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Wild animal translocation and transportation, its challenges, risks and prevention

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D e c l a r a t i o n o f A u t h e n t i c i t y

I hereby declare that the Bachelor´s Thesis presented herein is my own work, or fully and specifically acknowledged wherever adapted from other sources. This work has not been published or submitted elsewhere for the requirement of a degree program.

Prague, May 15, 2018 Signature

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t :

I express my gratitude to the supervisor of my bachelor's thesis prof. Ing. Petr Kolář, Ph.D. for his great assistance during writing the thesis, as well as to Tomaš Kápic, who have provided me with all the needed data and information to help me work on my thesis.

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Abstract:

This bachelor thesis I have worked out during my third year of studying at the University of Economics in Prague. My goal was to describe the process of wild animals transportation, evaluate planning of the route stage, analyze possible risks and provide measures for their prevention. In the theoretical part will be described general requirements for transportation process, transportation modes used, regulations to be applied, documentation needed and responsibilities from each side.
The practical part will be concentrated on the application of theory on the practical example of tapir's transportation from The Prague Zoological garden to The Taipei Zoo in Taiwan. The alternative route will be analyzed as well as measures for risk prevention.

Key words:

Wild animal transportation, exchange between zoos, regulations, risks

Introduction

People value animals for different reasons: emotional, social, cultural and economical. Animals provide food and fiber, emotional companionship, are used in sports competitions, and different studies. The necessity for transportation of animals arises when gathering of farms and complexes, with the delivery of livestock for processing, when organizing animal exhibitions, sports competitions, an exchange between zoos, conservation of the population, etc. For all of these reasons, animals are transported between different countries and continents. These transportation processes are a significant part of a cultural exchange between nations. Of course, any form of transportation can be considered as a potential peril for animals, no matter which means of transport is used. From the logistics point of view, this kind of sensitive cargo is extremely specific and contributes a lot of extra preparations before the process itself. To provide appropriate conditions and to create an adequate framework for the organization the international transportation of wild animals it is needed to fully understand their welfare needs to establish appropriate circumstances for each animal during the process.

The objectives of the thesis are revealing and analyzing the process of wild animal transportation for the purpose of exchange between zoos, possible risks and their prevention based on a concrete example of transporting an animal from the Prague Zoo to the Taipei Zoo. I will analyze the chosen route for the transportation and will try to provide the alternative one. Understandably, this kind of transportations is accompanied by a huge variety of risks, which will be divided into two categories - administrative and practical risks. Each category will be analyzed and as the result prevention measures will be provided from my side.

As for the main motive for choosing this topic I consider direct involvedness of my father into these processes. My father was connected to the processes of translocation elephants in Africa from Botswana to national parks of Angola under a worldwide program conducted by The United Nations together with National Air Force of Angola. Their purpose was saving elephants' population from dying on mines left after the protracted civil war. I was interested in this process as a whole when I was a child and now finishing my 3d year of studying at the University of Economics I am still interested in it but from business side mainly.

The main focus of the theoretical part in this thesis will be on describing the process and preparation required behind it. There is an opportunity for me while writing this paper to apply theory to practice and analyze a concrete example of a real transfer process of a wild animal from the Czech Republic to Taiwan through the Netherlands conducted by The Prague Zoological Garden, what will be done in practical part of the work. Since the distance between the dispatch point and end destination is significant (approximately 9100 km), air transport mode is used. That is the reason for me to specify more on air transportation mode in the theoretical part. Nevertheless, the other mode will also be characterized as it occurs during the transportation.

Main limitations and difficulties are linked to the specificity of the sphere and lack of open recourse available in this field. To get the information and documents for the practical part of the thesis I contacted two zoological gardens and more than three companies making business in this

area without any success. Only after third attempt to reach the Prague Zoological Garden representative, I was lucky to speak to him directly and get very qualified help from his side.

As the main recourse of information for the theoretical part, I will use the International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations, which is considered to be the basic manual for the transport of live animals. I also intend, primarily due to the lack of printed material, to refer to electronic documents such as animal transporters' websites and different state manuals. Of course, a lot of information will be referred to my personal communication with the Prague Zoological Garden's worker from animal exchange department.

Regarding the practical part of the thesis, the key source of information for it will be the documents kindly provided to me by Tomas Kapic and materials from our personal communication.

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1. Considerations prior to transport

Stress is the biggest issue of animal transport as the reaction of animal is totally unpredictable in stressful situations. In one case, the animal attacks, sometimes tends to hide, retreat and escape. Therefore, every care measure should be taken in order to minimize the degree of stress to the animal. Different sedatives can be used to help the animal to cope with stress.

However, practice shows that this procedure carries a certain percentage of risk. That is the reason why each case of giving seduction components should be individual and has to be thought over very carefully by a well-experienced veterinarian. During the flight, sedative aids can only be provided with the master's approval. If used, this information must be affixed to the animal's cage with weight remark, the name of the drug, the dose, the method of injection and the time.

Another factor that should be carefully taken into account is temperature range in the container and temperature of an environment outside it.

1.1 General requirements for transportation

While doing my research in the field of animal transportation, I analyzed different manuals and protocols for the process of transportation written for different countries in order to bring out the most common and general rules and requirements. I organized my finding of common rules and requirements as follows:

- Only animals in good health are allowed to be transported;
- Animals which need to be under seduction components during the transportation should be under the observation of qualified specialist;
- The attendant veterinarian has to carry all drugs and medicines that can be needed, first aid kit;
- Transportation is not allowed during extremely high or low-temperature conditions;
- It is better not to transport animals during 1 pm and 4 pm in summer when the temperature is extremely high;
- The driver/team undertaking the transportation should familiarize themselves with the route that will be taken while transporting the animals (B.S. Bonal, 2011);
- IATA and CITES regulations should be always kept in mind and be used where applicable;
- All needed permissions and documents are to be obtained in advance before the shipment.
- The route should be carefully and in detail planned far before the shipment.
- The route should be as short as possible (within possible options) in order to reduce the level of stress for the animal. Nevertheless, a rush is not acceptable during the process.
- Stops en-route should be pre-planned and identified well in advance to minimize the time of transport. (B.S. Bonal, 2011);
- It is strongly forbidden to transport different species of animals in one container.

- The staff involved into the process should be well-trained and be aware of different possible situations that can occur and be able to take appropriate measures to avoid harm and additional stress to the animal.
- Human contact with the animals should be minimized to avoid cross infection. (B.S. Bonal, 2011)

1.2 Selection

This stage is one of the most important in planning transportation. An animal should be in good health in order to be transported. Pregnant females are not allowed for transportation. Adult individuals should be preferable for the process. Young ones are to be transported with the mother. Complete health check needs to be done in advance before shipment to ensure healthy state of animal's wellbeing.

1.3 Marking

Before transporting animal should be properly marked for identification purposes. Veterinarians should ensure that selected animal is marked and has an natural photographic document showing identification. Also, all necessary documents about health state of the animal should be carried with the animal during transportation (history cards, treatment cards, health certificate).

Type of marking depends on species:

- For identification of ungulates/primates/large mammals are usually used microchips or ear tag or tattoo markings.
- Also, microchips are used in marking carnivores, but ear tag can be applicable as well.
- Small birds are usually tagged by color ribbons, larger ones should be microchipped. Transponders should be implanted in breast muscles.

1.4 Seduction

If a responsible veterinarian makes the decision to chemical immobilization, the animal supposed to be fasted at least 24 hours before the transportation and to stay without water for 12-16 hours.

If chemical immobilization and restraint procedures are to be used, adequate stocks of immobilizing drugs, reversals and antidotes should be procured and appropriately stored. The drug dosage may be decided based on the size of the animal and other considerations such as age, sex, weight, weather, physiological and temperamental needs, excitement level etc.

Tranquilizers may be used before transportation as they would minimize anxiety in the animal thereby reducing any chance of stress. A wide range of tranquilizes is available. The choice of drug depends on the species and the excitation level. For herbivores it is advisable to use short and long-acting tranquilizers depending on the travel time and the species prior to crating as this would ensure minimal stress to the animal during crating, transport and release at a new location. (B.S. Bonal, 2011)

2. European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA)

European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) – is an organization based in the Netherlands which mission is cooperation between zoos for purposes of wildlife conservation through breeding programs. The members of the organization are more than 340 organizations from 41 countries. One of the main program through which EAZA conducts its activities is European Endangered Species Program.

2.1 European Endangered Species Program (EEP)

The European Endangered Species Program (EEP) is an abbreviation for a joint project of European zoos that aims to rescue endangered species of world fauna. The abbreviation is derived from the German Europäisches Erhaltungs Program (in English - European Endangered Species Program). The was project originated on the initiative of German zoos and officially started operating in 1985. The point of the program is cooperation between zoos on purpose of conservation some engaged animal species by taking care of them and increasing the offspring. Under the program, all the animals raised in zoos are considered as one population. The project management center is the EEP Executive Office based in Amsterdam with an advisory body including experts from various zoos and scientific institutions. Breeding of each species is managed by a committee of experts from various zoos headed by a coordinator. The coordinator's task is to collect data that is needed when planning the breeding strategy. They must, therefore, know of all the breeding individuals, their age, gender, origin, genetic aspects. On this basis, the coordinator, in cooperation with the commission, issues recommendations for moving animals between gardens or for combining couples and groups. If an individual is at risk of spreading an undesirable feature or character, the committee may also recommend that he / she be excluded from the breed. “Coordinator” is usually the employee of the zoo who has achieved significant successes in the breeding of this particular species. Members of the committee regularly meet, evaluate the results, determine the overall breeding strategy, or decide on the establishment of herd books.

The coordinator gathers all necessary information on all individuals (age, gender, origin, genetic aspects, breeding conditions), and then, together with the committee, proposes further breeding procedures. The Commission decides on the location or movement of individual animals in order to create ideal breeding pairs or groups. Everything is aimed at preserving and reproducing critically endangered animal species. All animal exchanges within the EEP are free of financial entitlements.

2.2 The Prague zoological garden

One of the main tasks of the zoo is to maintain the population's gene pool. In nature, this is solved by migrating animals between groups and shifting to avoid mating relatives. In the zoo, of course, this option is not possible, so its representatives artificially simulate them by moving selected animals among other zoos. And it is precisely air transport that is ideal for these shifts (especially when it comes to larger distances between the zoo) - because of its speed. Prague Zoological Garden was opened in 1931. According to Forbes Travel Guide ranking of world zoos in 2007, it is at 7th place.

Basic information about the garden:

Total zoo area	58 ha
Total exhibit area	50 ha
Number of pavilions	12
Number of exhibits	over 150
Number of employees	235

Table 1: Basic information in numbers about Prague Zoo
Source: (ZOO Praha, 2015)

As we can see from the table above, the Prague zoological garden is quite big and well-managed organization which was established not only on purpose of entertainment but mostly as a conservation reserve. The Prague Zoological Garden is a member of different worldwide programs including:

- Gorilla Conservation in Africa
- Bird Conservation in Indonesia (on the island of Java)
- Bird Conservation in the Philippines (on the island of Negros)
- Egyptian Vulture Conservation
- Reintroduction of the Bearded Vulture
- Reintroduction of the Ural Owl
- Reintroduction and Conservation of the European Ground Squirrel in the Troja Basin
- Reintroduction of the Barn Owl in Central Bohemia
- Reintroduction and Monitoring of the Little Owl in Prague and Central Bohemia
- Monitoring of the Wild Night-Heron Colony on Prague Zoo premises
- Protection and Monitoring of the Population of the Dice Snake, the Smooth Snake and the European Green Lizard in the Troja Basin
- Monitoring of the Common Moorhen Population in the Troja Basin (ZOO Praha , n.d.)

Table below describes species which are kept in The Prague zoological garden.

Total	**4 716 specimens**	**681 species**
Mammals	1 074	167
Birds	1 494	293
Reptiles	987	132
Amphibians	124	14
Fishes	985	43
Cartilaginous fishes	1	1
Invertebrates	51+	31

Table 2: Information about species kept in Prague Zoo
Source: ZOO Praha, 2015

Of course, a great bulk of these animals were brought there and a lot of them from quite a long distance. That is why The Prague Zoo is a well-experienced organization in the area of wild animals transportation. For this reason, I decided to start my research from there and got great experience in this sphere.

3. Transportation modes

With all modes of transportation, one goal is pursued: to deliver animals to the particular destination in good condition and healthy. Conditions in which animals are being transported should be very close to the conditions in which animal is used to live.

3.1 Air transport mode

The beginning of air transport of live animals dates back to 1930. In today's modern world, it is one of the most humane, safest, fastest and most reliable live animal transports over long distances.

The main criteria in choosing of transport mode for transporting is time. For obvious reasons, this operation is connected to enormous stress to an animal, so to reduce time means to reduce the level of stress in some way. From this point of view, the fastest and the most comfortable way for an animal to travel is air transport. As was found out during my personal communication with Tomas Kapic, there are particular limitations which make this way not the easiest way to conduct animals' transportation.

These limitations are:

- Costs
- Limitations of container size
- Limitations of airport capacities
- Flight schedules
- International air transport conditions and regulations

The usual practice is that for long distances smaller animals are preferable to be transported by air.

3.2 Road transport mode

The most often used transport mode for animal traveling is road transport. But for understandable reasons, it can be used only for short distances. This transport mode is more flexible in terms of container size, timing and is cheaper than air transport mode for the purpose of animal transportation.

The main disadvantage in the usage of road transport for animal's transportation is a low speed of the process. While using this transport mode, all the same requirements for containers and staff training have to be applied. Still, it sometimes requires more careful monitoring of animal welfare

as the journey takes more time. In the practical part of my work road transportation will be applied for the very first part of the animal journey from one zoo to the other, as well as it will be used for the very last stage of transportation from the airport to end destination.

Usually, big animals are being transported by road due to lack of facilities of other transport modes. In appendix 1 you can find photos of facilities used for transporting animals by road, which were provided for me by the Prague Zoological Garden's worker from Animals Exchange Department – Tomas Kapic.

4. Regulations

From the legal point of view, air transport of live animals undoubtedly is one of the most complex. In the first stage of preparation, you need to become familiar with the species and specifics of the animal being transported. Next comes the familiarization with regulations for the transport of this species. In particular, the International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations (hereinafter IATA LAR), government regulations and regulations of the countries where the shipment will take place (and through which it will take place) and, in the case of endangered or rare species, also the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES) regulations. The final stage of preparation is to obtain the necessary documents for animal and organize the transport itself.

4.1 The International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulation

The International Air Transport Association (hereinafter IATA) is the trade association for the world's airlines, representing some 280 airlines or 83% of total air traffic. It is the prime vehicle for inter-airline cooperation in promoting safe, reliable, secure and economical air services - for the benefit of the world's consumers. IATA was founded in Havana, Cuba, on 19 April 1945. IATA's mission is to represent, lead, and serve the airline industry. (IATA, 2018)

The International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulation (hereinafter IATA LAR) is the basic standard for animal transport. It does not matter whether it is a pet or an elephant wandering from one zoo to another. The goal of LAR is to ensure safe and humane handling of all animals transported.
This document consists of a general description of the behavior of animals, the necessary documentation or the handling of animals, shipper's and carrier's responsibilities.
There is also a comprehensive classification of thousands of animal species together with requirements for shipping containers and their marking. These requirements are organized in a table including such columns:

- "Common name",where name of species is written;
- "Type of species", which includes 1 letter describing species under zoological nomenclature;
- "Container requirement", there is written number of container required which refer to classification of containers in separate chapter;

- “Scientific name” of the animal;
- “The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix”, where is written number of CITES Appendix this animal belongs to.

