

3 DEFINITIONS

3.1 Purpose

The following section provides definitions for the most important terms used in the *Technical Guidelines* (where possible, definitions provided by the *International Aquatic Animal Health Code* (OIE 2000) have been adopted).

3.2 Terms and Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Aquatic animals	Live fish, molluscs and crustaceans including their reproductive products, fertilized eggs, embryos and juvenile stages, whether from aquaculture sites or from the wild.
Aquaculture site	Hatchery, nursery or grow-out area, including land-based, flow-through, and open-water based systems.
Competent authority	National veterinary authority, or other aquatic animal health authority of a country/territory, with the officially approved responsibility and competence to ensure and supervise the implementation of aquatic animal health management in line with the OIE's International Aquatic Animal Health Code and the <i>Technical Guidelines</i> .
Contingency plan	A detailed plan of action for dealing with serious aquatic animal disease outbreaks.
Diagnosis	Identification of the cause of a specific disease or syndrome.
Disease	Clinical or non-clinical infection with an aetiological agent (as applied to the <i>Technical Guidelines</i>). NB. The classic definition of disease includes non-infectious pathology, however, this does not normally apply to health management measures related to movement of live aquatic animals.
Health certificate	A certificate issued by an exporting country's competent authority attesting to the health status of a shipment of aquatic animals (also see the OIE's International Aquatic Health Code and its model health certificates).
Health management process	Aquatic animal health management in its broadest sense, encompassing pre-border (exporter), border and post-border (importer) activities, as well as relevant national and regional capacity-building requirements (infrastructure and specialized expertise) for addressing health management activities, and implementation of effective national and regional policies and regulatory frameworks required to reduce the risk of disease spread through movement (intra- and international) of live aquatic animals.
Holding facilities	Facilities used to hold live aquatic animals for disease inspection at an importing border.
Import risk analysis (IRA)	The process by which hazards associated with the movement of a particular commodity are identified and mitigative options are assessed. The results of these analyses are communicated to the authorities responsible for approving or rejecting the import..
Introduction	The human-assisted movement of an aquatic animal to an area outside its natural range.
Monitoring	Collection and analysis of information necessary to detect changes in prevalence or intensity of infection.
Movement	Human-mediated movement of aquatic animals within or across political borders (international, state/provincial or regional boundaries).
Pathogen	An infectious agent capable of causing disease.

TERM	DEFINITION
Quarantine	Holding or rearing of aquatic animals under conditions which prevent their escape, and the escape of any pathogens they may be carrying, into the surrounding environment. This usually involves sterilization/disinfection of all effluent and quarantine materials.
Quarantine measures	Measures developed as a result of risk analysis to prevent the transfer of disease agents with live aquatic animal movements. This usually refers to trans-boundary movements, with pre-border, border and post-border health management processes, however, such activities are equally applicable to intra-national movements of live aquatic animals.
Risk	The probability of negative impact(s) on aquatic animal health, environmental biodiversity and habitat and/or socio-economic investment(s).
Surveillance	Systematic observation and examination of samples of population(s) of aquatic animals designed to detect the presence of infectious agents or occurrence of clinical disease in order to control disease outbreaks/spread.
Transfer	The movement of an aquatic animal to an area within the established or historical range of the species.
Movement	Human-mediated movement of aquatic animals within or across political borders (international, state/provincial or regional boundaries).
Zone	1. An area containing an aquatic species which has been determined to have a homogenous health profile for a specified pathogen or disease. The pathogens or diseases used to delineate these areas as positive or negative are those considered to pose significant risk if transferred from infected to uninfected populations of the same (or related) species. 2. An area of one or more countries/territories comprising: i) an entire catchment area from the source of a waterway to the estuary; ii) more than one catchment area; iii) part of a catchment area from the source of a waterway to a barrier; iv) a part of a coastal area; or v) an estuary with a precise geographical delimitation, that consists of an homogeneous hydrological system.
Zoning	Identifying zones for disease control purposes

3.3 References

OIE. 2000. International Aquatic Animal Health Code. 3rd edn. Office International des Epizooties, Paris, 153 p.