

I Introduction



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As an animal welfare organisation, we talk a lot about animals – their needs, their natural behaviour and the way they are used by us. We try to give them a voice, and we all use animal welfare words, terms, definitions and categories every day.

However, it sometimes happens that we do not all mean the same thing when we use a particular word, or we struggle to find the right term when discussing an issue or specific situation with, for example, colleagues, farmers, veterinarians, competent authorities, journalists, retailers and other people from other Member States. Politicians working in the legislative field, for example, need to check a term already used in the European legislation or to search for a reliable source. For all of you, we have created this glossary of 100 of the most important words in the field of animal welfare in 24 official European languages.

With this communication tool, we would like to strengthen animal welfare in Europe, and we hope that talking about animals

and their role in our society in a clear and consistent way will enable and motivate us to speak as well as possible on behalf of all sentient beings.

In this upcoming 8th legislative period of the European Union, we might have a unique opportunity to create a legal framework for all animals by means of an Animal Welfare Framework Law for Europe. We wish you as decision-makers in the EU institutions clear thoughts, constructive discussions, good energy and the right words for what we hope will be excellent legislation for animals, building the foundations of a future common written European understanding of a responsible human-animal relationship.

Heli Dungler
President
FOUR PAWS International

II Need for clarification – examples

“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.”
Nelson Mandela

In European legislation to date – mainly for historical reasons – diverse terms, definitions and categorisations have been used, making it a challenge not only to understand the law but particularly to implement and enforce Europe-wide legislation relating to animal welfare.

In June 2012, VIER PFOTEN, together with Eurogroup for Animals and with the support of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe, the German Juridical Society for Animal Welfare Law (DJGT), Stiftung für das Tier im Recht, the Free University of Barcelona (UAB) and the Istituto G. Caporale Teramo, held a conference on enforcement. One of the results was the creation of a platform for veterinarians and lawyers to strengthen enforcement and exchange experience and information right across the 28 Member States. The website is www.lawyersforanimalprotection.eu and is updated on a daily basis.

In 2013, the first working group of this European Enforcement Network was established in order to provide the EU Commission in general – and in particular regarding the draft Animal Health

Law Regulation¹ – with suggestions for improving the coherence of definitions of all species of animals. The term “sentient being”, provided by Article 13 TFEU, was also analysed.

In its final report², the working group particularly underlined that the same terms are often defined in very different ways in EU and national legislation, and that this should be avoided. Precise translations and definitions are the key to better enforcement and legal certainty and finally to better legislation. In particular, in the context of the upcoming EU Animal Welfare Framework Law, the use of adequate terms and good definitions is crucial to enabling a common understanding of EU legislation – for the public and for all professionals.

Below are three examples showing the importance of using adequate terms and appropriate definitions.

¹ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Animal Health, 2013/0136 (COD)
² The report is available on <http://lawyersforanimalprotection.eu/call-for-participation-2/>

Euthanasia, suffering, sentient (beings)

The term “euthanasia” is often misused as a synonym for the killing of animals without pain. While in the etymological sense it means “good death”, euthanasia at least as interpreted in 8 Member States involves not only a death without pain but also – and above all – the end of suffering. This means the term has a strong ethical meaning, and entails coming to a decision on life or death by balancing the values of the life and the suffering of the animal – all on an individual basis. The latter understanding is based on the right to life of all sentient beings, including animals, as a natural birthright. Such an understanding leads to animal welfare laws that ban the killing of healthy animals – except for nutrition or under limited conditions for religious rites. This is mostly the case in continental European Member States (Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands). By contrast, such a right to life for animals does not exist in the Anglo-American legal systems, where the killing of healthy animals is not illegal (e.g. in the case of crowded shelters in the UK, USA). However, the tendency in European society is clearly moving in the direction of more protection of the life of animals.

We can see this tendency also represented in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). As we are reminded by the OIE guidelines³ and by the Romanian Constitutional Court⁴, euthanasia is exclusively a last-resort solution. This means that euthanasia should be practised only if all attempts to cure the animal have failed.

However, it appears that when it comes to animals, this term is often misused to cover any kind of killing for purposes other than human consumption, and its ethical meaning is withdrawn. There have been clear statements in several expert conferences, where euthanasia has been defined: “*bringing an animal to death without a veterinary diagnosis [...] is not euthanasia but killing*”⁵ (see also the Vilnius Declaration⁶). Moreover, in an expert workshop of 2014⁷ it was recognised that humans have an “innate tendency to focus on life and lifelike processes” (known as “biophilia”).

The term “suffering” is also often misused. Suffering should always be considered in the medical sense of the term, meaning physical suffering or a special factor that makes the animal completely incapable of keeping him/herself alive due to old age, invalidity or serious behavioural problems (attested aggressiveness).

It is indisputable that euthanasia involves a strong ethical responsibility on the part of the person practising it, when one considers animals to be “sentient beings”⁸. Euthanasia is an individual measure undertaken by a veterinarian after a medical diagnosis. Conse-

³ OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, CHAPTER 7.7. GUIDELINES ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL

⁴ Romanian Constitutional Court, JUDGEMENT No. 1 as at the 11th of January 2012 on the objection of unconstitutionality of the provisions of the Law amending and supplementing the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 155/2001 concerning the approval of the stray dogs management programme, as approved by the Law no. 227/2002 and, in particular, of Article 1, point 5 [concerning the Article 4, paragraph (1)], point 6 [concerning the Article 5, paragraphs (1) and (2)], point 8, point 9 [concerning the Article 8, paragraph (3), subparagraphs a) to d)], point 14 [concerning the Articles 131 and 134], point 15 [concerning the Article 14, paragraph (1), subparagraph b)] of the Law, Published in the Official Gazette no. 53 as at the 23rd of January 2012

⁵ CAROdog Conference, Brussels, October 2010

⁶ The Vilnius Declaration, Conclusion of the first Conference in the Baltic on dog responsible ownership. Organised by VIER PFOTEN in the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius (LT), 5 and 6 May 2011

⁷ Conclusions of the Workshop with experts “Stray animals – our sentient fellow creatures”, 10 April 2014

⁸ Article 13 Lisbon Treaty TFEU

quently, euthanasia can never be collective. The collective killing of animals is called eradication, meaning the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or a zone⁹.

Domestic and wild animals

The draft Animal Health Law, as proposed in May 2013 by the EU Commission, sorted animals into two categories: “owned animals” and “wild animals”. Moreover, the text of the draft defined the term “wild animals” as “animals which are not kept animals”¹⁰. This distinction is in contradiction to the biological classification of animals as “domestic animals” and “wild animals”, and is also not in line with common understanding. This wrong classification may therefore lead to major confusion at the implementation and enforcement level. No European citizen would understand that the same animal might sometimes be considered “domestic” and at other times “wild”, depending on whether s/he has a master or not, is in a shelter or not, or is in a private household or not.

In terms of the legal system, this wrong, arbitrary and artificial classification leads to a two-class system of animals, with “upper-class” domesticated animals living in private households and “second-class” animals in shelters and in the streets. The impact of this concept is that the “upper-class” domestic animals kept by private owners would have adequate protection, but not the “second-class” domesticated dogs and cats in the streets. “Sentient beings” is an ethical term and ethics cannot be split. The protection of sentient beings in Art 13 TFEU forbids a random distinction of animals. We humans have full responsibility towards all animals without distinction.

In any case, for a biologist there is no doubt that an animal is either domestic or wild, but cannot be both. Domestication is long-term process leading to a genetic and phenotypic change of species due to living in a human-dominated environment¹¹. Domestication has significantly altered the genetic, behavioural, and phenotypic characteristics of all the organisms involved¹². This means that a domestic animal could never become a wild animal, even if released into the wild, and a wild animal could never become a domestic animal simply because it is tamed¹³ and/or kept in captivity.

Companion animals, pets

In the so-called Pet Passport Regulation¹⁴, pet animals are defined as dogs, cats, ferrets, invertebrates (except bees and crustaceans), ornamental tropical fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds of all species (except poultry), rodents and domestic rabbits¹⁵.

At the national level, animals are considered to be companion animals when they are kept for the purpose of companionship. Animals “intended to be kept”¹⁶ (as in the definition of the Convention

⁹ OIE, Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Glossary

¹⁰ Art. 4.1.8 of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Animal Health, 2013/0136 (COD)

¹¹ Hare et al. 2012

¹² Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2014

¹³ Prof. Dr. Kurt Kotrschal, Director, Konrad Lorenz Research Station

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC (OJ L 146, 13.6.2003, p. 1)

¹⁵ The new Pet Passport Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 576/2013) entering into force in Dec. 2014 kept the same list.

¹⁶ Cf. legislation of Estonia, France or Italy

ETS 125 of the Council of Europe¹⁷) are also considered to be companion animals.

With the emergence of so-called “exotic pets”, meaning wild animals such as reptiles kept as “pets”, the understanding of the term “companion animal” is highly complex, because the term has started to include some wild animals in captivity. In a biological sense, the term “companion animals” means animals kept by humans for no other purpose than the pleasure¹⁸ of being with them, but some scientists consider that this pleasure has to be mutual¹⁹, meaning that the animal should also enjoy the presence of humans. Moreover, it appears that the history of companion animals “is intertwined with the process of animal domestication”²⁰. This means that companion animals are first of all domestic animals kept for

17 Article 1-1 of the Convention for the protection of pet animals, ETS 125 of the Council of Europe, 1987: “By pet animal is meant any animal kept or intended to be kept by man in particular in his household for private enjoyment and companionship”

18 Merriam-Webster Dictionary. 2014

19 Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2014

20 Encyclopaedia Britannica. 2014

companionship. If this definition applies well to dogs, cats, ferrets, rodents, rabbits, horses and some bigger mammals (pigs, cows, etc.), it seems a more complex task to adapt it to birds or fish. Furthermore, if only the keeping purpose is kept as part of the definition, what happens to the abandoned and non-owned animals? Do they stop being companion animals, simply because they have no master? The Working Group of the enforcement network therefore prefers the definition of companion animals provided by the Estonian Animal Protection Act: it includes not only “kept companion animals” but also those “intended to be kept”, meaning those not kept yet or not kept at the moment. Moreover, this definition also applies to animals which are trained to perform special functions (assisting blind people, police, rescue services, etc.). According to the Estonian law, the suggested best definition of a companion animal is “an animal kept or intended for keeping with the objective of providing personal entertainment or company for humans”.

In this legislative period (2014 to 2019), the first ever Animal Welfare Framework Law will probably be drafted – and it should pay careful attention to these legal-linguistic pitfalls.

III Legal history of animal welfare in the EU

The political starting point of the European Union was to create a stable, peaceful Europe. To enable the citizens to reconstruct their destroyed cities, towns and villages after the Second World War, the economy was strengthened by building factories to give people work and by building up farms with animals to feed the citizens. For this reason, animal welfare was not a goal at that time. However, with the development of the Common Agricultural Policy, starting in the 1960s, the European Union began to be aware of animal welfare.

In 1974, the first EU Directive on animal welfare was adopted, relating to the stunning of animals before slaughter. In the following years, there were several other directives and regulations, such as welfare during transport, the use of animals in experiments, and the protection of pigs.

In 1992, in the aftermath of the shocking pictures of mountains of dead cattle in the BSE crisis, **Declaration 101** was attached to the Treaty of Maastricht, stating: “*The Conference calls upon the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, as well as the Member States, when drafting and implementing Community legislation on the common agricultural policy, transport, the internal market and research, to pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals*”.

Five years later, in the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997, **Protocol No. 33 on the protection and welfare of animals** provided that “*The high contracting parties, desiring to ensure improved protection and respect for the welfare of animals as sentient beings, have agreed upon the following provision which shall be annexed to the TEEC:*

In formulating and implementing the Community’s agriculture, transport, internal market and research policies, the Community and the Member States shall pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States relating in particular to religious rites, cultural traditions and regional heritage”. Here, for the first time, animals were recognised as “sentient beings” within the text of a Treaty of the European Union, since Art 311 TEU gives protocols the same legal status as the Treaties themselves.

In the same year, an **Animal Welfare Unit** – at that time linked with food and feed – was established in the EU Commission under the Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO). However, there is no DG expressly for animal welfare, and consequently several other DGs are dealing with animal welfare legislation, such as DG AGRI (Agriculture) and DG ENVI (Environment).

In 2009 the Lisbon Treaty enshrines almost the same text directly in **Article 13 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union** itself: “*In formulating and implementing the Community’s agriculture, transport, internal market, research and technological development and space policies, the Community and the Member States shall, since animals are sentient beings, pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States relating in particular to religious rites, cultural traditions and regional heritage*”. In this text, the protection of animal welfare has been extended to other key areas of the Treaty: technological development and space policies.

But why the new version of the Treaty? At first, the Lisbon Treaty was planned politically as a kind of “Constitution of the European Union”, but it could not achieve a unanimous vote and so ended up as a ‘normal’ Treaty. Nonetheless, animal welfare as a value found its way into Part I Title 2 as Article 13 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Since December 2009, animal welfare has been one of the horizontal principles of the EU.

The rapporteur of the first Animal Welfare Action Plan (2007-2010) stated: “*The high attention on animal welfare issues and around the European institutions indicates a clear intention to transform Article 13 into a clear framework for future EU animal welfare legislation. [...] In this regard, Article 13 may prove to be a useful instrument to ensure the mutual recognition of European animal welfare standards*”.

However, to do that – to bring a sentence in the Treaty into the daily lives of EU citizens and their animals – we need a clear common picture of what is meant by “sentient beings”. It is not a legal term but an ethical one.

