

Terms	Definitions or descriptions provided (as of January 2017, unless provided otherwise, below)						Comments
	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress; Convention on Biological Diversity*	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**	CODEX Alimentarius (Committee)	OIE***	FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture	Glossary of Statistical Terms of the OECD	
adequate level of protection	--	<p>Acceptable level of risk, appropriate level of protection: These terms are not defined in the Glossary, but ISPMs occasionally cite these terms as appearing in the SPS Agreement. They should only be used in that context, and with that exact wording. The preferred wording in ISPMs is that exporting countries have to satisfy the "phytosanitary import requirements" of importing countries, not their "appropriate level of protection". To avoid confusion, it is best not to use the terms "level of risk" or "level of protection" at all in ISPMs.</p> <p>Cf. General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs (as noted by the Standards Committee in 2017, see section 5.2 of the IPPC Style Guide: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/).</p>	<p>Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP) is the level of protection deemed appropriate by the country establishing a sanitary measure to protect human life or health within its territory. (This concept may otherwise be referred to as the "acceptable level of risk".)</p> <p>SOURCE: GUIDELINES FOR FOOD IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FACN2BGL%2847-2003%252FCXG_0476.pdf)</p>	--	--	--	
competent national authority	--	<p>Article IV of the IPPC (1997, https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/128/) on General provisions relating to the organizational arrangements for national plant protection provides that each contracting party shall make provision, to the best of its ability, for an official national plant protection organization with the main responsibilities set out in that Article.</p> <p>In addition, the following notes are found in the General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs (as noted by the Standards Committee in 2017, see section 5.2 of the IPPC Style Guide: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/):</p> <p>Country, contracting party, NPPO</p> <p>Countries are variously specified in ISPMs as "contracting parties", "NPPOs" or just "countries". These terms should be used with discrimination. The term "contracting party" should be limited to cases where reference is being made specifically to the text of the IPPC and its obligations. The term "NPPO" should be used if the responsibility falls among those specified in Article IV of the IPPC. Otherwise, "country" should be used, in particular because IPPC Article XVIII explicitly encourages non-contracting parties to apply phytosanitary measures consistent with the provisions of the IPPC and ISPMs.</p>	--	<p>Competent Authority: the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member Country 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 Code and in the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.</p> <p>SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF)</p> <p>Competent Authority: the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member Country having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of aquatic animal health and welfare measures, international health certification and other standards and recommendations in the Aquatic Code in the whole territory.</p> <p>SOURCE: Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/home/eng/Health_standards/aahc/current/glossaire.pdf)</p>	--	--	
biosafety	--	This term is not defined under the "IPPC".	--	<p>biosafety: laboratory biosafety describes the principles and practices for the prevention of unintentional exposure to biological materials, or their accidental release.</p>	<p>biosafety: referring to the avoidance of risk to human health and safety, and to the conservation of the environment, as a result of the use for research and commerce of infectious or genetically modified organisms.</p>	See also definitions of biosecurity in the OIE Terrestrial Manual Glossary of Terms and the Aquatic Animal Health Code.	
biotechnology	<p>biotechnology: any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use.</p> <p>SOURCE: CBD, article 2</p>	This term is not defined under the "IPPC". See however the term 'modern biotechnology'.	--	--	<p>biotechnology: 1. "Any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use" (Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>	See also "modern biotechnology".	
