



# IATA Live Animals Regulations 43<sup>rd</sup> Edition (English)

Effective 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017

## Addendum I

Posted July 6<sup>th</sup> 2017

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Users of the IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) are asked to note the following amendment to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Edition effective January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017.

The addendum I consists of including a new section 1.5 in Chapter 1 and to replicate this same information in a new section 11.6 in Chapter 11 to raise awareness on the issue of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.

*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 (New Section 1.5)

#### 1.5 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 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 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 airlines. 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 procedure should be implemented without imposing enforcement obligations, moral responsibility or legal liabilities on airlines.

For additional information please refer to the following links:

[www.iata.org/wildlife](http://www.iata.org/wildlife)  
[www.unitedforwildlife.org/#/](http://www.unitedforwildlife.org/#/)  
[www.cites.org/](http://www.cites.org/)  
[www.wcoomd.org/en/](http://www.wcoomd.org/en/)  
[www.routespartnership.org](http://www.routespartnership.org)



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**Chapter 11–Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora** *(New Section 11.6)*

### **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 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.

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[www.routespartnership.org](http://www.routespartnership.org)

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