Today, the European Union has more than 60 legislative acts, such as directives and regulations, that refer to animal welfare, covering for example farm animals, wild animals (imports and in captivity), companion animals (animal health requirements for movement) and laboratory animals. Moreover, an Animal Welfare **Framework Law** is expected for 2015.

In Europe of the 21st century, we have learned through increasing ethological scientific research that both mammals and other classes of animals are able to suffer not only harm but also stress and fear, that they are able to have fun, and that they even have self-consciousness. This is why the vast majority of the European citizens represented by the animal welfare organisations expect that animals should be recognised as sentient beings and respected, and that if they are kept they should live in good conditions.

The future Animal Welfare Framework Law must ensure that the spirit of Art 13 TFEU will be a reality in Europe, enabling greater respect and well-being for animals.

IV Note on the glossary

The glossary is a tool to enable you to better understand and talk about animal welfare related legislation and acts within the European legal system. It should help you to communicate with colleagues, stakeholders, friends and animal welfare organisations all over Europe, and in particular to discuss the expected new Animal Welfare Framework Law in its legislative procedure.

The team at VIER PFOTEN’s European Policy Office has chosen these terms based on its day-to-day work in Brussels over many years. Being limited to 100 terms, the glossary is of course selective.

We have tried to make a neutral selection based on the criteria of existing EU legislation relating to animal welfare. However, there are of course innumerable other terms of importance. For this reason, we will be enlarging the scope in future, and from next year you will find the glossary on our website (www.vier-pfoten.eu) in the form of a growing database.

To enable us to enlarge the scope of this specific glossary and to develop the project consistently, we kindly ask you, as you use

the glossary in practice, to send us your comments and any additional terms you would like to see in the future online version.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation and contribution. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need further information.

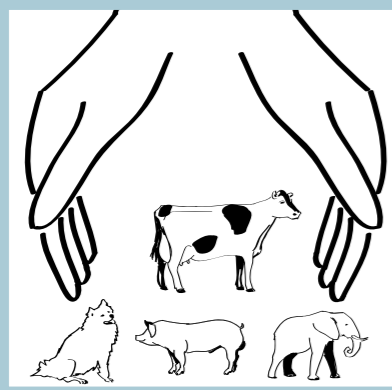
Dr. Marlene Wartenberg
FOUR PAWS
Director, European Policy Office

Please address to
VIER PFOTEN/ FOUR PAWS – Stiftung für Tierschutz
European Policy Office
Glossary Edition - Sophie Duthoit EU LLM
Avenue de la Renaissance 19
B-1000 Bruxelles
office@vier-pfoten.eu

Imprint:

© 2014 VIER PFOTEN/FOUR PAWS – Stiftung für Tierschutz
Editors: Marlene Wartenberg, Sophie Duthoit
Design and Layout: Barbara Flammang, Black2Red Ltd
Illustrations: Martin Moskov, Georgi Atanasov GEC
Printer: Wograndl Druck GmbH, Druckweg 1, A-7210 Mattersburg
Paper: Cyclus Print, based on 100% recycling concept

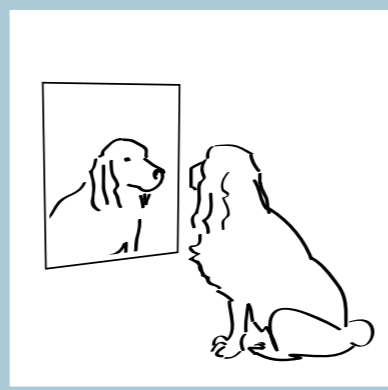
1. Animal Welfare



“Animal Welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and human slaughter/killing.” (OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code. 2013, Glossary).

BG	хуманно отношение към животните
CZ	Životní podmínky zvířat
DE	Tierschutz
DK	Dyrevelfærd
EL	Καλή μεταχείριση των ζώων
ES	Bienestar Animal
ET	Loomade heaolu
FI	Eläinten hyvinvointi
FR	Bien-être animal
GA	Leas Ainmhithe
HR	Dobrobit životinja
HU	Állatok jóléte
IT	Benessere degli Animali
LT	Gyvūnų gerovė
LV	Dzīvnieku labturība
MT	Trattament Xieraq tal-Annimali
NL	Dierenwelzijn
PO	Dobrostan Zwierząt
PT	Bem-estar animal
RO	Bunăstarea animalelor
SE	Djurvälfärd
SK	Životné podmienky zvierat
SL	Zaščita živali

2. Sentient Being



“A sentient being is one that has some ability to evaluate the actions of others in relation to itself and third parties, to remember some of its own actions and their consequences, to assess risk, to have some feelings, and to have some degree of awareness.” (D.M. Broom. Cognitive ability and sentience. 2007, p100.).

BG	чувствително същество
CZ	Vnímající bytost
DE	fühlerndes Lebewesen
DK	Følsomme væsner
EL	Ευαίσθητα όντα
ES	Ser Sensible
ET	Aistimisvõimeline olend
FI	Tunteva olento
FR	Être-sensible
GA	Neach Mothaitheach
HR	Živo biće
HU	Értelemmel rendelkező lény
IT	Essere Senziente
LT	Sąmoningumas (Sąmoninga būtybė)
LV	Dzīva būtne
MT	Hlejqa Senzjenti
NL	Wezen met bewustzijn
PO	Istota Czująca
PT	Ser senciente
RO	Ființă simțitoare
SE	Kännande varelse
SK	vnímajúce bytosť
SL	Čuteče bitje

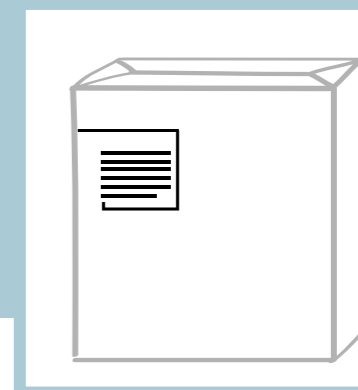
3. Responsible Ownership



Responsible Pet Ownership (RPO) is a duty of care based on the principle that animals are sentient beings having intrinsic value, are dependent on humans for their health and welfare and are part of the ecosystem. RPO aims to maintain a good level of animal health and welfare, to maximize physical and psychological benefits to humans and to minimize the potential risk that pets may pose to the public, other animals, or the environment. This duty starts with responsible acquisition and continues with providing appropriate care and protection for pets and their offspring (CALLISTO. Strategy Report of the 2nd Cycle. 2013)

BG	отговорно отглеждане
CZ	Odpovědné vlastnictví
DE	verantwortliche Tierhaltung
DK	Ansvarlig ejerskab
EL	Υπεύθυνη κατοχή
ES	Propiedad Responsable
ET	Vastutustundlik loomapidamine
FI	Vastuullinen omistussuhde
FR	Détention responsable
GA	Úinéireacht Fhreagrach
HR	Odgovorno vlasništvo
HU	Felelős birtoklás
IT	Proprietà Responsabile
LT	Atsakinga nuosavybė
LV	Atbildīga turēšana
MT	Sjieda Responsabbli
NL	Verantwoordelijk eigenaarschap
PO	Odpowiedzialne Posiadanie Zwierząt
PT	Guarda responsável
RO	Proprietate responsabilă
SE	Ansvarsfullt ägarskap
SK	zodpovedné vlastníctvo
SL	Odgovorno lastništvo

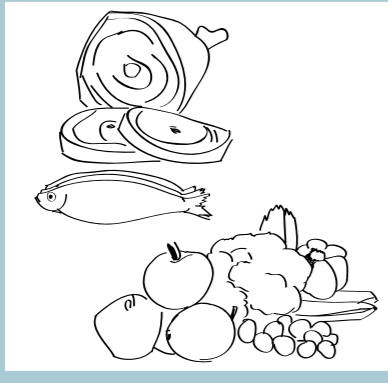
4. Labelling



“The objective of foodstuff labelling is to guarantee that consumers have access to complete information on the content and composition of products, in order to protect their health and their interests. Other information may provide details on a particular aspect of the product, such as its origin or production method. Some foodstuffs, such as genetically modified organisms, allergenic foods, foods intended for infants or even various beverages, are also subject to specific regulations.” (Official website of the European Union. www.europa.eu)

BG	маркиране
CZ	Značkování
DE	Kennzeichnung
DK	Mærkning
EL	Σήμανση
ES	Etiquetado
ET	Märgistus
FI	Merkinnät
FR	Etiquetage
GA	Lipéadú
HR	Označavanje
HU	Címkézés
IT	Etichettatura
LT	Žymėjimas
LV	Marķēšana
MT	Tikkettar
NL	Etikettering
PO	Znakowanie
PT	Rotulagem
RO	Etichetarea
SE	Etikettering
SK	značkovanie
SL	Označevanje

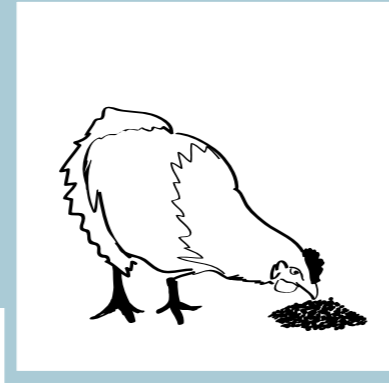
5. Food



“‘food’ (or ‘foodstuff’) means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans” (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. 28 January 2002. OJ L31, p1, 1/02/2002. Art. 2).

BG	храна
CZ	Potrava
DE	Lebensmittel / Nahrung
DK	Mad
EL	Τροφή
ES	Alimentos
ET	Toit
FI	Ravinto
FR	Alimentation humaine
GA	Bia
HR	Hrana
HU	Étel
IT	Cibo
LT	Maistas
LV	Barība
MT	Ikel
NL	Voedingsmiddelen
PO	Żywność
PT	Alimentos
RO	Produse alimentare
SE	Livsmedel
SK	potrava
SL	Hrana

6. Feed



“‘feed’ (or ‘feedingstuff’) means any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals”. (Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. 28 January 2002. OJ L31, p1, 1/02/2002. Art. 3).

BG	храня
CZ	Krmení
DE	Futtermittel
DK	Foder
EL	Ζωοτροφή
ES	Piensos
ET	Sööt
FI	Ruokinta
FR	Alimentation animale
GA	Beatha
HR	Hranjenje
HU	Táp
IT	Alimentare
LT	Maitinti
LV	Barot
MT	Għalf
NL	Voeding
PO	Karma
PT	Alimentar
RO	Hrană
SE	Matning
SK	krmenie
SL	Krma

7. Vegetarian



“A vegetarian is someone who lives on a diet of grains, pulses, nuts, seeds, vegetables and fruits with the use of dairy products and eggs. A vegetarian does not eat meat, poultry, game, fish, shellfish or crustacea, or by-products of slaughter” (Vegetarian Society. www.vegsoc.org).

BG	вегетарианец, вегетариански
CZ	Vegetariánské
DE	Vegetarier
DK	Vegetar
EL	Χορτοφάγος
ES	Vegetariano
ET	Taimetoitlane
FI	Vegetaarinen
FR	Végétarien
GA	Veigeatórach
HR	Vegetarijanac / vegetarijanka
HU	Vegetáriánus
IT	Vegetariano
LT	Vegetaras
LV	Veģētārietis
MT	Veġetarian
NL	Vegetarisch
PO	Wegetariański
PT	Vegetariano
RO	Vegetarian
SE	Vegetarian
SK	vegetariánske
SL	Vegetarijanec

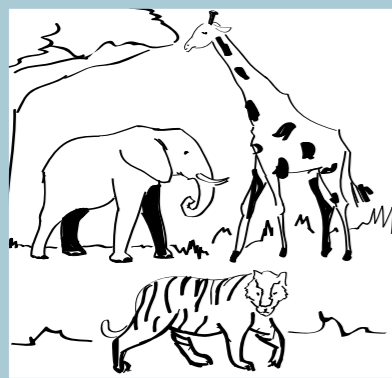
8. Vegan



“A vegan is a person who does not eat dairy products, eggs, or any other animal product” (Vegetarian Society. www.vegsoc.org).

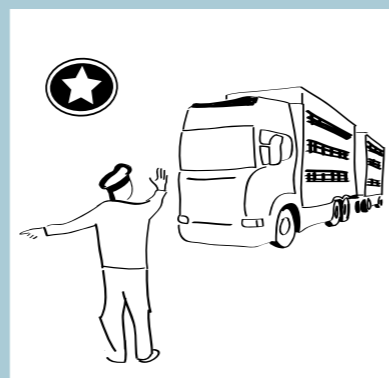
BG	краен вегетарианец / веган
CZ	Veganské
DE	Veganer
DK	Veganer
EL	Αυστηρά χορτοφάγος
ES	Vegano
ET	Range taimetoitlane
FI	Vegaani
FR	Végétalien
GA	Veigeánach
HR	Vegan / veganka
HU	Vegán
IT	Vegano
LT	Veganas
LV	Vegāns
MT	Vegan
NL	Veganistisch
PO	Wegański
PT	Vegan
RO	Vegan
SE	Vegan
SK	vegánske
SL	Vegan/ka

9. Wildlife



“wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

10. Enforcement



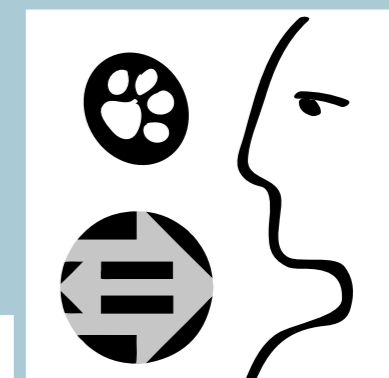
“the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

11. Implementation



“the process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

12. Animal Welfare Commissioner/ Ombudsman / Ombudsperson



An Animal Welfare ombudsman is a specific function with a specific degree of independence who have the duty to represent the interests of animal protection by addressing recommendations (binding or not) on request of citizens. The Ombudsman is appointed by the Government or the executive power. Animal Welfare Ombudspersons are existing in Austria and in Germany (FOUR PAWS, European Policy Office).