contained use	<p>contained use: Any operation, undertaken within a facility, installation or other physical structure, which involves living modified organisms that are controlled by specific measures that effectively limit their contact with, and their impact on, the external environment.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3(b).</p>	<p>The term 'contained use' is not defined in the Glossary. However, 'containment' appears in the Glossary, having quite a different meaning, as follows:</p> <p>Containment - Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995].</p> <p>The confinement of pests or regulated articles within a facility for various purposes is expressed using the Glossary terms:</p> <p>Detention: Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement, as a phytosanitary measure</p> <p>Quarantine: Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing or treatment</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p> <p>[NB: the terms 'detention' and 'containment' are currently on the TPO work programme.]</p>	--	<p>Containment zone: an infested 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.</p> <p>SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF)</p>	<p>containment - Measures and protocols applied to limit contact of genetically modified organisms or pathogens with the external environment.</p> <p>Synonym: contained use.</p> <p>SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e07.htm#bm07)</p>	<p>Containment: the retention of hazardous material so as to ensure that it is effectively prevented from dispersing into the environment, or released only at an acceptable level. Containment may occur in specially built containment spaces.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=435)</p>	
emergency measures	--	<p>emergency measure: a phytosanitary measure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	<p>Food Safety Emergency Response: A process of assessing the risk, making risk management decisions, and communicating risks in the face of time constraints, and possible incomplete data and knowledge.</p> <p>SOURCE: Principles and Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Safety Emergency Situations (Principle 3) (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FACN2BGL%2819-1995%252FCXG_019e.pdf)</p>	--	--	--	
(State/Party of) export	<p>export: intentional transboundary movement from one Party to another Party.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3(c).</p> <p>See also:</p> <p>Exporter: any legal or natural person, under the jurisdiction of the Party of export, who arranges for a living modified organism to be exported;</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3(d)</p>	<p>This term is not defined in the Glossary. The majority of ISPMs use 'export', 'exporter', 'exporting country' and derivatives thereof. In particular, ISPM 7 (Phytosanitary certification system) and ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) specify the requirements associated with the certification of exported consignments</p> <p>In addition, the following notes are found in the General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs (as noted by the Standards Committee in 2017, see section 5.2 of the IPPC Style Guide: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/):</p> <p>Country, contracting party, NPPO</p> <p>Countries are variously specified in ISPMs as "contracting parties", "NPPOs" or just "countries". These terms should be used with discrimination. The term "contracting party" should be limited to cases where reference is being made specifically to the text of the IPPC and its obligations. The term "NPPO" should be used if the responsibility falls among those specified in Article IV of the IPPC. Otherwise, "country" should be used, in particular because IPPC Article XVIII explicitly encourages non-contracting parties to apply phytosanitary measures consistent with the provisions of the IPPC and ISPMs. When "NPPO" is used, avoid using the expression "the importing NPPO", and use instead "the NPPO of the importing country". "Country" should be reference.</p>	--	<p>Exporting country: a country from which aquatic animals or aquatic animal products, biological products or pathological material are sent to a destination in another country.</p> <p>SOURCES: Glossary Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)</p> <p>Exporting country: a country from which commodities are sent to another country.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)</p>	<p>export: the removal of a compound from a cell by active transport.</p> <p>SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e08.htm#bm08)</p>	<p>Exports of goods and services: merchandise trade comprise goods leaving the statistical territory of a country.</p> <p>SOURCE: International Merchandise Trade Statistics - Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1996, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, para. 111-130. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=919)</p>	See 'exporter'
habitat	<p>habitat: the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.</p> <p>SOURCE: CBD, article 2</p>	<p>habitat: part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism is naturally present or can establish [ICPM, 2005; revised CPM, 2015]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	--	--	--	<p>habitat: a place where an organism or population (human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=435)</p>	
host range	--	<p>host range: species capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest or other organism [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM No. 3, 2005].</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	--	--	<p>host: An organisms that contains another organism or a cloning vector</p> <p>SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture</p>	--	