Chapter 8 describes in detail container requirements for each species: container construction (including dimension, material, principles of design, floor and roof requirements, ventilation requirements, special requirements if there are such).

4.2 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It was signed in Washington on March 3, 1973 and is applied since July 1, 1975 (the Czech Republic has been a member since 1992). (Ministry of Economy,Trade and Industry, 2018)

CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species. (CITES, 2018)

CITES has set up a global network to control international trade in endangered wild animals and wild plants (to protect endangered species of fauna and flora before being exterminated), mainly through a permit that must accompany each international consignment of the organisms or products concerned. These permits are better known under the term "CITES Permit" and are issued by the executive authorities of the individual parties and are controlled by the customs authorities of all the CITES countries that are engaged in trade.

In the EU, the CITES Convention has been implemented in a uniform manner since 1984 and currently under Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. EC regulations are in many ways stricter than the convention is.

CITES is currently protecting more than 5,000 animal species and around 28,000 plant species. Depending on the degree of danger in nature, they are divided into three categories:

- Species directly threatened by extinction are listed in Annex I to CITES.
- Species from CITES Appendix II, whose situation is not critical in nature for now, but which could be threatened if international trade was not regulated.
- Species of Annex III to CITES are endangered in the territory of a country requesting
- regulation of international trade with CITES.

The IATA LAR Manual and CITES regulation, of course, are not the only regulations that must be taken into account when transporting live animals internationally.
Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 is another regulation that should be considered while transporting animals. It contains general conditions to be completed for transportation.

One more document I consider needs to be mentioned is Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992. This Directive lays down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC. (Legislation, 1992)

5. Animal's documentation

As any cargo in the world, animals are to be transported only with appropriate documents. The basic document is the export / import and transit permit, the specifics of which can be found in The Air Cargo Tariff and Rules (TACT). Generally speaking, animals have to be equipped with double documents - "personal" and veterinary. (Kapic, Jak a proč zvířata cestují , 2011)

Personal documents include information about animal's identification, the method of marking used, confirmation of origin, and if species is included to CITES list they also need export and import permission.

In the case of veterinary documents, the situation is a far more complicated. The main document is Veterinary Health Certificate in which stated veterinarian authority which provided the certificate, countries of import and export, animal identification, health information (including tests for parasites, information about methods of a treat against the parasites). There should be considered not only veterinarian requirements from the country of origin but also the requirements from the country of import as well as transit countries (if there are such). The document should be translated to the languages of export/import country and transit countries.

The second document is "Shipper's certification for live animals" in English, should be printed in 2 copies. The first copy belongs to carrier and the second copy is included in the main set of documents which accompanies the animal during the transportation.

Of course, each document has limited validity. Here I want to add the citation from the mouth of the person who is directly connected to the animals' exchange between zoos – Tomas Kapic: "The main issue for the administrative part of the process – is to plan the transportation in the period when all the necessary documents for the animal are valid." (Kapic, 2018)

6. Responsibilities

Corresponding to the fact that in the practical part of my thesis air transportation is applied, I decided to describe in details responsibilities of each side in terms of air transportation used.

6.1 Shipper's responsibilities

Shipper - the company sending goods. (Rodrigue, 2017)
According to IATA LAR (International Air Transport Association, 2011) the shipper is responsible for and must:

- finalize the route and any special care required by the shipment upon reservation and prior to acceptance;
- advise the carrier if female animals are in oestrus "heat";
- advise the carrier of the gender of the mammals being shipped;
- obtain all documents and correct information for the Shipper's Certification;
- comply with national, carrier and IATA regulations as applicable;
- provide containers that conform to the IATA Live Animals Regulations latest addition;
- provide suitable bedding and food for 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.
- 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, tie given and route. This information must accompany the documents and a copy be affixed to the container.

6.2 Carrier's responsibilities

Carrier - the company moving the passengers or freight. (Rodrigue, 2017) Carrier is responsible for verifying the presence of required documentation:

- Air Waybill;
- Shippers Certificate;
- Import/export permit;
- Health certificate.

Also, to carrier's responsibilities should be included considerations of such factors as:

- 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;
- The best possible loading location within the cargo compartments;
- The necessity of in-flight attendance;

- The availability of ground storage facilities. (International Air Transport Association, 2011).

A carrier should make sure that the animal is being accepted in a suitable and clean container, constructed in respect of all the requirements listed in IATA LAR for the species. Safe environment and adequate protection are to be provided for the animal during transportation from carrier's side.

7. Application part

After my personal consultation with a zoo worker responsible for animal exchange – Tomas Kapic for the practical part of my thesis, I decided to analyze the process based on one particular example of tapir which was traveling from Prague Zoo to the zoo in Taiwan under EEP Program. The transport mode used for this purpose was air transport. As Prague Airport Ruzine didn't have enough facilities to conduct this type of shipping, so the animal had to be shipped through transit country, in this case – the Netherlands, Schiphol. For tapir to reach Amsterdam, firstly, road transport was used. The whole transportation was carried in March 2018 even though it has been agreed and planned from 2016. On purpose of analyzing I was allowed to examine documents prepared for the transportation of Tapir. The list of the documents is as follows:

- Air Way Bill;
- Health Certificate;
- Intra-trade Certificates;
- Packing list;
- Customs Clearance;
- Pro-forma Invoice;

For better understanding the process in detail, I divided it into main stages:

- Agreement between zoos;
- Planning of transportation and route;
- Gathering all the required documents and permissions;
- Organizing of transportation;
- Transportation;

Further, I will describe each of the stages and documents needed for it in details and will try to analyze these steps in order to critically evaluate the process and provide some alternative actions or methods of conducting the process if I will find such. Also, in order to bring in my personal output to this work, I would like to analyze risks accompanying the process of wild animals' translocation. But firstly, I consider as an important thing to describe what the cargo is. The Malayan tapirs rank among the most rarely-bred hoofed animals in the world and the number of offspring born every year in European zoos could be counted on one hand. When the Prague female Indah became a proud mother of a male that was named Budak Puntja, it was a

perfect reason to cheer. All the more seeing that he is the very first Indian tapir reared in Prague Zoo. (ZOO, Praha , n.d.)

"Malayan tapirs are forest dwellers that inhabit tropical terrestrial habitats. They occur in rain forests, jungles, primary forests, secondary forests, mature rubber plantations, forest edges, and sometimes open fields or cultivated areas. Malayan tapirs have large, stocky bodies with a prominent, prehensile proboscis formed by an extended nose and upper lip. Individuals range from 250 to 540 kg, with a length of 1.8 to 2.5 m and a height of 0.9 to 1.1 m. Females tend to be larger than males by about 25 to 100 kg. Malayan tapirs are endangered on both the IUCN Red List and the United States Endangered Species Act list and an Appendix I status in the CITES appendices. The most serious threat to Malayan tapir survival is that of forest conversion for agriculture and human settlement. However, agricultural development has slowed as a result of industrial and manufacturing development in southeast Asia." (Gearty, W. 2012)
In our case, we have male Tapir which was born in The Prague Zoo on 15th of October in 2015.

7.1 Agreement between zoos

The Taipei zoo exists since 1914 and is one of the leaders in conservation. It is also one of the largest Zoological gardens in Asia. The Zoo's combined area is 165 hectares, with 90 hectares being open to the public. The facilities comprise exhibition buildings (the Education Center, the Penguin House, the Koala House, the Amphibian and Reptile House and the Insectarium), as well as exhibition areas (the Formosan Animal Area, the Children's Zoo, the Asian Tropical Rainforest Animal Area, the Desert Animal Area, the Australian Animal Area, the African Animal Area, Bird World and the Temperate Zone Animal Area). There is also an outdoor nature observation area, a wetland park, and a special exhibit house. (Taipei Zoo, n.d.)

As was mentioned in the theoretical part, under the EEP program animals of one species are considered as one population no matter where they are located. To balance the population the committee jointly with the coordinator Dr. Helmut Mägdefrau, Zoo Nürnberg made the decision to relocate male Tapir who was born on the territory of the Prague Zoo to Taipei Zoo located in Taiwan. From October 2016 the agreement process has started and only after almost 2 years The Prague Zoological garden was able to meet all the health requirements from the Taipei Zoo. It had to be postponed several times due to different hazards which will be described in the chapter of risks.

One of the first things to be described is, of course, interrelations between exporter and importer of the cargo for the process of transportation. Even though the cargo is extremely specific, as the conditions of transportation are, the process itself is considered as commercial and should be standardized according to the same rules which are to be applied to the processes of transportation regular cargos. So, the very first question which is usually raised in minds of interested parties is - "What are the costs of good?". The next questions that came particularly to my mind were "What are the costs of transportation?", "Which side should pay for it?".
I got the answers from Tomas (the worker from Animal Exchange Department in The Prague Zoo) were as follows:

- Animals are provided for free according to EAZA program of exchange between zoos
- Costs occur when it comes to transportation process and are usually paid by importer's side.
- Costs are divided into several categories and depend on such factors as a weight of an animal, size of it and distance to the end point of the route.

When all of these issues are discussed, the next stage of the process comes – planning of the transportation and route.

7.2 Planning of transportation and route

The main issue in planning is to time the transportation in such a way when all the required veterinarian documents are valid. (Kapic, Jak a proč zvířata cestují , 2011)
That is the reason why for The Prague zoological garden transportation within Europe is a bit easier to be organized - requirements just of the European Union are easier to be met, rather than meet also requirements of a country outside Europe. Nevertheless, this kind of transportation is never the same end even with 15-year experience in every case employers do completely new things. (Kapic, Jak a proč zvířata cestují , 2011)

Firstly, the date of the transportation has to be scheduled. It is to be in the period when all the heath certificates are valid. Planning and scheduling always mean a lot of risks and reconsiderations. For this particular example, when all the requirements were finally met in February 2018, the primary date of the transportation was postponed to 27th February due to Chinese New Year holiday at 16th February,2018. Nevertheless, even when all the possible delays and inconsistencies were considered, in the late February the temperature was extremely low, this fact led to another postponement of the shipment to 13th February, 2018.
Secondly, the transport mode for the transportation should be chosen. Here as the main factor should definitely be considered the distance between 2 zoos which is more than 9000km. Moreover, Taiwan is an island state, what means that in order not to change transport modes several times, air transport is the most appropriate option. In this particular case, the route was built through the Amsterdam airport – Schiphol. So, the route scheme looked like: Prague (PRG) – Amsterdam (AMS) – Taipei (TPE).

In order to evaluate the chosen option and maybe provide better alternative, 2 more options were analyzed from my side, such as: Prague (PRG) – Amsterdam (AMS) – Taipei (TEP) (air transport mode only) and Prague (road transport) – Frankfurt (FRA) – Taipei (TPE). For the purpose of more clear analysis, I created the table below, that consists following parameters:

- Distance to the airport (and time equivalent)
- Flight distance (and time equivalent)
- Type of aircraft conducting the flight
- Quantity of transfers required
- Total journey time
- Quantity of transport mode changes

For the reason of sensitiveness of the cargo, the route with minimal time length and minimal quantity of transport mode changes should be chosen.

Criteria	PRG – AMS – TPE (only flight)	AMS – TPE	FRA – TPE
Distance to the airport (and time equivalent)	~17 km (~30min)	~ 900km (~9h 30min)	~530km (~5h 30min)
Flight distance (and time equivalent)	791 km + 10 729 km 1h 21min + 12h 10min	10 697 km (11h 50min)	11 508 km (13h 30min)
Type of aircraft conducting the flight	Boeing 737-800 + Boeing 777-300ER	Boeing 777-300ER	Boeing 777-300ER
Quantity of transfers required	1	0	0
Total journey time	~18h 35min	~21h 20min + operations prior to flight	~19h 00min + operations prior to flight
Quantity of transport mode changes	0	1	1

Table 3: Comparison of alternative routes
Source of the numbers in the table: Flight Aware, .

As can be seen from the table, the shortest way is the flight from Prague to Amsterdam and then to Taipei. Nevertheless, it adds more risk for animal welfare to take-off and to lend twice during the transportation. There is one more factor to be considered - the parameters of the aircraft conducting the flight. While comparing Boeing 777-300ER and Boeing 737-800 aircrafts mentioned in the table above I noticed that capacity of both will be enough to carry tapir with the container, but there is one significant point which doesn't allow to use flight PRG-AMS-TPE. I suggest taking a look at door size characteristics for the cargo hold of these two aircrafts, which were organized in table below:

	BOEING 777-300ER	BOEING 737-800
AFT Cargo Door clear opening	2.79x1.70 m	1.80x1.65 m
FWD Cargo Door clear opening	2.79x1.70 m	1.45x1.30 m

Table 4: Comparison of cargo door size of Boeing 777-300ER and Boeing 737-800 aircrafts
Sources of the numbers in the table: Boeing , 2015; Boeing, 2007

For the better understanding of the parameters I used in the table please see Appendix 2, where schemes of the aircrafts are attached.

As Air Way Bill (see Appendix 3a)) in column Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions and Weight) says, the dimensions of the container with the tapir were as follows: 2.35x1.23x1.55m. Comparison of the container dimensions to the door sizes leads to the conclusion, that it is physically impossible to ship tapir directly from the Prague Airport.

There is one more alternative option to the chosen one left. It is Prague - Frankfurt - Taipei route which includes road transportation to the Frankfurt firstly and then shipment to Taipei. The distance that should be overcome by road is 530km, which is less than the distance from Prague to Amsterdam (900km). As was mentioned in the theoretical part, Frankfurt airport, as well as Schiphol, has a special terminal for animals. The same type of the aircraft is used for both flights.

Other factors that have to be carefully thought over are a schedule of the flights and ability of the airline to conduct the process of transportation. All the requirements regarding a better time of the journey for the animal should be taken into account.

As was mentioned before, even though animals are free of charge, all the costs connected to the transportation process are paid by the importer's side, that is, of course, another factor, which influences the decision of preference between possible routes. I was not able to monitor the price difference between Prague - Frankfurt - Taipei, and Prague (PRG) - Amsterdam (AMS) - Taipei (TPE) options as the flight has already past. So, I will leave the option Prague - Frankfurt - Taipei here as second possible one.

After all the considerations were made, the route was planned this way:

1. 13.03.2018 in the evening dispatch from the Prague Zoo;
2. 14.03.2018 in the mid-afternoon arrival to Amsterdam Airport - Schiphol;
3. Conveyance of animal and documentation;
4. 8:50 PM - dispatch from Schiphol Airport;
5. 15.03.2018 3:45 PM - arrival to Taipei Airport;
6. Transfer to the Taipei Zoo.

