outer container, as indicated in the diagram.

Inner Container

Burlap bag filled with bran or sawdust, whichever is acceptable in the country of destination.

The inner bag must be securely closed, preferably by twisting the top, lapping it over and securing with an elastic band. The outer container must be closed and sealed to prevent escape.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

No special requirements.

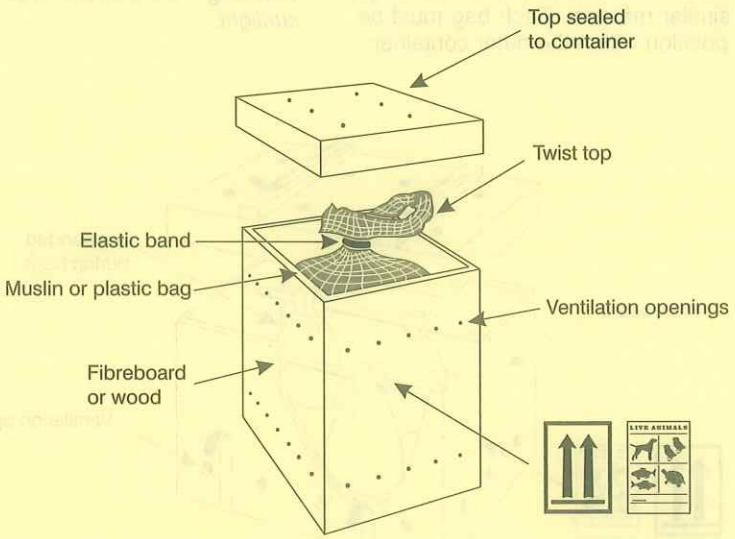
3. FEEDING GUIDE

No feeding required during transportation.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Due to frequent disinsecting of aircraft holds and the residual nature of the insecticides used, these species cannot be carried other than in airtight containers in certain aircraft (consult the operator).

EXAMPLE:



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 66

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Leech
Medicinal leech

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

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

Materials

Plywood, water-resistant fiberboard, water-resistant hard-board, rigid plastics, burlap.

Outer Container

Must be constructed of water-resistant rigid material with interior means of bag support.

Inner Container

Leeches must be placed with damp moss into bags made from burlap or similar material. Each bag must be secured in an upright position within the outer container.

It must be checked that the use of moss does not contravene the law of the countries of transit or importation.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings must be provided on the four sides and top of the outer container.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Where necessary, moss or suitable brushwood material must be placed in the container and must be packed in damp, not wet, wood wool or moss.

Note:
Plant materials are restricted for import into certain countries. Shipper must comply with import country regulations.

3. FEEDING GUIDE

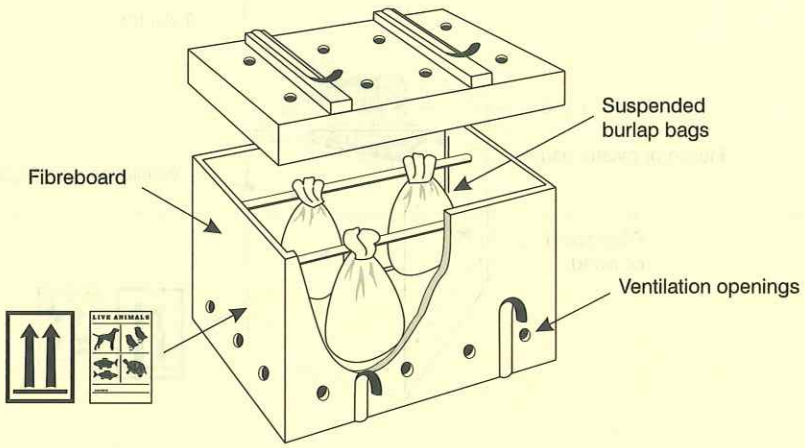
The need to feed any of these species during the journey usually does not arise.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Special care must be taken to avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. Particularly during cold weather, these animals lie dormant for prolonged periods and, therefore, must not be presumed dead.

Warning: *Containers must not be placed in direct sunlight.*

EXAMPLE:



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 67

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Bumblebee *(Bombus spp)*

Note:
Employees suffering from a bee sting allergy should be alerted to the presence of bees and kept from handling such consignments, if necessary.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Cardboard, molded (bio)plastics, polystyrene and wood.

Containers

The container must be of rigid construction.

At least one side of the container must have ventilation capability, fine enough to prevent bumblebees escaping.

Warning: It is essential that containers must not be sprayed with insecticide. Because certain countries' health regulations require aircraft to be sprayed, operators must always be consulted before consignments are offered for carriage.

It is also essential that containers are not packed in plastic wrap as this impedes ventilation and causes the bumblebees to suffocate.

Notes:

1. *Stray bumblebees may be attracted to consignments in the warehouse and the presence of a bumblebee on the outside of the consignment does not necessarily indicate that bumblebees are escaping.*
2. *If feral bumblebees are attracted to the bumblebees being transported, they can be calmed by the use of smoke from burning cloth or similar material near to the container.*

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Companies and persons shipping bumblebees should have specialized knowledge of survival criteria and transport requirements.

Note:
Plant materials are restricted for import into certain countries. Shipper must comply with import country regulations.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Adequate food and water will be provided in the hive by the shipper at the time of packaging. The bumblebees will feed themselves on the sugar and water when they are in the brood compartment. The construction of the feeding system will make leaking impossible.

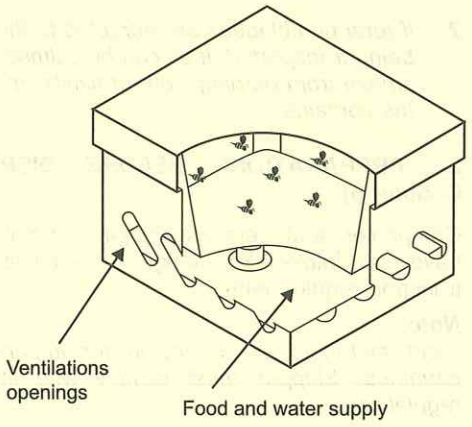
4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Where the conditions at time of loading, or in transit, are humid, a lowering of the temperature in the hold during flight can produce a precipitation of dew. This dew can be fatal to bumblebees if deposited upon their brood (embryo or egg, the larva and the pupa stages). The acceptable minimum and maximum temperature in the hold of aircraft when bumblebees are being transported should be in accordance with specific shipper instructions, It is important to know that the temperature of the cooling engines outlet should not vent below 5°C (41F).

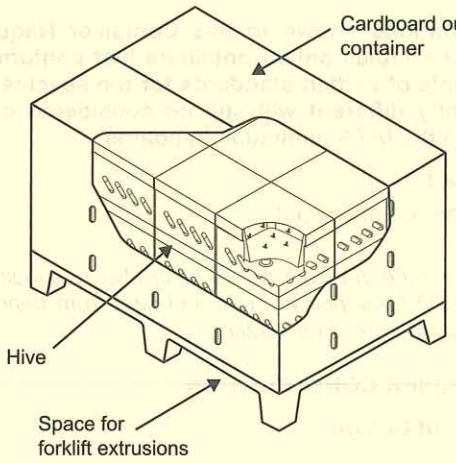
Consignments of bumblebees should be protected against direct sunlight or moisture (rain/dripping from condensation). Also bumblebees should not be transported near to chemicals, which odor might damage them.

Ventilation is critical for bumblebees as they produce a large amount of CO_2. In general one should only accept bumblebees when the holds will be ventilated.

Single Container



Pallet Box – Multiple Container



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 68

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Beneficial mite
Beneficial nematode
Beneficial insect
Immature stages of the above

Note:
It is essential that containers of beneficial insects, mites and nematodes are not sprayed with insecticide. When certain health regulations require the aircraft to be sprayed, shippers must always be consulted before consignments are offered for carriage.

Note:
Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes are harmless to people or other vertebrates. They are not poisonous or venomous and do not sting nor bite.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Polystyrene, cardboard, fiberboard, wood, (bio)plastics.

Outer Container

Must be constructed of polystyrene, cardboard, wood or any plastic material of adequate strength. The container must have solid sides, top and base. The sides may have ventilation openings.

Inner Container

Must be constructed of (bio)plastic, paper, cloth or cardboard. The inner containers must be immobilized inside the outer container to prevent from shifting.

Warning: Containers must not be wrapped in plastic or be transported in closed ULDs as this impedes ventilation and may cause beneficial insects to suffocate.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Companies and persons shipping beneficials will have specialized knowledge of survival criteria and transport requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes do not need additional food or water during transport.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

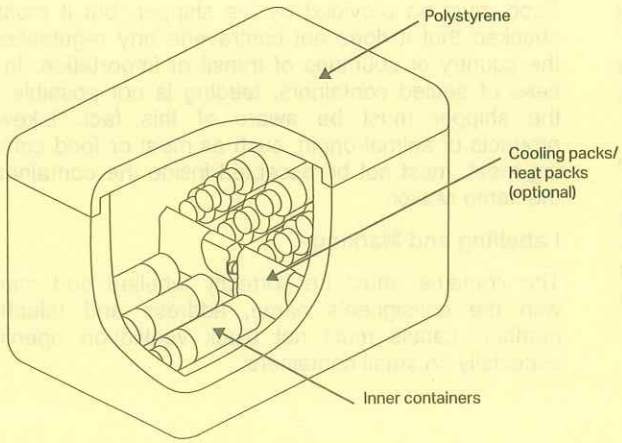
The acceptable minimum and maximum transport temperature when beneficials are being transported should be in accordance with specific shipper instructions.

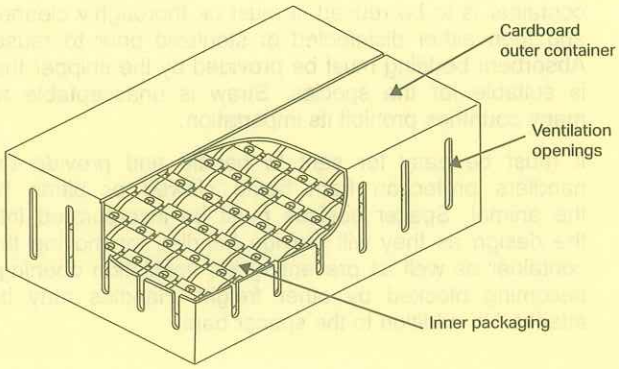
Consignments of beneficials must be protected against extreme temperatures (sunlight, draft, rain/dripping from condensation). Temperature fluctuations during transport must be avoided as this may cause condensation inside the primary enclosure in which insects can drown.

Do not open outer containers as this impedes the cold chain and might damage the beneficial insects, mites and nematodes inside.

Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes are time and temperature sensitive: in case of delays or deviations from the stated conditions (temperature/ventilation) the shipper must be consulted.

Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes shall be transported in ventilated holds.





GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTICATED MAMMALS (INCLUDING LABORATORY ANIMALS) (CR 71–84)

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AA-01, AA-03, AF-02, AF-03, AH-01, AH-02, AY-02, BA-01, CV-02, CV-06, CV-08, CX-01, CX-02, CX-04, D0-06, EI-01, EI-05, EK-01, EK-06, EK-09, EK-10, GF-01, IB-01, IB-02, KL-04, LG-01, LH-01/02/04, LO-03, OK-04, OK-05, OS-01, QY-06, QY-07, SA-02, SQ-02, SV-01, SV-07, TP-01, TR-02, XW-02

Design and Construction

When constructing containers for animal shipment, the normal habits and necessary freedom of movement must be considered.

For general transport purposes, animals will be carried only in closed containers. Carriage in open stall must be separately arranged with operator concerned.

The container must be well constructed and be able to withstand other freight damaging it or causing the structure to buckle or bend. It must be rigid enough to prevent the animal escaping through gaps at the seams or joints. Certain species require reinforced containers due to size and weight while others need lined or metal containers due to their destructive capabilities.

It must be constructed of non-toxic materials. Chemically impregnated wood may be poisonous and must not be used.

The container must be suitable to keep the animal inside at all times and protect the animal from unauthorized access. The door must be constructed so that accidental opening cannot occur, either from the inside or the outside.

The container must not cause the animal to damage itself. All inside edges must be smooth or rounded. There must be no sharp projections, such as nails, upon which the animal can injure itself. Joints of a wooden container must be made so that they cannot be damaged by the animal gnawing or clawing the container from the inside.

The container must be clean and leak-proof. If the container is to be reused, it must be thoroughly cleaned and then either disinfected or sterilized prior to reuse. Absorbent bedding must be provided by the shipper that is suitable for the species. Straw is unacceptable as many countries prohibit its importation.

It must be easy for staff to handle and provide the handlers protection from being clawed or bitten by the animal. Spacer devices must be incorporated into the design as they will provide handles for moving the container as well as preventing the ventilation openings becoming blocked by other freight. Handles may be attached in addition to the spacer bars.

If forklift spacers are required they must be at least 5 cm (2 in) thick. Allowance for the extra height must be made when calculating the dimensions of the container.

Suitably modified rigid plastic pet containers are suitable for shipment of individual or small numbers of the smaller species. All species requirements for safety and welfare must be met. The container must be correctly labelled in accordance with IATA standards. In the case of wild species, consideration must be given to the suitability of loading and unloading the animal using a container with only a single entry and exit.

Dimensions and Stocking Density

Dimensions, where stated, are length, width and height. Dimensions shown in these Regulations are illustrative and therefore must be related to the actual size of the animal for which the container is constructed. It must be in general allow the animal to stand, turn and lie down in a natural manner. There are a few exceptions to this rule found in the container requirements relevant to the particular species.

Ventilation

The container must be adequately ventilated on at least three sides, with the majority of the ventilation being provided on the upper part of the container. There are exceptions to these requirements which are stated in the specific container requirement for that particular species.

The ventilation openings must be small enough to prevent the egress of the animal or any part of the animal to protrude from the container.

Feeding and Watering

Separate food and water receptacles must be provided, either fixed inside the container or attached to it with a means to access into the container so that they can be filled or replenished when required. They must have rounded edges and be made of non-toxic material suitable for the species.

Shipper's instruction for feeding and watering must be given in writing at the time of acceptance. Feeding and watering instructions must be affixed to the container and a copy of the instruction must accompany the shipping documents. Any feed or water given must be recorded on the container instructions with the date and time of supply.

Food must be provided by the shipper, but it must be checked that it does not contravene any regulations of the country or countries of transit or importation. In the case of sealed containers, feeding is not possible and the shipper must be aware of this fact. Likewise, products of animal origin, such as meat or food containing meat, must not be accepted inside the container for the same reason.

Labelling and Marking

The container must be correctly labelled and marked with the consignee's name, address and telephone number. Labels must not block ventilation openings, especially on small containers.

Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) Animals

When animals are carried in SPF conditions, the shipper must at least comply in all respects with the specific container requirement in this section. Special measures must be taken to ensure that the ventilation rates are maintained within the container.

Special Care

Most non-domesticated animals are disturbed by handling, movement, light and noise. This causes significant stress to the animal and can be bad for its general health and welfare. Stress can be minimized by reducing the light within the container, the noise level within its vicinity, and moving the container as level as is possible. Animals must preferably be held in a darkened area with as little noise as possible nearby and only moved out to the aircraft shortly before departure. Shouting and other loud noises must be kept to a minimum. If the container openings are protected by light material or screens they must not be lifted other than by authorized persons for necessary inspection.

Tranquillization

In general, tranquillization is not advocated for the transportation of live animals. However, certain wild species require the use of such medication. Whenever used, they must be administered under competent supervision and the name of the sedative, time of administration and the route of administration must be clearly marked on the container and a copy of the record must be attached to the documents relating to that shipment. Any further medication administered must be recorded and accompany the shipment with the name of the sedative, time of administration and the route of administration.

Important Notes

It must be noted that the IATA Live Animals Regulations container requirements stipulate the minimum requirements for air shipment. The construction principle of containers described within these Regulations are not intended to conform to any airworthiness requirements. Structural aircraft containers must comply with the specifications published in the IATA ULD Regulations.

Although few limitations exist for freighter aircraft, such factors as the size of the compartment door and area of the aircraft hold determines the acceptability of live animal consignments. Consequently, this must be considered when determining the size of the container to be used, in accordance with the principles of design outlined in this section when routing the consignment.

Many of the species in this section are CITES listed species and it is important that all the relevant CITES documentation is completed by the time of acceptance of the shipment. Full shipping documentation is required for such animals as well as the CITES paperwork. See 7.3 for CITES documentation requirements.

It is a CITES pre-requisite that all CITES listed species are packed and shipped in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations. It is also a legal requirement by many states that have incorporated these Regulations into their national legislation in regards of the shipment of live animals by air. Therefore, care must be taken that compliance is evident at the time of live animal shipment acceptance.

In addition to the above General Requirements, the Specific Requirements that are relevant to the individual species must be consulted and adhered to.

△ **The illustrations shown in the following specific container requirements are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of the written guidelines for the species but look slightly different will still meet the IATA standards.**

8

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 71

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Elephant
Hippopotamus
Rhinoceros species

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: QF-01, SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Metal and hardwood.

Metal containers for rhinoceros must meet the following minimum criteria:

- Container must be strong enough to contain the animal for the entire journey;
- 2 mm (0.08 in) sheet-metal with angle-iron frame;
- double floor for urine;
- metal bars at the front door.

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 welded wire 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.

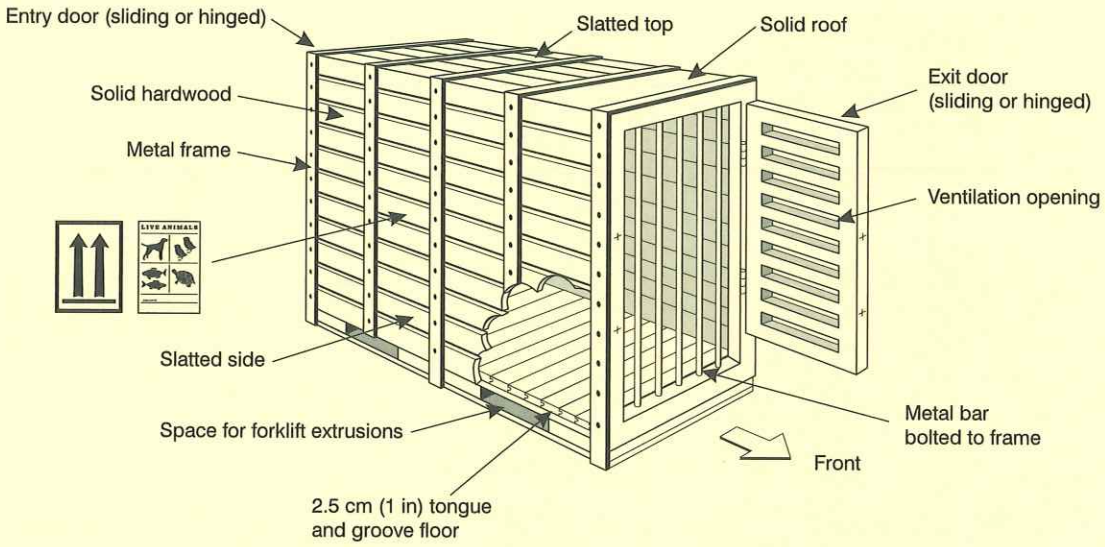
Floor

Must be made of thick tongue and groove of at least 2.5 cm (1 in) thickness or its equivalent and have a slip resistant 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.

EXAMPLE:



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 quarter of both wooden doors and the slatted portion of the roof.

Ventilation openings must be covered in welded wire mesh, the openings in the welded wire mesh shall be small enough to prevent people from putting their hands into the container.

Ventilation openings must not be on the bottom half meter of the container.

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.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

The animal must be watered before shipment.

Feeding/watering hatch at the front bottom of the crate.

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 **FOOD/WATER** 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.

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.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 72

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Bear species
Binturong
Cheetah
Giant panda
Jaguar
Leopard species
Lion species
Panther species
Puma species
Snow leopard
Tasmanian devil
Tiger

Note:
The above species must be provided with space to lie comfortably, except for bear species and binturong which must have space to turn around. There must be at least a 10 cm (4 in) clearance around the animal when standing in a normal position. For polar bears only, containers must be of sufficient size to allow the animal to turn around freely in a four paw stance, to sit in an upright position, and to lie down in a natural position with all body parts contained within the crate.

Note:
Should a veterinary certificate be provided stating that the large cat being shipped is suitable to be transported in a container which permits it to turn around, that container may be accepted for shipment.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-07, QF-01, SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Hardwood, metal, 1.3 cm minimum (½ in) plywood or similar material, welded wire mesh, iron bars.

Dimension

The height of the container must allow the animal to stand erect with its head extended and the length must permit it to lie in the prone position. The measurements will vary with the species involved.

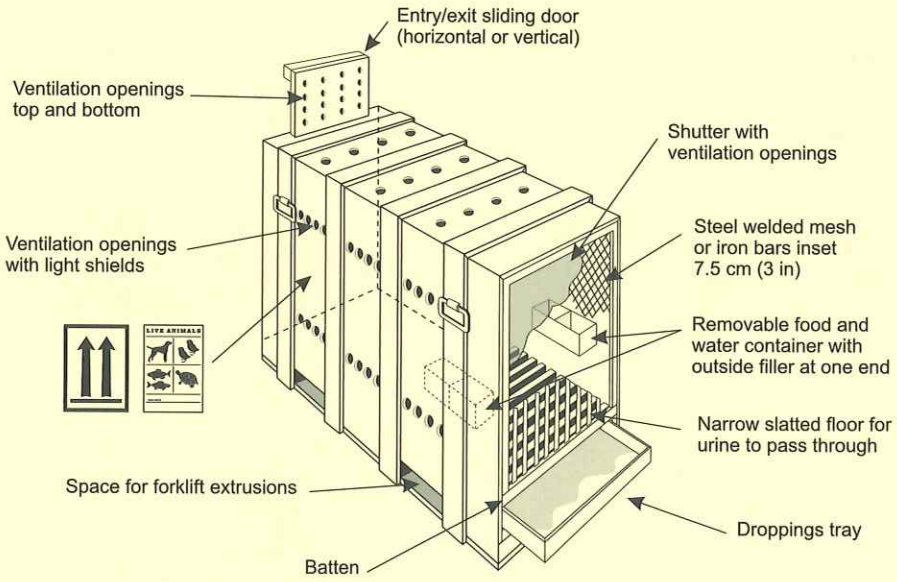
Frame

The frame must be made from solid wood or metal bolted or screwed together. The frame must provide the spacer bar requirement of 2.5 cm (1 in) depth to the sides for air circulation. When the weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb), or the animal is very aggressive the frame must have additional metal re-enforcing braces.

Sides

Suitable plywood or similar material must line the frame to give a smooth and strong interior.

EXAMPLE:



Floor

The floor must be leak-proof. When a slatted floor over a tray is not used, the floor must be covered by sufficient absorbent material in order to prevent any excreta from escaping.

When a slatted floor is used, it must be over a leak-proof tray design to contain liquids in such a manner that all excreta falls onto the tray. The slats must be resistant to destruction by the animal. Expanded metal may be used with some species.

Roof

Must be solid.

Doors

Sliding or hinged entry/exit door must be provided. The front entry/exit door and the opposite end must be made of welded wire mesh or strong iron bars. The iron bars must be spaced in such a way that the animal cannot pass its legs between them.

Alternatively, the front entry/exit door may be made from heavy plywood, steel lined, with ventilation openings, while the end is made of welded wire mesh or strong iron bars. When welded wire mesh or strong iron bars are used, they must be covered with a light sliding wooden shutter. The upper two thirds of the shutter must have either ventilation openings of 10 cm (4 in) or slats with 7 cm (2¾ in) spaces between them, in order to reduce the disturbance to the animal and to protect the handlers.

The mesh or bars may also be covered with burlap or similar material instead of the shutter.

The door must be fastened with screws or bolts in order to prevent accidental opening.

Ventilation

Ventilation openings must be placed at heights that will provide through ventilation at all levels, particularly when the animal is lying down in a prone position. Exterior meshed ventilation openings, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be made on the sides, entry door and roof, as shown in the illustration.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in) and formed from the framework of the container.

Special Requirements

Bears and other strong clawing animals must have the container totally lined with sheet iron or other hard metal sheeting with ventilation openings punched through to the exterior.

Forklift Extrusions

Must be provided if the total weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.).

Multiple Containers

When more than one animal is to be carried in a container, multiples of the above requirements must apply. The container can be divided into compartments by the use of partitions made of metal grills. There must be a separate access into each compartment. Compatible animals that are not likely to harm each other during shipment need not be separated by a partition.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

These species must be kept in darkened containers to avoid stimulus from their surroundings. They have the tendency to become aggressive and belligerent if disturbed by outside interference or noise.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided and must be fixed off the floor, to prevent soiling, at the front of the container. Safe outside access must be provided for filling in emergency.

Food intake must be reduced 2 to 3 days before shipment. A light meal may be given prior to dispatch and food must be provided in case of emergency.

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

If feeding or watering is required due to an unforeseen delay, feed once daily, preferably late afternoon, 1 kg of meat per 20 kg (1 lb per 22 lb) of live weight. Polar bears will also eat fish and brown bears like fish and fruit.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Animals covered by this Container Requirement prefer to travel in darkness or semi-darkness. For polar bears only, cargo compartment temperature and ventilation requirements should be discussed with the operator prior to the transport.

Transport at lower cabin pressure altitudes is preferable for polar bears. Special arrangements should be made with the operator prior to the transport.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 73

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Multiple/Single Container

Note:

It is the responsibility of the Shipper to determine whether a Single or Multiple Container applies to the species.

Addax
African buffalo species
African wild ass
Alpaca (domestic)
Ankole (domestic)
Anoa
Argali
Asian buffalo
Asiatic wild ass
Ass (domestic/wild)
Bactrian camel (small)
Bactrian deer
Banteng
Barasingha
Barbary sheep
Bison species
Blesbok
Bongo
Calamian deer
Caribou
Cattle (domestic), including bulls
Chamois
Chevrotain
Dromedary (domestic)
Duiker species
Eland
Elk
Gaur
Gazelle species
Giraffe (small)
Goral
Guanaco
Guemal
Hartebeest species
Horse (domestic/wild)
Impala
Klipspringer
Kouprey
Kudu species
Lechwe
Llama (domestic)
Markhor
Moose
Mouflon
Mountain sheep species
Mule
Muntjac
Musk deer
Nyala
Okapi
Onager
Oribi
Oryx species
Pampas deer
Pronghorn
Przewalski's horse
Pudu species
Red sheep/Urial
Reedbuck
Reindeer
Rhebok
Sable Antelope
Sassaby
Sitatunga
Springbok
Tahr
Takin
Tamarao
Tapir species
Vicuna
Wapiti
Waterbuck
Wildebeest species
Yak
Zebra
Zebra species
Zebu (domestic)

Note:
Animals listed under Multiple/Single Container may be transported communally in a container such as in Container Requirement 2 or Container Requirement 3, which have been suitably re-enforced and been provided with a roof or, in the case of non-horned species, a net of suitable dimensions.

Note:
For equidae travelling individually, see also CR74 (mini horses/mini ponies).

Note:
Animals that are compatible and accustomed to being confined with others of the same species can be transported in a bulk, non-compartmentalized container as per CR3.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, LBG-01, SAG-01, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: QF-01, SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood or metal and rubber, burlap or canvas for padding and light reduction, if required.

Dimension

The height and width of the container must allow the animal to stand erect with its head extended, even if horned. The size of the container must sufficiently restrict movement so that the animal cannot turn round and in so doing trap or injure itself, nor have space to kick and damage the container.

The dimensions will vary according to the species being shipped.

Frame

Must be made of a minimum of 2.5 cm (1 in) solid wood or metal parts, bolted or screwed together.

When the weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.), additional metal bracing must be present around the whole container.

Sides

Suitable plywood or similar material must closely line the frame to a level slightly above the animal's eye over which there must be a louvered or slatted area for ventilation extending to the roof. The interior must be completely smooth.

Floor

△ The base must be solid and leak-proof, there must be either pegboard or slats bolted to the solid base to give a slip resistant floor. A waste tray must be provided under the pegboard or slats to prevent excreta escaping.

Roof

A solid roof is allowed and preferred. A slatted roof, or a roof with ventilation openings is optional, but the width between slats or size of openings must be small enough to prevent entrapment of a horn. If padding is required, soft material such as shavings can be stuffed under the rubber, canvas, or burlap covering.

Doors

Hinged or sliding entry and exit doors must be provided, they must be fastened in such a way that they cannot be accidentally opened, They must have similar ventilation opening as on the sides. Hinged doors should not be used for equids.

Ventilation

Ventilation louvers or slots, with 2.5 cm (1 in) spacing between the louvers/slats or holes, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present, above eye level, on all four sides and the roof of close boarded containers. Slots and holes must be covered with a fine welded wire mesh that will not allow any part of the animal, including horns, to protrude. If the mesh is on the inside of the container all edges must be protected to prevent injury.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), and formed from the framework of the container.

Special Requirements

All equids, especially zebra have the tendency to panic, therefore the roof may need to be padded in order to prevent the animal from inuring itself, but the sides must remain smooth and not padded, except as noted below.

Neoprene or other non-abrasive padding on crate areas around the equid's head and on the front sliding doors may reduce abrasions and is optional.

If padding on crate areas around the equid's head is used, care must be taken to prevent the equid from eating it.

Deer species must only be accepted after they have shed their antlers, or the hardened antlers have been cut off.

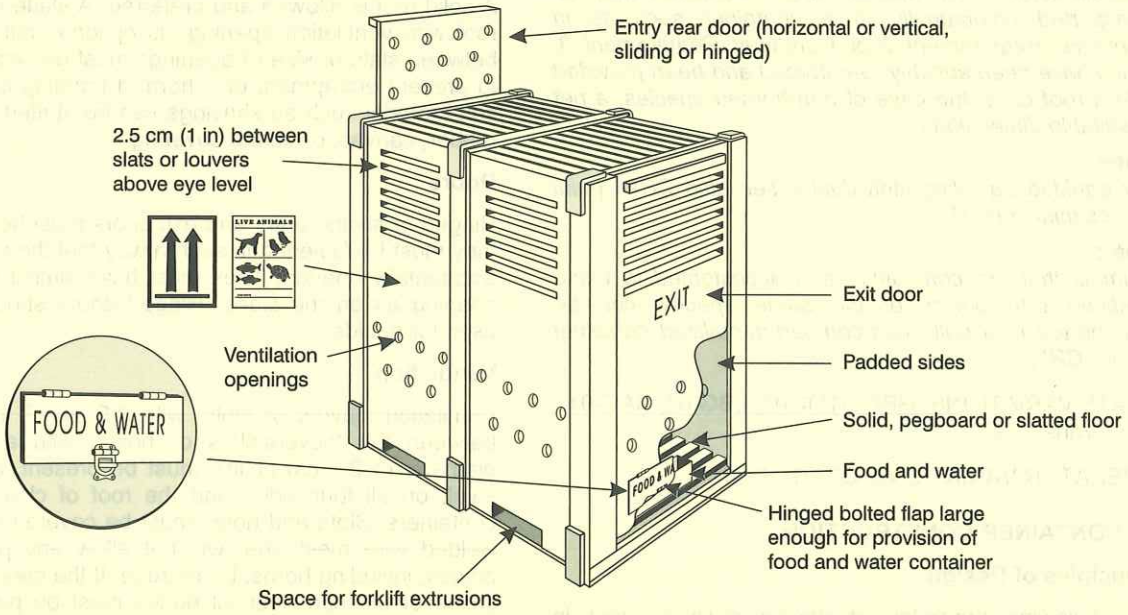
Forklift Extrusions

Must be provided if the total weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.).

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Note:
Large giraffes are not recommended for air transport. For animals that exceed an overall height of approximately 1.50 m (5 ft) see Container Requirement 2.

EXAMPLE:



3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided with outside access from a hinged bolted flap that must be large enough for the entry of a large water dish and/or quantities of appropriate food such as grass hay, roots etc.

Feed normal ration. *Do not overfeed.*

Animals do not normally require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch. Shipper's watering instruction must be followed.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, food must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10 and 8.1)

It is recommended that polythene sheeting and absorbent material, such as wood shavings, be placed underneath the container and stapled to the sides of the container in order to prevent spillage of excreta.

Some wild-caught animals may require tranquilizing for transportation with a long-acting sedative. Some captive bred species will also require tranquillization. The name of the medication and time of administration must be provided by the shipper and affixed to the container and that information must also accompany the Shipper's Certification.

Note:
Antelope species with horns that can damage each other must have plastic or rubber piping placed over their horns. The piping must be removed after shipment.

5. BULK CARRIAGE (see Container Requirement 3)

Llamas and alpacas are herd animals and can be carried in multiple containers but the following guidelines must be followed.

Male llamas will fight when feeding so the multiple containers should be divided by partitions up to mid-shoulder level with only 2 or 3 adults per compartment and a maximum of 12 adults per container on a single pallet. The whole group must have been together prior to shipment. A compatible breeding group of 1 male and 5–6 females can be shipped together. During the breeding season males and females must be on separate pallets.

Alpacas are gentle animals and out of the breeding season males and females can be shipped together satisfactorily. Compartmentalization of the container into 2 or 3 compartments is at the discretion of the shipper. There must be no more than 18 adults in a pallet-sized container. If the flight is of long duration, they travel better if they are shorn prior to departure.

There must be sufficient space in the container or compartment of the container to allow the animals to lie down.

Sexually mature intact males (i.e., have not been castrated) should not be shipped in pairs or larger groups within the same container due to their potential for aggressive and destructive behavior towards other animals in the same container. Groups of castrated males or groups of very young males (i.e., sexually immature non-castrated) may be shipped as individual groups provided there are no species-specific behaviors that would preclude shipping as a group. It is the responsibility of the shipper to determine if such behaviors may be anticipated and to select the appropriate container to address them.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 73A

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Giraffe

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, plywood or metal and rubber, burlap or canvas for padding and light reduction if required. Plywood and wood must be a minimum of 2.5 cm/1 inch thick. Special attention must be given to materials such as canvas, burlap or similar, so that the animal(s) will not be able to ingest those materials. It is recommended to only use such materials on the outside of the container.

Dimension

The height and width of the container must allow the animal(s) to stand and move around in a natural position. Individuals of similar size and weight travel well in small groups of up to 3 animals per container. Shipping containers for giraffe are not compartmentalized.

The dimensions will vary according to the species being shipped.

Frame

Must be made of metal and bolted or welded together (bracing must be present around the whole container).

Sides

The sides of the container must be made of wood/plywood with metal reinforcement on the bottom, or the crate should be made completely out of metal. Access windows must be provided with opening from the outside only.

Floor

The base must be solid (metal, wood or plywood) and must be covered by a slip resistant floor covered with rubber or similar material.

Roof

A solid roof is preferred. A slatted roof, or a roof with ventilation openings is optional, but the width between slats or size of openings must be small enough to prevent entrapment of a horn.

Doors

A sliding door is the recommended type of door for easy loading and unloading. The door must contain a locking system that may consist of a padlock or bolt and nut through both metal reinforcements of the door and frame, or in a secure way that cannot loosen due to vibration, transport or repeated impacts by the animals.

Note:
Screws through wood or plywood must not be used as a locking method: Doors should not be opened during inspection or flight, the only person that should have access to the doors locking mechanism is the accompanying attendant or vet.

Ventilation

Ventilation must be provided on all 4 sides of the container; at least half of the ventilation must be provided on the upper third of the container on all sides. The maximum size of ventilation openings is 50mm x 50mm (2 in by 2 in). Large ventilation openings must be covered by mesh.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in) and formed from the framework of the container.

Special Requirements

Forklift extrusions must be provided. In order to be lifted by a crane, hooks, lift points, or similar must be provided.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

Giraffes have an instinctive fear of strange environments; sudden noise or movement may easily startle them and must be avoided. The animals must not be disturbed before, during and after air transport. Giraffes must be well prepared before a shipment; animals must be quarantined/separated as a group prior to shipping. Aside from health protocols that must be met, any animal scheduled to be shipped should be prepared accordingly, and fully acclimated to its shipping container.

In order to prepare giraffes for transport and to protect them from stress myopathy it is recommended to provide them a diet high in vitamin E and selenium. Crate training is highly recommended as it has repeatedly been proven to reduce the level of transport stress.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

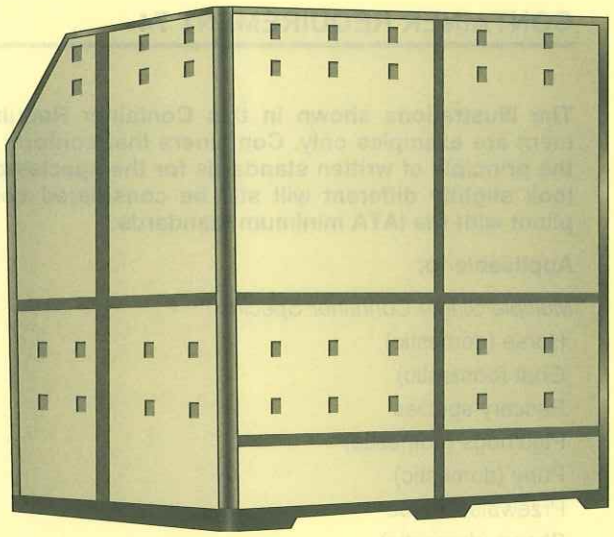
Food and water containers must be provided at such a height the animals do not need to fully bend their necks; food and water must be present during all stages of transport.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

It is recommended that polythene sheeting and absorbent material, such as wood shavings, be placed underneath the container and stapled to the sides of the container in order to prevent spillage of excreta.

If tranquilization is required consult with the veterinarian and the giraffe transport specialist on a case-by-case basis, considering both the temperament of the individual animal and any other relevant circumstances. The name of the medication and time of administration must be provided by the shipper and affixed to the container and that information must also accompany the Shipper's Certification.

At least one (1) competent attendant must be provided when up to six (6) giraffes are shipped. However, when seven (7) or more giraffes are carried together, it is up to the discretion of the operator in agreement with the shipper to determine the appropriate number of attendants that are required.



CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 74

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Multiple/Single Container Species

Horse (domestic)
Goat (domestic)
Peccary species
Pigs/hogs (domestic)
Pony (domestic)
Przewalski horse
Sheep (domestic)
Micro/mini/teacup pig
Zebra

Single Container Species

Babirusa
Swine
Warthog
Wild boar

Note:
For equidae travelling individually, see also CR73 (wild/non-domesticated).

Note:
Animals that are compatible and accustomed to being confined with others of the same species can be transported in a bulk, non-compartmentalized container as per CR3.

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, LBG-01, SAG-01, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, KL-02, PR-02, QF-01, SV-01

Note:
Animals listed under Multiple/Single Container may be transported communally in a container such as in Container Requirement 2 or Container Requirement 3, which have been suitably re-enforced and been provided with a roof or, in the case of non-horned species, a net of suitable dimensions.

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, metal or other similar strong materials.

Dimension

The height of the container must allow the animal to stand erect and must permit it to lie down comfortably.

The measurements will vary with the species involved. A minimum space of 10 cm (4 in) over the loin is required for domestic pigs. A minimum space of 15 cm (6 in) over the highest part of the back is required for babirusa, warthog and wild boar. A minimum clearance over the head or tip of the horn of 7.5 cm (3 in) is required for sheep and goats.

Frame

The frame must be made from solid wood or metal bolted or screwed together. When the weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.), the frame must have additional metal re-enforcing braces.

Sides

The sides and door must be made of solid wood, or similar material, constructed inside the framework. It must be close boarded to a height of 30 cm (12 in) to prevent excreta escaping, it must be slatted above the close boarding to provide a smooth and strong interior. The slats must be spaced so that the animal cannot get its nose or legs through the openings between the slats but wide enough so that air can circulate freely.

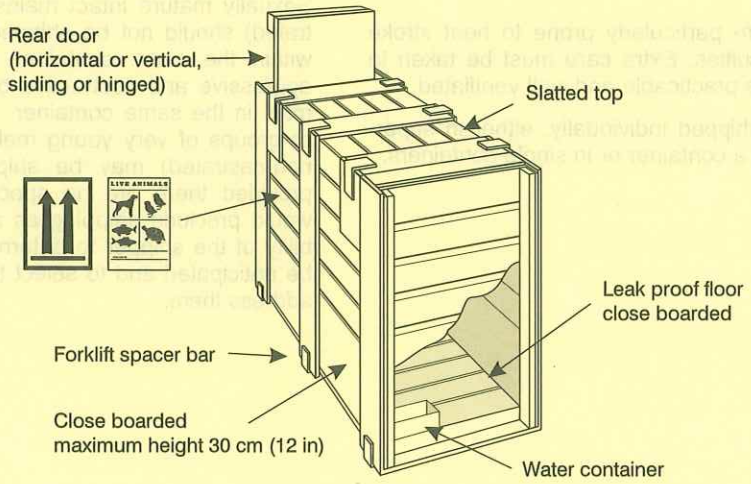
Floor

△ The slip resistant floor can either be close boarded to form a solid base and covered by sufficient absorbent material in order to prevent any excreta escaping, or be made of peg board or slats over a leak-proof waste tray in such a manner that all the excreta falls onto the tray.

Roof

Must be slatted for maximum ventilation at a distance that does not allow any horns to protrude.

EXAMPLE:



Doors

Sliding or hinged door must be provided at the rear of the container, with a secure means of fastening that cannot be opened accidentally. A sliding door may be constructed for the shipment of pigs and peccaries.

Ventilation

Is provided by the slatted sides, ends and roof of the container spaced so that no part of the animal can protrude.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in) and formed from the framework of the container.

Forklift Spacers

Must be provided if the total weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.).

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Rigid plastic pet containers can be used for the air transport of a single mini horse, or for single or multiple domestic sheep, goats and pigs, single or multiple micro pigs, provided the total weight of all animals in the container does not exceed 25 kg (55 lb.). The following modifications must be made:

- the dimensions must permit the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down comfortably;
- the height clearance measurements must be as stated above;
- the floor must be provided with slats or ridges or lined with heavy duty rubber matting, all firmly fixed to the base of the container, to give a slip resistant surface;
- food and water troughs must be fixed inside the container;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Mini horses and other small breeds of horses shipped individually or in bulk crates do not require an attendant.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided, the water container with a circular design is preferable for ease of access by the animal.

Feed normal ration. *Do not overfeed.*

Pig welfare is enhanced by the provision of continual access to drinking water during transportation, preferably by the use of drinking nipples, but if not available, other means of continual or frequent access to water must be provided within the container or compartments of a container. The other species usually do not require additional feeding or watering during the 24 hours following the time of dispatch, however, shippers instructions must always be followed.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, grain/hay (sheep) and pig meal (pig/swine) must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Sheep and swine are particularly prone to heat stroke and respiratory difficulties. Extra care must be taken to keep them as cool as practicable and well ventilated.

Warthogs must be shipped individually, either in separate compartments of a container or in single containers.

5. BULK CARRIAGE (see Container Requirement 3)

Sexually mature intact males (i.e., have not been castrated) should not be shipped in pairs or larger groups within the same container due to their potential for aggressive and destructive behavior towards other animals in the same container. Groups of castrated males or groups of very young males (i.e., sexually immature non-castrated) may be shipped as individual groups provided there are no species-specific behaviors that would preclude shipping as a group. It is the responsibility of the shipper to determine if such behaviors may be anticipated and to select the appropriate container to address them.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 75

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Aardvark
Anteater species
Armadillo
Echidna
Pangolin species
Sloth species
Tree Pangolin

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, KL-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, plywood with a minimum thickness of 0.6 cm (1/5 in), metal, welded wire mesh.

Dimension

The height of the container must allow the animal to stand erect and must permit it to lie down comfortably. The measurements will vary with the species involved.

Frame

The frame must be made from solid wood or metal parts bolted or screwed together.

Sides

The sides and door must be made of the appropriate plywood, wood or metal. One end of the container must have a framed welded wire mesh part that leaves a space at the bottom for food and water to enter. The whole must be covered by a sliding or hinged door which has two observation openings of at least 10 cm (4 in) in the upper part and ventilation openings, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), spread over the remainder of the surface in order to give good ventilation but at the same time leave the animal in semi-darkness.

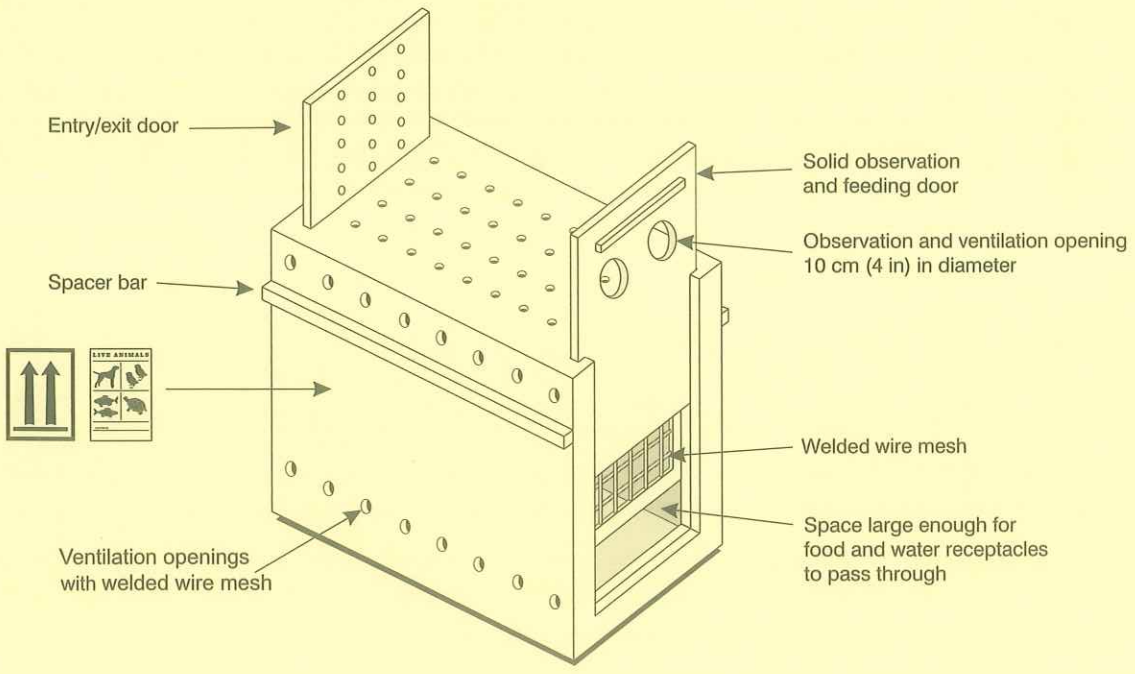
Floor

The floor must be solid and covered with a deep layer of absorbent material, such as wood shavings, for bedding.

Roof

Must be solid wood, plywood or metal with ventilation openings over its surface.

EXAMPLE:



Doors

Sliding or hinged door must be provided at the rear of the container, with a secure means of fastening so that it cannot be opened accidentally.

Ventilation

Welded wire meshed ventilation must be provided by openings with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) spread over the sides, door and top. If the mesh is fixed to the interior of the container all sharp edges must be covered with smooth material.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on three sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Special Requirements

Sloth must have a wide round wooden bar firmly fixed approximately 5 cm (2 in) from the roof of the container and running along its length.

Rigid Plastic Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Rigid plastic containers can be used for the air transport of individual animals excluding sloths. The following modifications must be undertaken:

- the height and width of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down comfortably;
- the floor of the container must be made slip resistant before being covered with absorbent bedding;
- the grill door must be covered with a material that will reduce the amount of light inside the container but allow air to circulate freely, all ventilation openings must be covered with the same material or muslin;
- a rounded receptacle must be fixed inside the container, with outside access, for feeding the fruit that provides both nourishment and moisture to these species;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided, containers with a circular design are preferable for ease of access by the animal.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, canned dog food or minced meat mixed with milk and raw eggs, if available, must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

Sloth require vegetables and fruit, but do not overfeed. As this animal gets its water from its diet, the food provided must be fresh and contain moisture.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

This section is intentionally left blank.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 76

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Elephant seal
Fur seal
Sea lion
Seal species
Walrus

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Solid wood, plywood, strong metal, welded wire mesh and burlap.

Dimension

The animal must be able to move around freely, i.e., turn completely around and stand in a normal position without obstruction. The diagonal of the container floor must be as long as the animal's length with all body parts contained within the crate.

Frame

The frame must be made from metal or solid wood parts bolted or screwed together. If the total weight of the animal plus container exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.) there must be additional re-enforcing bracing.

Sides

The interior of the container must be completely smooth as the flippers of these animals are very delicate.

The four sides, including the door, must be made of strong smooth welded wire mesh. The mesh must be small enough to prevent the animal pushing its nose outside the container. The bottom must be close boarded up to a minimum height of approximately 15 cm (6 in), external to the mesh, to prevent excreta escaping.

Floor

The floor must be solid and leak-proof with a smooth-surfaced bottom that allows waste to pass through. Bedding of any type is not recommended.

Roof

The top of the container must be designed to provide ventilation during transport. The use of welded wire mesh or other materials such as wood slats are acceptable.

