Glossary

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code:

**ANIMAL**
means a mammal, reptile, bird or bee.

**ANIMAL FOR BREEDING OR REARING**
means a domesticated or confined animal which is not intended for slaughter within a short time.

**ANIMAL FOR SLAUGHTER**
means an animal intended for slaughter within a short time, under the control of the relevant Veterinary Authority.

**ANIMAL HANDLER**
means a person with a knowledge of the behaviour and needs of animals who, with appropriate experience and a professional and positive response to an animal's needs, can achieve effective management and good welfare. Competence should be gained through formal training or practical experience.

**ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT**
means a system designed to optimise the physical and behavioural health and welfare of animals. It includes the prevention, treatment and control of diseases and conditions affecting the individual animal and herd or flock, including the recording of illness, injuries, mortalities and medical treatments where appropriate.

**ANIMAL HEALTH STATUS**
means the status of a country, zone or compartment with respect to an animal disease in accordance with the criteria listed in the relevant disease-specific chapter or Chapter 1.4. of the Terrestrial Code.

**ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION**
means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

**ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**
means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments or owners, the persons responsible for the animals, movements and other records with animal identification.

**ANIMAL TRACEABILITY**
means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life.

**ANIMAL WELFARE**
means the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies.

**ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT**
means a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that exhibits antimicrobial activity (kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms) at concentrations attainable in vivo. Anthelmintics and substances classed as disinfectants or antiseptics are excluded from this definition.

**APRIAR**
means a beehive or group of beehives whose management allows them to be considered as a single epidemiological unit.

**APPROVED**
means officially approved, accredited or registered by the Veterinary Authority.

**ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE**
means a facility approved by the Veterinary Authority and which meets the conditions set out in the Terrestrial Code for the collection, processing and/or storage of semen.
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**BEEHIVE**
means a structure for the keeping of honey bee colonies that is being used for that purpose, including frameless hives, fixed frame hives and all designs of moveable frame hives (including nucleus hives), but not including packages or cages used to confine bees for the purposes of transport or isolation.

**BIOSECURITY**
means a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population.

**BIOSECURITY PLAN**
means a plan that identifies potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describes the measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the disease risks, if applicable, in accordance with the recommendations in the Terrestrial Code.

**BORDER POST**
means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

**CAPTIVE WILD [ANIMAL]**
means an animal that has a phenotype not significantly affected by human selection but that is captive or otherwise lives under or requires human supervision or control.

**CASE**
means an individual animal infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs.

**CASINGS**
means intestines and bladders that, after cleaning, have been processed by tissue scraping, defatting and washing, and have been treated with salt.

**COLLECTION CENTRE**
means a facility approved by the Veterinary Authority for the collection of oocytes or embryos and used exclusively for donor animals which meet the conditions of the Terrestrial Code.

**COMMODITY**
means live animals, products of animal origin, animal genetic material, biological products and pathological material.

**COMPARTMENT**
means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments, separated from other susceptible populations by a common biosecurity management system, and with a specific animal health status with respect to one or more infections or infestations for which the necessary surveillance, biosecurity and control measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade or disease prevention and control in a country or zone.

**COMPETENT AUTHORITY**
means a Governmental Authority of a Member Country having the responsibility in the whole or part of the territory for the implementation of certain standards of the Terrestrial Code.

**CONTAINER**
means a non-self-propelled receptacle or other rigid structure for holding animals during a journey by one or several means of transport.

**CONTAINMENT ZONE**
means an infected zone defined within a previously free country or zone, which includes all suspected or confirmed cases that are epidemiologically linked and where movement control, biosecurity and sanitary measures are applied to prevent the spread of, and to eradicate, the infection or infestation.

**DAY-OLD BIRDS**
means birds aged not more than 72 hours after hatching.

**DEATH**
means the irreversible loss of brain activity demonstrable by the loss of brain stem reflexes.
DISINFECTION
means the application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; this applies to premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.

DISINFESTATION
means the application of procedures intended to eliminate infestation.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
means a system for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of diseases, infections or infestations in a country, zone or compartment.