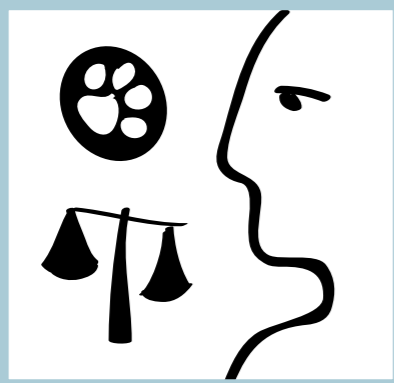
BG	дивната природа, дивият свят
CZ	Volná příroda
DE	Natur, Tier- und Pflanzenwelt
DK	Dyreliv
EL	Άγρια ζωή
ES	Vida Salvaje
ET	Metsik taimestik ja loomastik
FI	Villieläimet
FR	La faune sauvage
GA	Fiadhúlra
HR	Divlje životinje
HU	Vadvilág
IT	Fauna selvatica
LT	Laukinė gyvūnija
LV	Savvaļas dzīvnieki
MT	Organizmi slavaġ
NL	Wilde dieren
PO	Dziki Zwierzęta
PT	Vida selvagem
RO	Animale și plante sălbatice
SE	Djurliv
SK	voľná príroda
SL	Divje živiljenje

BG	влизане в сила, изпълнение
CZ	Vymahatelnost
DE	Vollzug
DK	Håndhævelse
EL	Επιβολή
ES	Aplicación
ET	Jõustamine
FI	Täytäntöönpano
FR	Mise en Application
GA	Forghníomhú
HR	Izvršenje
HU	Betartatás
IT	Esecuzione
LT	Reikalavimas
LV	Realizēšana, izpilde
MT	Infurzar
NL	Tenuitvoerlegging
PO	Egzekwowanie
PT	Aplicação
RO	Aplicarea legii
SE	Verkställande
SK	vymáhateľnosť
SL	Uveljavljanje

BG	осъществяване
CZ	Uskutečňování
DE	Implementierung / Einführung
DK	Implementering
EL	Εφαρμογή
ES	Implementación
ET	Rakendamine
FI	Toimeenpano
FR	Mise en œuvre
GA	Feidhmíú
HR	Provedba
HU	Kivitelezés
IT	Implementazione
LT	Įgyvendinimas
LV	ieviešana
MT	Implimentazzjoni
NL	Implementatie
PO	Wdrożenie
PT	Implementação
RO	Implementare
SE	Implementering
SK	uskutočňovanie
SL	Izvedba

BG	Комисар/Омбудсман по въпросите, свързани с хуманното отношение към животните
CZ	Komisař/ombudsman pro životní podmínky zvířat
DE	Tierschutzbeauftragte(r)
DK	Dyrevelfærd kommisær / ombudsmand
EL	Επίτροπος / Διαμεσολαβητής αρμόδιος για την καλή μεταχείριση των ζώων
ES	Comisario / Ombudsman Responsable del Bienestar Animal
ET	Loomade heaolu volinik / ombudsman
FI	Eläinten oikeusasiamies
FR	Médiateur pour le bien-être animal
GA	Coimisinéir / Ombudsman um Leas Ainmhithe
HR	Povjerenik za pitanja o dobrobiti životinja / pravobranitelj
HU	Állatjóléti biztos/ Ombudsman
IT	Commissario / Ombudsman al il Benessere degli Animali
LT	Gyvūnų gerovės komisaras / ombudsmenas
LV	Dzīvnieku labturības komisārs/Ombuds
MT	Kummissjarju/ Ombudsman għat-Trattament Xieraq tal-Animali
NL	Commissaris/ombudsman dierenwelzijn
PO	Komisarz /Rzecznik ds. Zwierząt
PT	Comissário/Provedor do Bem-estar Animal
RO	Comisarul pentru bunăstarea animalelor / Ombudsman
SE	Djurvälfärdsombudsman
SK	Komisař / ombudsman pre životné podmienky zvierat
SL	Pooblaščenec za dobro počutje živali/Varuh pravic živali

13. Animal Welfare lawyer

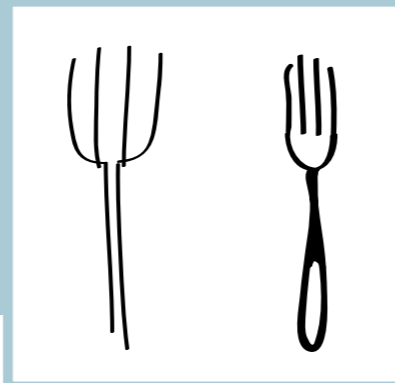


Rarely, there are existing public “Animal Advocates” such as existed in the Canton Zurich (Switzerland) before 2010. Their function is to represent the animals in all criminal procedures, to give a voice to the animals. They can for example recommend sanctions.

In other countries, there is no official Animal Welfare Lawyers as such, but any lawyer having a specific competence on animal welfare law can be called animal welfare lawyer.

BG	Адвокат по въпросите, свързани с хуманното отношение към животните
CZ	Právní pro životní podmínky zvířat
DE	Tierschutz-Anwalt
DK	Dyrevelfærdsadvokat
EL	Δικηγόρος αρμόδιος για την καλή μεταχείριση των ζώων
ES	Abogado de Bienestar Animal
ET	Loomade heaolu valdkonna jurist
FI	Eläinten hyvinvoinnin asianajaja
FR	Juriste / Avocat animalier
GA	Dlíodóir um Leas Ainmhithe
HR	Odvjetnik za pitanja o dobrobiti životinja
HU	Állatjóléti Ügyvéd
IT	Avvocato al Benessere degli Animali
LT	Gyvūnų gerovės teisininkas
LV	Dzīvnieku labturības advokāts
MT	Avukat għat-Trattament Xieraq tal-Annimali
NL	Advocaat dierenwelzijn
PO	Rzecznik Praw Zwierząt
PT	Advogado de bem-estar animal
RO	Avocat pentru bunăstarea animalelor
SE	Djurvälfärdsjurist
SK	Právne pre životné podmienky zvierat
SL	Odvetnik za dobro počutje živali

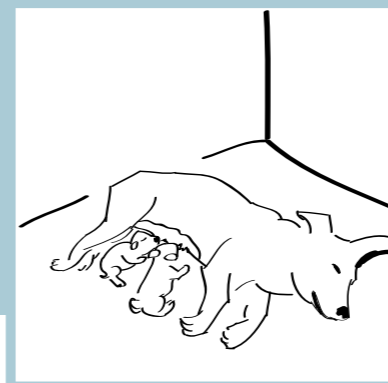
14. The Food Veterinary Office (FVO)



“The mission of the Food and Veterinary Office is, through its audits, inspections and related activities, to check on compliance with the requirements of EU food safety and quality, animal health and welfare and plant health legislation within the European Union and on compliance with EU import requirements in third countries exporting to the EU, contribute to the development of European Community policy in the food safety, animal health and welfare and plant health sectors, contribute to the development and implementation of effective control systems in the food safety, animal health and welfare and plant health sectors, and to inform stakeholders of the outcome of its audits and inspections”. (Official website of the European Union. www.europa.eu)

BG	Служба за хранителен и ветеринарен контрол
CZ	Veterinární úřad krmiv (FVO)
DE	Lebensmittel- und Veterinäramt
DK	Levnedsmiddel- og Veterinærkontoret
EL	Γραφείο Τροφίμων και Κτηνιατρικών Θεμάτων
ES	La Oficina Alimentaria y Veterinaria (FVO por sus siglas en inglés)
ET	Toidu- ja Veterinaaramet (FVO)
FI	Elintarvike- ja eläinlääkintätoimisto
FR	Office alimentaire et vétérinaire (OAV)
GA	An Oifig Bia agus Tréidliachta (OBT)
HR	Ured za hranu i veterinarstvo
HU	Élelmiszer és állatorvos-ügyi Iroda
IT	Ufficio Alimentare e Veterinario (UAV)
LT	Maisto veterinarijos tarnyba (MVT)
LV	Pārtikas un veterinārais dienests (PVD)
MT	Uffiċċju Alimentari u Veterinarju
NL	Het Voedsel- en Veterinair Bureau (VVB)
PO	Biuro ds. Żywności i Weterynarii
PT	Serviço Alimentar e Veterinário (SAV)
RO	Oficiul Alimentar și Veterinar (FVO)
SE	Livsmedels- och veterinärbyrå (FVO)
SK	Veterinárny úrad krmív (FVO)
SL	Urad za prehrano in veterinarstvo (FVO)

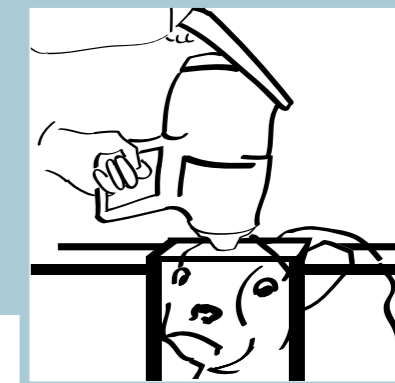
15. Breed(ing)



“Human controlled reproduction of animals by keeping together pubescent animals of different sex, directed mating or the adduction of a specific animal to be covered or through use of other techniques of reproduction”. (Austrian Animal Welfare Act (TSchG) §4 Satz 12)

BG	отглеждам (отглеждане, развъждане)
CZ	Plemeno/chov
DE	Züchten / Zucht
DK	Opdræt
EL	Εκτροφή
ES	Cría
ET	Tõuaretus
FI	Rotu (jalostaminen)
FR	Elever / Elevage
GA	Póraigh / Póru
HR	Uzgojanje
HU	Tenyésztés
IT	Riproduzione
LT	Veisimas
LV	Audzēt (audzēšana)
MT	Razza(tnissil)
NL	Fokken
PO	Hodowla
PT	Criação
RO	Creșterea animalelor
SE	Uppfödning
SK	Plemeno / chov
SL	Reja

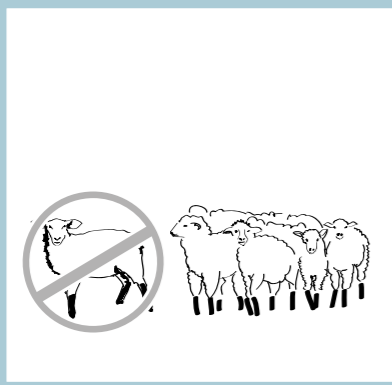
16. Slaughter(ing)



“the killing of animals intended for human consumption”. (Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing. 24 September 2009. OJ L-303, p1. Art 2.).

BG	коля (клане)
CZ	Porážka/jatka
DE	Schlachten / Schlachtung
DK	Slagtning
EL	Σφαγή
ES	Sacrificio
ET	Tapmine
FI	Teurastus (teurastaminen)
FR	Abattre / Abattage
GA	Maraigh / Marú
HR	Klanje
HU	Vágás
IT	Macellazione
LT	Skerdimas
LV	Kaut (kaušana)
MT	Tbiċċir tal-Annimali
NL	Slachten
PO	Ubój
PT	Abate
RO	Sacrificarea
SE	Slakt(ning)
SK	Porážka / bitúnok
SL	Zakol

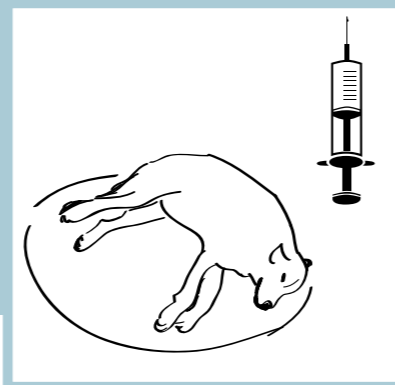
17. Culling



Traditionally, “culling” does not mean killing, but came from the latin verb “to collect” and means removing some animals from a group regarding specific criteria to reinforce certain desirable characteristics or to remove certain undesirable characteristics from the group. But in farms, it appears that culling usually implies the killing of the removed animals. (FOUR PAWS, European Policy Office. Euthanasia: Clarification, Explanation, Interpretation. 2014)

BG	отделяне на добитък за клане
CZ	Utracení
DE	Selectives Schlachten
DK	Holde bestanden nede
EL	Θανάτωση
ES	Sacrificio Selectivo
ET	Väljapraakimine
FI	Kannanvähennys
FR	Abattage par sélection
GA	Ciondíothú
HR	Selektivno izdvajanje
HU	Ritkítás
IT	Abbattimento
LT	Pjovimas
LV	Izbrāķēšana
MT	Qtil
NL	Selecteren
PO	Odstzał
PT	Reforma
RO	Alegerea pentru sacrificare
SE	Slaktdjur
SK	utratenie
SL	Odstavljanje

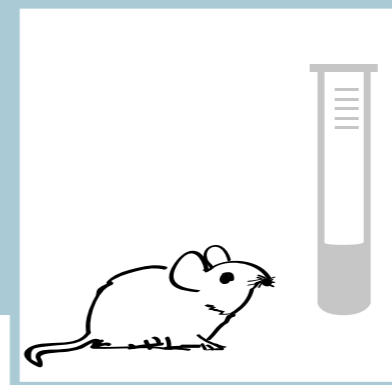
18. Euthanasia



“Euthanasia of animals is based on a veterinary indication, and therefore being a veterinary act, is intended to end the suffering of animals (e.g. seriously ill, injured, or aggressive dogs) and bringing about the animal’s death in the most humane way, without pain and performed by a veterinarian”. (Declaration of the First Conference on Animal Welfare in the Baltic Region. Responsible Ownership. 6 May 2014.)