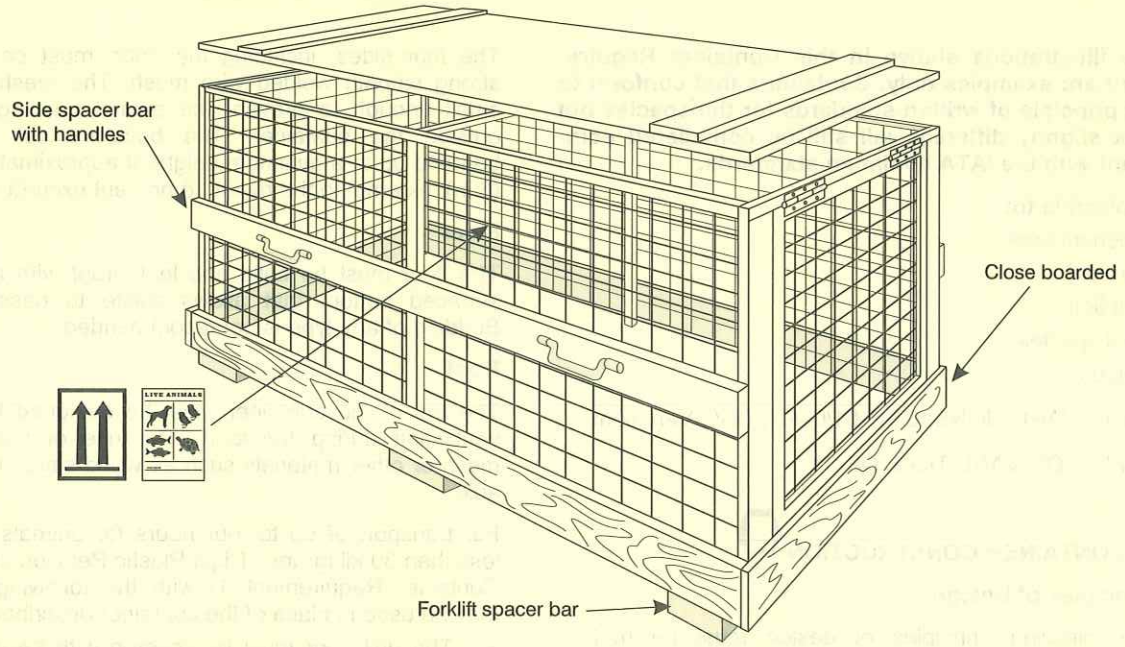
For transport of up to four hours for animals weighing less than 30 kilograms, Rigid Plastic Pet Containers (see Container Requirement 1) with the following features may be used in place of the container described above.

- The grill door must be covered with securely fixed welded wire mesh and all ventilation openings covered with welded wire mesh;
- The door of the containers must have secure fastenings at the top and the bottom;
- There must be ventilation openings on the rear of the container, extra ventilation openings may have to be made in order that the total ventilation area is at least 16% of the four sides;
- If a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.
- Use of slatted floorboards within the leak-proof container to prevent overheating and collect waste is recommended for the transport of sea lions and harbor seals.

Doors

A sliding or hinged door must be provided at one end, there must be a secure means of fastening that cannot be opened accidentally.

EXAMPLE:



Ventilation

From the welded wire mesh on all four sides including the door. Spacer Bars/Handles.

Must be made to a minimum depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Forklift Spacer Bars

If the animal plus container weighs more than 60 kg (132 lb.) forklift spacer bars must be provided as an integral part of the framework.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Feed and water containers are not required to be provided for these species.

Water is not required for these species. They obtain all their moisture via their fish diet. If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, shipper's instructions must be followed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Sea lions, seals and walruses can remain out of water for long periods of time. It is, therefore, not essential to sprinkle the animals with water during transit. However, these animals must be kept as cool as possible at all times and not be exposed to direct sunlight and draft. Water for cooling must be available if required. Dripping ice can be used to maintain skin moisture and appropriate body temperature.

The necessity for attendance should be discussed with the operator prior to the transport.

Transport at lower cabin pressure altitudes is preferable for pinnipeds. Special arrangements should be made with the operator prior to the transport.

Warning: *These animals bite. A "This animal bites" warning should be fixed to the container in addition to the usual labeling.*

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 77

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Bat (all species, including flying fox)
Flying lemur

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, KL-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

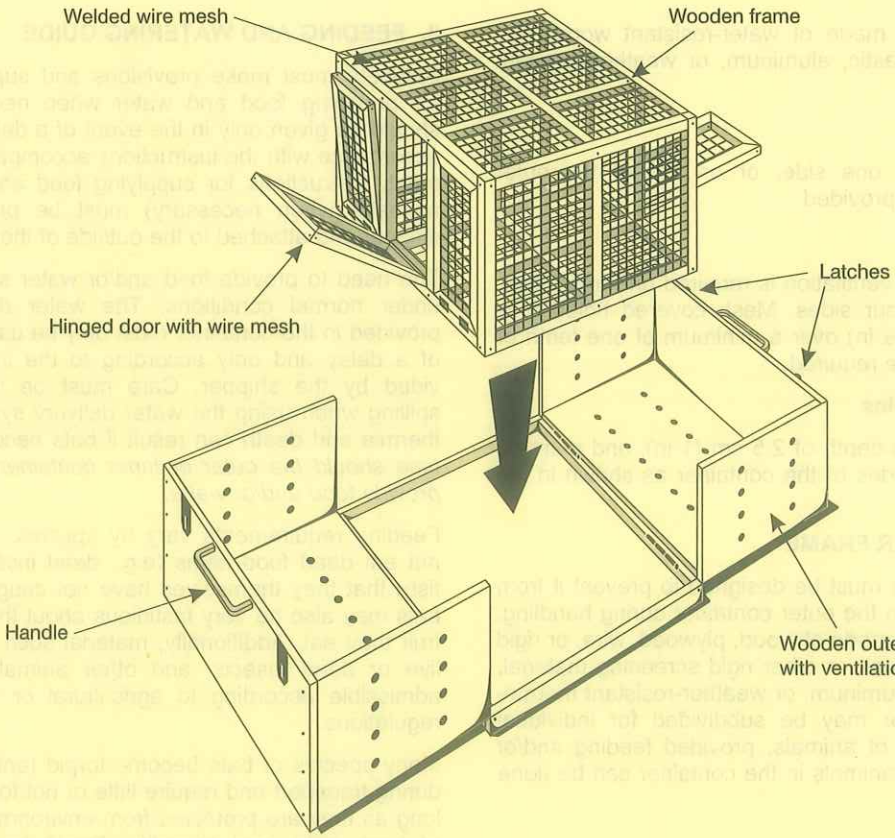
These species require very specialized handling and the guidelines in this Container Requirement are only the general principles that can be applied to their shipment. Their transport must only be undertaken by those shippers and operators that can fulfill all the specialized needs of the species concerned.

The outer container must be designed to withstand the rigors of transportation, to prevent exposing workers to any animal contact, and to prevent escape of the animal(s) during feeding and/or examination. The inner container should be designed for the safety and well-being of the animal(s), while providing protection from outside elements.

Materials

Wood, plywood, welded wire mesh, non-toxic plastic mesh and screening materials, non-toxic plastic, aluminum, weather-resistant thermoplastic (e.g., Plexiglas).

EXAMPLE:



Dimension

The container must be large enough for the bat(s) to move around freely, and to hang normally from roosting material. The dimensions will vary with the species, but they must allow the animal(s) to hang with their heads extended, to flap their wings sufficiently to dissipate heat, and to position themselves comfortably in groups or separately.

OUTER CONTAINER FRAME

The frame must be sufficiently strong to withstand the rigors of transportation. It should be impact resistant, non-crush-able, and weatherproof. Examples of appropriate outer containers include rigid plastic pet containers, hard plastic coolers, and solid wood frame containers securely fastened with screws. (See General Requirements outlined at the beginning of this chapter, and Ventilation Requirements, below.)

Sides

The sides must be made of wood, plywood, non-toxic plastic, aluminum, or weather-resistant thermoplastic (e.g., Plexiglas).

Floor

The floor must be solid and waterproof.

Roof

The roof must be made of water-resistant wood, plywood, non-toxic plastic, aluminum, or weather-resistant thermoplastic.

Doors

A hinged door at one side, or on top of the outer container, must be provided.

Ventilation

Welded wire mesh ventilation is required on three sides; preferably on all four sides. Mesh covered holes of a minimum 1.3 cm (½ in) over a minimum of one tenth of the surface area are required.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), and must be present on three sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

INNER CONTAINER FRAME

The inner container must be designed to prevent it from moving about within the outer container during handling. The frame must be made of wood, plywood, wire, or rigid non-toxic plastic mesh or other rigid screening material, non-toxic plastic, aluminum, or weather-resistant thermoplastic. The interior may be subdivided for individual animals or groups of animals, provided feeding and/or examination for all animals in the container can be done safely.

Sides and Roof

The sides and roof must be made of wood, plywood, or screening material such as cloth and wire or non-toxic plastic mesh. Screening material should allow the animals comfortable hanging and roosting positions either together or individually. For species that normally roost in tight crevices, cloth or other safe and non-toxic material may be placed on the inside of the container, providing a padded roosting area for the bats. If necessary, insulation, such as cloth or other safe and non-toxic material may be used between the interior and exterior containers, providing it does not block any ventilation openings.

Floor

The floor may be solid, or welded wire mesh. Absorbent, non-toxic bedding (e.g., cloth, absorbent paper, newspaper or other similar material) must be provided.

Door

A securely fastened hinged door must be provided.

Ventilation

Unless constructed primarily of welded wire mesh, ventilation openings must be covered with wire or plastic mesh suitably sized to prevent any part of the animal from protruding out of the opening. All sharp edges must be covered with smooth material.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Shippers must make provisions and supply equipment for providing food and water when necessary. Water should be given only in the event of a delay, and only in accordance with the instructions accompanying the shipment. Instructions for supplying food and water to the animals (when necessary) must be provided by the shipper and attached to the outside of the container.

The need to provide food and/or water should not arise under normal conditions. The water delivery system provided in the container must only be used in the event of a delay and only according to the instructions provided by the shipper. Care must be taken to avoid spilling when using the water delivery system, as hypothermia and death can result if bats become wet. *At no time should the outer or inner container be opened to provide food and/or water.*

Feeding requirements vary by species. Many bats will not eat dead food items (e.g., dead insects, lizards, or fish) that they themselves have not caught. Fruit-eating bats may also be very fastidious about the quality of the fruit they eat. Additionally, material such as blood, fruit, live or dead insects, and other animals may not be admissible according to agricultural or health ministry regulations.

Many species of bats become torpid (enter deep sleep) during transport and require little or not food or water, so long as they are protected from environmental extremes of heat, cold, and humidity. Rapid transit (less than 24 hours duration) of bats from shipper to consignee is of the utmost importance.

A plentiful food supply (subject to import restrictions at destination) may be placed in the container at the start of

the journey for fruit-eating bags. If provided, these materials need to be accessible for removal and destruction by inspectors at the port of entry.

Insectivorous bats require a live insect diet. Due to restrictions on importation of exotic insects, such food generally cannot be supplied.

Vampire bats require fresh mammalian or avian blood. These materials require special permits or other documents for import and must be appropriately contained, therefore they cannot be handled as animal food items.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Most species of bats will huddle together to maintain body heat and for security. If too warm, they will space themselves out and possibly fan themselves, given adequate room in the container. Because of the limitations for supplying food and water to bats, these animals should not be accepted for transportation if delays extending the itinerary more than 24 hours can be anticipated. Extremes in temperature can be harmful to bats. Refer to shipper's instructions for acceptable minimum and maximum temperatures, which vary by species. For all species of bats, ambient temperatures should not exceed 29.4°C (85°F). Because of the limitations for supplying food and water to bats, these animals should not be accepted for transportation if delays extending the itinerary more than 24 hours can be anticipated.

The importer is responsible for supplying experienced personnel at the port of entry to open containers for agriculture and wildlife inspection, and for removing any material that is deemed inadmissible (fruit, blood, fecal material). For unaccompanied shipments, the importer should have expert personnel available to deal with animal emergencies at any intermediate transit points. Cargo personnel must not attempt to make contact with the bats for any reason.

Warning: *Bats can inflict severe bites, and like any wild animal, may transmit rabies and other diseases. This may have serious consequences to humans. Therefore, bat containers must never be opened except by experienced handlers. Public health authorities recommend that persons handling bats be vaccinated against rabies in advance.*

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 78

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Bandicoot
Cacomistle
Chipmunk
Civet species
Coatimundi
Falanouc
Fossa
Genet cat
Grison
Hedgehog
Hyrax
Kinkajou
Koalas
Linsang species
Meerkat
Mongoose species
Olingo
Opossum species
Pig-footed bandicoot
Polecat
Possum
Prairie dog
Racoon
Skunk (deodorized)
Stoat
Sugar glider
Tenrec
Weasel

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, CX-01, GF-01, GF-07, IB-02, KL-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, plywood hardboard (masonite), non-toxic plastic, fiberglass, synthetics, sheet metal, welded wire mesh.

Dimension

When constructing travel containers for these species the normal habits and movement must be considered, they must be able to stand naturally and move around freely.

Multiple compartmentalized containers must have individual access doors, single bulk containers of sociable species must have sliding a door extending down the whole length of the container.

Frame

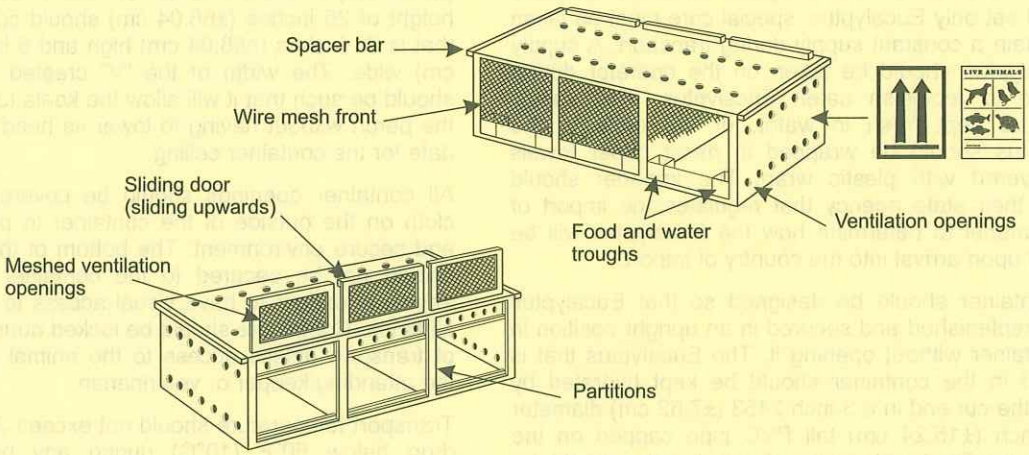
When the frame is made from solid wood or plywood parts, it must be screwed together. The frame can also be formed by the base, sides and top of the container being screwed together if the weight of the animal permits this type of construction.

Sides

The sides and door must be made of the appropriate plywood, wood or plastic. One third of the front of the container must be made from welded wire mesh. Two rows of meshed ventilation openings, with a diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides and top.

Containers must be lined with sheet metal for animals that are likely to chew the container (e.g., chipmunks and prairie dogs).

EXAMPLE:



Floor

The floor must be solid and covered with a layer of absorbent material, such as wood shavings, for bedding.

Roof

Must be solid wood, plywood or plastic, with two rows of ventilation openings.

Doors

A sliding door must be provided at the rear of the container to give access into the container or each compartment of the container. If the container is for a single group of animals the rear door must run the whole length of the container. The door must have a secure means of fastening so that it cannot be opened accidentally. A sliding front door must also be provided, external to the welded wire mesh, on the front, to all containers, whether individual or multiple. Both doors must have 10% of their surface area covered with correct ventilation openings.

Ventilation

Two rows of welded wire meshed ventilation openings, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides and top, at a distance of 5 cm (2 in), center to center, from each other. If the mesh is fixed to the interior of the container all sharp edges must be covered with smooth material. 10% of the surface area of both front and rear doors must have similar openings.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Rigid Plastic Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Rigid plastic containers can be used for the air transport of small numbers or individual animals. The following modifications must be undertaken:

- the height and width of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down comfortably;
- the floor of the container must be made slip resistant before being covered with absorbent bedding;
- the grill door and all ventilation openings must be covered with fine welded wire mesh, if this is fixed on the inside, all edges must be protected and made smooth. The door must be fixed shut at both the top and the bottom in such a manner that it cannot be opened easily;
- food and water containers must be fixed inside the container and have outside access for replenishment;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

For solitary species, such as water mongoose, white mongoose, Egyptian mongoose, fossa, linsang, hedgehog and weasel, these must be packed individually, and partitioning is necessary. Meerkat (suricate), tenrec, dwarf and banded mongoose are all very sociable species. They must never be separated from their group and must be shipped as a group without any partitions.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE
Specific Requirements for Koalas:

Food and water containers must be provided and must be fitted into the wood/plywood at the front of the container and be fixed to the uprights of the framework so that they cannot be moved by the animal. There must be a means of outside access for replenishment. Soldered tin must not be used.

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

A large size rigid plastic container has typically been used to transport koalas. It is highly recommended that an attendant accompanies the shipment to provide food and care to the animals during air transport.

In general, koalas have the same requirements as other similarly sized arboreal marsupials. However, because they will eat only Eucalyptus, special care must be taken to maintain a constant supply during transport. A supply of Eucalyptus should be taken on the operator during transport to replenish eaten Eucalyptus. This supply should be kept fresh in water, or the ends of the Eucalyptus should be wrapped in moist paper towels and covered with plastic wrap. The importer should contact their state agency that regulates the import of plant material to determine how the Eucalyptus will be handled upon arrival into the country of import.

The container should be designed so that Eucalyptus can be replenished and secured in an upright position in the container without opening it. The Eucalyptus that is provided in the container should be kept hydrated by placing the cut end in a 3-inch 2453 (±7.62 cm) diameter and 6-inch (±15.24 cm) tall PVC pipe capped on the bottom and filled with water. A small hole should be 2454 drilled at the top of the cylinder so that the cylinder can be secured to the bottom of the crate door in an upright position with metal wire or other suitable material to prevent water spillage. Additionally, the Eucalyptus should also be secured to the container door to keep it upright.

A ¼" (±0.63 cm) slot the width of the container should be cut into the top of the container near the front. This will allow a plastic panel the width and height of the container to be lowered into it to prevent the animal from escaping when the eucalyptus is replenished by opening the container door. The clear plastic panel can also be inserted to inspect the container interior if requested by security personnel at airport security checkpoints. A wooden stop should be fastened on the floor of the container and parallel with the door side or front edge of this slot to serve as a block to prevent the animal from pushing the plastic panel from the bottom after it has been inserted into the container.

An appropriately sized and shaped resting perch should be securely attached to the inside top and bottom of the container. The perch should be "Y" shaped with the crotch located no more than 2 (±5.08 cm) to 3 inches (±7.62 cm) above the container floor. A container with a height of 26 inches (±66.04 cm) should contain a perch that is 26 inches (±66.04 cm) high and 6 inches (±15.24 cm) wide. The width of the "V" created by the perch should be such that it will allow the koala to sit upright on the perch without having to lower its head to accommodate for the container ceiling.

All container openings should be covered with shade cloth on the outside of the container to provide a dark and secure environment. The bottom of the shade cloth should not be secured to the container to allow the animal attendant to have visual access to the animal at all times. Containers should be locked during any portion of transport unless access to the animal is needed by the attending keeper or veterinarian.

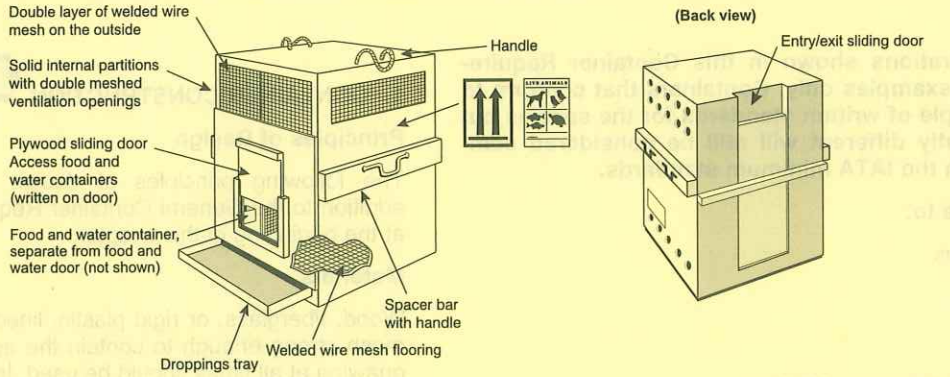
Transport temperature should not exceed 77°F (25°C) or drop below 50°F (10°C) during any portion of the transport, loading, and off-loading. If the outdoor ambient temperatures fall outside of these parameters, the animal should be moved from the plane to an indoor climate-controlled facility as quickly as possible. The optimal age for koala transfers is 18 to 48 months or an age at which health permits indicate that the animal is not considered geriatric. Since each animal ages differently the shipping institution should use appropriate judgment. Koalas carrying pouch young or caring for young may not be transported.

Additional detailed koala transport information may be found at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/publications/export-conditions/index.html

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

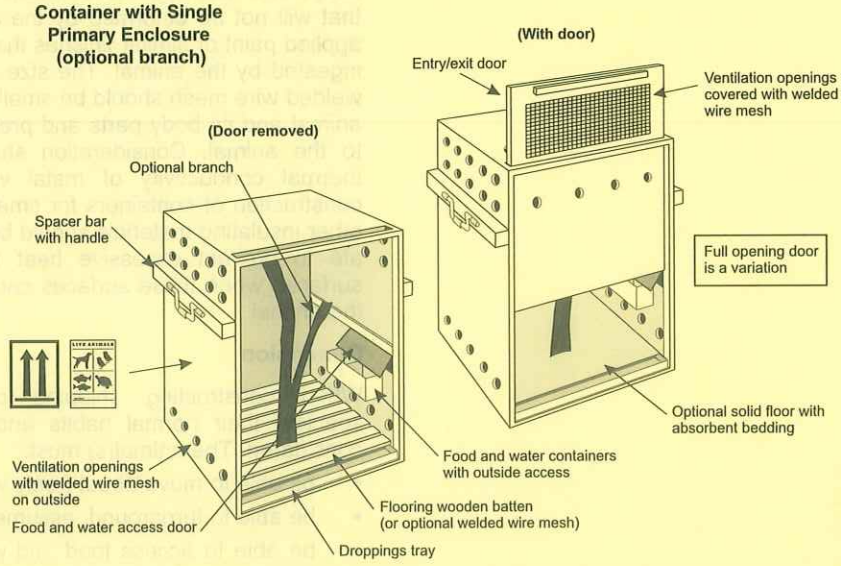
When animals are to be carried in quantity, maintain proper separation of cartons in the aircraft. Care must be taken that there is adequate air circulation throughout the stacks and the containers are secured in a manner which will prevent them from toppling during flight.

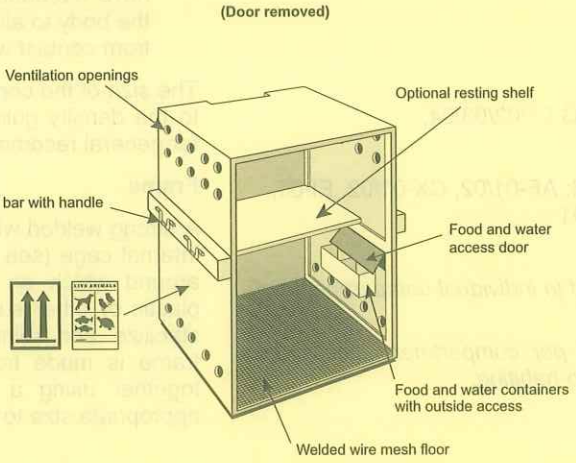
EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:

Container with Single Primary Enclosure (optional branch)





CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 79

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Carnivorous

Desman
Ermine
Ferret
Fox (farm) (also see CR82)
Marten
Mink
Sable
Solenodon
Stoat
Sugar glider
Tree shrew

Herbivorous

Agouti
Degu
Gopher
Gundi
Hare
Hutia
Lemming
Marmot
Moon rat
Muskrat
Nutria
Paca
Pacarana
Pika
Squirrel
Tuco-tuco

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01/02, CX-01/02, EI-05, GF-01, IB-02, KL-02, QF-01

Notes:

1. *Mink are to be housed in individual compartments of the container.*
2. *Normally one animal per compartment unless the animals are used to co-habiting.*

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, fiberglass, or rigid plastic, lined with welded wire mesh strong enough to contain the animal(s) and resist gnawing at all times should be used. In the case of some animals such as domestic ferrets that do not actively nor aggressively gnaw container substrates, a rigid plastic container without an interior welded wire mesh lining may be used. Sheet metal can also be used in construction, but it must be free of sharp edges, be of a gauge that will not be deformed by the animals, and not have applied paint or similar finishes that can be removed and ingested by the animal. The size of the openings in the welded wire mesh should be small enough to contain the animal and its body parts and prevent mechanical injury to the animal. Consideration should be given to the thermal conductivity of metal when using it in the construction of containers for small animals. Bedding or other insulating materials should be used when appropriate to prevent excessive heat transfer across metal surfaces when these surfaces can come in contact with the animal.

Dimension

When constructing shipping containers for these species, their normal habits and movement must be considered. The animal(s) must:

- be able to move about freely within the container,
- be able to turnaround, assume normal postures,
- be able to access food and water in the container, and
- have adequate air space over their highest part of the body to allow air movement and to prevent injury from contact with the top of the container.

The size of the container will vary with the species. Refer to the density guidelines in this Container Requirement for general recommendations.

Frame

A strong welded wire mesh lining can be used to form an internal cage (see exception for domestic ferrets above) around which an outer casing (i.e., frame) of wood, plastic or other suitable material can be constructed to stabilize and reinforce the wire structure. When the frame is made from solid wood, it must be screwed together using a sufficient number of screws of an appropriate size to ensure the integrity of the container.

Sides

The sides should be constructed with wood, fiberglass or rigid plastic lined with welded wire mesh suitable to contain the animal and to withstand gnawing. Any sharp edges must be rounded off.

Ventilation openings and doors must be covered with welded wire mesh (see exception for domestic ferrets above). The mesh openings must be of a sufficiently small size to contain the animal and any body parts and prevent entrapment or injury to the animal.

To reduce the amount of light exposure for some species, nylon mesh or other similar material may be placed on the outside of the container to reduce the amount of light within the container but still allow sufficient ventilation.

Floor

The floor must be solid and leak-proof, it must be covered with a layer of absorbent material, such as wood shavings, for bedding.

Roof/Lid

If welded wire mesh is used to form the roof of a wooden container, it must be secured evenly to all sides of the container in such a way as to prevent the animals from pushing out through the gaps in the material between the fasteners. This can be accomplished by securing the welded wire mesh between the wooden sidewall and a secondary piece of wood that overlaps this area of the sidewall using screws thereby anchoring the welded wire mesh by compression and with screws.

The roof/lid of molded plastic containers used for carriage of certain animals such as domestic ferrets is formed as a single structure often with a viewing window and/or ventilation openings and with protected openings used for addition of food and water. The lid may be designed with integrated fasteners or may accommodate external fasteners. One or more compression straps or bands may also be used to enhance the security of the closure of the lid.

Doors

The container must have a door(s) to provide access to the animal compartment(s), and these are frequently placed on one of the front or rear sidewalls or on the roof of the container. A single sliding door or multiple doors, depending upon the construction of the shipping container, can meet this requirement. It is important that each compartment is able to be accessed independently. All doors must be provided with a secure fastening so that they cannot be opened accidentally. Doors may have ventilation openings that are covered with welded wire mesh.

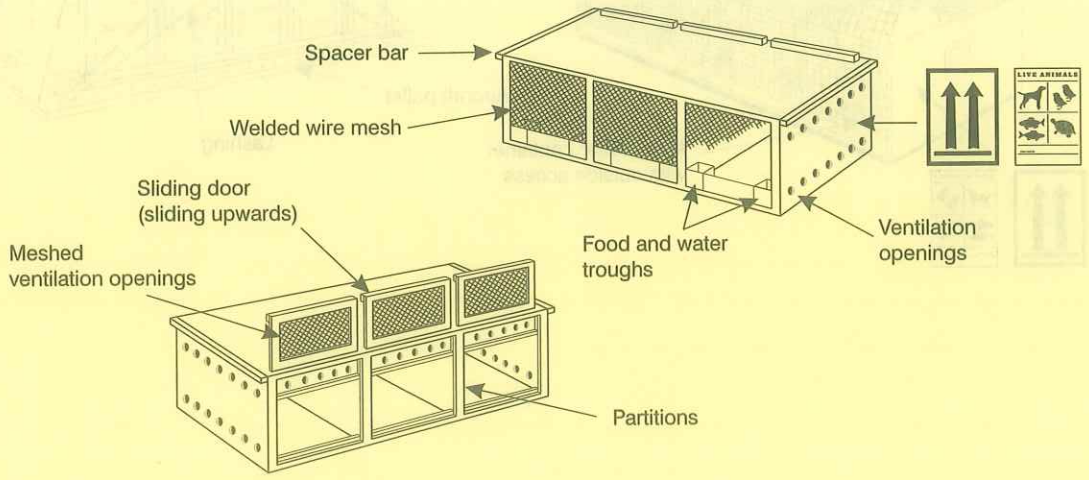
Ventilation

Ventilation is provided by welded wire mesh covered ventilation openings often located at the front of the container and welded wire meshed covered ventilation openings on the sides. Welded wire mesh size should not exceed an opening size of 2.5 cm by 2.5 cm (1 in by 1 in) with smaller mesh sizes being required to meet the performance standards listed in the materials section of this requirement. The back of the container should also contain welded wire mesh covered ventilation openings of the same dimensions as the sides or the back can be constructed of welded wire mesh using similar construction guidance as provided for the sides. When welded wire mesh is used to cover ventilation openings placed in solid material such as wood, any sharp edges of the welded wire mesh must be avoided by using finished wire edges or covering the edges with smooth material in a manner similar to that described for constructing the roof/lid. Animals should be prevented from having access to free edges of welded wire mesh in order to prevent injury as well as to prevent affording them the ability to pull the mesh off its fastenings. In the case of molded plastic containers, ventilation openings are usually molded into the plastic and are often placed in the lid as well as the sidewalls.

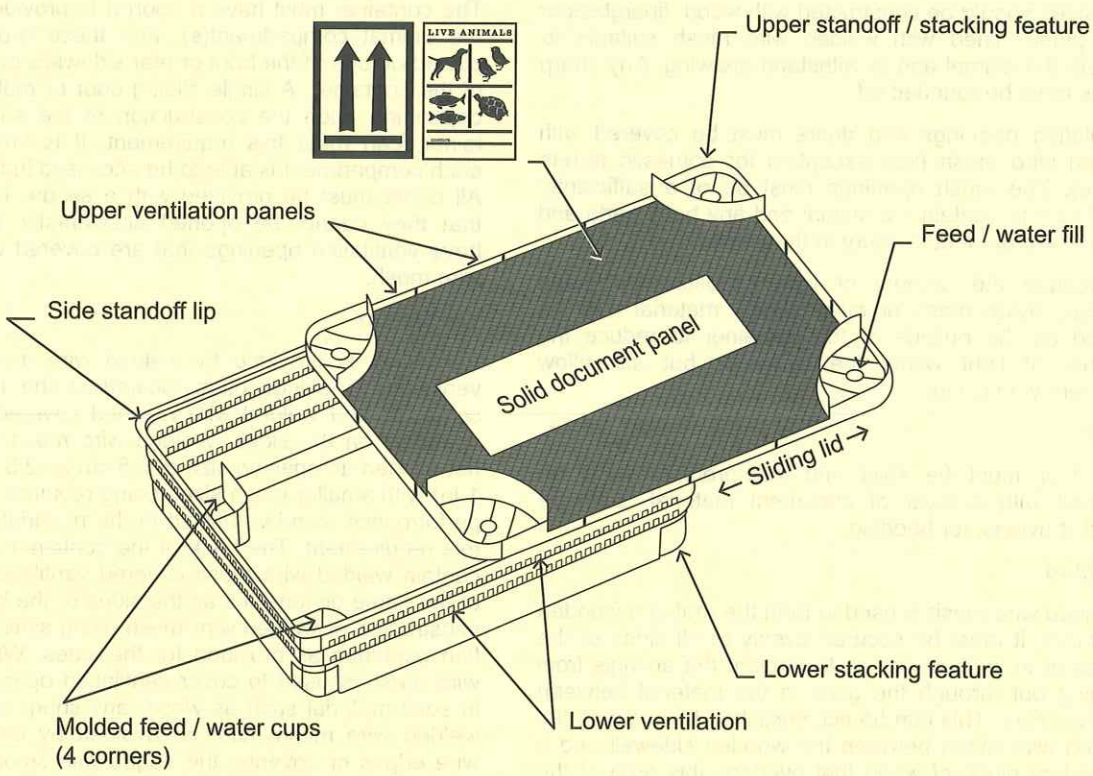
Spacer Bars/Handles

Should be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), and must be present on the sides of the container to prevent reduction in air flow around the container.

EXAMPLE:

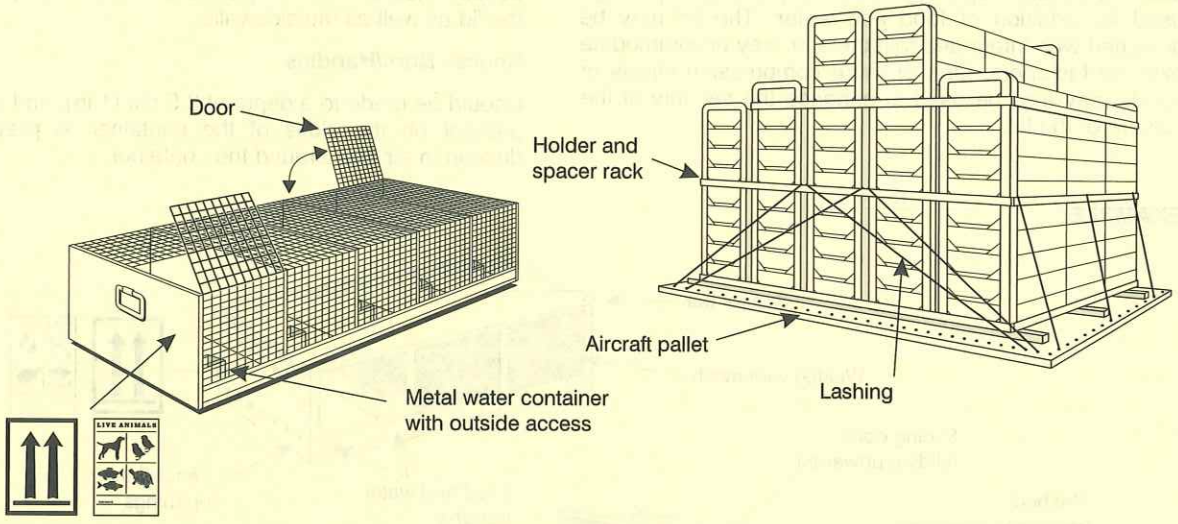


EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:

CONTAINERS LOADED ON A PALLET



Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Although not specifically designed for these species, in contrast to some molded plastic containers that have been developed for one species in this container requirement, rigid plastic pet containers can be used for the air transport of small numbers or individual animals of certain species listed above. If they are to be used with any of the species in this container requirement the following modifications must be undertaken:

- the height and width of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural ambulatory position, turn around and lie down comfortably;
- the floor of the container must be made slip resistant before being covered with absorbent bedding;
- the grill door and all ventilation openings must meet the performance standard in the materials section or be covered with a welded wire mesh with small enough openings to meet that standard, if the welded wire mesh is fixed on the inside, all edges must be protected and made smooth; In the case of some animals such as domestic ferrets that do not actively nor aggressively gnaw container substrates, a rigid plastic container without an interior welded wire mesh lining may be used;
- The door must be fixed shut at both the top and the bottom in such a manner using binders or fasteners that it cannot be opened without first removing or cutting them. Moreover, door construction and mounting should be such that it cannot be dislodged from its hinges by animal movement, lifting of the container or flexing of the frame materials during transit;
- food and water containers must be fixed inside the container and have outside access for replenishment;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if the container has attached wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

Squirrels can be given a piece of sacking from which to make their own bedding.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided and be constructed of a sturdy, non–toxic material that is not easily damaged or dislodged by the animals. They are most often constructed of metal and should be fitted into the wood/plywood/plastic at the front of the container and be fixed to the uprights of the framework so that they cannot be moved by the animal. In the case of two-piece molded plastic containers, the food and water receptacles may be molded into the corners of the plastic container. There should be a means of outside access for replenishment. A gelled water source can be used for certain species and may not need to be placed in a separate water container.

Food and water must be provided to animals in sufficient quantities for transit. These species do not normally require additional feeding or watering during the first 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay or transit greater than 24 hours, the carnivorous species can be provided with pieces of raw meat, a little fish or dog food and milk. The herbivorous species can be provided with carrots, fruit, nuts or grains. Ferrets are normally fed a high protein (38%) and high fat (18%) dry, commercially available diet. In emergency circumstances a similar cat food diet can be used as an alternative food source for ferrets.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Suitable protection must be provided to the container during adverse weather.

Mink, when disturbed, give off a strong odor which will contaminate other loads.

When animals are to be carried in quantity, maintain proper separation of containers in the aircraft. Care must be taken that there is adequate air circulation throughout the stacks and the containers are secured in a manner which will prevent them from toppling during flight.

Warning: Many of these species bite if handled.

5. SPECIES-SPECIFIC SPACE GUIDELINES

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR FERRETS

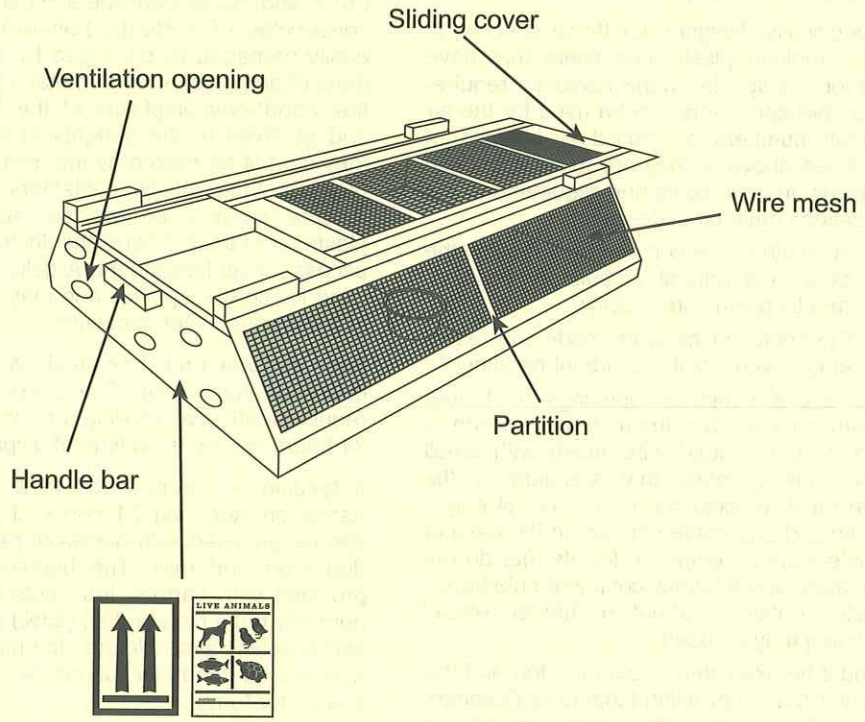
Species	Weight of Animal (grams)	Space per Animal ***		Height of Container	
		cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Purpose-Bred and Domesticated Ferrets *	Up to 400	253	39	15	6
	401–800	308	48	15	6
	801–1200	386	60	15	6
	1201–2000 **	903	140	15	6

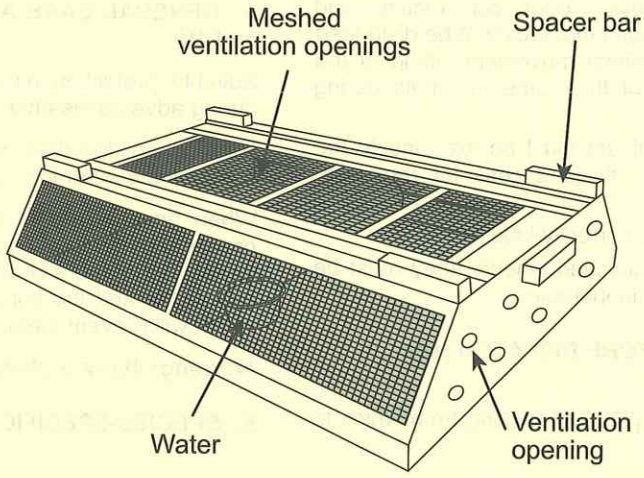
* While these space allowances were developed based upon safe transportation data relating to purpose bred and domesticated ferrets they might also serve as a starting point for addressing the space needs of wild ferrets for which these recommendations may need to be adjusted based upon behavioral as well as other considerations.

** One female with a nursing litter of offspring will require the same amount of floor space as a single 2000 g animal.

*** If the ventilation openings are covered with filter material or similar materials to prevent the entrance of microorganisms or to restrict light or viewing, the space per animal should be increased by 15%.

EXAMPLE:





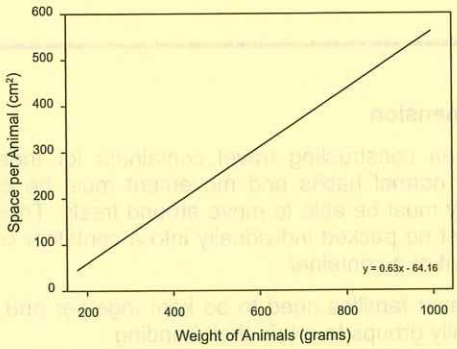
6. GENERAL SPACE GUIDELINES FOR SPECIES NOT COVERED IN SPECIES-SPECIFIC SPACE GUIDANCE

SMALL ANIMAL DENSITY CHART

Use of Chart

This chart should be used for small mammals weighing more than 170 grams and that are not covered by a species-specific density chart. It is intended to be used as a starting point in assigning space per animal for small mammals when more specific guidance is not available. It is the responsibility of the shipper to adjust calculated values from this chart to assure that animals have enough space to assume normal postures, can access food and water and have enough space so as not to injure themselves during transit. The container height should be 17 cm (7 in) but should be adjusted if the animal cannot stand or move normally or if the height is inappropriate to prevent injuries.

To calculate the space recommendation for any weight up to 1000 grams, use the equation embedded in the chart ($y = 0.63x - 64.16$) where x = the weight of the animal in grams and y = the recommended space per animal in cm^2. For example, for an animal weighing 400 grams the space per animal can be calculated as follows: $y = 0.63 \times 400 - 64.16$ or $y = 252 - 64.16$ or $y = 187.84$ cm^2 or $y = 188$ cm^2 per animal. Remember this is a starting value and animals may need to be given additional space. Following the chart is a table with some sample animal weights and corresponding calculated space allocations per animal obtained using this formula.



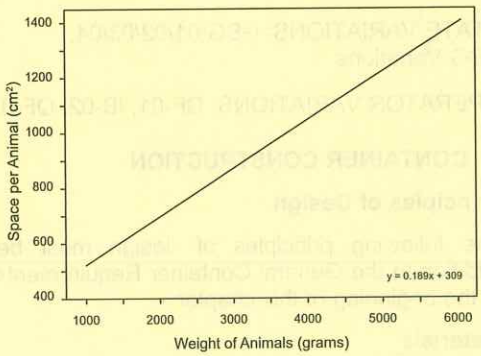
Weight of Animal (Grams)	Space per Animal cm²
200	62
300	125
400	188
500	251
600	314
700	377
800	440
900	503

LARGE ANIMAL DENSITY CHART

Use of Chart

This chart should be used for small mammals weighing more than 1000 grams and that are not covered by a species-specific density chart. It is intended to be used as a starting point in assigning space per animals for small mammals when more specific guidance is not available. It is the responsibility of the shipper to adjust calculated values from this chart to assure that animals have enough space to assume normal postures, can access food and water and have enough space so as not to injure themselves during transit. The container height should be 25 cm (10 in) but should be adjusted if the animal cannot stand or move normally or if the height is inappropriate to prevent injuries.

To calculate the space recommendation for any weight over 1000 grams, use the equation embedding in the chart (y = 0.189x + 309) where x = the weight of the animal in grams and y = the recommended space per animal in cm^2. For example, for an animal weighing 2000 grams the space per animal can be calculated as follows: y = 0.189 x 2000 + 309 or y = 378 + 309 or y = 687 cm^2 per animal. Remember this is a starting value and animals may need to be given additional space. Following the chart is a table with some sample animal weights and corresponding calculated space allocations per animal.



Weight of Animal (Grams)	Space per Animal cm²
1000	498
2000	687
3000	876
4000	1065
5000	1254

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 80

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Beaver species
Capybara
Giant Otter
Porcupine
Wombat species

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: GF-01, IB-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood or plywood lined with welded wire mesh, sheet metal, rigid plastic, strong welded wire mesh.

Dimension

When constructing travel containers for these species the normal habits and movement must be considered, they must be able to move around freely. These animals must be packed individually into a container or compartment of a container.

Beaver families need to be kept together and packed in family groups to retain their bonding.

Frame

The strong welded wire mesh lining can form an internal cage round which the outer casing of wood or other suitable material is constructed. Wooden framed containers must have their joints bolted or screwed together.

Sides

The whole interior must be lined with sheet metal or heavy gauge welded wire mesh as these species are well known for their ability to gnaw. Heavy gauge welded wire meshed ventilation openings, with a diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides and roof, the diameter of the mesh must not permit the snout or feet of the animal to protrude.

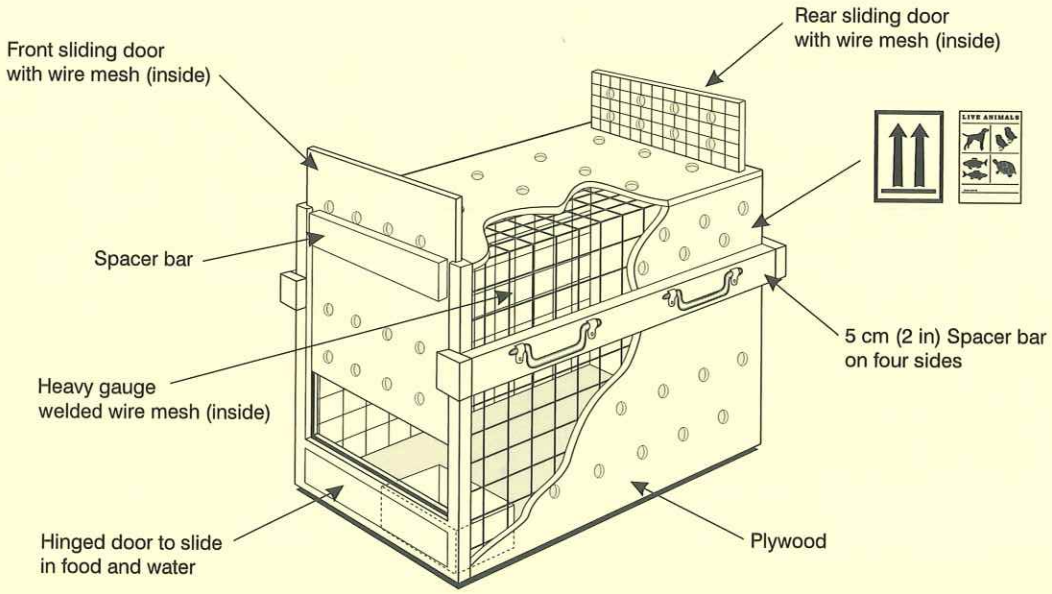
Floor

The floor must be solid metal and leak-proof, it must be covered with a thick layer of absorbent material, such as wood shavings, for bedding.

Roof

Must be made of solid sheet metal or welded wire mesh lined wood.

EXAMPLE:



Doors

A sliding door must be provided at the front and rear of the container to give access into the container. The front door must have a narrow gap of 2.5 cm (1 in) at the bottom of the welded wire mesh so that food and water can be passed into the container, the welded wire mesh must be braced on the inside of the bottom. Each compartment of a container must have its own pair of sliding doors. All doors must be provided with a secure fastening so that they cannot be opened accidentally.

Ventilation

Ventilation is provided by guarded perforations through to the exterior of the sheet metal or heavy gauge wire or welded wire meshed ventilation openings. A minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) must be present on all sides and the roof. The total ventilated area must be at least 16% of the area of the four sides. Additional ventilation may be added to the roof of the container.