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(Party of/decisions on) import (of LMOs)	<p>import: intentional transboundary movement into one Party from another Party.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3(e).</p> <p>importer: means any legal or natural person, under the jurisdiction of the Party of import, who arranges for a living modified organism to be imported;</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3(f).</p>	<p>This term is not defined in the Glossary.</p> <p>The majority of ISPMs use 'import', 'importer' and derivatives thereof. In particular, ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) specifies phytosanitary requirements for countries at import.</p> <p>In addition, the following notes are found in the General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs (as noted by the Standards Committee in 2017, see section 5.2 of the IPPC Style Guide: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/):</p> <p>Country, contracting party, NPPO</p> <p>Countries are variously specified in ISPMs as "contracting parties", "NPPOs" or just "countries". These terms should be used with discrimination. The term "contracting party" should be limited to cases where reference is being made specifically to the text of the IPPC and its obligations. The term "NPPO" should be used if the responsibility falls among those specified in Article IV of the IPPC. Otherwise, "country" should be used, in particular because PPC Article XVII explicitly encourages non-contracting parties to apply phytosanitary measures consistent with the provisions of the IPPC and ISPMs. When "NPPO" is used, avoid using the expression "the importing NPPO", and use instead "the NPPO of the importing country". "Country" should be reference.</p>	--	<p>importing country: means a country that is the final destination to which aquatic animals, aquatic animal products, biological products or pathological material are sent.</p> <p>SOURCES: Glossary Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm#terme_vecteur)</p> <p>importing country: a country that is the final destination to which commodities are sent.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)</p>	--	<p>Imports of goods and services (merchandise trade): goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.</p> <p>SOURCE: International Merchandise Trade Statistics – Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1998, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, paras. 14 and 115-116. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1300)</p>	--	
(in) transit	--	<p>consignment in transit - a consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CEPM 1999; ICPM, 2002; ISPM 25, 2006; formerly "country of transit"]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	--	<p>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.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)</p>	--	<p>Road transit: Road transport through a country between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) both located in another country or in other countries provided that the total journey within the country is by road and that there is no loading and unloading in that country.</p> <p>Rail transit: Rail transport in the same railway vehicle through a country</p>	--	
intended use	--	<p>intended use: declared purpose for which plants, plant products or other articles are imported, produced or used [ISPM 16, 2002; revised CPM, 2009]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	--	--	--	--	--	
intentional introduction into the environment	--	<p>introduction (of a pest): the entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p> <p>The ISPM 5 definition for "introduction (of a pest)" differs substantially from the CBD definition for "introduction", cf. the explanation provided in Appendix 1 of ISPM 5. (Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms), section 3.2 "Introduction" and section 3.5 "Intentional introduction".</p>	--	--	--	--	<p>unintentional transboundary movement: "a transboundary movement of a living modified organism that has inadvertently crossed the national borders of a Party where the living modified organism was released, and the requirements of Article 17 of the Protocol apply to such transboundary movements only if the living modified organism involved is likely to have significant adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, in the affected or potentially affected States."</p>	
international [...] standards	--	<p>International standards: International standards established in accordance with Article X paragraph 1 and 2 of the IPPC.</p> <p>SOURCE: IPPC, article 2(1).</p>	--	--	--	--	--	
living modified organism	<p>living modified organism: any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3 (g)</p>	<p>living modified organism: any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000)]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	<p>Genetically engineered/modified organisms: are produced through techniques in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.</p> <p>SOURCE: Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/7/nk-1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252FStandards%252FCAC%2BGL%2B32-1999%252Fcxg_032e.pdf)</p>	--	<p>Living modified organism: Living organism that possess a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology" (Convention on Biological Diversity). Synonym of GMO, but restricted to organisms that can endanger biological diversity.</p> <p>SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/biotech/biotech-glossary/en/)</p> <p>genetically engineered organism (Abbreviation: GEO), Occasional alternative term for genetically modified organism</p> <p>Organism: An individual living system, such as animal, plant or micro-organism, that is capable of reproduction, growth and maintenance.</p>	<p>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO): A plant or animal micro-organism or virus, which has been genetically engineered or modified.</p> <p>SOURCE: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1107)</p>	--	
living organism	<p>living organism: any biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroids.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3 (h)</p>	<p>Note: "organism" is not defined in the Glossary. It is frequently used in ISPMs in its common dictionary meaning.</p>	--	<p>Animal: means a mammal, reptile, bird or bee.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)</p> <p>Aquatic animals: means all viable life stages (including eggs and spawners) of fish.</p>	--	<p>Organism: any living plant, animal or human being.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1922)</p>	--	
