

AIR TRANSPORT POLICY & REGULATION ABOUT LIVE ANIMAL ON PANDEMIC SEASON

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Abstract. Shipping live animals is mostly carried out by individuals and companies, many companies send live animals for food, livestock, competition, education, and research needs. Live animals shipments must obey the regulations or will be quarantined in accordance with the IATA Live Animals Regulation (LAR). Many countries make new policies and regulations regarding restrictions on the shipping live animals during COVID-19 spreads. The government of Indonesia restricts shipments of live animals from China which makes the shipments of live animals decrease between 2019 and 2020 at Soekarno Hatta airport. This paper explains about Air Transport Policy Regulations regarding live animals during the pandemic season using the comparative descriptive method.

Keywords: Live animals, regulations and policies, IATA LAR, air transportation, covid-19

Introduction

The growth of shipments of goods via air transportation is increasing every year, there are many goods are shipped by air transport, both from individuals and companies. The various types of goods are sent by air transportation. The aviation industry now faces an unprecedented challenge with the covid-19 logistical situation affecting a variety of commodities, especially when it involves live animal, however, to understand the challenge faced today with the covid-19 situation, first we must appreciate the prevailing conditions which operated in view of the concerns of spreading disease.

Live animals are materials or goods that can cause danger or risk to the environment, both safety, health, and other things. Nowadays the technology is so sophisticated, most of human needs in daily life contain live animals. There are still some equipment that contains live animal which has marked and labeled by the equipment because people need animals for food, livestock, research and olympic games.

For the safety of the crew, passenger, animal, and aviation industry the shipment of live animals regulations in air transportation must comply with the requirements under the Live Animal Regulations by IATA. Live Animal Regulation (LAR) is the international standard for the transportation of live animals whose guidelines are used by all airlines and regulations in each country refer to LAR. In addition to provide guidance for airlines, LAR is used specifically for organizations that handle the care and shipment of live animals. In live animal regulation, there is a classification of 1000 species of animals with the necessary procedures and information about handling, marking, and labeling.

Live Animals in air transportation with regulations and policies that have not changed much over the years, every type of animal will be shipped by air transportation based on IATA LAR procedures. IATA LAR is a global standard and an important guide for shipping animals through the air in a safe manner includes requirements for transporting live animals by air including handling, marking, labeling, and documentation requirements.

Method

In this journal, the method used is the descriptive method, according to Ahmadi & Narbuko(Huri 2015). The descriptive method is a method used to solve actual problems by collecting, compiling, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. This paper used is

descriptive comparative method by comparing other research. This research was conducted to compare the similarities and differences between two or more facts. The properties of objects were examined based on a certain frame of mind. While comparative research is a type of descriptive research that wants to find fundamentally answers about causation by analyzing the factors that cause a particular phenomenon.

The comparative descriptive method in this research is about live animals shipping procedures in air transportation during this pandemic. This paper explain the correlation between the dangerous of pandemic period and the regulation of air shipping live animal which may contain dangerous viruses and bacteria. The additional regulations and policies preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus through live animal shipments, as well as the requirements for handling crew, such as obligation wearing the masks, both domestic and international improving safety and health for the crew in charge by air transportation. The method used in this research based on the recent happening problem about live animal shipment informed on the internet, books, documents and the news.

Discussion and Result

The IATA Live Animals Regulations (IATA 2020) is the international guide on shipping animals by air in a safe, humane and cost-effective manner. It includes requirements of live animals shipment by air, requirements on handling, marking, and labeling as well as on the documentation. Based on the regulation of the Indonesian Ministry of Trade No. 10 of 2020, there are restrictions on export and import activities from China and which have set 53 tariff posts that are prohibited from shipping during this pandemic.

Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 Year 2020 Regarding Temporary Prohibition of Importing Live Animals from the People's Republic of China

Table 1 . TYPE OF LIVING ANIMALS THAT ARE PROHIBITED FROM THE IMPORTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	HS CODE	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
01.01	Live Horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0105.14.90	- - - Other
	- Horses :	0105.15	- - Guinea fowls
0101.21.00	- - Pure- bred breeding animals	0105.15.10	- - - Breeding guinea fowls
0101.29.00	- - Other	0105.15.90	- - - Other
0101.30	- Asses :		- Other :
0101.30.10	- - Pure-bred breeding animals	0105.94	- - Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> :
0101.30.90	- - Other	0105.94.10	- - - Breeding fowls, other than fighting cocks
0101.90.00	- Other		- - - Fighting cocks :
		0105.94.41	- - - - Weighing not more than 2kg
01.02	Live bovine animals.	0105.94.49	- - - - Other
	-Cattle :		- - - Other
0102.21.00	- - Pure-bred breeding animals	0105.94.91	- - - - Weighing not more than 2kg
0102.29	- - Other	0105.94.99	- - - - - Other
	- - - Male cattle :	0105.99	-- Other

0102.29.11	--- Oxen	0105.99.10	--- Breeding Ducks
0102.29.19	--- Other	01.05.99.20	--- Other ducks
0102.29.90	--- Other	0105.99.30	--- Breeding geese, turkeys and guinea fowls
	- Buffalo :	0105.99.40	--- Other geese, turkeys and guinea fowls
0102.31.00	-- Pure-bred breeding animals	01.06	Other live animals
0102.39.00	-- Other		- Mammals
01.02.90	- Other	0106.11.00	-- Primates
0102.90.10	-- Pure-bred breeding animals	0106.12.00	-- Whales , dolphins and prpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea) ; manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia) seals, sea lions and wairuses (mammals of the suborder Pinnipedia)
0102.90.90	-- Other	0106.13.00	-- Camels and other camelids (Camelidae)
		010614.00	-- Rabbits and hares
01.03	Live swine	0106.19.00	-- Other
0103.10.00	- Pure-bred breeding Animals	0106.20.00	- Reptiles (Including snakes and hurtles)
	- Other		- birds :
0103.91.00	-- Wighing less than 50 kg	0106.31.00	-- Bird of prey
0103.92.00	-- Weighing 50 kg or more	0106.31.00	-- Psittaciformes (Including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos)
		0106.33.00	-- Ostrices; emus (dromaius novaehollandiae)
01.04	Live Sheep and goats	0106.39.00	-- Other
0104.10	- Sheep		- Insects :
0104.10.10	-- Pure-bred breeding animals	0106.41.00	-- Bees
0104.10.90	-- Other	0106.49.00	-- Other
		0106.90	- Other
0104.20	- Goats :	95.08	
0104.20.10	-- Pure-bred breeding animals		Roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries and other firground amusements ; travelling circues and travelling menageries ; travelling theatres.
01.04.20.90	-- Other	95.08.10.00	- Travelling circuces and travelling menageries
01.05	Live Poultry, that is to say, fowis of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese , turkeys and guinea fowls.	9505.90.00	- Other
	- Weighng not more than 185 g :		
01.05.11	-- Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> :		

0105.11.10	- - - Breeding fowls	
0105.11.90	- - - Other	
0105.12	- - Turkeys :	
0105.12.10	- - - Breeding turkeys	
0105.12.90	- - - Other	
0105.13	- - Ducks	
0105.13.10	- - - Breeding duckings	
0105.13.90	- - - Other	
0105.14	- - Geese :	
0105.14.10	- - - Breeding goslings	

Source:(DIREKTORAT JENDRAL BEA & CUKAI 2017; THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 2020)

The airline industry is currently facing unprecedented challenges with the COVID-19 situation which results in logistical constraints that affect various types of commodities, especially involving live animals.. The Live Animals Regulations includes provisions for welfare of live animals whilst in the custody of carriers and where applicable throughout the entire transportation cycle.