Spacer Bars/Handles

5 cm (2 in) spacer bars must be present on all four sides with handles attached to opposing sides as shown in the illustration. If ventilation is provided in the roof of the container, spacer bars of similar measurements must be provided on the roof of the container as well.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Rounded edged food and water containers must be provided, which can be passed into the container when required, as described above.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, fruit or grain must be provided although some species are omnivorous and may eat meat. The shipper's instructions must be followed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

No special requirements.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 81

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Chinchilla
Dunnart
Gerbil (not SPF)
Grey Short-tailed Opossum (not SPF)
Guinea pig (non-SPF)
Hamster (non-SPF)
Hutia (small)
Jerboa
Kangaroo rat (tree climbing)
Marsupial mouse
Mole
Mole rat
Mouse (not SPF)
Rabbit (non-SPF)
Rat (wild) (not SPF)
Rat opossum
Rockrat
Rodent (small), n.o.s. (not SPF)
Shrew
Stick nest rat
Vole

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-06, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: OK-03, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials and construction

The following are examples of materials suitable for container construction.

Body of the container

Cardboard or fiberboard with moisture resistant coating, molded plastic (including, but not limited to, polyethylene, polycarbonate, polystyrene), corrugated plastic composite board, laminated plastic composites, fiberglass, lined wood, and aluminum. If PVC (polyvinyl chloride) is laminated or otherwise affixed to other materials used for construction, it must not have a thickness less than 0.150 mm.

Interior surface lining and other applications

Metal wire should be used to line containers in order to prevent animals gnawing through construction materials. Transparent sheet plastic (including Mylar) can be used to protect a single surface containing a viewing window but must be of sufficient thickness and without free edges or ridges accessible to the animals to prevent them from detaching it or gnawing through it. Certain hard plastic materials of sufficient thickness and durability against gnawing without the addition of additional coverings such as welded wire mesh may be used for some small rodent species such as mice, rats and guinea pigs without the addition of additional coverings such as welded wire mesh.

Dimension

When constructing shipping containers for these species, their normal habits and movement must be considered. The animal(s) must:

- be able to move about freely within the container,
- be able to turnaround, assume normal postures,
- be able to access food and water in the container, and
- have adequate air space over their highest part of the body to allow air movement and to prevent injury from contact with the top of the container.

The size of the container will vary with the species. Refer to the density guidelines in this Container Requirement for general recommendations.

Construction

Containers should be constructed using design principles that will allow the stacking of at least 8 similarly constructed containers that are fully loaded, one on top of another without causing damage or crushing the bottom most container.

Interior surfaces of shipping containers should have a moisture resistant, durable surface. Surfaces should be covered by wire; solid, smooth plastic/plastic film or be constructed of materials that do not allow the animals to gnaw through it. Any welded wire mesh used must be of sufficiently small grid size to prevent animal access to the underlining materials composing the body of the container while preventing entrapment of an animal's snout or appendages. Where multiple pieces of metal wire are used to construct a lining for the container, cut edges should either be finished or bent over to form a finished edge so as to prevent injury to personnel requiring access to the animals as well as to prevent injury to the animals themselves. Animals should be prevented from having access to free edges of welded wire mesh in order to prevent injury as well as to prevent affording them the ability to pull the mesh off its fastenings. If wire is used in a shipping container to cover openings used for ventilation or viewing, but is not continuous with all the surfaces within the container, then the piece of wire covering the opening must be fastened into the container's construction materials in such a way so as to assure that the animals have no

access to the free edges of the wire. This may be accomplished by chemically welding the wire edges into the surface or otherwise covering the free edges with other materials in order to prevent access.

In the case of hamsters and other small animals that aggressively gnaw at containers, the entire interior of the container with which the animals have direct contact must be lined with at least one and preferably two layers of wire to assure that there is no potential for the animals to gnaw through the container. No free edges of wire, unfastened wire seams, elevated seams or wrinkles in the wire should be present in hamster containers as hamsters will readily gnaw these areas leading to damage to the container and/or escape of the animals.

If the shipping container is constructed of non-reusable materials, all critical junctions required in the assembly and loading of the shipping container that require fastening must be fastened with durable fasteners of an appropriate construction and gauge; a strong, non-toxic water resistant glue; or other secure fastening devices. Penetration of the floor of the container by fasteners should be avoided.

The container must be constructed in such a way as to provide a mechanism for viewing the contents of the container without opening it or allowing the possibility of escape of the animal(s).

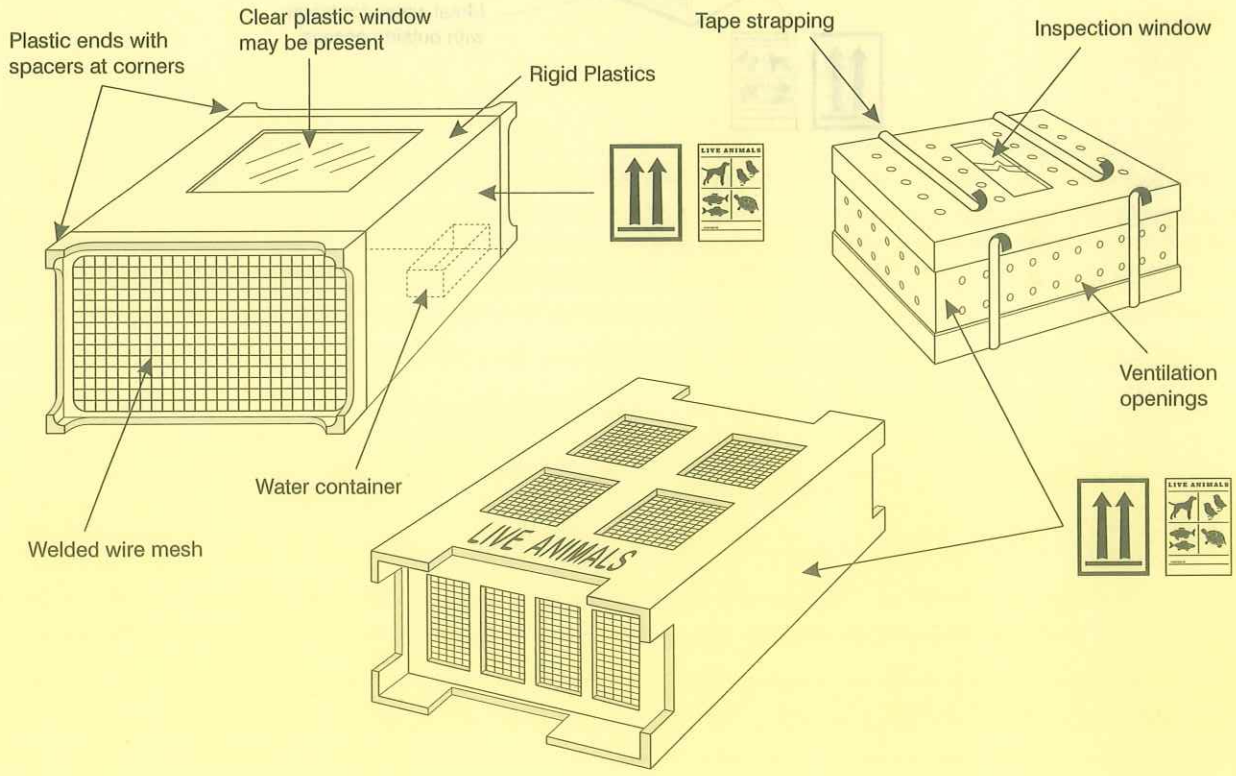
Floor

The floor of the container must be solid and constructed in such a way that the junction of the floor to the walls of the container does not form a channel for liquids generated within the container to escape the container, and it should prevent the passage of liquids across its surface. The floor of the container may be constructed of solid materials which may be lined with welded wire mesh, which is covered by an absorbent bedding material on which the animals reside. Additional absorbent material may be placed below the welded wire mesh floor but above the inner surface of the container in order to further reduce the moisture burden presented to the floor of the container itself.

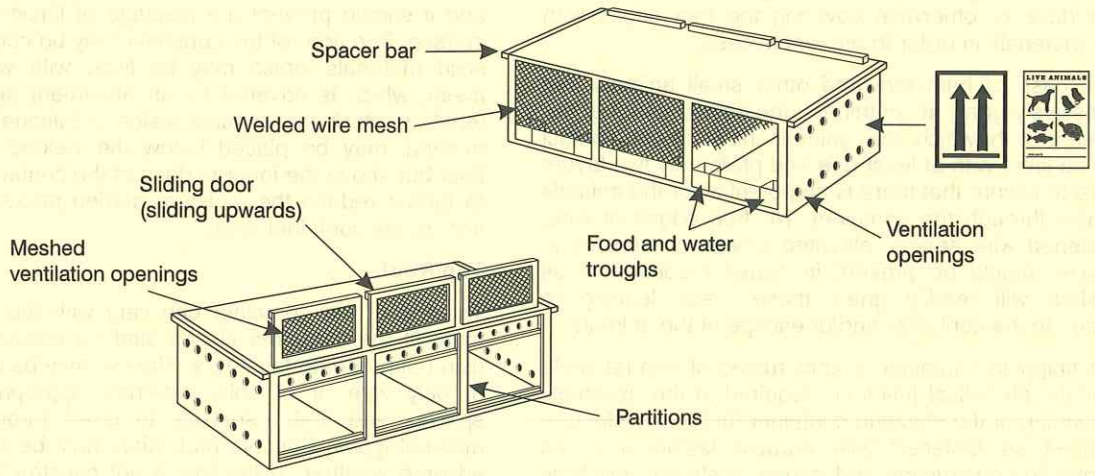
Top/Roof

The top of the container can vary with the design but must fit the container closely and be secured in place using appropriate fasteners. The top may be constructed of only wire or of solid materials appropriate to the species and their capability to gnaw through certain material types. Suitable protection must be used during adverse weather. If the top is not constructed or lined with welded wire mesh or lined with a suitably thick transparent plastic sheeting, it must be made of wood, metal or plastic. If a transparent sheet of plastic is used to line the surface of the top of an opaque container to serve as a viewing window, the plastic should be smooth and of sufficient thickness to prevent animals from being able to gnaw through it. If the top of the container is an integral part of the container and not removable, then access to individual compartment may be provided through sliding or removable doors or panels on the sides or top of the container.

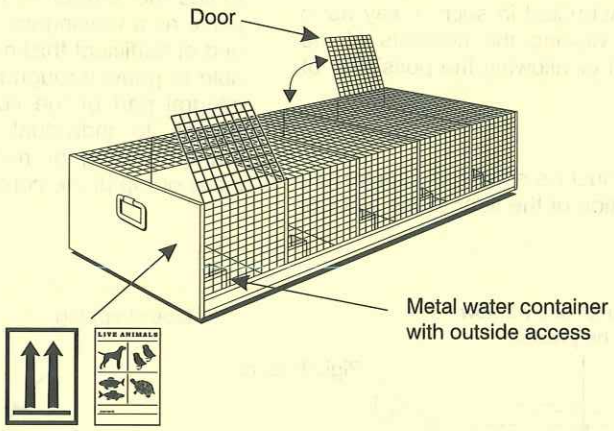
EXAMPLE:



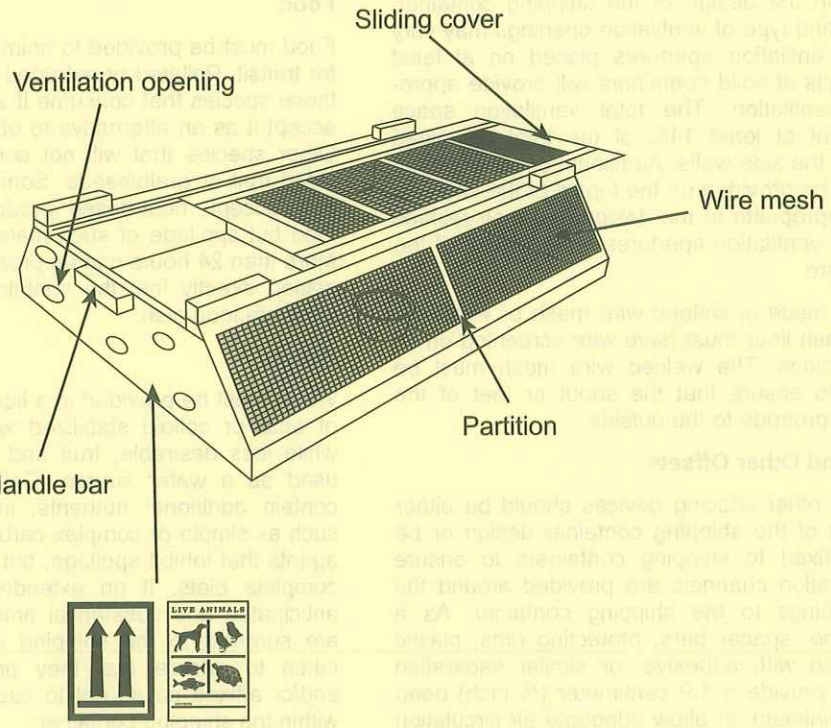
EXAMPLE:

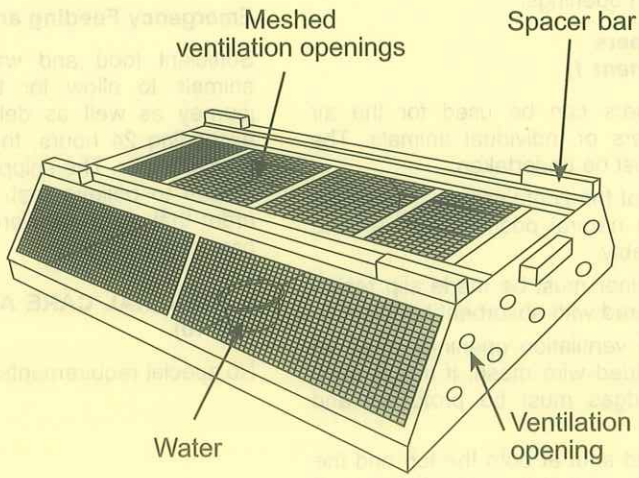


EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:


Sliding cover
Ventilation opening
Wire mesh
Partition
Handle bar
LIVE ANIMALS


Meshed
ventilation openings
Spacer bar
Water
Ventilation
opening

Ventilation

Depending upon the design of the shipping container, the placement and type of ventilation openings may vary considerably. Ventilation apertures placed on at least three of the walls of solid containers will provide appropriate cross ventilation. The total ventilation space should represent at least 14% of the total combined surface area of the side walls. Additional or replacement ventilation may be provided on the top/lid of the shipping container as appropriate to the design and may replace a portion of the ventilation apertures on the sides of the primary enclosure.

Containers not made of welded wire mesh or without a welded wire mesh liner must have wire screening on all ventilation openings. The welded wire mesh must be small enough to ensure that the snout or feet of the animals cannot protrude to the outside.

Spacer Bars and Other Offsets

Spacer bars or other spacing devices should be either an integral part of the shipping container design or be permanently affixed to shipping containers to ensure adequate ventilation channels are provided around the ventilation openings to the shipping container. As a general guideline, spacer bars, protecting rims, plastic standoffs applied with adhesive, or similar separation devices should provide a 1.9 centimeter (¾ inch) deep spacing, at a minimum, to allow adequate air circulation across all of the ventilation openings.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers *(see Container Requirement 1)*

Rigid plastic pet containers can be used for the air transport of small numbers or individual animals. The following modifications must be undertaken:

- the height and width of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down comfortably;
- the floor of the container must be made slip resistant before being covered with absorbent bedding;
- the grill door and all ventilation openings must be covered with fine welded wire mesh, if this is fixed on the inside, all edges must be protected and made smooth;
- the door must be fixed shut at both the top and the bottom in such a manner that it cannot be opened easily;
- food and water containers must be fixed inside the container and have outside access for replenishment;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

Animals should be provided clean, dry bedding material in the shipping containers. The most commonly used bedding materials consist of shaved, shredded or chipped wood products, mulched corn cobs, or specially prepared chipped or shredded paper products. The primarily purpose of this material is to absorb moisture produced by the animals or by any food or water sources in the shipping container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food

Food must be provided to animals in sufficient quantities for transit. Pelleted or extruded dry food can be used for those species that consume it as part of their diet or will accept it as an alternative to other grain-based material. Other species that will not consume it should be provided fruit or grain/seeds. Some omnivore species may only accept meat-based products such as moist dog food but spoilage of such material during transit lasting more than 24 hours can be problematic. Any food can be placed directly into the container without the use of a separate food dish.

Water

Water must be provided in a liquid form, through the use of agar or colloid stabilized water ("gelled water") or, while less desirable, fruit and vegetables can also be used as a water source. Gelled water products may contain additional nutrients, including energy sources such as simple or complex carbohydrates and stabilizing agents that inhibit spoilage, but they are not nutritionally complete diets. If an extended length of shipping is anticipated and substantial amounts of food and water are supplied to the shipping container, care must be taken to ensure that they are appropriately located and/or affixed so as not to cause injury to the animals within the shipping container.

Emergency Feeding and Watering During Transit

Sufficient food and water must be packed with the animals to allow for the anticipated duration of the journey as well as delays and hence baring a delay exceeding 24 hours, there should be no need to open the container. The shipper should be contacted if there is reason to believe that delays will exceed 24 hours in order that alternative arrangements can be instituted for care of the animals.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

No special requirements.

Density Guidelines

The density guidelines for rats and mice can also be used for other similar species listed in CR81. For those species, use the floor space per animal and the height recommendations for the weight range of a similar species and size of animal being shipped listed in the following tables or use the general space guidance charts and tables in CR 82. Animals being shipped as having a SPF microbiological status should follow CR84 space guidelines if the species is listed in that requirement. If filters or other coverings are placed over ventilation openings, the floor area provided per animal should be increased by a least 15%.

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR MICE				
	Space Per Animal *		Proposed Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Up to 30	34	5	13	5
>30	44	7	13	5

* Assumes nonfiltered containers are used.

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR RATS				
	Space Per Animal *		Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
50 or less	77	12	15	6
51 to 75	94	14	15	6
76 to 100	98	15	15	6
101 to 125	106	17	15	6
126 to 150	123	19	15	6
151 to 175	148	23	15	6
176 to 200	197	31	15	6
201 to 225	197	31	15	6
226 to 250	197	31	15	6
251 to 275	241	37	15	6
276 to 300	302	47	15	6
301 to 325	302	47	15	6
326 to 350	400	62	15	6
351 to 375	400	62	15	6
376 to 400	400	62	15	6
401 to 450	604	94	15	6
≥ 451	604	94	15	6

* Assumes non filtered containers are used.

SPECIES-SPECIFIC DENSITY GUIDELINES					
Species	**Weight (grams)**	**Space per Animal ***		**Height**	
		cm^2	**in^2**	**cm**	**in**
Guinea Pigs	Up to 350	165	26	17	7
	351–600	275	43	17	7
	601–800	329	51	17	7
	>800	422	65	17	7
Hamsters	Up to 35	32	5	10	4
	36–50	52	8	13	5
	51–80	82	13	15	6
	>80	110	17	15	6
Gerbils	Up to 25	40	6	13	5
	26–35	45	7	13	5
	36–50	65	10	15	6
	51–60	82	13	17	7
	61–70	110	17	17	7
	>70	137	21	17	7
Rabbits	Up to 2500	819	127	25	10
	>2500	1645	255	25	10
Chinchillas **	Up to 250	290	45	15	6
	251–350	320	50	17	7
	351–550	520	80	20	8
	>550	1032	160	23	9

* Assumes non filtered containers are used.

** An effective ambient temperature (temperature within the container) of more than 27°C (80°F) can result in death.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 82

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Aardwolf
Andean Mountain cat
Asiatic wild dog
Badger species
Bobcat
Bush dog
Caracal
Coyote
Dhole
Dingo
Dog, bush wild
Dog, hunting wild
Fox species
Hyena species
Jackal
Jaguarundi
Lynx species
Maned wolf
Ocelot
Otter species (except giant otter, see CR80)
Panda (lesser or red)
Serval
Wild cat species (small)
Wolf
Wolverine

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04/05, HKG-01, SAG-02, USG-08, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, AC-05, BA-04, CX-05, CX-07, IB-02, GF-07, GF-11, KL-02, MK-01, MS-01, QF-01, SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, metal, synthetic materials, welded wire mesh.

Dimension

The height of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position with its head extended and the width must permit it to turn around and lie down comfortably. The actual measurements will vary with the species involved.

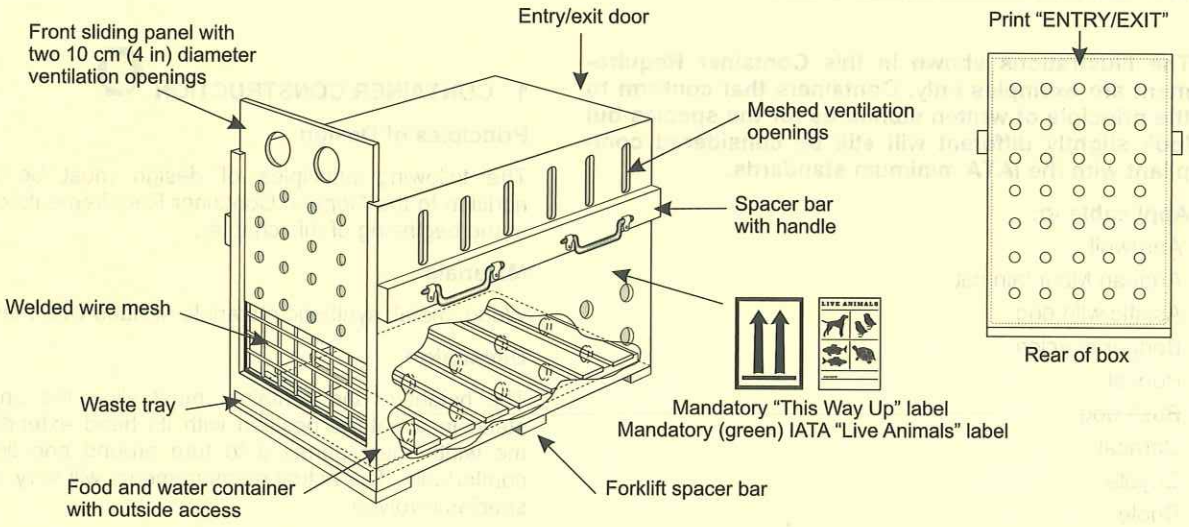
Frame

The frame must be made from solid wood or metal parts bolted or screwed together. It must be constructed so that it cannot be damaged from continual biting or scratching at the corners. If the total weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.) metal bracing must be added to the frame.

Sides

The sides and door must be made of metal or solid wood. The front of the container must be constructed of welded wire mesh. The mesh must have a diameter that will prevent the animal protruding its nose or paws to the outside. The whole front must be covered by a sliding shutter, that is offset from the welded wire mesh by approximately 5 cm (2 in) and which can be raised and lowered to permit feeding and watering. It must have two observation holes of at least 10 cm (4 in) in the upper part and ventilation holes, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), spread over the remainder of the surface in order to give good ventilation but at the same time leave the animal in semi-darkness.

EXAMPLE:



Floor

△ The floor must be leaf-proof. If a slatted floor is used, a leak-proof waste tray must be provided. If a slatted floor is not required for that species, and the floor must be covered by sufficient absorbent material in order to prevent any waste from escaping.

Roof

Must be solid wood or metal.

Doors

A sliding door must be provided for all non-domestic species, it can be made from the welded wire meshed ventilation front if required. It must have a secure means of fastening so that it cannot be opened accidentally.

Ventilation

The main ventilation front must be supplemented by meshed openings along the upper part of the container walls and/or holes with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) spread over the top third of the sides and the whole of the back. These holes must be spaced both horizontally and vertically at intervals of approximately 10 cm (4 in) center to center. At least one-third of the total ventilation openings should be on both the lower and upper half of each ventilated wall.

The total ventilated area must be at least 16% of the total area of the surface of all four sides. More ventilation and the use of larger meshed openings is permitted but the animal must not be able to protrude its nose or paws to the outside from any opening.

If the mesh is fixed to the interior of the container all sharp edges must be protected.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Special Requirements

Hyena, wolves, badger, otter wolverine and wild dogs must have the container completely lined with sheet iron or other hard metal sheeting with through ventilation holes cut into it.

Palletized shipments must have the containers made entirely of welded wire mesh of a suitable dimension that no part of the animal can protrude in order to ensure good ventilation.

Sea otters require a slatted floor, within the leak-proof container, to ensure that waste does not remain in contact with the animals. Where used for sea otters, Rigid Plastic Pet Containers should be modified with a slatted floor.

Forklift Spacers

Must be provided if the total weight of the container plus the animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.).

Rigid Plastic Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Some of the less destructive of these species can be transported individually in modified rigid plastic pet containers. Rigid plastic containers are not suitable for African wild dogs.

The Rigid Plastic Container must meet all requirements in CR1 of the current LAR. In addition, the following modifications must be made:

- all ventilation openings must be covered with welded wire mesh;
- the door must have secure fastenings at the top and the bottom;
- a curtain, which can be raised and lowered and does not impede ventilation, must be fixed over the door to reduce light inside the container;

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapters 5 and 10)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food and water containers must be provided with a means of access from the outside.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, canned dog or cat food must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

For sea otters, regular feeding is required. Provision for refrigerated seafood items must be made for any transport. Sea otters also require continuous access to fresh water ice for cooling and consumption throughout the transport.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Animals in quarantine must be segregated from those which are not.

Hand-reared young may be loaded in the same container as long as they are used to cohabiting.

Cargo compartment temperature and ventilation requirements should be discussed with the operator prior to the transport.

Transport at lower cabin pressure altitudes is preferable for sea otters. Special arrangements should be made with the operator prior to the transport.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 83

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to:

Small Species
Bettong species
Cuscus species
Rat kangaroo

Large Species
Kangaroo
Tree kangaroo
Wallaby species

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/04, USG-Variations

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01, KL-02, QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, plywood, hardboard, fiberboard.

Dimension

The container must allow the animal to stand fully erect, to turn around and lie down comfortably but these criteria must not be exceeded as too much space may cause the animals to hurt themselves. The measurements will vary with the species involved. If the total weight of the container plus animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb.) metal reinforcement of the whole container must be carried out.

Frame

The frame must be made from 2 × 2 cm (4/5 × 4/5 in) light wood with its parts screwed together.

Sides

The sides, top, bottom and door of the container for the large species must be made of 1 cm (2/5 in) plywood (or similar), this can be reduced to 0.6 cm (¼ in) plywood (or similar) for the small species. The parts can be screwed or nailed and glued with a non-toxic glue to the frame.

Floor

The floor must be solid and covered with a deep layer of absorbent material, such as wood shavings, for bedding.

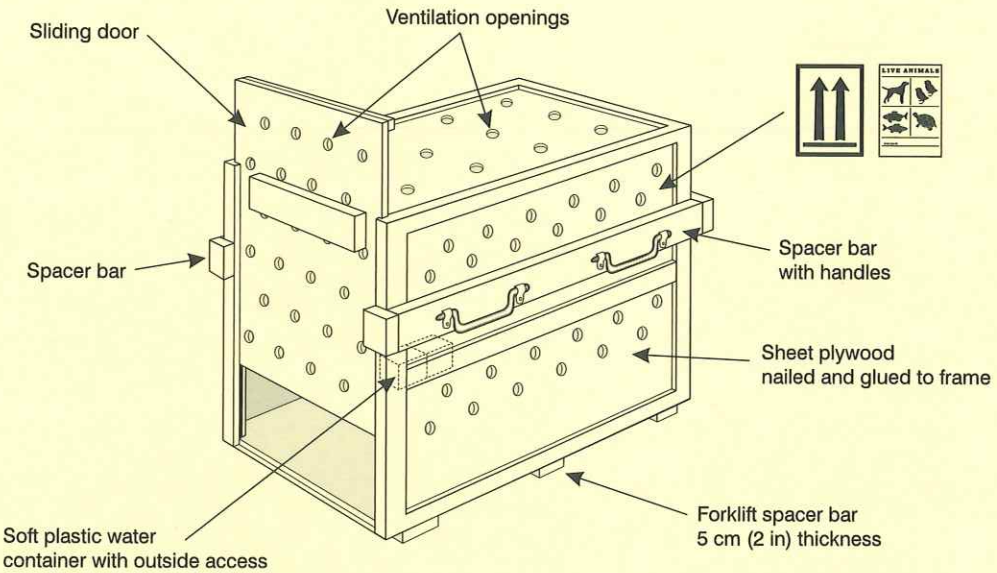
Roof

The ventilated plywood (or similar) roof must be padded with a soft non-destructible material in case the animal becomes agitated and jumps. The roof must have ventilation openings made over its entire surface.

Doors

A sliding door of 0.6 cm (¼ in) wood or plywood must be provided at one end of the container, It must be fastened with screws after loading so that it cannot be opened accidentally. Alternatively the top of the container can be used as the access in which case it must be screwed to the frame and not nailed and glued.

EXAMPLE:



Ventilation

Ventilation must be provided by openings with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) spread over the four sides and the top. The lower openings must be at least 5 cm (2 in) above the absorbent bedding in order to prevent spillage. When compartmentalized containers are used the dividing partitions must also have these ventilation holes spread over their whole area, in addition the corners of the partitions can be cut away to give a better air circulation. When the smaller species are being transported the ventilation holes must be covered with screening on the inside. Any sharp edges of the mesh screening must be protected by smooth material.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Spacer bars or blocks, made to a depth of 5 cm (2 in), must be present on all four sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Special Requirements

Wallabies require curtaining over the door and ventilation openings to give reduced light inside the container. Because cuscus is an arboreal species it is recommended that branch-like bars be fixed into the container.

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers
(see Container Requirement 1)

Rigid plastic pet containers can be used for the air transport of individual animals.

Animals over 35 kg (77 lb.) are carried at the discretion of the operator.

The following modifications must be undertaken:

- the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down comfortably but not have any excess space in which to hurt itself if agitated;
- the top of the container must be padded with a soft non-destructible material to prevent head injury;
- the door must have at least two fastenings placed at the top and bottom in addition to the normal hinges and latches;
- The grill must be covered with a curtain or ventilated plywood board that will reduce the amount of light inside the container but allow air to circulate freely, especially for wallaby;
- slanting branch-like bars can be fixed to one side of the container for the arboreal cuscus;
- a soft plastic water container with outside access must be fixed inside the container; the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapter 5)

The floor of the container must be covered with a minimum of 2.5 cm (1 in) layer of soft material, such as wood shavings or wood wool packing, placed over a layer of newspaper.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

A soft plastic water container must be provided, raised off the floor and with outside access.

Food may be placed inside each compartment of the container.

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

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, carrots, fruit and water must be provided. Care must be taken not to overfeed.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

Under no circumstances may more than one animal be contained in one compartment of the container.

Little or no attention must be paid to these animals since they are extremely nervous. Disturbance may cause them to become unnecessarily fractious.

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 84

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written standards for the species but look slightly different will still be considered compliant with the IATA minimum standards.

Applicable to laboratory reared (not wild) animals of the following designation shipped under specific pathogen free (SPF) conditions in filtered containers:

Gerbil
Grey Short-tailed Opossum
Guinea pig
Hamster
Mouse
Rat
Rabbit

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01/02/03/04, USG-06, USG-Variations

Note:
USG-06 except for rats (Rattus norwegicus only) and mice (Mus musculus) intended for use in research. Also refer to the other USG Variations.

OPERATOR VARIATION: QF-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Principles of Design

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

Materials

The following are examples of materials suitable for SPF container construction.

Body of the container

Cardboard with moisture resistant coating, molded plastic (including, but not limited to, polyethylene, polycarbonate, polystyrene), corrugated plastic composite board, laminated plastic composites, fiberglass, and aluminum.

Interior surface lining and other applications including filtration

Metal wire and transparent sheet plastic including Mylar can be used as a protective lining for the container. Transparent sheet plastic/plastic film should only be used to cover the side containing the viewing window (specifically the top/roof) as an alternative to wire. In the case of hamsters wire must be used to line all interior surfaces. Spun bond polyester filtration media or other media used to filter air should be protected from animal access by the use of welded wire mesh or perforated rigid materials such as metal or plastic.

Construction

SPF containers should be constructed using design principles that will allow the stacking of at least 8 similarly constructed containers that are fully loaded, one on top of another without causing damage or crushing the bottom most container.

Interior surfaces of the shipping container should have a smooth, moisture resistant, durable surface. Surfaces should be covered by wire; solid, smooth plastic (plastic film such as Mylar can be used under the conditions listed above) or be constructed of materials that do not allow the animal(s) access to gnaw through the surface. Any welded wire mesh used must be of sufficiently small grid size to prevent animal access to the underlining materials composing the body of the container while preventing entrapment of animal appendages or animal injury. Where multiple pieces of metal wire are used to construct a lining for the container, cut edges should either be finished or bent over to form a finished edge so as to prevent injury to personnel requiring access to the animals as well as to prevent injury to the animals themselves. Animals should be prevented from having access to free edges of welded wire mesh in order to prevent injury as well as to prevent affording them the ability to pull the mesh off its fastenings.

In the case of hamsters, the entire interior of the container with which the animals have direct contact must be lined with at least one and preferably two layers of wire to assure that there is no potential for the animals to gnaw through the container. No free edges of wire, unfastened wire seams, elevated seams or wrinkles in the wire should be present in hamster containers as hamsters will readily gnaw these areas leading to damage to the container and/or escape of the animals.

If wire is used to cover openings in a shipping container used for ventilation or viewing, but is not continuous with all the surfaces within the container, then the piece of wire covering the opening must be fastened into the container's construction materials in such a way so as to assure that the animals have no access to the free edges of the wire. This may be accomplished by chemically welding the wire edges into the surface or otherwise covering the free edges with other materials in order to prevent access.

If the shipping container is constructed of non-reusable materials such as corrugated cardboard, all critical junctions required in the assembly and loading of the shipping container that require fastening must be fastened with durable fasteners such as staples of an appropriate construction and gauge; a strong, non-toxic water resistant glue; or durable water resistant stitching. Penetration of the floor of the container by fasteners or stitching should be avoided.

The container must be constructed in such a way as to provide a mechanism for viewing the contents of the container without opening it. This is often done by placing a viewing window on the lid of the container. Usually, this viewing window is covered with a protective flap constructed of materials the same or similar to those used in the construction of the container. If a flap is used, a method for securing the flap in place must be provided, and this method should allow the re-securing

of the flap if inspection occurs during transit. Commonly, this is accomplished by the use of an adhesive tape that allows manipulation and resealing without losing its adhesive properties.

In some cases, the construction of the container may utilize transparent plastic caging or compartments with opaque lids. Design features such as these may make placement of a viewing window(s) in the side of the shipping container more appropriate for visualization of the animals. While the size and location of the viewing window(s) may vary, the window(s) must, through a combination of direct illumination and back lighting coupled with alteration in the positioning of the caging, allow the ability to visualize all of the animals in the container.

Some SPF shipping containers may consist of one or more primary or inner enclosure(s) and a secondary covering or overshipper. An overshipper can be used to add structural strength to the primary container, provide additional resistance to microbial contamination, provide additional moisture and thermal protection, or add additional air filtration. In all cases, the primary enclosure(s) should be separately sealed and have its ventilation aperture(s) independently filtered. The primary enclosure(s) should conform in all respects to the standards within this SPF container requirement.

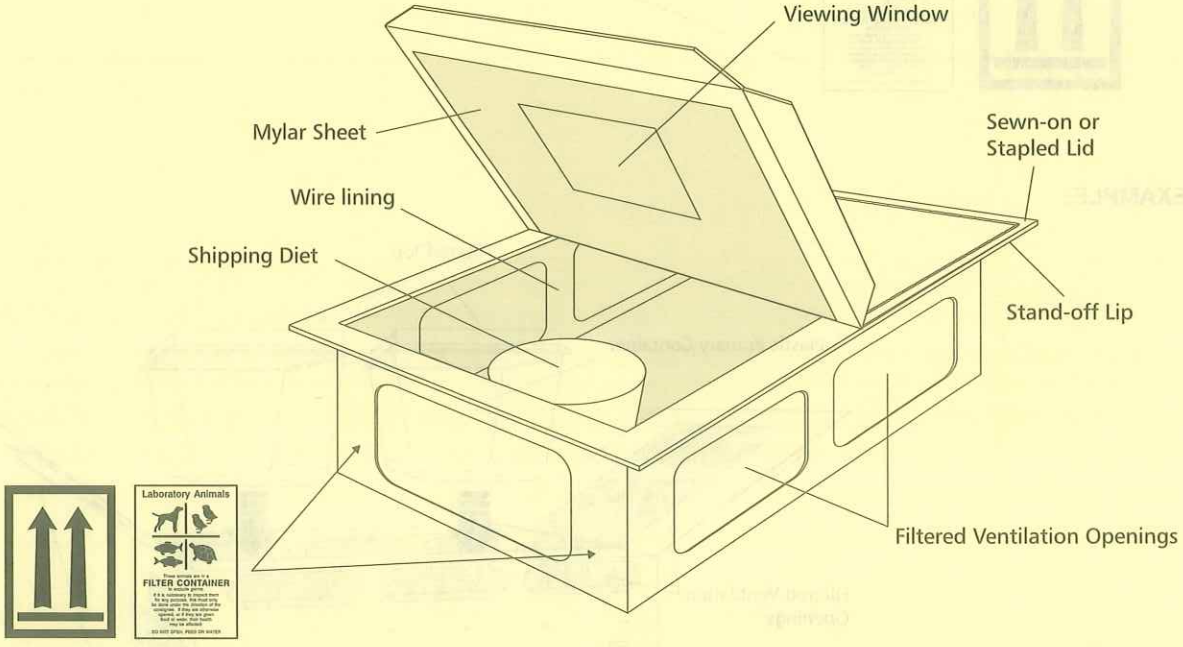
Floor

The floor of the container must be solidly constructed in such a way that the junction of the floor to the walls of the container does not form a channel for liquids generated within the container to escape the container and it should prevent the passage of liquids across its surface. The floor of the container may be lined with welded wire mesh, which is covered by an absorbent bedding material on which the animals reside. Additional absorbent material may be placed below the welded wire mesh floor but above the inner surface of the container in order to further reduce the moisture burden presented to the floor of the container itself.

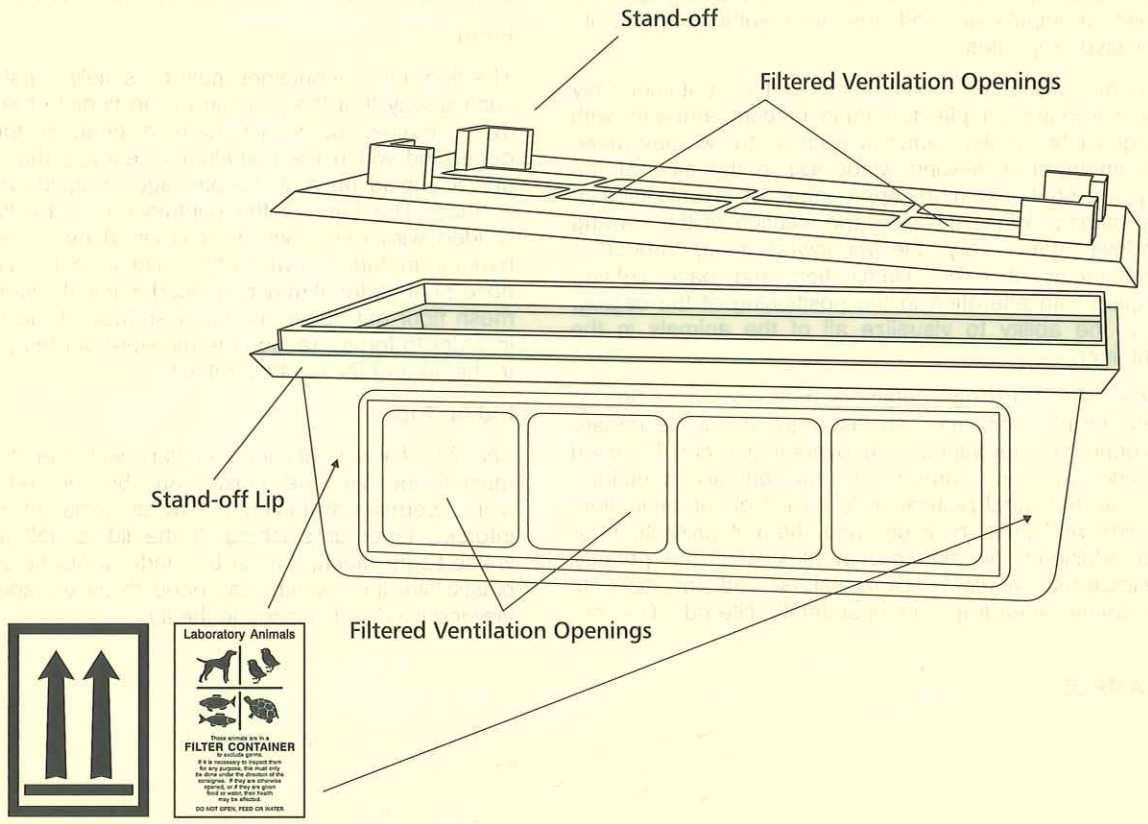
Lid or Top

The lid of the container can vary with the design but must fit the container closely and be secured in place using permanent fasteners, water resistant glue, reinforced tape, or stitching. If the lid is not lined with welded wire mesh, it must be made of plastic or have a plastic film liner which may need to be transparent if a viewing window is placed in the lid.

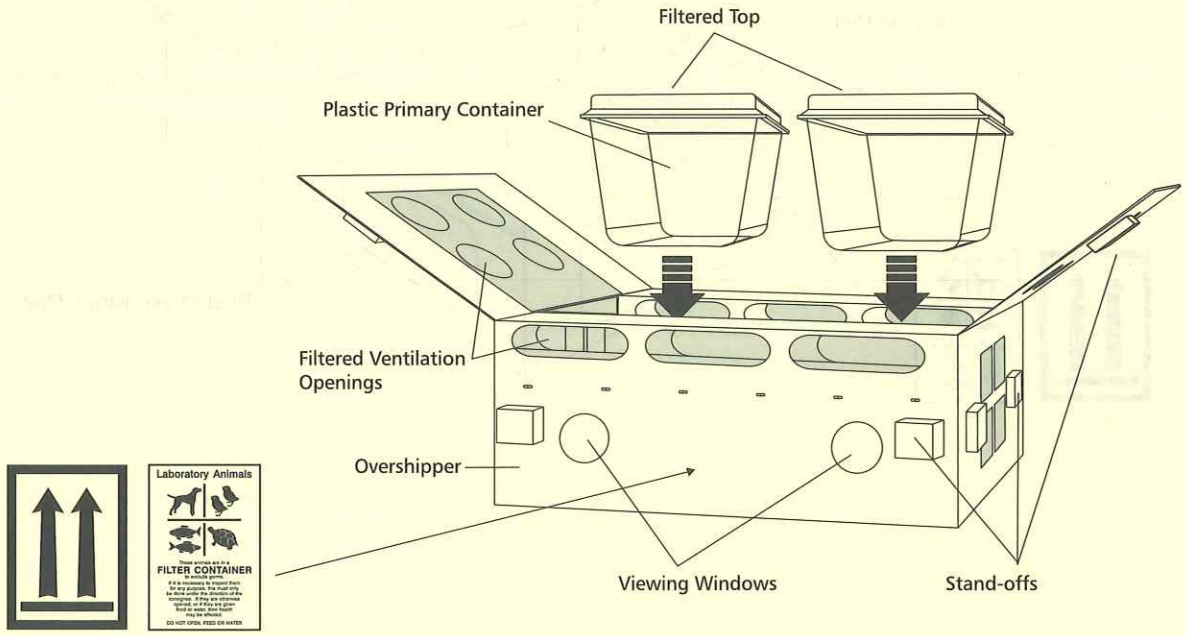
EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:



EXAMPLE:



Ventilation

Depending upon the design of the shipping container, the placement and type of ventilation openings may vary considerably. Ventilation apertures placed on at least three of the walls of the container will provide appropriate cross ventilation. The total ventilation space should represent at least 14% of the total combined surface area of the side walls. Additional or replacement ventilation may be provided on the top/lid of the shipping container as appropriate to the design and may replace all or a portion of the ventilation apertures on the sides of the primary enclosure.

All animals being shipped as specific pathogen free (SPF) must be held in shipping containers that have filters completely covering the ventilation openings in the primary container. If a secondary container (overshipper) is used to enclose the primary enclosure, it may or may not have filters depending upon the design and engineering performance of the ventilation openings. Filters should be permanently glued, bonded or otherwise affixed over the ventilation openings in a manner that precludes the movement of unfiltered air into or out of the container.

The filters should be placed in the container in such a fashion that they are protected from direct animal access by means of wire or other coverings. If perforated plastic is used to protect the filter material from animal access, the size and number of perforations should be used to determine the net size of the ventilation opening of any filtered ventilation aperture. The filters should be constructed of water resistant, as well as tear resistant, materials (e.g., spun bond polyester) to minimize the potential for damage during shipment. If the design of the container is such that the filters are affixed to the outside surfaces of the container rather than the inside surfaces, they should be protected from damage by standoffs; application of wire or other suitable protective devices; or by bonding their edges to the container.

Spacer Bars and Other Offsets

Spacer bars or other spacing devices should be either an integral part of the shipping container design or be permanently affixed to shipping containers to ensure adequate ventilation channels are provided around the ventilation openings to the shipping container. As a general guideline, spacer bars, protecting rims, plastic standoffs applied with adhesive, or similar separation devices should provide a 1.9 centimeter (¾ inch) deep spacing, at a minimum, to allow adequate air circulation across the ventilation openings.

Container Dimensions

When constructing shipping containers for these species, their normal habits and movement must be considered. The animal(s) must be able to move about freely within the container, be able to turnaround, assume normal postures, be able to access food and water in the container, and have adequate air space over their highest part of the body to allow air movement and to prevent injury from contact with the top of the container. The size of the container will vary with the species. The dimension of the container must provide for the minimum floor area requirements (See tables below) as a total for all of the animals in the container.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

SPF animals should be provided clean, appropriately disinfected and dry bedding material in the shipping containers. The most commonly used bedding materials consist of shaved, shredded or chipped wood products, mulched corn cobs, or specially prepared chipped or shredded paper products. The primarily purpose of this material is to absorb moisture produced by the animals or by any food or water sources in the shipping container.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

Food

Food must be provided to animals in sufficient quantities for transit. The same pelleted or extruded dry rodent food can be used for shipments that is used to maintain animals under SPF conditions. Commercially available pelleted diet appropriate to the species which has been disinfected/sterilized by physical means provides adequate nutrition during transport and is familiar to the animals being shipped. This food stuff can be placed loose within the shipping container and does not require a special feeder to be placed within the cage.

Water

Water must be provided either in a liquid form through a water kit (a protected flexible waterfilled pouch with an attached drinking valve) or through the use of agar or colloid stabilized water ("gelled water").

Gelled water products may contain additional nutrients, including energy sources such as simple or complex carbohydrates and stabilizing agents that inhibit spoilage, but they are not nutritionally complete diets. If an extended length of shipping is anticipated and substantial amounts of food and water are supplied to the shipping container, care must be taken to ensure that they are appropriately located and/or affixed so as not to cause injury to the animals within the container.

Emergency Feeding and Watering During Transit

Sufficient food and water must be packed with the animals to allow for delays, and hence baring a delay exceeding 24 hours, there should be no need to open the container. The shipper should be contacted if there is reason to believe that delays will exceed 24 hours in order that alternative arrangements can be instituted for care of the animals under appropriate scientifically controlled conditions. Opening of the containers during transit should be avoided as contamination with common human or environmental organisms may contaminate the animals and make them unsuitable for their intended use.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

While some SPF shipping containers could accommodate heating or cooling packs or other temperature altering devices, these can prove to be unreliable and can contain substances, which due to their properties,

are classified as dangerous goods. Consequently, they should not be used in SPF shipping containers unless it can be substantiated by the manufacturer of the device that it does not fall under the classification of hazardous goods as defined by applicable operator and individual country standards for all countries involved in the shipping process.

DENSITY GUIDELINES–MICE				
	Space Per Animal		Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Up to 30	40	6	13	5
>30	52	8	13	5

DENSITY GUIDELINES–RATS				
	Space Per Animal		Height	
Gram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
50 or less	90	14	15	6
51 to 75	110	17	15	6
76 to 100	115	18	15	6
101 to 125	125	20	15	6
126 to 150	145	22	15	6
151 to 175	174	27	15	6
176 to 200	232	36	15	6
201 to 225	232	36	15	6
226 to 250	232	36	15	6
251 to 275	284	44	15	6
276 to 300	355	55	15	6
301 to 325	355	55	15	6
326 to 350	471	73	15	6
351 to 375	471	73	15	6
376 to 400	471	73	15	6
401 to 450	710	110	15	6
≥ 451	710	110	15	6

DENSITY GUIDELINES–RABBITS				
	Space Per Animal		Height	
Kilogram Range	cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Up to 2.5	968	150	25	10
>2.5	1935	300	25	10

DENSITY GUIDELINES					
Species	Weight of Animal (grams)	Space Per Animal		Height of Container	
		cm^2	in^2	cm	in
Guinea Pigs	Up to 350	194	30	17	7
	351–600	323	50	17	7
	601–800	387	60	17	7
	>800	497	77	17	7
Hamsters	Up to 50	77	12	15	6
	51–80	97	15	15	6
	>80	129	20	15	6
Gerbils	Up to 35	58	9	17	7
	36–50	77	12	17	7
	51–60	97	15	17	7
	61–70	129	20	17	7
	>70	161	25	17	7

Chapter 9–Marking and Labeling

9.1 General Requirements

9.1.1 Shipper's General Responsibility

The shipper is responsible for all necessary marking and labeling on each live animal container. Each container must be of such size that there is adequate space to affix all required markings and labels.