BG	евтаназия
CZ	Eutanazie
DE	Einschläfern
DK	Eutanasi
EL	Ευθανασία
ES	Eutanasia
ET	Eutanaasia
FI	Eutanasia
FR	Euthanasie
GA	Eotanáis
HR	Eutanazija
HU	Eutanázia
IT	Eutanasia
LT	Eutanazija
LV	Eitanāzija
MT	Ewtanazja
NL	Euthanasie
PO	Eutanazja
PT	Eutanásia
RO	Eutanasierea
SE	Eutanasi
SK	eutanázie
SL	Evtanazija

19. Animal testing



“Use of animals in experiments and development projects usually to determine toxicity, dosing and efficacy of test drugs before proceeding to human clinical trials” (Biology-Online Dictionary. www.biology-online.org.).

BG	опити с животни
CZ	Testování na zvířatech
DE	Tierversuche
DK	Dyreforsøg
EL	Πειράματα σε ζώα
ES	Ensayos con Animales
ET	Loomkatsed
FI	Eläinkokeet
FR	Expérimentation Animale
GA	Tástáil ainmhithe
HR	Testiranje na životinjama
HU	Állatkísérletek
IT	Sperimentazione sugli animali
LT	Bandymai su gyvūnais
LV	Izmēģinājumi ar dzīvniekiem
MT	Ttestjar fuq l-animali
NL	Dierentesten
PO	Badania na zwierzętach
PT	Ensaio em animais
RO	Testările pe animale
SE	Djurtester
SK	Testovanie na zvieratách
SL	Testiranje na živalih

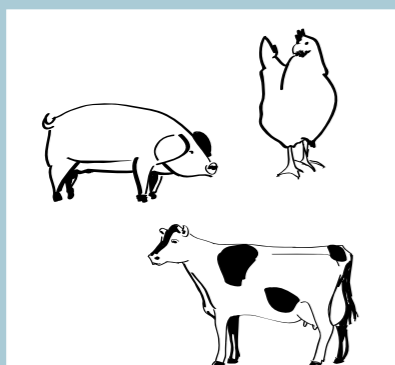
20. Domestication



“Domestication is the process whereby a population of living organisms is changed at the genetic level, through generations of selective breeding in a human-dominated environment” (Pr. Kurt Kotrschal. University of Vienna, Konrad Lorenz Forschungsstelle, Wolfsforschungszentrum).

BG	опитомяване
CZ	domestikace
DE	Domestizierung
DK	domesticering
EL	εξημέρωση
ES	domesticación
ET	kodustamine
FI	kesyttäminen
FR	Domestication
GA	domestication
HR	pripitomljenje
HU	domesztikáció
IT	addomesticamento
LT	prijaukinimas
LV	pieradināšana
MT	domestikazzjoni
NL	temming
PO	udomowienie
PT	domesticação
RO	domesticire
SE	domestic
SK	domestikácie
SL	udomačitev

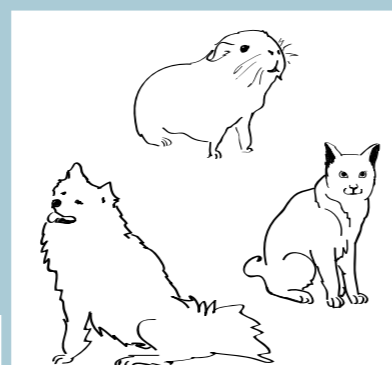
21. Farm Animals



“Any animal that is kept, fattened or bred by humans and used for the production of food, wool, fur, feathers, hides or skins or any other product obtained from animals or for other farming purposes”. (Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. 21 October 2009. OJ L 300 14.11.2009. p1)

BG	селскостопански животни
CZ	Zemědělská zvířata
DE	Nutztiere
DK	Landbrugsdyr
EL	Ζώα φάρμας
ES	Animales de Granja
ET	Taluloomad
FI	Maatilan eläimet
FR	Animaux de compagnie
GA	Ainmhithe Feirme
HR	Farmske životinje
HU	Farmállatok
IT	Animali da Allevamento
LT	Ūkio gyvūliai
LV	Lauksaimniecības dzīvnieki
MT	Annimali tar-Razzett
NL	Boerderijdieren
PO	Hodowac zwierzęta
PT	Animais de exploração
RO	Animale de fermă
SE	Bondgårdsdjur
SK	poľnohospodárska zvieratá
SL	Živali na kmetiji

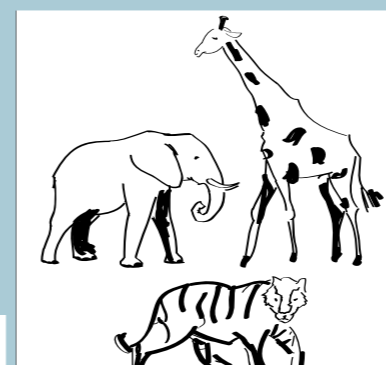
22. Companion Animals / Pets



“A household pet is an animal kept or intended for keeping with the objective of providing personal entertainment or company for humans”. This definition also applies to animals which are trained to perform special functions or are used (blind, police, rescue services...)” (Estonian Animal Protection Act. §2 (3). 13.12.2000).

BG	домашни любимци / животни
CZ	Soužití zvířat / domácích mazlíčků
DE	Heimtier / Haustier
DK	Husdyr
EL	Ζώα συντροφιάς / κατοικίδια
ES	Animales de Compañía / Mascotas
ET	Lemmikloomad
FI	Seuraeläimet / Lemmikit
FR	Animal de compagnie
GA	Peataí
HR	Kućne životinje / kućni ljubimci
HU	Társ állatok / Háziállatok
IT	Animali da Compagnia / Animali Domestici
LT	Gyvūnai / Naminiai gyvūnai kompanionai
LV	Mājdzīvnieki/lolojumdzīvnieki
MT	Annimali tal-Kumpanija / Annimali Domestiċi
NL	Huisdieren/gezelschapsdieren
PO	Zwierzęta domowe / Pupile
PT	Animais de companhia / animais de estimação
RO	Animale de companie
SE	Sällskapsdjur/husdjur
SK	Spolužitie zvierat / domácich maznáčikov
SL	Hišne živali/ljubljenčki

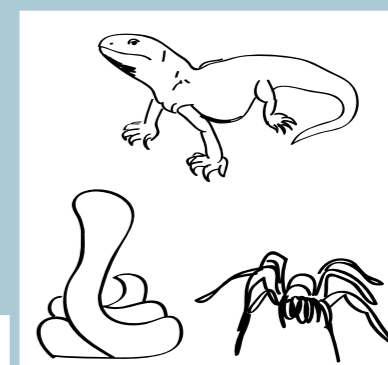
23. Wild Animals



“A wild animal should be considered as such when the animal is able to express natural behavior when living in the wildlife and able to subsist on its own. This definition should exclude of its scope animals that were not wild by origin, but have been released in the wild by humans (abandoned animals and their offspring)”. (European Enforcement Network of animal welfare lawyers and commissioners. First Working Group: Legal certainty by coherent and precise definition. 2013)

BG	диви животни
CZ	Divoká zvířata
DE	Wildtiere
DK	Vilde dyr
EL	Άγρια ζώα
ES	Animales Salvajes
ET	Metsloomad
FI	Villieläimet
FR	Animaux sauvages
GA	Ainmhithe Fiáine
HR	Divlje životinje
HU	Vadállatok
IT	Fauna Selvatica
LT	Laukiniai gyvūnai
LV	Savvaļas dzīvnieki
MT	Annimali Selvaġġi
NL	Wilde dieren
PO	Dzikie zwierzęta
PT	Animais selvagens
RO	Animale sălbatice
SE	Vilda djur
SK	Divoké zvieratá
SL	Divje živali

24. Exotic pets



“Exotic pets are strictly defined as being one of the non domestic animals. All others are therefore, strictly speaking, exotic. However in practice no-one would still consider the rabbit or guinea pig kept as a pet as an exotic pet. For practical purposes we consider exotic pets to include all the non domestic and small furry animals, i.e. rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, plus reptiles, amphibians, birds, invertebrates etc”. (British Veterinary Zoological Society. FAQs on Exotic Animals. www.bvzs.org)

BG	екзотични животни
CZ	Exotická domácí zvířata
DE	Exotisches Haustier
DK	Eksotiske kæledyr
EL	Εξωτικά κατοικίδια
ES	Mascotas Exóticas
ET	Eksootilised lemmikloomad
FI	Eksootiset lemmikit
FR	NAC (nouveaux animaux de compagnie)
GA	Peataí andúchasacha
HR	Egzotični ljubimci
HU	Egzotikus háziállatok
IT	Animali Domestici Esotici
LT	Egzotiški naminiai gyvūnai
LV	Eksotiskie mājdzīvnieki
MT	Annimali domestiċi eżotiċi
NL	Exotische huisdieren
PO	Zwierzęta egzotyczne
PT	Animais de estimação exóticos
RO	Animale de companie exotice
SE	Exotiska husdjur
SK	Exotická domácí zvieratá
SL	Eksotični ljubljjenčki

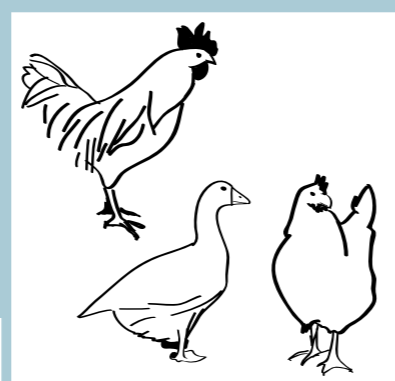
25. Invasive Alien Species



“Invasive Alien Species 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. They represent a major threat to native plants and animals in Europe, causing damage worth millions of euros every year.” (Official website of the European Union. www.europa.eu)

BG	Инвазивни чужди видове
CZ	Invasivní nepůvodní druhy
DE	gebietsfremde Arten
DK	Indtrængende fremmede arter
EL	Χωροκατακτητικά ξένα είδη
ES	Especies Exóticas Invasoras
ET	Invasiivsed võõrliigid
FI	Haitalliset vieraslajit
FR	Espèces allogènes envahissantes
GA	Speicis Choimhthíocha Ionracha
HR	Invazivne alohtone vrste
HU	Kártékony, nem őshonos fajok
IT	Specie Aliena Invasiva
LT	Invazinės rūšys
LV	Invazīvas svešzemju sugas
MT	Speċi Aljena Invażiva
NL	Invasieve uitheemse soorten
PO	Inwazyjny gatunek obcy
PT	Espécies alóctones invasivas
RO	Specii alogene invazive
SE	Inkräktande främmande arter
SK	Invazívne nepůvodné druhy
SL	Invazivne tujerodne vrste

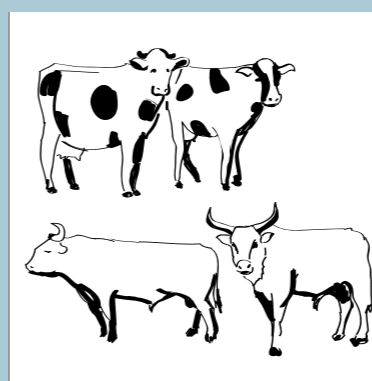
26. Poultry



“Domestic fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	домашни птици
CZ	Drůbež
DE	Geflügel
DK	Fjerkræ
EL	Πουλερικά
ES	Aves de Corral
ET	Kodulinnud
FI	Siipikarja
FR	Volaille
GA	Éanlaith
HR	Perad
HU	Baromfi
IT	Pollame
LT	Paukštiena
LV	Mājputni
MT	Tjur
NL	Pluimvee
PO	Drób
PT	Aves de capoeira
RO	Carne de pasăre
SE	Fjäderfä
SK	hydina
SL	Perutnina

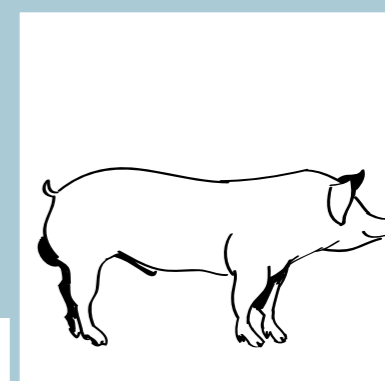
27. Cattle



“large ruminant animals with horns and cloven hoofs, domesticated for meat or milk, or as beasts of burden; cows and oxen”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	говеда
CZ	Skot
DE	Rinder
DK	Kvæg
EL	Βοοειδή
ES	Ganado
ET	Kariloomad
FI	Karja
FR	Bétail
GA	Eallach
HR	Stoka
HU	Marha
IT	Bovini
LT	Galvijai
LV	Liellopi
MT	Frat
NL	Rundvee
PO	Bydło
PT	Gado bovino
RO	Vite
SE	Nötkreatur
SK	dobytok
SL	Govedo