Table 2. DIFFERENCES IN HANDLING OF LIVE ANIMALS IN NORMAL CONDITIONS WITH COVID-19 CONDITIONS

Normal situation	Covid-19 situation
<p>When accepting live animal shipments, as stated in the LAR, carriers have the responsibility to ensure conformity of several factors, of which the most important are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> suitable container and based on the type of packaging; based on aircraft type; the amount of required space in the cargo compartment; Environmental situations in intermediate stops and the climatic effects on ground during loading, unloading and ground transport; loads which may affect the animals; the necessity of in-flight attendance; the availability of ground storage facilities; the availability of knowledgeable and appropriately trained ground staff; protect against elements and adverse weather conditions according to species. 	<p>With the COVID-19 situation, some of these requirements might be placed in jeopardy due, amongst other things, to operational and qualified staff management issues which could result in not being able to ensure animal safety and welfare throughout the transport. Other issues of a different nature may also arise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities' curfew or confinement requirements may limit the manpower available in the cargo warehouse at origin, in transit, or at destination to perform the appropriate handling of the shipment; Challenges of dedicated storage facilities and capabilities; Issues of priorities on emergency medical supplies to be shipped worldwide; Schedule issues with delayed or possibly cancelled flights; Lack of road feeder services where they may be part of the transport Difficulty of crew/pilot positioning in case of layover flights with hotel capabilities closed; Possible commodity conflicting temperature requirements; In transit temperature-controlled environments may not be guaranteed.

Source: (OIE 2019)

It is important to note that many countries have placed additional restrictions as to what carriers may transport and more importantly carriers are being made aware that facilities and qualified staff around the network are being impacted by local curfews, social distancing, isolation and in some cases sickness. The result being that carriers are temporarily assessing what can be transported in accordance with the quality and comfort standards required.

In april 2020 IATA issued regulations for covid handlers.. Accepting live animal shipments, as stated in the LAR, carriers have the responsibility to ensure conformity of several factors, of which the most important are: suitable container and environmental situation compartments-ventilation rates and airflow direction, heating or cooling provisions, the environmental situation, the best possible loading location within the cargo compartments, the presence of other loads which may affect the animals, the necessity of in-flight attendance, the availability of ground storage facilities, the availability of knowledgeable and appropriately trained ground staff. With the COVID-19 situation, confinement requirements may limit the manpower available in the cargo warehouse at origin, in transit, or at destination to perform the appropriate handling of the shipment, challenges of dedicated storage facilities and capabilities, Issues of priorities on emergency medical supplies to be shipped worldwide, schedule issues with delayed or possibly cancelled flights, 2 transport of live animals by air lack of road feeder services where they may be part of the transport, difficulty of crew/pilot positioning in case of layover flights with hotel capabilities closed, possible commodity conflicting temperature requirements, in transit temperature-controlled environments may not be guaranteed(OIE 2019). While from secondary data managed by the Agricultural Quarantine Agency of the Soekarno Hatta Agricultural Quarantine Center, the latest data obtained were May 31 2020 as many as 27,114 Animal Quarantine 49.87% and Plant Quarantine 50.13%, the Animal Quarantine Certification data are 13,521 to May 31 2020, the data has decreased compared to animal quarantine certification in 2019, i.e. 45,215.