9.2 Marking

9.2.1 Quality and Specification of Markings

9.2.1.1 General

Markings required under 9.2.2 must be durable and printed or otherwise marked on or affixed to the external surface of the live animal container.

9.2.1.2 Language

English must be used in addition to the language which may be required by the state of origin.

9.2.2 Container Marking

9.2.2.1 Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, each live animal container must be marked, durably and legibly on the outside of the container, with each of the following:

(a) The full name and address and contact number of the shipper, consignee and a 24-hour contact (if it is not one of the aforementioned persons responsible for the shipment).

(b) The scientific and common name of the animal(s) and quantity of each animal contained in the container, as shown on the shipper's certification. For domestic dogs, cats, farm animals and laboratory animals that are not listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (see Chapter 6), the common name only, in English, may be shown (see section 7.1.2.3).

(c) Containers carrying animals which can inflict poisonous or venomous bites or stings must be boldly marked "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS". Aggressive animals or birds that can possibly inflict injury through the bars or ventilation openings of the container must have an additional warning label "This Animal Bites".

(d) **Affix special feeding and watering instructions to the container.**

(e) In general, tranquillization is not advocated for in the transportation of live animals. However, certain wild species require the use of such medication. Whenever used, they must be administered under competent supervision and the name of the sedative, time of administration and the route of administration must be clearly marked on the container and a copy of the record must be attached to the documents relating to that shipment. Any further medication administered must be recorded and must accompany the shipment with the name of the sedative, time of administration and the route of administration.

9.3 Labeling

9.3.1 Quality and Specification of Labels

9.3.1.1 Durability

The material of every label, the printing and any adhesive thereon, must be sufficiently durable to withstand normal transport conditions and to ensure that the label remains recognizable and legible during transportation.

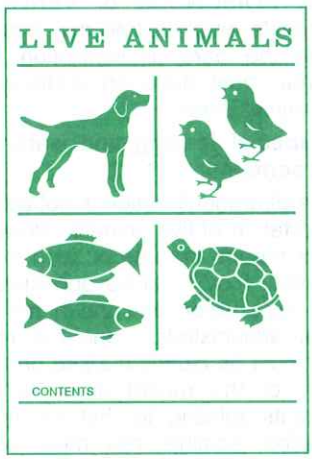
9.3.1.2 Label Specification

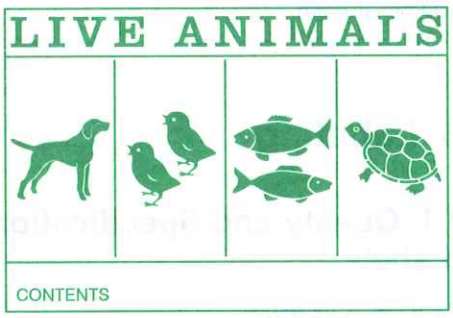
All labels used on live animal containers must conform, in shape, color, format, symbol and text to the specimen designs reproduced in 9.3.2.

9.3.2 Applicability of Labels

9.3.2.1 "Live Animals" Label

It is mandatory to attach at least one IATA compliant "Live Animals" label as illustrated below or one "Laboratory Animals" label, fully completed, to each live animal shipping container, unless otherwise stated in the individual container requirements. Animal shipping containers may have the appropriate labeling or markings imprinted.





Name: Live Animals.

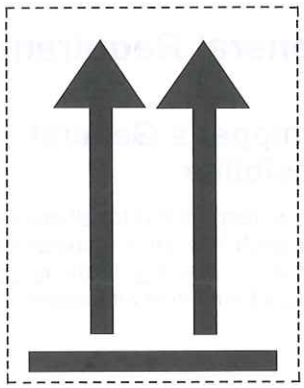
Colour: Bright green on light background.

Minimum dimensions:

for label: 10 × 15 cm (4 × 6 in) or 15 × 10 (6 × 4 in);
for lettering: 2.5 cm (1 in) high.

9.3.2.2 "This Way Up" Label

In addition to the "Live Animals" label, it is mandatory that the "This Way Up" labels or markings be placed on at least two opposite sides. Labels may be imprinted on the container.





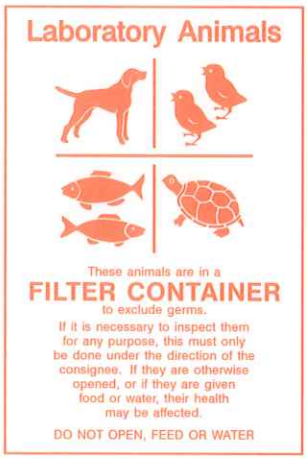
Name: Package Orientation "This Way Up".

Colour: Red or black on a contrasting background.

Minimum dimensions: 74 × 105 mm (3 × 4 in).

9.3.2.3 "Laboratory Animals" Label

Consignments of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) axenic (germ free) or gnotoxenic (defined flora) animals for laboratory use shall have the special laboratory animals label attached instead of the green "Live Animals" label. Labels may be imprinted on the container.



Name: Laboratory Animals.

Colour: Bright red on light background.

Minimum dimensions: 10 × 15 cm (4 × 6 in).

Note:
The use of standard "Live Animals" label or tag on SPF container is optional.

9.3.2.4 Prohibited Labelling

Any labelling, especially on small containers, must not occlude or block ventilation openings.

9.3.2.5 Replacement of Labels

After acceptance, if a operator discovers that labels have been lost, detached or are illegible, they must be replaced.

Chapter 10–Handling Procedures

10.1 Acceptance of Live Animals

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AY-03/04/05/06/07

Operators must only accept animals which appear to be in good health and condition and check that the provisions within these Regulations have been complied with by the shipper. Where the welfare of animals travelling in sealed solid-wall shipping containers, e.g., ornamental fish and other aquatic species requiring total immersion in water to support life, would be compromised by direct visual inspection of the primary enclosures involving the opening of the secondary enclosure at the time of acceptance, operators are only responsible for ensuring that the outer surfaces of the shipping container meet the relevant provisions of the appropriate Container Requirements.

Special attention must be paid to the following points:

- documentation including Shipper's Certification and documents required at destination;
- containers conform to the principles of design;
- marking and labelling;
- △ booking and routing;
- In consultation with the operator, pet animals (e.g., dogs, cats, birds) should not be accepted by the first operator more than four hours before the scheduled departure time of the flight on which the animal is scheduled to be transported, unless there is a live animal facility.

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

Refer to LAR 7.6 for information on documentation.

10.2 Ground Handling of Animal Shipments

The welfare of animals when under the care of ground handling personnel is of paramount importance.

Animal shipments must only be handled by appropriate competent staff.

Disturbance of animal shipments must be minimal. Unauthorized persons and staff must be prohibited from approaching or disturbing animals.

Animals must be provided with adequate ventilation but must be protected from inclement weather conditions such as excessive sunlight, noise and drafts.

Unnecessary tilting, tipping and movement of the shipment must be avoided.

Food and water must only be provided in accordance with the shipper's instructions. For unforeseen situations reference is made to the individual container requirements.

For sedation see 5.4 of these Regulations.

Appropriate arrangements must be made for the removal and disposal of sick or dead animals.

Depending on the type and quantity of animals as well as on the outside weather conditions, compartment doors must be kept open during transit stops or, if necessary, air-conditioning units used at loading and transit stations and connected immediately upon arrival at destination. For aircraft with Auxiliary Power Units (APUs), the doors must be kept closed provided the hold ventilation is switched on.

For full aircraft loads of live animals, air conditioning units must be used at loading and transit, and be connected immediately upon arrival at destination, in addition to all the doors being open to maximize through ventilation.

In case of extended delays, rerouting or flight cancellations, the shipper or the consignee must be notified as soon as possible.

After off-loading the containers, the aircraft holds must be inspected and cleaned in case of leakage or spillage.

Animal holding areas must be cleaned in a similar manner to that prescribed for the cleaning and disinfection of aircraft cargo compartments.

10.3 Loading Procedures

10.3.1 General Loading Procedures

Live animals must only be loaded into suitable aircraft compartments authorized by the operator. They must not be packed inside a closed Unit Load Device (ULD) (i.e., closed aircraft container) with the exception of animals that follow the container requirements CR51 - CR52, CR56 - CR59, CR62 - CR66. Live animal containers must always be inspected prior to loading.

Avoid unnecessary tilting and jolting of containers. Animal containers must be handled and stowed in the upright and level position.

Animals must be loaded as close to the departure of the aircraft as possible. It is recommended that lateral ramps be used whenever necessary. They must never be left

standing unnecessarily in the open, nor on standing aircraft when the departure is delayed.

It is recommended that live animal shipments be located in such a way that they will not immediately be affected by local temperatures when the cargo compartment doors are opened. Live animals loaded into an aircraft compartment with under floor heat or insulation can be loaded directly onto the floor of the aircraft provided the container has adequate bedding material or a sub-floor. When loading animals into those aircraft compartments that do not have adequate heat or cold insulation, the use of spreader boards to prevent such transfers from the airframe to the containers may be necessary, as determined by the operator and/or aircraft manufacturer. The containers must also not be loaded directly in front of or below air ventilation outlets. So that there is sufficient air for normal breathing, the ventilation apertures must not be blocked by other loads, compartments or ULD walls.

Depending on the nature of the animals and subject to the suitability of the container, containers must not be loaded on top of or underneath other types of cargo loads, unless the container can be maintained level to the floor of the aircraft throughout travel and be restrained.

When palletizing animal consignments care must be taken to ensure all animal containers will be transported in a level position. It might be necessary to use additional spacer devices to ensure ventilation openings do not become blocked during transport. When loading animals into compartments that do not have adequate heat or cold insulation the use of spreader boards in ULDs and on aircraft pallets is recommended.

Precautions must be taken to prevent other loads from shifting and falling or leaning onto the animal container. To avoid any movement of the animal container, especially for livestock containers, it may be necessary to tie it down.

When special care for the animal is required, e.g., during transit stops or in case of in-flight attention, the containers must be accessible.

Most live animal shipments must be treated as wet cargo. Therefore, plastic sheeting or tarpaulin must be placed under live animal containers in order to avoid soiling of aircraft holds, ULDs and other loads.

Ensure facilities and necessary equipment are available to unload the animal(s) at destination.

10.3.2 Particular Loading Requirements for Certain Species

For carriage of birds on long-haul flights, the cargo compartment lights must be left switched on to enable the birds to feed during flight.

Animals which are natural enemies, e.g., cats and dogs, may be loaded in the same hold provided they are not in sight of one another.

10.3.3 Loading of Live Animals with Foodstuffs

Live animals must not be loaded in close proximity of foodstuffs, if not hermetically sealed.

10.3.4 Loading of Live Animals with Dangerous Goods

Live animals should not be loaded in close proximity of cryogenic liquids (e.g., liquid argon and nitrogen) or Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) or shipments packed in dry ice. As the vapor emitted by Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) are heavier than air, they concentrate on the lower level of the hold. Therefore, live animals should be stowed above packages containing Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice). For insects, the use of dry ice within the package may be permitted. Verify with the operator at time of inquiry or booking.

Note:
In certain circumstances carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) may be packed with live animals as a coolant, e.g., bees. All other requirements for the transport of carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) must be met.

When live animals are loaded with packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing the radioactive labels of Categories II—Yellow or III—Yellow, the following separation distances must be maintained:

0.5 m (19.5 in) or more for journeys of 24 hours or less; and

1.0 m (39 in) or more for journeys of more than 24 hours.

Note:
For radioactive material bearing the Category I—White label, separation is not considered necessary.

10.3.5 Incompatibility chart

Live animals shall not be loaded in close proximity to other loads which may have a negative effect on their health and welfare. Live animals must not be loaded and stored in close proximity to hot or frozen (high or low temperature) containers and must be separated from other live animals or other cargo requiring broad different ambient temperatures. Operators shall instruct their loading staff and handling agents to comply with the following table which reflects the minimum requirements according to the applicable IATA publications.

Notes:

1. *When loading FIL/AVI/HEG/LHO/HUM/PER further restrictions can apply (refer to loading instructions of the individual operator).*
2. *When loading RPG (2.3) and AVI, special provisions may be granted (refer to the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)).*

	RCL 2.2	RRY 7	ICE 9	HUM	EAT (PEM-PER-PES)	AVI
AVI	1	2	1 [1]	3	3	
1 = Live animals should not be loaded in close proximity of cryogenic liquids (RCL) or Carbon dioxide, solid (ICE). Live animals should be stowed above packages containing Carbon dioxide, solid (ICE).						
2 = Minimum separation distance when loading RRY/Category II and III with AVI: 0.5 m or more for journeys up to 24 hours 1.0 m or more for journeys of more than 24 hours.						
3 = It may be ethical for cultural reasons to segregate HUM from AVI. AVI must not be loaded in close proximity to EAT (if not hermetically sealed goods).						

[1] Certain exceptions apply for insects refer to 10.3.4

10.4 Specific Handling Procedures

10.4.1 Horses

Horses are sensitive animals; therefore, special care is required during all phases of transportation:

attendants must be competent with the ability to administer medication if needed;

horses must travel facing forwards or backwards to the direction of flight (see exceptions in Container Requirements CR2 and CR3 for bulk loads);

a mare and an unweaned foal can travel together in a half or two thirds of the Aircraft Horse Transport ULD provided the foal can reach the udder of its dam;

pregnant females may require more space in the stall and the container must be adapted to their needs;

proper preparations must be taken before loading, and care must be taken not to harm them when they are walked into the stall;

ground transportation and loading must be performed smoothly in order NOT to startle the animals;

after delivery of the animals at destination, the containers must be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly before returning or re-use.

10.4.2 Bulk Movement

Two main methods can be used to carry large quantities of animals including but not limited to cattle, pigs and sheep:

the aircraft can be specially equipped to receive a full load of animals. In this case, company manuals will provide the handling and loading information;

alternatively, the animals are placed in a pen mounted on a regular aircraft pallet;

the pen must be absolutely leak proof. Strong polyethylene sheeting must be placed between the container and the aircraft pallet and stapled to the sides of the container;

absorbent material must be supplied in ample quantity. The use of straw must be avoided due to quarantine restrictions;

sufficient ventilation must be provided. Company manuals must state the maximum quantity of animals allowed per hold;

attendants may be required;

loading and unloading of animals into or out of the container must be carried out by the shipper or the consignee;

after delivery of the animals at destination, the containers must be cleaned thoroughly when intended to be reused.

10.4.3 Poultry

Operators usually use the word "poultry" when referring to day-old chicks (baby chicks), young turkey poults, ducklings or goslings:

poultry are very sensitive to climatic changes, e.g., changes in temperature and humidity. The optimal effective ambient temperature range lies between 14°C (57°F) and 23°C (73°F). The ambient temperature in the cargo hold may need to be outside this range;

as poultry are generally moved in large quantities, special care must be taken to provide for sufficient air circulation and to stack the boxes/containers properly to avoid crushing;

poultry boxes/containers must not be loaded in closed ULDs;

poultry boxes/containers must be protected from inclement weather conditions such as rain or snow but must never be covered with plastic sheets or tarpaulins during air transportation and storage;

when poultry boxes/containers are stacked, sufficient room for air circulation between top boxes/containers and compartment ceiling should be provided;

when poultry boxes/containers are stacked, spacers must be used to maintain the necessary separation distance between the boxes/containers to guarantee sufficient air circulation.

10.4.4 Deer

Deer and antelope must have their horns protected during transport by tubes of either rubber or plastic piping which can be removed at destination.

Deer in velvet must not be shipped.

10.4.5 Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes

Beneficial insects, mites and nematodes (beneficials) are invertebrates used for the biological control of pests in agricultural systems, providing a safe alternative for the use of pesticides. Biological control is largely known and thoroughly researched and there is no evidence of them causing problems for humans, animals or the environment. Beneficials are commonly produced by specialized companies which sell their products all over the world. The transportation of these beneficial insects, mites and nematodes has to occur in the shortest time possible to protect the vitality of these delicate organisms. Different beneficials may have different requirements. Transporters are therefore requested to follow the instructions provided on the package and documents. In case of delays or deviations in transport conditions please contact the shipper.

10.5 Feeding and Watering

Incorrect food can be dangerous to the animal.

Generally, it is not necessary to feed or water an animal in transit though certain species may need water depending on climatic conditions and total journey time. If this is required in transit, it is the shipper's responsibility to make advance arrangements for feeding and watering. *The shipper must confirm these arrangements in writing at the time the shipment is rendered to the operator.* Any water provided must be fresh and uncontaminated.

Any packets of spare food provided by the shipper must be attached to the container. Food and water troughs must be fitted with outside fillers. Wrong feeding can be dangerous. When food for the animal is provided, it must be established that the food does not contravene the import regulations of the country, or countries of transit and importation.

Feeding and watering instructions must be affixed to the container or to each container if more than one in the shipment. A copy of the instructions must accompany the shipping documents. Any feed or water given must be recorded on the container instructions with the date and time of supply.

To avoid risk of damaging the bladder of large ungulate animals, it is preferable to water the animal not less than two hours before loading in the container.

Most birds must be fed and watered before dispatching, since many of them need to eat and drink often to maintain their high metabolism (especially the small ones).

10.6 Advice to Captain

The pilot in command must be advised of the species, location and quantity of all live cargo on board the aircraft.

The flight crew must be notified via a "Special Load–Notification to Captain" (NOTOC) or similar form (in printed format or by electronic means) of any live animal load and of the required actions (hold temperature, light, ventilation, etc.). Optimum temperature ranges are listed in Appendix F.

10.7 Health and Hygiene

10.7.1 Health and Hygiene (Animals)

Animal consignments must not be stowed in close proximity to foodstuffs during any stage of the journey because of the serious risk of contamination.

When feasible, arrange for animals injured or having become apparently ill during carriage to receive veterinary treatment.

When feasible, arrangements must be made to remove or separate sick or dead animals from cages carrying multiple animals in transit. Such action must only be taken in consultation with the most expert advice available. Certain national authorities impose regulations which cover the examination and disposal of animals which have died during transit.

Rooms or areas at airports in which animals are held must be disinfected every 24 hours if used for regular accommodation of animals. Guidance must be sought as to the most suitable disinfectants and insecticides available locally for this purpose to avoid any risk of harming the animals. Animals must not be held in the area during cleansing processes.

10.7.2 Health and Hygiene (Personnel)

All animals including domestic pets are capable of transmitting a variety of diseases to humans, some more than others, consequently, physical contact with the animal must be avoided and strict personal hygiene rules must be observed. Staff who regularly handle animals should seek the advice of their physician for appropriate immunization.

When handling venomous, poisonous or toxic animals, the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used. The PPE should be appropriate in design and construction to the task of protecting the wearer from exposure to the hazard imposed. Such PPE may include but is not limited to one or more of the following: gloves (reusable or disposable), face mask, face shield, dedicated footwear, shoe covers, apron or gown. Care must be taken that the equipment does not come in contact with eyes and mouth or skin. Care must be taken in removing PPE so as not to contaminate the wearer or their clothing. Hands must be washed after handling the animal and after glove removal.

The following are more specific health and hygiene measures to be adopted for the protection of personnel whose work brings them into contact with animal consignments:

- wear washable or disposable, impervious gauntlets to handle all live animal consignments. Wash both gauntlets and hands in germicidal soap after handling animal consignments;
- handlers of psittacine birds and monkeys must wear face masks and gloves whenever possible and the containers of such animals must carry a warning to this effect, or alternatively, cover the ventilation openings of the container with muslin or other light weight material, which does not occlude ventilation, to prevent possible inhaling of infectious droplets by handlers;
- report to a doctor as soon as possible after being bitten or scratched by an animal providing information on the species and origin of the animal. If delay is inevitable before obtaining skilled medical attention, ensure that the wound is thoroughly washed with soap and water and covered with a dry dressing until medical attention can be obtained;
- avoid contaminating skin or clothing with blood or excreta of animals. Contaminated clothing must be changed and sent for cleaning. Skin contamination must be cleansed using a germicidal soap;
- operator staff who are frequently involved with animal or bird handling must be immunized against those diseases which are transmissible to humans whenever the medical authorities so advise.

10.7.3 Cleaning and Disinfection of Aircraft Cargo Compartments (After Animal Transportation)

If there is any spillage, operator maintenance personnel must be alerted.

Wear impervious, washable or disposable, gloves and boots which must be washed, then disinfected or destroyed after each use.

The interior of all aircraft must be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign matter and then disinfected using methods acceptable to aircraft management before being loaded with livestock.

All affected holds, floors and shelves must be thoroughly washed or swabbed with a solution of approved solvent or detergent followed by the use of a suitable disinfectant. It is recommended that a solution with 4% sodium carbonate mixed with 0.1% sodium silicate or a solution with 0.2% citric acid be used for aircraft disinfection purposes. It is not necessary to flood the surfaces to effectively deodorize and disinfect area.

Spray the hold with an approved deodorant, closing all doors immediately after spraying to obtain maximum benefit.

All removable equipment, penning and containers, including loading ramps, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of both the exporting and importing countries.

It is advised that no equipment with which animals will come into direct contact be replaced in the aircraft until it has been washed with clean water after disinfection to remove any traces of disinfectant which might cause damage to the aircraft structures.

10.7.4 Cleaning of Animal Holding Areas

Animal holding areas must be cleaned in a similar manner to that prescribed for the cleaning and disinfection of aircraft cargo compartments.

10.8 General Recommendations from the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)

The *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* of the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), contains a number of recommendations which concern animal welfare during air transport. The following is an extract of this useful information, which is presented *in extenso* in Chapter 7.4 of the WOAH *Terrestrial Code.*

10.8.1 Recommendations for pregnant animals (Article 7.4.2 of the Terrestrial Code)

Heavily pregnant animals should not be carried except under exceptional circumstances. Pregnant animals should not be accepted when the last service or exposure to a male prior to departure has exceeded the following guideline:

Females	Maximum days since the last service or exposure to a male
Horses	300
Cows	250
Deer (axis, fallow and sika)	170
Deer (red deer, reindeer)	185
Ewes (sheep)	115
Nannies (goats)	115
Sows (pigs)	90
Dogs[1]	42
Cats[1]	43

[1] Animals not considered in the scope of the Chapter 7.4 of the WOAH Terrestrial Code

Where service dates or date of last exposure to a male are not available, the animals should be examined by a veterinarian to ensure that pregnancy is not so advanced that animals are likely to give birth during transport or suffer unnecessarily.

Any animal showing udder engorgement and slackening of the pelvic ligament should be refused.

10.8.2 Preparation for air transport of livestock (Article 7.4.4 of the WOAH Terrestrial Code)

10.8.2.1 Health and customs requirements

The legal requirements including animal health, welfare and species conservation, should be ascertained from the country of destination and any in-transit countries before the animals are assembled or the transportation is arranged.

Contact the Veterinary Authorities in the country of origin regarding health certification.

Planning of the transportation should take into account weekends, holidays and airport closures.

Verify that any proposed in-transit stops or alternates will not jeopardize the importing or in-transit countries' health requirement.

Waiting time at customs (cargo handling and clearance) should be reduced as much as possible to avoid welfare problems.

10.8.2.2 Environment

Animals are affected by temperature extremes. This is especially true of high temperature when compounded by high humidity. Temperature and humidity should therefore be taken into consideration when planning the shipment.

Times of arrival, departure and stopovers should be planned so that the aircraft lands during the coolest hours.

At outside temperatures below 25°C at the landing point, the aircraft doors should be opened to ensure adequate ventilation. Confirmation should be received from government authorities that animal health legislation does not prevent the opening of aircraft doors.

> When outside temperatures at any landing point exceed 25°C, prior arrangements should be made to have an adequate air-conditioning unit available when the plane lands.

10.8.2.3 Facilities and equipment

Specific arrangements should be made to ensure that holding and loading facilities including ramps, trucks, and air-conditioning units are available at departure, all in transit and arrival airports. This should include identification of specific staff who are responsible and the method of contacting them, e.g., telephone number and address.

Specific notification should be given to all those responsible for providing facilities or equipment at the destination and in transit stops immediately before departure.

Containers should be loaded so as to ensure access can be made to the animals at all times.

10.8.2.4 Preparation of animals

Vaccination should be done enough in advance of the departure date to allow for immunity to develop.

Veterinary certification and serological testing should be arranged several weeks in advance for livestock shipment.

Many animals require acclimatization before they are transported. Animals such as swine and wild herbivores should be separated and held in groups that will occupy containers. Mixing of such animals immediately before or during transport is extremely stressing and should be avoided.

Incompatible animals must be transported singly.

10.8.3 Destruction of carcasses (Article 7.4.8 of the WOAH Terrestrial Code)

In the event of any animal death on board, the competent authority of the airport of destination should be notified in advance of landing.

Carcasses should be disposed of under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Authority of the country the aircraft is in.

The method of disposal should be based on the risk of introducing a controlled disease.

For carcasses which represent a high risk of introducing disease, the following is recommended:

1. destruction by incineration, rendering or deep burial under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority;
2. if removed from the airport site, transport in a closed, leak-proof container.

10.8.4 Handling of food and waste material (Article 7.4.10 of the WOAH Terrestrial Code)

Waste material which contains anything of animal origin including food, litter, manure, or animal feed should be handled, collected and disposed of in a manner that ensures it will not be fed to livestock. It should be collected in specified areas, and stored and transported in closed, leak-proof containers.

Some importing countries' legislation may prohibit or restrict the use of hay or straw during transportation period. Unloading of hay, straw, other animal feed and litter may be restricted or prohibited by in-transit countries.

10.8.5 Disposal of food and waste material (Article 7.4.11 of the WOAH Terrestrial Code)

Recommended methods of disposal are:

1. incineration to an ash;
2. heating at an internal temperature of at least of 100°C (212°F) for 30 minutes then disposal in a landfill site;
3. controlled burial in a landfill site.

Chapter 11–Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

11.1 General Information

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) entered into force on 1 July 1975 and is adhered to by most countries (see list in 11.3). The Convention is served by a Secretariat, hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme. The nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties (CoP19) took place in Panama City, Panama, from 14 to 25 November 2022.The working languages of the Secretariat are English, French, and Spanish.

The primary objective of the Convention is to regulate trade in designated wild animals and plant species including their respective parts and derivatives-in recognition of the fact that unrestricted commercial exploitation is a major threat to the survival of many species. For this purpose, designated species of wild animals and plants are listed in three Appendices to the Convention (see 6.2). Depending on the agreed degree of protection required, the export and import of live specimens and of all readily recognizable parts and derivatives (such as ivory, furs, skins, fur garments, leather, etc.), are subject to uniform licensing requirements recognized by all member countries. Each Party has designated one or more national Management Authorities responsible for the issuance of import, export permits and re-export or other certificates. Only documentation issued by these Management Authorities is acceptable under the terms of the Convention (see 11.2 and 11.3).

Representatives of the Parties meet every three years to review the implementation of the Convention and to revise CITES procedures and the Appendices in the light of current information on conservation and trade status.

Further information on all aspects of CITES can be obtained from the Secretariat at the address shown in 11.2.

Warning: *Some countries may apply more stringent controls than are required under the Convention. Information on such measures must be requested from the national Management Authorities found by following the link in 11.4.*

11.1.1 Trade Suspensions

The list of countries currently subject to a recommendation to suspend trade can be found using the following link: https://cites.org/eng/resources/ref/suspend.php

The scope of recommendation to suspend trade vary in each case; hence a Party may still be able to trade in species not covered by the trade suspension or for non-commercial purposes.

11.1.2 Non-compliance with the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR)

Facts and information concerning an identified or suspected non-compliance with the IATA LAR with involved Parties in the handling and the transport of live animals can be reported by contacting the CITES Secretariat by email: info@cites.org.

11.2 CITES Documentation

See 7.3.

Further information concerning CITES can be obtained from the following addresses:

CITES Secretariat
Palais des Nations,
Ave. de la Paix 8-14,
1211 Genève Switzerland
Tel: +41 (22) 917 8139/40
Fax: +41 (22) 797 3417
E-mail: info@cites.org
Website: www.cites.org

11.3 List of Parties to CITES

List of the countries parties to CITES: https://cites.org/eng/disc/parties/chronolo.php

11.4 CITES Management Authorities by Party

To view the directory that contains the contact details consult the following link:

https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/national-authorities

Please click a country on the list to view its CITES Authorities.

11.5 Conference of the Parties (CoP) *Article XI*

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.
2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.
3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

   (a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties, and adopt financial provisions;

   (b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;

   (c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;

   (d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and

   (e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.
4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.
5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedure for the meeting.
6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.
7. Anybody or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

   (a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and

   (b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

11.5.1 Decisions of the Conference of Parties

CoP19 Panama City, Panama, from 14 to 25 November 2022.

At its nineteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted proposals relating to amendments to the CITES Appendices (the abbreviation 'spp.' is used to denote all species of a higher taxon) and these results were communicated to the Parties through Notification to the Parties No. 2023/015

As a consequence of the adoption by the Conference of the Parties of a revised Annex to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) on *Standard nomenclature*, containing taxonomic and nomenclature references for species included in the Appendices, some orthographic and name changes have been introduced in the revised version of Appendices I, II and III, in addition to those mentioned in the lists below.

Additional information can be obtained from the following internet site of CITES: https://www.cites.org/eng/app/index.php

CITES Appendices valid from 25 November 2023: Appendices I, II and III

The amendments made to the Appendices are available in Notification to the Parties No. 2023/005.

11.5.1.1 Description of changes in regard to FAUNA

(a) The following taxa are **transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II** of the Convention:

F A U N A

CHORDATA

MAMMALIA

PERISSODACTYLA

Rhinocerotidae	*Ceratotherium simum simum* (The population of Namibia of *Ceratotherium simum simum* is included in Appendix II for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals for *in-situ* conservation only, and only within the natural and historical range of *Ceratotherium simum* in Africa. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.)
RODENTIA	
Sciuridae	*Cynomys mexicanus*
AVES	
ANSERIFORMES	
Anatidae	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*
PROCELLARIIFORMES	
Diomedeidae	*Phoebastria albatrus*
REPTILIA	
CROCODYLIA	
Alligatoridae	*Caiman latirostris* (The population of Brazil of *Caiman latirostris* is included in Appendix II subject to zero annual export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.)
Crocodylidae	Crocodylus *porosus* (The population of the Palawan islands, Philippines, of *Crocodylus porosus* is included in Appendix II subject to a zero annual export quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.)
SERPENTES	
Boidae	*Chilabothrus inornatus*

(b) The following taxa are **transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I** of the Convention:

FAUNA
CHORDATA

AVES	
PASSERIFORMES	
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*
REPTILIA	
TESTUDINES	
Geoemydidae	*Batagur kachuga*
	Cuora galbinifrons
	Nilssonia leithii

(c) The following taxa are **included in Appendix I** of the Convention:

FAUNA
CHORDATA

REPTILIA	
SAURIA	
Scincidae	*Tiliqua adelaidensis*
TESTUDINES	
Kinosternidae	*Kinosternon cora and Kinosternon vogti*

(d) The following taxa are **included in Appendix II** of the Convention:

FAUNA
CHORDATA

AVES	
PASSERIFORMES	
Muscicapidae	*Copsychus malabaricus*
REPTILIA	
SAURIA	
Agamidae	*Physignathus cocincinus*
Gekkonidae	*Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis*
	Tarentola chazaliae
Phrynosomatidae	*Phrynosoma* app.
TESTUDINES	
Chelidae	*Chelus fimbriatus*
Chelydridae	*Chelydra serpentina* and *Macrochelys temminckii*
Emydidae	*Graptemys barbouri, Graptemys ernsti, Graptemys gibbonsi, Graptemys pearlensis* and *Graptemys pulchra*
Geoemydidae	*Rhinoclemmys* spp.
Kinosternidae	*Claudius angustatus*
	Kinosternon spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)
	Staurotypus salvinii and *Staurotypus triporcatus*
	Sternotherus spp.
Trionychidae	*Apalone* spp. (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)
AMPHIBIA	
ANURA	
Centrolenidae	Centrolenidae spp
Hylidae	*Agalychnis lemur* (A zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes.)
CAUDATA	
Salamandridae	*Laotriton laoensis* (A zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes.)

ELASMOBRANCHII	
CARCHARHINI-FORMES	
Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinidae spp.
Sphyrnidae	Sphyrnidae spp.
MYLIOBATIFORMES	
Potamotrygonidae	*Potamotrygon albimaculata, Potamotrygon henlei, Potamotrygon jabuti, Potamotrygon leopoldi, Potamotrygon marquesi, Potamotrygon signata and Potamotrygon wallacei*
RHINOPRISTI-FORMES	
Rhinobatidae	Rhinobatidae spp.
ACTINOPTERI	
SILURIFORMES	
Loricariidae	Hypancistrus zebra (A zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes).
ECHINODERMATA	
HOLOTHUROIDEA	
ASPIDOCHIROTIDA	
Stichopodidae	*Thelenota* spp. <Entry into effect delayed by 18 months, i.e. until 25 May 2024>

11.5.1.2 Description of changes in regards to FLORA

(a) The following taxa are included in **Appendix II** of the Convention:

FLORA	
Bignoniaceae	*Handroanthus* spp., *Roseodendron* spp. and Tabebuia spp. with annotation #17 <Entry into effect delayed by 24 months, i.e. until 25 November 2024>
Crassulaceae	*Rhodiola* spp. with annotation #2
Leguminosae	*Afzelia* spp. with annotation #17 (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)
	Dipteryx spp. with annotation #17 <Entry into effect delayed by 24 months, i.e. until 25 November 2024>
	Pterocarpus spp. with annotation #17 (Except *P. santalinus* which is included in Appendix II with annotation #7; only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)
Meliaceae	*Khaya* spp. with annotation #17 (Only the African populations; no other population is included in the Appendices)

(b) The following decisions were taken with regard to annotations:

FLORA	
APOCYNACEAE, CACTACEAE, CYCADACEAE, DICKSONIACEAE,	Annotation #1 was amended as follows:
EUPHORBIACEAE,	All parts and derivatives, except:
GNETACEAE, LILIACEAE, MAGNOLIACEAE, NEPENTHACEAE,	a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
ORCHIDACEAE,	b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro* transported in sterile containers;
PAPAVERACEAE, PODOCARPACEAE, SARRACENIACEAE,	c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
TROCHODENDRACEAE,	d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.
ZAMIACEAE and ZINGIBERACEAE	Annotation #4 was amended as follows:
	All parts and derivatives, except:
	a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from Beccariophoenix madagascariensis and Dypsis decaryi exported from Madagascar;

b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro transported in sterile containers;

c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;

d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus Vanilla (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;

e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera Opuntia subgenus Opuntia and Selenicereus (Cactaceae);

f) finished products of Aloe ferox and Euphorbia antisyphilitica packaged and ready for retail trade; and

g) finished products derived from artificial propagation packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing parts and derivatives of Bletilla striata, Cycnoches cooperi, Gastrodia elata, Phalaenopsis amabilis or P. lobbii.

Annotation #14 was amended as follows:

All parts and derivatives except:

a) seeds and pollen;

b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro transported in sterile containers;

c) fruits;

d) leaves;

e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and

f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings.

LEGUMINOSAE

Annotation #10 for Paubrasilia echinata was amended as follows:

All parts, derivatives and finished products, except re-export of finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument accessories and finished musical instrument parts.

ORCHIDACEAE

The parenthetical annotation to Appendix-I Orchidaceae was amended as follows:

Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention only if the specimens meet the definition of 'artificially propagated' agreed by the Conference of the Parties

(c) The following decisions were taken with regard to the interpretation section:

> Paragraph 5 was amended as follows:

As none of the species or higher taxa of FLORA included in Appendix I is annotated to the effect that its hybrids shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Convention, this means that artificially propagated hybrids produced from one or more of these species or taxa may be traded with a certificate of artificial propagation, and that seeds and pollen (including pollinia), cut flowers, seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro* transported in sterile containers of these hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention

Paragraph 7 was amended as follows:

When a species is included in Appendix I, II or III, the whole, live or dead, animal or plant is always included. In addition, all parts and derivatives thereof are also included in the same Appendix unless, for animal species listed in Appendix III and plant species listed in Appendix II or III, the species is annotated with the symbol # followed by a number to indicate that only specific parts and derivatives are included. The symbol # followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Appendix II or III refers to a footnote that indicates the parts or derivatives of animals or plants that are designated as 'specimens' subject to the provisions of the Convention in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), subparagraph (ii) or (iii).

The following definitions in paragraph 8 were amended as follows:

Ten (10) kg per shipment

For the term "10 kg per shipment", the 10 kg limit should be interpreted as referring to the weight of wood of each individual annotated species of genus Dalbergia or Guibourtia present in the items in the shipment. The 10 kg limit is to be assessed only against the individual weights of the portions of wood of each individual annotated species contained in each item of the shipment, and not against the total weight of the shipment. The total weights present of each individual annotated species are considered individually to determine whether a CITES permit or certificate is required for each individual annotated species, and weights of different individual annotated species are not added together for this purpose.

Transformed wood

Defined by Harmonized System code 44.09:
Wood (including strips, friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered,
V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.

11.6 Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products

The trade of wildlife is the sale or exchange of animal and plant resources. It can involve live animals and plants or their parts and derivatives. The domestic or international trade in wildlife is illegal if it contravenes either domestic or international laws or both. Trade in CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) protected species and their parts and derivatives is illegal if it violates the provisions of the Convention.

Transnational criminal gangs are exploiting the increasingly interconnected air transport systems to trade wildlife illegally. This illegal trade in wildlife is not only driving many endangered species towards extinction but strengthens criminal networks, poses risks to global health, and threatens nature-based tourism and the communities who depend on it.

The duty for apprehending and prosecuting these offenders rests with national enforcement authorities. However, supply chain stakeholders can provide an important source of intelligence and contribute to reducing this illegal trade.

In 2015, IATA strengthened its cooperation with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Under the MoU, IATA and CITES have committed to cooperation on the safe and secure transport of CITES specimens and combatting illegal trade in CITES specimens including by promoting the implementation and widespread use of agreed upon standards and procedures as described in the IATA Live Animals Regulations and Perishable Cargo Regulations.

IATA supports CITES' efforts to combat the illegal transport of CITES specimens by passengers and cargo operators. It is therefore recommended that IATA airline members implement an internal escalation process to assist in combating the illegal trade in wildlife, including CITES specimens and their products. Such procedures should be implemented without imposing enforcement obligations, moral responsibility or legal liability on operators.

For additional information please refer to the following links:

www.iata.org/wildlife

www.unitedforwildlife.org/#!/

www.cites.org/

www.wcoomd.org/en/

www.routespartnership.org

Chapter 12–Life Science Logistics for Laboratory Animals

Laboratory animals represent a subset of animals transported by air and are distinguished by intended use in research or testing and, in some cases, specialized anatomic, genetic, physiologic, or metabolic conditions that differ from other members of the same species. While the term 'Laboratory Animals' could potentially include a wide range of wild and domestic species used for food, fiber or pets, in practice it is generally applied to those animals with a defined health or genetic status and usually purpose-bred for their intended use in research. The following guidance applies only to these animals and is meant to complement guidance in other chapters.

Note:
The nomenclature section contains specific terms and definitions used in the context of this chapter.

12.1 Health Status Classification

There are two general health status categories into which all laboratory animals can be classified:

- **Conventional**

  Conventional animals are those for which the presence or absence of specific microorganisms and parasites is unknown due to the absence of testing, treatment, or vaccination. Wild-caught animals and domestic animals maintained under uncontrolled microbiological conditions have a conventional health status. Usually, no physical methods such as specialized housing are undertaken prior to or during shipment to prevent introduction of infection.

- **Specific pathogen free (SPF)**

  These animals are free of one or more parasites or infectious microorganisms. The absence of these agents is important to the conduct of many types of research or testing. SPF animals can be further subdivided into two categories depending upon how their health status was determined and the type of agents excluded.

  Conditioned SPF: These are animals that have undergone testing, treatment and/or vaccination to ensure the absence of one or more parasites or microbial agents. The agents are most commonly of human or agricultural significance or are species-specific infectious agents that are capable of producing significant clinical disease or research effects. Conditioned SPF animals are often not maintained in specialized housing to prevent introduction of infectious agents and are usually shipped in unfiltered containers. Larger species such as nonhuman primates, dogs and cats are often maintained as conditioned SPF animals.

  Barrier raised SPF: This is used to describe animals that have been raised in the absence of one or more parasites or microbial agents in specialized facilities to exclude these agents as well as agents of agricultural and human significance. Their microbiological status has been established either by testing each individual animal or by sampling representative animals from the colony. Filtered SPF shipping containers are required for transport of these animals as are special procedures and equipment for packing, unpacking, and handling them.

12.2 Animal Type, Number and Condition

OPERATOR VARIATION: AY-04

12.2.1 Species

Rodents and rabbits represent the majority of laboratory animals used in research and testing. Relatively small numbers of dogs, cats and ferrets, as well as a few species of nonhuman primates, birds and domestic farm animals, are also used as laboratory animals—almost all of which are purpose bred for this use. While other species are also used as laboratory animals, they are seldom bred strictly for this purpose.

12.2.2 Health Status

The health status of laboratory animals is based on the number and type of infectious agents that have been excluded. Infection with certain microbial agents and parasites may result in clinical disease in laboratory animals or cause unacceptable research effects even if clinical disease does not occur. A change in microbiological status during transportation may make some laboratory animals unacceptable for research purposes. For this reason, containers used for shipping laboratory animals whose microbiological status is critical (e.g., barrier raised SPF animals) must be constructed in such a way (as described in Container Requirement 84) that contamination does not occur during shipment. Procedures must also be used in preparing SPF animals for shipment or in handling them in emergency situations that will prevent contamination from occurring.

Some laboratory animals are useful only because they have been produced and shipped under conditions

wherein, they are free of all known microbial organisms (axenic or germ free animals) or have only a very small number of well-characterized microorganisms (associated or defined flora animals). Such animals require great care to produce and complex shipping containers to transport.

12.2.2.1 *Clinical illness*

Animals that are clinically ill or have severe physical disabilities are generally unsuitable for shipment. Some animals may possess inherited abnormalities or birth defects to which they have adapted resulting in no apparent functional debilitation that affects their well-being. These animals may be shipped provided that they are accompanied by a health certificate that describes the condition and provides veterinary medicine assurance that the defect will not endanger their health and well-being during shipment.

12.2.2.2 *Infectious agents*

While laboratory animals are sometimes used to study infections that have either agricultural animal or human health significance, transportation of animals infected with such organisms is severely restricted as they represent a significant biohazard. The guidance in this chapter does not apply to such animals. Guidance may be found in IATA publications on transport of hazardous goods.

Laboratory animals may be infected with parasites or microbes that do not cause illness or only cause illness under special circumstances and then only inconsistently. These infectious agents are specific to one species or genus of the laboratory animal and pose no risk to other domestic animals or humans. Even though they may be considered undesirable for some research activities, they do not affect the suitability of the animals for transportation. Prevention of contamination with such organisms during transportation is a function of the type and construction of the container used for transport and as such is the responsibility of the shipper.

12.2.3 Age

12.2.3.1 *Unweaned animals*

Animals that have not been weaned often have difficulty in regulating body temperature and may be ill prepared to adapt to normal variations in temperature that can occur during shipment. Depending upon age, they may be incapable of eating solid food or may be unable to access water sources within the container. Lactating females may fail to care for their pups sufficiently during shipping to ensure survival. For this reason, shipping a mother with litter usually involves an unacceptable level of risk unless the young are close enough to weaning age to adequately thermoregulate, find and consume food and water on their own, and have the necessary mobility and energy stores to adapt to the rigors of transportation. These risks vary with the species. Guinea pigs can consume solid food within a few days of birth while many other animals require three or more weeks to be able to function independently. Shipping females during the first two trimesters of gestation may be a more suitable alternative to shipping a female with unweaned young. This alternative will not risk the health and well-being of the offspring but will still allow the young to be born and raised to the necessary age following receipt and acclimation.

12.2.4 Reproductive Status

12.2.4.1 *Pregnant animals*

The shipping of near-term pregnant animals should be avoided. Depending on the species, shipping stress may result in spontaneous abortions; and if the mating has not been timed, birth could also occur during transit, which can result in death or debilitation of the offspring. Mammals should be shipped during the first two thirds of pregnancy. During the last one third of pregnancy, the chance of abortion or injury to the fetus increases and is especially problematic in guinea pigs, rabbits, and larger domestic animals such as dogs, cats, and swine where the total mass of the unborn young can be quite large. Significant debilitation or death of the mother can be initiated by the stress that may occur during transportation at this time in gestation.

Average Gestation Periods of Some Common Laboratory Animals

Animal	Gestation (days)*
Cat	65
Dog	63
Gerbil	26
Guinea Pig	68
Hamster	16
Mouse	21
Pig	114
Rat	22
Rabbit	33
Nonhuman Primate:	
• Marmoset	144
• Squirrel Monkey	150–155
• Macaca species	160–170
• Papio species	175–180

* Depending on species and strain, the length of the gestation period may vary. Values given represent typical length for most strains under the most commonly encountered conditions. Actual gestation period for any animal may vary as much as 10 percent from the value or range stated.

12.2.5 Genetically Modified Animals

Laboratory animals can, through naturally occurring mutations or genetic manipulations conducted in the laboratory (e.g., transgenic, or knock-out animals), acquire defects that result in non-infectious disease conditions. These disease processes may result in the animals being less tolerant of environmental conditions or having specialized requirements such as treatment with drugs or specialized diets if they are to be successfully shipped. In such instances, careful consideration must be given to the anticipated duration of shipment

and to assure that pre- and post-shipment arrangements have been provided for in order to address these needs. Special needs such as administering medications may not be possible during shipment. In some cases, the stress of shipment poses an unacceptable risk to the well-being of the animal; and alternative methods, such as shipment of frozen embryos or animals carrying but not exhibiting the genetic defect, may need to be used. Most genetically manipulated animals will not show any clinical evidence of disease and will not require special conditions or care during shipment.

12.2.6 Immune Status

Immunocompromised animals (laboratory animals with defects in their immune system) must be shipped in containers capable of excluding common human, animal, and environmental microorganisms in addition to those known to cause disease. The presence of microorganisms that would be tolerated by animals with normal immune systems may adversely affect those animals with defects in the immune system. Other than their genetic susceptibility to infection, their requirements during shipment are usually similar to immunocompetent animals of the same species. Some genetically modified animals may possess subtle and often unrecognized immune defects.

12.2.7 Physical Condition

The overall body condition and anatomy of laboratory animals to be shipped can impose specialized requirements for the shipping container or the conditions during the shipping process.

12.2.7.1 Hairless animals

Some common strains of laboratory animals lack a protective hair coat. The absence of a hair coat makes them less tolerant of decreased environmental temperatures thus requiring additional bedding materials for thermal protection. The shipment of compatible haired animals of the same species within the same container may also provide additional warmth by huddling together with the hairless animals. Care needs to be taken to assure that the inner surfaces of the container do not have exposed or sharp edges as the lack of a hair coat can result in cuts and scrapes if the animals rub against them during shipment.

12.2.7.2 Obese animals

Some laboratory animals will naturally become obese as a result of a specific genetic trait or when given minimal exercise coupled with unlimited access to feed. These animals do not dissipate heat readily and are likely to have difficulty in adapting to elevated environmental temperatures during shipment. The number of such animals housed per shipping container may need to be reduced substantially when shipped during periods of warm weather.

12.2.7.3 Anatomic impairment

Some laboratory animals have naturally occurring anatomic abnormalities that may impair their ability to conduct normal activity. If such animals are to be transported, the nature and extent of such impairment should not compromise their ability to gain access to food and water during shipment or to conduct necessary physiologic, behavioral, and thermal regulatory adaptations necessary during transport.

12.2.7.4 Metabolic and physiologic conditions

Some laboratory animals are useful in biomedical research because they exhibit metabolic abnormalities similar to humans. Diabetes is one such common condition and imposes some specialized requirements for shipping. Diabetic animals produce increased amounts of urine and require greater amounts of water than normal animals during shipment to retain acceptable body condition. Increased amounts of bedding or the use of absorbent pads placed into the bottom of the shipping container may be required to address increased urine output. Similarly, the number of animals shipped in a single container may need to be reduced if these measures cannot be used to provide a dry environment within the shipping container over the entire period of transport.