7.3 Gathering all the required documents and permissions

The main document for the transportation of the animal to be allowed is Veterinary Health Certificate. (see Appendix 3c)) All pages of the document are numbered in order not to be mixed while transportation. The certificate includes the following information:

- The authority which provided the document - Municipal Veterinary Administration in Prague of the State Veterinary Administration;
- Country of dispatch and destination - Czech Republic and Taiwan accordingly;

- Identification of animals (including scientific and common species name, quantity, sex, birth date, birth location, transponder number);
- Origin of the animal - Zoological Garden Praha, Czech Republic/ U Trojskeho Zamku 120/3, 171 00 Praha 7;
- Means of transport planned to be used in transportation - CAR and PLANE;
- Name and address of the consignor and consignee;
- Health information about the animal including describing of health history
- Statement that animal is transported in clean and suitable containers from supplier side.
- Attachment, where information about the animal is duplicated and photos can be inserted.

In this paragraph are mentioned specific requirements from the Taipei Zoo, which are complied by the Prague Zoo: 1. Tuberculosis has not occurred for the past 2 years in the territory of the zoo; 2. Rabies has not occurred in the previous year. It also approves that the animal was under pre-export quarantine at least 1 month before the shipment.

In our case, tapir was quarantined for 5 months (from 4.10.2018 to 13.3.2018). Here are also mentioned all the tests for parasites, that were conducted during the quarantine and understandably have to be negative. Treatment against internal and external parasites are recorded in this paragraph.

As was mentioned in the theoretical part, animals also need export and import permissions from CITES to be allowed for transportation.
To put this kind of transportation into a commercial category, all the commercial requirements should be met. The procedure itself should be put into commercial trade frames and standardized. That means that:

- cargo should have invoice, even if it is for free;
- Air Way Bill (AWB);
- cargo should carry custom clearance;
- intra-trade certificate;
- packing list is to accompany the cargo.

Invoice - the document included with the shipment of goods to customers - come in a variety of forms. The type of invoice depends on a number of factors, primary among them is the shipping destination. (Paden, n.d.) Usually, a cargo which is being transported internationally should carry commercial invoice including detailed information regarding goods' description, weight and dimensions, value per unit and total value. This document is obligatory to be provided to customs officials and should be issued by exporter's side. But in the case of tapir's transportation to Taiwan, the animal is provided for free. That means that no monetary transaction takes place and exporter (the Prague Zoo) is not able to provide a commercial invoice. However, it is still required by customs. In such a case, proforma invoice (Appendix 3d)) can take place. It includes only general information about the good, and in the case of the tapir's transportation, there is nominal sum for 100EUR, as invoice cannot have a value equal to 0. This nominal sum is followed by the statement "No commercial value, for customs purposes only" and by note "DO

NOT PAY". The sum is specified in euros, as customs procedure will be carried in the territory of The Netherlands.

After the cargo is passed from shipper to carrier, Air Way Bill (see Appendix 3a)) has to be provided by carrier's side. The Air Waybill (AWB) is a critical air cargo document that constitutes the contract of carriage between the "shipper" and the "carrier" (airline). (IATA , 2018)
In AWB is specified the following data:

- Shipper's information – Zoo Prague;
- Consignee's information – Taipei Zoo;
- Information about company which issues AWB (carrier) – K.L.M;
- Information about carrier's agent and his address - Gelders Forwarding B.V.;
- Information about the flight;
- Information about cargo: weight – 742 kg (including weight of the animal and weight of container), dimensions – 235x123x154 cm, nature of the goods - live, total volume – 4.451 m^3, condition restrictions for the cargo – min. temperature 15 °C, max. temperature - 17 °C
- Information about cost of transportation: weight to be charged – 742 kg, rate of charge – 25,80 EUR per kilo, total sum – 19 143,60 EUR

This document has own unique number which is mentioned at the top part (in the case of the tapir - 074-12559385). It can be monitored on the carrier's website, for example. As I know from my work experience, there is a special website, where cargo tracking is available by AWB number sorted by name of the airline conducting the transportation. It is available from the website Air cargo tracking and news. (Air cargo tracking and news, 2018)

As it is already known, the tapir was transported by KLM Cargo, after clicking on the link with the name of the appropriate carrier, there appears the carrier's own website for tracking shipments. Entering AWB number into appropriate line allows monitoring the whole process of shipment starting from booking. The result for the AWB number tracking for the tapir's case can be seen it the Appendix 3b). It shows that the booking for firstly made for 28 February flight, but as was already mentioned above, the extremely low temperature was the reason for the delay of the transportation process.

Another document given to me by the specialist in animal exchange and transportation was an intra-trade certificate. (see Appendix 3f)) Intra Trade Animal Health Certificates (ITAHCs) are certificates for harmonized trade in animals or germplasm to the EU Member States, for signature by an Official Veterinarian (OV). (Animal & Plant Health Agency, 2018) For the case of the tapir's transportation this document was needed apart from Export Health Veterinarian Certificate as firstly, the animal was transported within European Union from Prague, the Czech Republic to Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ITAHCs is provided by State Veterinary Administration and is prepared in accordance with EU Directives and is translated into the languages of the country of export, transit countries and English. In our case, it is prepared in the following languages: English, Czech, Dutch, and German.

One more document which usually accompanies regular cargo is customs clearance (see Appendix 3e) - the documented permission to pass that a national customs authority grants to imported goods so that they can enter the country or to exported goods so that they can leave the country. The customs clearance is typically given to a shipping agent to prove that all applicable customs duties have been paid and the shipment has been approved. (Business Dictionary, n.d.) The package of documents is finalized by packing list (see Appendix 3g)), which include general information about the cargo to be shipped: exporter, importer, AWB number, number of containers, information about the animal, permissions which were applied.

7.4 Transportation process

The very first thing I want to describe in this part of the work is special conditions which are needed during transportation of wild animals by air, especially for long distances, as we have in tapir's transportation case. As an example, for analyzing I would like to take BOEING 777 system which was used in the tapir's case.

Transporting live animals requires special attention to the operation of the airplane's environmental control system (ECS). Airplane ECS control settings, animal physiology, airport and in route environments, and ground handling affect the safe transport of live animal cargo. To ensure the health of the live animals and maximize animal cargo revenue, proper ECS settings, animal handling (and packaging), and appropriate animal loading configuration should be used. (Le, 2012)

While transportation process following factors should be considered the level of temperature sustainable in the cargo hold, relative humidity level and carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration. These 3 factors should be closely monitored during the flight as jointly with the level of stress it creates a threat to animal's welfare.

Figure 1 below shows the supply of air and other animal welfare factors schematically when animals are transported on the main deck compartment. This sectional view shows how the air supply mixes with the animal environmental factors. (Le, 2012) As animals' own temperature can be higher than recommended, level of relative humidity can vary during the loading, as well as the level of CO_2, it is recommended to consider all these impacts prior to transport.
In Appendix 4 ECS control panel in the flight deck is shown. The main deck compartments can provide more detailed control of temperature than lower lobe compartments, which are equipped with additional air-conditioning. Nevertheless, it is absolutely acceptable to transport animals in passenger aircrafts in cargo compartments, but the number of animals should be limited.

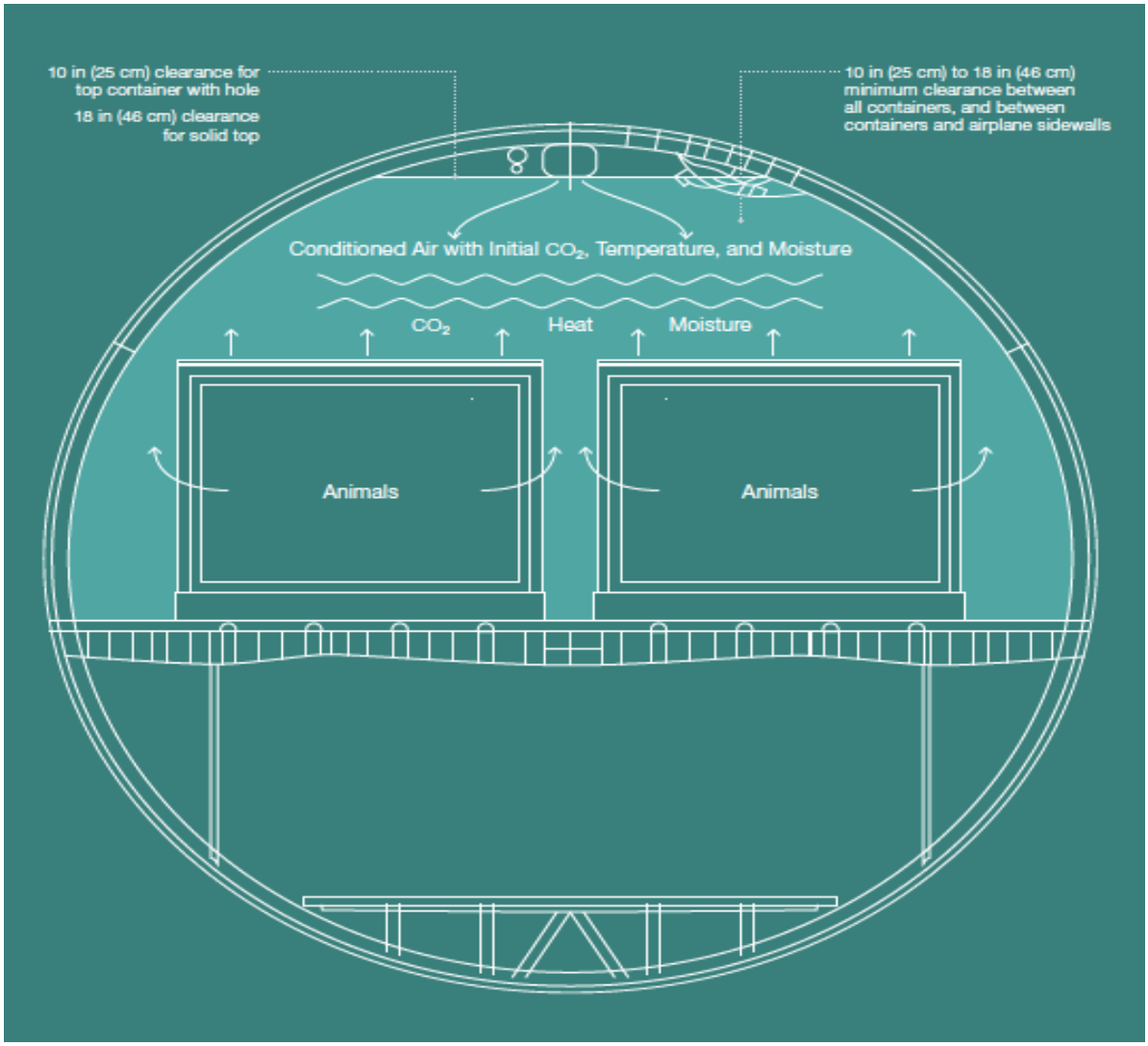

Figure 1: Supply of air and other animal welfare factors schematically
Source: Le, 2012

Land handling is, from the animals' point of view, undoubtedly amongst the most stressful parts of the transport at all - and that is why all the emphasis is placed on welfare during this process. Therefore, only competent, pre-determined, well-trained staff may manipulate the container (unnecessary tilting or shuffling of the container should be avoided). The interference of animals must be decreased to the minimum. Unauthorized persons are forbidden to access the transport containers to disturb the animal being carried. Containers must be adequately ventilated. The cargo door must be opened immediately after landing. If there is an insufficient opening of the door, ventilation techniques must be used.

Animals must be loaded just before departure. In the case of delays, containers with animals must not be left in the open area or at the place near the aircraft.

7.5 Costs of transportation

Transportation costs are to be paid by the importer's side (consignee). These costs include:

- Air transportation (19 143,60 EUR)
- Manipulation costs in the airport (unknown)
- Manufacturing of suitable container (2460 EUR)
- Road transportation to the airport (unknown)

All of these costs depend directly on the size and volume of the animal. In case of transportation costs, 400kg was the tapir's weight and the weight of the container was 342 kg. As the Prague Zoo's statistics say, costs of transporting animal which weight is under 50 kg are usually calculated in tens of thousands CZK (from approx. 400EUR). When it comes to larger animals, a sum is usually calculated from hundreds of CZK (from approx. 4000EUR).

7.6 Analyzing of possible risks

After analyzing the example of the animal's transportation, I want to mention main risks connected to the transportation process and evaluate each of them in order to provide measures of prevention.
These risks can be divided into 2 sections: practical risks and administrative risks. Practical are connected directly to the transportation and administrative relate to the process of preparation behind it.
During our conversation with the representative of the Animal Exchange Department, he told me several situations from his work experience which were connected mostly to the administrative risks. For example, 3 days before planned transportation of gorilla, the whole herd got a running nose, what made to cancel the transportation. Also, each country has different requirements regarding absence of particular diseases in the territory of an export country, which have to be fulfilled while preparation of the documents for transportation. Sometimes, when the documents are already prepared, the disease from this list can appear in the territory of the country. That means again that transportation is not allowed, as the certificates are no longer valid. These kind of risks are quite hard to predict, the only thing staff is able to do - is to manage correctly current emerged situation. As a rule, the main helper in the risk management in such conditions is experience.
Moving to practical risks, there is a possibility to at least minimize the chance of risk's appearing.
The more forces were put to plan and prepare transportation the bigger is chance for a successful outcome. Practical risks can appear at each stage of the process.

Key factors to be considered prior to animal carriage are:

- Temperature of outside environment. The higher it is the more capabilities should be used to cool the compartment prior to loading.

- Quantity, size and type of species to be transported. Environmental factors are influenced by the quantity and volume of live cargo.
- Capability of the aircraft ECS. From this factor completely depends the ability to create acceptable environment for animals.
- Condition of the aircraft before loading. If the plane before loading the animals spend long time under the sun, it requires additional time to cool the plane for loading of live cargo.

After a detailed studying of the process, I came to the conclusion that this type of transportation is extremely specific and requires extra care and confidence in every action performed. I will add following recommendations for conducting the process of loading and manipulating:

- Process management must be carried out only by specially trained people.
- Since each animal is unique in its needs and character traits, the best solution for the success of the process is accompanying of an animal by a specialist, who is already familiar with the character of the animal as well as the animal is familiar with the specialist.
- While loading, it is recommended to keep animals away from the entrance door, so that they are not immediately exposed to local climatic changes after landing.
- Appropriate distances should be ensured, so that the ventilation ports of the transport container are not blocked and sufficient air supply for breathing is provided.
- Live animals should not be placed directly on the floor of the aircraft and should be supported by a board. This prevents the shipping container from being cooled by the airplane wall, as well as form damaging of the container or the deck of the aircraft.
- For safety reasons, the container with the animal must be well-fixed to the floor of the load compartment. At the same time, the surrounding cargo must be secured against undesirable displacements and falls.
- Also, restrictions should be applied to other goods loaded with animals - for example, it is forbidden to dispose dry ice (and parcels containing it) in close proximity to animal transport containers. Dry ice vapors are not harmful or poisonous, but because they are heavier than air is, they settle on the floor of cargo compartment, from where air is expelled, and prevents animals from breathing.
- Similarly, it is forbidden to dispose with animals' containers such cargo as liquid gases, poisons, infectious substances.

8. Conclusion

The aim of the thesis was to describe and analyze the process of wild animals' transportation in terms of exchange between zoos.

The first part of the work was concentrated on the describing the requirements and needs for the process of this kind of transportation. For this purposes, I was using mostly documents from legal authorities including IATA Live Animals Regulations.

Of course, the methods, recommendations, and guidelines described in this work are mostly of a general nature and are the basic minimum for the successful implementation of live animals

containing transport. As I mentioned in my work, every animal is individual and needs to be treated with it.

