Users of the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) are asked to note the following amendment to the 45th Edition effective January 1st, 2019.

The addendum II consists of new and/or amended Live Animal Regulations information in the following sections:
- LAR chapter 1 – Application of these regulations (section 1.3.3)
- LAR chapter 1 – Application of these regulations (section 1.4)
- LAR chapter 3 – Specific airline variations (section 3.2) AC – AIR CANADA
- LAR chapter 8 – Container requirements (General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians (CR 41–47)
- LAR chapter 8 – Container requirement - CR41

To help identify the insertion, change or amendment to the existing text, where appropriate, these have been highlighted in blue and/or red in PDF or grey in hardcopy:
- *Inserted text is underlined in blue*;
- *Deleted text is strike in red*.

### LAR CHAPTER 1 – APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS (SECTION 1.3.3)

(LAR 45th Edition, page 4)

#### 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 the animals harming them. For general transport purposes, animals will be carried only in closed containers; carriage in open stalls must be especially arranged with the carriers 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 carrier staff, carriers are only responsible for ensuring that the inner outer container meets the relevant provisions of the appropriate container requirements.

### LAR CHAPTER 1 – APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS (SECTION 1.4)

(LAR 45th Edition, page 5)

#### 1.4.1 Transitional Period

Given the need for the supply chain stakeholders involved in the transport and handling of live animals to meet the training requirements coming into force on 1st January 2019, a 12 month transitional period, ending 31st December 2020, 2019, will be established to allow the industry to implement, execute and comply with the requirements.
LAR CHAPTER 3 – SPECIFIC AIRLINE VARIATIONS (SECTION 3.2) AC – AIR CANADA

AC – AIR CANADA

AC-01 – remain the same

**AC-02** Warm blooded species will not be accepted from November 1st-March 31st on the following aircrafts: CRJ, CR7, E175, E190 and B737.

AC-03 to AC-08 – remain the same.

LAR CHAPTER 8 – CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS (Container requirements (General Container Requirements for Reptiles and Amphibians (CR 41–47))


GENERAL CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS FOR REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS (CR 41–47) (See CR 51 for Totally Aquatic Amphibians)

[...]

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 outer 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 primary 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 packages containing live animals.*

When using heat or cold packs, they must not be in direct contact with **primary 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.

[...]

**Important Notes (also see Nomenclature)**

(LAR 45th Edition, page 303)

Certain terms used in this General Container Requirement are defined as follows:

- primary enclosure also means outer container;
- **primary inner** enclosure is an inner container, compartment or bag, where the animal is confined.

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 governments 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.

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**LAR CHAPTER 8 – CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS (CR41)**

**CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 41**

[...]

**Specific Requirements for Chameleons including African Dwarf Chameleons (Rhamphoelon) and Malagasy Dwarf Chameleons (Brookesia)**

(LAR 45th Edition, page 305)

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 **primary 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.

[...]

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