12.2.8 Shipping Multiple Animals within the Same Container

Animals shipped within a container should have the same health status. Animals of different species should not be shipped within the same container even if the container is divided into more than one compartment. In some cases, different species of laboratory animals may exhibit predator/prey relationships thereby causing undue stress during shipment. Packing incompatible species in the same container is more likely to stimulate attempts to break out of the container or to chew through dividers to access other animals in the container. Separation of species cannot always be accomplished during transit, as the operator does not always have the option of separating containers to prevent an animal's awareness through sight, smell, or sound of the presence of a predator or prey species nearby.

Most laboratory animals are very social and as such benefit from being maintained in compatible/socially harmonious pairs or larger groups. Commonly, rodent breeding pairs or even breeding pairs with weaned offspring may be shipped together. In such cases, care should be taken to assure that the female is not pregnant with another litter that could be born during shipment. Failure to do so may result in animals being born during shipment and undergoing injury or death through trauma or cannibalism.

There is always a risk when placing animals together in new social groups within a single container that fighting or other adverse consequences will occur. In rodents and other animals accustomed to living in large social groups, regrouping for shipment will result in behaviors,

including fighting, designed to develop a new social structure. This is often more problematic in males than females. Fighting between incompatible nonhuman primates can be particularly violent and can result in severe wounds or death. In the case of mice and certain other rodents, increasing the number of animals within a single container often blunts these interactions since there is less territory for males to defend. The novel environment of transport can further blunt these aggressive interactions.

Great care should be taken with larger species such as rabbits, dogs, cats, and nonhuman primates that have very complex social orders. It is incumbent upon the shipper to establish the social groupings to be used during transport well in advance of placing the animals in the shipping container. This will allow adequate observation of the compatibility of animals to be shipped together and provide time for readjustment of shipping groups if it is required.

12.2.9 Surgically Modified Animals

Prior to shipment animals may have undergone surgical procedures. The necessary recovery time until an animal can be shipped will vary with the complexity of the surgery and the animal's response to the surgery. Animals must be provided a sufficient postoperative recovery period to withstand the stress of shipment. For minor procedures, this may be as little as one to two days, while more extensive surgery may require a much longer recovery period. Animals with complications from surgery or requiring daily therapy should not be shipped. Animals with implanted devices or catheters must have these devices suitably protected so as not to become entangled in the shipping container or to cause injury to the animal during shipment. Animals with any devices surgically implanted that have exteriorized components should be transported in individual containers or compartments within in a single container to prevent damage to the device by other animals resulting in injury to the instrumented animals.

12.2.10 Changes in Body Condition During Transport and Stress

Transport of laboratory animals is associated with some amount of transient stress, but the diagnosis of stress and measures of its severity during transport are poorly understood. The magnitude and effects of stress vary with species as well as individual animal characteristics. Recovery time from stress following transport varies according to the species, the time in transport, how the transportation is conducted, and the type of measures used to indicate stress.

The process of shipping may affect the general biological measures of body condition such as weight. Normal light cycles and food consumption patterns are disturbed. Normal voiding of feces and urine within the first 12 to 15 hours of shipment can result in a transient decrease in body weight of 10 percent or more that may not be recoverable even though adequate amounts of food and water are present in the shipping container. This is especially noticeable in larger animals such as guineas pigs and rabbits. Any weight loss due to alterations in water balance is rapidly regained once the animal is provided a stable environment with an adequate water supply at its final destination. Weight loss associated with decreased food consumption during shipment may take longer to regain and may last up to several days following shipment depending upon the new surroundings and type of food provided.

The more significant the change in environment during the shipping process and the longer the duration of shipment, the more stressful the experience will be for the animals and the longer the period of recovery that will be required following shipment. When animals that are removed from an environment in which they were bred or maintained for long periods of time and placed in a substantially different environment and/or regrouped, the ensuing physiologic, metabolic or behavioral effects associated with this change may require much longer periods of time for recovery or may not occur at all due to differences between the conditions at the two facilities regardless of the conditions of transport. Such residual changes may not be the result of the process of transportation itself but are due to a change in environment.

Some presumptive measures of stress such as changes in salt concentration within the blood, blood levels of certain steroids or glucose, as well as heart and respiratory rates, rapidly return to normal pre-shipment levels often within hours of arrival and stabilization at the final destination.

Many of the effects of stress can be greatly reduced by minimizing the transportation distance and times. Direct transportation between the origin and the point of receipt is preferable to a journey in which multiple stops or routings are required, especially if off-loading and reloading of the shipping containers is involved. Exposure to extreme environmental conditions also may cause increased stress by requiring animals to expend significant amounts of energy to adapt to these extreme conditions.

12.2.11 Evaluation of Animals During Shipment

Containers used to transport laboratory animals should allow for the possibility of observing the animals during the shipment process. Depending upon container construction, this may be possible through the ventilation opening in the container; or in other cases such as when complex containers or filtered SPF containers are used, a separate viewing window should be provided. By their very nature, viewing windows do not have the same level of structural strength as other portions of the container, so care must be exercised in their construction, placement, and size. In order to increase the structural strength of the container and whenever possible covers should protect viewing areas, which can be lifted or removed for observation, but remain closed when not in use.

The purpose of the viewing window is to allow a quick assessment of the overall condition of the animals within

the container without opening the container. Individual country regulations may vary as to the conditions under which such evaluations must be conducted as well as the assignment of responsibility for conducting such evaluations.

12.3 Additional Species Considerations

Nonhuman Primates

The range of species of nonhuman primates commonly used in research and testing is limited. Other species of nonhuman primates are rarely used or transported for research or testing purposes.

Nonhuman Primates Most Commonly Used as Laboratory Animals

Old World Primates	Common Name
Macaca species:	Macaques
Macaca mulatta	Rhesus macaque
Macaca nemestrina	Pigtail macaque
Macaca fascicularis	Cynomolgus monkey or Crab eating Macaque
Papio species:	Baboons
Papio papio	Guinea baboon
Papio anubis	Olive baboon
Papio ursinus	Chacma baboon
Papio hamadryas	Hamadryas or Sacred baboon
Cercopithecus sp.:	Guenons
Cercopithecus aethiops	African green monkey
Erythrocebus sp.:	
Erythrocebus patas	Patas monkey
Rarely Used	
Macaca arctoides	Stump tailed macaque
Cercocebus sp.	Mangabeys
Pan troglodytes	Chimpanzee
Commonly Used	
New World Primates	Common Name
Saimiri sp.:	
Saimiri sciureis	Squirrel monkey
Callithrix sp.	Marmosets
Callithrix jacchus	Common marmoset
Saguinus sp.:	Tamarins
Saguinus mystax	Mustached tamarin
Rarely Used	
Cebidae sp.	Capuchin monkey
Aotus trivirgatus	Owl monkey

12.3.1 Health status

Laboratory-destined nonhuman primates have either conventional or conditioned SPF health status and are primarily tested for organisms of human health significance. Shipping containers housing these animals are rarely filtered.

Note:
See state variations USG-14 and USG-50

12.3.2 Behavior

Nonhuman primates are social animals that exhibit complex behaviors. They can manipulate objects with great dexterity and learn tasks readily. For this reason, shipping containers must be especially well constructed to prevent escape. Guidance in the container requirement sections must be carefully followed to prevent injury or escape. Containers must be used that do not allow animals to reach out with paws or tail. Other animals shipped near them can gain access to these appendages, and non-compatible animals will readily traumatize each other. The possibility of damage to other cargo or animals also exists.

Most nonhuman primates are deceptively strong and agile and will bite if handled. They learn quickly and can use both their strength and intelligence to master complex tasks such as opening doors or defeating locking mechanisms. Should an animal escape from a container during transit, inexperienced personnel who lack the proper equipment or training should not attempt to capture it. Rather, local veterinary personnel with experience in handling such animals and that have access to the appropriate equipment necessary to safely conduct such handling should be contacted. If possible, the animals should be confined to the cargo hold or other appropriate enclosure.

12.3.3 Provision of food and water

Containers should be designed so that food and water can be provided without opening the compartment in which the animal resides. Failure to provide for such access will permit opportunities for escape or injury to the handlers if the container is opened to feed or water the animals.

12.4 Container Considerations

12.4.1 Matching Container Type to Health Status

The health status of either conditioned or barrier-raised SPF animals can only be maintained during transport if they are shipped in containers with filtered ventilation openings. Animals shipped in unfiltered containers or in containers in which they can be exposed to uncontrolled microbiological conditions, (1) during transport, (2) while adding food or water during transport, or (3) for the purposes of observation during transport, cannot be assumed to be SPF regardless of the conditions in their facility of origin or the conditions under which they were packed. Animals in SPF filtered containers should be considered to be protected from contact with other

animals or materials during transport and hence may be packed adjacent to other live cargo within the aircraft in accordance with other guidance in Appendix E and Chapter 8. While animals packed in such containers should retain their SPF status, the outside of the shipping container should not be assumed to be free of microbial or parasitic agents acquired during shipment. In order to address this risk to SPF status, it is the responsibility of those unpacking the animals at their final destination to disinfect the outside of the container upon arrival if they are concerned that the external surfaces of the container could pose a risk to the animals during the unpacking process.

SPF animals should be handled both by the shipper and the operator in such a way during the packing and transportation process so as not to introduce infectious agents excluded from the source colonies. Opening the containers during transit under inappropriate conditions or if the containers are damaged may result in the loss of SPF status and affect the suitability of the animals for research or testing purposes.

12.4.2 SPF Containers

Rodents and rabbits are the most common laboratory animals purpose-bred and used for research and are the most likely to have SPF health status. Containers intended for shipping SPF animals should be constructed in such a way that following physical or chemical disinfection to eliminate unwanted organisms, the container will retain sufficient overall moisture resistance, structural integrity, and the necessary ventilation properties to allow shipping as air cargo. Containers can be constructed for single use or be reusable following defined reconditioning practices. Some materials such as paper filters, cardboard and some plastics can experience deterioration in physical integrity with repeated disinfection and hence should not be reused. In general, new containers are preferred for shipment and provide less risk. See CR84 in chapter 8 for details and packaging illustrations.

While the dimensions of the container may vary with species, weight, and number of SPF animals to be transported, care must be taken that as the overall size of the container increases, sufficient structural support has been incorporated to prevent damage. This can be accomplished by a variety of means including increasing the density of fluting of the corrugation in containers made of cardboard or other fiberboard materials, arching the corners of openings for ventilation, increasing the wall thickness of materials, placing internal supports within the sidewalls of the container, and using composite materials.

Containers must comply with all marking and labelling (signage) requirements as well as accommodate the attachment of all documents required or recommended to be affixed to the container (Chapters 7 and 9). The container should be clearly labelled as holding laboratory animals or SPF laboratory animals using signage (marking and labeling) prescribed by IATA. Arrows indicating the correct orientation of the container must also be clearly visible.

Filters on SPF containers must have sufficiently large average pore diameter to allow passive diffusion of air while still being capable of trapping small dust particles that could carry infectious agents into the container. Filters should be made of water-resistant materials that also resist tearing. Wire screening or perforated plastic liners should be used to prevent direct access of animals to the filter material.

Filters restrict air movement to some degree, resulting in less rapid heat dissipation by means of passive or convective ventilation. At elevated ambient environmental temperatures, minimizing heat generation within the shipping container can be achieved by reducing the number of animals shipped. It is important to provide a standoff, either formed as part of the container construction or applied separately to the container, in order to assure that filtered openings are not obstructed during transport. The standoff also provides a channel between adjacent containers to allow the passage of conditioned air.

12.4.3 Handling of Containers

While the design of shipping containers should provide the necessary ventilation and insulating characteristics to ameliorate modest elevations or depressions in ambient temperature, shipping containers should be protected from extremes in temperature during the shipping process. Similarly, they should be protected from any significant exposure to precipitation, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight or high winds, any of which may adversely affect the temperature within the container.

Loading the containers in the aircraft should take into account the need for air circulation and the construction of the shipping container. If containers are placed together in stacks or on pallets and are bound together either by tie-downs or plastic sheeting/shrink wrapping, great care must be taken to assure that ventilation openings are not blocked, or containers crushed. If plastic sheeting is used, large portions of the sheeting may have to be cut away to allow adequate air circulation to occur.

12.4.4 Bedding

Bedding is principally used in containers to provide a means of absorbing moisture from urine, condensation, and spillage from water sources. It also provides animals a cushioned surface on which to rest. Small rodents and other similar species may use the bedding to nest that provides some degree of thermal insulation.

Any bedding material should be capable of being disinfected as well as be non-toxic and generally non-consumable. The amount of bedding material placed in the container should be of sufficient volume to absorb any moisture placed within the container or generated by animals within the container during the anticipated length of shipment. Wood shavings or chips, processed paper products, mulched corncobs, straw and a variety of other natural products are commonly used as bedding and vary in their insulating and absorbency characteristics. Because the orientation of the shipping container may

shift repeatedly during shipment, the use of bedding for nest building may not occur. Small rodents may burrow into the bedding material for thermal regulation. Since there is no opportunity to remove and replace soiled bedding material during transport, sufficient bedding materials should be provided to keep the interior of the shipping container dry throughout the entire shipping period, yet not be of a depth that interferes with ventilation apertures. Secondary materials such as moisture absorbent pads may also be placed within the container to supplement moisture capture. Shipping containers for large laboratory animal species should adequately contain the bedding within the container even though the ventilation openings are unfiltered.

12.4.5 Feed

When non-SPF or conditioned SPF laboratory animals are shipped in unfiltered containers, devices may be built into the container to allow food and water to be replenished during shipments lasting more than 24 hours. Care must be taken when constructing and using these devices as they may serve as means of escape for small animals. Individual country regulations may specify re-feeding animals after prescribed lengths of time in transport or require written assurance that sufficient food was placed in the container to accommodate the entire journey. The shipper should place sufficient food and water in the container to allow for the anticipated transit time from the point of origin to the final destination plus 24 hours in order to provide for delays in transit.

Many animals are habitual eaters in that they become accustomed to one type of food and may take time to adapt to eating novel food items. It is preferable to provide them with the type of food used in their colony of origin for consumption during shipment whenever possible. If novel food materials are to be used for which acceptability by the animals is unknown, pre-shipment feeding of these food materials may be appropriate to allow time for the animals to adapt and to determine if they will consume the food in sufficient quality during transit.

A calorie dense, in pellet form or extruded dry food appropriate to the species that has been disinfected or sterilized by physical means provides adequate nutrition during transport of SPF animals. Solid food items with high moisture content such as vegetables and fruits can be provided to large laboratory animals such as nonhuman primates as a source of food during shipping. These can aid in hydration but are not nutritionally complete and can spoil easily during prolonged shipment. Vegetables and fruits are generally not used as food or moisture sources during shipment of barrier raised SPF animals since their microbiological status cannot be assured. Food that is high in protein, fat, and moisture content, as is often fed to cats and ferrets, spoils more quickly than dry food. Dry feed is preferable for extended periods of shipment.

Most rodents are accustomed to foraging for food. The use of a feeder or feed bowl is often unnecessary for these animals since feed can be placed in with the bedding. Some species such as hamsters and gerbils will purposely unload food from containers so they can hoard food within the bedding. Some larger species such as dogs and cats are accustomed to being meal feed from bowls and are more likely to consume fed during shipment when it is placed in a designated feeder.

The consumption of food during transit is governed by a number of factors. Many animals will not consume significant amounts of food during the first 12 to 24 hours in transit. This may be associated with the changes in environment including motion, sound, and altered light cycles. Some species such as rodents consume food principally during the nighttime or dark portion of the light cycle. Others, such as nonhuman primates and dogs, feed principally during daylight hours.

12.4.6 Water

Traditionally, water is provided in a liquid form. Water bowls that can be refilled during transit are commonly used for large laboratory animals. Unfortunately, these devices allow water to spill easily and can often be contaminated with bedding, and other debris. Water kits comprised of a sealed bag of disinfected water, a mounting device to hold the bag, and a valve that allows animals to drink by activating the valve with their mouths can be used in SPF and non-SPF containers. Depending on the type of animal and the nature of the container, these can either be affixed in an appropriately protected exterior portion of the container or can be placed internally. Care must be taken as to the volume of water provided by such water kits. Water may leak out of them during shipping and wet the interior surfaces of the container if the animals press up against the valve or do not consume all the water when they drink. Animals unaccustomed to drinking from water valves may need to be trained to use them before shipping.

Agar or colloid-stabilized water ("gelled water") can be used as an alternative water source. Since there is usually no means to refill water in SPF shipping containers during transit and still maintain the microbiological integrity of the container, gelled water is commonly used. In some cases, gelled water is supplemented with carbohydrates or other nutrient materials to provide additional energy when it is consumed. A mixture of food materials can also be suspended within this colloid-stabilized water and serve as both a water and food source. Spoilage of nutrient-rich gelled water sources can make these unpalatable unless appropriate additives to prevent spoilage are used. When an extended journey is anticipated and large amounts of gelled water are provided, it is important to assure that the gelled water container is well affixed to the shipping container so as to prevent injury to the animals by uncontrolled movement of the gelled water during shipment.

12.5 Other Considerations

12.5.1 Environmental Conditions During Shipment

The process of shipping disrupts the environmental conditions to which the animals are accustomed, requiring them to adapt to new conditions. Laboratory animals can adapt and function over a range of ambient temperatures and relative humidity. Optimal environmental temperatures for many species are listed in Appendix F. Animals to be shipped can be acclimated to elevated or lowered ambient temperatures by exposure to a gradual change in temperature over an extended period of time (often weeks or months). This process can result in changes in hair coat, body fat, and heat radiating surfaces such as the tail or ears as well as other morphologic, physiologic, or metabolic changes. Animals conditioned in this manner can tolerate a wider range of temperatures than non-conditioned animals. Such conditioning should be noted on their health documents and should include conditioning temperatures or other environmentally relevant information. Most laboratory animals have not undergone such conditioning prior to shipment.

While ambient temperature outside the shipping container is the primary influence on the effective ambient temperature within the container, several factors can influence the animals' effective ambient temperature. Some of these factors include: the insulating quality of the materials used to construct the container, the number and body mass of the animals in the container, the size of ventilation openings and the type of filtration covering the openings, as well as the type and quantity of bedding material present. These factors can result in differences of as much as 5°C between ambient outside temperature and the effective ambient temperature within the container. Exposure of the container to direct sunlight and high winds can also affect the effective ambient temperature within the container through conduction and convection of heat across the container surfaces.

Laboratory animals have limited mechanisms to dissipate excess heat. Many species cannot sweat and rely instead on moistening body surfaces with saliva or panting to get rid of body heat. Heat loss by this mechanism is influenced by the moisture content of the air, hence its effectiveness is reduced as relative humidity increases. Since moisture loss is an important adaptive mechanism for laboratory animals exposed to elevated ambient temperatures, it is very important that a source of gelled or liquid water be available to them during shipment under these conditions. Small animals, such as rodents, have a high surface area to body mass ratio that causes them to lose or gain heat more rapidly than larger animals. This makes them less tolerant of extremes in temperature and more dependent upon adaptive mechanisms. In general, small laboratory animals begin to lose their ability to adequately regulate body temperature when the effective ambient surrounding temperature drops below 5°C or when it exceeds 35°C. Larger animals with more dense hair coats are usually more tolerant to the cold. Unless appropriately acclimated, laboratory animals should be protected from prolonged exposure to ambient temperatures outside these limits during shipment. Changing the velocity and temperature of air moving across container surfaces, protecting containers from direct exposure to sunlight, and moving containers into conditioned spaces are effective means of controlling temperatures within the shipping containers.

12.5.2 Opening of Shipping Containers during Transport

Opening of shipping containers used to transport laboratory animals should be avoided if possible. However, in some rare instances, it may be necessary and should preferably be done by experienced animal handlers or a qualified veterinarian but should not be done by airport or operator personnel. A detailed report of such undertakings should be given to the operator's representative to comply with safety and security procedures. Any such manipulation is best done in locations other than within the aircraft and is preferably conducted in an enclosed, climate-controlled space. Personnel safety is of primary importance as most laboratory animals have the ability to bite, scratch or otherwise injure personnel trying to handle them regardless of their size. In some instances, as with nonhuman primates, specialized equipment such as nets and specially reinforced gloves are required. Mishandling by untrained personnel can injure animals. Even large animals, including nonhuman primates, can be injured if not handled appropriately. Care must be taken to prevent animals from escaping into uncontrolled or large spaces. Appropriate veterinary medical care should be available if opening a container is required.

A closed and intact SPF container provides the necessary microbiological barrier to ensure the animals within the container maintain the same microbiological status that they had when they were packed. If the container is opened under conditions in which microbiological control cannot be assured, the animals' microbiological status will likely change making them unsuitable for their intended research purpose. SPF containers are designed to provide the necessary amounts of food and water to last throughout the shipping process. SPF containers should only be opened at appropriate laboratory facilities in which disinfection equipment designed for infection control is available and where such containers can be safely opened without risking the health status of the animals.

Chapter 13–World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)

13.1 General Information

During its 49th General Session, held in Paris 25-30 May 1981, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) formerly known as the Office International des Epizooties officially approved the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) as the guideline for the carriage of live animals by air.

The WOAH is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide. It was founded in 1924 and consists of 181 Member countries as of July 2017. The supreme body of the WOAH is the World Assembly of Delegates from Member countries which meets in Paris every year in May.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Internal Statutes, the main objectives of the WOAH are:

(a) To promote and coordinate all experimental or other research work concerning the pathology or prophylaxis of contagious diseases of livestock for which international collaboration is deemed desirable.

(b) To collect and bring to the attention of the Governments or their sanitary services, all facts and documents of general interest concerning the course of epizootic diseases and the means used to control them.

(c) To examine international draft agreements regarding animal sanitary measures and to provide signatory States with the means of supervising their enforcement.

The third function is exercised mainly with the support of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (the Code Commission) of the WOAH. The Code Commission is responsible for ensuring that the recommendations of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) reflect current scientific information on the protection of international trade and surveillance methods for animal diseases and zoonoses.

The Code Commission took into account the various comments expressed by the IATA Live Animals & Perishables Board during the preparation of the Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air of the *Terrestrial Code*. An extract of the text is shown in Chapter 10.

Further information concerning the WOAH can be obtained from:

World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)
12, rue de Prony
F-75017 Paris
France

Tel: +33 (1) 44 15 18 88
Fax: +33 (1) 42 67 09 87
E-mail: woah@woah.org

The complete text of the WOAH Terrestrial Code can be accessed from the WOAH web site at: https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/

13.2 World Organisation for Animal Health—Directors of Official Veterinary Services

Follow the link to view WOAH member countries and to find the coordinates of delegates: https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/

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△Appendix A–Competent Authorities

△A.1 General

Before preparing a live animal consignment for carriage by air, shippers must always obtain full information well in advance concerning the import permit, veterinary health certificate, veterinary examination, quarantine, transshipment requirements or prohibition restrictions, which may also include the food provided for the animal. Such regulations are subject to frequent change and depend upon the species being shipped. Therefore, the shipper shall obtain current requirements from the local Consulate or national authority concerned.

To expedite Customs clearance, it is essential that:

- shipments be dealt with immediately upon arrival at the cargo building. This will apply to both the inward and outward shipments;
- customs officials at airports must be informed of specific pathogen free (SPF) animal shipments, as once the carton is opened such animals have no further laboratory use.

A.1.1 CITES Species

To prevent extinction of threatened wild animals, the cooperation of shippers is solicited to accord special attention to the conservation of species listed in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which came into force on 1 July 1975, and of species protected under national legislation. The National Conservation Authority maintains lists of species of which the export is prohibited. The lists must be consulted before preparing shipment for dispatch. Endangered Species Convention lists and any other information on the matter can be obtained from the Secretariat of the Convention at:

CITES Secretariat
11, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Chatelaine—Genève
Switzerland

Tel: +41 (0)22-917-81-39/40
Fax: +41 (0)22-797-34-17
Website: www.cites.org

The more important species protected by the Convention have been listed in Chapter 6.

The Conference of the Parties of the Convention meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, 1983, resolved that the Live Animals Regulations were generally considered to meet CITES transportation requirements for the air transport of animals.

In addition, a number of countries apply regulations prohibiting the importation of what they regard as endangered or protected species. Therefore, the shipper must obtain current requirements from the local Consulate, national authority concerned or from the CITES representative whose contact information can be found in Chapter 11.

A.1.2 European Union

The European Union (EU) comprises the following 27 member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

Much legislation (Regulations and Directives) is common throughout the EU. However, because EU Directives are implemented by national laws whereas EU Regulations are adopted verbatim, and some matters have yet to be harmonized, there are instances where the legal requirements vary between Member States. Therefore, in Chapter 2, both the European Union and individual country entries must be consulted for the applicable animal health and welfare requirements.

A.1.3 People's Republic of China

The inspection and quarantine for imported and exported animals, plants, and their products, imported and exported food safety, and commodity inspection, are under the management of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC), a key border agency of the nation. http://gdfs.customs.gov.cn

The Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine is in charge of formulating rules and procedures on inspection and quarantine for entry-exit animals, plants and their products; inspection, quarantine and supervision on entry-exit animals, plants and their products. http://dzs.customs.gov.cn

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine (Revised in 2009) http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/2369559/index.html

Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection (Revised in 2018) http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/2369445/index.html

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A.1.4 International Shipments

It is the responsibility of shippers to ascertain what domestic legislation regarding the protection of animals during transport by air is in force in the countries to which the animals are being shipped.

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.

Other information related to transport requirements can be located in the following IATA publications:

- The Travel Information Manual (TIM) supplies reliable and comprehensive up-to-date travel document (passport, visa and health) requirements for international air passengers and is updated monthly.
- The Air Cargo Tariff (TACT) contains air cargo tariffs and rates, schedules, and compliance information.
- International Air Traffic Rules.

A.1.5 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM15)

Whenever wood materials are used for the construction of the container, they must be done in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15 (ISPM15) and EU Commission Directive 2004/102/EC, whenever applicable.

Appendix B–General Operator Information

AA—AMERICAN AIRLINES

American Airlines

Contact information

- Sales
  www.aacargo.com/contact/sales.html
- Warehouse facilities & delivery information
  www.aacargo.com/AACargo/facilityForm
- Transporting live animals
  www.aacargo.com/learn/animals.html

For direct information, contact LiveAnimals.Cargo@aa.com

AC—AIR CANADA

AIR CANADA

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.aircanadacargo.ca
- Worldwide contacts
  www.aircanada.com/cargo/en/contact/index.html
- Shipping live animals
  www.aircanada.com/cargo/en/services/ac_live.html

Note:
Air Canada Rouge (RV), Jazz Aviation (QK) and Sky Regional Airlines (KV) are subsidiaries of Air Canada and the same contact information apply.

AF—AIR FRANCE

AIRFRANCE

Contact information

- Contact
  www.afklcargo.com
  Select: Contact
- Live Animals Cargo Products
  www.afklcargo.com
  Select: Products

AH—AIR ALGERIE

AIR ALGERIE

Contact Information

- Customer web site
  www.airalgerie.dz/
  The above link displays agency contact information and more.

AI—AIR INDIA

एयर इंडिया AIR-INDIA

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.airindia.in
- Worldwide contacts
  www.airindia.in
- Shipping live animals
  www.airindia.in

AV—AVIANCA

Avianca

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.aviancacargo.com//eng/pys/special.aspx

AY—FINNAIR

FINNAIR

Contact information

Customer web site for passengers with live animals:
www.finnair.com/INT/GB/information-services/baggage/pets

Customer website for customers shipping live animals:
cargo.finnair.com/en/resources/animal-transportation

Finnair Cargo Contact Information website:
cargo.finnair.com/en/local-contacts

BA—BRITISH AIRWAYS

BRITISH AIRWAYS

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.iagcargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.iagcargo.com/en/contact-us/
  Please contact the origin station (contact details listed under offices) to provide information on how to make live animal bookings.
- Shipping live animals
  www.iagcargo.com/en/page/product/live-animals

BR—EVA AIRWAYS

EVA AIR

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.brcargo.com/NEC_WEB

CA—AIR CHINA

AIR CHINA 中国国际航空公司

Contact information

- Customer web site
  www.airchina.com/

Contact information

- Sales & Marketing
  Tel: 86-10-646 238 22, 86-10-646 238 24
  Fax: 86-10-646 238 23
- Warehouse & Delivery
  Tel: 86-10-645 974 93
  Fax: 86-10-645 993 03

CI—CHINA AIRLINES

CHINA AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  cargo.china-airlines.com
- Worldwide Contacts
  cargo.china-airlines.com/ccnetv2/content/about/OurOffice.aspx

CV—CARGOLUX AIRLINES

cargolux

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.cargolux.com/
- Worldwide contacts
  www.cargolux.com/
  The above link provides access to flight and trucking network
- Shipping live animals
  www.cargolux.com/
  For direct information contact: avi@cargolux.com

CX—CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS

CATHAY PACIFIC

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.cathaypacificcargo.com/usrapps/identity/home.aspx
- Worldwide contacts
  www.cathaypacificcargo.com/usrapps/content/network/network.aspx
  www.cathaypacificcargo.com/products/services/truckingService.aspx
  The above links provide access to station information, trucking services and cargo receiving or delivery information.
- Shipping live animals
  www.cathaypacificcargo.com/LIFT

CZ—CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES

中国南方航空 CHINA SOUTHERN AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website cargo.csair.com
- Customer Service czcargokf@csair.com

DL—DELTA AIR LINES

DELTA CARGO

For information regarding the shipping of live animals on Delta Cargo, contact information as well as station information, please reference www.deltacargo.com

D0—DHL AIR LIMITED

DHL

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.dhl.com/en.html
- Worldwide contacts
  www.dhl.com/en/contact_center.html
  www.dhl.com/en/country_profile.html
- Shipping live animals
  Please contact rcgalert@dhl.com for further information.

EI—AER LINGUS

Aer Lingus

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.iagcargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.iagcargo.com/en/contact-us/
  Please contact the origin station (contact details listed under offices) to provide information on how to make live animal bookings.
- Shipping live animals
  www.iagcargo.com/en/products/live-animals/

EK—EMIRATES

Emirates

Contact information

- Emirates Skycargo Network
  www.skycargo.com
  The link above provides names, phone numbers and e-mail addresses for sales personnel by clicking on the requested region. Trucking i.e. road feeder services included.
- Live Animals products
  www.skycargo.com/product/emirates-live/
  www.skycargo.com/product/emirates-pets/

EY—ETIHAD

الإتحاد ETIHAD CARGO

Etihad Cargo Contact information

- www.etihadcargo.com/pages/animals-animalproducts.aspx
  Customer Service 800-2535, + 971 2 599 0099
  www.etihadcargo.com/productservices/pages/cargoproducts.aspx?AllCategories=
- Live Animals Team
  liveanimals@etihad.ae

FX—FEDERAL EXPRESS

FedEx Express

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.fedex.com/us/services/ftn/transportation/air.html
- Worldwide contacts
  www.fedex.com/

FZ—FLYDUBAI

flydubai

Contact information

www.flydubai.com/en/information/cargo

GF—GULF AIR

طيران الخليج GULF AIR

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.gulfair.com/
- Worldwide Station Information
  www.gulfair.com/
- Shipping live animals
  www.gulfair.com/

B

HV—TRANSAVIA AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.transavia.com
- Shipping live animals
  In the above web portal, click on "flight information" followed by "special requests" and finally "pets".

I2—IBERIA EXPRESS

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.iagcargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.iagcargo.com/en/contact-us/
  Please contact the origin station (contact details listed under offices) to provide information on how to make live animal bookings.
- Shipping live animals
  www.iagcargo.com/en/page/product/live-animals

IB—IBERIA

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.iagcargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.iagcargo.com/en/contact-us/
  Please contact the origin station (contact details listed under offices) to provide information on how to make live animal bookings.
- Shipping live animals
  www.iagcargo.com/en/page/product/live-animals

IR—IRAN AIR

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.iranair.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.iranair.com

JL—JAPAN AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.jal.co.jp/en/jalcargo/
- Worldwide contacts
  www.jal.co.jp/en/jalcargo/
- Shipping live animals
  www.jal.co.jp/en/jalcargo/inter/guide/animal/
  The above link provides information for shipping AVI under the "international flight" section.

KL—KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  Air France Cargo-KLM Cargo has a joint website www.afklcargo.com. Here you can find Track & Trace, information about our network, rates and other e-services.
- Worldwide contacts
  www.afklcargo.com Please check in the Contact section. Click on the continent for contact information of your nearest customer service office.
- Shipping live animals
  The link below provides information for shipping AVI under the "Specialized Live" section. In addition some sub sections offer specialized services for horses, day old chicks and fish.
  www.afklcargo.com/WW/en/common/products_and_solutions/live_animals.jsp

LA—LATAM AIRLINES GROUP S.A.

LATAM AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website:
  www.latam.com
- Animals Shipped by Cargo:
  www.latamcargo.com/en/customercare

The previous link provides information such as telephone numbers, emails, addresses and available hours of our Contact Center, Customer Care teams and LATAM Cargo offices throughout the world.

KQ—KENYA AIRWAYS

Kenya Airways
The Pride of Africa

Contact information

- Customer website

www.kqcargo.com

- Worldwide contacts

Please contact the regional office (contact details listed under customer support/our contacts) to provide information on how to make live animal bookings.

- Shipping live animals

www.kqcargo.com/en/contact-us/global-offices/

KV—SKY REGIONAL AIRLINES

lignes aériennes skyregional airlines

Sky Regional Airlines is a subsidiary of Air Canada (AC) and therefore the same contact information apply.

LG—LUXAIR

LUXAIR

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.luxair.lu/

LH—LUFTHANSA

Lufthansa

Contact information

- For animals shipped as cargo:
  www.lufthansa-cargo.com
- For animals shipped as baggage:
  www.lufthansa.com

LO—LOT POLISH AIRLINES

POLISH AIRLINES LOT

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.lot.com/us/en/
- Worldwide contacts
  www.lot.com/us/en/

LX—SWISS INTERNATIONAL AIR LINES

SWISS

Contact information

- Live animal website
  www.swissworldcargo.com/en/pets_live_animals
- Worldwide contacts
  www.swissworldcargo.com/en_US/network_fleet/interactive_map

MK—AIR MAURITIUS

AIR MAURITIUS
CARGO

For information concerning the shipping of live animals on Air Mauritius, please contact GroundServices@airmauritius.com and CargoSales@airmauritius.com for live animals as cargo shipments.

B

MH—MALAYSIA AIRLINES

malaysia AIRLINES
Going beyond expectations

Contact information

- Sales & Customer Service Contacts
  Go to the main page listed below and select the global cargo gateways for up to date information on airport and cargo handling information, key contacts, emails and much more.
  www.malaysiaairlines.com/
- Live Animal Hotel and Live animals Cargo product
  www.malaysiaairlines.com/

MP—MARTINAIR

Martinair CARGO

Contact information

- Sales & Customer Service Contacts
  Go to the main page listed below and select the global cargo gateways for up to date information on destinations, sales offices, warehouses and more.
  www.af-klm.com/cargo/portalb2b/home
- Live Animals Cargo product available through main page.

MS—EGYPTAIR

EGYPTAIR CARGO

Contact information

- Customer information page
  www.egyptair.com/
- Worldwide Offices
  www.egyptair.com/
- Cargo Terminals
  www.egyptair.com/

NH—ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS

ANA

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.anacargo.jp/en/ (English)
  www.anacargo.jp/en/ (Japanese)
  www.anacargo.jp/en/ (Chinese)

OK—CZECH AIRLINES

CSA CZECH AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.csa.cz/cz-en/
- Worldwide contacts
  www.csa.cz/cz-en/
  www.csa.cz/cz-en/
- Shipping live animals
  www.csa.cz/cz-en/

OS—AUSTRIAN AIRLINES

Austrian

Contact informits allowed ation

- For animals shipped as baggage:
  www.austrian.com
  special approvals: specialcases@austrian.com
- For animals shipped as cargo:
  Please refer to Lufthansa Cargo contact information
  special approvals: cargomanager@austrian.com

OZ–ASIANA AIRLINES

ASIANA AIRLINES

Contact information

- For animals shipped as baggage
  flyasiana.com
- For animals shipped as cargo
  asianacargo.com
- Shipping live animals
  please click on the "Cargo Edu-Live animals" section.

Q7—DHL AIR AUSTRIA GmbH

DHL

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.dhl.com/en.html
- Worldwide contacts
  www.dhl.com/en/contact_center.html
  www.dhl.com/en/country_profile.html
- Shipping live animals
  Please contact rcgalert@dhl.com for further information.

QF—QANTAS AIRWAYS

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.qantas.com.au/freight/dyn/menu
- Worldwide contacts
  www.qantas.com.au/freight/dyn/contacts/contacts
- Shipping live animals
  www.qantas.com.au/freight/dyn/products/cargo#animals
  www.qantas.com.au/freight/dyns/lsenquiries

QK—JAZZ AVIATION

Jazz Aviation is a subsidiary of Air Canada (AC) and therefore the same contact information apply.

QR—QATAR AIRWAYS

Contact information

- Company website
  www.qrcargo.com
- General enquiries
  askcargo@qatarairways.com.qa
  T: +974 4423 5077
- Product information
  www.qrcargo.com/s/products/live-cargo
- Worldwide offices
  www.qrcargo.com/officeList?address=DOH

QT—TAMPA CARGO

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.aviancacargo.com//eng/pys/special.aspx

QY—EUROPEAN AIR TRANSPORT LEIPZIG GmbH

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.dhl.com/en.html
- Worldwide contacts
  www.dhl.com/en/contact_center.html
  www.dhl.com/en/country_profile.html
- Shipping live animals
  Please contact rcgalert@dhl.com for further information.

RJ—ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINES

Contact information

- RJ Cargo website
  rj-cargo.com
- Sales Contacts
  CARGOSALES@rj.com
- Special Cargo Contacts
  ammferj@rj.com

RO—TAROM ROMANIAN AIR TRANSPORT

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.tarom.ro
- Worldwide contacts
  www.tarom.ro/servicii/cargo/agenti-cargo/

RU—AIRBRIDGECARGO

Contact information

- Customer information
  www.airbridgecargo.com
- Live Animals Team
  Live.Animals@airbridgecargo.com

RV—AIR CANADA ROUGE

Air Canada Rouge is a subsidiary of Air Canada (AC) and therefore the same contact information apply.

SA—SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.flysaa.com/about-us/leading-carrier/saa-cargo/

SB—AIRCALIN

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.aircalin.com/
- Shipping live animals
  www.aircalin.com/en/pets

SK—SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.sascargo.com

SN—BRUSSELS AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.brusselsairlines.com
- Cargo
  www.brusselsairlines.com/en-be/b2b/info-and-services/cargo/

SQ—SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.siacargo.com/index.asp
- Worldwide contacts
  www.siacargo.com/index.asp
- Shipping live animals
  www.siacargo.com/Live_Animals.asp

SV—SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

Contact information

- Customer website
  saudiacargo.com/

TG—THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.thaicargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.thaicargo.com/
  Details provided consist of: Thai airways Cargo Office Addresses, Cargo Sales, Cargo Operation & Reservations Handling Agent for Thai Airways.
- Shipping live animals
  www.thaicargo.com
  Click on the "special cargo" section to view service offerings.

TP—TAP AIR PORTUGAL

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.tapcargo.com/en/
- Worldwide contacts
  www.tapcargo.com/en/contacts

TK—TURKISH AIRLINES

TURKISH CARGO

Contact Information

- Customer website
  www.turkishcargo.com
- Shipping Live Animals
  www.turkishcargo.com.tr/en/products-and-services/special-cargo/tk-live

TR—SCOOT

scoot | CARGO

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.siacargo.com
- Worldwide contacts
  www.siacargo.com
- Shipping live animals
  www.siacargo.com/Live_Animals.asp

TS—AIR TRANSAT

Air transat

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.airtransat.com/
- Shipping cats and dogs as baggages
  www.airtransat.com/en-CA/Travel-information/Special-services/Pets-and-service-dogs
- Shipping live animals as cargo (oversize cages with cats and dogs, restricted cats and dogs, other animals than cats and dogs)
  www.leisurecargo.com/

UA—UNITED AIRLINES

UNITED CARGO

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.united.com/web/en-US/content/travel/animals/default.aspx
- Worldwide contacts
  PetSafe Customer Service Center - (US Toll Free) 1-800-575-3335 or +1-832-235-1541 (long distance charges to the USA may apply) Via EMAIL: petsafe@united.com
- Shipping live animals
  All policies and procedures are updated on our website at www.united.com/web/en-US/content/travel/animals/default.aspx

UM—AIR ZIMBABWE

air zimbabwe

Contact information

- Customer website
  www.airzimbabwe.aero
- Worldwide contacts
  www.airzimbabwe.aero

UU—AIR AUSTRAL

AIR AUSTRAL

Contact information

- AIR AUSTRAL CARGO REUNION
- Agence Fret
- Nouvelle zone de fret
- Roland Garros Airport
- 97438 SAINTE MARIE
- REUNION ISLAND
- Tel: 0262 48 62 68
- Fax: 0262 48 18 70
- Mail: runfkuu@air-austral.com
- SITA RUNFKUU/RUNFYUU

B

WS—WESTJET CARGO

Contact information

- Mail: www.westjetcargo.com

WY—OMAN AIR

Special Cargo Desk

Email: CargoSDU.spl@omanair.com
Phone: +968-24356302/337

Appendix C–IATA Related Services

C.1. IATA Members

From 57 founding members in 1945, IATA now represents some 300 airlines in over 120 countries. These operators will accept cargo in accordance with the terms of these Regulations, except where governmental restrictions or limitations as listed in Chapter 2 are applicable. Operator variations in addition to the above are in Chapter 3. Current IATA Members are listed at: www.iata.org/en/about/members/airline-list/

C.2. IATA Strategic Partners

The IATA Strategic Partnerships Program is a platform for aviation solution providers to build and strengthen relationships with key industry stakeholders. Through their participation in various IATA work groups, Strategic Partners gain a unique insight into airline priorities and have the opportunity to be recognized for working together with IATA in serving the air transport industry.

IATA Strategic Partners provide their expertise by supporting the activities and initiatives of IATA and its member airlines. www.iata.org/en/about/sp/partners-directory/

The webpage www.iata.org/en/about/sp/events/ features the calendar of meetings open to IATA Strategic Partners, depending on their areas of involvement.

C.3. IATA Cargo Manuals

IATA Regulations are based on the recommendations put in place by governing entities such as ICAO and standards built through industry working groups populated by Member Airline delegates and relevant industry associations who collaborate with IATA. Included in these industry working groups are the IATA workgroups that help to establish standards and procedures necessary for the safe and efficient functioning of the air transport industry, and promote the worldwide recognition, adoption of and adherence to those standards and procedures via the IATA manuals. Their common purpose is to steer the industry, while promoting the collaboration between airlines and other parties involved in the air transport supply chain.

In addition, several countries around the world have formally adopted the provisions of the IATA manuals as part of their legislation.

Cargo Agency Conference Resolution Manual This Cargo Agency Conference Resolution Manual (CACRM) includes all amendments adopted at the Cargo Agency Conference.

Cargo Claims & Loss Prevention Handbook The Cargo Claims and Loss Prevention Handbook (CCLPH) explains the entire claims process from the time the claim is received until it is settled.

Cargo Services Conference Resolution The Cargo Services Resolution Manual (CSCRM) includes all amendments adopted by the Cargo Agency Conference.

Cargo-XML Toolkit The Cargo-XML Toolkit provides standards for the electronic exchange of information for the air cargo industry.

CargoLink - Directory of Cargo Professionals CargoLink is an online directory for the cargo supply chain with more than 6,000 freight forwarders, airlines, airports & industry suppliers.

Compassionate Transportation Manual The Compassionate Transportation Manual (CTM) contains shipping guidelines for funeral operators, airlines and freight forwarders involved in the repatriation of human remains by air.

Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulation (DGR) helps you classify, mark, pack, label and document dangerous shipments and hazardous materials in compliance with air transport regulations. https://www.iata.org/en/publications/store/dgr-training-books/

IATA Cargo Handling Manual The ICHM covers the entire shipping process door-to-door and describes the operating procedures standard in every stage of the transport chain in plain language.

Infectious Substances Shipping Regulations (ISSR) The infectious substances regulations includes information applicable to the transport of by air, sea, rail, road, mail of biological products and clinical waste.

Live Animals Regulations (LAR) The Live Animals Regulations (LAR) is the essential standard to ship animals in a safe and humane manner.

Perishable Cargo Regulations The Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR) has all the up-to-date, best-practice information you need to develop loss-minimizing perishable shipping processes.

Standard Procedures for Preloading Advance Cargo Information (PLACI) Manual IATA's Preloading Advance Cargo Information Guidelines provides harmonized and standardized procedures for advance cargo information filing in a unique, comprehensive manual.

TACT Solutions IATA TACT (The Air Cargo Tariff and Rules) solutions provide comprehensive and information on air cargo rules, regulations, rates and charges.

Temperature Control Regulations (TCR) The Temperature Control Regulation (TCR) contains all the information you need to ship temperature-

sensitive products: carrier and government regulations, packaging, documentation requirements.

ULD Regulations ULD regulations help ground handlers and airline workers process freight efficiently and safely while reducing delays, fines and aircraft damage.

C.4. IATA Training

IATA courses and diplomas are developed around IATA's areas of expertise and commitment to promoting industry standards worldwide. IATA training helps businesses operate safely, efficiently and sustainably, building career opportunities for the people they employ. Below are the available related courses:

Live Animals Regulations (LAR) course with LAR Manual: Use IATA's Live Animals Regulations manual to ship live animals safely and to comply with industry standards.

CEIV Live Animals Refresher: CEIV Live Animal Refresher training is designed to fulfil the 3-year CEIV Live Animals refresher training requirement.

Live Animals Cargo Logistics Management: Learn the best practices and standards for the carriage of live animals by air.

Live Animals Transportation: Learn the most up-to-date airline and government requirements pertaining to the transport of live animals by air.

Special Cargo Handling Diploma (Self-study): Knowledge and skills to accept and handle special cargo products such as dangerous goods, live animals and pharmaceuticals.

C.5. IATA Certifications

IATA Certification is a world leading certification body in the air transport industry. IATA has one of the most recognized assessment, auditing and certification for global benchmark, compliance and operational excellence in the air transport industry.

IATA Certifications enable the future growth of a safe, secure, efficient, sustainable and interconnected air transport industry and have a comprehensive range of services to help organizations comply with industry regulations, standards and best practices in air transport.

IATA certification programs are divided into four area of expertise: Operations, Safety and Security, Special Cargo, Environment and Sustainability, and Training and Development.

In the area of special cargo, our popular standards are the IATA's Center of Excellence for Independent Validators (CEIV). CEIV help organization to develop capacity and resources and improve quality and operational of the handling and transportation of special cargo shipments including pharma and healthcare, perishable and live animals. CEIV recognizes companies that demonstrate compliance, continuous improvements and excellence in the transportation of special cargo.

The CEIV Live Animals certification covers all aspects of the transportation process, including packaging, labelling, documentation, handling, and storage. Companies that receive this certification have demonstrated their ability to handle live animals with the most safe and humane ways.

The CEIV Live Animals certification program provides training for companies to improve their transportation processes. This training enables companies to comply with the required standards and improve their transportation processes for live animals logistics.

C.6. IATA ONE Source

All up-to-date information about IATA certified companies and their available equipment and infrastructure are listed on IATA's ONE Source platform at https://onesource.iata.org

IATA ONE Source is the free industry platform for validated aviation capability and infrastructure information. It allows anybody to identify the right business partners for their individual needs, from specific infrastructure requirements such as temperature-controlled rooms to IATA certifications. With already more than 5000 listed stations, the platform enables the industry to find the right service providers in the required location.

ONE Source only lists information verified through the different IATA validation programs. It guarantees that all data is accurate, enabling the industry to make more informed decisions.

Accessing ONE Source is open to anyone and creating company station profiles is completely free of charge.

C.7. IATA ONE Record

ONE Record is a standard for data sharing and creates a single record view of the shipment. This ONE Record standard defines a common data model for the data that is shared via standardized and secured web API.

C.8. Air Cargo Sustainability

The development of long-term strategies and investments to achieve a sustainable industry is key to guaranteeing the future of air cargo. The industry is committed to positively impacting people and the planet while contributing to global prosperity and peace through industry partnership.

As aviation is a driver for global development, we have embraced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the guiding principles of our sustainability

activities. More information is available at www.iata.org/en/programs/cargo/sustainability.

C.9. Sales Agents

The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) is published annually in the English, French and Spanish languages in print and electronic formats. These products and other IATA publications can also be purchased from the following companies. Please contact the company for pricing and ordering procedure.