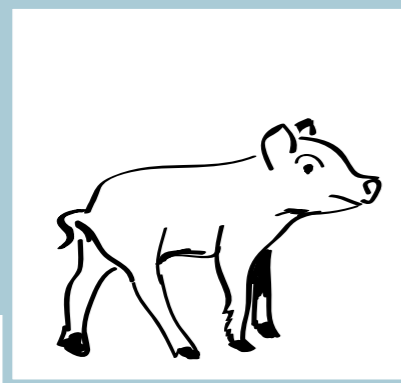
28. Boar



“a male pig after puberty, intended for breeding” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	непез
CZ	Kančí
DE	Eber
DK	Vildsvin
EL	Κάπρος
ES	Jabalí
ET	Kult
FI	Karju
FR	Verrat
GA	Collach
HR	Pokvarenost
HU	Vaddisznó
IT	Cinghiale
LT	Kuilys
LV	Vepris
MT	Ċingjal
NL	Beer
PO	Knur
PT	Varrasco
RO	Vier
SE	Galt
SK	Diviak
SL	Merjasec

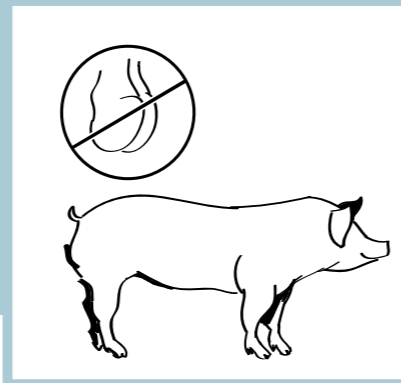
29. Piglet



“a pig from birth to weaning” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	прасенце
CZ	Sele
DE	Ferkel
DK	Grisling
EL	Χοιρίδιο
ES	Lechón
ET	Pörsas
FI	Pikkuporsas
FR	Porcelet
GA	Banbh
HR	Prasad
HU	Malac
IT	Maialino da latte
LT	Paršelis
LV	Sivēns
MT	Ħnieżer
NL	Big
PO	Prosię
PT	Leitão
RO	Purcel
SE	Liten gris
SK	prasiatko
SL	Pujsek

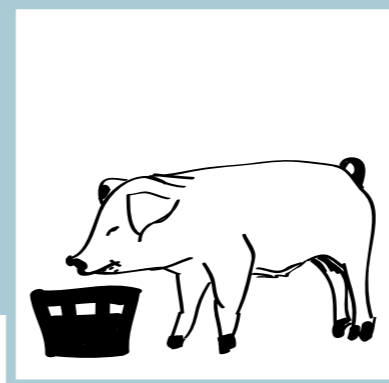
30. Barrow / Stag



“castrated male pigs raised for slaughter” (S.H. Katz, W.W. Weaver. Encyclopedia of Food & Culture. 2003)

BG	кастриран нerez
CZ	Jelení
DE	Borg / kastriertes Schwein
DK	Galt / Kronhjort
EL	Ευνουχισμένος χοίρος
ES	Cerdo Castrado Joven / Cerdo Castrado Adulto
ET	Isahirv
FI	Orasa / kastroitu urossika
FR	Cochonnet / Goret
GA	Borra / Fia Fireann
HR	Uškopljeno / kastrirano domaće prase
HU	Herélt / Kan
IT	Maiale / Verro castrato
LT	Paršas / Elnias
LV	Briedis
MT	Ċerv raġel kbir
NL	Hertenbok
PO	Wieprz kastrowany / wieprz
PT	Porco jovem castrado / Porco castrado
RO	Porc castrat
SE	Galt / kronhjort
SK	Jelení
SL	kastrirani prašič/merjasec

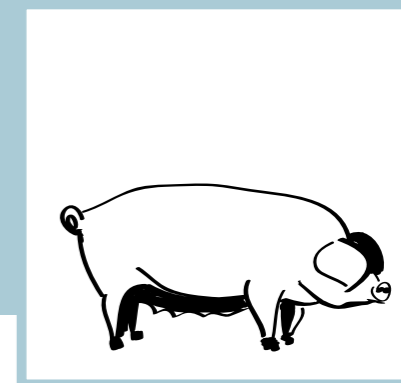
31. Weaner



“a pig from weaning to the age of 10 weeks” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	подрастващо прасе, наскоро отбито кърмаче
CZ	Odstavené mládě
DE	Absatzferkel
DK	Fravænnede dyr
EL	Απογαλακτισμένος χοίρος
ES	Lechón Destetado
ET	Võõrdepörsas
FI	Nuori tuotantoeläin
FR	Porc sevré
GA	Banbh coiscthe
HR	Odbijeno prase
HU	Választott malac
IT	Suinetto
LT	Jauniklis
LV	Atšķirts sivēns
MT	Ferħ ta' annimal għadu kif infatam
NL	Gespeend varken
PO	Warchlak
PT	Leitão desmamado
RO	Porc înțarcat
SE	Didjur
SK	odstavené mláďa
SL	Odstavljen mladič

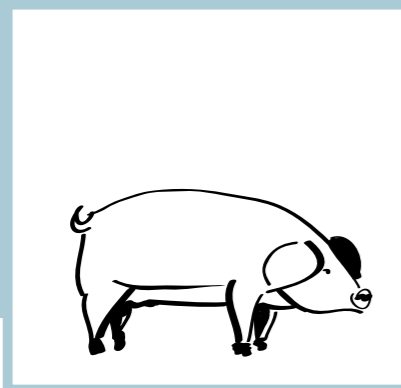
32. Sow



“a female pig after the first farrowing” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	свиня
CZ	Prasnice
DE	Sau
DK	Søer
EL	Θηλυκός χοίρος
ES	Cerda
ET	Emis
FI	Emakko
FR	Truie
GA	Cráin
HR	Krmača
HU	Koca
IT	Scrofa
LT	Kiaulė
LV	Sivēnmāte
MT	Ħanzira
NL	Zeug
PO	Locha
PT	Porca
RO	Scroafă
SE	Sugga
SK	prasnice
SL	Svinja

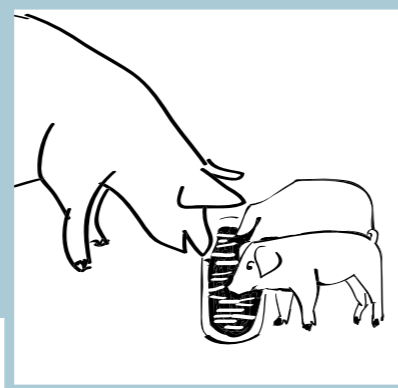
33. Gilt



“female pig after puberty and before farrowing” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	млада свиня
CZ	Mladá prasnice
DE	Jungsau
DK	Gylte
EL	Μικρός θηλυκός χοίρος
ES	Cerda Joven
ET	Nooremis
FI	Ensikko
FR	Cochette
GA	Céis
HR	Negravidna krmača
HU	Emse
IT	Scrofa giovane
LT	Puskiaulė
LV	Vaina
MT	Ħanzira żgħira
NL	Gelt
PO	Loszka
PT	Marrã
RO	Scrofiță
SE	Första klass
SK	mladá prasnice
SL	Mladica

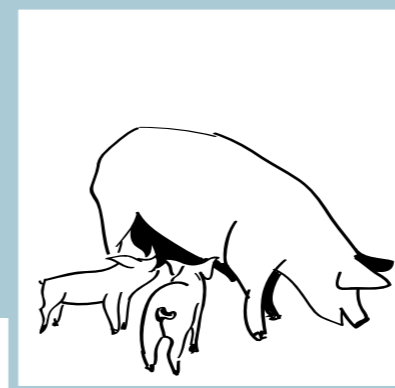
34. Dry pregnant sow



“sow between weaning her piglets and the perinatal period” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	„суха бременна свиня“, женска свиня в периода от отбиването на прасенцата до периода около раждането
CZ	Uměle oplodněná prasnice
DE	trockengestellte und trächtige Sau
DK	Drægtig so
EL	Κυοφορούσα στέρφα χοιρομητέρα
ES	Cerda Vacía
ET	Tiine emis
FI	Kantava emakko
FR	Truie sèche et gravide
GA	Cráin thorrach thirim
HR	Zasušena krmača
HU	Száraz Anyakoca
IT	Scrofa asciutta e gravida
LT	Paršavedė
LV	Sausa grūsna sivēnmāte
MT	Ħanzira tqila
NL	Drachtige zeug
PO	Locha prośna niekarmiąca
PT	Porca seca e grávida
RO	Scroafă fără lapte și gestantă
SE	Torr dräktig sugga
SK	Umelo oplodnené prasnice
SL	Dehidrirana breja svinja

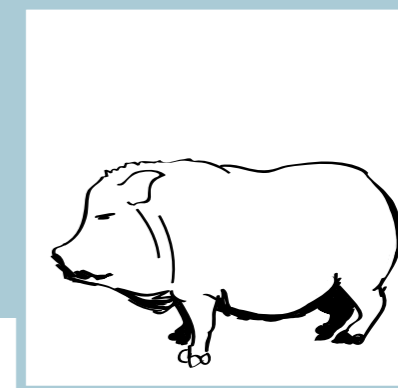
35. Farrowing sow



“female pig between the perinatal period and the weaning of the piglets” (Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. 18 December 2008. OJ L 47 of 18.2.2009)

BG	свиня - майка
CZ	Rodící prasnice
DE	säugende Sau
DK	So der skal fare
EL	Θηλάζουσα χοιρομητέρα
ES	Cerda en Lactación
ET	Poegiv emis
FI	Porsiva emakko
FR	Truie allaitante
GA	Cráin bhreithe
HR	Dojna krmača
HU	Szülő koca
IT	Scrofa in allattamento
LT	Apsiparšiausių kiaulė
LV	Atnesušies sivēnmāte
MT	Ħanzira tferragħ
NL	Zeug
PO	Locha prośna
PT	Porca em lactação
RO	Scroafă care alăptează
SE	Födande sugga
SK	rodíace prasnice
SL	Breja svinja

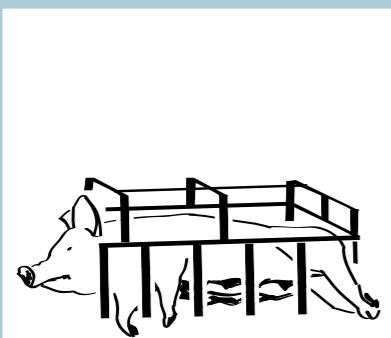
36. Hog



“a domestic swine especially when weighing more than 120 pounds (54 kilograms)” (Britannica Encyclopedia. Merriam-Webster.)

BG	прасе, кастрирано прасе
CZ	Vepř
DE	Wildschwein
DK	Svin
EL	Χοίρος
ES	Cerdo
ET	Orikas
FI	Sika, karju, porsas
FR	Pourceau
GA	Borra
HR	Veće prase
HU	Disznó
IT	Maiale
LT	Paršas
LV	Kuilis
MT	Ħanzir imsewwi
NL	Vleesvarken
PO	Świnia
PT	Porco castrado
RO	Porc pus la îngrășat
SE	Svin
SK	Prasa
SL	Svinja za zakol

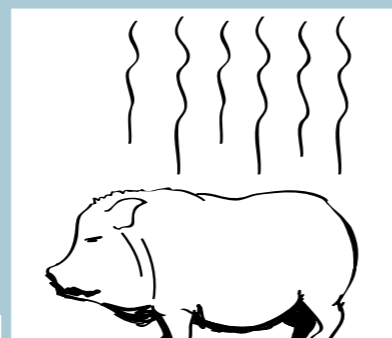
37. Sow Stall



“A sow stall is a metal crate or cage, usually with a bare slatted floor, which is so narrow that the sow cannot turn around and can only stand up and lie down with difficulty. In much of the world it is common for a pregnant sow to be kept in a sow stall (also called a gestation crate) for the whole of her 16-week gestation period”. (Compassion in World Farming (CIWF). Welfare issues for Pigs. www.cwf.org.uk. 2014)

BG	бок за свине-майки
CZ	Vepřín
DE	Sauenkasten / Kastenstall
DK	Stald til søer
EL	Χοιρομητέρα
ES	Celda para Cerdas
ET	Emise latter
FI	Tiineysaitaus
FR	Stalle individuelle à truie
GA	Stalla Cránach
HR	Metalni odjeljak
HU	Kocaállás
IT	Gabbia singola per scrofa gravida
LT	Kiaulės gardas
LV	Cūku aizgalds
MT	Stalla tal-Ħnieżer
NL	Zeugenstal
PO	Chlew
PT	Celas para porcas
RO	Cușcă pentru scroafă
SE	Suggstall
SK	ošipárne
SL	Hlev za prašiče

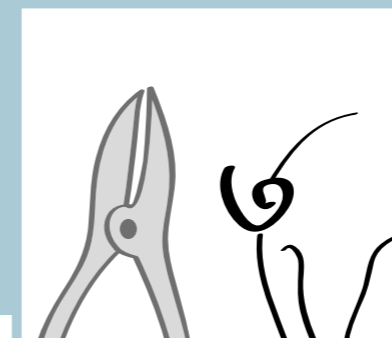
38. Boar taint



“Boar taint is an unpleasant off-odour and off-flavour described by various researchers, with sensory properties characterised as urine-like, animal-like, sweat-like and faecal-like developed by meat from non-castrated male pigs” (K. Lundström, K.R. Matthews, J.-E. Haugen. Pig meat quality from entire males. 2009)

BG	специфична миризма на нерези
CZ	Kančí pach
DE	Ebergeruch
DK	Vildsvin inficering
EL	Έντονη οσμή χοιρινού
ES	Olor Sexual
ET	Kuldiliha kõrvalmaitse
FI	Karjun haju
FR	Odeur de verrat
GA	Drochbhlás toirc
HR	Nerastovsko svojstvo
HU	Kanszag
IT	Odore di verro
LT	Kuilio kvapas
LV	Kuiļa smaka
MT	Ċingjal b'ingiesa
NL	Berengeur
PO	Zapach płciowy knura
PT	Odor a varrasco
RO	Mirosul de vier
SE	Galtlukt
SK	diviačí pach
SL	Merjasec s hibo