modern biotechnology	<p>modern biotechnology: The application of:</p> <p>a. In vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or</p> <p>b. Fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family,</p> <p>that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.</p> <p>SOURCE: Cartagena Protocol, article 3 (i).</p>	<p>modern biotechnology: The application of:</p> <p>a. In vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or</p> <p>b. Fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family,</p> <p>that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	<p>modern biotechnology: the application of:</p> <p>i) In vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or</p> <p>ii) Fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.</p> <p>SOURCE: PRINCIPLES FOR THE RISK ANALYSIS OF FOODS DERIVED FROM MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/7/nk-1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252FStandards%252FCAC%2BGL%2B44-2003%252FCXG_044e.pdf)</p>	--	<p>Modern Biotechnology: The application of: a. In vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or b. Fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.</p> <p>SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/biotech/biotech-glossary/en/)</p>	<p>Biotechnology (single definition): Biotechnology is defined as the application of science and technology to living organisms as well as parts, products and models thereof, to alter living or non-living materials for the production of knowledge, goods and services.</p> <p>Biotechnology (list based definition): A list based definition of biotechnology comprises the following five categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DNA (the coding): genomics, pharmacogenetics, gene probes, DNA sequencing/synthesis/amplification, genetic engineering. - Proteins and molecules (the functional blocks): protein/peptide sequencing/synthesis, lipid/protein engineering, proteomics, hormones and growth factors, cell receptors/signalling/pheromones. 	--	
monitoring (post-release)	--	<p>monitoring: an official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations [CEPM, 1996]</p> <p>SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)</p>	<p>monitoring: the act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a control measure is under control.</p> <p>SOURCE: GUIDELINES FOR THE VALIDATION OF FOOD SAFETY CONTROL MEASURES (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/7/nk-1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252FStandards%252FCAC%2BGL%2B69-2008%252FCXG_069e.pdf)</p> <p>monitor: the act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a CCP is under control. For the purposes of this Code, this also applies to DAPs.</p> <p>SOURCE: CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/7/nk-1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252FStandards%252FCAC%2BRCP%2B52-2003%252FCXG_052e.pdf)</p>	<p>monitoring: the intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.</p> <p>SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF)</p>	--	<p>Monitoring (environmental): the continuous or frequent standardized measurement and observation of the environment (air, water, land/soil, biota), often used for warning and control.</p> <p>SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1684 & http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=219)</p>	--	
occurrence	--	<p>Note: "occurrence" is not defined in the Glossary. It has been used frequently in ISPMs but its use is now discouraged, as the term 'presence' is preferred.</p>	--	--	--	--	<p>occurrence: the presence in an area of a pest officially recognized to be indigenous or introduced and not officially reported to have been eradicated [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 17; formerly occur]</p>	--

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operator	operator: any person in direct or indirect control of the living modified organism which could, as appropriate and as determined by domestic law, include, inter alia, the permit holder, person who placed the living modified organism on the market, developer, producer, notifier, exporter, importer, carrier or supplier. SOURCE: Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol, art. 2 (2) (c).	The term is not defined in the Glossary but is often used in ISPMs.	operator: any person who produces, prepares or imports, with a view to the subsequent marketing thereof, products as referred to in Section 1.1, or who markets such products. SOURCE: Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http://www.fao.org/ftp/working/ao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FACN%28GL%2832-1999%252FCog_032e.pdf)	--	operator: The region of DNA that is upstream from a gene or genes and to which one or more regulatory proteins (repressor or activator) bind to control the expression of the genes). SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/biotech/biotech-glossary/en/)	--	--
packaging	--	packaging: material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (ISPM 20, 2004) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)	--	--	--	--	--
precautionary approach	--	The term is not used in ISPMs and is not defined in the Glossary.	--	--	precautionary principle: the approach whereby any possible risk associated with the introduction of a new technology is avoided, until a full	precautionary principles: principles according which: - Renewable resources should not be used in excess of their natural	--
release (of LMOs)	--	release (into the environment): Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (ISPM 3, 1995) release (of a consignment): Authorization for entry after clearance (FAO, 1995) inundative release: The release of large numbers of mass-produced biological control agents or beneficial organisms with the expectation of achieving a rapid effect (ISPM 3, 1995; revised ISPM 3, 2005) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)	--	--	Deliberate release: in a biotechnology context, the intentional release of genetically modified organisms. SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e09.htm#b9)	--	--