EMERGING DISEASE
means a new occurrence in an animal of a disease, infection or infestation, causing a significant impact on animal or public health resulting from:
   a) a change of a known pathogenic agent or its spread to a new geographic area or species; or
   b) a previously unrecognised pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UNIT
means a group of animals with the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogenic agent. In certain circumstances, the epidemiological unit may be a single animal.

ERADICATION
means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone.

ESTABLISHMENT
means the premises in which animals are kept.

EUTHANASIA
means the act of inducing death using a method that causes a rapid and irreversible loss of consciousness with minimum pain and distress to animal.

EXPORTING COUNTRY
means a country from which commodities are sent to another country.

FEED
means any material (single or multiple), whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended to be fed directly to terrestrial animals (except bees).

FEED INGREDIENT
means a component part or constituent of any combination or mixture making up a feed, whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal's diet, including feed additives. Ingredients are of plant (including aquatic plants) or terrestrial or aquatic animal origin, or other organic or inorganic substances.

FERAL [ANIMAL]
means an animal of a domesticated species that lives without requiring human supervision or control.

FLOCK
means a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. A flock is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.

FREE COMPARTMENT
means a compartment in which the absence of the animal pathogenic agent causing the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by all requirements specified in the Terrestrial Code for free status being met.

FREE-ROAMING DOG
means any owned dog or unowned dog that is without direct human supervision or control, including feral dogs.
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**FREE ZONE**
means a zone in which the absence of a specific infection or infestation in an animal population has been demonstrated in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Terrestrial Code.

**FRESH MEAT**
means meat that has not been subjected to any treatment irreversibly modifying its organoleptic and physicochemical characteristics. This includes frozen meat, chilled meat, minced meat and mechanically recovered meat.

**GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE**
means a production and testing practice recognised by the Competent Authority to ensure the quality of a product.

**GREAVES**
means the protein-containing residue obtained after the partial separation of fat and water during the process of rendering.

**HATCHING EGGS**
means fertilised bird eggs, suitable for incubation and hatching.

**HAZARD**
means a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or a condition of, an animal or animal product with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.

**HEADQUARTERS**
means the Permanent Secretariat of the World Organisation for Animal Health located at:
12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, FRANCE
Telephone: 33-(0)1 44 15 18 88
Fax: 33-(0)1 42 67 09 87
Electronic mail: oie@oie.int
WWW: http://www.oie.int

**HERD**
means a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. A herd is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.

**IMPORTING COUNTRY**
means a country that is the final destination to which commodities are sent.

**INCIDENCE**
means the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval.

**INCUBATION PERIOD**
means the longest period that elapses between the introduction of the pathogenic agent into the animal and the occurrence of the first clinical signs of the disease.

**INFECTED ZONE**
means a zone either in which an infection or infestation has been confirmed, or one that is defined as such in the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code.

**INFECTION**
means the entry and development or multiplication of a pathogenic agent in the body of humans or animals.

**INFECTIVE PERIOD**
means the longest period during which an affected animal can be a source of infection.

**INFESTATION**
means the external invasion or colonisation of animals or their immediate surroundings by arthropods, which may cause clinical signs or are potential vectors of pathogenic agents.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
means importation, exportation and transit of commodities.

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE
means a certificate, issued in accordance with Chapter 5.2., describing the animal health and public health requirements that are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

JOURNEY
An animal transport journey commences when the first animal is loaded onto a vehicle/vessel or into a container and ends when the last animal is unloaded, and includes any stationary resting/holding periods. The same animals do not commence a new journey until after a suitable period for rest and recuperation, with adequate feed and water.

KILLING
means any procedure that causes the death of an animal.

LABORATORY
means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

LAIRAGE
means pens, yards and other holding areas used for accommodating animals in order to give them necessary attention (such as water, feed, rest) before they are moved on or used for specific purposes including slaughter.

LISTED DISEASE
means a disease, infection or infestation listed in Chapter 1.3. after adoption by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates.

LOADING/UNLOADING
Loading means the procedure of moving animals onto a vehicle/vessel or into a container for transport purposes, while unloading means the procedure of moving animals off a vehicle/vessel or out of a container.