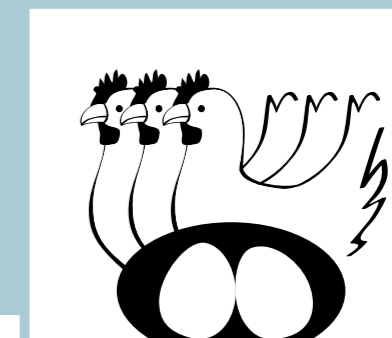
39. Tail Docking



Tail docking is the term used to describe the shortening of an animal's tail by amputation. Docking is done often without anesthetic on different species. It is mainly done on piglets to reduce the risk of tail biting and on puppies to conform the appearance of the dog with the breed standards. Tail docking is more and more prohibited. (VIER PFOTEN, European Policy Office)

BG	частично отрязване на опашката
CZ	Zkracování ocasu
DE	Schwanz kupieren
DK	Halekupering
EL	Αποκοπή ουράς χοίρων
ES	Raboteo
ET	Saba kupeerimine
FI	Hännän työstys
FR	Caudectomie (Coupe de la queue)
GA	Sciotadh Eireabaill
HR	Obrezivanje repa
HU	Farokmetszés
IT	Mozzacoda
LT	Uodegos kirpimas
LV	Astes amputācija
MT	Qtugh tad-Dnub
NL	Staat couperen
PO	Obcinanie ogona
PT	Corte de cauda
RO	Tăierea cozii
SE	Svanskupering
SK	skracovanie chvosta
SL	Kupiranje repa

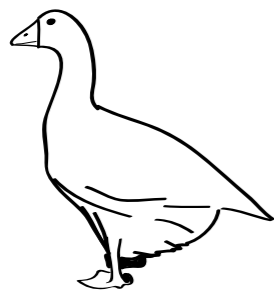
40. Laying hens



“Hens of the species Gallus gallus which have reached laying maturity and are kept for production of eggs not intended for hatching” (Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens. 19 July 1999. OJ L 203, 3.8.2009)

BG	кокошки носачки
CZ	Nosnice
DE	Legehennen
DK	Æglæggende høner
EL	Όρνιθες ωοπαραγωγής
ES	Gallinas Ponedoras
ET	Munejad kanad
FI	Munivat kanat
FR	Poules pondeuses
GA	Béaróga
HR	Nesilice
HU	Tojós tyúkok
IT	Galline ovaiole
LT	Višta dedeklė
LV	Dējējvistas
MT	Tigieg tal-bajd
NL	Legkippen
PO	Kura nioska
PT	Galinha poedeira
RO	Găini ouătoare
SE	Äggläggande höns
SK	nosnice
SL	Kokoši nesnice

41. Goose/ Geese



“a large waterbird with a long neck, short legs, webbed feet, and a short broad bill. Generally geese are larger than ducks and have longer necks and shorter bills”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

42. Broiler



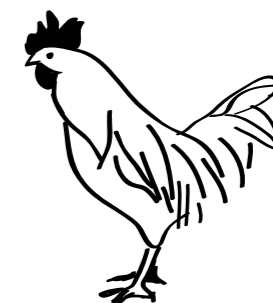
“an animal of the species Gallus gallus kept for meat production”. (Council Directive 2007/43/EC laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production. 28 June 2007. L 182, 12 July 2007, pp. 19-28)

43. Chick



“a young bird, especially one newly hatched”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

44. Cock



“a male bird, especially of a domestic fowl” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

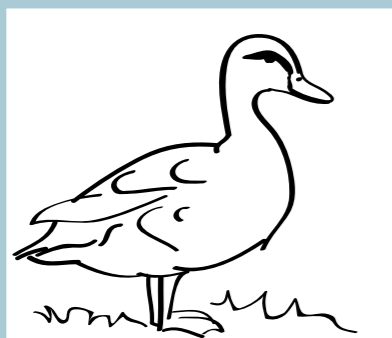
BG	гъска
CZ	Husa/husy
DE	Gans / Gänse
DK	Gås / Gæs
EL	Χήνα / Χήνες
ES	Ganso
ET	Hani/haned
FI	Hanhi
FR	Oie(s)
GA	Gé / Géanna
HR	Guska / guske
HU	Lúd/ Ludak
IT	Oca / Oche
LT	Žąsis / Žasys
LV	Zoss/zosis
MT	Wizža/ wizż
NL	Gans/ganzen
PO	Gęś/ gęsi
PT	Ganso / Gansos
RO	Gâscă / Gâște
SE	Gås / gäss
SK	Hus / husi
SL	Gos/gosi

BG	бройлер
CZ	Brojler
DE	Masthuhn
DK	Slagtekylling
EL	Κοτόπουλο κρεατοπαραγωγής
ES	De Engorde
ET	Broiler
FI	Broileri
FR	Poulet de chair
GA	Sicín cuibhrithe
HR	Tovna perad
HU	Brojler
IT	Pollo da ingrasso
LT	Broileris
LV	Broilers
MT	Brojler
NL	Braadkuiken
PO	Brojler
PT	Frango
RO	Pui de carne
SE	Broiler
SK	brojler
SL	Kokoš za žar

BG	пиле
CZ	Kuře
DE	Küken
DK	Kylling
EL	Νεοσσός
ES	Pollito
ET	Kana
FI	Untuvikko
FR	Poussin
GA	Sicín
HR	Kokoš
HU	Csibe
IT	Pulcino
LT	Viščiukas
LV	Cālis
MT	Fellus
NL	Kuiken
PO	Kurczę
PT	Pinto
RO	Pui de găină
SE	Kyckling
SK	kura
SL	Pišče

BG	петел
CZ	Kohout
DE	Hahn
DK	Hane
EL	Κόκορας
ES	Gallo
ET	Kukk
FI	Kukko
FR	Coq
GA	Coileach
HR	Pijetao
HU	Kakas
IT	Gallo
LT	Gaidys
LV	Gailis
MT	Serduk
NL	Haan
PO	Kogut
PT	Galo
RO	Cocoș
SE	Tupp
SK	kohút
SL	Petelin

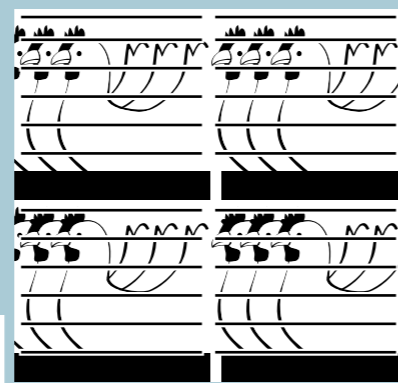
45. Duck



“A waterbird with a broad blunt bill, short legs, webbed feet, and a waddling gait. Belongs to the family of Anatidae. Domesticated ducks are mainly descended from the mallard or wild duck. The duck family also includes geese and swans, from which ducks are distinguished by their generally smaller size and shorter necks” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	патица
CZ	Kachna
DE	Ente
DK	And
EL	Πάμα
ES	Pato
ET	Part
FI	Ankka
FR	Canard
GA	Lacha
HR	Patka
HU	Kacsa
IT	Anatra
LT	Antis
LV	Pīle
MT	Papra
NL	Eend
PO	Kaczka
PT	Pato
RO	Rață
SE	And
SK	kačica
SL	Raca

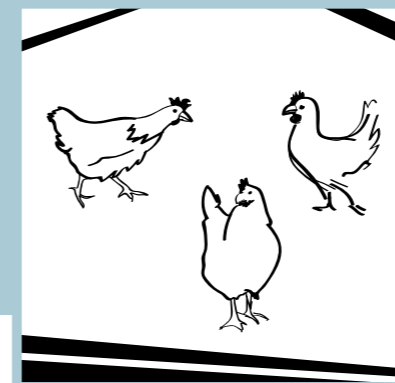
46. Enriched cage



According to EU Directive 1999/74/EC an “enriched” cage provides at least 750 cm² of cage area per hen, with a minimum height of 20cm. The enriched cage should include a nest, a litter such that pecking and scratching are possible, appropriate perches allowing at least 15 cm per hen. Each cage should also have a feed trough and a drinking system. Moreover, cages must be fitted with suitable claw-shortening devices (EU Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens. 19 July 1999. OJ L 203 3.08.99 p 53.).

BG	уголемена клетка
CZ	Obohacená klec
DE	Ausgestalteter Käfig
DK	Beriget
EL	Διευθετημένος κλωβός
ES	Jaula Acondicionada
ET	Täiustatud puur
FI	Virikehäkki
FR	Cage de batterie améliorée
GA	Cás cúbarnaí feabhsaithe
HR	Obogaćeni kavez
HU	Berendezett ketrec
IT	Gabbia arricchita
LT	Pagerintas narvas
LV	Uzlabots būris
MT	Gaġġa modernizzata
NL	Verrijkte kooi
PO	Klatka ulepszona
PT	Gaiola melhorada
RO	Coteț îmbunătățit
SE	Inredd bur
SK	obohatená kľetka
SL	Obogatena kletka

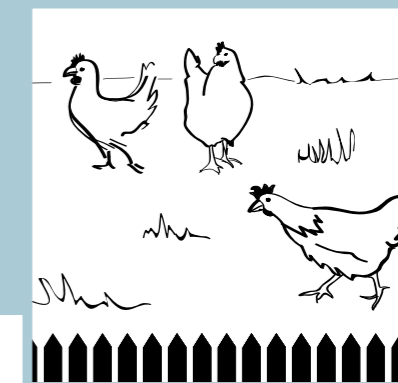
47. Barn eggs



“An egg laid by a chicken that is allowed to move freely within a barn”. (Collins Dictionary. 2014)

BG	яйца от кокошки, отглеждани в закрити помещения
CZ	Vejce z chovu na stelivu
DE	Eier aus Bodenhaltung
DK	Skrabeæg
EL	Αυγά δαπέδου με στρωμνή
ES	Huevos de Gallinas Criadas en el Suelo
ET	Örrekanade munad
FI	Lattiakanojen munia
FR	Oeufs de grange / au sol
GA	Uibheacha sciobóil
HR	Jaja iz podnog uzgoja
HU	Farmtojások
IT	Uova di galline alleviate in voliera
LT	Nelaisvėje auginamų vištų kiaušiniai
LV	Kūti dētas olas
MT	Bajd tal-gallinar
NL	Scharreleieren
PO	Jaja z chowu wolierowego
PT	Ovos de capoeira
RO	Ouăle de găini crescute la sol
SE	Ladugårdsägg
SK	Vajcia z chovu na podstielke
SL	Jajca iz hlevske reje

48. Free range



“Free-range refers to food from animals, for example meat or eggs, that are produced from animals that have access to outdoor spaces. Usually, free-range also stands for animals who have free access to graze or forage for food”. (Jennifer Chait. Free-Range. www.organic.about.com. 2014)

BG	свободен начин на отглеждане
CZ	Volný výběh
DE	Freilandhaltung
DK	Fritgående
EL	Ελευθέρας βοσκής
ES	Gallinas Camperas
ET	Vabapidamine
FI	Ulkokanala
FR	En plein air
GA	Saor-raoin
HR	Slobodni uzgoj
HU	Szabadban tenyésztett
IT	Pascolo libero
LT	Laisvėje gyvenančių vištų kiaušiniai
LV	Brīvā turēšana
MT	Tiġieġ imrobbija barra
NL	Vrije uitloop
PO	Wolny chów
PT	Em liberdade
RO	Crescut in aer liber
SE	Frigående
SK	voľný výbeh
SL	Svobodne vrste

49. Force Feeding



“A waterbird with a broad blunt bill, short legs, webbed feet, and a waddling gait. Belongs to the family of Anatidae. Domesticated ducks are mainly descended from the mallard or wild duck. The duck family also includes geese and swans, from which ducks are distinguished by their generally smaller size and shorter necks” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	принудително хранене
CZ	Nucené krmení
DE	Stopfen / Zwangsernährung
DK	Tvangsfodring
EL	Εξαναγκαστική παροχή τροφής
ES	Alimentación Forzada
ET	Sundtoitmine
FI	Pakkoruokinta
FR	Gavage
GA	Beathú lallaigh
HR	Prisilno hranjenje
HU	Tömés
IT	Alimentazione Forzata
LT	Priverstinis maitinimas
LV	Piespiedu barošana
MT	Tmigh Sfurzat
NL	Vetmesten
PO	Przymusowe karmienie
PT	Alimentação forçada
RO	Hrănirea forțată
SE	Tvångsmatning
SK	nútené krmenie
SL	Prisilno umetno hranjenje

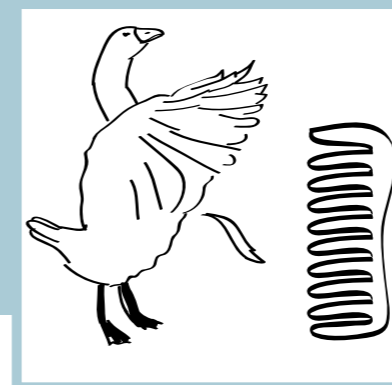
50. Live Feather Plucking



Live feather plucking is a painful process aiming to remove mechanically or handly the feathers of a live and consciensous geese. The plucking causes numerous skin injuries, some animals suffer severe wounds, fractured or twisted limbs. The wounds are sewed on site, without anaesthetics (VIER PFOTEN).