Angola

DGMA-Prestaçao de Serviços, Lda
Nosso Centro Gamek
Rua 11 casa nr. 7
Cassenda - Luanda
Angola

Tel: +244 222 772 327
Tel: +244 945 871 490
Tel: +244 930 609 612
E-mail: info@dgmangola.com
E-mail: training@dgmangola.com
E-mail: alberto@dgmangola.com
Website: www.dgm.world

Argentina

DGM Dangerous Goods Management Argentina S.R.L..
Fitz Roy 201
C1414CGE Ciudad de Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA

Tel: +54 11 4855 8880
Fax: +54 11 4857 2410
E-mail: ventas@dgm-argentina.com.ar
Website: www.dgm-argentina.com.ar

Australia

International Forwarders and Customs Brokers Association of Australia Ltd (IFCBAA)
8C/443 West Botany Street
Rockdale
NSW 2216
AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 (2) 9587 1986
Tel: +61 (0)439 628 869
E-mail: jmurray@ifcbaa.com
Website: www.ifcbaa.com

Labeline Australia
222 Baroona Road
Paddington, QLD 4064
AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 (7) 3368 1923
E-mail: sales@labeline.com
Website: www.labeline.com

Austria

KITZLER VERLAG GmbH
Uraniastrasse 4
A-1010 Vienna
AUSTRIA

Tel: +43 (01) 713 53 34-15
Fax: +43 (01) 713 53 34-85
E-mail: walter.loeffler@kitzler-verlag.at
Website: www.kitzler-verlag.at

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Appendix D–Guidelines for Center of Excellence for Independent Validators (CEIV) for Live Animals Logistics Audit Checklist

IATA has developed the Center of Excellence for Independent Validators (CEIV) for Live Animals Logistics in April 2018. Since the launch of CEIV Live Animals a certain number of companies have engaged in this quality driven standard for the air transportation industry. The CEIV program has also the objective to raise awareness on the LAR and to assist its greater adoption and dissemination in the industry as well as to ensure compliance with the Regulations. The CEIV Live Animals checklist and accompanied guidelines allow industry stakeholders to benchmark their activities with the existing requirements and best practices when handling and transporting live animals.

This appendix is not intended to be used for enforcement purposes but for guidance purposes only.

Document Control & Distribution

Version History

Version	Amendment Description	Date	By
1.0	First release (ref. Audit Checklist 1.3)	28/08/2019	IATA
2.0	Second release (ref. Audit Checklist 1.4)	01/07/2020	IATA

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Introduction to these Guidelines

CEIV Live Animals was created as a response to the need for harmonization and uniform application of compliance, standardization, accountability and transparency for animal handling and transport across the air transport supply chain. A concerted effort by industry stakeholders is what is needed to improve the level of competency as well as operational and technical preparedness.

The objectives of CEIV Live Animals include:

- Ensuring all animals are transported safely and humanely by air;
- Improving transportation of live animals in compliance with existing regulations and standards;
- Elevating the level of staff competency through an efficient and robust training program; and
- Supporting and recognizing organizations in their compliance with live animal regulations.

By addressing the industry's need for more compliance and efficiency, along with animal welfare and safety, CEIV Live Animals aims at creating a globally consistent and recognized certification that the industry can rely on. The results being:

- Improved handling and transport of live animals in line with existing regulations and standards;
- Assurance that animal welfare is respected throughout transportation according to shipper requirements;
- Increased awareness and trained personnel involved in the transportation and handling;
- Reduction and/or simplification of external audits; and
- Marketable certification.

CEIV Live Animals is designed for all stakeholders involved in the handling and transport of live animals, such as Trucking Companies, Freight Forwarders, Pet Shipping Companies, Airlines, Airports, and Cargo and Ground Handling Agents.

Scope

These guidelines apply to the transport and handling of shipments booked as Live Animals.

Purpose of the CEIV Guidelines

These guidelines represent the requirements for a successful CEIV Live Animals certification. They encompass existing international and national regulatory requirements, such as:

- IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR); and
- International, national or local regulations (when applicable).

The CEIV Live Animals guidelines also encompass proven, international best practices thus ensuring excellence in the transportation and handling of live animal.

Audience

These CEIV Live Animals guidelines are applicable to all stakeholders involved in the handling and transport of live animals, that are CEIV certified or in the process of being certified.

CEIV Live Animals Certification Process

The CEIV certification process is composed of a mandatory training and two separate audits:

1. Training*
2. Assessment
3. Validation

*CEIV Live Animals Pre-Requisite:

Auditees will have to have a valid Live Animals Regulations (LAR) training prior to starting the CEIV Live Animals certification process.

As a result of the CEIV Live Animals audits, non-observance of requirements stated in the IATA CEIV Live Animals Logistics Audit Checklist is considered as non-compliance unless clear rationalization is given (via risk assessment) proving that processes and procedures for handling and transporting of live animal are under control, with regards to the animal welfare and safety.

Findings will be classified as such:

- **MAJOR Non-Conformance**–serious non-compliance, representing a significant failure or absence to implement or satisfy a key/mandatory requirement of the applicable standards and/or one which may pose a risk to the animal. It may also consist of several weaknesses or minor issues, none of which on its own may be major, but which may together represent a major non-conformance. It will require actions to implement and/or prevent recurrence.
- **MINOR Non-Conformance**–minor or less serious non-compliance, representing a weakness in the system, which is unlikely to pose a risk to the animal. Multiple minor non-conformances when considered together may raise the category to a major non-conformance. It will require to be monitored or remedied.
- **Potential Improvements**–Suggested improvement actions made by the auditors. These are not linked to compliance but more for Continuous Improvement purpose.

An action plan after the Assessment should be developed by the audited entity.

All major findings need to be closed for the Validation and all minor findings need to be acted upon.

The date for the Validation will depend on the time needed for the entity to work on the findings.

IATA will grant the CEIV Live Animals certification following the successful completion of the Assessment and Validation, as well as the required training.

CEIV Live Animals Re-Certification

The re-certification will take place every three years, with the focus on demonstrating that stakeholders have maintained the CEIV Live Animals requirements.

In order to ensure continuity, it is recommended the re-certification process begins at least 6 months before the expiration of the CEIV Live Animals certificate. It includes the Validation of each location to check continuous improvement and compliance with the latest regulatory requirements as well as a refresher training for key personnel.

How to Use these Guidelines?

These guidelines aim at providing guidance and preparing a company for the CEIV Live Animals Audit based on the pre-defined IATA CEIV Live Animals Logistics Audit Checklist. Depending on the defined scope and on the nature of activity of the entity to be assessed, all requirements may not apply to all stakeholders.

These guidelines follow the order of the IATA CEIV Live Animals Logistics Audit Checklist.

Should you be interested in joining the CEIV Live Animals Certification Program, please contact IATA: ceiv-live-animals@iata.org

In the following documentation, the numbers in parentheses refer to specific items in the IATA CEIV Live Animals Logistics Audit Checklist.

1. General Introduction

There are no compliance related questions in the General Introduction section.

This section is designed to help auditors better understand the organizational structure and operational framework of the entity to be audited in order to establish an appropriate audit scope.

Before the CEIV Live Animals audit, a set of documents and information have to be provided by the audited company.

This section is composed of three main items:

1. Availability and applicability of regulatory requirements and guidelines
2. Various existing certification (IOSA, ISAGO, Security, ISO…)

   Inspection, auditing and certification of compliance with a quality system (such as the applicable International Standardization Organization (ISO) series, or national or international guidelines) by external bodies are recommended. Such certification should not, however, be seen as a substitute for compliance with the applicable regulations and guidelines.
3. Organizational information and details specific to the live animal operations within the company.

2. Quality Management

Within an organization, quality assurance should serve as a management tool. The organization should therefore have a Quality Management System (QMS) or equivalent in place. The **quality management system** should include the appropriate organizational structure, procedures, processes, resources and systematic actions necessary to ensure adequate confidence that a product or service (and its corresponding documentation) will satisfy given requirements for quality. The totality of these actions is described as the quality system. Senior management should demonstrate the commitment and leadership necessary to ensure successful development and function of a quality system (2.1).

The organization should ensure that the QMS is implemented (2.2).

The responsibility of Quality Assurance has to be clearly assigned (2.3) and should be available in a current organization chart (2.4).

Management should define a **quality policy** describing the overall intentions and requirements regarding quality and communicate it to personnel at all levels in the organization (2.5). A Quality Manual or equivalent document(s) should be in place and contain the organization's quality policy and define the responsibilities of management within that system.

A **quality management system** should show evidence that the following elements are included as or when applicable:

1. Approved written procedures and specifications
2. Individuals' roles and responsibilities
3. Corrective and preventive action (CAPA) program
4. Documented training program
5. Applicable calibration programs
6. Quality metrics
7. Audit program
8. Deviation management system
9. Change control procedures
10. Management controls

It is recommended that a **person be appointed with** clearly specified authority, responsibility and experience for ensuring compliance with live animals standards and regulations.

The quality system should be **fully documented** and its effectiveness monitored. A document control system should be in place ensuring proper design, approval, review and distribution of necessary documentation (2.6).

The quality system should ensure that appropriate **corrective and preventive actions**, commonly known as 'CAPA' (2.7), are taken to correct deviations and prevent recurrence. CAPA reports might be communicated externally based on an impact analysis or when requested by the customer.

The concept of **change control** involves using a formal process to manage change in order to prevent unintended consequences (2.8). Change control is typically the responsibility of the quality control department.

1. The organization should have an effective change management system. Personnel with adequate expertise of the relevant area should evaluate proposed changes.
2. After implementation, an evaluation of the change should be undertaken to confirm the change objectives were achieved without impacting animal welfare and safety.

Risk assessments should be conducted to assess potential risks to the defined processes and procedures for handling and transporting of live animal shipments (2.9). The quality system should be developed and implemented to address any potential risks identified. The quality system should be reviewed and revised periodically to address new risks identified during a risk assessment (2.10).

There should be a **service level agreement ("SLA") and/or quality agreement** that include the quality requirements and responsibilities of all parties including **subcontracted services** (2.11). The quality system should extend to the control and review of any subcontracted activities (2.12).

Management should conduct scheduled **performance reviews** of the quality management system to ensure it remains appropriate, relevant, and effective. Reviews should take place more frequently when implementing a new quality management system as opposed to when it has matured, but should not be less frequent than once a year (2.13). The quality management system should also be a standing agenda item in management meetings.

The following should be considered in a quality review (2.14 and 2.15):

1. The accuracy of the quality policy and objectives
2. The results of audits and assessments
3. Customer feedback, including complaints
4. The status of corrective actions that will prevent a potential or recurring problem
5. Any follow–up action(s)

Evidence of Management reviews should be recorded.

Managers should ensure adequate and appropriate **resources** are available to implement and maintain the quality system. Staff capacity should be managed and reviewed (2.16).

Changes relating to infrastructure and equipment should be managed in accordance to change control procedures (2.17).

3. Personnel

There should be a Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) policy (3.1).

An HSE responsible person should be appointed by management and must ensure that training for employees dealing with venomous/poisonous shipments is done on a regular basis (3.2).

Appropriate procedures relevant to the activities to be carried out, should be established and observed. Such procedures should cover health, hygiene and clothing. All measures should be in place to avoid contamination and to prevent zoonotic disease transmission to/from live animals and handling personnel (3.3).

Personnel involved in the transportation and handling of live animal shipments should be supplied with appropriate personal protective equipment and have it available for use, as needed (3.4).

Initial and periodic training relevant to their tasks is required and should be documented to ensure personnel are proficient in their specific job functions and responsibilities. Training should address the policies, processes, procedures, and written instructions related to operational activities and the quality system. In addition to formal training, awareness training should be held to emphasize the importance of ensuring animal safety and welfare throughout the supply chain as well as the potential handling risk which could affect the health of the personnel. All personnel involved in transportation and handling activities should be **trained** in the requirements of applicable regulations and guidelines (IATA regulations, international and national regulations, etc. (3.5).

The written up-to-date job description of the responsible person should define their authority to take decisions with regard to their responsibilities. The responsible person should have the defined authority, resources and responsibility needed to fulfil their duties. The responsible person may delegate duties but not responsibilities. The delegation process to a backup a person needs to be clearly identified and described (3.6).

All job descriptions must be kept current, with roles and responsibilities stated clearly and in detail (3.7).

A **person** with specific responsibilities and appropriate authority to deal with live animal related quality issues within the company should be designated (3.8). This person should have appropriate competence and experience as well as knowledge of, and training in live animals handling, as well as applicable regulations and guidelines. Appropriate records need to be kept.

Appropriate procedures must be put in place to ensure that national regulations and amendments are disseminated throughout the company. This responsibility must be clearly assigned (3.9).

Personnel involved in the transportation and handling of live animal shipments should have the appropriate ability and experience commensurate with their level of responsibility for ensuring that live animal shipments are handled and transported properly (3.10). In case personnel is not dedicated, there should be a risk

assessment to identify Critical Control Points and implement adequate procedures (3.11).

There should be an adequate number of competent personnel involved in all stages of handling and transportation of live animal shipments. Staff capacity should be managed to ensure handling requirements are met (3.12) in order to ensure that animal welfare and safety are respected.

Codes of practice and punitive procedures should be in place to prevent and address situations where persons involved in the handling and transportation of live animal shipments are suspected of, or found to be implicated in any activities affecting animal safety and welfare (3.13).

4. Training

Managers should establish a program to identify training needs and provide it to personnel to properly conduct their job functions and responsibilities (4.1).

Management should define those positions that require training via a **Training and Competency Matrix** (4.2).

All personnel involved in handling and transportation activities should be trained in the requirements of applicable regulations and guidelines (IATA Live Animal Regulations, etc.) (4.3). There should be an on-boarding process for new employees (4.4).

Training for personnel involved in live animal procedures should be carried out (4.5).

The person responsible for quality should also be trained (4.6).

The training content should be **approved** by the responsible person (4.7) and competence should be maintained through regular recurrent training (4.8). Recurrent training must be kept current and a **record of all recurrent training**, which includes details of subjects covered and participants trained, should be kept and be up-to-date (4.9).

Training should address the policies, processes, procedures and written instructions related to all operational activities and the quality system. It is also necessary to define both the training requirements and frequency of training of employees (4.10).

Material for the training program can be obtained from such sources as the packaging provider, the customers' or suppliers' processes and procedures, operator manuals, industry and state regulatory documents (4.11).

A **record of all training**, which includes details of subjects covered and participants trained, should be kept and be up-to-date (4.12).

Effectiveness of the knowledge acquired through training should be periodically assessed (4.13).

The training materials must be kept up-to-date, reviewed and the process documented (4.14).

Trainers should be competent and there should be a process to train the trainers (4.15).

The contract firm's personnel should be adequately trained, whether internally or by the contract firm (4.16).

5. Documentation

5.1 General Requirements for Documentation

Documentation encompasses policies, processes, job descriptions, procedures and written instructions.

All activities relating to the documentation, preparation, handling and transportation of live animal shipments must have **written instructions** and this per animal type (5.1.1).

A process should be put in place to ensure that the handling procedures in place are appropriate and specific to the animal type (5.1.2).

SOPs should be kept current (5.1.3) and all documents should be approved and dated by an appropriate authorized person(s) and should not be changed without the necessary authorization (5.1.4).

A procedure should be put in place to verify whether any changes or restrictions have been brought to the current regulations on a regular basis (5.1.5).

Documentation related to operational activities and the quality system should be **communicated** in a timely manner (5.1.6) and **converted into training, as needed (5.1.7)**.

Relevant health, safety and first aid procedures, to ensure the protection of personnel, facility and environment, should be in place (5.1.8).

5.2 Process Documentation

There should be written procedure in place to handle cargo transportation documentation (e.g. related to the creation, filing, transmitting, handling of Air Waybills (AWB), CMR, House Waybills (HWB), Flight information, NOTOC, Manifest, Declarations, etc.) (5.2.1).

The company should be able to provide traceability in its own operations typical data being shipment location, temporary storage conditions, handling information and destination (5.2.2). Records should be kept for the duration required by applicable regulations, which should be defined in a procedure (5.2.3).

There should be a written and approved **procedure** for each step in the process. Examples include:

- Acceptance procedure for all shipments of live animals (such as use of IATA Acceptance Checklist) (5.2.4);
- Identification of appropriate container requirement for the species being shipped (5.2.5);

- Acceptance control process to ensure compliance with the applicable container requirements (5.2.6);
- Integrity of the shipment (5.2.7);
- ULD pallet build-up & bulk shipments (5.2.8);
- Loading/unloading live animals into a suitable aircraft (5.2.9);
- Ensuring that incompatible loads are not loaded/stored together (5.2.10); and
- Rejecting/returning animals or incorrect documents (5.2.11);
- Maintenance of vehicles and equipment (5.2.12).

There should be a procedure for any deviation in the acceptance process (5.2.13). Any process irregularity should be investigated (and corresponding CAPA taken) (5.2.14).

There should be a communication procedure in place describing upstream and downstream process responsibility transfers, at each handover point between stakeholders (5.2.15).

Risk assessments should be conducted at inbound, transit and/or outbound, to assess Critical Control Points that could create potential risks to the defined processes and procedures for handling and transporting live animals with regards to animal welfare and safety (5.2.16).

Checklists should be used at Critical Control points, such as Acceptance and prior to loading (5.2.17).

A procedure should be put in place to ensure that an investigation is conducted in the event of an unacceptable welfare deviation (5.2.18).

5.3 Operational Documentation

There should be a written an accessible site and facility floor plans, outlining routes for the flow of animals (5.3.1).

Operation procedures should include information and details on how equipment which is used as part of the processes functions (5.3.2).

There should be an approved procedure detailing how live animals are to be transported to and from an aircraft (5.3.3) and what the appropriate loading and stowage requirements are for the specific animal type (5.3.4).

5.4 Infrastructure & Equipment Documentation

There should be a written and approved **procedure** for:

- Cleaning: Cleaning programs, instructions (5.4.1) and records should be in place (5.4.2);
- Appropriate cleaning equipment and cleaning agents should be chosen (5.4.3) and used so as not to present a source of contamination;
- Qualification and Acceptance of new piece(s) of equipment, vehicle and infrastructure (5.4.4).

6. Infrastructure and Equipment

6.1 Premises and Equipment

There should be a specific area or facility available in the premises. The premises should have a specific area or facility suitable to keep the animal to ensure its welfare (6.1.1). The area can be independent, dedicated or a shared space designed or adapted to locate live animals (e.g. acceptance, storage).

Areas where live animals are handled should be designed and operate in a way that ensures cleanliness, hygiene and good animal welfare (6.1.2).

The premises at which the live animals are being handled should be in visibly good condition considering the specific animal types (6.1.53).

The vehicles and equipment made available should be suitable to protect live animals' health and welfare (6.1.4).

There should be a clear identification of inbound/transit/outbound flows (6.1.5). Requirements for import and export animals in the same premises will vary for example according to animal type, health status, country regulations and location within the premises. Separated inbound/transit/ outbound areas should be available (6.1.6).

Live animal storage areas should be temperature controlled (6.1.7).

An effective Preventative Maintenance Plan should be put in place (6.1.8) and business contingency procedures should be followed to ensure continuous animal welfare (6.1.9).

Appropriate actions on the premises, equipment and/or shipments should be taken when the basic animal health & welfare requirements are not met (6.1.10). These actions should be recorded.

Premises should have appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access (6.1.11). Visitors should be clearly identified and their permissions should be outlined in a procedure (6.1.12).

The receiving and dispatch areas should be appropriately designed to protect live animal shipments from potentially adverse environmental conditions (6.1.13).

The warehouse should have adequate lighting (6.1.14).

Racking systems and all other animal stage equipment should be well maintained and kept in a good state of cleanliness (6.1.15).

Dedicated areas should be available to store dangerous, venomous and/or poisonous animals (6.1.16).

There should be adequate spill/clean-up equipment available and procedures in place for containing/collecting any spillage (6.1.17) to ensure complete removal of any risk of contamination.

Waste materials awaiting disposal should be stored safely and properly (6.1.18).

There should be a pest control program (6.1.19) to identify and prevent pest infestation. Appropriate records should be kept.

There should be a policy concerning food, drinks and smoking on the premises (6.1.20).

Wherever possible, vehicles and equipment should be dedicated to the handling of live animals. If not, a risk assessment should be conducted and procedures in place to minimize risks to the process (6.1.21).

There should be sufficient capacity of facility, vehicles and equipment for the operations to be carried out. Such capacity should be reviewed at management level and a procedure to handle peak periods should be defined (6.1.22).

An effective maintenance program for facilities, vehicles and equipment should be in place (6.1.23). Defective equipment should be taken out of service.

6.2 Unit Load Devices (ULDs)

Equipment related to all types of equipment used–and re-used–to transport shipments (e.g. containers, ULDs, nets, etc.).

All ULDs must be checked for airworthiness before use (6.2.1).

Personnel should be properly trained to use the ULDs (6.2.2).

Equipment materials should be stored in compliance with safety requirements (6.2.3).

6.3 Monitoring Live Animals

There should be an effective monitoring system in place for live animals (6.3.1).

Monitoring records should be kept and maintained (6.3.2).

6.4 IT System(s)

An IT system specific to live animal handling should be put in place (6.4.1).

A **computerized system** should be in place and should be selected according to written specifications to ensure that the system is capable of achieving the desired results accurately, consistently and reproducibly (6.4.2).

A written, detailed **description** of the system should be available (including diagrams where appropriate). This should be kept up-to-date. The document should describe principles, objectives, security measures, system scope and main features, how the computerized system is used and the way it interacts with other systems. In case the maintenance of the computerized system is outsourced, there should be a contract in place to ensure compliance.

Data should only be entered into the computerized system or amended by persons authorized and trained to do so. This should be outlined by a procedure (6.4.3).

Contingency procedures to be followed if the system fails or breaks down should be defined (6.4.4).

Data should be secured by physical and/or electronic means and protected against accidental or unauthorized modifications. Stored data should be checked periodically for accessibility. Data should be protected by backing up at regular intervals. Back up data should be retained for the period stated in national legislation or a minimum of five years at a separate and secure location (6.4.5).

These procedures should include a data reconciliation process (6.4.6).

7. Deviations and Complaints

A quarantine or isolation status may be applied to live animal shipments. All the formalities of quarantine and inspection in the countries of origin, transit, and destination by applicable laws and state regulations must be investigated and complied with by the shipper or their authorized agent.

There should be a quarantine or isolation procedure (7.1). Animals in quarantine must be segregated from those which are not.

Quarantine shipments should be **clearly stored and labeled**. (7.2).

There should be appropriate **follow-up actions** taken regarding quarantine shipments (7.3).

There should be a **documented system for handling and investigating complaints**, non-conformance, deviations, audits, regulatory inspections and findings (7.4). A structured investigation and analysis process should be used with the objective of determining the root cause and implementing **corrective actions and preventive actions** (CAPA) (7.5).

Within the company, the responsible person shall be designated to handle deviation and complaints (7.6).

An investigation should occur to identify the origin and reason of any deviation and/or complaint (7.7).

Complaint records should be kept (7.8) and reviewed regularly for any indication of specific or recurring problems requiring attention.

Customers should have easy access to information demonstrating that shipments have complied with required live animals regulations (7.9).

There should be a procedure on the escape/ injury/death/theft of an animal with appropriate escalation and communication measures in place (7.10).

8. Supplier Management

Any activity, relating to the transportation and handling of live animals which is delegated to another person or entity, should be performed by parties appropriately authorized for that function and in accordance with the terms of a **written contract, quality agreement or service level agreement** (also referred to as "SLA").

Any subcontracted activity (for example in case of subcontracted facilities or any part of operations) mentioned in other chapters will be checked for compliance by the CEIV auditor through this Supplier Management chapter. A list of subcontractors should be available and provided to the CEIV auditor (8.1).

A supplier management policy should specify the supplier selection criteria such as safety, quality criteria and IATA LAR principles (8.2).

When outsourced activities are performed, the sub-contractor/supplier should be provided with clear instructions and appropriate personal protective equipment, unless otherwise stated in the agreement (8.3).

Any contract-acceptor should be **audited periodically** by the contract-giver (8.4) based on a risk assessment.

All processes regarding subcontracted activities should incorporate quality risk management and include:

- Assessing the suitability and competence of the contract acceptor to carry out the activity;
- Defining the responsibilities and the communication processes for the quality-related activities of the parties involved;
- Monitoring and review of the performance of the contract acceptor based on predefined Key Performance Indicators; and
- Identification and implementation of any required improvements on a regular basis;
- Responsibilities at handover points should be defined and documented.

A procedure should be put in place to ensure that supplier performance is evaluated on a regular basis (8.5).

A procedure should be put in place to communicate about supplier subcontracting activity (8.6). The conditions allowing or not a supplier to outsource a subcontracted activity should be specified in a written agreement.

A process to manage the communication of any changes made related to subcontracting activities should be in place (8.7).

9. Self-Inspections

There should be a **written procedure on internal audits and self-inspection** (9.1) whose frequency should be specified and which should occur at least once a year (9.2).

Self-inspections should be conducted by dedicated personnel (9.3), who are competent and **trained in auditing and evaluation techniques** (9.4). The results of all self-inspections should be recorded (9.5).

This record should include all observations made during the inspection and, where applicable, a proposal for corrective measures (9.6). The actions subsequently taken should also be recorded. The evaluation findings and review of actions taken should be part of the management review (9.7).

10. Transportation

10.1 General Information for Road and Air Transport

The required **transport conditions** must follow the ones described in the IATA Live Animals Regulations to ensure animal welfare and safety.

Where transportation is performed by a third party, there must be a **contract** in place (10.1.1) (ex: Air Waybill (AWB)) encompassing the requirements stated in the Supplier Management section.

Risk assessments should be performed on the road transport activities used for getting live animals to the aircraft (10.1.2).

There should be **written procedures** (10.1.3) in place for the operation and maintenance of all vehicles and equipment involved in the transportation process, including cleaning and safety precautions.

In case there is a deviation, such as temperature excursion or injury during transportation, it should be reported to the contract-giver of the transport activity (10.1.4).

A procedure should also be in place for **investigating deviation, including escaped animals** (10.1.5).

If requested, customers should be provided with information to demonstrate that shipments have complied with the live animals regulations (10.1.6).

10.2 Transportation by Road Specifically

Where transportation is performed by a third party, there must be a **contract** in place encompassing the requirements stated in the Supplier Management section and more specific requirements such as sealing requirements and check of seal integrity (10.2.1).

Dedicated vehicles and equipment that are suitable for the types of live animals being transported should be used, where possible. Where non-dedicated vehicles and equipment are used, a risk assessment on the processes should exist (10.2.2).

There should be specific procedures in place to prevent contamination, such as segregation policy and cleaning procedures (10.2.3).

If non-dedicated equipment is used, cleaning procedures should be put in place, along with the cleaning procedure, checklist and relevant records (10.2.4).

An inspection of equipment cleanliness before loading should be made and recorded (10.2.5) e.g. through use of a checklist.

The journey time from the start of the journey to the airport acceptance facility should be recorded through handling checklists, time logs, photographic evidence or other means (10.2.6).

The road transport should be compliant with the requirements of the CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals with appropriate documentation at hand (i.e. policies, certificates, checks) (10.2.7).

10.3 Transportation by Air Specifically

There should be a process in place to maintain recommended cargo hold temperature setting (10.3.1).

There should be a procedure to ensure that the correct amount of space for the animal type is available onboard the aircraft (10.3.2)

Spreader boards should be available as part of the animal loading procedures onto an aircraft (10.3.3).

A priorities procedure should be laid out for loading live animals (e.g. last in/first out) (10.3.4).

Load and bulk restraining procedures should be defined (10.3.5).

Actions should be defined for circumstances where delays may occur (10.3.6).

A procedure should be put in place to communicate any problems to the shipper and/or consignee (10.3.7).

This relates to:

1. Honoring the flight schedule, ensuring space onboard is available;
2. Communicating delays or problems to the forwarder;
3. Ensuring the shipment is maintained at specified conditions;
4. Advance arrangements made and confirmed by all operators involved in the complete journey.

11. Operations

The purpose of this section is to check the implementation of the requirements on site. Evidence of both compliance and non-compliance needs to be collected and reported.

11.1 General

Empty equipment used for the transportation of live animals (e.g. ULDs) should be checked for airworthiness before use (11.1.1).

A process to ensure that skills gained through training are applied in day-to-day performance should be implemented. This can be assessed using training records and shift rosters. (11.1.2).

Shipments should only be accepted for carriage if advance arrangements have been made and confirmation obtained that all participating operators can accept the consignment over the entire journey (11.1.3).

Arrangements should be made in advance for attendants accompanying live animal shipments (11.1.4).

The responsibility of ensuring that live animals are stored according to instructions should be clearly defined (11.5).

A procedure is to be put in place to ensure that state exceptions are complied with (11.1.6).

A procedure is to be put in place to ensure that operator exceptions are complied with (11.1.7).

All **deviations** to the operational procedures should be documented and investigated, and appropriate actions taken and documented (e.g. CAPA) (11.1.8).

If requested, customers should be provided with information to demonstrate that shipments have complied with the live animals regulations (11.1.9).

A process to manage changes related to the operations should be in place in line with the change control procedures (11.1.10).

A procedure specific to the acceptance of laboratory animals should be developed (11.1.11).

Special handling procedures per animal type should be clearly outlined (11.1.12).

All operations listed in the next sections need to be performed according to Safety and Security rules and procedures.

11.2 Ground Transportation

Ground transportation encompasses all road transportation for pick up, warehouse transfer, Road Feeder Service (RFS) and delivery.

Ground transportation should be done in such a way as to minimize the exposure of the shipment to external temperatures and inclement weather (11.2.1).

The use, or lack thereof, of special live animal vans/trucks should be recorded (11.2.2). If they are used, there should be a check that the temperatures are set correctly (11.2.3). Is there a temperature monitoring system? Does the set temperature in the vehicle match the required temperature range of the shipping document? (11.2.4).

If there are not used, there should be a time tracking and a defined process based on a risk assessment (11.2.5).

Before use, there should be a serviceability check on equipment e.g. Checklists & records (11.2.6).

There should be a procedure and staff awareness to avoid co-loading with general, non-temperature controlled cargo as this may cause temperature deviations inside the truck (11.2.7).

In the event of delays, there should be a procedure defining actions to take (11.2.8).

11.3 Acceptance

A Live Animals Acceptance Checklist must be completed for each consignment. It is recommended that checks at acceptance, wherever the handover point is, are performed as this is where the liability starts.

The following **Document Checks** in accordance with acceptance regulations (including the Live Animals Checklist) should be completed as a first step to the Acceptance (11.3.1):

1. Air Waybill (AWB) special product codes and handling codes checked for compliance with the current live animals regulations (11.3.2);

   Minimum Air Waybill (AWB) data:

   (a) commodity shipping name;
   (b) dry ice quantity when applicable;
   (c) container ID code when applicable;
   (d) 24 hour contact phone number(s); and
   (e) information on handling/transport temperature range.
2. Shipper's certification for live animal completed in full & in duplicate as per the current LAR (11.3.3);

   There are other documents relevant to be checked, such as:

   - CITES permit
   - NOTOC
   - Container trip sheet
   - Acceptance Checklist for Dry Ice

Acceptance cut-off times are defined (11.3.4);

At **Physical acceptance**, the following tasks should be completed:

1. Container checks to ensure airworthiness according to contracted shipping instructions.
2. Ensure that proper documentation is provided relating to the following:

   (a) security;
   (b) container check sheet (operator specific) for containerized units;
   (c) proper labeling pursuant to IATA Chapter 9;
   (d) temperature mentioned on the IATA label of the shipping unit coherent with specified requirements and label indications on AWB;
   (e) shipper's 24 hour emergency contact, where applicable; and
   (f) shipper's declaration for DGR if applicable.
3. Complete required data entry into IT systems.

Checks should be performed on all live animal shipments to ensure that the correct container requirement is used for the species transported (11.3.5). They must be in full compliance with the current applicable container requirement (11.3.6).

Checks should be performed on required labels affixed to travelling container as per the LAR (11.3.7).

Where required, appropriate temperature ranges where required should be reflected on the Air Waybill (11.3.8).

Arrangements should be made for feeding and watering, if required (11.3.9).

Suitable bedding should be provided for the entire journey (11.3.10).

The physical integrity of the shipping container should be verified (11.3.11).

Shipment completeness should be checked and reported on (11.3.12).

Checks should be performed (i.e. animal welfare or travelling container damage) upon shipment acceptance (11.3.13).

A procedure to report deviations should be put in place (11.3.14).

11.4 Temporary Storage

Segregation areas suitable for storing live animals should be available and defined (11.4.1).

There should be sufficient space in the warehouse/live animal room to store live animals (11.4.2).

11.5 Warehousing Activities

The **procedures** describing the different warehousing activities should be implemented (11.5.1). This would include the following types of control:

- Monitoring of warehouse temperatures;
- Defined storage area (away from doors, heat sources and sunlight); and
- Defined actions in the event of delays.

Before use, there should be a **serviceability check** on equipment (11.5.2).

There should be a **time tracking** of transfer activities or operations. In case there is no time tracking, a risk based approach should be used (11.5.3):

- Build-up of a ULD (11.5.4);
- Break-down of ULD (11.5.5); and
- Transfer to the handover points (e.g. trucks, aircrafts) (11.5.6).

Areas of ULD Build-up and Break-down should be suitable for live animal shipments. In case there is no temperature control, a risk based approach should be used (11.5.7).

11.6 Tarmac Transportation

Tarmac transportation should be done in such a way as to minimize the exposure of the shipment to external temperatures and inclement weather (11.6.1) and as per instructions from the customer or shipper. Shipments should be protected from extreme weather conditions on the tarmac.

Dedicated vehicles should be used for live animal shipments, which are suitable for the types of animals being transported (11.6.2). If not the case, a risk based approach should be used.

Ramp handling for live animal shipments should be of top priority and defined in a procedure (11.6.3).

Time should be tracked for the transfer to/from the aircraft and the warehouse (11.6.4 & 11.6.5). This also applies when more than one operator is involved in the transportation (aircraft to aircraft). In case there is no time tracking and/or no use of temperature-controlled truck, a risk-based approach should be used.

In the event of delays or offloads, there should be a procedure defining actions to take (11.6.6).

11.7 Aircraft Loading

Aircraft loading should be done in such a way to minimize waiting time, as well as exposure of the shipment to external temperatures and inclement weather (11.7.1).

A check should be performed when the live animal shipment is loaded (11.7.2).

Time for aircraft loading should be tracked (11.7.3), if this is not the case, a risk-based approach should be used.

In the event of delays or offloads, there should be a procedure defining actions to take (11.7.4).

As part of the loading procedures, there should be a process to ensure loading in a suitable aircraft compartment (11.7.5) and specific loading instructions in case of special requests, such as not loading live animals in close proximity to incompatible loads (11.7.6), as well as specific handling procedures appropriate to animal types (11.7.7). The NOTOC ("Notification to Captain") should be edited accordingly.

A procedure should be in place to consider special requests (11.7.8).

Where applicable, there should also be procedures for preconditioning the aircraft (11.7.9).

11.8 Aircraft Unloading

Aircraft unloading should be done in such a way as to minimize the exposure of the shipment to external temperatures and inclement weather (11.8.1).

As part of the unloading procedures, there should be a check for damage, required transport temperature range, labels prior to unloading and specific unloading instructions in case of special requests (11.8.2).

Time for aircraft unloading should be tracked (11.8.3), if it's not the case, a risk-based approach should be used.

In the event of delays, there should be a procedure defining actions to take (11.8.4).

Specific handling procedures appropriate to animal types should be respected (11.8.5).

11.9 Live Animal Facility

Whether a Live Animal facility is independent, dedicated or shared should be clearly documented (11.9.1).

Specialized equipment should be made available for different animal types being stored in the facility (11.9.2), such as:

(a) Beneficial insects and bees
(b) Birds
(c) Domestic pets
(d) Fish/aquatics
(e) Horses
(f) Farm animals
(g) Non domesticated animals
(h) Reptile/amphibians
(i) Other

12. Illegal Wildlife Trade

12.1 Processes and Procedures

An appropriate reaction and escalation process should be established for unacceptable welfare conditions or wildlife trafficking (e.g. non-compliant containers, wrongfully declared number of animals) (12.1.1).

A process to identify shipments that are suspected of containing illegal live animals should be established (12.2.2).

Appendix 1: Additional Information for Each of the Different Species (Referring to 11.9)

This section is intended to provide for the species listed in the CEIV Live Animal checklist, some general handling/transport information, considerations and/or requirements that would to be checked by the Independent Validator.

1. Beneficial insects and bees
2. Birds (including day old chicks)
3. Farm animals
4. Fish/aquatics
5. Horses
6. Non domesticated mammals (including laboratory animals)
7. Pets
8. Reptile/amphibians
9. Other - please specify (e.g. Coral)

This list of information is not exhaustive as other species might be considered and it will also depend on the applied country regulations.

General

- Shipments must be protected from inclement weather.
- Animals which are natural enemies must not be loaded in proximity to one another.
- Shipments of laboratory animals must be segregated from other animal shipments.
- Animals must not be loaded in close proximity to food stuff.
- Animals must not be loaded in close proximity to Dangerous Goods.
- Live animals must not be stored or loaded close to human remains.

1. Beneficial Insects and Bees

Species specific:

- Different beneficial may have different requirements but the transportation of these beneficial insects, mites and nematodes has to occur in the shortest time possible to protect the vitality of these delicate organisms.

Vehicle:

- No special vehicle required, but must have basic temperature control & ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, ULDs (closed or open pallets) can be used for larger shipments. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 5°C (41°F)–30°C (86°F)

2. Birds (Including Day Old Chicks)

Species specific:

- No unfledged birds.
- Dim lighting and reduced noise levels required.
- Food and water usually required, but there many exceptions to this including DOC & birds of prey.
- poultry boxes must not be loaded in closed ULDs.

Vehicle:

- Vehicle must have basic temperature control & good ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, pallets can be used for larger shipments. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.
- There would usually be a need for PPE such as face masks and gloves.
- Specific cleaning & disinfection materials may be required as per the country legislation. Also specific waste disposal (e.g. Clinical waste).

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 5°C (41°F)–29°C (84°F), with exceptions.

3. Farm Animals

Species specific:

- Provision for attendants must be in place where required.

Vehicle:

- Enclosed vehicles must have temperature control & good ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, pallets can be used for larger shipments. The containers can be; restrained on an aircraft pallet, or be purpose built structural containers/ULDs, specially equipped aircraft. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles. May be shipped individually.
- Specific cleaning & disinfection materials may be required as per the country legislation. Also specific waste disposal (e.g. for hay & straw).

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range -5°C (23°F)–26°C (79°F), with exceptions.

4. Fish/Aquatics

Vehicle:

- No special vehicle required, but must have basic temperature control.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, ULDs (closed or open pallets) can be used for larger shipments. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 2°C (36°F)–27°C (81°F).

5. Horses

Species specific:

- Provision for attendants must be in place where required. (Not required for small breeds of horses shipped individually or in bulk crates).

Vehicle:

- Enclosed vehicles must have temperature control & good ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, pallets can be used for larger shipments. The containers can be; restrained on an aircraft pallet, or be purpose built structural containers/ULDs, specially equipped aircraft. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.
- Specific cleaning & disinfection materials may be required as per the country legislation. Also specific waste disposal (e.g. for hay & straw).

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 0°C (32°F)–19°C (66°F), with exceptions that can be as high as +30°C (86°F).

6. Non Domesticated Mammals (Including Laboratory Animals)

Species specific:

- A quiet area or AVI room should be used to reduce disturbance and stress.
- Provision for attendants may be required. (Not required for individual or small shipments of most species).
- An isolation area or quarantine area may be required depending on; incompatible loads (especially other animals), the health status of the shipment and/or the country regulations.

Vehicle:

- Enclosed vehicles must have temperature control & good ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, pallets can be used for larger shipments. The containers can be; restrained on an aircraft pallet, or be purpose built structural containers/ULDs, specially equipped aircraft. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.
- There may be a need for PPE such as face masks and gloves.
- Specific cleaning & disinfection materials may be required as per the country legislation. Also specific waste disposal (e.g. for hay & straw).

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 2°C (36°F)–32°C (90°F), with exceptions. Dependent on local ambient temperature.

7. Pets

Vehicle:

- Enclosed vehicles must have temperature control & good ventilation.
- An isolation area or quarantine area may be required depending on the health status of the shipment and/or the country regulations.

Equipment:

- Depending on quantity, pallets can be used for larger shipments. The containers can be restrained on an aircraft pallet. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriately equipped vehicles.
- There may be a need for PPE.
- Specific cleaning & disinfection materials may be required as per the country legislation. Also specific waste disposal for quarantine waste.

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 2°C (36°F)–30°C (86°F), with exceptions such as Brachycephalic breeds where the upper temperature limit is lower (e.g. 19°C (66°F)). Also dependent on local ambient temperature.

8. Reptile/Amphibians

Species specific:

- Storage should be in an area to avoid noise and vibration.
- Venomous/Poisonous shipments should be stored separately.

Vehicle:

- No special vehicle required, but must have basic temperature control & ventilation.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, open pallets can be used for larger shipments. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.
- For fully aquatic reptile and amphibian species, a closed ULD may be used when following CR51 & CR52.

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 7°C (45°F)–29°C (85°F). Extremes should be avoided.

9. Other–Please Specify (e.g. Coral)

a. Coral and Living Rock

Species specific:

- This should be shipped as per the fish requirements.

Vehicle:

- No special vehicle required, but must have basic temperature control.

Equipment:

- Depending on species and quantity, ULDs (closed or open pallets) can be used for larger shipments. Larger/bulk shipments will usually require equipment such as scissor lifts, roller beds, cargo netting and appropriate vehicles.

Temperature:

- Approximate temperature range 2°C (36°F)–27°C (81°F).

IATA CEIV Live Animal Logistics Audit Checklist

IATA Change History

File Name	Version	Date	Changes	Owner
IATA_CEIV_LiveAnimal_Audit_Checklist	1.10	03-Dec-2018	First Release	IATA
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- **12.1** Processes and Procedures

All the information contained in this document is confidential and privileged. None will be disclosed without prior written authorization, unless such information is already of public knowledge. Its use is limited to that pertinent and relevant to the IATA programs.

D

Organization
Type of Organization
Type of Animal(s) accepted
Party Audited
Location
IATA consultants/assessors
Date
Contact Name
Contact Details

No.	Items	Yes	No	N/A	Comments/Observations	Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
1. General Introduction							
1.1	Have the IATA Checklist and set of documents been provided upfront and shared with IATA prior to the CEIV Audit?						
1.2	Is the current IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) available?						
1.3	Are bulk shipments of live animals transported?						
1.4	Are live animal shipments handled/transported as cargo only?						
1.5	What type of animals are handled/transported?						
1.5 (a)	- Beneficial Insects and bees						
1.5 (b)	- Birds (including Day Old Chicks)						
1.5 (c)	- Farm Animals						
1.5 (d)	- Fish/Aquatics						
1.5 (e)	- Horses						
1.5 (f)	- Non Domesticated Mammals (including Laboratory Animals)						
1.5 (g)	- Pets						
1.5 (h)	- Reptile/Amphibians						
1.5 (i)	- Other–please specify (e.g. coral)						
1.6	Which current National and or local Regulations apply?						
1.7	Is your organization IOSA?						
1.8	Is your organization ISAGO?						
1.9	Is there a quality management system certified by an external body (e.g. valid ISO 9001 certification)?						
1.10	Is your organization a signatory of the Buckingham Palace Declaration?						

No.	Items	Yes	No	N/A	Comments/Observations	Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
1.11	How many live animals are handled/transported on average per day?						
1.12	What is the number of employees involved in each step of the handling process for live animal shipments?						
1.13	Is there an adequate number of personnel available either in-house or contracted to carry out all the operations in compliance with Regulatory requirements?						
1.14	Is there a specific service offered for live animals?						
1.15	Is the correct authorization(s) in place to handle/transport live animals?						
1.16	Do you own or subcontract the premises?						
1.17	What is the current capacity in square meters for live animals?						
1.18	Is there a live animal facility? (independent, dedicated, shared)						
1.19	Where does the process start and end? Where are the handover points?						
1.20	What is the mortality rate?						
1.21	Do you have to report incidents to the authorities? If so, which incidents (death, injury, escape)?						
1.22	Are there common policies and procedures between cargo and passenger?						
1.23	Is a Code of Conduct/Practice implemented in your company?						