However, the type and nature of the animal is not the only one that can affect transport conditions - these may vary depending on the choice of the particular shipper, carrier, but also on the departure and destination of the shipment.

The second part of the thesis concerned practical example of wild animal transportation in terms of animals' exchange between zoos. All the documents mentioned in this part were kindly provided by Tomas Kapic - the representative from Animal Exchange Department in the Prague Zoo. I made efforts to analyze chosen route for the transportation and provide the alternative one. I also described possible risks for the process and measures for their prevention.

In the end, I would like to thank once again all those, who advised me in the process of writing my thesis, namely my supervisor Ing. Petř Kolář, Ph.D. who helped and directed me in the process of writing the thesis. I also want to mention the zoo representative Tomaš Kápic, who provided access to the documents of the real example of transportation and advised about the overall complexities of the process.

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Appendix

APPENDIX 1 – Pictures of facilities used for road transportation of animals

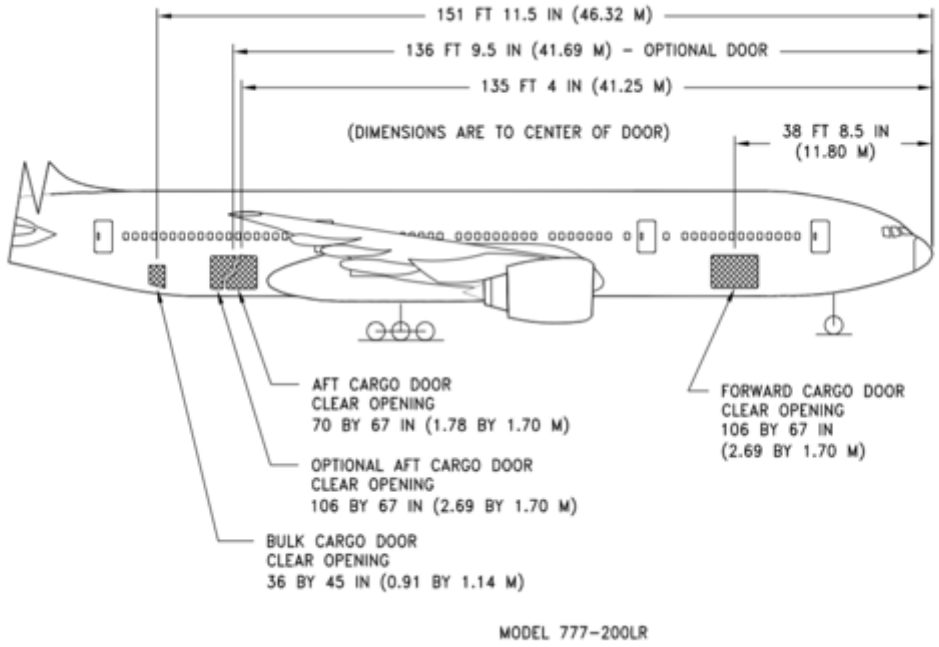
Source: T.Kapic (personal communication, April 16, 2018)

Source: T.Kapic (personal communication, April 16, 2018)

Source: T.Kapic (personal communication, April 16, 2018)

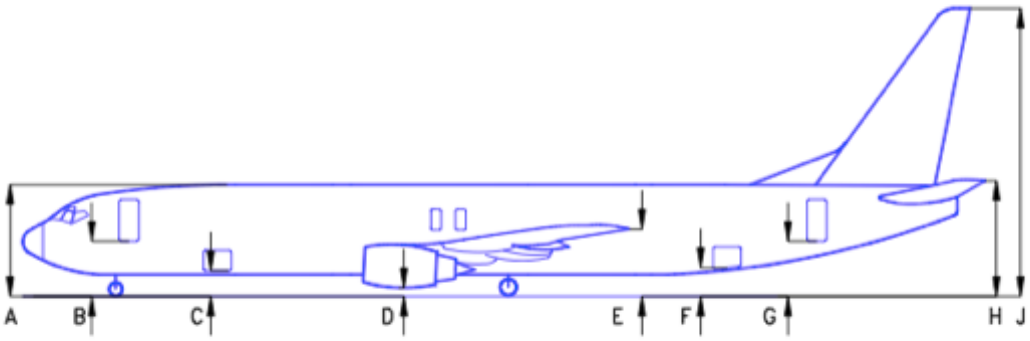
APPENDIX 2 – Schemes and door sizes of Boeing-737 and Boeing-777

a) Boeing 777-300ER scheme of cargo compartments and door sizes



Source: Boeing website , 2015

b) Boeing 737-800 scheme of cargo compartments



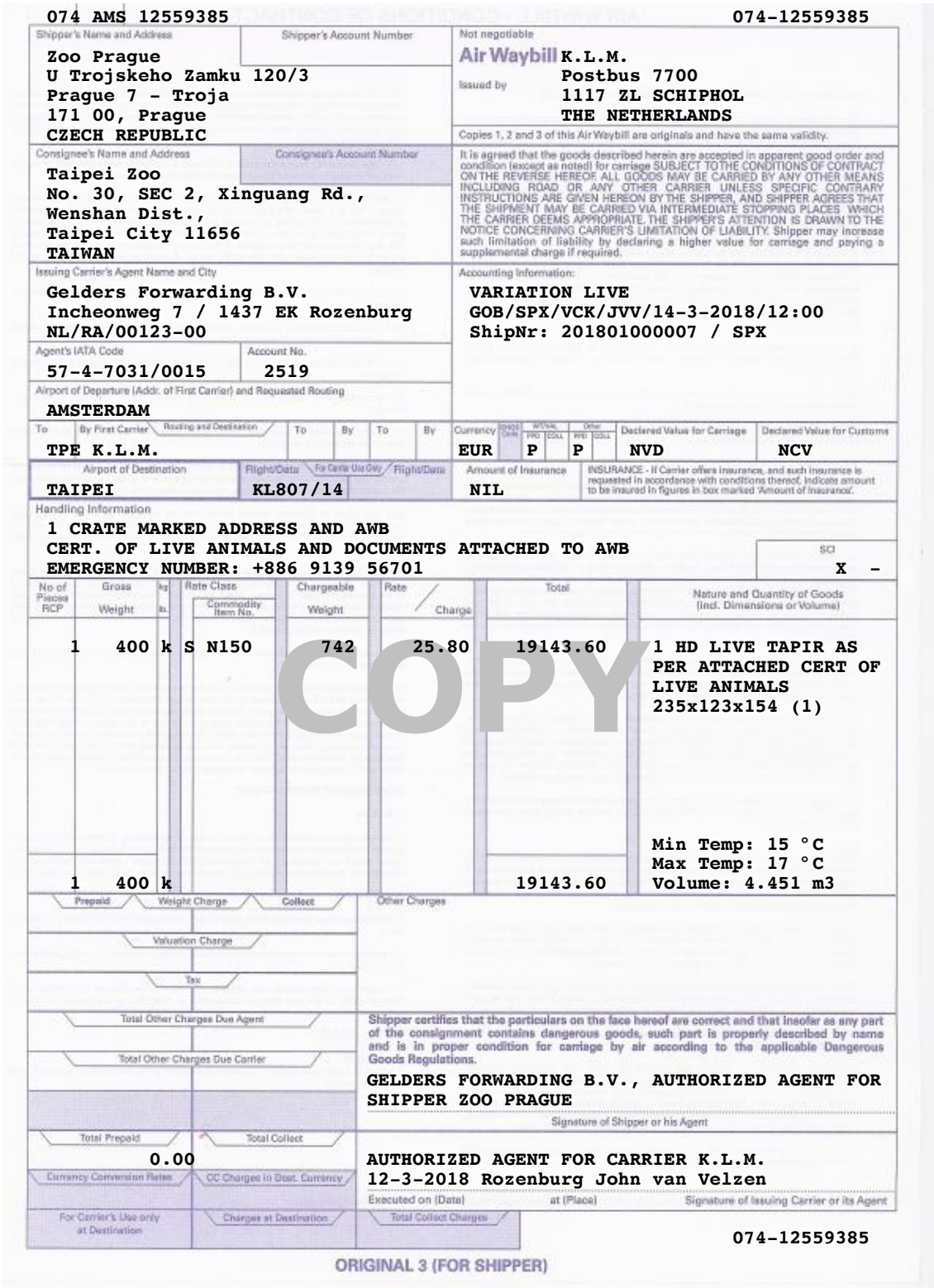
Source: Boeing website, 2007

b) Example of the open cargo door of Boeing 777-300ER

Source: Alohajer's blog , 2009

APPENDIX 3 – Documents related to the transportation of tapir

a) Air Way Bill



074 AMS 12559385 074-12559385

Shipper's Name and Address
Zoo Prague
U Trojskeho Zamku 120/3
Prague 7 - Troja
171 00, Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC

Shipper's Account Number

Not negotiable
Air Waybill K.L.M.
Issued by Postbus 7700
1117 ZL SCHIPHOL
THE NETHERLANDS

Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity.

Consignee's Name and Address
Taipei Zoo
No. 30, SEC 2, Xinguang Rd.,
Wenshan Dist.,
Taipei City 11656
TAIWAN

Consignee's Account Number

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
Gelders Forwarding B.V.
Incheonweg 7 / 1437 EK Rozenburg
NL/RA/00123-00

Accounting Information:
VARIATION LIVE
GOB/SPX/VCK/JVV/14-3-2018/12:00
ShipNr: 201801000007 / SPX

Agent's IATA Code: 57-4-7031/0015
Account No.: 2519

Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Requested Routing
AMSTERDAM

To	By First Carrier	Routing and Destination	To	By	To	By	Currency	Declared Value for Carriage	Declared Value for Customs
TPE	K.L.M.						EUR	NVD	NCV

Airport of Destination	Flight/Date	For Carrier Use Only	Flight/Date	Amount of Insurance
TAIPEI	KL807/14			NIL

INSURANCE - If Carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with conditions thereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked 'Amount of Insurance'.

Handling Information
1 CRATE MARKED ADDRESS AND AWB
CERT. OF LIVE ANIMALS AND DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO AWB
EMERGENCY NUMBER: +886 9139 56701

SCI: X -

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	400	k	S	N150	742	25.80	19143.60	1 HD LIVE TAPIR AS PER ATTACHED CERT OF LIVE ANIMALS 235x123x154 (1) Min Temp: 15 °C Max Temp: 17 °C Volume: 4.451 m3
1	400	k					19143.60	

COPY

Prepaid | Weight Charge | Collect
Other Charges
Valuation Charge
Tax
Total Other Charges Due Agent
Total Other Charges Due Carrier

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.
GELDERS FORWARDING B.V., AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR SHIPPER ZOO PRAGUE
Signature of Shipper or his Agent

Total Prepaid: 0.00
Total Collect

Currency Conversion Rates | CC Charges in Dest. Currency
For Carrier's Use only at Destination | Charges at Destination | Total Collect Charges

AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR CARRIER K.L.M.
12-3-2018 Rozenburg John van Velzen
Executed on (Date) at (Place) Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent

074-12559385

ORIGINAL 3 (FOR SHIPPER)

b) Air Way Bill tracking result

AMS ✈ TPE

Variation live special

Local Time

DELIVERED 074-12559385 - 1 piece - 400,0 kg

Show on map Print Export as pdf

Shipment progress

AMS — TPE

1/1 pce
400 kg

TPE - 1 piece delivered at TPE - 15MAR 19:00

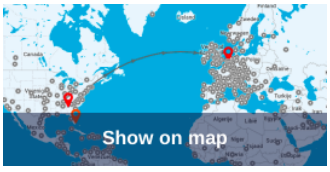
Time	Airport	Activity
05MAR 13:26	AMS	1 piece booked at AMS
14MAR 15:01	AMS	1 piece accepted at AMS
14MAR 21:19	AMS	1 piece departed on KL807
15MAR 15:46	TPE	1 piece arrived on KL807
15MAR 15:56	TPE	1 piece received from KL807
15MAR 17:10	TPE	1 piece ready to be picked up at TPE
15MAR 18:53	TPE	1 piece AWB document has been delivered TPE
15MAR 19:00	**TPE**	**1 piece delivered at TPE**

Hide history

Notifications

Receive shipment updates by SMS or email

Set notifications



Booking Information

Flight	From	To	Status
KL807	AMS 28FEB 20:50	TPE 01MAR 15:50	Cancelled due No Show
KL807	AMS 14MAR 20:50	TPE 15MAR 15:50	Confirmed

Hide booking history

Source: Air cargo tracking and news, 2018

c) Health certificates

VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE
of ZOO ANIMALS for EXPORT TO TAIWAN

Certificate No.
SVS/2016/C378937A

Veterinary authority	Municipal Veterinary Administration in Prague of the State Veterinary Administration
Country of destination	Taiwan
Country of dispatch	Czech Republic

I. Identification of the animals

SPECIES NAME SCIENTIFIC & COMMON	QUANTITY	SEX	BIRTH DATE	BIRTH LOCATION	TRANSPONDER
Tapirus indicus Asian Tapir	1	M	15-Oct-2015	Zoo Praha	900032001883990

II. Origin and destination of the animals

Name and address of the farm of origin	Zoological Garden Praha, Czech Republic U Trojského zámku 120/3, 171 00 Praha 7
directly to (place of destination)	TAIPEI, TAIWAN
Means of transport	CAR, AIRPLANE
Name and address of consignor	Zoological Garden Praha. U Trojského zámku 120/3, 171 00 Praha 7
Name and address of consignee	TAIPEI ZOO Xinguang Rd. No. 30, Sec.2, 11656 Taipei, Taiwan

III. Health information

I, undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that:

1. The animal has been raised for 1 year prior to export or since birth in the zoo, which are under the supervision and regular inspection (including microbiological and parasitological tests and necropsies) by the government authority of the exporting country. The Zoo complies with the following requirements:
   (1) Tuberculosis has not occurred for the past 2 years.
   (2) Rabies has not occurred in the previous year.

2. The animal was detained for pre-export quarantine in an approved isolated quarantine premises under the supervision of the animal quarantine authority of the exporting country for at least 30 days prior to shipment.
   (1) Date of quarantine period: from **4.10.2016** to **13.3.2018**.

Certificate No.
SVS/2018/031893-A

3. During the pre-export quarantine, the animals was inspected and found free from clinical evidence of any communicable disease and subjected to the following tests and treatments:

(1) The animals was subjected to the following parasites tests with negative results:

I. Blood parasites:

Methods	Date of sampling	Date of testing	Results	Name of Laboratory
blood smear examination	27.2.2018	28.2.2018	Negative	**State Laboratory Institute Praha** Sídlištní 136/24, 165 03 PRAHA 6 - Lysolaje phone.: +420 251 031 111

***Lab: full name / address/ Tel**

II. Internal parasites: two fecal examinations with a minimum of 7 days in between by using both the direct wet smear and the floatation concentration method.

Date of sampling	Methods	Date of testing	Results	Name of Laboratory
27.2.2018	Direct smear	28.2.2018	negative	**State Laboratory Institute Praha** Sídlištní 136/24, 165 03 PRAHA 6 - Lysolaje phone +420 251 031 111
	Flotation	28.2.2018	negative	same
6.3.2018	Direct smear	7.3.2018	negative	same
	Flotation	7.3.2018	negative	same

***Lab: full name / address/ Tel**

(2) The animal was treated against parasites in accordance with the following:

i. internal parasites: twice with a minimum of 14 days in between using compounds of broad-spectrum efficacy.

