

GLOSSARY

ANIMAL HEALTH STATUS

means the status of a country, ~~zone, or a compartment, herd, flock, apiary or other subpopulation~~ with respect to an ~~animal disease~~ infection or infestation in accordance with the criteria listed in the relevant disease-specific chapter or Chapter 1.4. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

ANIMAL HOST

means an animal whose infection or infestation with the pathogenic agent of a listed disease plays a significant role in the epidemiology of the disease and defines a case requiring notification.

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*.

FREE ZONE

means a zone in which the absence of a specific *infection or infestation* in an ~~animal subpopulation~~ has been demonstrated in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

means a disease, infection or infestation ~~listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of~~ reported to the *Veterinary Authority*, in accordance with national regulations.

NOTIFICATION

means the procedure by which:

- a. the *Veterinary Authority* of a Member Country informs the *Headquarters*,
- b. the *Headquarters* inform the *Veterinary Authority* ~~Authorities~~ of Member Countries,

of the occurrence or presence of listed diseases, ~~infection or infestation~~ or emerging diseases in accordance with Chapter 1.1.

United States	Comment category: General Comment The User Guide of the Terrestrial Code states that, “[k]ey terms and expressions that are used in more than one chapter and require precise interpretation for the purposes of the <i>Terrestrial Code</i> are defined in the Glossary, in the case where common dictionary definitions are
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	not deemed to be adequate.” A definition for poultry has been included in the glossary for these reasons because it has impact on reporting, trade, disease management and surveillance practices for numerous Code chapters, perhaps most significantly Chapter 10.4 High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses and Chapter 10.9 Newcastle disease. The newly proposed definition of poultry is extremely problematic because it has oversimplified the text and leaves out fundamental concepts defining poultry, previously adopted and applied by Member Countries, which include: 1. Birds reared and kept for formal commerce; and 2. Non-commercial birds presenting increased risk of disease spread due to epidemiological connections to formal commerce. We strongly urge that the glossary definition of poultry return to its previous version with the noted changes and streamlining of text to retain the key concepts mentioned above and to ensure that the term and its use throughout Code chapters is interpreted clearly and applied consistently.
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POULTRY

means all birds reared or kept in captivity for the production of ~~any commercial animal products~~ commercial commodities or for breeding for this purpose, and 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.~~

United States	Comment category: Addition Proposed amended text: means all birds reared or kept in captivity for the production of any commercial animal products commercial <u>commodities</u> or for breeding for this purpose, <u>and</u> 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. Rationale: Maintain proposed changes to Paragraph 1 and recommend adding “commercial” before commodities. This addition restores the previously accepted and intended meaning to the poultry term, as the primary category of birds (i.e. those associated with domestic and international commerce) causing the greatest risk for spread of listed diseases through trade. Keeping this concept central in the glossary definition, which applies to ALL chapters in the Terrestrial Code, supports consistent application of risk-based trade requirements and disease control measures and facilitation of trade discussions for all Member Countries. The proposed definition without the modifier “commercial” also introduces significant ambiguity into the meaning of poultry by creating confusion and
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	potentially expanding the definition to include other categories of birds that are not part of formal commerce and do not pose the same level of risk, such as those bred for zoological collections, racing or exhibitions. Under a poultry classification, these birds would be subjected to the same rigorous disease management and surveillance practices as commercial birds, including stamping out. Supporting evidence: n/a
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~~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.~~

United States	Comment category: Deletion Proposed amended text: 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. Rationale: Maintain proposed deletion of Paragraph 2, as the birds described are birds that are kept in captivity for other reasons and not part of formal commerce. Supporting evidence: n/a
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~~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.~~

United States	Comment category: Addition Proposed amended text: <u>Birds that are kept in captivity for other reasons, including but not limited to those raised for release,</u> 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
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	Rationale: When birds that are not part of formal commerce have an epidemiological link (direct or indirect contact) to poultry, they can pose an increased risk of disease spread through trade and should also be classified as poultry to ensure appropriate disease mitigation practices are instituted. The recommended text is very similar to previously accepted and intended language that provided clarification for Member Countries to more easily identify which birds are generally not classified as poultry, but must be defined as poultry in the important situation when they have a risk-based epidemiological connection to poultry. Supporting evidence: n/a
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PROTECTION ZONE

means a zone where specific *biosecurity* and *sanitary measures* are implemented in response to an increased risk of disease introduction to prevent the entry and spread of a pathogenic agent into a free country or zone, ~~from a neighbouring country or zone of a different animal health status.~~

ZONE

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