

GLOSSARY

EU position

The EU can support the adoption of the modified Glossary but has comments below that should be taken into account by the TAHSC, at least in its next meeting.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*:

Antimicrobial agent

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

EU comment

The EU can support the adoption of the modified definition but the wording "at in vivo concentrations" might be confusing and the EU would suggest the OIE to consider a clearer wording more in relation to the Terrestrial Code rather than the Aquatic Code, such as "that when administered in vivo exhibits antimicrobial activity", or in a much more simple way: "that exhibits in vivo antimicrobial activity".

Central Bureau/Headquarters

means the Permanent Secretariat of the World Organisation for Animal Health ~~which headquarters are 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

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Competent Authority

means the *Veterinary Authority* or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and *welfare* measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic* Codes in the whole territory.

Early detection system

means a system for the timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of *diseases/infections* in a country, *zone* or *compartment*. An early detection system should be under the control of the *Veterinary Services* and should include the following characteristics:

- a. representative coverage of target animal *populations* by field services;
- b. ability to undertake effective *disease* investigation and reporting;
- c. access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant *diseases*;

- d. a training programme for *veterinarians*, *veterinary para-professionals*, livestock owners/keepers and others involved in handling *animals* for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents;
- e. the legal obligation of private *veterinarians* to report to the *Veterinary Authority*;
- f. a national chain command.

Infected zone

means a *zone* in which ~~the absence of the *disease* under consideration has not been demonstrated by the requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* being met~~ a *disease* has been diagnosed.

EU comment

The EU can support the adoption of the modified definition above but as the proposed definition of infected zone is self explanatory and in some Chapters of the Code different specific definitions for infected zone are used, this general definition could be deleted from the Glossary. In case this definition is not deleted from the Glossary, where another definition is used for the words "infected zone" in the Chapters of the Code, it should not be in italics and it should be stated "for the purpose of this chapter".

Quarantine station

means a ~~premises~~ 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 ~~prevent~~ ensure that there is no the transmission of specified pathogen(s) outside the establishment while the *animals* are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment. The presence of *disease* or *infection* in imported *animals* in the quarantine station does not affect the *animal health status* of the country or *zone*.

Uncertainty

means the lack of precise knowledge of the input values which is due to measurement error or to lack of knowledge of the steps required, and the pathways from *hazard* to *risk*, when building the scenario being assessed.

Variability

means a real-world complexity in which the value of an input is not the same for each case due to natural diversity in a given population.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and *welfare* measures and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Codes* in the territory. The *Veterinary Services* are under the overall control and direction of the *Veterinary Authority*. Private sector organisations, *veterinarians* ~~or~~ *veterinary paraprofessionals* or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved to deliver functions by the *Veterinary Authority* to deliver the delegated functions.

EU comment

The EU can support the adoption of the modified definition above but strongly suggests the OIE to seek as much consistency as possible between Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes in terms of Glossary. In this case, the "aquatic animal health professionals" should be added between *veterinarians* and *veterinary paraprofessionals*. They also should be defined precisely like the two other categories.

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CHAPTER 5.6.

BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN
THE IMPORTING COUNTRY**EU position****The EU can support the adoption of the modified chapter.**

Article 5.6.1.

1. Countries and their *Veterinary Authorities* should, wherever possible, take the necessary action to ensure that the *border posts* and *quarantine stations* in their territory should be provided with an adequate organisation and sufficient equipment for the application of the measures recommended in the *Terrestrial Code*.
2. Each *border post* and *quarantine station* should be provided with facilities for the feeding and watering of *animals*.

Article 5.6.2.

When justified by the amount of *international trade* and by the epidemiological situation, *border posts* and *quarantine stations* shall be provided with a *Veterinary Service* comprising personnel, equipment and premises as the case may be and, in particular, means for:

- a) making clinical examinations and obtaining specimens of material for diagnostic purposes from live *animals* or carcasses of *animals* affected or suspected of being affected by an epizootic *disease*, and obtaining specimens of animal products suspected of contamination;
- b) detecting and isolating *animals* affected by or suspected of being affected by an epizootic *disease*;
- c) carrying out *disinfection* and possibly *disinfestation* of *vehicles* used to transport *animals* and animal products.

In addition to this, each port and international airport should ideally be provided with equipment for the sterilisation or incineration of swill or any other material dangerous to animal health.

The presence of *disease* or *infection* in imported *animals* in a *quarantine station* does not affect the *animal health status* of the country or *zone*.

Article 5.6.3.

When required for the transit of *commodities* in *international trade*, airports should provide areas of direct transit. These **must should**, however, comply with the conditions required by *Veterinary Authorities*, especially to prevent contact between *animals* of different health status and the *risk* of introducing *diseases* transmitted by insects.

Article 5.6.4.

Each *Veterinary Authority*, when requested, should make available for the *Central Bureau* and any interested country on request:

- a) a list of *border posts, quarantine stations, approved abattoirs* and storage depots in its territory which are approved for *international trade*;
- b) the period of time required for notice to be given for the application of the arrangements contained in point 2 of Articles 5.7.1. to 5.7.4.;
- c) a list of airports in its territory which are provided with an area of direct transit, approved by the relevant *Veterinary Authority* and placed under its immediate control, where *animals* stay for a short time pending further transport to their final destination.

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