Name of parasiticides	Dates of administered	Dosage
Panacur gran. (fenbendazole)	23.2. and 9.3.2018	7,5 mg/kg BW PO

ii. external parasites: with broad-spectrum parasiticides within 72 hours prior to shipping.

Name of parasiticides	Dates of administered	Dosage
Top spot on Stronger 16,25 g for horses (Permethrinum)	13.3.2018	25 ml/500 kg BW

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správy -4-

Certificate No.
SVS/2018/031893-A

4. The animal is transported with clean containers and vehicles disinfected with disinfectant approved by the exporting country. No supplementary feed, fodder, bedding or other animals are supplementary loaded during the transportation.

5. The transportation and transition are pursuant to the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE and regulations of International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Done at Prague
Place

13.3.2018
Date

Seal

MVDr. Markéta Kopečná, Ph.D.
veterinární inspektor

Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

Municipal Veterinary Administration in Prague
of State Veterinary Administration

3

Certificate No.
SVS/2018/037843-A

Attachment

SPECIES NAME SCIENTIFIC & COMMON	QUANTITY	SEX	BIRTH DATE	BIRTH LOCATION	TRANSPONDER
Tapirus indicus Asian Tapir	1	M	15-Oct-2015	Zoo Praha	900032001883990

Photo1

Photo2

4

d) Pro-forma Invoice

ZOOPRAHA

Zoologická zahrada hl. m. Prahy as Consignor
U Trojského zámku 120/3
171 00 Praha 7 - Troja

12th March 2018

Proforma faktura / Invoice Nr. ...2018-12.03.-1...

Consignee :

Taipei Zoo
No. 30, Sec. 2, Xinguang Rd.
Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 11656
Taiwan

1 Malyan Tapir (1 head, male)…….……..... 100,- €

Tapirus indicus

***15. 10. 2015, ZIMS ID:150436**

Total ..... 100,- €

DO NOT PAY - NEPLATIT

No commercial value, for customs purposes only.
Neobchodní hodnota, pouze pro potřeby celnice.

Tomáš Kapic
Miroslav Machek
Animal Exchange

EAZA

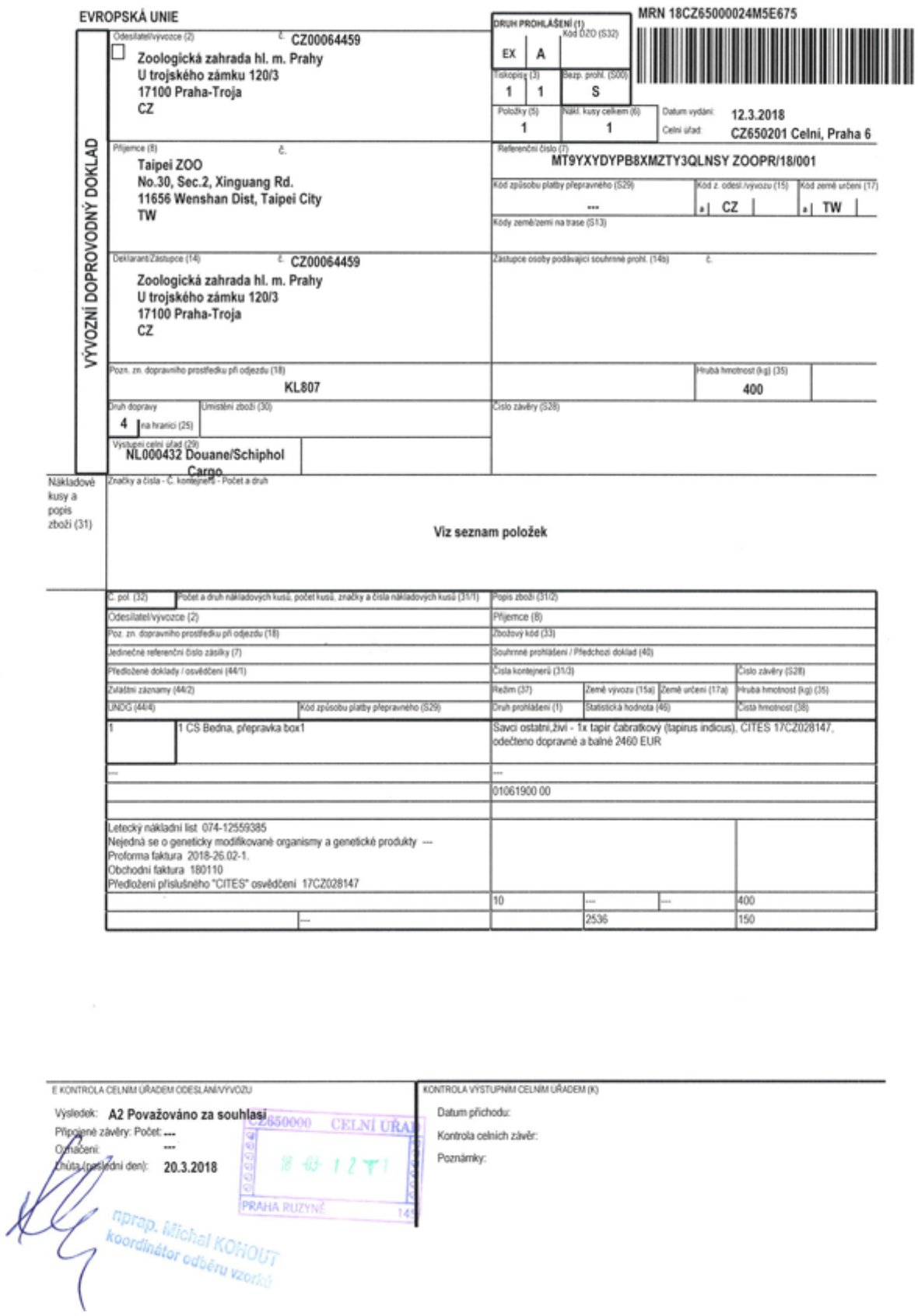
UCSZOO

Zoologická zahrada hl. m. Prahy
U Trojského zámku 120/3
171 00 Praha 7 – Troja
Czech Republic

Tel.: 296 112 111
Fax: 233 556 704
E-mail: pr@zoopraha.cz
Web: www.zoopraha.cz

IČ: 00064459
DIČ: CZ00064459

e) Customs Clearance Form



EVROPSKÁ UNIE

MRN 18CZ65000024M5E675

VÝVOZNÍ DOPROVODNÝ DOKLAD

Odesílatel/vývozce (2) č. CZ00064459
Zoologická zahrada hl. m. Prahy
U trojského zámku 120/3
17100 Praha-Troja
CZ

DRUH PROHLÁŠENÍ (1): EX A
Kód DZO (S32)
Tiskopisů (3): 1 1
Bezp. prohl. (S00): S
Položky (5): 1
Nákl. kusy celkem (6): 1
Datum vydání: 12.3.2018
Celní úřad: CZ650201 Celní, Praha 6

Příjemce (8) č.
Taipei ZOO
No.30, Sec.2, Xinguang Rd.
11656 Wenshan Dist, Taipei City
TW

Referenční číslo (7): MT9YXYDYPB8XMZTY3QLNSY ZOOPR/18/001

Kód způsobu platby přepravného (S29): ---
Kód z. odesl./vývozu (15): a CZ
Kód země určení (17): a TW
Kódy země/zemí na trase (S13)

Deklarant/Zástupce (14) č. CZ00064459
Zoologická zahrada hl. m. Prahy
U trojského zámku 120/3
17100 Praha-Troja
CZ

Zástupce osoby podávající souhrnné prohl. (14b) č.

Pozn. zn. dopravního prostředku při odjezdu (18): KL807
Hrubá hmotnost (kg) (35): 400

Druh dopravy: 4
na hranici (25)
Umístění zboží (30)
Číslo závěry (S28)

Výstupní celní úřad (29): NL000432 Douane/Schiphol Cargo

Nákladové kusy a popis zboží (31)
Značky a čísla - Č. kontejnerů - Počet a druh
Viz seznam položek

Č. pol. (32)	Počet a druh nákladových kusů, počet kusů, značky a čísla nákladových kusů (31/1)	Popis zboží (31/2)
Odesílatel/vývozce (2)		Příjemce (8)
Poz. zn. dopravního prostředku při odjezdu (18)		Zbožový kód (33)
Jedinečné referenční číslo zásilky (7)		Souhrnné prohlášení / Předchozí doklad (40)
Předložené doklady / osvědčení (44/1)		Čísla kontejnerů (31/3) / Číslo závěry (S28)
Zvláštní záznamy (44/2)		Režim (37) / Země vývozu (15a) / Země určení (17a) / Hrubá hmotnost (kg) (35)
UNDG (44/4) / Kód způsobu platby přepravného (S29)		Druh prohlášení (1) / Statistická hodnota (46) / Čistá hmotnost (38)
1	1 CS Bedna, přepravka box1	Savci ostatní,živí - 1x tapír čabrakový (tapirus indicus), CITES 17CZ028147, odečteno dopravné a balné 2460 EUR
---		---
		01061900 00
Letecký nákladní list 074-12559385 Nejedná se o geneticky modifikované organismy a genetické produkty --- Proforma faktura 2018-26.02-1. Obchodní faktura 180110 Předložení příslušného "CITES" osvědčení 17CZ028147		
		10 / --- / --- / 400
---		2536 / 150

E KONTROLA CELNÍM ÚŘADEM ODESLÁNÍ/VÝVOZU

Výsledek: A2 Považováno za souhlasí
Připojené závěry: Počet: ---
Označení: ---
Lhůta (poslední den): 20.3.2018

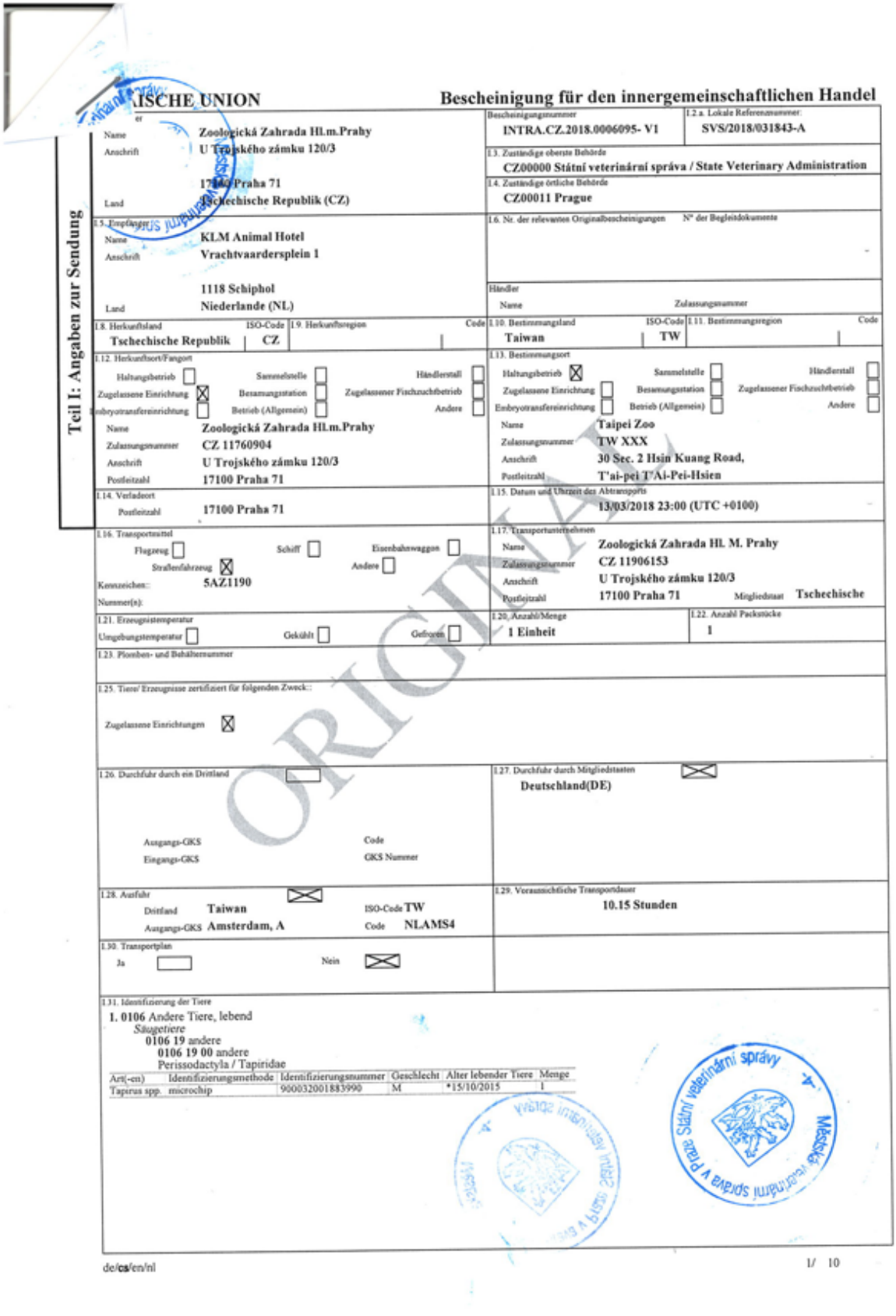
CZ650000 CELNÍ ÚŘAD
18 03 12
PRAHA RUZYNĚ

npráp. Michal KOHOUT
koordinátor odběru vzorků

KONTROLA VÝSTUPNÍM CELNÍM ÚŘADEM (K)

Datum příchodu:
Kontrola celních závěr:
Poznámky:

f) Intra Trade Animal Health Certificate



EUROPÄISCHE UNION

Bescheinigung für den innergemeinschaftlichen Handel

Teil I: Angaben zur Sendung

I.1. Versender
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Anschrift: U Trojského zámku 120/3
17100 Praha 71
Land: Tschechische Republik (CZ)

Bescheinigungsnummer: INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1
I.2.a. Lokale Referenznummer: SVS/2018/031843-A

I.3. Zuständige oberste Behörde: CZ00000 Státní veterinární správa / State Veterinary Administration

I.4. Zuständige örtliche Behörde: CZ00011 Prague

I.5. Empfänger
Name: KLM Animal Hotel
Anschrift: Vrachtvaardersplein 1
1118 Schiphol
Land: Niederlande (NL)

I.6. Nr. der relevanten Originalbescheinigungen — N° der Begleitdokumente

Händler
Name — Zulassungsnummer

I.8. Herkunftsland: Tschechische Republik — ISO-Code: CZ
I.9. Herkunftsregion — Code
I.10. Bestimmungsland: Taiwan — ISO-Code: TW
I.11. Bestimmungsregion — Code

I.12. Herkunftsort/Fangort
Haltungsbetrieb ☐ Sammelstelle ☐ Händlerstall ☐
Zugelassene Einrichtung ☒ Besamungsstation ☐ Zugelassener Fischzuchtbetrieb ☐
Embryotransfereinrichtung ☐ Betrieb (Allgemein) ☐ Andere ☐
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Zulassungsnummer: CZ 11760904
Anschrift: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postleitzahl: 17100 Praha 71