BG	Живо скубане
CZ	Škubání peří za živa
DE	Lebendrupf
DK	Levende fjerplukning
EL	Αποπτίλωση ζωντανών πτηνών
ES	Desplume en Vivo
ET	Elavatelt lindudelt sulgede kitkumine
FI	Sulkasato
FR	Plumage à vif
GA	Cluimhriú Cleití Beo
HR	Čupanje perja naživo
HU	Élve kopasztás
IT	Spennatura di Animali Vivi
LT	Gyvų paukščių pešimas
LV	Spalvu plūkšana dzīvam dzīvniekam
MT	Tnittif tar-rix fuq tiġieġ ħajjin
NL	Levend veren plukken
PO	Skubanie gęsi
PT	Depenação de aves vivas
RO	Deplumarea păsărilor de curte vii
SE	Fjäderplockning på levande fåglar
SK	Šklbanie peria za živa
SL	Skubljenje perja na živo

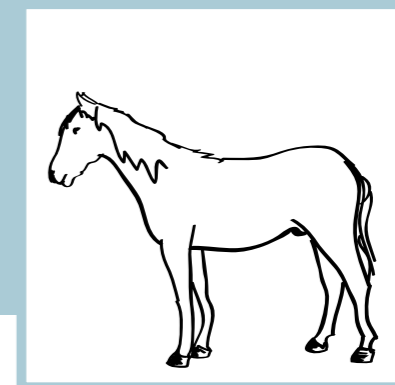
51. Moulting



“Gathering feathers from live geese is defined as removing feathers that are ripe due to the phenomenon of moulting and would refer to using a brushing or combing action to remove feathers or down which are ready to fall out” (EFSA. Scientific Opinion on the practice of harvesting (collecting) feathers from live geese for down production. 2010)

BG	смяна на оперението
CZ	Línání
DE	Mausern / die Mauser
DK	Fældning
EL	Πτερόρροια
ES	Muda
ET	Sulgimine/karvaajamine
FI	Karvanlähtö
FR	La mue / muer
GA	Cleiteach
HR	Mitarenje
HU	Vedlés
IT	Muta
LT	Šėrimasis
LV	Spalvu mešana
MT	Ħrief
NL	Ruien
PO	Pierzenie
PT	Muda
RO	Năpărlirea
SE	Hornfällning
SK	pĺznutie
SL	Levitev

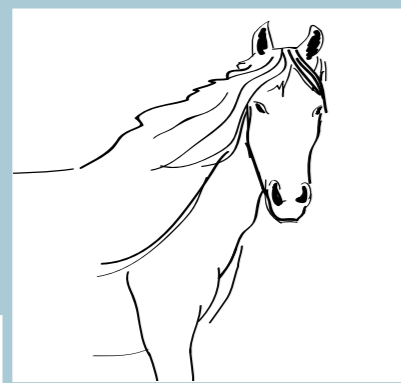
52. Horse



The Horse is a solid-hoofed plant-eating domesticated mammal with a flowing mane and tail, used for riding, racing, and to carry and pull loads. Its latin name is “equus caballus” of the family Equidae. It descended from the wild Przewalski’s horse. The horse family also includes the asses and zebras (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	кон
CZ	Kůň
DE	Pferd
DK	Hest
EL	Άλογο
ES	Caballo
ET	Hobune
FI	Hevonen
FR	Cheval
GA	Capall
HR	Konj
HU	Ló
IT	Cavallo
LT	Arklys
LV	Zirgs
MT	Żiemel
NL	Paard
PO	Koń
PT	Cavalo
RO	Cal
SE	Häst
SK	kôň
SL	Konj

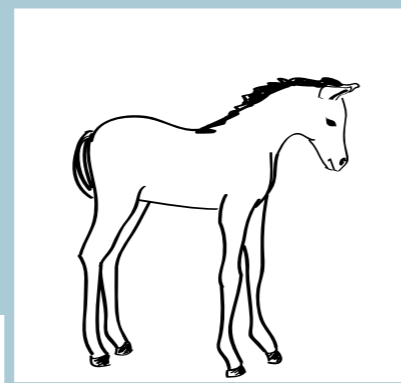
53. Mare



“A female horse over four years of age. A female horse under four years of age is called a filly”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

BG	кобила
CZ	Kobyla
DE	Stute
DK	Hoppe
EL	Φοράδα
ES	Yegua
ET	Māra
FI	Tamma
FR	Jument
GA	Láir
HR	Kobila
HU	Kanca
IT	Giumenta
LT	Kumelė
LV	ķēve
MT	Debba
NL	Merrie
PO	Klacz
PT	Égua
RO	Iapă
SE	Sto
SK	kobyla
SL	Kobila

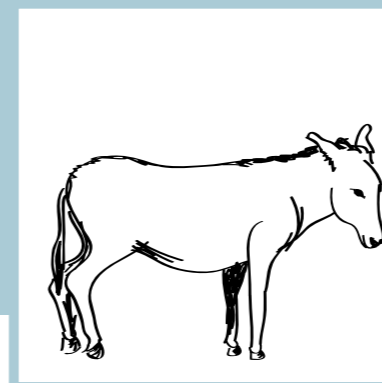
54. Foal



“A baby horse, donkey, mule, zebra or pony under one year old. If a mare is said to be ‘in foal’ that means she is pregnant with a foal. Usually foal is used to refer to a very young horse, but you’ll sometimes hear an adult horse referred to as another horse’s, either it’s sire or dam’s foal”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

BG	конче, жребче
CZ	Hříbě
DE	Fohlen
DK	Føl
EL	Πουλάρι
ES	Potro
ET	Varsa
FI	Varsa
FR	Poulain
GA	Searrach
HR	Ždrijebe
HU	Csikó
IT	Puledro
LT	Kumeliukas
LV	Kumeļš
MT	Moħor
NL	Veulen
PO	Żrebię
PT	Potro
RO	Mânz
SE	Föl
SK	žriebä
SL	Žrebe

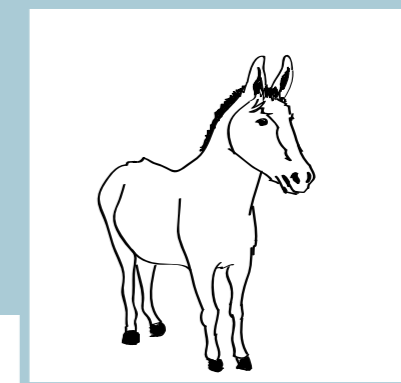
55. Donkey



“Donkeys are members of the horse family. Their scientific name for the donkey is Equus asinus. Donkeys can be ridden and driven, although they are often used as companions”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

BG	магаре
CZ	Osel
DE	Esel
DK	Æsel
EL	Γάιδαρος
ES	Burro
ET	Eesel
FI	Aasi
FR	Âne
GA	Asal
HR	Magarac
HU	Szamár
IT	Somaro
LT	Asilas
LV	Ēzelis
MT	Ħmar
NL	Ezel
PO	Osiół
PT	Burro
RO	Măgar
SE	Åsna
SK	somár
SL	Osel

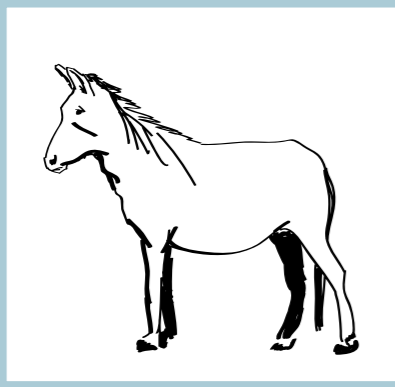
56. Mule



“The offspring of a donkey and a horse (strictly, a male donkey and a female horse), typically sterile and used as a beast of burden”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

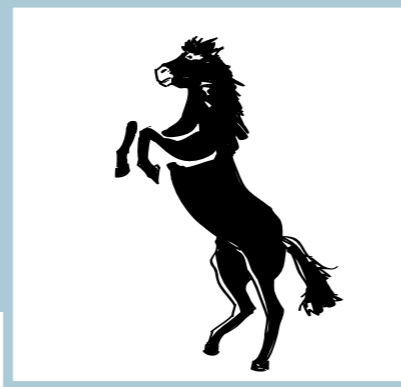
BG	муле
CZ	Mula
DE	Maultier
DK	Muldyr
EL	Μουλάρι
ES	Mula
ET	Muul
FI	Muuli
FR	Mule
GA	Miúil
HR	Mula
HU	Őszvér
IT	Mulo
LT	Mulas
LV	Mūlis
MT	Bagħal
NL	Muieldier
PO	Muł
PT	Mula
RO	Catâr
SE	Mula
SK	mula
SL	Mula

57. Hinny



“The offspring of a female donkey and a male horse”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

58. Stallion

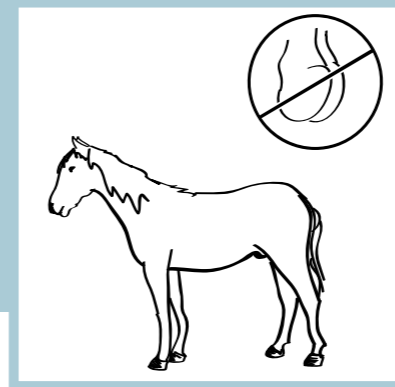


“A stallion is an uncastrated male horse. A young male horse under the age of two is sometimes called a colt”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

BG	катър
CZ	Mezek
DE	Maulesel
DK	Mulæsel
EL	Ημίονος
ES	Burdégano
ET	Hobueesel
FI	Muuliaasi
FR	Bardot
GA	Ráineach
HR	Mazga
HU	Őszvér
IT	Bardotto
LT	Asilėnas
LV	Zirgēzēlis
MT	Bagħal tar-rkib
NL	Muilezel
PO	Oślik
PT	Muar
RO	Bardou
SE	Mulåsna
SK	mulica
SL	Mezeg

BG	жеребец
CZ	Hřebec
DE	Hengst
DK	Hingst
EL	Επιβήτορας
ES	Semental
ET	Täkk
FI	Ori
FR	Étalon
GA	Stail
HR	Pastuh
HU	Csödör
IT	Stallone
LT	Eržilas
LV	Ērzelis
MT	Žiemel mhux imsewwi miżmum għar-razza
NL	Hengst
PO	Ogier
PT	Garanhão
RO	Armăsar
SE	Hingst
SK	žrebec
SL	Žrebec

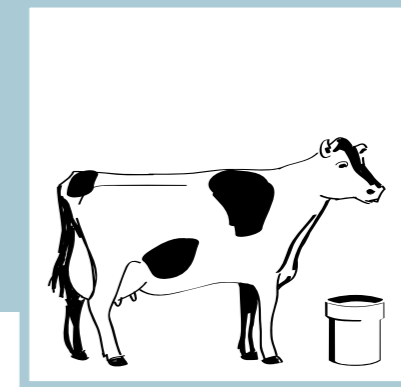
59. Gelding



“A gelding is a castrated male horse”. (Glossary of Horse Terms. www.horses.about.com)

BG	кастриран кон, скопен кон
CZ	Valach
DE	Wallach
DK	Vallak
EL	Εκτομίας
ES	Capón
ET	Ruun
FI	Ruuna
FR	hongre
GA	Gearrán
HR	Uškopljen konj
HU	Herélt
IT	Cavallo castrato
LT	Kastruotas arklys
LV	Kastrēšana
MT	Animal moħsi
NL	Castreren
PO	Wałach
PT	Cavalo castrado
RO	Cal castrat
SE	Kastrerat djur
SK	valach
SL	Skopljenec

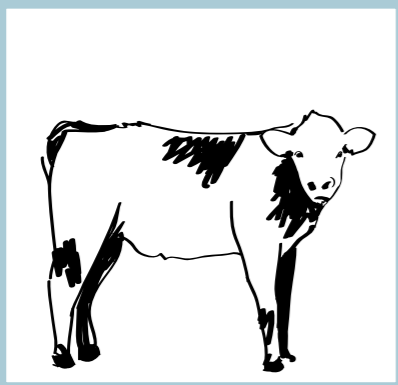
60. Dairy Cow



“a cow kept for its milk”. (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

BG	млекодайна крава
CZ	Dojnice
DE	Milchkuh
DK	Mælkeko
EL	Γαλακτοπαραγωγός αγελάδα
ES	Vaca Lechera
ET	Lüpsilehm
FI	Lypsylehmä
FR	Vache laitière
GA	Bó Bhainne
HR	Mliječno govedo
HU	Tejelő tehén
IT	Vacca da Latte
LT	Pieninga karvė
LV	Piena govš
MT	Baqra tal-Ħalib
NL	Melkkoe
PO	Krowa mleczna
PT	Vaca leiteira
RO	Vacă de lapte
SE	Mjölkkö
SK	dojnice
SL	Krava molznica

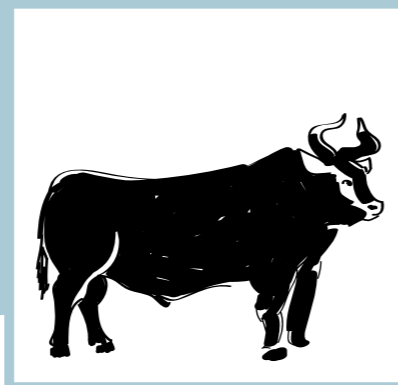
61. Calf



“calf means a bovine animal up to six months old” (Council Directive 2008/119/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves, 18 December 2008. OJ L010, 15/01/2009 p. 7-13)