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
2. Quality Management									
Quality Management System									
2.1	Does the company have a Quality Management System (QMS) or equivalent?								
2.2	Is the Quality Management System (QMS) implemented?								
2.3	Is there a Responsible person in charge of implementing the Quality Management System (QMS)?								
2.4	Are documents on the current organizational structure, including responsibilities and relationships, published?								
2.5	Is there a quality policy/manual, which demonstrates management's active commitment to Quality?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
2.6	Is there a document control system in place ensuring proper design, approval, review, and distribution of necessary documentation, where applicable?								
2.7	Is there a CAPA procedure or equivalent in place, reflecting response time commitment to customers and mentioning mechanisms which trigger this CAPA process?								
2.8	Is there a change control system/process in place?								
2.9	Are Risk Assessments conducted to assess potential risk to the defined processes and procedures for handling and transporting live animals?								
2.10	Are risk assessments reviewed as or when necessary at set intervals?								
2.11	Is there a process/procedure in place for quality agreements and/or SLA (including KPIs) when activities are subcontracted?								
2.12	Is there a process/procedure in place for quality control of subcontracted activities?								
2.13	Is a formal management review of the Quality Management System and its components, including KPIs held at least once a year?								
2.14	Do management reviews consider findings, recommendations made and corrective actions taken?								
2.15	Do management reviews consider customer feedback and complaints? How is the CAPA process linked with complaints?								
2.16	Is the overall resource capacity managed and reviewed?								
2.17	Are changes related to infrastructure and equipment managed in accordance to change control procedures?								
3. Personnel									
General Information									
3.1	Is there a Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) policy?								
3.2	Does the HSE responsible person(s) ensure that employees dealing with venomous/poisonous animals receive regular training?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
3.3	Are there procedures in place ensuring proper hygiene to avoid contamination and to prevent zoonotic disease transmission to/from live animal(s) and handling personnel?								
3.4	Is personal protective equipment (PPE) available for use?								
3.5	Are activities (such as handling, transport of live animals and maintenance of infrastructure) performed by qualified personnel?								
3.6	Are roles and responsibilities of employees set out in written job descriptions, along with any arrangements for delegation?								
3.7	Are job descriptions kept current?								
3.8	Is there a person designated with the responsibility and appropriate authority to deal with live animal related quality issues within the company?								
3.9	Is the responsibility for disseminating national regulations and amendments clearly assigned?								
3.10	Is there dedicated personnel for the handling/transport of live animals?								
3.11	Is there a risk assessment performed when there is no dedicated personnel?								
3.12	Are there sufficiently qualified staff on duty during operational hours?								
3.13	Are Codes of Conduct/Practice and punitive procedures in place?								
4. Training									
4.1	Has an evaluation been made of all activities to identify relevant training needs?								
4.2	Is there a training matrix? How is it built?								
4.3	Is there a live animals training program (IATA Regulations,..)?								
4.4	Is there a training program for new employees?								
4.5	Are employees trained on live animal handling and transport procedures?								
4.6	Has the person responsible for quality been trained on live animals?								
4.7	Is the training material approved by the responsible person?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
4.8	Is there recurrent training for all staff?								
4.9	Is the recurrent training updated, with records of training, for all relevant staff?								
4.10	Is the training material compliant with the regulatory requirements and current SOPs?								
4.11	Are different training materials/courses for relevant and all staff available?								
4.12	Are employee training and qualification records maintained and up-to-date?								
4.13	Is there an assessment of the knowledge received in training?								
4.14	Is there an assessment of the training materials and is it up-to-date?								
4.15	Is there a process to train the trainers?								
4.16	Are subcontracted personnel adequately trained?								
5. Documentation									
5.1	General Requirements for Documentation								
5.1.1	Are there written handling and transport procedures per animal type (SOPs)?								
5.1.2	Is there a process in place to ensure that handling procedures specific to the animal type are used (e.g. for Horses, Poultry, Reptiles, Laboratory Animals)?								
5.1.3	Are the SOPs current?								
5.1.4	Is a procedure in place to determine how changes or new SOP's are approved?								
5.1.5	Is there a procedure in place to identify changes and/or restrictions in current regulations?								
5.1.6	Are new or updated working instructions dispatched in a timely manner?								
5.1.7	Has documentation relevant to training been converted into training materials?								
5.1.8	Is there a Health, Safety, Environment (HSE) policy on relevant health safety and first aid procedures?								
5.2	Process Documentation								
5.2.1	Is there a written procedure in place to handle cargo transportation documentation?								
5.2.2	Is the company able to provide traceability on product location, temporary storage conditions, handling information and destinations?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
5.2.3	Are records kept for the duration required by applicable regulations?								
5.2.4	Is there an acceptance procedure for all shipments of live animals and is it in conformance with the LAR?								
5.2.5	Is there a process in place to identify which IATA LAR container requirement should be used for the species being shipped?								
5.2.6	Is there an acceptance control process to ensure full compliance with the current applicable container requirement?								
5.2.7	Is there an acceptance procedure in place to check the integrity of the shipment (damages, temperature, labeling)?								
5.2.8	Is there a procedure to build-up ULD pallets & bulk shipments?								
5.2.9	Are there written procedures and documentation for loading/unloading live animals into a suitable aircraft hold?								
5.2.10	Is there a procedure to avoid loading/storage of incompatible loads of live animals?								
5.2.11	Is there a procedure in place for processing rejected/returned animals or incorrect documents?								
5.2.12	Is there a written procedure in place for the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment?								
5.2.13	Is there an operational procedure to address deviations in the acceptance criteria?								
5.2.14	Is there a CAPA procedure triggered in case of deviation in documentation, container, density, build-up, out-of-date training records, unsatisfying subcontractor performance or other? How is this defined?								
5.2.15	Is there a communication process in place at each handover point between stakeholders?								
5.2.16	Are Risk Assessments performed to assess Critical Control Points in the process (e.g. inbound, transit, outbound)?								
5.2.17	Are checklists used at Critical Control Points?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
5.2.18	In case of an unacceptable welfare deviation, is there an investigation? What is the procedure?								
5.3	Operational Documentation								
5.3.1	Are there site and facility floor plans, showing routes for the flow of animals?								
5.3.2	Do operational procedures detail how each piece of equipment critical to the processes should be used?								
5.3.3	Is there a procedure for transporting live animals to & from the aircraft?								
5.3.4	Are procedures in place for the correct loading and stowage of live animals on the aircraft?								
5.4	Infrastructure & Equipment Documentation								
5.4.1	Is there a written cleaning program in place?								
5.4.2	Are there records for cleaning activities available?								
5.4.3	Are appropriate cleaning equipment and suitable cleaning agents selected to perform the tasks?								
5.4.4	Is there a qualification and acceptance process in place for new equipment, vehicles or infrastructure?								
6. Infrastructure and Equipment									
6.1	Premises & Equipment								
6.1.1	Is a specific area or facility available on the premises?								
6.1.2	Are areas where live animals are handled, designed and operated in a way that ensures cleanliness, appropriate hygiene and good animal welfare?								
6.1.3	Are premises adequate and in visibly good condition for the animal types handled/ transported (ref. to question 1.5)?								
6.1.4	Are vehicles and equipment suitable to protect live animal health & welfare?								
6.1.5	Are there clear indications for inbound/transit/ outbound?								
6.1.6	Are separate inbound/transit/outbound areas available?								
6.1.7	Are specific live animal areas temperature-controlled?								
6.1.8	Is there an effective Preventative Maintenance Plan in place?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
6.1.9	Is there a business contingency procedure to ensure continuous animal welfare?								
6.1.10	Are appropriate actions (CAPA) taken when basic animal health & welfare requirements are not met?								
6.1.11	Has the site implemented security measures to control access of unauthorized persons?								
6.1.12	Are visitors clearly identified? Can visitors go to the operations? How is this described in a procedure?								
6.1.13	Are animals protected from different adverse environmental conditions (e.g. operating doors, inclement weather)?								
6.1.14	Is there adequate lighting in the warehouse?								
6.1.15	Are the racking systems/animal storage and handling facility in good condition?								
6.1.16	Are dedicated areas available to store dangerous, venomous or poisonous animals?								
6.1.17	Is adequate spill/clean-up equipment available and are procedures in place?								
6.1.18	Are waste materials awaiting disposal stored safely and properly?								
6.1.19	Is there an effective pest control program in place?								
6.1.20	Is there a policy concerning food, drinks and smoking on the premises?								
6.1.21	Are vehicles and equipment dedicated to handling live animal shipments? If not, is there an assessment and procedure in place to minimize any risk to the process?								
6.1.22	Is there sufficient capacity of vehicles, equipment and facilities? Are procedures to handle peak periods defined?								
6.1.23	Is an effective maintenance program for the facilities, vehicles and equipment in place?								
6.2	ULDs								
6.2.1	Is the ULD to be used for live animals checked for airworthiness before use?								
6.2.2	Are the personnel trained to use ULDs?								
6.2.3	Is equipment stored in compliance with safety requirements?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
6.3	Monitoring Live Animals								
6.3.1	Is there an effective live animal monitoring system in place?								
6.3.2	Are monitoring records kept?								
6.4	IT System(s)								
6.4.1	Is there an IT system related to live animal handling?								
6.4.2	Have all computer systems (e.g. for temperature monitoring) been selected according to written specifications?								
6.4.3	Does the procedure clearly identify access to the computer systems for different users with different levels?								
6.4.4	Is there a contingency procedure in case of a system failure?								
6.4.5	Is a backup system in place? Is there a procedure/contract with duration of storage, location and availability?								
6.4.6	Is there a system for data reconciliation?								
7. Deviations & Complaints									
7.1	Is there a quarantine/isolation procedure in place?								
7.2	Are quarantine shipments appropriately stored & labelled?								
7.3	Are appropriate follow-up actions taken regarding quarantine shipments?								
7.4	Is a complaint procedure in place describing actions to be taken?								
7.5	Is a procedure in place describing how the complaints are to be acted upon? Do complaints trigger a CAPA process?								
7.6	Is there a responsible person assigned to handle deviations/complaints?								
7.7	Are investigations conducted to identify the origin and reason?								
7.8	Are records kept?								
7.9	Can customers easily receive information to demonstrate that shipments have complied with the required live animals regulations?								
7.10	Is there a procedure on escape/injury/illness/ death/theft with escalation and communication processes? Are trend analyses recorded?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
8. Supplier Management									
8.1	Is a list of sub-contractors/suppliers available and provided?								
8.2	Do you have a supplier selection procedure and have you defined criteria against which suppliers are selected?								
8.3	Are suppliers provided with clear instructions and with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)?								
8.4	Do you audit all of your suppliers?								
8.5	Do you evaluate the performance of your suppliers? Is a procedure in place to evaluate the performance of your supplier?								
8.6	Is a procedure in place to ensure your suppliers inform you about subcontracting activities?								
8.7	Are changes related to supplier management handled in accordance to change control procedures?								
9. Self-inspections									
9.1	Is there a procedure in place for internal audits and self-inspections?								
9.2	Are there annual plans for audit and self-inspection? Are they based on risk assessments?								
9.3	Are self-inspections performed by dedicated staff?								
9.4	Are internal audits carried out by appropriately trained and competent auditors?								
9.5	Are self-inspections and audits monitored and recorded?								
9.6	Are non-conformities identified during audits and self-inspections shared with the responsible person and do they trigger a CAPA process?								
9.7	Are the self-inspection evaluation findings part of the management review?								
10. Transportation									
10.1	General Information for Road and Air Transport								
10.1.1	Are ground handling activities contracted out?								
10.1.2	Are risk assessments performed for the road transport of live animals to the aircraft?								
10.1.3	Are procedures in place for the operations and maintenance of all vehicles and equipment involved in the transportation process?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
10.1.4	Are deviations (e.g. temperature excursions, damages, escapes, injuries) reported?								
10.1.5	Is there a procedure in place for investigating deviations, including escaped animals?								
10.1.6	Can information be provided to customers to demonstrate that shipments have complied with the live animals regulations?								
10.2	By Road Specifically								
10.2.1	Are formal agreements in place with transport contractors?								
10.2.2	Are dedicated vehicles and equipment used exclusively for live animal shipments? Are the vehicles suitable for the types of live animals transported? If not, is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
10.2.3	Are there procedures in place to prevent contamination?								
10.2.4	If non-dedicated equipment is used, are there any specific cleaning procedures in place?								
10.2.5	Is there an inspection made of the transport equipment cleanliness before loading? Is this recorded?								
10.2.6	Is the journey time from the start of the journey to the airport acceptance facility recorded?								
10.2.7	Is the road transport compliant with the CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of Live Wild Animals?								
10.3	By Air Specifically								
10.3.1	Is there a process to maintain recommended cargo hold temperature settings?								
10.3.2	Is there a procedure in place to verify that the appropriate amount of space is available onboard the aircraft?								
10.3.3	Are spreader boards provided?								
10.3.4	Is there a priority procedure for loading live animals (e.g. last in/first out)?								
10.3.5	Is there a procedure in place for restraining live animal loads?								
10.3.6	Are there defined actions in the event of delays?								
10.3.7	Is there any procedure in place to communicate any problems to the shipper and/or consignee?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
11. Operations									
11.1	General								
11.1.1	Is the empty equipment (ULDs to be used for live animals) checked for airworthiness before use?								
11.1.2	Is a procedure in place to demonstrate that skills gained from training are implemented in day-to-day performance?								
11.1.3	Are advanced bookings/reservation made with operator(s) & participating agent(s) (e.g. routing, required facility, SOP)?								
11.1.4	In the event of attendants accompanying the live animals are all the arrangements made in advance?								
11.1.5	Is the responsibility of ensuring live animals are stored according to instructions, clearly defined?								
11.1.6	Is there a procedure to ensure state exceptions are complied with?								
11.1.7	Is there a procedure to ensure operator exceptions are complied with?								
11.1.8	Is there a procedure for deviation with records of investigation?								
11.1.9	Can information be provided to customers to demonstrate that shipments have complied with the current live animals regulations?								
11.1.10	Are changes related to operations managed in accordance to change control procedures?								
11.1.11	Is there a specific acceptance procedure for laboratory animals?								
11.1.12	Are there specific handling procedures appropriate to the animal type? (E.g. for Horses, Poultry, Venomous Reptiles)								
11.2	Ground Transportation								
11.2.1	Is ground transportation done in such a way to minimize the exposure of the shipment to external temperatures and inclement weather?								
11.2.2	Are special live animal vans/trucks used and if yes, is this recorded?								
11.2.3	Are there checks to ensure the ground vehicle temperatures are set if applicable and correctly (e.g. as per Air Waybill)?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
11.2.4	Is there a temperature monitoring system? Does the set temperature in the vehicle match the required temperature range of the shipping document?								
11.2.5	In case of no use of temperature controlled truck is a risk assessment and a time tracking performed?								
11.2.6	Is there serviceability checks on equipment?								
11.2.7	Is co-loading of live animals with general cargo avoided?								
11.2.8	Are there defined actions in the event of delays?								
11.3	Acceptance								
11.3.1	Are checks performed on received documentation in accordance with acceptance regulations, including the Live Animals Acceptance Checklist?								
11.3.2	Is the air waybill checked for compliance with the current live animals regulations (E.g. are live animals the only commodity on the air waybill)?								
11.3.3	Is the shipper's certificate completed in full & in duplicate as per the current LAR?								
11.3.4	Are acceptance cut-off times defined?								
11.3.5	Are checks performed on all live animal shipments to ensure that the correct container requirement is used for the species transported?								
11.3.6	Are all shipments checked for full compliance with the current applicable container requirement?								
11.3.7	Is there a check to ensure all the required labels are affixed to the travelling container(s) as per the current live animals regulations?								
11.3.8	Where required, does the Air Waybill reflect the required temperature requirements?								
11.3.9	If require, have arrangements for feeding & watering been arranged?								
11.3.10	Has suitable bedding been provided for the entire journey?								
11.3.11	Is there a check of the Physical Integrity of the shipping container?								
11.3.12	Is there a check and reporting on shipment completeness?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
11.3.13	Is there a check performed (e.g. animal welfare or travelling container damage) when shipment is accepted?								
11.3.14	Are any deviations reported? What is the procedure?								
11.4	Temporary Storage								
11.4.1	Are live animals stored in suitable segregated areas? What are the defined specific areas for Live Animals?								
11.4.2	Is there sufficient space in the warehouse/live animal room to store live animals (e.g. ventilation)?								
11.5	Warehousing								
11.5.1	Is a procedure describing the different warehousing activities implemented?								
11.5.2	Are serviceability checks on all used equipment and facilities, performed?								
11.5.3	Is the time for the transfer of live animals to/from the aircraft recorded? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.5.4	Is the time needed to build-up the ULD pallets tracked? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.5.5	Is the time needed to break down of the ULD pallets tracked? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.5.6	Is the time needed to transfer to the hand over point tracked (truck or aircraft)? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.5.7	Is the area where ULD's are built up or broken down suitable for live animal shipments? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.6	Tarmac Transportation								
11.6.1	Is tarmac transportation done in such a way to minimize the exposure of the shipments to external temperatures and inclement weather?								
11.6.2	Are dedicated vehicles used for live animal shipments? Are the vehicles suitable for the types of live animals transported? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.6.3	Is there a priorities ramp procedure for loading live animals (e.g. last in/first out)?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
11.6.4	Is the time needed to transfer to the aircraft tracked? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.6.5	Is the time needed to transfer from the plane position to the warehouse tracked? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.6.6	Are there defined actions in the event of delays or offloads?								
11.7	Aircraft Loading								
11.7.1	Is aircraft loading done in such a way to minimize waiting time as well as exposure of the shipments to extreme temperatures & inclement weather?								
11.7.2	Is there a check performed (e.g. animal welfare or travelling container damage) when shipment is loaded?								
11.7.3	Is the time needed to load the aircraft monitored to minimize the waiting period before departure?								
11.7.4	Are there defined actions in the event of delays or offloads?								
11.7.5	Is there a process in place to ensure correct loading in a suitable aircraft compartment?								
11.7.6	Are live animals not loaded in close proximity to incompatible loads?								
11.7.7	Are specific handling procedures appropriate to the animal type are used (e.g. for Horses, Poultry, Venomous Reptiles)?								
11.7.8	Are procedures in place to consider special requests?								
11.7.9	Are there procedures to precondition the aircraft?								
11.8	Aircraft Unloading								
11.8.1	Is aircraft unloading done in such a way to minimize the exposure of the shipments to external temperatures & inclement weather?								
11.8.2	Is there a check performed (e.g. animal welfare or travelling container damage) when unloading the shipment?								
11.8.3	Is the time needed to unload the aircraft tracked? If not is there a risk assessment on the processes?								
11.8.4	Are there defined actions in the event of delays?								

No.	Items	Compliance			Comments/Observations	Non Compliance		Potential Improvements	Recommended Actions
		Yes	No	N/A		Major	Minor		
11.8.5	Are specific handling procedures appropriate to the animal type used (e.g. for Horses, Poultry, Venomous Reptiles)?								
11.9	Live Animal Facility								
11.9.1	Is the Live Animal facility independent, dedicated or shared?								
11.9.2	Is specialized equipment available for the different type of animals?								
11.9 (a)	- Beneficial Insects and bees								
11.9 (b)	- Birds (including Day Old Chicks)								
11.9 (c)	- Farm Animals								
11.9 (d)	- Fish/Aquatics								
11.9 (e)	- Horses								
11.9 (f)	- Non Domesticated Mammals (including Laboratory Animals)								
11.9 (g)	- Pets								
11.9 (h)	- Reptile/Amphibians								
11.9 (i)	- Other–please specify (e.g. coral)								
12. Illegal Wildlife Trade									
12.1	Processes and Procedures								
12.1.1	Is there a reaction and escalation process in case of unacceptable welfare conditions or wildlife trafficking (e.g. travelling container compliance, temperature, number of declared animals)?								
12.1.2	Are there checks in place to identify suspected shipments of illegal live animals (e.g. wildlife or animal parts)?								

Appendix E–Questions and Answers for Shipping Live Animals by Air

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide guidance to all persons involved in the handling and transport of live animals with the appropriate information to ensure that animals always travel in safe, healthy, and humane conditions and in compliance with the requirements set in the Live Animals Regulations. The information in this Appendix is not intended to be used for enforcement purposes but for guidance purposes only.

△ Section 1—Booking

Question:

△ What should be checked by the operator personnel when making a booking for a live animal shipment?

Answer:

The check should include:

1. The species to be shipped (check with LAR Chapter 6 for the correct scientific name when carrying species that are not farm animals, domestic dogs, and cats).
2. The correct Container Requirements.
3. The operator regulations regarding the species.
4. The destination.
5. The country regulations regarding the species.
6. The most appropriate direct routing permitted by the importing country. If the climatic changes to which the animal will be subjected in transit on this routing are not compatible with its welfare, an alternative routing should be selected.
7. Confirmation that the shipper has been advised of the routing, in order that all the necessary documentation for transiting and destination countries can be obtained.
8. Assurance that the container will fit into the hold of the aircraft flying the route and that the ventilation will be adequate for the species.
9. The date of the proposed shipment. Weekends, holidays and out of hours arrivals should be avoided.

Section 2—Cargo Acceptance Procedures

Question:

What actions should be taken by cargo acceptance staff before a live animal shipment is accepted?

Answer:

All of the following actions should be undertaken or checked at acceptance:

1. The routing has been confirmed and any facilities required have been confirmed as available.
2. The shipper has been advised of the time at which the shipment is to be presented so that they can prepare bedding, food, and water containers.
3. If a transshipment is to take place the container for it must be received in advance and have been placed in a suitable place for the transshipment to be carried out. Any equipment needed for the transshipment must be readily available.
4. The container and its contents has been weighed and/or measured.
5. The container is correct for the species being transported and meets the current container requirements.
6. The container is presented and labelled correctly, as follows:

   The "This Way Up Label" should have been affixed to at least two opposing sides of the container. At least one "Live Animals" or "Laboratory Animals" label must be affixed to the container. Where appropriate, any special labelling such as "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS" or "THIS ANIMAL BITES" must also be attached to the container, there is an exception to the general labelling requirements. Day old chick boxes/containers need only "This Way Up" labels placed on all four sides. However, when several chick boxes/containers are banded together a single label on each side of the consignment/pallet is sufficient, making sure that ventilation is never occluded, especially in the case of single boxes/containers or small consignments. Some shippers also use a "Live Chicks" label, but this is not mandatory).

   Domestic dog and cat containers may be imprinted rather than labelled, providing that the imprinting can be clearly read and provides the information listed in the last paragraph.

7. The shipper's and consignee's full name, address and telephone number have been affixed to the container.
8. 24-hour emergency contact name and telephone number of a person able to take full responsibility for the shipment if different from the shipper or consignee has also been affixed to the container.
9. Duplicate shipper's instructions for the animal's care have been affixed to the container.
10. Any medication that has been administered has been recorded on the container giving the name of the drug, the route of administration and the time given. A copy of this information should also be with the documents on the animal's care.

Question:

What documents should the shipper provide for international transportation of animal shipment?

Answer:

For an international shipment, the following documents are a minimum that must be provided by the shipper:

1. *Import Permit*—An Import Permit or license for import which states the conditions of import and the time period during which it can take place.
2. *Health Certification*—A Health Certification accompanied by the relevant laboratory results as required by the importing country. The date of issue of this documentation must conform with any specified time limits set by the importing country.
3. *Shipper's Certificate*—The Shipper's Certificate, which certifies that all the correct documents for the entire journey are present and that the animals are packed and labelled correctly. This is an important document that acceptance personnel MUST check because the shipper or the shipper's authorized agent takes the full responsibility for presenting the correct and fully completed set of documents to accompany the shipment.
4. The following items must be completed on the Shipper's Certificate:

   The appropriate box records have been checked e.g., whether or not CITES listed species are included in the shipment. If animals are wild caught, animals taken from the wild have been acclimatized.

   The number of packages (containers) on the certificate is the same as the number of containers presented.

   The animals are in the correct containers for the species.

   The number of animals and the species correspond with what is presented. Common names only are required for domestic cats and dogs, farm animals (such as pigs and cattle) and non-CITES laboratory animals. For all other animals, the correct scientific name (as in the LAR) must be used.

   The Air Waybill number has been entered.

   The airports of origin and destination are recorded.

   The certificate has been signed by the shipper or a person authorized to execute the shipper's responsibilities. Cargo agents, consolidators, forwarding agents or surface operators must **NOT** sign this certificate.

   Two copies of the certificate are present, one to be kept by the operator and the other to accompany the shipment.

Question:

If the shipment includes any species listed in the LAR CITES Appendices, what should the cargo acceptance staff check?

Answer:

1. The cargo acceptance staff should check that the CITES documentation (which can be in any one of the three working languages of CITES: English, French or Spanish) is in order.
2. If CITES documentation is needed the CITES permit/certificate must have at least:

   the full CITES name and logo;

   the name and address of the issuing Management Authority;

   a control number;

   the complete names and addresses of the exporter and importer;

   the same scientific name and the maximum number of each species to be shipped as on the shipper's certificate; and

   the origin of the specimen(s).

The CITES documentation must be free from any corrections or erasures.

Question:

What should be checked before an air waybill is issued?

Answer:

Providing that all of the above information is in order the Air Waybill can then be completed. Cargo staff issuing an air waybill must make sure that:

1. The Air Waybill has no commodity items other than the live animals described on the shipper's certificate and the number of them corresponds to the certificate.
2. The Nature and Quantity of Goods box has been completed in English.

Note:
For both items 1 and 2, if there are fewer containers or animals presented than on the Shipper's Certificate the certificate must be adjusted by the shipper or the authorized representative. In no cases must there be an increase in any of the numbers presented over those shown on the shipper's certificate.

3. The number of containers, with their dimensions, corresponds to the number on the shipper's certificate.
4. The weight of the container and content has been entered in the correct column.

△5. Both the shipper's and consignee's full name, address and telephone numbers appear in the boxes/containers (no abbreviations are allowed).
6. The Shipper's emergency 24-hour contact number is provided in the handling information box.
7. Shipper's instructions for feeding and watering have been noted.
8. Special instructions and information regarding any medication have been noted and are acceptable to the operator.
9. Any requested specific temperature range has been agreed by the operator. Otherwise, normal practices for animal shipments will prevail.

Section 3—Acceptance Procedures for Pet Animals in Cabin (accompanied by a passenger, and shipped as accompanied baggage in the cabin)

Question:

When passengers check in their pets, such as domestic dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, and birds, as accompanied baggage in the cabin, what must be checked by the operator staff before acceptance?

Answer:

The following checks must be carried out before permitting a pet animal to be shipped as accompanied baggage in the cabin:

△1. The operator has been notified at the time of passenger ticket booking that an animal was to accompany the passenger and that this was confirmed as acceptable to the importing country, e.g., live animals being imported into South Africa must be shipped as manifest cargo.
2. The animal is in a suitable container that meets the minimum requirement of the current LAR container requirements, e.g., the animal can stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down. The container must be well ventilated, securely fastened and made of a strong material that is leak-proof and cannot be easily destroyed by the animal inside it. Cardboard cat boxes are **NOT** suitable for air transport.
3. A total weight of the under-seat animal container and the animal does not exceed 4 kg (9 lb.) in weight.
4. The animal has a document/animal passport with an up-to-date record of vaccinations. For all international flights, a health certificate issued within the specified date of the importing country must be presented. Additional vaccinations may also be required by country regulations, such as rabies or parvo virus vaccinations for dogs.
5. An import license is presented if this is required by the importing country.
6. The appropriate operator variations are being observed.

Section 4—Acceptance Procedures for Pet Animals in Hold (accompanied by a passenger, and shipped as accompanied baggage in the cargo hold)

Question:

When checking in pets, such as domestic dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits, and birds, as accompanied baggage in the cargo hold, what should be observed by the operator check in staff before acceptance?

Answer:

The following checks must be carried out before permitting a pet animal to be shipped as accompanied baggage in the cargo hold:

△1. The operator has been notified at the time of passenger ticket booking that an animal was to accompany the passenger and that this was acceptable to the importing country, e.g., dogs, cats and ferrets being imported into the UK must be shipped as manifest cargo.
2. The animal is in a suitable container that meets the minimum requirements of the current LAR container requirements, e.g., the animal can stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down.
3. The container must be well ventilated, securely fastened and made of a strong material that is leak-proof and cannot be easily destroyed by the animal inside it.
△4. Cardboard boxes and soft sided animal containers are **NOT** suitable for pets transported in the hold.
5. The animal has a document/animal passport with an up-to-date record of vaccinations. For all international flights, a health certificate issued within the date specified by the importing country must be presented. Additional vaccinations may also be required by country regulations, such as rabies or parvo virus vaccinations for dogs.
6. An import license is presented if one is required by the importing country.
7. The routing does not involve a change in operator unless all advance arrangements have been confirmed by the onward operator. (Overnighting can present problems if appropriate holding facilities are not available, likewise delays can cause connections to be missed.)
8. The onward operator is one that accepts pet animals as accompanied baggage.

9. The animal container is either labelled or imprinted on at least two opposing sides with a "This Way Up" and on one side, with one "Live Animals" label.
10. The container is handled as special baggage.
11. The appropriate operator variations are being observed.

Section 5—Cargo Handling Procedures

Question:

When handling animal shipments as cargo, what should be checked by the operator personnel?

Answer:

The following checks must be made when handling any animal shipment:

1. There is sufficient space available to enable the container to be placed away from the main working area after the animal has been presented and weighed. (Excessive noise, light, temperature extremes and drafts must be avoided.)
2. Suitable space is available to enable a transshipment from a road vehicle or container to an air animal container to take place should this be required.
3. All equipment for handling a transshipment is available and ready for use.
4. Spacer bars and handles are provided on the container to facilitate its handling.
5. Forklift spacers are present on the underside of the container if it weighs more than 60 kg (132 lb.) when loaded with animal(s).
6. The container has been correctly labelled or imprinted on at least two opposing sides with "This Way Up" labels and one "Live Animals" or "Laboratory Animals" label.
7. Names, addresses and telephone numbers of consignor, consignee and 24-hour contact are affixed to the container.
8. There is a water container, affixed inside the container with outside access for filling.
9. There is access to feed the animal inside the container should this be necessary in case of delay.
10. Any additional feed that is provided by the shipper is on the container.
11. A copy of the shipper's instructions for watering, feeding and any special needs of the animal is attached to the container.
12. Copies of documentation relating to the shipment are attached to the container.
13. The pilot in command has been notified by the NOTOC document.
14. The shipment has been identified as AVI in load control messages and documentation.
15. The loading of the animals has been timed to minimize the waiting period before takeoff.
16. Waiting time on the tarmac has been scheduled to be as short as possible prior to loading.
17. All container handling has been arranged so that tipping or tilting of the container will be minimized, i.e., sufficient workforce will be available.

Section 6—Container Requirement Checks

Question:

What actions should be undertaken by operator personnel to ascertain that the container presented is the correct one for the species being transported.

Answer:

The following checks must be made when an animal container is presented prior to shipment:

1. The species on the shipper's certificate has been checked against LAR Chapter 6 for the correct Container Requirement.
2. The container presented is constructed of the required materials and is of sufficient strength to contain the animal and protect the animal from unauthorized access.
3. The container is rigid and strong enough to withstand damage by being stacked or when tied down onto the pallet.
4. The general construction is in accordance with the LAR and must not cause the animal to injure itself.
5. The ventilation openings provide sufficient airflow to circulate through the container.
6. Spacer bars are provided where air ventilation holes are required.
7. Means of observing the interior without disturbing the animal are present.
8. There is a means of access into the container for water and food utensils.
9. There is a secure tamperproof method of closing the entry/exit of the container.
10. The container is leak-proof or constructed from waterproof material. (Many small animals and reptiles urinate copiously when nervous.)
11. The container is clean and if being reused, must have been thoroughly disinfected.
12. The animal is able to stand in a natural position with clearance above its highest point (either the head or body), turn around and lie down.
13. The floor space is adequate for the number of animals as given in the LAR Chapter 8 on stocking density when multiple containers are used.
14. The special requirements of the species has been met, e.g., the type of flooring for drainage or foothold, internal padding, wire mesh lining, light restriction or a specific water container, etc.
15. Bird containers have a large open meshed front for maximum ventilation which is covered with a light material.

16. The number of perches in a bird container with their total length provide enough space for all the birds to perch simultaneously according to their space requirement in the specific container requirement and the number of birds stated on the shipper's certificate.
17. Non-perching birds have a provision for a firm foothold by the provision of either suitable matting or a block affixed to the floor.
18. Except for the few mentioned species all birds can perch or stand without their heads touching the roof or their tails contacting the floor. (The exceptions are pheasants and raptors.)
19. Bird containers have feed and baffled water filled containers inside the container prior to shipment unless the shipper stipulates this is contra indicated.
20. Monkey shipments have the container openings covered with fine material or baffled to prevent aerial contamination.
21. Reptile containers have ventilation openings that are small enough to prevent escape or that are mesh covered. If insulation is used the air hole are contiguous so that air can pass into the innermost compartment.
22. Bat shipments have an ample food supply to occupy them for the whole journey, otherwise they will fight and injure each other.
23. SPF containers provide adequate space for the species to stand, turn around and lie down.
24. SPF containers have food and water sealed inside them sufficient for the whole journey time.
25. Different species have not been mixed within the same container. (Compare species on the shipper's certificate and the number of containers presented.)

Section 7—Animal Health and Welfare

Question:

What should be observed by the operator personnel in order to determine whether an animal, either at the time of acceptance, or when in transit, is fit to travel.

Answer:

The following conditions should be observed:

1. *Stress*—Transportation causes stress to all animals being shipped. If the animal is behaving abnormally there are a number of signs that can be used to indicate whether any action needs to be taken.
2. *Sign of Health*—A healthy animal should be:

   Alert.

   Able to stand normally.

   Show no evidence of vomiting or diarrhea in the container.

   Not be salivating profusely.

   Not panting when in a cool environment.

   Having a shiny coat.

   Not coughing.

   Free from obvious swelling of the neck or limbs.
3. *Tranquillization*—Tranquillization is **NOT** advisable for animals being shipped by air as it can cause a drop in blood pressure which can be fatal at the altitude of flight pressurization (8000 ft). Signs of Tranquillization are:

   The animal is not responsive.

   The eyes appear droopy.

   The animal may be incoordinate.

   The animal may be totally recumbent.

   The respiratory movements are slow and shallow.
4. If any of the above signs are evident, veterinary advice should be sought before accepting the shipment.

Section 8—Health and Hygiene for Handling Personnel

Question:

What are the risks to personal health when handling live animal shipments?

Answer:

Animals are able to transmit certain diseases to humans in a variety of ways:

1. By direct contact of infected areas, e.g., pox virus, ringworm, and mange.
2. By contact with infective material such as feces or urine, e.g., salmonella and leptospirosis.
3. By being bitten or scratched by an infected animal, e.g., herpes B virus, rabies, and cat scratch fever.
4. By inhaling infective dust particles from infected materials, e.g., aspergillosis and tuberculosis.
5. By inhaling aerosol droplets from the atmosphere surrounding an infected animal, e.g., tuberculosis, herpes B virus and infectious hepatitis.
6. By eating infected material, e.g., salmonella and tuberculosis.

Question:

What health and hygiene precautions should be taken when handling live animal shipments?

Answer:

All animals including domestic pets are capable of transmitting a variety of diseases to humans, consequently physical contact with an animal must be avoided and strict personal hygiene rules must be observed. Staff who regularly handle animals should seek the advice of their physician for appropriate immunization.

Some basic concepts for handling animal shipments:

1. Do not put your face close to an animal or near the ventilation opening of an animal container.
2. Do not pet unknown animals.

3. Do not open a container unless instructed to do so. If handling of the animal is required, wear protective clothing, and keep your face away from the animal.
4. Only feed and water animals by the authorized means.
5. Wear gloves if cleaning soiled containers or feed and water containers.
6. Dispose of waste material by bagging and sealing it prior to destruction.
7. Use washable or disposable boots and gloves for cleaning animal cages and utensils. Wash and disinfect prior to reuse or dispose of them as infective waste.
8. Wash and clean "dirty" utensils before disinfecting them with an approved disinfectant that has been correctly measured to provide the correct dilution for destroying infective matter.
9. Wash and clean used containers before disinfecting them with an approved disinfectant which has been diluted to the correct strength for the destruction of infective material.
10. If it is necessary to have direct contact with animals, wear disposable or washable protective clothing.
11. Use a face mask and gloves if handling or in proximity to shipments of primates or birds.
12. When handling poisonous, venomous or toxic animals, the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used.
13. Always use approved disinfectants at their correct strength for the job in hand. Too weak is ineffective and too strong can be corrosive.
14. Report to a doctor as soon as possible after being bitten or scratched by an animal providing information on the species and origin of the animal.

Animals that have been deemed suitable for international shipment will have undergone multiple tests and health checks and should be free of disease. Only in very rare circumstances will a transported animal be capable of transmitting disease to humans.

Primates and birds are the more dangerous species for the spread of diseases to humans. Therefore, these shipments should always be handled correctly.

No matter how slight, the risk it is not worth taking.

Section 9—Labelling

Question:

How to label a live animal container correctly?

Answer:

To prevent mishandling, **ALL** live animal containers must have:

1. The "This Way Up" labels on at least two opposing sides of the container.
2. At least one "Live Animals" label or tag affixed to the container. Containers can be suitably imprinted with the label.
3. The "Live Animals" label or tag filled in with the information about the species contained.
4. In the case of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) laboratory animals, the "Laboratory Animals" label and optionally a "Live Animals" label, suitably marked with the name of the species on the container.
5. All "Live Animals" labels with dimensions of 10 × 15 cm (4 × 6 in) and "This Way Up" labels with dimensions 74mm x 105mm (3 x 4 in).
6. Any damaged or missing labels replaced.
7. The labels on small containers must not occlude the ventilation openings.

Question:

What are the marking requirements for an animal container?

Answer:

The container must have the following markings:

1. The full name, address, and telephone number of a 24-hour contact for a person responsible for the shipment.
2. The scientific and common name of the animal(s) within the container, as shown on the shipper's certificate.
3. The number of animals within the container.
4. If it contains animals that can give poisonous or venomous bites or stings the container must be marked "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS".
5. Containers holding animals that bite must be marked "THIS ANIMAL BITES".
6. The shipper's instructions for feed and watering.
7. The details of any medication administered prior to shipment should be recorded with the name of the drug, date time, and route of administration.

Section 10—Documentation

This section is designed to review your understanding of LAR Chapter 7 on "Documentation".

Q = Question

A = Answer

Q: Who can sign a shipper's certificate?

A: The shipper or the authorized representative.

Q: Who cannot sign a shipper's certificate?

A: IATA cargo agents, consolidators, forwarders, and surface operators.

Q: What language must be used on the shipper's certificate?

A: English, but another language can be used in addition to English.

Q: How many copies of shipper's certificate have to be completed?

A: Two, one to be retained and one to accompany the shipment.

Q: What animals do not need their scientific names on the certificate?

A: Domestic dogs, cats, farm animals and laboratory animals that are not listed in the CITES appendices.

Q: In what form can the signature on the certificate be?

A: Either in the original handwriting or of a stamped facsimile signature where permitted.

Q: Can Live Animals be included on the same air waybill as other cargo?

A: No.

Q: Where does the information on the class and number of animals to be filled in under "Nature and Quantity of Goods" box in the air waybill come from?

A: The Shipper's Certificate.

Q: Are Health Certificates always required for Live Animal Shipments?

A: Yes, they can vary in their complexity and the shipper is responsible for supplying the correctly completed certificate.

Q: Are Import Licenses/Permits required?

A: Yes, the shipper must have obtained such documents as necessary to accompany the shipment. Faxed permission to import can be acceptable in cases where time has not allowed for the documents to arrive via the normal route providing it comes from the Issuing Authority.

Q: Are Export Licenses/Permits always required?

A: No. They are for statistical and record of export use only. Some CITES species will always require such documentation and agricultural animals from some countries where statistics are being compiled will also need them.

Q: Is CITES species documentation sufficient for importing those species into another country?

A: No. Both CITES and other import documentation are required.

Q: Who requests the issue of CITES Documentation and from whom?

A: The shipper makes the application for CITES export/import documents from the CITES Management Authorities of the Exporting and Importing countries, where applicable.

Q: What must appear on all CITES documents?

A: The official CITES logo and the complete name and address of the issuing Management Authority with a control number.

Q: How many CITES appendices are there?

A: Three: I, II and III. Species in Appendix I are endangered species, no commercial trade is allowed, those in Appendix II have trade controlled and those in Appendix III have trade monitored.

Q: Where is the list of CITES species and in which Appendix can they be found?

A: In the Listing of species in Chapter 6 of the LAR and for the latest updates at https://cites.org/eng/app/index.php.

Section 11—Emergency Responses

This section provides a summary of actions for emergency situations relating to live animal transportation.

Question:

When developing a Delay Checklist for your station, what action items should be included in the list?

Answer:

The Delay Checklist should provide guidance for the handling personnel to:

1. Determine the length of delay.
2. Call shipper.
3. Advise consignor and consignee (if not shipper).
4. Advise Customs.
5. Check condition of container.
6. Give food and water if appropriate according to shipper's instructions.
7. Advise Animal Handling Station if there is one of possible needs.
8. Put animal and container in suitable environmental area for holding.
9. Check for alternative routing.
10. Advise Ground Handling, Ramp handling, Engineering and NOTOC.
11. Advise situation to all stations ahead.
12. In transit delay: Call consignee and advise shipper.
13. Check documentation: expiry dates of Veterinary Certificates and Laboratory results, transit permits and import license/permit, CITES licenses where applicable.
14. Check condition of animal, bedding, and cleanliness. Remove to Animal Handling Station if necessary and available.
15. Arrange attendant's personal comfort and needs if there is one accompanying the animal.
16. Check who is responsible for any expenses incurred by delay.

Question:

What action is to be taken if the container is heavily soiled with feces and/or vomit, (a) in transit, (b) at destination?

Answer:

(a) In transit—

Place sick or stressed animal and container in a cool quiet area.

Check condition of animal, call expert, e.g., veterinarian to determine if onward travel is OK. If practical change bedding and give water or replace dirty travelling container.

If animal is OK send on but advise destination of problem.

If animal is sick, hold it and seek immediate veterinary advice, notify destination of action taken, notify the appropriate Local Authority. Then advise shipper and/or consignee and request instructions.

(b) At destination—

Place sick or stressed animal and container in a cool quiet area. Advise veterinary inspector and consignee and request rapid clearance. Small animals can be unboxed if there is a suitable enclosed area in which it can be held, pending collection, away from other animals. Provide water. Make sure dirty container is disposed of in a suitable manner to prevent contamination or spread of possible disease.

Question:

What action is required if an animal arrives without documents or inadequate documentation?

Answer:

The handling personnel should:

1. Look on the container for duplicate documents and if applicable check if an attendant has copies of the documents.
2. Check with station at origin and transit.
3. Send a (teletype) tracer.
4. Advise veterinary authorities.
5. Advise shipper, consignor, and consignee (request copies).
6. If it is a CITES Specimen advise the CITES Management Authority of country of destination.
7. Determine who will pay for the extra expenses incurred.

Question:

What action has to be taken when an animal escapes in the cargo hold, (a) during flight, (b) on the ground?

Answer:

(a) During flight with an attendant—

1. The animal handler(s) that accompanies the animal must immediately advise the pilot in command and try to contain the animal.
2. The pilot in command will assess the possible damage to the aircraft which may result in:

   diversion of the flight;

   use of alternative methods to restrain the animal;

   destruction of the animal.
3. The crew will contact port of origin for advice and alert the destination.

(b) On the ground—

The ground handling personnel must:

1. Close the door of the cargo hold immediately.
2. Advise apron control and the maintenance crew.
3. Call assistance with special equipment (nets, dart gun, etc.).
4. Call the Airport Veterinary Authorities.
5. Call the consignee or shipper's contact.
6. Keep all unauthorized personnel away.
7. Keep noise and stressful actions to a minimum.

Question:

What action should be taken if a container is found to be damaged, (a) in transit, (b) at destination?

Answer:

(a) In transit—

The handling personnel must:

1. Assess the degree of damage.
2. Depending on the species involved, consult the animal attendant if the animal is accompanied or get expert advice before attempting any repair.
3. Check condition of animal.
4. Try to contain/confine the animal at all times.
5. Feed and Water animal if appropriate.
6. Check documents and make sure they are available.
7. Contact shipper or consignee for further advice regarding repairing or replacing the travelling container.

(b) At destination—

The handling personnel should:

1. Assess the degree of damage.
2. Depending on the species involved, consult the animal attendant if the animal is accompanied or get expert advice before attempting any repair.
3. Check condition of animal.
4. Try to contain/confine the animal at all times.
5. Advise consignee of the problem.
6. Contact accepting station to advise any improvements for future shipments.

Question:

What are the incompatible loads for live animals?

Answer:

Live animal shipments must maintain a minimum separation distance, as specified by IATA Regulations, from these loads:

Dry Ice.

Cryogenic liquids

Frozen foods or containers.

Hot containers.

Foodstuffs.

Live animal shipments must be separated from these loads:

Radioactive material of categories II-Yellow or III-Yellow.

Other live animals or cargo requiring broad different ambient temperatures.

Monkeys from different sources that must not be mixed.

Male animals that must be separated from females in estrous.

Animals that are natural enemies.

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Appendix F–Examples of Acceptable Ambient Temperature Ranges for Live Animals

Animal Type	Minimum °C (°F)	Maximum °C (°F)	Remarks
Domestic animals			
Cat	7 (45)	24 (75)	
Dog	10 (50)	27 (80)	
Dog (domestic, snub nosed)	10 (50)	19 (66)	
Rabbit	10 (50)	21 (70)	
Calf	12 (54)	25 (77)	
Beef cattle	-8 to 8* (18 to 46)	25 (77)	*Min T is higher for smaller animals
Dairy cattle	-5 (23)	23 (73)	
Goat	0 (32)	25 (77)	
Horse	10 (50)	19 (66)	
Pig (weaner)	20 (68)	26 (79)	
Pig (grower)	12 to 16 (54 to 61)	22 (72)	
Sow (pregnant)	15 (59)	22 (72)	
Sheep	5 to 17* (41 to 63)	20* (68)	*T increases after shearing
Chick (day-old)	14 (57)	23 (73)	Carton temperature 28–37°C (82–99)
Chicken	0 (32)	21* (70)	*With a typical relative humidity (RH) of 75%. Max T is lower with higher RH.
Duckling	15 (59)	23 (73)	Carton temperature 29–37°C (84–99)
Duck	10 (50)	29 (84)	
Gosling	15 (59)	23 (73)	Carton temperature 29–37°C (84–99)
Goose	10 (50)	29 (84)	
Pheasant (day-old)	15 (59)	24 (75)	
Turkey poult	15 (59)	23 (73)	Carton temperature 29–37°C (84–99)
Turkey	5 (41)	19 (66)	
Wild animals			
Hummingbird	18 (64)	29 (84)	
Bobcat	4 (39)	18 (64)	
Dingo	7 (45)	29 (84)	
Coyote	2 (36)	29 (84)	
Racoon	4 (39)	27(81)	
Brown bear	4 (39)	29 (84)	
Vicuna	7 (45)	24 (75)	

Animal Type	Minimum °C (°F)	Maximum °C (°F)	Remarks
Badger	4 (39)	24 (75)	
Gerbil	10 (50)	32 (90)	
Jerboa	10 (50)	32 (90)	
Non-human primate (adult)	21 (70)	32 (90)	
Non-human primate (young)	27 (81)	29 (84)	
Opossum (North American)	16 (61)	29 (84)	
Porcupine (North American)	4 (39)	24 (75)	

Note:
Minimum and maximum temperatures will vary by age, breed, floor type, air speed, group size, stocking density, energy intake, productivity level, relative humidity and the degree of skin wetness. The optimal temperature range is also dependent on the degree of acclimatization.

Appendix G–Calculation of Animal Heat and Moisture Load During Transport

Section 1—Introduction

This appendix is published as a reference guide for ground handling personnel to calculate the heat and moisture loads that are generated by animals through their metabolic process. These heat and moisture loads are in addition to the ambient temperature and relative humidity that exist in the cargo compartment due to external ambient conditions.

Depending on the type of aircraft used, live animals may be transported:

- in the lower deck (lower lobe) cargo compartments;
- on the main deck of a passenger aircraft in a "combi" configuration;
- on the main deck of a dedicated freighter aircraft.

In most cases, the main deck cargo compartment is provided with an Environmental Control System (ECS) capable of supplying ventilation and heating. Lower deck cargo compartments may be provided with an ECS which, on some aircraft, is an optional installation.

Data relating to these systems is contained in the Livestock Transportation Manual (LTM) produced by the airframe manufacturers, information on the specific installation on any given aircraft is given in the aircraft's technical documents.

Section 2—Factors to Be Considered

Before accepting a shipment of live animals for transport, it is necessary to check that:

1. the cargo compartment in which the animals are to be transported is provided with an environmental control system (ECS);
2. the ECS is in full working order;
3. and is capable of providing suitable environmental conditions for the animals concerned (type and quantity), during the flight and on ground;
4. the external ambient conditions at both the departure and destination airports are acceptable for the animal shipment.

Items 1 and 2 can be checked with the aircraft's documentation–Aircraft Modification Status, Maintenance Records, Minimum Equipment List etc. Items 3 and 4 need to be verified by making calculations to evaluate the heat and moisture load produced by the animals concerned.

The major airframe manufacturers each produce a Livestock Transportation Manual (LTM) for each aircraft model they produce. These manuals contain methods that allow an operator to calculate the heat/moisture loads produced by live animals.

Section 3—Factors Affecting the Environmental Conditions in a Cargo Compartment

The factors that affect the environmental conditions in a typical cargo compartment are:

- temperature and relative humidity on ground at departure and destination airports;
- total air temperature (fuselage skin temperature) during flight, which is a function of ground temperature, flight level and aircraft's speed;
- quantity and type of animals to be carried;
- selected cargo compartment temperature during flight;
- other cargo in the same compartment.

Section 4—Ground Operations

During the unloading/loading of the cargo compartment at the departure airport, and at a transit airport, the ground ambient conditions will largely dictate the environmental conditions in the cargo compartment. Solar heating, winds (hot or cold) and reflected heat/cold from the ground may also affect the conditions in the cargo compartment. Thus, the compartment conditions may not be above/below the optimum values or any given animal type.

Once the animals are loaded into the cargo compartment, and the cargo door is closed, the environmental conditions in the compartment are provided by the aircraft's ECS.

During taxi/take-off/climb, the ECS may be operating at less than optimum performance, as maximum thrust is required to bring the aircraft to cruise level. Therefore, during this period the heat/moisture given off by the animals may influence the temperature and relative humidity in the cargo compartment.

The extent of any influence the animal heat/moisture load may have, is dependent on:

- the initial temperature/relative humidity in the cargo compartment during ground operations;
- type and quantity of animals being carried;
- other cargo in the same compartment.

The combination of high temperature and high humidity can be detrimental to the well-being of some animals if maintained for an extended period. For this reason, some operators may have their own regulations which limit or prohibit the carriage of live animals when the external ambient temperature and/or humidity are likely to exceed specific levels.

△Appendix H–CITES Guidelines for the Non-Air Transport of Live Wild Animals and Plants

This is an extract from the decisions resulting from the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16) that was held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 3 to 14 March 2013.

The Conference of Parties adopted new CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals and plants. These guidelines are referenced in Resolution Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) on Transport of live specimens, which was also adopted by the Conference. The guidelines are primarily intended to address the non-air transport of live specimens of certain animal species included in the CITES Appendices which may require transport conditions additional to or deviating from those found in the IATA Live Animals Regulations and IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations.

The LAPB, in agreement with the CITES Secretariat, decided to include the CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals and plants as an Annex to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. The aim is to promote as much as possible a uniform approach in a multimodal environment for the transport of live animals. The CITES CoP would remain responsible for any updates and changes to the guidelines.

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Members of the Joint AC/PC Transport Working Group

Introduction

At the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (Bern, 1976), it was resolved that guidelines on the care and shipment of live specimens of species listed under the Convention should be prepared. At the special working session of the Conference (Geneva, 1977), it was agreed that such guidelines should apply to all animals and plants, not just those currently listed under the Convention. It was further agreed that such guidelines should cover all forms of transport, be practical, and should be directed to the use of persons handling the consignments as well as the enforcement authorities.

The resulting Guidelines for the transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants were broadly based upon the "Live Animals Regulations" (LAR) of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and were finalized and made available to Parties in 1981.

At the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Santiago, 2002), Parties determined that the Guidelines were out of date and directed the Animals Committee to consider their replacement. The Animals Committee's Transport Working Group (TWG) subsequently determined that the IATA LAR provided appropriate guidance in most situations for the transport of live wild specimens of all CITES-listed species, regardless of the mode of transport.

At the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Bangkok, 2004), the Parties adopted a Decision directing the Animals Committee, in consultation with the Plants Committee and the Secretariat, to develop up-to-date guidance on the transport of live animals and plants of CITES-listed species to replace the 1981 CITES Guidelines. The subsequent work of the TWG led to a revision of Resolution Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP14) at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (The Hague, 2007). The revised Resolution recommended that Parties promote the use of the IATA LAR and IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR-for the transport of Plants) by Management Authorities, and that these IATA Regulations be used as a reference to indicate suitable conditions for transport by means other than air where appropriate. The Resolution also recommended that the LAR and PCR be incorporated into Parties' domestic legislation or policies.

At the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doha, 2010), the Animals Committee was directed to develop a supplement to the IATA LAR for CITES-listed taxa that required non-air transport conditions different from those listed in the IATA LAR. The Conference also agreed to delete the reference to the use of the Guidelines for the transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants in box 5 of the CITES permit, leaving references only to the use of the IATA LAR and PCR.

The envisaged supplement to the IATA LAR is presented here. It is a two-part document. The first part covers "General Conditions" for the transport of live animals. The second part deals with the "Technical Specifications" that deviate from the IATA LAR in respect to the non-air-transport of certain taxa and only apply to the species listed therein.

Like the IATA LAR, non-air transport methods are continually evolving, and this supplement may be amended over time as innovations in live wild animal transport are made. CITES will collaborate with the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board to determine whether and how this supplement may be included in future IATA editions of the LAR and then made available to Parties.