I.13. Bestimmungsort
Haltungsbetrieb ☒ Sammelstelle ☐ Händlerstall ☐
Zugelassene Einrichtung ☐ Besamungsstation ☐ Zugelassener Fischzuchtbetrieb ☐
Embryotransfereinrichtung ☐ Betrieb (Allgemein) ☐ Andere ☐
Name: Taipei Zoo
Zulassungsnummer: TW XXX
Anschrift: 30 Sec. 2 Hsin Kuang Road,
Postleitzahl: T'ai-pei T'Ai-Pei-Hsien

I.14. Verladeort
Postleitzahl: 17100 Praha 71

I.15. Datum und Uhrzeit des Abtransports: 13/03/2018 23:00 (UTC +0100)

I.16. Transportmittel
Flugzeug ☐ Schiff ☐ Eisenbahnwaggon ☐
Straßenfahrzeug ☒ Andere ☐
Kennzeichen: 5AZ1190
Nummer(n):

I.17. Transportunternehmen
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl. M. Prahy
Zulassungsnummer: CZ 11906153
Anschrift: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postleitzahl: 17100 Praha 71
Mitgliedstaat: Tschechische

I.21. Erzeugnistemperatur
Umgebungstemperatur ☐ Gekühlt ☐ Gefroren ☐

I.20. Anzahl/Menge: 1 Einheit

I.22. Anzahl Packstücke: 1

I.23. Plomben- und Behälternummer

I.25. Tiere/ Erzeugnisse zertifiziert für folgenden Zweck::
Zugelassene Einrichtungen ☒

I.26. Durchfuhr durch ein Drittland ☐
Ausgangs-GKS — Code
Eingangs-GKS — GKS Nummer

I.27. Durchfuhr durch Mitgliedstaaten ☒
Deutschland(DE)

I.28. Ausfuhr ☒
Drittland: Taiwan — ISO-Code: TW
Ausgangs-GKS: Amsterdam, A — Code: NLAMS4

I.29. Voraussichtliche Transportdauer: 10.15 Stunden

I.30. Transportplan
Ja ☐ Nein ☒

I.31. Identifizierung der Tiere
I. 0106 Andere Tiere, lebend
Säugetiere
0106 19 andere
0106 19 00 andere
Perissodactyla / Tapiridae

Art(-en)	Identifizierungsmethode	Identifizierungsnummer	Geschlecht	Alter lebender Tiere	Menge
Tapirus spp.	microchip	900032001883990	M	*15/10/2015	1

Státní veterinární správa v Praze — Městská veterinární správa v Praze

ORIGINAL

de/cs/en/nl — I/ 10

92/65 EIII (2012/112) Tiere aus zugelassenen Einrichtungen oder

EUROPÄISCHE UNION

Teil II: Bescheinigung

II. Angaben zum Gesundheitszustand	II.a. Referenz-Nr. der Bescheinigung	II.b. Lokale Referenznummer
	INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1	SVS/2018/031843-A

Der unterzeichnete amtliche Tierarzt bzw. die unterzeichnete amtliche Tierärztin(1) / ~~Der unterzeichnete Tierarzt bzw. die unterzeichnete Tierärztin, der/die für den Herkunftsbetrieb zuständig und von der zuständigen Behörde zugelassen ist(1),~~ bescheinigt Folgendes:

II.1. Die Herkunftseinrichtung, das Herkunftsinstitut bzw. das Herkunftszentrum ist gemäß Anhang C der Richtlinie 92/65/EWG für den Handel mit den/dem in Feld I.18 bezeichneten Tieren, Samen, Eizellen oder Embryonen zugelassen.

II.2. Die unter diese Bescheinigung fallenden Tiere (1)/ ~~Spendertiere~~ (1) wurden heute (1)/ ~~am Tag der Entnahme~~ (1) untersucht und dabei für gesund und frei von klinischen Anzeichen einer Infektionskrankheit (auch derjenigen gemäß Anhang A der Richtlinie 92/65/EWG) befunden, unterliegen keinen amtlichen Beschränkungen und wurden entweder von Geburt an oder (Monate oder Jahre) in dieser Einrichtung, diesem Institut oder diesem Zentrum gehalten.

II.3. Zum Zeitpunkt der Kontrolle waren die vorstehend bezeichneten Tiere für die geplante Verbringung transportfähig im Sinne der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1/2005 des Rates, der IATA-Vorschriften und/oder ggf. der CITES-Leitlinien für den Tiertransport.

~~II.4. Zusätzliche Garantien hinsichtlich der Krankheit(en) gemäß Anhang D(2) der Richtlinie 92/65/EWG des Rates (1)~~

Krankheit Entscheidung

Krankheit Entscheidung

Krankheit Entscheidung

~~II.5. Vögel erfüllen die Anforderungen der Entscheidung 2005/94/EG, wurden am (Datum) mit dem Impfstoff (Bezeichnung) gegen die aviäre Influenza geimpft und stammen aus einer zugelassenen Herkunftseinrichtung, einem zugelassenen Herkunftsinstitut oder einem zugelassenen Herkunftszentrum, in dem in den vergangenen zwölf Monaten gegen die aviäre Influenza geimpft wurde~~ (1)

Blauzunge Ausnahmen vom Verbringungsverbot

nkrankheit:

~~Tiere gemäß Artikel 7 Absatz 1 oder Artikel 7 Absatz 2 Buchstabe a oder Artikel 7 Absatz 2 Buchstabe b oder Artikel 7 Absatz 2 Buchstabe c oder Artikel 7 Absatz 3a Buchstabe a oder Artikel 7 Absatz 3a Buchstabe b oder Artikel 7 Absatz 3a Buchstabe c (Zutreffendes angeben) der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Tiere gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 1 Buchstabe a oder Artikel 8 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b oder Artikel 8 Absatz 4 oder Artikel 8 Absatz 5a (Zutreffendes angeben) der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Behandlung mit bestimmten Arzneimitteln gegen Insekten (Name des Produkts einfügen) am (Datum einfügen) gemäß der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Bedingungen für die Durchfuhr von Tieren gemäß Artikel 9 Absatz 1 Buchstabe a und ggf. Artikel 9 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007:~~

~~Das Tier/Die Tiere wurde(n) von Geburt an oder mindestens in den letzten 60 Tagen vor dem Versand in einer saisonal von der Blauzungenkrankheit freien Zone während der saisonal vektorfreien Zeitraums gehalten, der am (Datum einfügen) begann, und das Tier/die Tiere wurde(n) dem gegebenenfalls (bitte angeben) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 1 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007 einem Erreger-Identifizierungstest gemäß dem OIE-Handbuch für Landtiere anhand von Proben unterzogen, die binnen sieben Tagen vor dem Versand genommen wurden, wobei das Ergebnis negativ war:~~

~~Tier(e) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 2 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Tier(e) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 3 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Tier(e) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 4 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Tier(e) geimpft gegen Serotyp(en) (Serotyp(en) angeben) der Blauzungenkrankheit mit (Bezeichnung des Impfstoffs einfügen), einem Totimpfstoff / modifiziertem Lebendimpfstoff (Zutreffendes angeben) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 5 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Das Tier/Die Tiere wurde(n) einem serologischen Test gemäß dem OIE-Handbuch für Landtiere zum Nachweis von Antikörpern gegen den Virusserotyp der Blauzungenkrankheit (Serotyp(en) angeben) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 6 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007 unterzogen.~~

~~Das Tier/Die Tiere wurde(n) einem spezifischen serologischen Test gemäß dem OIE-Handbuch für Landtiere zum Nachweis von Antikörpern gegen alle vorhandenen oder möglicherweise vorhandenen Virusserotypen der Blauzungenkrankheit (Serotyp(en) angeben) gemäß Anhang III Teil A Nummer 7 der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1266/2007 unterzogen:~~

~~„Nicht trächtig(e) Tier(e)" oder „Möglicherweise trächtig(e) Tier(e) entsprechend der/den Bedingung(en) gemäß der Nummern 5, 6 und 7 vor Besamung oder Paarung oder gemäß Nummer 8 ; Zutreffendes angeben"~~

Erläuterungen

Teil I:

- Feld I.6: Nr(n). der Begleitdokumente: Gegebenenfalls CITES-Nummer(n) angeben.
- Feld I.19: Den entsprechenden HS-Code angeben: 01.06.11, 01.06.19, 01.06.31, 01.06.32, 01.06.39, 05.11.99.85.
- Feld I.31: Identifizierungssystem: Wenn möglich, individuelle Kennnummer angeben; bei kleinen Tieren reicht die Kennnummer der Charge aus.

Im Fall von Samen, Eizellen und Embryonen entspricht die Angabe den Angaben zum Spender und dem Datum der Entnahme und ist in folgendem Format anzugeben: Amtliche Kennnummer des Tieres/TT/MM/JJJJ.

Alter und Geschlecht: Nur bei lebenden Tieren auszufüllen.

Menge: Im Fall von Samen, Eizellen und Embryonen sollte die Anzahl der Pailletten, Ampullen oder sonstigen Verpackungseinheiten angegeben werden.

Teil II:

(1) Nichtzutreffendes streichen.

(2) Wie von dem jeweiligen Mitgliedstaat, der nach dem Unionsrecht zusätzliche Garantien verlangen darf, vorgeschrieben.

- Stempel und Unterschrift müssen sich farblich von der Druckfarbe der Bescheinigung absetzen.

Amtlicher Tierarzt oder amtlicher Inspektor

Name (in Großbuchstaben): Markéta KOPEČNÁ

Lokale Veterinäreinheit: Prague

Datum: 13/03/2018 (UTC +0100)

Siegel

Státní veterinární správa v Praze 4 Městská veterinární správa

Qualifikation und Titel: Amtlicher Kontrolleur

Nr.der lokalen Veterinäreinheit: CZ00011

Unterschrift:

PSKÁ UNIE — **Osvědčení pro vnitřní obchod**

Část I: Podrobnosti o předložené zásilce

I.1. Odesílatel
Jméno (název): **Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy**
Adresa: **U Trojského zámku 120/3**
17100 Praha 71
Země: **Česká republika (CZ)**

I.2. Číslo jednací osvědčení: **INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1**
I.2.a Místní jednací číslo: **SVS/2018/031843-A**

I.3. Ústřední příslušný orgán: **CZ00000 Státní veterinární správa / State Veterinary Administration**

I.4. Místní příslušný orgán: **CZ00011 Prague**

I.5. Příjemce
Jméno (název): **KLM Animal Hotel**
Adresa: **Vrachtvaardersplein 1**
1118 Schiphol
Země: **Nizozemsko (NL)**

I.6. Číslo(a) souvisejících originálních osvědčení (předchozích dokladů)

I.7. Zprostředkovatel (obchodník)
Jméno (název): Schvalovací číslo

I.8. Země původu: **Česká republika** Kód ISO: **CZ**
I.9. Kraj původu: Kód
I.10. Země určení: **Tchaj-wan** Kód ISO: **TW**
I.11. Kraj určení: Kód

I.12. Místo původu/Místo sběru
Hospodářství ☐ Shromažďovací středisko ☐ Prostory zprostředkovatele (obchodníka) ☐
Schválený orgán ☒ Inseminační středisko (stanice) ☐ Schválené vodní hospodářství ☐
Tým odebírající embrya ☐ Podnik ☐ Jiné ☐
Jméno (název): **Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy**
Schvalovací číslo: **CZ 11760904**
Adresa: **U Trojského zámku 120/3**
PSČ: **17100 Praha 71**

I.13. Místo určení
Hospodářství ☒ Shromažďovací středisko ☐ Prostory zprostředkovatele (obchodníka) ☐
Schválený orgán ☐ Inseminační středisko (stanice) ☐ Schválené vodní hospodářství ☐
Tým odebírající embrya ☐ Podnik ☐ Jiné ☐
Jméno (název): **Taipei Zoo**
Schvalovací číslo: **TW XXX**
Adresa: **30 Sec. 2 Hsin Kuang Road,**
PSČ: **T'ai-pei T'Ai-Pei-Hsien**

I.14. Místo nakládky
PSČ: **17100 Praha 71**

I.15. Datum a čas odjezdu: **13/03/2018 23:00 (UTC +0100)**

I.16. Dopravní prostředek
Letadlo ☐ Loď ☐ Železniční vagón ☐ Auto ☒ Jiné ☐
Totožnost: **5AZ1190**
Číslo(a):

I.17. Přepravce
Jméno (název): **Zoologická Zahrada Hl. M. Prahy**
Schvalovací číslo: **CZ 11906153**
Adresa: **U Trojského zámku 120/3**
PSČ: **17100 Praha 71** Členský stát: **Česká**

I.21 Teplota produktů
Teplota prostředí ☐ Chlazené ☐ Mražené ☐

I.20. Počet/Množství: **1 Jednotka**

I.22. Počet balení: **1**

I.23. Označení kontejneru/Číslo plomby

I.25. Zvířata osvědčená pro/produkty osvědčené pro:
Schválené orgány ☒

I.26. Tranzit přes třetí zemi ☐
Místo výstupu: Kód:
Místo vstupu: Číslo SHK:

I.27. Tranzit přes členské státy ☒
Německo(DE)

I.28. Vývoz ☒
Třetí země: **Tchaj-wan** Kód ISO: **TW**
Místo výstupu: **Amsterdam, A** Kód: **NLAMS4**

I.29. Předpokládané trvání cesty: **10.15 Hodiny**

I.30. Plán cesty
Ano ☐ Ne ☒

I.31. Identifikace zvířat
1. 0106 Ostatní živá zvířata
Savci
0106 19 Ostatní
0106 19 00 Ostatní
Perissodactyla / Tapiridae

Živočišný druh	Způsob identifikace	Identifikační číslo	Pohlaví	Stáří živých zvířat	Množství
Tapirus spp.	microchip	900032001833990	M	*15/10/2015	1

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správy

EVROPSKÁ UNIE

92/65 EIII (2012/112) Zvířata pocházející ze schválených institutů nebo

Část II: Osvědčení

II. Zdravotní informace

II.a. Jednací číslo osvědčení: INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1

II.b.Místní jednací číslo: SVS/2018/031843-A

Já, níže podepsaný úřední veterinární lékař(1) / ~~veterinární lékař odpovídající za zařízení původu a schválený příslušným orgánem(1)~~, potvrzuji, že:

II.1. Organizace, institut či středisko původu jsou schváleny v souladu s přílohou C směrnice Rady 92/65/EHS pro účely obchodování se zvířaty, spermatem, vajíčky nebo embryi popsanými v kolonce I.18.

II.2. Tato zvířata (1)/ ~~dárcovská zvířata~~ (1) uvedená v tomto osvědčení byla dnes (1)/ ~~v den odběru~~ (1) vyšetřena a shledána v dobrém zdravotním stavu a bez klinických příznaků infekčních nákaz, včetně nákaz uvedených v příloze A směrnice 92/65/EHS, a nevztahují se na ně žádná úřední omezení a nachází se v této organizaci, institutu či středisku buď od narození, nebo po dobu (měsíců či let).

II.3. V době prohlídky byla výše uvedená zvířata způsobilá k přepravě na zamýšlenou cestu v souladu s ustanoveními nařízení Rady (ES) č. 1/2005 a požadavky IATA a/nebo případně pokyny CITES týkajícími se přepravy.

