

## Biosecurity definitions as defined by several organisations (March 2020)

Source	Definition
<p>FAO  <a href="http://www.fao.org/biosecurity/">http://www.fao.org/biosecurity/</a></p>	<p>Biosecurity is a strategic and integrated approach that encompasses the policy and regulatory frameworks (including instruments and activities) that analyse and manage risks in the sectors of food safety, animal life and health, and plant life and health, including associated environmental risk.</p> <p>Biosecurity covers the introduction of plant pests, animal pests and diseases, and zoonoses, the introduction and release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their products, and the introduction and management of invasive alien species and genotypes.</p> <p>Biosecurity is a holistic concept of direct relevance to the sustainability of agriculture, food safety, and the protection of the environment, including biodiversity.</p>
<p>FAO, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Bank, 'Biosecurity for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza', 2008</p>	<p>Biosecurity refers to the "implementation of practices that create barriers in order to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of disease agents. The three principle elements of biosecurity are:</p> <p>1)Segregation                      The creation and maintenance of barriers to limit the potential opportunities for infected animals and contaminated materials to enter an uninfected site. This step, properly applied, will prevent most infection.</p> <p>2)Cleaning                      Materials (e.g. vehicles, equipment) that have to enter (or leave) a site must be thoroughly cleaned to remove visible dirt. This will reduce the risk from a contaminant (organism).</p> <p>3)Disinfection                      Properly applied, disinfection will inactivate any contaminant that is present on materials that have already been thoroughly cleaned."</p>
<p>Handbook of applied Biosecurity for life Science Laboratories, SIPRI, Peter Clevestig</p>	<p>Biosecurity or applied biosecurity refers to the principles, technologies and practices that are implemented to secure pathogens, toxins and sensitive technologies from unauthorized access, loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release</p>
<p>WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual, Third edition, 2004</p>	<p>Biosecurity concepts – the protection of microbiological assets from theft, loss or diversion, which could lead to the inappropriate use of these agents to cause public health harm.</p> <p>Laboratory biosecurity refers to institutional and personal security measures designed to prevent the loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release of pathogens and toxins.</p>
<p>WHO Biorisk Management: Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance, 2006</p>	<p>Laboratory biosecurity describes the protection, control and accountability for valuable biological materials (VBM, see definition below) within laboratories, in order to prevent their unauthorized access, loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release.</p>

<p>WHO Joint External Evaluation Tool, Second Edition</p>	<p>Laboratory biosecurity describes the protection, control and accountability for valuable biological materials within laboratories as well as information related to these materials and dual-use research, in order to prevent their unauthorized access, loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release.<sup>[1][SEP]</sup></p>
<p>ISU document “Biosafety and Biosecurity”  BWC/MSP/2008/MX/INF.1</p>	<p>In the setting of the BWC, it is most commonly used to refer to mechanisms to establish and maintain the security and oversight of pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and relevant resources.</p>
<p>Final Document of the Sixth Review Conference, BWC/CONF.VI/6</p>	<p>Not a definition of biosecurity, but in the context of Article III and IV a call for Member States to adopt: "legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures, including penal legislation, designed to... ensure the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories, facilities, and during transportation, to prevent unauthorized access to and removal of such agents or toxins."</p>
<p>Best Practice Guidelines on Biosecurity for Biological Resource Centres, OECD, 2007</p>	<p>Institutional and personal security measures and procedures designed to prevent the loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release of pathogens, or parts of them, and toxin-producing organisms, as well as such toxins that are held, transferred and/or supplied by Biological Resource Centres</p>
<p>An efficient and practical approach to biosecurity, Centre for biosecurity and biopreparedness</p>	<p>A set of preventive measures to protect humans, animals and plants against the malicious use, directly or indirectly, of biological agents, parts thereof, or their toxins</p>
<p>Preventing Biological Threats: What You Can Do, Bradford Disarmament Research Centre, University of Bradford,</p>	<p>As discussed in Chapter One this term can have different meanings in different contexts. As used here, Biosecurity can be divided into Laboratory/Facility Biosecurity and wider Dual-Use Biosecurity. Laboratory Biosecurity consists of protection, control and accountability measures implemented to prevent the loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release of biological agents and related resources, as well as unauthorised access to, retention or transfer of such material. Wider Dual-Use Biosecurity consists of measures such as oversight of research, codes of conduct and education requirements designed to ensure that the results of benign research are not misused for malign purposes.</p>
<p>Cen Workshop Agreement (CWA) 15793, Laboratory biorisk management standard, 2008</p>	<p>(adapted from: WHO/CDS/EPR/2006.6) laboratory biosecurity describes the protection, control and accountability for biological agents and toxins within laboratories, in order to prevent their loss, theft, misuse, diversion of, unauthorized access or intentional unauthorized release NOTE In the context of this standard biosecurity is restricted to laboratory biosecurity; laboratory includes animal and manufacturing facilities, and does not include all aspects of biosecurity in the sense of national or regional control</p>

	measures to prevent the dissemination of alien species and pathogens.
Joint Research Centre, European CBRNE Glossary	Biosecurity is defined as the protection of high-consequence microbial agents, technologies, materials and toxins as well as critical relevant information against theft or diversion by those who intend to misuse them intentionally. ( <a href="http://opencbrne.jrc.ec.europa.eu/page/2470">http://opencbrne.jrc.ec.europa.eu/page/2470</a> )