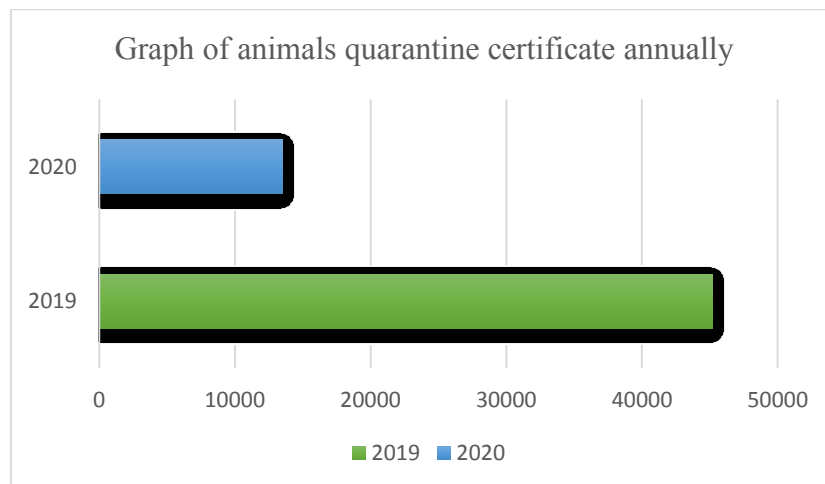


Figure 1. Graph of quarantine certificate of animals in Soekarno Hatta Airport 2019-2020
Source: (Balai Besar Karantina Pertanian Soekarno Hatta 2020)

The average of Animal Quarantine certification has decreased per month. In 2019 the average Animal Certification Per Month is 3,767, while in 2020 from January to May the average Animal Quarantine Certifications is 2,704 per month. So there is a difference of 1,063 per month between 2019 to 2020. And the percentage decrease around 28,2%, almost 30% certificate average decrease per month due to the affect of Pandemic COVID-19 at the beginning of February 2020.

The corona virus crisis in Europe as many as forty countries have joined a coalition of NGOs making policies to ban the export and import of Live Animals during the corona virus crisis. the policy resulted in delays that risked affecting these animals and prioritizing human health.

Countries that are members of the coalition suspend exports and imports of live animals between these countries which in shipping require more than eight hours and all livestock exports by land or sea to non-European countries. Farm is a priority that gets access to cross the border. This recommendation is for countries that are members of the coalition intending to maintain food stocks, citizens' health and needs during this outbreak. "The EU Transport Regulation requires that animals are shipped without delay to the place of destination and that animals' needs are met during the journey." (Fortuna 2020).

Conclusion

Live Animal is one of the commodities in cargo shipping, Live animal shipment is usually carried out for some purposes, livestock, research, breeding, traveling circuces, and pets. Globally, live animal shipments are based on IATA Live Animal Regulations and regulations and policies from the country of origin and destination. IATA (LAR) is a global standard and important guide for transporting animals by air in a safe, humane and cost-effective manner, including the requirements for shipping live animals by air. The outbreak of the corona virus in China, the Government of Indonesia has set a ban on importing live animal species from China or transiting in China to Indonesian territory. However, the ban is temporary (temporary) until the corona virus outbreak ends. Temporary import stops as outlined in the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 10 of 2020 concerning temporary import provisions of living animals from China.

Viruses on live animals are very dangerous must be quarantined in accordance with established procedures, if something goes wrong will result in fatal and catastrophic living creatures, the European country has carried out a ban during Covid-19.

Proper handling of these Live animals will determine how safety the flight, so the airport staff either ground handling and airline staff must ensure all animals has been through correct check physically and documented completely using proper checklist that has been recommended by the IATA as trust reference to support and ensure the Pandemic of Covid-19 not getting worst while the supply of logistic needs is continuously transported by aircraft as one of unchanged transport between countries and far region in Indonesia.

Even the impact of decreasing the number of live animals could be accepted as per statistic stated above, cause precautions to limit the number in and out of this animals either as consumption commodity and exchange or as a companion of the person, it is the right policy to avoid the covid-19 spread through this animals.

The virus which causes COVID-19 most probably has its ecological reservoir in bats, and transmission of the virus to humans has likely occurred through an intermediate animal host - a domestic animal, a wild animal or a domesticated wild animal which has not yet been identified. While the zoonotic source of the virus is currently unknown, the following general recommendations for reducing the risk of transmission of zoonotic pathogens in live animal markets (WHO; ICAO 2020)

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