~~II.4.~~ ~~Doplňkové záruky týkající se nákaz uvedených v příloze D(2) směrnice Rady 92/65/EHS jsou uvedeny níže: (1)~~

Nákaza Rozhodnutí

Nákaza Rozhodnutí

Nákaza Rozhodnutí

~~II.5.~~ ~~Ptáci jsou v souladu s rozhodnutím 2007/598/ES a byli očkováni proti influenze ptáků dne (datum) očkovací látkou (název) a pocházejí ze schválené organizace, institutu nebo střediska, kde se během posledních dvanácti měsíců provádělo očkování proti influenze ptáků~~ (1)

Katarální horečka ovcí: výjimka ze zákazu přesunů

~~Zvířata jsou v souladu s čl. 7 odst. 1 nebo čl. 7 odst. 2 písm. a) nebo čl. 7 odst. 2 písm. b) nebo čl. 7 odst. 2 písm. c) nebo čl. 7 odst. 2a písm. a) nebo čl. 7 odst. 2a písm. b) nebo čl. 7 odst. 2a písm. c) (uveďte odpovídající) nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Zvířata jsou v souladu s čl. 8 odst. 1) písm. a) nebo čl. 8 odst. 1 písm. b) nebo čl. 8 odst. 4 nebo čl. 8 odst. 5a (uveďte odpovídající) nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Očkování inaktivovaným/rekombinantním (uveďte název výrobku) dne (uveďte datum) v souladu s nařízením (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Podmínky pro tranzit zvířat v souladu s čl. 9 odst. 1 písm. a) a případně s čl. 9 odst. 1 písm. b) nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~zvíře (zvířata) byla (byly) držena (držena) až do odeslání v písmu sentinel prostém katarální horečky ovcí během období sentinel prostého vektorů, které začalo dne (vložte datum) od narození nebo po dobu nejméně 60 dní a případně (uveďte podle situace) byla poté podrobena testu identifikace původce podle Příručky norem pro diagnostické testy a očkovací látky pro suchozemská zvířata Světové organizace pro zdraví zvířat, který byl proveden na vzorcích odebraných ne dříve než sedm dní před odesláním, a to s negativními výsledky, v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 1 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) je (jsou) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 2 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) je (jsou) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 3 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) je (jsou) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 4 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) bylo (byla) očkováno (očkována) proti sérotypu (sérotypům) katarální horečky ovcí (uveďte sérotyp/sérotypy) očkovací látkou (uveďte název očkovací látky) v inaktivovaném / modifikovaném živém očkovací látkou (uveďte odpovídající) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 5 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) bylo (byla) podrobeno (podrobena) sérologickému testu na protilátky proti sérotypu viru katarální horečky ovcí podle Příručky norem pro diagnostické testy a očkovací látky pro suchozemská zvířata Světové organizace pro zdraví zvířat (uveďte sérotyp) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 6 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) bylo (byla) podrobeno (podrobena) specifickému sérologickému testu na protilátky proti všem sérotypům, přítomným nebo pravděpodobně přítomným, viru katarální horečky ovcí podle Příručky norem pro diagnostické testy a očkovací látky pro suchozemská zvířata Světové organizace pro zdraví zvířat (uveďte sérotypy) v souladu s přílohou III písm. A bodem 7 nařízení (ES) č. 1266/2007.~~

~~Zvíře (zvířata) není (nejsou) březí nebo Zvíře (zvířata) může (mohou) být březí a splňuje (splňují) podmínku (podmínky) (vyznačené v bodech 5 , 6 a 7 před inseminací nebo přenosem nebo vyznačené v bodě 3 - uveďte odpovídající).~~

Poznámky

Část I:

- Kolonka I.6: Číslo/a doprovodných dokladů: případný údaj CITES.
- Kolonka I.19: Použijte příslušný kód HS: 01.06.11, 01.06.19, 01.06.31, 01.06.32, 01.06.39, 05.11.99.85.
- Kolonka I.31: Identifikační systém: je nutno použít individuální identifikace, kdykoli je to možné, ale v případě malých zvířat lze použít identifikační šarže.

V případě spermatu, vajíček a embryí musí odpovídat totožnosti dárce a datu odběru a musí být uvedena v tomto formátu: úřední identifikace zvířete/dd/mm/rrrr.

Věk a pohlaví: vyplňuje se pouze v případě živých zvířat.

Množství: v případě spermatu, vajíček a embryí je třeba uvést počet pejet, ampulí nebo jiných druhů obalů vyjádřený v jednotkách.

Část II:

(1) Nehodící se škrtněte.

(2) Jak požaduje členský stát, na který se vztahují doplňkové záruky v rámci právních předpisů Unie.

- Barva razítka a podpisu se musí lišit od barvy ostatních údajů na osvědčení.

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Sekce

KÁ UNIE

92/65 EIII (2012/112) Zvířata pocházející ze schválených organizací, institutů nebo středisek

Část II: Osvědčení

I. Zdravotní informace

II.a. Jednací číslo osvědčení	II.b.Místní jednací číslo
INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1	SVS/2018/031843-A

Úřední veterinární lékař nebo úřední inspektor

Jméno (hůlkovým písmem): Markéta KOPEČNÁ

Místní veterinární jednotka: Prague

Datum: 13/03/2018 (UTC +0100)

Razítko

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správa -4-

Kvalifikace a titul: Úřední inspektor

Číslo místní veterinární jednotky: CZ00011

Podpis:

EUROPEAN UNION — **Intra trade certi**

Part 1 : Details of dispatched consignment

I.1. Consignor
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Address: U Trojského zámku 120/3
17100 Praha 71
Country: Czech Republic (CZ)

I.2. Certificate reference number: INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095 - V1
I.2.a Local reference number:: SVS/2018/031843-A

I.3. Central Competent Authority: CZ00000 Státní veterinární správa / State Veterinary Administration

I.4. Local Competent Authority: CZ00011 Prague

I.5. Consignee
Name: KLM Animal Hotel
Address: Vrachtvaardersplein 1
1118 Schiphol
Country: The Netherlands (NL)

I.6. No.(s) of related original certificates
No.(s) of accompanying documents

I.7. Dealer
Name
Approval number

I.8. Country of origin: Czech Republic — ISO code: CZ
I.9. Region of origin — Code

I.10. Country of destination: Taiwan — ISO code: TW
I.11. Region of destination — Code

I.12. Place of origin/Place of harvest
Holding ☐ Approved body ☒ Embryo team ☐
Assembly centre ☐ Semen centre ☐ Establishment ☐
Dealer's premise ☐ Approved aquaculture holding ☐ Other ☐
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Approval number: CZ 11760904
Address: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postal code / Region: 17100 Praha 71

I.13. Place of destination
Holding ☒ Approved body ☐ Embryo team ☐
Assembly centre ☐ Semen centre ☐ Establishment ☐
Dealer's premise ☐ Approved aquaculture holding ☐ Other ☐
Name: Taipei Zoo
Approval number: TW XXX
Address: 30 Sec. 2 Hsin Kuang Road,
Postal code / Region: T'ai-pei T'Ai-Pei-Hsien

I.14. Place of loading
Postal code / Region: 17100 Praha 71

I.15. Date and time of departure: 13/03/2018 23:00 (UTC +0100)

I.16. Means of transport
Aeroplane ☐ Ship ☐ Railway wagon ☐
Road vehicle ☒ Other ☐
Identification:: 5AZ1190
Number(s):

I.17. Transporter
Name: Zoologická Zahrada Hl. M. Prahy
Approval number: CZ 11906153
Address: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postal code / Region: 17100 Praha 71
Member state: Czech Republic

I.21 Temperature of products
Ambient ☐ Chilled ☐ Frozen ☐

I.20. Number/Quantity: 1 unit

I.22. Number of packages: 1

I.23. Identification of container/Seal number

I.25. Animals certified for/products certified for:
Approved bodies ☒

I.26. Transit through 3rd country ☐
Exit point
Entry point
Code
BIP unit no.:

I.27. Transit through Member states ☒
Germany(DE)

I.28. Export ☒
3rd country: Taiwan — ISO code: TW
Exit point: Amsterdam, A — Code: NLAMS4

I.29. Estimated journey time: 10.15 Hours

I.30. Route plan
Yes ☐ No ☒

I.31. Identification of the animals
1. 0106 Other live animals
Mammals:
0106 19 Other
0106 19 00 Other
Perissodactyla / Tapiridae

Species	Method of identification	Identification number	Sex	Age of live animals	Quantity
Tapirus spp.	microchip	900032001883990	M	*15/10/2015	1

Státní veterinární správa Praha - Městská veterinární správa

ORIGINAL

de/**cs**/en/nl

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Part II: Certification

II. Health information

II.a. Certificate reference number	II.b.Local reference number:
INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095 - V1	SVS/2018/031843-A

I, the undersigned official veterinarian(1) / ~~veterinarian responsible for the establishment of origin and approved by the competent authority(1)~~ certify that:

II.1. The body, institute or centre of origin is approved in accordance with Annex C to Council Directive 92/65/EEC for the purpose of trade in the animals, semen, ova or embryos described in Box I.18.

II.2. The animals (1)/ ~~donor animals~~ (1) described in this certificate have been examined today (1)/ ~~on the day of collection~~ (1) and found to be healthy and free of clinical signs of infectious diseases including those listed in Annex A to Directive 92/65/EEC and are not subject to any official restrictions and remained in this body, institute or centre either since birth or for the following time (months or years).

II.3. At the time of inspection, the above animals were fit to be transported on the intended journey in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and IATA requirements and/or CITES guidelines for transport, where applicable.

~~II.4. The additional guarantees regarding diseases listed in Annex D (2) to Council Directive 92/65/EEC are as follows: (1)~~

Disease Decision

Disease Decision

Disease Decision

~~II.5. Birds conform to Decision 2005/598/EC were vaccinated against avian influenza on - (date) with vaccine - (name) and come from an approved body, institute or centre of origin on which vaccination against avian influenza was carried out during the past 12 months~~ (1)

Blue Tongue (BT): exemption from the exit ban

~~Animals in compliance with Article 7(1) or 7(2)(a) or 7(2)(b) or 7(2)(c) or 7(2a)(a) or 7(2a)(b) or 7(2a)(c) ; (indicate as appropriate) of Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animals in compliance with Article 8(1)(a) or 8(1)(b) or 8(4) or 8(5a) (indicate as appropriate) of Regulation (EC) No1266/2007.~~

~~Insecticide/repellent treatment with - (insert name of the product) on - (insert date) in conformity with Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Conditions for transit of animals in compliance with Art 9(1)(a) and ;if appropriate, 9(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) were kept until dispatch in a bluetongue seasonally-free zone during the seasonally vector-free period that started on - (insert date) since birth or for at least 60 days and, if appropriate (indicate as appropriate), were then subjected to an agent identification test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual on samples taken within seven days prior to dispatch, with negative results, in conformity with Annex III A(1) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) in conformity with Annex III A(2) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) in conformity with Annex III A(3) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) in conformity with Annex III A(4) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) vaccinated against bluetongue serotype/s - (insert serotype/s) with - (insert name of the vaccine) with a inactivated / modified live vaccine (indicate, as appropriate) in conformity with Annex III A(5) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) subjected to a serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies against the bluetongue virus serotype - (indicate serotype) in conformity with Annex III A(6) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~Animal(s) subjected to a specific serological test according to the OIE Terrestrial Manual to detect antibodies against all the bluetongue virus serotypes - (indicate serotypes) present or likely to be present in conformity with Annex III A(7) to Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007.~~

~~- "Animal(s) is (are) not pregnant" or "Animal(s) may be pregnant and complies (comply) with the condition(s) - (set out in points 5 , 6 and 7 before insemination or mating or set out in point 3 ; indicate as appropriate)".~~

Notes

Part I:

- Box reference I.6.: No(s) of accompanying documents: CITES, if applicable.
- Box reference I.19.: Use the appropriate HS code: 01.06.11, 01.06.19, 01.06.31, 01.06.32, 01.06.39, 05.11.99.85.
- Box reference I.31.: Identification system: individual identification must be used wherever possible but in the case of small animals, batch identification may be used.

In the case of semen, ova and embryos it shall correspond to the donor identity and the date of collection and shall be indicated in the following format: official identification of the animal/dd/mm/yyyy.

Age and sex: to be completed only in the case of live animals, if appropriate.

Quantity: in the case of semen, ova and embryos the number of straws, ampoules or other packaging express as units should be indicated.

Part II:

(1) Delete as necessary.

(2) As requested by a Member State benefiting from additional guarantees under Union legislation.

- The colour of the stamp and signature must be different from that of the other particulars in the certificate.

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správa -4-

EUROPEAN UNION

92/65 EIII (2012/112) Animals from approved bodies,

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

II.a. Certificate reference number	II.b.Local reference number:
INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095 - V1	SVS/2018/031843-A

Official veterinarian or official inspector

Name (in Capital): Markéta KOPEČNÁ
Local Veterinary Unit: Prague
Date: 13/03/2018 (UTC +0100)
Stamp

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správy

Qualification and title: Official Inspector
LVU N°: CZ00011
Signature:

…PESE UNIE — **Certificaat voor de intracommunautaire handel**

Deel I: Informatie betreffende de aangeboden zeno.