This supplement was developed to indicate where the IATA LAR is not entirely sufficient for the non-air transport for certain CITES-listed species. The deviations provided in the supplement only apply to the non-air transport of the identified taxa. All wildlife, including the identified taxa herein, may be transported by air, road, rail or ship according to the methods listed in the most current edition of the IATA LAR.

General Conditions

1 General conditions for plants

For the shipment of plants the IATA PCR apply.

2 General conditions for animals

IATA LAR are appropriate for the non-air transport of all species of animals. However, for transport exceeding 48 hours additional provisions may be necessary. Such provisions may include but are not limited to:

- increase of space available per animal;
- decrease of density of animals;
- measures that prevent fecal build-up;
- additional lighting;
- behavioral enrichment;
- temperature and ventilation modifications.

However, for some taxa, deviations from the LAR are equally appropriate and may be the preferred method chosen by the person responsible for the shipment of live animals.

For taxa and deviations refer to the "Technical Specifications".

2.1 General conditions for the transport of live animals

The transport of an animal constitutes an unnatural situation for the animal and is most likely to cause it some degree of stress. High levels of stress may increase metabolic rates, hazardous behavior, chances of injuries and susceptibility to diseases.

For reasons of animal welfare, animal transport should be quick, efficient and strive to avoid as much stress as possible to the animal.

The transport of live animals must be well planned, well prepared and effectively executed!

For long distances, air transport should be the first consideration!

Animals must:

- never be transported in a way likely to cause them unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health or undue suffering;
- be checked for fitness for transport before loading.

An animal that is injured or that has physiological weaknesses or pathological problems should not be considered fit for transport especially if:

- it is unable to move independently without pain;
- it has a severe open wound, or prolapse;
- it is a pregnant female for whom 90% or more of the expected gestation period has already passed;
- it is a female that has given birth in the previous week;
- it is a new-born mammal in which the navel has not completely healed;
- it is a cervid in velvet;

However, sick and/or injured animals may be transported if:

- the illness or injury is part of a research programme,
- the animals are transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis, (i.e. the animal is being transported to receive medical treatment for its condition, etc.)

Sedatives should not be used on animals to be transported unless strictly necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals and should only be used under veterinary supervision.

In cases where anesthesia has been given, the animal must be completely awake, alert and able to balance itself before the transport commences. Detailed information must be clearly noted on the container and accompanying paperwork.

2.2 Planning obligations for the transport of live animals

Transporters and organizers of transport have an obligation to plan the transport to ensure that the welfare of the animals is not compromised.

Sound knowledge of the species in transport is of greatest importance. Comprehensive information, when available, about the animal should contain:

- age;
- sex;
- social structure;
- nutrition and feeding requirements;
- animal's health and medical history;
- environmental requirements including lighting, humidity and temperature;
- imprinting;
- pedigree;
- behavior profile including individual characteristics and peculiarities.

Weather conditions, status of transport routes, potential causes for delays, border wait times, legal obligations that may include commercial licenses, driver's rest, traffic bans, truck scales, chase vehicles, passport requirements, visas, locations of fuel and repair services, etc. should be investigated and must be taken into account prior to the onset of transport.

National and international laws and regulations as applicable in the countries of origin, transit, and destination must be investigated and complied with. Before preparing a live animal for transport, shippers must always obtain full information well in advance concerning import/export, in-transit permit, veterinary health certificate, veterinary import/export permit, CITES import/export/re-export permit, veterinary examination, pre-arrival declaration, and clearance times, quarantine, ports of entry, border inspection posts and prohibition restrictions, which may include traffic bans, veterinary restrictions as well as restrictions for food and bedding provided for the animal.

Customs and veterinary clearances, as well as other relevant services may not be available on weekends and holidays.

It is the shipper's responsibility to ascertain what national legislation regarding the protection of animals during transport is in force for all countries through which the animals are being transported, and to obtain all necessary documents, permits, certificates and licenses prior to departure.

All necessary advance arrangements in compliance with applicable laws and regulations must be made to minimize the duration of the transport and to meet the animals' needs during and after transport. Arrangements must be made for animals to be delivered to the consignee upon arrival at its destination. The shipper is obliged to inform the consignee of the anticipated time of arrival and the receiver should make every effort to be present at the time the animal arrives at its destination.

The shipper is responsible for all necessary marking and labelling regarding the transport and/or containers.

Contingency plans in the event of an emergency are strongly recommended.

Contingency plans should contain information on:

- appropriate measures to be taken if an animal escapes;
- locations and contact details of appropriate repair facilities along the route;
- locations and contact details of appropriate veterinary services along the route;
- locations and contact details of zoos or aquariums along the route;
- emergency telephone codes;
- contact details of appropriate authorities;
- alternative routes;
- locations and contact details of appropriate services along the alternative route;
- any other information that may be appropriate.

2.3 Means of transport

The means of transport, containers and their fittings should be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to:

- avoid unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health, suffering, cruel treatment, and to ensure the safety of the animal;
- protect animals from inclement weather and adverse changes in climatic conditions;

- provide ambient temperatures appropriate for the transported species at all times during the transport;
- be easily and properly cleaned and disinfected;
- prevent the animal from escaping or falling out and be able to withstand the stresses of movements;
- ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained;
- animals must not be exposed to exhaust gases;
- present a slip resistant flooring surface;
- present a flooring surface that absorbs urines, contains feces and minimizes the leakage of either outside of the container;
- provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspection and care of the animal during transport.

Special consideration must be given to measures to prevent adverse impacts from climatic changes in the case of transports over long distances or over major differences in elevation.

Partitions and compartments must be strong enough to withstand the weight of the animal.

Access to each individual compartment, without disturbing other animals, should be provided in case an animal is in distress or injured.

Animals should be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which guarantees their comfort appropriate to the species, the number of animals being transported, the transportation time, and the weather. The material should adequately absorb urine and feces and must not contravene legislation as applicable.

A sufficient supply of bedding material should be carried on the vehicle or should be available en route as required.

The means of transport should be equipped with a roof of light color that is able to prevent animals from escaping.

Containers must always be kept upright and severe jolts or shaking should be minimized.

Containers must be secured throughout the transport to prevent displacement due to the movements and/or vibrations of the conveyance.

Vehicles should be equipped with appropriate-sized fire-extinguishers.

Shippers should crate-train or otherwise acclimate animals to be transported with transport container and vehicle.

Surveillance systems to monitor animals during transport are highly recommended.

2.4 Marking and labelling

Vehicles in which animals are transported should be clearly marked indicating the presence of live animals except when the animals are transported in containers that are clearly marked indicating the presence of live animals and with a sign indicating the top of the container.

All markings and labels must be legible, durable and printed or otherwise marked on or affixed to the external surface of the container or vehicle.

Containers carrying animals which can inflict poisonous or venomous bites and stings must be boldly marked "POISONOUS" or "VENOMOUS".

Poisonous or venomous animals should be double packed to prevent escape. Vehicles or containers carrying animals that can possibly inflict injury must have an additional warning label "This Animal Bites" or "Dangerous Animal".

2.5 Persons accompanying transports

Personnel accompanying and handling animals should be appropriately trained and competent for this purpose and should carry out their duties diligently without using methods likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health or suffering of the animal(s) or any personnel connected with the transport.

It is strongly recommended that appropriate training and experience with the respective species be a prerequisite for any person accompanying shipments of that animal and any person handling that animal during and after transport.

No person should transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health, suffering or cruel treatment.

An individual deemed competent to accompany a shipment of live animals should possess the following, as appropriate to the species:

- knowledge of transport regulations as applicable;
- knowledge of animal health and welfare regulations, and document requirements applicable to the countries of origin, transit and destination;
- knowledge of the handling and care of animals before, during and after loading/unloading, and transport;
- ability to recognize an animal which is ill or becomes unfit for transport;
- ability to recognize signs of stress and their causes, and how to reduce these;
- ability to handle emergency situations.

All accompanying personnel should possess a valid passport with visas or equivalent identifying documents as required and means of communication.

2.6 Loading and unloading

The loading and unloading facilities should be adequately designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to avoid unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health, suffering, cruel treatment, and to ensure the safety of the animals.

Appropriate surfaces and appropriate protections shall be provided to prevent animals from escaping.

If ramps are used in the process of loading and unloading they should be installed at a height and angle appropriate for the species, and be so designed as to

ensure that the animals can traverse it without risks or difficulties.

All necessary facilities and equipment for crating, hoisting of containers, loading and unloading should be in place and readily available to minimize the time for loading and unloading, to ensure the animal's welfare, and to minimize the risk of unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health, suffering and cruel treatment.

Goods such as feed which are being transported in the same conveyance as animals must be positioned and secured so that they do not interfere with the transport of the animals and cause unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health or suffering to the animals.

Advance arrangements should be made so that all appropriate equipment and personnel are in place at the place of destination at the estimated time of arrival to ensure quick and safe unloading of all animals.

Appropriate lighting should be provided during loading and unloading.

It is essential that specific measures are implemented to safeguard the health and welfare of animals and all personnel during and after loading and unloading.

When containers loaded with animals are stacked on top of each other on the conveyance, the necessary precautions shall be taken:

- to avoid urine and feces falling on the animals placed underneath;
- to ensure stability of the containers;
- to ensure that ventilation is not impeded.

Animals must be handled and transported separately in the following cases:

- animals of different species;
- animals of significantly different sizes or ages;
- sexually mature males;
- animals with horns;
- animals aggressive to each other.

This may not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are acclimated to each other and/or where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent and/or unweaned young.

All animals should be checked upon their arrival at the place of destination by experienced and trained handlers and/or veterinary personnel.

Animals must be moved with care at all times.

Appropriate provisions should be taken at the destination to allow transported animals to adapt to its new environment.

2.7 During Transport

Space allowances shall comply with IATA LAR for transports of all modes of transport for up to 48 hours.

For taxa described in the "Technical Specifications" of this non-air transport supplement, space allowances should comply with the figures laid out therein.

Sufficient ventilation without injurious drafts and adequate protection from the elements must be provided at all times during the transport to ensure that the needs of the animals are fully met. Transporters must take into account the species and number of animals transported, the expected weather conditions during the transport, and the possibility of unexpected stops.

Containers should be stored in a way in which ambient conditions are stable and appropriate, and that does not impede ventilation.

Food and water provided for animals should be appropriate for the species and the individual's size and age. It should be made available, at appropriate intervals, depending on ambient climatic conditions encountered during transport.

Food and water should always be offered in a way that is familiar to the animal and that also minimizes contamination.

The conveyance should carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate food for the animals during the transport. The food must be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal excrements.

Where specific feeding equipment is used for the feeding of animals, that equipment should be transported in the conveyance.

Where feeding equipment is used, it should be so designed that it is not hazardous to the animals, and if necessary, should be affixed to the container or conveyance to prevent its contents from spillage. When the equipment is not in use, it should be stored away from the animals.

In the case of two or more animals per compartment, the natural behavior of the animals, particularly social aspects, must be considered, and food and water should be offered in a way as to be accessible to every animal.

An adequate supply of water is essential for most species.

The watering devices should be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned for the animal in transport.

Sufficient and appropriate floor area and height should be provided for the animals, appropriate to their species, their size, number of animals transported, and the anticipated duration of the transport.

The transport should be carried out without delay to the destination and the welfare conditions of the animals must be regularly checked and appropriately maintained by competent personnel.

In case of a delay during transport, all necessary actions required to safeguard the welfare of the animals and reduce the risk of unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health and suffering should be taken by the transporter.

Appropriate climate conditions and control must be provided with respect to the particular species and must be maintained throughout the transport-taking into consideration possible heat and wind chill factors,

weather conditions, and the possibility of unexpected stops.

Appropriate surveillance systems should monitor the temperatures of the compartments of the transported animals at all times and alert the transporter when the temperature in the compartments where animals are located falls outside of the recommended maximum or minimum ranges.

Animals should be offered a rest period at suitable intervals depending on the species and length of transport and offered appropriate food and water.

When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they should receive appropriate veterinary treatment as soon as possible and, if necessary, undergo emergency euthanasia in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering in compliance with legislation as applicable.

Waste material that contains organic material produced by the animal, animal feed or bedding material, must be handled, collected and disposed of in compliance with applicable legislation/regulation. The legislation/ regulation of some countries may prohibit the use of certain organic materials such as hay, straw, and other animal feed. Unloading organic waste may be restricted or prohibited in some countries. Appropriate measures may be taken to store such waste safely and securely for the duration of transit.

H

Technical Specifications

3 Technical specifications for plants

For the shipment of plants the IATA PCR apply.

4 Technical specifications for animals

IATA LAR apply to the non-air transport of all taxa.

However, the technical specifications contained in this chapter may also be followed, and only apply to the non-air transport of the taxa listed below.

For purposes of the technical specifications the term "trailer" refers to a vehicle used to transport animals that is pulled by a car, truck, or train.

For purposes of the technical specifications the term "compartment" refers to a separate part, section or chamber within a means of transport.

4.1 List of taxa

4.1.1 Invertebrates

No deviations from the LAR apply.

4.1.2 Crustaceans

No deviations from the LAR apply.

4.1.3 Fish

- Fish species (CR 51, CR 59, CR 60)

4.1.4 Amphibians

No deviations from the LAR apply.

4.1.5 Reptiles

No deviations from the LAR apply.

4.1.6 Birds

- Ratite species (CR 24)
- Flamingo species (CR 17)
- Stork and crane species (CR 17)
- Penguin species (CR 22)
- Pelican species (CR 21)

4.1.7 Mammals

- Big cat species (CR 72)
- Bear species (CR 72)
- Antelope species (CR 73)
- Buffalo and cattle species (CR 73)
- Deer species (CR 73)
- Elephant species (CR 71)
- Hippopotamus species (CR 74)
- Kangaroo species (CR 83)
- Pig species (CR 74)
- Pinniped species (CR 76)
- Rhinoceros species (CR 74)
- Sheep species (CR 73)
- Small camelid species (CR 73)
- Tapir species (CR 74)
- Wild ass species (CR 73)
- Wild horse species (CR 73)

4.2 Fish species CR51/59/60

General Care and Loading

Fish tanks for road transport should be designed so that the lids do not completely seal and can release excess gases without compromising water loss.

4.3 Ratite species CR24

General Care and Loading

Ostriches, emus, and rheas may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Slip resistant floors need to be provided. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Birds may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are of significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;
- are aggressive to each other;
- are a group of more than 15 individuals.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Only one (1) male per container or compartment.

Cassowary

Cassowary may be transported singly in crates, but it is preferable to transport sexually mature, adult cassowaries free standing in a trailer compartment.

Sexually mature animals must always be shipped singly.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times up to 48 hours, follow density specifications described in the Container Requirements for Ratites.

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion.

For total transport times over 48 hours air transport is preferred.

Floor space requirements for emus apply to rheas and cassowaries equally.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.4 Flamingo species CR17

General care and loading

Flamingo species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Flamingos should be transported in clusters or groups rather than in individual compartments as long as they come from an established flock and are familiar with each other. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Floor

Floor covering must be firmly fixed to the floor, so birds do not slide or lose footing. Soft damp bedding must be provided to prevent the foot webbing from drying out during transportation; e.g. soaked carpeting or 5 cm (2 in) foam rubber.

Dimensions and stocking density

For transport times up to 48 hours, allow a minimum of 0.2 m^2 (2 sq. ft.) per bird for a compatible group of flamingos. For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. For longer transport air transport is preferred.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.5 Stork and Crane species CR17

General care and loading

Stork and crane species may also be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size. Birds may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are of significantly different sizes or ages;
- are aggressive to each other;

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Large and/or aggressive species of storks and cranes should always be transported in single compartments or crates.

Floor

Floor covering must be firmly fixed to the floor, so birds do not slide or lose footing.

Dimensions and stocking density

For transport times up to 48 hours, allow a minimum of 0.2 m^2 (2 sq. ft.) per bird for a compatible group of storks or cranes.

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion.

For total transport times over 48 hours air transport is preferred.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.6 Penguin species CR22

General care and loading

Temperature is a major concern and cool substrates are needed.

Plastic totes allow better temperature control and avoid leakage of any cooling substrates. Plastic totes may be used instead of other types of containers. Plastic totes must be secured at all times during transport.

Penguin species should not be shipped loose in a trailer.

Penguin species from a warmer climate can be transported as long as they can be sprayed with water and providing transport does not exceed 8 hours.

It is recommended that penguin species from Antarctic or sub-Antarctic climates should be shipped in a climate-controlled vehicle.

For long transportations air transport is recommended.

4.7 Pelican species CR21

General care and loading

Pelican species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Birds may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are of significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Animals may be offered tubs of water during transports stops.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times up to 48 hours, allow a minimum of 0.6 m^2 (7 sq. ft.) per bird for a compatible group of pelicans.

Dalmatian pelican (Pelecanus crispus)

For total transport times up to 48 hours, allow 0.9 m^2 (10 sq. ft.) per bird for a compatible group of pelicans.

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion.

For total transport times over 48 hours air transport is preferred.

4.8 Big cat species CR72

Big cats may be transported loose in compartments within a truck, trailer or rail car. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

4.9 Bear species CR72

Bear species may be transported loose in compartments within a truck, trailer or rail car. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

4.10 Wild horse and ass species CR73

General care and loading

Wild horse and ass species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Sexually mature males must be shipped individually and must not be in the same trailer with females.

Females accompanied by unweaned foals may be shipped together if approved by a certified veterinarian.

All other weaned juveniles and mature animals should be transported singly in individual compartments or containers.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

Feeding of wild horse species should be reduced during the 24-hour period before loading. Wild horse species should not be offered food within three hours before loading.

4.11 Antelope species CR73

General care and loading

Antelope species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Antelope may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- are different species;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;

- have horns;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Sexually mature males must not be transported in the same trailer with females unless they are in a separate container or a completely segregated compartment.

Antelope species that must be shipped singly include:

- Duiker species;
- Klipspringer;
- Reedbuck;
- Rhebok;
- Sable antelope.

It is recommended that all animals be shipped singly in compartments.

Smaller antelope species and antelope species whose normal behavior includes vertical jumping (e.g. klipspringer) should be transported in containers and not loose in compartments.

Covering the ends of the animal's horns with tubing, elastic material, or other protective devices should be considered.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.12 Sheep species CR73

General care and loading

Sheep species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Sheep may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- are different species;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;
- have horns;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Sexually mature males must not be in the same trailer with females unless they are in a separate container or a completely segregated compartment.

It is highly recommended that all animals be shipped singly in compartments.

Sheep species whose normal behavior includes vertical jumping (e.g. bighorn sheep) should be transported in containers and not loose in compartments.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.13 Buffalo and cattle species CR73

General care and loading

Buffalo and cattle species may be transported loose in compartments within trucks, trailers or rail cars. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Sexually mature males must be shipped individually and must not be in the same trailer with females.

Females accompanied by unweaned calves may be shipped together if approved by a certified veterinarian.

All other weaned juveniles and mature animals should be transported singly in individual compartments or containers.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.14 Deer species CR73

General care and loading

Deer species may be transported loose in compartments within trucks, trailers or rail cars. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Deer may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- are different species;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;

- are bearing hard antlers;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to non-antler-bearing animals from proven compatible groups, non-antler-bearing animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

It is recommended that all animals be shipped singly in compartments.

Deer in hard antlers may be transported without their antlers shed or removed, provided that the animals are individually segregated, and the primary container or compartment has been designed and constructed to prevent the antlers from becoming trapped or injuring the animal itself, other animals nearby, attendants, or cargo handlers. Trailers may be used with extreme care.

It is preferable and highly recommended to ship antler-bearing animals after shedding antlers.

Deer in velvet must not be transported.

Muntjacs

Muntjac species should be shipped according to the LAR.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.15 Small camelid species CR73

General care and loading

Small camelid species may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Small camelids may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- are of different species;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Sexually mature males must not be transported in the same trailer with females.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.16 Tapir species CR73

General care and loading

Tapirs may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Tapirs may not be shipped together in groups if they:

- are unfamiliar with each other;
- display aggression in close quarters;
- are significantly different sizes or ages;
- are sexually mature males;
- are aggressive to each other.

This shall not apply to animals from proven compatible groups, animals that are accustomed to each other, animals where separation will cause distress, or females accompanied by dependent young.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.17 Pig species CR74

General care and loading

Pigs may be transported singly loose in compartments within trucks, trailers or rail cars. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.18 Elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus species CR71

General care and loading

Elephants, rhinos and hippos may be transported in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Hippopotamus

Animals should be sprayed at regular intervals throughout transport, depending on ambient conditions.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Food and water containers

Containers should not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

4.19 Pinnipeds CR76

General care and loading

Pinnipeds may be transported loose in trucks, trailers or rail cars. Trucks, trailers and rail cars must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Skin moisture and appropriate body temperature should be maintained by e.g. water sprayers or dripping ice.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Walrus

Walrus must always be shipped in an individual container.

Food and water containers

Containers for food and water do not need to be provided.

4.20 Kangaroo and wallaby species CR83

General care and loading

Kangaroo and wallaby species may be transported in padded compartments within a truck, trailer or rail car. Compartments must meet the minimum requirements for container construction regarding strength, stability, safety, and size.

Kangaroos should be shipped singly.

This shall not apply to animals, where separation will cause distress or females accompanied by in pouch young attached to nipple.

Dimensions and stocking density

For total transport times over 48 hours the number of rest stops should be increased, and additional space offered while not in motion. Additional conditions may be required to meet general transport conditions.

Bedding

To avoid the hazard of necrobacillosis, prickly material such as straw must not be used.

Food and water containers

Containers may not be affixed inside trailer or compartment.

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Appendix I–Live Animals in Airmail

Section 1—Introduction

Postal officials and air operators give the loading of mail a high priority. Each operator negotiates with the Postal Service to determine the amount of airmail to be shipped on each flight. In some countries, mail is a cost-effective means for the delivery of goods and services to consumers at remote locations. Live animals are often shipped by mail to these consumers. The purpose of this appendix is to provide a general guide for operator staff who handle airmail containing live animals. Any party interested in recommending changes or improvements to these guidelines should contact the Secretariat of the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board.

Section 2—Universal Postal Convention and National Regulations

The international transportation of live animals by postal service is regulated by the Universal Postal Convention. Transport within individual countries is based on the national regulations that govern the conditions of acceptance.

For shipment by mail, Article 19 of the Universal Postal Convention, paragraph 6 stipulates that:

6—The insertion of live animals in letter-post items shall be prohibited.

6.1—However, the following shall be admitted in letter-post items other than insured items: on the main deck of a passenger aircraft in a "combi" configuration:

6.1.1—bees, leeches and silkworms;

6.1.2—parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially recognized institutions.

According to Article 18, paragraph 4, of the Letter Post Manual and the Parcel Post Manual:

4—Live animals

4.1—Live animals shall be prohibited in all categories of items.

4.2—Exceptionally, the following shall be admitted in letter-post items other than insured items:

4.2.1—Bees, leeches and silkworms;

4.2.2—Parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially recognized institutions;

4.2.3—Flies of the family Drosophilidae for biomedical research exchanged between officially recognized institutions.

4.3—Exceptionally, the following shall be admitted in parcels:

4.3.1—Live animals whose conveyance by post is authorized by the postal regulations and/or national legislation of the countries concerned.

When shipment by parcel service is allowed, the parcel containing live animals as well as the dispatch note shall be provided with a label bearing in bold letters the words "Live Animals" or "Animaux vivants", according Article RE 305 2.2.

The wrapping of the parcel containing live animals as well as the dispatch note shall be provided with a label bearing in bold letters the words "Animaux vivants" (Live animals).

Section 3—Acceptance

Before the mail is accepted for transportation, a visual inspection should be performed to ensure that the mailbags or containers are in good conditions, properly labelled or tagged, and the documents are correctly prepared.

Bees, day-old chicks and reptiles are the common species shipped in airmail. Animal containers should conform to the appropriate container requirement for the species as referenced in the IATA Live Animal Regulations. Once they are accepted for air transport, animals must be handled in accordance with the principles laid down in the IATA Live Animals Regulations. All animals should be treated equally whether they travel as baggage, cargo or mail.

Section 4—Prior to Aircraft Loading

Live animals should be provided with adequate ventilation and sheltered from inclement weather conditions. Precautions must be taken to prevent live animal shipments from exposure to severe temperatures, excessive sunlight, fumes, rain and high winds. Shipments of live fish or other water borne animals do not require outside air.

Section 5—Loading

All packages containing live animals must be stowed in an upright position. They must not be left unattended in the open or inside the aircraft when an extended delay is anticipated.

Although live animals should be loaded as close as possible to aircraft departure, it is preferable to load them in a location that they will not be immediately affected by local temperatures when the cargo compartment doors are opened.

Mail packages that contain live animals must not be loaded directly onto the floor of the aircraft. Spreader boards or suitable insulation materials may be used to prevent the packages from direct contact with cold or hot surfaces.

The pilot in command must be advised of the species, location and quantity of all live cargo on board the aircraft by means of the form "Special Load–Notification to Captain".

Section 6—Unloading

Mail packages containing live animals must be unloaded as quickly as possible after arrival. The packages must be checked against the respective documents and delivered immediately to the Post Office.

Section 7—Restrictions

Some operators have very strict policies on the acceptance of live animal shipments during hot and cold seasons. These restrictions are either consistent or more restrictive than the national animal protection legislation. The following is an example of the restrictions imposed by certain operators in the United States:

1. Temperature restrictions have been established to ensure animals are not exposed to extremes of heat or cold in animal holding areas, terminal facilities, when moving animals between terminal facilities and aircraft, or on aircraft awaiting departure for more than 45 minutes.
2. During hot days, live animals must not be subjected to surrounding temperatures exceeding 29.5°C (85°F) for more than 45 minutes. When it is cold, live animals must not be exposed to surrounding temperatures below 7°C (45°F) for more than 45 minutes.
3. Some operators allow an exception to 2. with regard to the minimum temperature restriction if a statement is issued by an authorized veterinarian stating that the animal is acclimated to lower temperatures.

Bibliography

Code of Conduct for the transport of pigs, cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, and horses by air is available from:

Council of Europe
P.O. Box 431
RG F-67006 Strasbourg Cedex
France

The Handbook of Live Animal Transport can be subscribed from:

Live Animal Trade & Transport Magazine
P.O. Box 441110
Fort Washington, Maryland 20749-1110
USA

The WOAH International Zoo-Sanitary Code and World Animal Health reports can be subscribed from:

World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)
12, rue de Prony
F-75017 Paris
France

GUIDELINES FOR THE HUMANE TRANSPORTATION OF RESEARCH ANIMALS can be ordered from: Refer to ISBN 0-309-10110-7

The National Academies Press
500 Fifth Street NW, lockbox 285
Washington, DC 20001
USA

Glossary

Terms and Definitions

Certain terms or terminology used below are there to illustrate concepts found in the context of their chapter or section, and as they may apply thereto.

"ACCLIMATIZATION".—Adaptive response to physical or social environmental parameters that allow maintenance of homeostasis and well-being. This may result in alterations in physiology, metabolism, behavior or anatomic structures such as changes in haircoat. For example, prolonged exposure of animal to either elevated or cold environmental temperatures will induce changes in metabolism, haircoat, food intake and behavior that takes place over time and increase the ability of the animal to live in a cold or a hot environment without ill effects. Housing animals in small groups (e.g. pairs or trios) for prolonged periods (e.g. months) prior to shipping can result in social bonding and allow shipping of certain potentially aggressive animals together in the same primary enclosure with a decreased likelihood of aggressive or destructive behavior such as fighting.

"ACUTE STRESS".—Occurs when environmental conditions (such as very high or low temperatures) overburden the animal's control system.

"ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS".—include:

(a) that acceptable routing and the sending of details regarding transshipment requirements or special requests to transit stations and stations where special facilities are required, have been established;

(b) that confirmation has been received that the animals offered for transportation will be acceptable and can be moved by all operators involved in the routing from origin to destination;

(c) that it has been ensured that the shipment is in compliance with the Live Animals Regulations and that the shipper has provided and signed the Shipper's Certification;

(d) that the shipper is providing full quarantine, health and other details from local consulate and that all necessary permits or licenses have been issued;

(e) that confirmation has been received that the consignee is aware of the shipping details and has made arrangements to take delivery of the consignment upon arrival.

Note:
Operators operating domestic flights may not always be able to confirm onward carriage by a specific flight.

"AIRCRAFT CONTAINER".—Fully or partially enclosed container of standard contour and base dimensions, in which cargo, baggage or mail is grouped and restrained before being loaded onto the aircraft, and which is designed to be directly restrained by the aircraft Cargo Loading System (CLS).

Note:
See aircraft unit load device.

"AIRCRAFT PALLET".—A flat platform with flat undersurface of standard dimensions, on which cargo, baggage or mail is grouped and restrained by a compatible aircraft pallet net before being loaded as one unit onto the aircraft, and which is designed to be directly restrained by the aircraft Cargo Loading System (CLS).

Note:
See aircraft unit load device.

"AIRCRAFT PALLET NET".—Net used for restraining load onto an aircraft pallet.

Note:
See aircraft unit load device.

"AIRCRAFT UNIT LOAD DEVICE (AIRCRAFT ULD)".—A device for grouping and restraining cargo, mail and baggage for air transport. It is either an aircraft container or a combination of an aircraft pallet and an aircraft pallet net. Aircraft ULD is designed to be directly restrained by the aircraft Cargo Loading System (CLS).

☐ **"AIR WAYBILL"**.—Document made out by or on behalf of the shipper, which evidences the contract between the shipper and carrier(s) for carriage of goods over routes of the carrier(s).

△ **"DAY-OLS CHICK"**.—Poultry that is less than seventy-two hours old.

"BENEFICIAL INSECTS".—Insects, mites and nematodes that are used for the biological control of pests in agricultural systems, also called invertebrate bio control agents or Beneficials.

"BIRDS OF PREY".—Birds feeding on other birds as well as on small animals.

"BODY WIDTH".—The measurement of the width of a snake, at its widest point, when laid on a solid surface, without any weight being applied to the back of the animal, or without any portion of the weight of the animal being lifted off the surface.

☐ **"BOOKING"**.—(Which is equivalent to the term "Reservation"). The allotment in advance of space or weight capacity of goods.

"BOVIDAE".—Cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes.

"BURLAP".—Burlap, hessian, jute.

"BULK CARRIAGE".—The transport of certain species in containers that are not compartmentalized.

"CARAPACE LENGTH".—The measurement of the length of a turtle or tortoise, along the midline, from the point originating with the tip of the top shell, directly behind the head/neck of the animal, and terminating with the end of the top shell, directly before the tail base.

☐ **"CARGO AGENT".**—A person or organization authorized by an airline to receive shipments, execute Air Waybills and collect charges. An IATA cargo agent is one that is recognized by IATA as having met its requirements for an IATA registered cargo agent.

☐ **"CARGO HANDLING AGENT".**—Organization representing an airline by contract and acting on its behalf to perform all handling activities land-side.

"CARNIVOROUS ANIMALS".—Meat-eating mammals.

"CHRYSALIS".—Life stage part of the emergence rhythms of certain insects in their respective life cycle. Can also be called Pupa and is a typical part of the complex metamorphosis process (Egg - Larva - Pupa (chrysalis) - Adult) found in winged insects.

"COMPATIBLE ANIMALS".—Animals are considered to be compatible if transporting them in the same primary enclosure is not likely to result in adverse conditions such as physical injury, aggressive behaviors, or death. This is best established by housing animals together to confirm compatibility prior to shipment. Differences in size, weight, sex, age and normally expressed behaviors should be considered when assessing compatibility for group housing and group crating.

"COMPATIBLE PAIRS".—Animals that are used to each other's company.

"COMPETENT".—EC Directive 91/628, as amended by 95/29, stipulates that all transporters must entrust the animals to the care of staff who have the appropriate competence and knowledge to handle animal shipments. For the purpose of these Regulations, competent staff are those who have demonstrated they are qualified to handle, transport, care for and safeguard the welfare of animals. See also 1.2.8.

"CONDUCTION".—Heat loss or gain by direct contact with a cold or warm surface.

"CONVECTION".—Heat loss or gain through air movement (wind, draft) around the animal.

"CORE TEMPERATURE".—The temperature as found within the body of an animal, where the vital organs reside. It is most commonly measured either by inserting a thermometer within in oral cavity in people or by inserting a thermometer in the rectum of animals. Percutaneous measurements in well perfused areas can also be used to estimate core temperature.

"CRYOGENIC LIQUIDS".—Deeply refrigerated liquefied gases, such as air, argon, helium, neon and nitrogen.

"CURTAIN".—A fabric sheet placed over ventilation openings on the outside of a shipping container for the purposes of reducing the stress to animals during transit by reducing the visibility to the external environment and reducing sound levels. The curtain must not impede ventilation and should not be constructed of materials such as plastic, which if ingested, can cause injuries to animals. The curtain should be permanently affixed to the top of the ventilation opening but not be permanently affixed on the other three sides of the ventilation opening.

"DRAFT HORSES".—(Heavy Horse; Draught Horse) are large horse breeds with weights from 600 kg (1320 lb.) and above, and heights of 163 to 193 cm (64 to 76 in) always measured at withers height and belonging to one of following breeds: *American Cream Draft; Belgian; Clydesdale; Percheron; Shire; Suffolk Punch (aka American Suffolk Horse) or another (cross) breed with similar characteristics (weight and/or height) as the breeds mentioned above.*

"DISINSECTING".—The operation in which measures are taken to kill the insect vectors of disease present in ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles, other means of transport, and containers.

"EQUIDAE".—Horse family (solipeds), including donkeys, ponies, asses, zebras, hinnies and mules.

"EVAPORATION".—Heat loss by evaporation of water (sweating and panting).

"FIBERBOARD, SOLID OR CORRUGATED".—A fabricated material, treated to resist water damage, used in container manufacture which is made from wood pulp, straw, waste papers, or any combination thereof, pressed and held together to form a semi-rigid board, and which may be in solid form consisting of two or more plies glued together, or in corrugated form in which one or more fluted pieces are glued between alternate flat facings. Both types may or may not be lined on one or both faces with laminated paper, metal foil, plastic, kraft or similar paper.

☐ **"FINGER, NOSE, OR PAW PROOF".**—Refers to the characteristics of any opening in a shipping container such as ventilation openings, slots, welded wire mesh, or bars through which an animal could potentially insert any part of its body allowing it to protrude beyond the outer surface of the container. Hence, when such openings are stated to be nose-proof, finger-paw-proof, or paw-proof they have the characteristic of not allowing any appendage or part of the body to protrude through the openings and become injured.

"FULL AIRCRAFT LOAD".—For the purpose of these Regulations, a full aircraft load means the carriage of a complete aircraft load of live animals in specialized aircraft systems, other than those to be carried in containers of approved design.

☐ **"GROUND HANDLING AGENT" (GHA).**—Organization representing an airline by contract and acting on its behalf to perform all handling activities ramp-side.

"HEAT DISSIPATION".—A natural phenomenon which permits the animal through its bodily functions to adapt to increasing environmental temperatures.

"HEAT OR COLD STRESS".—Occurs when an animal, in order to cope with environmental conditions present, has to make thermoregulatory efforts to maintain its body temperature constant (this applies to warm blooded animals such as mammals and birds).

"HOLE".—A round opening in a shipping container used for ventilation purposes. It can be defined by either its radius or diameter. Larger holes may require a protective mesh covering to prevent animal access to them. Small holes may not require a protective mesh over them to prevent animal access to them.

"INNER ENCLOSURE, INNER CONTAINER".—Any box, bag, sack, plastic container, or wood container which is used to contain live reptiles or amphibians within the primary enclosure.

"INTERLINE CARRIAGE".—The carriage over the routes of two or more airlines.

☐ **"LOADING INSTRUCTIONS".**—Instructions on where the load needs to be stowed on the aircraft specifying the category of load: baggage, cargo or mail.

"MAY".—Indicates a preferred requirement/best practice.

"METABOLIC RATE".—Rate at which an animal produces heat from physiological functions such as respiration, activity, digestion and cellular metabolism.

"MULTI-DECK CONTAINER".—A container that has more than one floor level.

"MUST".—Indicates a mandatory requirement.

"NON-AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS".—Materials in raw, semi-processed or processed form NOT derived from crops, livestock or the cultivation of soils. Examples of non-agricultural materials include plastics, metals and paper products.

"NON-ORGANIC MATERIAL".—Material of mineral origin (for example damp vermiculite).

"OK TO FORWARD/SHIP".—This classification, when used, is provided by the destination or transit station and as a minimum may consider all items (a, b, d, e) listed under the "Advance Arrangements" definition of the Nomenclature section, as well as the capabilities for handling the consignment on arrival by the receiving station. Suitable transport vehicle availability, suitable facilities for holding the animals, climatic conditions and available staff to handle the consignment on arrival should be considered.

"PLYWOOD".—A structural board consisting of thin layers of wood glued together under pressure, with the grain of one layer at right angles to the grain of the adjoining layer.

"POISONOUS/VENOMOUS ANIMAL".—An organism/animal producing a toxic chemical that can cause illness, injury or death through bites, stings, or direct contact with the animal or direct contact with the toxic chemical contaminating the inner surface of the primary enclosure.

"PRIMARY ENCLOSURE".—A container or compartment within a shipping container that contains one or more animals and the inner surfaces of which are directly accessible to the animals. Commonly, a shipping container may also be the primary enclosure when it is not subdivided into individual compartments used to house animals and the enclosed animals have direct access to all the internal surfaces of the shipping container.

"RADIATION".—Heat loss or gain through electromagnetic waves (sun rays) without direct contact between the animal and its environment.

"SECONDARY ENCLOSURE".—An outer container that surrounds one or more primary enclosures. It is used to provide additional protection to the primary enclosures during transport. It is distinguished from primary enclosures by the fact that animals do not have direct access to its surfaces.

"SEDATIVES, TRANQUILIZERS AND PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS".—For the purposes of the LAR, sedation, tranquilization, and psychoactive drugs are considered synonymous. This group of drugs affect the central nervous system (brain) and are sometimes used during transport to make animals calm, sleepy, less anxious, and may cause animals to be less sensitive to pain. They can also cause animals to be unable to move, become unaware of their surroundings, and lose consciousness. These drugs can also, have adverse effects on the cardiac and respiratory systems leading to decreased blood pressure and respiratory depression, the effects of which can be exacerbated at altitude and risk animal health.

"SHALL".—Indicates a mandatory requirement.

"SHIPPER".—The person whose name appears on the Air Waybill as the party contracting with the airline(s) for the carriage of a consignment.

"SHIPPING CONTAINER".—A device of sturdy construction designed to contain one or more animals securely and safely during transportation. It may consist of a single primary enclosure the outer surfaces of which are those of the shipping container or contain several primary enclosures each containing one or more animals.

"SHOULD".—Indicates a preferred requirement/best practice.

"SLIP RESISTANT FLOOR".—A floor, the surface of which has been textured or otherwise has a coating applied for increased traction. Such flooring decreases the likelihood of animals and personnel slipping when walking on it but does not completely eliminate the possibility of slipping.

"SLOT".—An opening in a surface usually to provide ventilation for the animals within a shipping container as well as visualization of the contents. The slot can be described in three dimensions with the shortest of these being the thickness of the material in which the slot is placed. The remaining two dimensions are the length and width with the width being the smaller of the two. A slot can have several shapes ranging from an oval/ellipse to a rectangle. In describing minimum critical requirements of slots being used for purposes such as ventilation the width should be specified.

"SNOUT-VENT LENGTH".—The measurement of the length of a lizard, chameleon, tuatara, crocodilian, or amphibian along its vertebral line, from the point originating with the tip of the snout, and terminating with the anterior opening of the vent or cloaca.

☐ **"SPACER".**—Objects that are either positioned, fastened to or molded into as part of the surface of a shipping container to ensure a space is maintained between adjacent shipping containers or other cargo. The size, shape, and location of the spacer can vary as can the type of materials used in their construction. They are most commonly used to ensure a space for air

movement around a container is maintained for ventilation and temperature control.
Depending on their construction and location they may also serve as a means for grasping the container when it is being moved manually. Specialized spacer devices may also be permanently affixed below the floor of the container to provide a secure docking point for the tines of a forklift when the container is being moved.

☐ **"SPECIAL HANDLING CODE" (SHC).**—Code used to identify and properly handle shipments during handling and ramp processes. Also used for segregation needs.

"STOCKING DENSITY".—(aka. Container Space) This term, in common usage, refers to the number of animals placed in a shipping container that is of a specified size. In the case of these regulations, it refers to the amount of floor area allocated to an animal based upon its weight. When multiple animals are shipped in the same container, the minimum amount of floor area of the shipping container is determined by adding together the floor area required by each of the animals. Additional space may need to be provided based on meeting performance standards for that species.

☐ **"TIE-DOWN STRAP".**—Elementary tie-down device consisting of a flat woven textile webbing, one tensioning device and two end fittings, used for restraint of cargo on board aircraft.

"TOXIC".—An organism/animal that contains or that secrets a toxic substance that can affect another organism passively without direct intent, often in defense, typically through inadvertent contact or handling with the poisonous organism/animal or that ingests the organism/animal.

☐ **"TRANSSHIPMENT".**—The unloading of cargo from one flight and loading onto another for onward carriage.

"UNGULATE".—Mammal with cloven hooves.

"UNWEANED".—Applies to a mammal that still requires mother's milk and can't digest solid food as yet.

"VARIATION".—A variation to the Regulations which must be more stringent or restrictive than the standard published in the current edition of the Regulations.

"VENTILATION OPENING".—A hole, slot, or other opening into a shipping container used to allow the passage of air into and out of the container. Such openings may or may not be protected with a covering in the form of a wire mesh which prevents an animal from accessing the edges of the opening as well as preventing protrusion of the animal or its appendages through the opening. In some cases, an additional covering for the opening may be used in the form of a filter for microbiological control.

"WATER CONTAINER".—Water container will include water trays, bowls, bottles, troughs or buckets, etc. made of material that is appropriate for the species being transported. Non-spill containers must be used wherever indicated.

"WEANED".—An animal (mammal) has become accustomed to take solid food and has done so, without nursing, for a period of five days.

☐ **"WELDED WIRE MESH".**—A metal wire screen usually made of two low-carbon steel or stainless-steel wires which are joined to each other at right angles and welded at the crossing points to prevent displacement of individual wires or groups of wires. It is specified by the size of the openings formed by the intersecting wires and the diameters of the wires forming the mesh.

Specific terms and definitions for Laboratory Animals:

"AXENIC".—Animal, which is free of foreign organisms; germ-free.

"LABORATORY ANIMAL".—Laboratory animals are broadly defined as those animals for use in research or testing. While this definition could potentially include a wide range of wild and domestic species, only a small subset of species requires special considerations for shipping that differ from guidance provided in other chapters in this document. Animals covered in chapter 12 are those that are either purpose-bred under special conditions or conditioned in restricted/defined microbiological environments such that they are free of one or more infectious agents. This specialized microbiological status has been established either by testing of each individual animal or by sampling representative animals from colonies held under housing conditions designed to exclude the infectious agents of concern.

"HEALTH STATUS".—Infection with certain microbial agents and parasites may result in clinical disease in laboratory animals or cause unacceptable research effects even if clinical disease does not occur. For this reason, containers used for shipping these animals must be constructed in such a way that contamination does not occur during shipment. Procedures must also be used in preparing the animals for shipment or in handling the animals in the case of unforeseen emergencies such as extended delays in shipment that will prevent contamination of the animal from occurring. Animals from which one or more infectious agents have been excluded are termed "specific pathogen free" (SPF). Which differs significantly from the health status of many domestic or wild animals wherein the presence or absence of various organisms is unknown and no physical method has been undertaken during shipment or housing of the animals to prevent the introduction of an infection. Some laboratory animals are produced and shipped under conditions wherein they are free from all known microbiological organisms or have only a very small number of defined microorganisms. Such animals require great care to produce and complex shipping containers for transportation. While laboratory animals are sometimes used to study infections that have either agricultural, animal or human health significance, transportation of animals infected with such organisms is severely restricted and may represent a significant biohazard. The guidance in chapter 13 does not apply to such animals.

"LABORATORY ANIMALS WITH GENETIC DEFECTS".—Laboratory animals can, through naturally occurring mutations or through genetic manipulations conducted in the laboratory, acquire defects

that will result in non-infectious disease conditions. These disease processes may result in the animals being less tolerant of environmental conditions or have specialized requirements such as pre-treatment with drugs or specialized diets if they are to be successfully shipped. In such instances, careful consideration must be given to the potential duration of shipment and for assuring that pre- and post-shipment arrangements have been provided for to address these needs. In some cases, the stress of shipment may pose an unacceptable risk to the well-being of the animal and alternative methods such as shipment of frozen embryos or animals carrying the gene or defect may need to be used.

"IMMUNOCOMPROMISED ANIMALS".—Laboratory animals with defects in their immune system. These animals must be shipped in containers capable of excluding common, human, animal, and environmental organisms in addition to known rodent disease causing organisms since the presence of many common organisms that would normally be tolerated by immunocompetent animals will adversely affect those with defects in the immune system.

"HAIRLESS ANIMALS".—Some common strains of laboratory animals lack a protective hair coat. The absence of a hair coat makes them less tolerant of decreased environmental temperatures thus requiring additional bedding materials for thermal protection or the shipment of haired animals of the same species within the same container to provide additional warmth. Particular care needs to be placed on assuring that the inner surfaces of the container do not have exposed or sharp edges as the lack of a hair coat can result in cuts and scrapes during shipment.

"SHIPPING MULTIPLE ANIMALS WITHIN THE SAME CONTAINER".—All animals shipped within a given container should be of the same health status. Animals of different species should not be shipped within the same container even if the container is divided into more than one compartment. In some cases, different species of laboratory animals may exhibit predator/prey relationships thereby causing undue stress during shipment. Most laboratory animals are social and as such benefit from being maintained in compatible/socially harmonious pairs or larger groups. Commonly, breeding pairs or even breeding pairs with weaned offspring may be shipped together. In such cases, care should be taken to assure that the female is not pregnant with another litter that could be born during shipment. Failure to do so may result in animals being born during shipment and undergoing injury or death through trauma or cannibalism.

"SHIPPING OF PRE-WEANLING ANIMALS".—Depending upon age, animals that have not been weaned often have difficulties in thermal regulation and may be ill prepared to handle normal variations in temperature that can occur during shipment. These animals may be either incapable of eating solid foods and may be unable to access water sources within the container. Lactating females may fail to care for their pups sufficiently to ensure survival. Shipping females during the first two trimesters of gestation may be a suitable alternative, which will not risk the health and well-being of the offspring.

"SHIPPING PREGNANT ANIMALS".—The shipping of near-term pregnant animals should be avoided. Depending upon the species, shipping stress can result in spontaneous abortion; and if the mating has not been timed, birth can occur during transit, which can result in death or debilitation of the offspring.

Reference Marks

The following symbols placed against any portion of these Regulations indicate a change from the previous edition:

Symbol	Meaning
□	Addition of new item.
△	Change to an item.
⊗	Cancellation of an item.

Symbol for Rigid Plastic Container

When this symbol  appears in a Container Requirement in Chapter 8 of these Regulations, it indicates that the use of a rigid plastic container is suitable. Rigid Plastic Containers must meet all requirements in Container Requirement 1 of the current edition of the LAR as well as all the required modifications listed in the species-specific container requirement.

Symbol for a closed ULD

When this symbol  appears in a Container Requirement in Chapter 8 of these Regulations, it indicates that the use of a closed Unit Load Device (ULD) is permitted where suitable.

Abbreviations contained in the Regulations

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimeter
cm^2	square centimeter
EPS	expanded Polystyrene/Styrofoam
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot

ft^3	cubic foot
in	inch
in^2	square inch
in^3	cubic inch
kg	kilogram
kg/m^2	kilogram per square meter
L	liter
LAR	Live Animals Regulations
lb.	pound
$lb./ft^2$	pound per square foot
$lb./in^2$	pound per square inch
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
MAP	modified atmosphere packaging
n.o.s	not otherwise specified
PCR	Perishable Cargo Regulations
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
SPP	used to denote all species of a higher taxon
SVL	snout-to-vent length
swg	standard wire gauge
ULD	unit load device

Special Handling Codes

AVI	live animals
EAT	foodstuffs
FIL	underdeveloped/unexposed film
HEG	hatching eggs
HUM	human remains in coffins
ICE	carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice)
LHO	living human organs/blood
PER	perishable cargo
RCL	cryogenic liquids
RIS	infectious substance
RPB	toxic substance
RRY	radioactive material, categories II and III - yellow
SPF	specific pathogen free or specified pathogen free

Relationship of the Language Editions

The IATA Live Animals Regulations are published in the following languages: English, French and Spanish.

The English text is used for the translation, therefore, if there is a difference between the English text and any of the other language texts, the English text prevails.

Compliance

In the IATA Live Animals Regulations, the words “shall” and “must” are used to indicate a mandatory requirement. The words “should” and “may” indicate a preferred requirement and are not binding.

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