MARKET
means a place where animals are assembled for the purposes of trade or sale.

MEAT
means all edible parts of an animal.

MEAT-AND-BONE MEAL
means the solid protein products obtained when animal tissues are rendered, and includes any intermediate protein product other than peptides of a molecular weight less than 10,000 daltons and amino-acids.

MEAT PRODUCTS
means meat that has been subjected to a treatment irreversibly modifying its organoleptic and physicochemical characteristics.

MILK
means the normal mammary secretion of milking animals obtained from one or more milkings without either addition to it or extraction from it.

MILK PRODUCT
means the product obtained by any processing of milk.

MONITORING
means the intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE
means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.
NOTIFICATION
means the procedure by which:

a) the Veterinary Authority informs the Headquarters,
b) the Headquarters inform the Veterinary Authority,

of the occurrence of disease, infection or infestation in accordance with Chapter 1.1.

OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a Member Country for the purposes of controlling a vector, pathogenic agent or disease by specific measures applied throughout that Member Country, or within a zone or compartment of that Member Country.

OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN
means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in accordance with Chapters 5.1. and 5.2.

OFFICIAL VETERINARY CONTROL
means the operations whereby the Veterinary Services, knowing the location of the animals and after taking appropriate actions to identify their owner or responsible keeper, are able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required. This does not exclude other responsibilities of the Veterinary Services e.g. food safety.

OUTBREAK
means the occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

OWNED DOG
means a dog for which a person claims responsibility.

PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL
means samples obtained from live or dead animals, containing or suspected of containing infectious or parasitic agents, to be sent to a laboratory.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT
means the place where the commodities are loaded into the vehicle or handed to the agency that will transport them to another country.

POPULATION
means a group of units sharing a common defined characteristic.

POULTRY
means all birds reared or kept in captivity for the production of any commercial animal products or for breeding for this purpose, fighting cocks used for any purpose, and all birds used for restocking supplies of game or for breeding for this purpose, until they are released from captivity.

Birds that are kept in a single household, the products of which are used within the same household exclusively, are not considered poultry, provided that they have no direct or indirect contact with poultry or poultry facilities.

Birds that are kept in captivity for other reasons, including those that are kept for shows, racing, exhibitions, zoological collections and competitions, and for breeding or selling for these purposes, as well as pet birds, are not considered poultry, provided that they have no direct or indirect contact with poultry or poultry facilities.

PRE-JOURNEY PERIOD
means the period during which animals are identified, and often assembled for the purposes of loading them.

PREVALENCE
means the total number of cases or outbreaks of a disease that are present in a population at risk, in a particular geographical area, at one specified time or during a given period.

PROTECTION ZONE
means a zone where specific biosecurity and sanitary measures are implemented to prevent the entry of a pathogenic agent into a free country or zone from a neighbouring country or zone of a different animal health status.
QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

means an assessment where the outputs on the likelihood of the outcome or the magnitude of the consequences are expressed in qualitative terms such as 'high', 'medium', 'low' or 'negligible'.

QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

means an assessment where the outputs of the risk assessment are expressed numerically.

QUARANTINE STATION

means an establishment under the control of the Veterinary Authority where animals are maintained in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, to ensure that there is no transmission of specified pathogenic agents outside the establishment while the animals are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing or treatment.

REGISTRATION

is the action by which information on animals (such as identification, animal health, movement, certification, epidemiology, establishments) is collected, recorded, securely stored and made appropriately accessible and able to be utilised by the Competent Authority.

RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERSHIP

means the situation whereby a person accepts and commits to perform various duties in accordance with the legislation in place and focused on the satisfaction of the behavioural, environmental and physical needs of a dog and to the prevention of risks (aggression, disease transmission or injuries) that the dog may pose to the community, other animals or the environment.

RESTING POINT

means a place where the journey is interrupted to rest, feed or water the animals; the animals may remain in the vehicle/vessel or container, or be unloaded for these purposes.

RESTRAINT

means the application to an animal of any procedure designed to restrict its movements.

RISK

means the likelihood of the occurrence and the likely magnitude of the biological and economic consequences of an adverse event or effect to animal or human health.

