



工作文件

危险物品专家组 (DGP)

第二十五次会议

2015年10月19日至30日，蒙特利尔

议程项目3： 拟定对《危险物品安全航空运输技术细则补篇》（Doc 9284SU号文件）的修订建议，以便纳入2017年—2018年版

已感染的活体动物

（由秘书提交）

摘要

本文件讨论了运输已感染的活体动物的历史要求，以及《技术细则》与《补篇》之间因此出现的不一致。

危险物品专家组的行动：请危险物品专家组澄清《补篇》当中关于利用基于风险做法运输已感染的活体动物的要求。

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 At DGP/WG15, inconsistencies with respect to the provisions for the transport of infected live animals between the Technical Instructions and the Supplement were discussed (DGP WG/15-WP/38, paragraph 3.1.1 refers); the former permitted their transport under the terms and conditions of an approval granted by the appropriate national authority whereas the Supplement indicated an exemption was required. It was agreed guidance from the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) should form the basis for developing a revised proposal and that this should be consistent with Annex 18.

1.2 In 1983, the first edition of Annex 18 contained Standard 4.2 stating infected live animals were “forbidden on aircraft unless exempted by the States concerned.” This was amended in 1989

(Amendment 4) as a result of a general review by the DGP at the Eleventh Meeting to simplify the Annex. An extract from the report (DGP/11-WP/47) presented below provides the rationale for the change.

“2.2.4 Similar problems were identified with Chapter 4 owing to the details included relative to dangerous goods not permitted to be transported. It was considered preferable that the chapter should now make general statements about limitations on the transport of dangerous goods and the detail would be in the Technical Instructions.”

1.3 Specifically, the Standard in 4.2 was modified so that infected live animals were “forbidden on aircraft unless exempted by the States concerned or unless the provisions of the Technical Instructions indicate they may be transported under an approval issued by the State of Origin.” However, the corresponding provision in the Technical Instructions was not changed until the 2005-2006 Edition. This edition incorporated changes from the 13th Revised Edition of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and included major changes to the provisions for infectious substances including the move from the concept of using risk groups for transport classification purposes to that of different categories as well as the development of new packing instructions. In order to align with the UN, a new provision 2:6.3.2.6 was developed:

“A live animal that has been intentionally infected and is known or suspected to contain an infectious substance must not be transported by air unless the infectious substance contained cannot be consigned by any other means. Infected animals may only be transported under terms and conditions approved by the appropriate national authority.”

1.4 The corresponding chapter in the Supplement, S-1;2, “Limitation of dangerous goods on aircraft — infected live animals” and dating from 1982 and which refers to exemptions, was not amended accordingly and thus the inconsistency has been created.

1.5 Based on the above explanation for the inconsistency, and noting that the WHO adopted a risk based approach when revising the classification criteria for infectious substances and that the OIE provides guidance on the transport of live animals, it is suggested the Supplement should be revised to take this into account and to clarify the requirements. Depending upon the outcome of the discussion, a consequential amendment may be required for 2;6.3.6.1 of the Technical Instructions.

2. ACTION BY THE DGP

2.1 The DGP is invited to amend Part 1, Chapter 2 of the Supplement as shown in the appendix to this working paper.

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附录
对《补篇》第S-1部分的拟议修订

第S-1部分
概论

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第2章

对航空器上危险物品的限制 —— 已感染的活体动物

2.1 感染性物质只有在不能以其他方式运输时，才能考虑使用活体动物进行运输。已感染的活体动物的运输必须取得相关国家的豁免根据始发国、[过境国]、[目的地国]和运营人所在国相关当局批准的条款和条件进行。

2.2 此种已感染的动物必须使用抗菌包装进行运输，包装必须与运输无菌动物的包装同样牢固。这些货物必须按“活体动物”和“感染性物质”进行申报和粘贴标签。

2.2.3 当把空容器退回托运人时，托运前必须对其进行消毒/杀菌。而且，所有标签（“活体动物”和“感染性物质”标签）必须去除、涂掉或使用其他方法使其不留任何可见痕迹。（另见S-6;6）

注 1：根据感染性物质是否归类于 A 类或 B 类，并且根据其是否被划入 UN2814 或 UN2900，在审议关于此类批准的申请时必须使用基于风险的做法。如果感染性物质被划入 UN2814，则公共卫生当局及畜牧当局都必须予以批准。

注 2：关于活体动物进、出口国际标准的指导载于世界动物卫生组织陆生动物卫生规则 (<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>)，以及世界动物卫生组织水生动物卫生规则 (<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-code/access-online/>)。

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