response measures	Response measures: Reasonable actions to: i. Prevent, minimize, contain, mitigate, or otherwise avoid damage, as appropriate; ii. Restore biological diversity through actions to be undertaken in the following order of preference: a. Restoration of biological diversity to the condition that existed before the damage occurred, or its nearest equivalent; and where the competent authority determines this is not possible; b. Restoration by, inter alia, replacing the loss of biological diversity with other components of biological diversity for the same, or for another type of use either at the same or, as appropriate, at an alternative location. SOURCE: Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol, art. 2 (2) (d).	The term is not defined in the Glossary and not used in ISPMs.	--	--	--	--	--
risk assessment	risk analysis: (1) the assessment of the consequences of the introduction and of the likelihood of establishment of an alien species using science-based information (i.e., risk assessment), and (2) to the identification of measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage these risks (i.e., risk management), taking into account socio-economic and cultural considerations. SOURCE: COP 6 Decision VI/23, "GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREVENTION, INTRODUCTION AND MITIGATION OF IMPACTS OF ALIEN SPECIES THAT THREATEN ECOSYSTEMS, HABITATS OR SPECIES" (https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7197) According to the Protocol, risk assessment of LMOs is a structured process conducted in a scientifically sound and transparent manner, and on a case-by-case basis in the context of the risks posed by the non-modified recipients or parental organisms in the likely potential receiving environment. Its purpose is to identify and evaluate the potential adverse effects of LMOs, and their likelihood and consequences as well as to make a recommendation as to whether or not the estimated overall risk is	Pest Risk Analysis (agreed interpretation): The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it (FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISPM No. 2, 2007) pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests): Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences (see Glossary Supplement No. 2) (FAO, 1995; revised ISPM No. 11, 2001; ISPM No. 2, 2007) pest risk assessment (for regulated non-quarantine pests): Evaluation of the probability that a pest in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact (see Glossary Supplement No. 2) (IPCM, 2005) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/) Note: Pest risk assessment is a component (stage 2 of 3 stages) of pest risk analysis. Section 2 of ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and section 3 of ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests) are about pest risk assessment.	risk assessment: "a scientifically based process consisting of the following steps: 1) hazard identification, 2) hazard characterization, 3) exposure assessment and 4) risk characterization." SOURCE: GUIDELINES FOR THE SIMPLE EVALUATION OF DIETARY EXPOSURE TO FOOD ADDITIVES (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http://www.fao.org/ftp/working/ao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FACN%28GL%283-1989%252FCG_003e.pdf). [Also used in the Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems.] risk assessment: The evaluation of the likelihood and severity of adverse effects on public health arising, for example, from the presence in foodstuffs of additives, contaminants, residues, toxins or disease-causing organisms. SOURCE: Principles for Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http://www.fao.org/ftp/working/ao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FACN%28GL%2820-1995%252FCOG_020e.pdf)	risk assessment: the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard. Risk analysis: means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication. SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF) risk assessment: the scientific evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard. risk analysis: means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication. SOURCE: Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/aahc/current/glossaire.pdf)	risk assessment: a scientifically based process consisting of the following steps: i) hazard identification; ii) hazard characterization; iii) exposure assessment; and iv) risk characterization. risk analysis: A process consisting of three components: risk assessment, risk management and risk communication performed to understand the nature of unwanted, negative consequences to human and animal health, or the environment. SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e0a.htm#b10)	Risk analysis (environmental) is the method of evaluating the probability of the adverse effects of a substance, industrial process, technology or natural process. SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2358) Risk analysis / assessment: A systematic process for assessing and integrating professional judgements about probable adverse conditions and/or events. The risk assessment process should provide means of organising and integrating professional judgements for development of the work schedule. SOURCE: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms → searchinmarketsecurity. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2358)	--
risk management	--	pest risk management (for quarantine pests): Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest (FAO, 1995; revised ISPM No. 11, 2001) pest risk management (for regulated non-quarantine pests): Evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk that a pest in plants for planting causes an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants (see Glossary Supplement No. 2) (IPCM, 2005) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/) Notes: Pest risk management is a component (stage 3 of 3 stages) of pest risk analysis. Section 3 of ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and section 4 of ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests) are about pest risk management.	