RISK ANALYSIS

means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

RISK ASSESSMENT

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard.

RISK COMMUNICATION

is the interactive transmission and exchange of information and opinions throughout the risk analysis process concerning risk, risk-related factors and risk perceptions among risk assessors, risk managers, risk communicators, the general public and other interested parties.

RISK MANAGEMENT

means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

SAFE COMMODITY

means a commodity that can be traded without the need for risk mitigation measures specifically directed against a particular listed disease, infection or infestation and regardless of the status of the country or zone of origin for that disease, infection or infestation.

SANITARY MEASURE

means a measure, such as those described in various chapters of the Terrestrial Code, designed to protect animal or human health or life within the whole territory or a zone of a Member Country from risks arising from the entry, establishment or spread of a hazard.
SLAUGHTER
means any procedure that causes the death of an animal by bleeding.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE/ABATTOIR
means premises, including facilities for moving or lairaging animals, used for the slaughter of animals to produce animal products and approved by the Veterinary Services or other Competent Authority.

SPACE ALLOWANCE
means the measure of the floor area and height allocated per individual or body weight of animals.

SPECIFIC SURVEILLANCE
means the surveillance targeted to a specific disease or infection.

STAMPING-OUT POLICY
means a policy designed to eliminate an outbreak by carrying out under the authority of the Veterinary Authority the following:

a) the killing of the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd or flock and, where appropriate, those in other herds or flocks which have been exposed to infection by direct animal to animal contact, or by indirect contact with the causal pathogenic agent; animals should be killed in accordance with Chapter 7.6.;

b) the disposal of carcasses and, where relevant, animal products by rendering, burning or burial, or by any other method described in Chapter 4.13.;

c) the cleansing and disinfection of establishments through procedures defined in Chapter 4.14.

STOCKING DENSITY
means the number or body weight of animals per unit area on a vehicle/vessel or container.

STUNNING
means any mechanical, electrical, chemical or other procedure that causes immediate loss of consciousness; when used before slaughter, the loss of consciousness lasts until death from the slaughter process; in the absence of slaughter, the procedure would allow the animal to recover consciousness.

SUBPOPULATION
means a distinct part of a population identifiable in accordance with specific common animal health characteristics.

SURVEILLANCE
means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.

TERRESTRIAL CODE
means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

TERRESTRIAL MANUAL
means the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.

TRANSIT COUNTRY
means a country through which commodities destined for an importing country are transported or in which a stopover is made at a border post.

UNIT
means an individually identifiable element used to describe, for example, the members of a population or the elements selected when sampling; examples of units include individual animals, herds, flocks and apiaries.

VACCINATION
means the administration of a vaccine, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the Terrestrial Manual, when relevant, with the intention of inducing immunity in an animal or group of animals against one or more pathogenic agents.
VECTOR
means an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector.

VEHICLE/VESSEL
means any means of conveyance including train, truck, aircraft or ship that is used for carrying animals.

VETERINARIAN
means a person with appropriate education, registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

VETERINARY AUTHORITY
means the Governmental Authority of a Member Country having the primary responsibility in the whole territory for coordinating the implementation of the standards of the Terrestrial Code.

VETERINARY LEGISLATION
means laws, regulations and all associated legal instruments that pertain to the veterinary domain.

VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCT
means any product with approved claims to having a prophylactic, therapeutic or diagnostic effect or to alter physiological functions when administered or applied to an animal.

VETERINARY PARAPROFESSIONAL
means a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary paraprofessional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary paraprofessional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and in accordance with need.

VETERINARY SERVICES
means the combination of governmental and non-governmental individuals and organisations that perform activities to implement the standards of the Terrestrial Code.

VETERINARY STATUTORY BODY
means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals.

WILD [ANIMAL]
means an animal that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independently without requiring human supervision or control.

WILDLIFE
means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals.

ZONE
means a part of a country defined by the Veterinary Authority, containing an animal population or subpopulation with a specific animal health status with respect to an infection or infestation for the purposes of international trade or disease prevention or control.

NB: FIRST ADOPTED IN 1968; MOST RECENT UPDATE ADOPTED IN 2022.