I.1 Verzender
Naam: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Adres: U Trojského zámku 120/3
17100 Praha 71
Land: Tsjechische Republiek (CZ)

I.2 Referentienummer certificaat: INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1
I.2.a. Locaal referentienummer: SVS/2018/031843-A

I.3 Bevoegde centrale autoriteit: CZ00000 Státní veterinární správa / State Veterinary Administration

I.4 Bevoegde lokale autoriteit: CZ00011 Prague

I.5 Geadresseerde
Naam: KLM Animal Hotel
Adres: Vrachtvaardersplein 1
1118 Schiphol
Land: Nederland (NL)

I.6 Nr. van bijbehorende originele certificaten — Nr. van bijbehorende documenten

I.7 Handelaar
Naam — Erkenningsnummer

I.8 Land van oorsprong: Tsjechische Republiek — ISO-code: CZ
I.9 Regio van oorsprong — Code
I.10 Land van bestemming: Taiwan — ISO-code: TW
I.11 Regio van bestemming — Code

I.12 Plaats van oorsprong / Plaats van de vangst
Bedrijf ☐ Verzamelcentrum ☐ Bedrijfsruimte van de handelaar ☐
Erkende organisatie ☒ Spermacentrum ☐ Erkend aquacultuur bedrijf ☐
Embryoteam ☐ Inrichting ☐ Andere ☐
Naam: Zoologická Zahrada Hl.m.Prahy
Erkenningsnummer: CZ 11760904
Adres: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postcode: 17100 Praha 71

I.13 Plaats van bestemming
Bedrijf ☒ Verzamelcentrum ☐ Bedrijfsruimte van de handelaar ☐
Erkende organisatie ☐ Spermacentrum ☐ Erkend aquacultuur bedrijf ☐
Embryoteam ☐ Inrichting ☐ Andere ☐
Naam: Taipei Zoo
Erkenningsnummer: TW XXX
Adres: 30 Sec. 2 Hsin Kuang Road,
Postcode: T'ai-pei T'Ai-Pei-Hsien

I.14 Plaats van lading
Postcode: 17100 Praha 71

I.15 Datum en uur van vertrek: 13/03/2018 23:00 (UTC +0100)

I.16 Vervoermiddelen
Vliegtuig ☐ Vaartuig ☐ Treinwagon ☐
Wegvoertuig ☒ Andere ☐
Identificatie: 5AZ1190
Nummer(s):

I.17 Vervoerder
Naam: Zoologická Zahrada Hl. M. Prahy
Erkenningsnummer: CZ 11906153
Adres: U Trojského zámku 120/3
Postcode: 17100 Praha 71 — Lidstaat: Tsjechische

I.21 Temperatuur producten
Omgevingstemperatuur ☐ Gekoeld ☐ Bevroren ☐

I.20 Aantal / Hoeveelheid: 1 eenheid

I.22 Aantal verpakkingen: 1

I.23 Nr. zegel en nr. container

I.25 Dieren / Producten gecertificeerd voor::
Erkende instellingen ☒

I.26 Doorvoer door een 3e land ☐
Punt van uitgang — Code
Plaats van binnenkomst — Nr. GD

I.27 Doorvoer door de lidstaten ☒
Duitsland(DE)

I.28 Uitvoer ☒
3e land: Taiwan — ISO-code: TW
Punt van uitgang: Amsterdam, A — Code: NLAMS4

I.29 Geschatte duur van het vervoer: 10.15 Uren

I.30 Reisschema
Ja ☐ Neen ☒

I.31 Identificatie van de dieren
1. 0106 Andere levende dieren
zoogdieren:
0106 19 andere
0106 19 00 andere
Perissodactyla / Tapiridae

Soort	Identificatiemethode	Identificatie nummer	Geslacht	Leeftijd van levende dieren	Hoeveelheid
Tapirus spp.	microchip	900032001883990	M	*15/10/2015	1

Městská veterinární správa v Praze Státní veterinární správa

ORIGINEEL

de/cs/en/nl — 9/ 10

EUROPESE UNIE

92/65 EIII (2012/112) Dieren afkomstig uit erkende inrichtingen, instituten of centra

Deel II: Certificering

II. Informatie over de gezondheid

II.a Referentienummer certificaat	II.b. Locaal referentienummer
INTRA.CZ.2018.0006095- V1	SVS/2018/031843-A

Ondergetekende, officieel dierenarts(1) / ~~dierenarts die verantwoordelijk is voor de inrichting van oorsprong en die erkend is door de bevoegde autoriteit(1);~~ verklaart hetgeen volgt:

II.1. De instelling, het instituut of het centrum van oorsprong is overeenkomstig bijlage C bij Richtlijn 92/65/EEG van de Raad erkend voor de handel in dieren, sperma, eicellen of embryo's als beschreven in vak I.18.

II.2. De in dit certificaat beschreven dieren (1)/ ~~donordieren~~ (1) zijn vandaag (1)/ ~~op de dag van de verzameling~~ (1) onderzocht en zijn gezond bevonden en vrij van klinische verschijnselen van besmettelijke ziekten, met inbegrip van de in bijlage A bij Richtlijn 92/65/EEG genoemde ziekten; ten aanzien van de dieren gelden geen officiële beperkingen en zij hebben in deze instelling, dit instituut of dit centrum verbleven sedert hun geboorte, dan wel de laatste (maanden of jaren).

II.3. Op het ogenblik van de inspectie waren de bovengenoemde dieren geschikt om voor de geplande reis te worden vervoerd overeenkomstig het bepaalde in Verordening (EG) nr. 1/2005 van de Raad, de voorschriften van de IATA en/of de door de CITES vastgestelde richtsnoeren voor het vervoer, naargelang het geval.

~~II.4. De aanvullende garanties ter aanvulling van de in bijlage B(2) bij Richtlijn 92/65/EEG van de Raad vermelde ziekten zijn als volgt: (1)~~

ziekte	Besluit
ziekte	Besluit
ziekte	Besluit

~~II.5. Vogels die voldoen aan Beschikking 2007/398/EG zijn op (datum) tegen aviaire influenza ingeënt met het vaccin (naam) en zijn afkomstig van een erkende inrichting, erkend instituut of erkend centrum van oorsprong waar in de afgelopen twaalf maanden tegen aviaire influenza is gevaccineerd~~ (1)

Bluetongevrijstelling van het verplaatsingsverbod
(BT)

~~Dieren in overeenstemming met artikel 9, lid 1, of 2, lid 2, onder a), of 3, lid 2, onder b), of 3, lid 2, onder c), of 3, lid 2 bis, onder a), of 3, lid 2 bis, onder b), of 3, lid 2 bis, onder c), (aangeven wat van toepassing is) van Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Dieren in overeenstemming met artikel 8, lid 1, onder a), of 8, lid 1, onder b), of 8, lid 4, of 8, lid 5 bis, (aangeven wat van toepassing is) van Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Behandeling met insecticide/insectwerend middel (naam van het product invullen) op (datum invullen) overeenkomstig Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~De voorwaarden voor de doorvoer van dieren zijn in overeenstemming met artikel 9, lid 1, punt 2), iii), indien van toepassing, artikel 9, lid 1, punt b), van Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Het dier (de dieren) is (zijn) tot de verzending in een stroomopgaanden bluetongevrije gebied gehouden tijdens de seizoensgebonden vectorvrije periode die begon op (datum vermelden) zinds hun geboorte of gedurende ten minste 60 dagen en zijn dus, in voorkomend geval (aangeven wat van toepassing is), overeenkomstig het OIE Terrestrial Manual en met negatieve resultaten aan een test voor de opsporing van ziekteverwekkers op uiterlijk zeven dagen vóór de verzending genomen monsters onderworpen overeenkomstig bijlage III, deel A, punt 1, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Dier(en) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 2, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Dier(en) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 3, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Dier(en) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 4, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007~~

~~Dier(en) gevaccineerd tegen bluetongevirustype(s) (serotype(s) invullen) met (naam van het vaccin invullen) met een geïnactiveerd / gemodificeerd levend- vaccin (aangeven wat van toepassing is) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 5, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Dier(en) onderworpen aan een serologische test overeenkomstig het OIE Terrestrial Manual voor de opsporing van antilichamen tegen het bluetongevirusserotype (serotype vermelden) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 6, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~Dier(en) onderworpen aan een specifieke serologische test overeenkomstig het OIE Terrestrial Manual voor de opsporing van antilichamen tegen alle aanwezige of wellicht aanwezige bluetongevirusserotypes (serotypes vermelden) in overeenstemming met bijlage III, deel A, punt 9, bij Verordening (EG) nr. 1266/2007.~~

~~"Het dier is (de dieren zijn) niet drachtig" of "Het dier is (de dieren zijn) mogelijk drachtig en voldoet (voldoen) aan de voorwaarde(n) (van de punten 5, 6 en 7 vóór de inseminatie of dekking, of van punt 5, aangeven wat van toepassing is)".~~

Opmerkingen

Deel I:

- Vak I.6: nummer(s) van de begeleidende documenten: CITES, indien van toepassing.
- Vak I.19: de juiste GS-code gebruiken: 01.06.11, 01.06.19, 01.06.31, 01.06.32, 01.06.39, 05.11.99.85.
- Vak I.31: identificatiesysteem: de dieren moeten zoveel mogelijk individueel geïdentificeerd zijn, maar voor kleine dieren kan worden volstaan met identificatie van de partij.

  Voor sperma, eicellen en embryo's moet de identificatie overeenstemmen met de identiteit van het donordier en de datum van verzameling en in het volgende formaat worden aangegeven: officiële identificatie van het dier/dd/mm/jjjj.

  Leeftijd en geslacht: alleen in te vullen voor levende dieren, indien van toepassing.

  Hoeveelheid: voor sperma, eicellen en embryo's moet het aantal rietjes, ampullen of andere verpakkingen, uitgedrukt in eenheden, worden opgegeven.

Deel II:

(1) Doorhalen wat niet van toepassing is.

(2) Op verzoek van een lidstaat die krachtens de EU-regelgeving aanvullende garanties kan eisen.

- De kleur van het stempel en de handtekening moet verschillen van de kleur van de andere gegevens op het certificaat.

Officiële dierenarts of officiële inspecteur

Naam (in hoofdletters): Markéta KOPEČNÁ
Lokale veterinaire eenheid: Prague
Datum: 13/05/2018 (UTC +0100)
Stempel

Hoedanigheid en titel: Officiële Controleur
Nr. LVE: CZ00011
Handtekening:

g) Packing list

Packing list

1. Importer :

Taipei Zoo
No. 30, Sec. 2, Xinguang Rd.
Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 11 656, Taiwan
contact person : Shawn Peng (+886 2 2936 1671)

2. Exporter :
Zoo Praha, U Trojského zámku 120/3, 171 00 Praha 7
Czech Republic
contact person : Tomas Kapic (+420 603 55 25 11)

3. AWB 074-12559385
flight KL 807/21 Amsterdam - Taipei

4. Transport containers number : 1

5. Scientific name, common name :
***Tapirus indicus* (Asian Tapir), male**

6. Number of animals : 1 (one)

7. Applicable permit numbers : EXPORT CITES 17CZ028147
IMPORT CITES FTS707W0000020

12th March 2018

Tomáš Kapic
Zoo Praha
Animal Exchange Dept.

APPENDIX 4 - ECS control panel in the flight deck

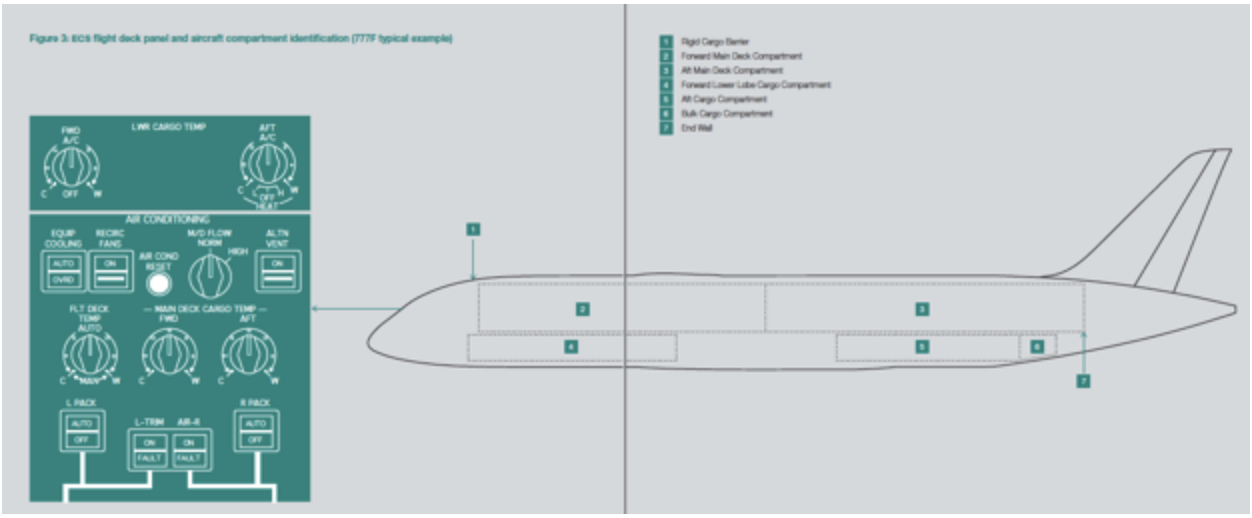
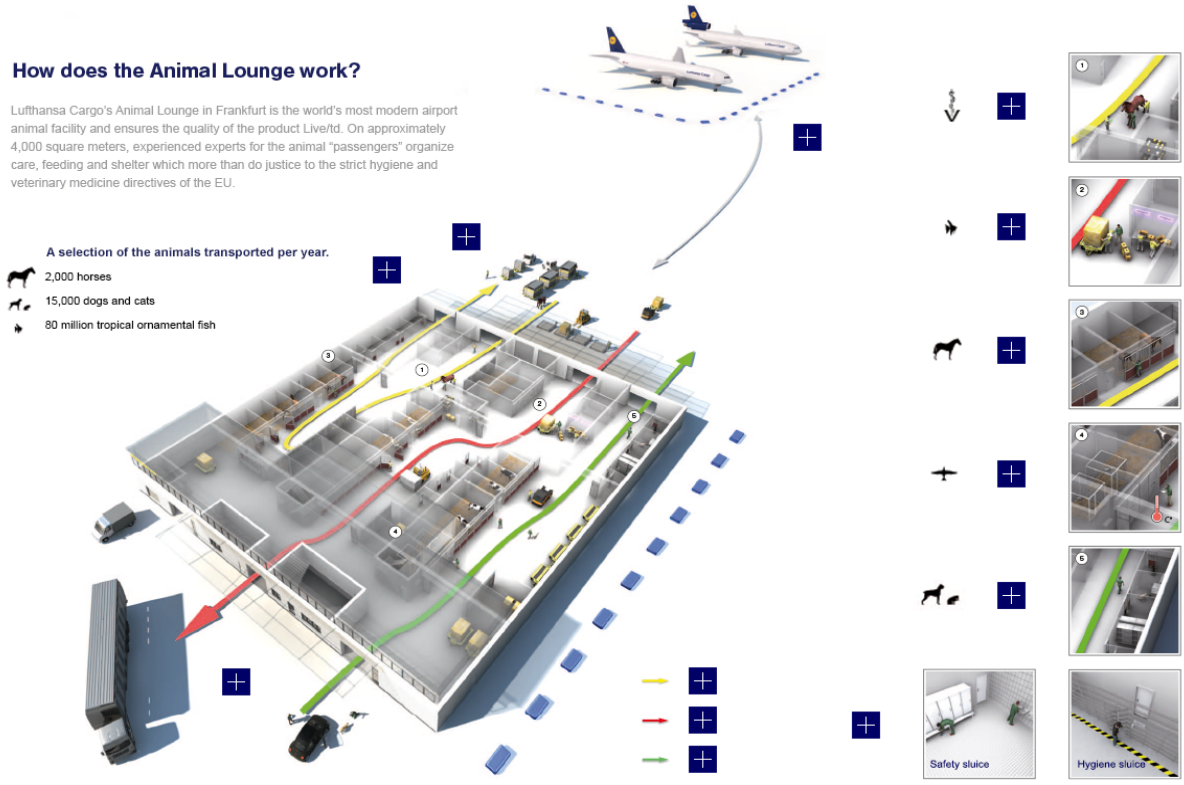


Figure 8: ECS control panel in the flight deck
Source: Le, 2012

APPENDIX 5 – Information about Lufthansa Cargo Frankfurt Animal Lounge

Lufthansa Cargo Frankfurt Animal Lounge is modern animal station located in Frankfurt Airport. It consists of export/import and transit areas separated from each other. The facility is fully-equipped with all necessities for animal comfort and stress reduction during waiting for loading to the aircraft.
Lounge is approximately 4000 square meters fully video-monitored 24/7, provides 50 well-trained animal keepers, which are ready to provide any assistance needed during animal staying there. According to the information on their web-site, Lufthansa ships more than 150 zoo animals, 2 000 horses, 8 000 heads of livestock and 80 000 000 fish per year through Frankfurt Animal Lounge. (Lufthansa Cargo , 2018)



Source: Lufthansa Cargo , 2018