Risk Analysis: A process consisting of three components: risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication. SOURCE: Definitions for the Purposes of the Codex Alimentarius (http://www.codexalimentarius.org/download/standards/348/CXA_005e_u.pdf) risk management: the process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of the results of risk assessment and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. SOURCE: Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http://www.fao.org/ftp/working/ao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FACN%28GL%2826-1997%252FCOG_026e.pdf)	risk management: the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk. SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF), Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/aahc/current/glossaire.pdf) risk management: means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk. SOURCE: Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=0&htmlfile=glossaire.htm)	risk management: the process, distinct from risk assessment, of weighing policy alternatives, in consultation with all interested parties, considering risk assessment and other factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair trade practices, and, if needed, selecting appropriate prevention and control options. SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e0a.htm#b10)	risk management: the process of evaluating alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk and selecting among them. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of legal, economic and social factors. SOURCE: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2361)	--
standards	--	standard - document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body that provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context (FAO, 1995; ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991 definition) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)	--	--	--	--	--
storage	--	Storage is not defined in the Glossary, but an associated term is: stored product: unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) (FAO, 1990) SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)	storage: the process in which products covered by this Code are kept under conditions to assure their safety and quality in conformity with Sections 3 and 6 of the Standard for Smoked Fish, Smoke-Flavoured Fish and Smoke-Dried Fish. SOURCE: CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=http://www.fao.org/ftp/working/ao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FACN%28BRC%2852-2003%252FCOP_052e.pdf)	--	--	--	--

Terms	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress; Convention on Biological Diversity*	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**	CODEX Alimentarius (Committee)	OIE***	FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture	Glossary of Statistical Terms of the OECD	Comments
traits (of LMOs)	--	--	--	--	Trait: one of the many characteristics that define an organism. The phenotype is a description of one or more traits. Synonym: character. SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e0a.htm#tm10)	Characteristic: an abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects. Characteristics are used for describing concepts. [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.4]. SOURCE: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004. Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6105)	--
transfer (of LMOs)	--	--	transfer: passing of a chemical or biological hazard (including hazardous biotransformation products) from feed of a food-producing animal to an edible product of the animal. SOURCE: GUIDELINES ON THE APPLICATION OF RISK ASSESSMENT FOR FEED (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FCAC%2BGL%2B80-2013%252FCXG_080e.pdf)	--	--	transfer: a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart. SOURCE: System of National Accounts (SNA 8.3, 8.27). Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2755)	--
transparent	--	transparency: The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures] SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/) Note: section 1.5 of ISPM 1 (Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade) is about transparency.	transparent: characteristics of a process where the rationale, the logic of development, constraints, assumptions, value judgements, decisions, limitations and uncertainties of the expressed determination are fully and systematically stated, documented, and accessible for review. SOURCE: PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT (http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?mk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252FCodex%252Fstandards%252FCAC%2BGL%2B30-1999%252FCXG_030e_2014.pdf)	--	--	transparency: Transparency refers to an environment in which the objectives of policy, its legal, institutional, and economic framework, policy decisions and their rationale, data and information related to monetary and financial policies, and the terms of agencies' accountability, are provided to the public in a comprehensible, accessible, and timely manner. SOURCE: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000. Available through: Available through: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4474)	--
transport	--	--	--	--	active transport: The movement of a molecule or groups of molecules across a cell membrane, which requires the expenditure of cellular energy, because the direction of movement is against the prevailing concentration gradient.	--	--
treatment (of LMOs)	--	treatment: official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM 15, 2002; ISPM 18, 2003; ICPM, 2005] SOURCE: ISPM No. 5 (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/) [NB: the term 'treatment' is currently on the TPG work programme.]	--	--	--	--	--
vector	--	The term "vector" is not defined in the Glossary but is used in some ISPMs with its common biological meaning.	--	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. SOURCE: Terrestrial Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D10905.PDF) vector: means any living organism that transports a pathogenic agent to a susceptible aquatic animal or its food or immediate surroundings. The pathogenic agent may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector. SOURCE: Aquatic Animal Health Code (http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=08&file=glossaire.htm#terme_vector)	vector: 1. An organism, usually an insect, that carries and transmits pathogens. 2. A small DNA molecule (plasmid, virus, bacteriophage, artificial or cut DNA molecule) that can be used to deliver DNA into a cell. Vectors must be capable of being replicated and contain cloning sites for the introduction of foreign DNA. SOURCE: FAO Glossary of Biotechnology for Food and Agriculture (http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/y2775e/y2775e0a.htm#TopOfPage)	--	--