

# APPENDIX I

## GLOSSARY

**Biosecurity** is a strategic and integrated approach to analysing and managing relevant risks to human, animal, and plant life and health and associated risks for the environment ([WHO, 2010](#)).

**Bushmeat (also known as wild meat)** can be defined as meat derived from any non-domesticated terrestrial mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians hunted and harvested for human consumption, mostly in tropical forests and savannas of Africa. It includes a wide range of animals, as many as 500 species in sub-Saharan Africa, but larger vertebrates (such as: monkeys, pangolins, mongooses,...) constitute the majority of the consumed animals ([Nasi et al, 2008](#); [Actman, 2019](#); [Ape Alliance, 2006](#)).

**CITES**, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is an international agreement to which governments adhere voluntarily (currently 183 Parties). Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It accords varying degrees of protection to more than 37,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens or remains. Each protected species or population is included in one of three lists, called appendices. The Appendix that lists a species or population reflects the extent of the threat to it and the controls that apply to the trade ([CITES, 2002](#); [CITES 2019](#)).

**EU wildlife trade legislation:** Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein ([EC, 1997](#)).

**Invasive Alien Species (IAS)** are animals and plants that are introduced accidentally or deliberately into a natural environment where they are not normally found, with serious negative consequences for their new environment ([EC, 2013](#)).

**Positive list** is a list of animal species that are suitable and allowed to be kept as pets. Animals not on that list are automatically not allowed to be kept, or only allowed under very specific conditions or by means of an exemption ([AAP, 2016](#)).

In contrast, a **black or negative list** is a list of animal species that are unsuitable or prohibited to be kept as pets.

**Risk Communication** is an interactive exchange of information and opinions concerning risk among risk assessors, risk managers, consumers and other interested parties. Risk communication has also been described as all those integrated processes and procedures: a) that involve and inform all interested parties within the risk analysis process; b) that assist the development of transparent and credible decision-making processes; and c) that can instil confidence in risk management decisions. A wide variety of communication strategies can be used in the management of food-related risks, ranging from the development of international standards, to management of acute outbreaks of foodborne disease, to long-term programmes aimed at changing food production, food handling and dietary practices ([FAO, 1998](#)).



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**The Lacey Act** is a conservation law in the United States that prohibits trade in wildlife, fish, and plants that have been illegally taken, possessed, transported, or sold. The law was passed in 1900 and has been amended several times. One of the peculiarities of the Lacey Act is that it also covers conduct relating to wildlife (plants and animals) acquired in violation of foreign legislation ([FWS, 2004](#); [FWS, 2012](#)).

**The One Health concept**, developed in 2004 at the initiative of the Wildlife Conservation Society, establishes an interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to preventing epidemic or epizootic disease and for maintaining ecosystem integrity. It results from collaborative efforts of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals and our environment. The World Health Organization (WHO), the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization agreed in 2008 to improve collaboration on the implementation of the concept ([FAO et al 2008](#)).

**Wildlife trade**: the commercial trade in non-domesticated wild animals and plants – both alive or dead – and any products that are derived from them. Some of this trade is legal and regulated by the United Nations' Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), but much of it is not ([The White Lion Foundation, 2019](#)).

**Wildlife trafficking**: involves the illegal trade, smuggling, poaching, capture, or collection of endangered species, protected wildlife (including animals or plants that are subject to harvest quotas and regulated by permits), derivatives, or products thereof. There is, however, no universally accepted definition of the term and different jurisdictions and organizations employ different terminology ([UNODC, 2019](#)).

**Zoonoses** (sing. zoonosis) are diseases or infections - caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites - that are naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans. Animals play an essential role in maintaining infection cycles of zoonotic infections ([WHO, 2006](#)).