BG	теле
CZ	Tele
DE	Kalb
DK	Kalv
EL	μωσχάρι
ES	Ternero
ET	Vasikas
FI	Vasikka
FR	Veau
GA	Llo
HR	Tele
HU	Borjú
IT	Vitello
LT	Veršiukas
LV	Teļš
MT	Għoġol
NL	Kalf
PO	Ciełę
PT	Bezerro
RO	Vițel
SE	Kalv
SK	teľa
SL	tele

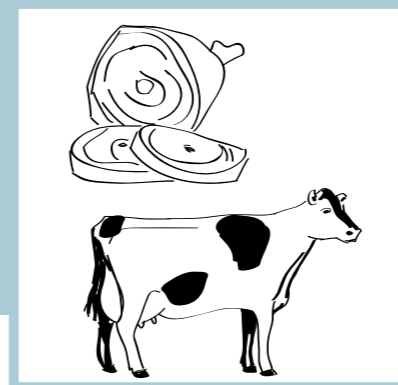
62. Bull



“An uncastrated male bovine animal” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	бик
CZ	Býk
DE	Stier
DK	Tyr
EL	Ταύρος
ES	Toro
ET	Pull
FI	Sonni, härkä
FR	Taureau
GA	Tarbh
HR	Bik
HU	Bika
IT	Toro
LT	Jautis
LV	Bullis
MT	Barri
NL	Stier
PO	Byk
PT	Touro
RO	Taur
SE	Tjur
SK	býk
SL	Bik

63. Beef



“A cow, bull, or ox fattened for its meat” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	говедо
CZ	Hovězí
DE	Rind
DK	Kød
EL	Βοδινό
ES	Buey
ET	Veiseliha
FI	Naudanliha, häränliha, liha-
FR	Boeuf
GA	Mairteoil
HR	Govedina
HU	Marha
IT	Carne di manzo
LT	Jautiena
LV	Liellopu gaļa
MT	Ċanga
NL	Rundvlees
PO	Wołowina
PT	Carne bovina
RO	Carne de vită
SE	Nötkött
SK	hovädzie
SL	Govedo

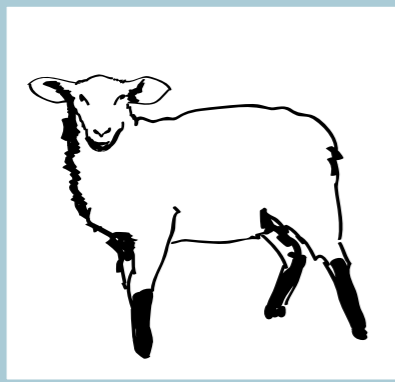
64. Udder



“The mammary gland of female cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and related ungulates, hanging near the hind legs as a bag-like organ with two or more teats”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	виме
CZ	Vemeno
DE	Euter
DK	Yver
EL	Μαστός
ES	Ubre
ET	Udar
FI	Utare
FR	Pis
GA	Úth
HR	Vime
HU	Tógy
IT	Mammella
LT	Tešmuo
LV	Tesmenis
MT	Bzieżel ta' baqra
NL	Uier
PO	Wymię
PT	Úbere
RO	Uger
SE	Juver
SK	vemeno
SL	Vime

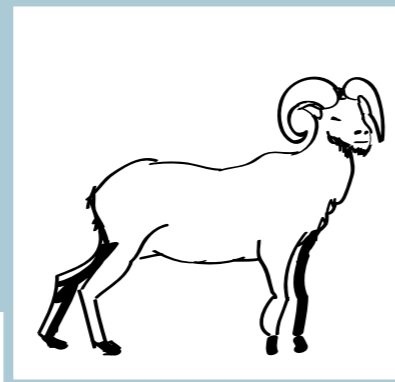
65. Sheep



“A domesticated ruminant mammal with a thick woolly coat and (typically only in the male) curving horns. It is kept in flocks for its wool or meat, and is proverbial for its tendency to follow others in the flock”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	овца
CZ	Ovce
DE	Schaf
DK	Får
EL	Πρόβατο
ES	Ovejas
ET	Lammas
FI	Lammas
FR	Mouton
GA	Caora
HR	Ovca
HU	Birka
IT	Pecora
LT	Avis
LV	Aita
MT	Naghġa
NL	Schapen
PO	Owca
PT	Gado ovino
RO	Oaie
SE	Får
SK	ovce
SL	Ovca

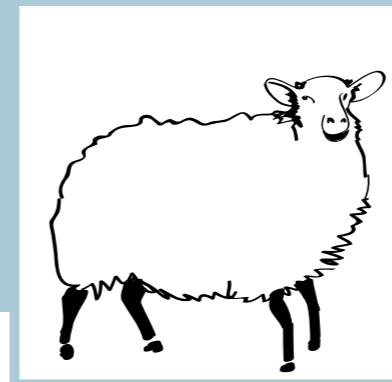
66. Ram



“an adult male sheep that can breed”. (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

BG	овен
CZ	Beran
DE	Bock
DK	Vædder
EL	Κριάρι
ES	Carnero
ET	Oinas
FI	Pässi
FR	Bélier
GA	Reithe
HR	Ovan
HU	Kos
IT	Montone
LT	Avinas
LV	Auns
MT	Muntun
NL	Ram
PO	Baran
PT	Carneiro não castrado
RO	Berbec
SE	Bagge
SK	baran
SL	Oven

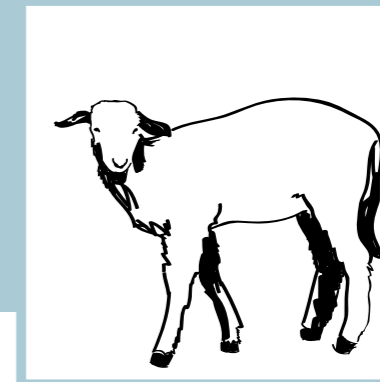
67. Ewe



“a female sheep, especially an adult one”. (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

BG	женска овца
CZ	Ovce
DE	Mutterschaf
DK	Hunfår
EL	Προβάτινα
ES	Oveja
ET	Utt
FI	Uuhi
FR	Brebis
GA	Caora
HR	Ovca
HU	Anyajuh
IT	Pecora femmina
LT	Avis
LV	Avs
MT	Naghġa
NL	Ooi
PO	Maciorka
PT	Ovelha
RO	Oaie-mamă
SE	Tacka
SK	ovce
SL	Ovca (samica)

68. Lamb



“a young sheep, or the flesh of a young sheep eaten as meat”. (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

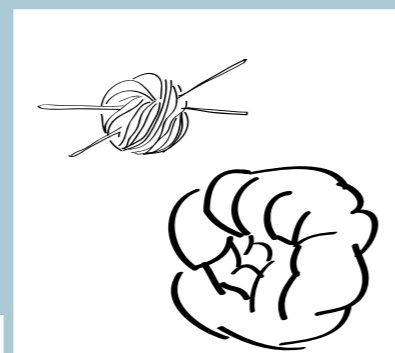
BG	agne
CZ	Jehně
DE	Lamm
DK	Lam
EL	Αρνί
ES	Cordero
ET	Lambatall
FI	Karitsa, vuona
FR	Agneau
GA	Uan
HR	Janje
HU	Bárány
IT	Agnello
LT	Ėriukas
LV	Jērs
MT	Ħaruf
NL	Lam
PO	Jagnię
PT	Cordeiro
RO	Miel
SE	Lamm
SK	jahňa
SL	Jagnje

69. Mutton



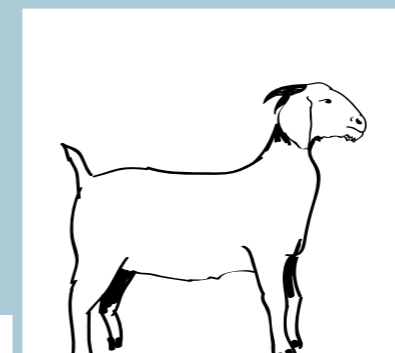
“the meat from an adult sheep or goat eaten as food”. (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

70. Wool



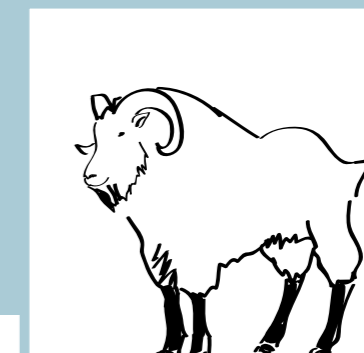
“The fine, soft curly or wavy hair forming the coat of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, especially when shorn and prepared for use in making cloth or yarn.”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

71. Goat



“an animal related to sheep that usually has horns and a beard. Goats live wild on mountains or are kept on farms to provide milk, meat, wool, etc.” (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

72. Buck / Billy-Goat



“a male goat” (Cambridge University press. Cambridge Dictionaries online. 2014)

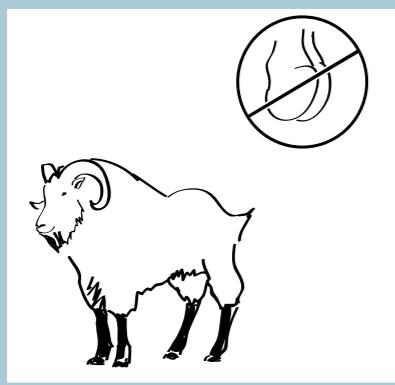
BG	овнешко месо
CZ	Skopové
DE	Hammelfleisch
DK	Fårekød
EL	Πρόβειο
ES	Carnero
ET	Lambaliha
FI	Lampaanliha
FR	Mouton (viande)
GA	Caoireoil
HR	Ovčetina
HU	Ürű
IT	Carne di montone
LT	Aviena
LV	Jēra gaļa
MT	Muntun
NL	Schapenvlees
PO	Baranina
PT	Carneiro
RO	Carne de oaie
SE	Får
SK	Ovčie
SL	Ovčetina

BG	вълна
CZ	Vlna
DE	Wolle
DK	Uld
EL	Μαλλί
ES	Lana
ET	Vill
FI	Villa
FR	Laine
GA	Olann
HR	Vuna
HU	Gyapjú
IT	Lana
LT	Vilna
LV	Vilna
MT	Suf
NL	Wol
PO	Wełna
PT	Lã
RO	Lână
SE	Ull
SK	vlna
SL	Volna

BG	коза
CZ	Koza
DE	Ziege
DK	Ged
EL	Αίγα
ES	Cabra
ET	Kits
FI	Vuohi
FR	Chèvre
GA	Gabhair
HR	Koza
HU	Kecske
IT	Capra
LT	Ožka
LV	Kaza
MT	Mogħża
NL	Geit
PO	Koza
PT	Cabra
RO	Capră
SE	Get
SK	koza
SL	Koza

BG	козел
CZ	Kozel
DE	Ziegenbock
DK	Buk / Gedebuk
EL	Τράγος
ES	Chivo / Macho Cabrío
ET	Sokk
FI	Pukki
FR	Bouc / bélier
GA	Poc / Poc Gabhair
HR	Jarac
HU	Bakkecske
IT	Becco / Caprone
LT	Ožys
LV	Buks/āzis
MT	Bodbod
NL	Bok/geitenbok
PO	Kozioł
PT	Bode
RO	Țap / ied
SE	Bock / getabock
SK	kozol
SL	Kozel

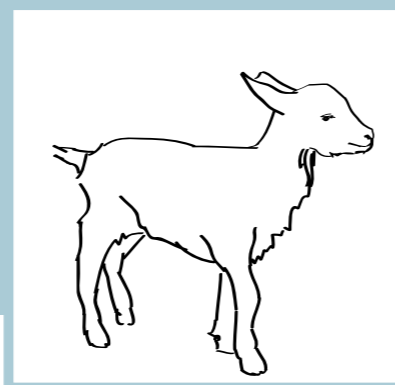
73. Wether



“A castrated ram”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	овен
CZ	Skopec
DE	Hammel
DK	Bede
EL	Γκεσέμι
ES	Carnero Castrado
ET	Kohioinas
FI	Oinas
FR	Bélier châtre
GA	Molt
HR	Uškopljeni ovan
HU	Herélt birka
IT	Montone
LT	Kastruotas avinas
LV	Kastrēts auns
MT	Muntun moħsi
NL	Hamel
PO	Skop
PT	Carneiro castrado
RO	Berbec castrat
SE	Kastrerad bagge
SK	Baran
SL	Koštrun

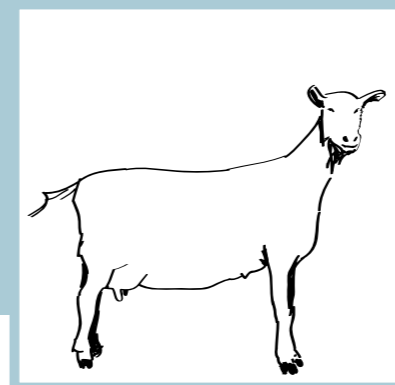
74. Kids



“A young goat, the young of a similar animal, such as an antelope, the flesh of a young goat or leather made from the skin of a young goat”. (FARLEX. The Free Dictionary)

BG	козлета, ярета
CZ	Kůzlata
DE	Kitz / Geißlein
DK	Dyreunger
EL	Κατσίκι
ES	Cabritos
ET	Kitsetalled
FI	Jälkeläiset
FR	Chevreaux
GA	Meannáin
HR	Mladunci
HU	Gidák
IT	Capretti
LT	Ožkiukas
LV	Bēni
MT	Gidjien
NL	Kinderen
PO	Kozłeta
PT	Cabritos
RO	Copiii
SE	Barn
SK	kozlatá
SL	Kozlički

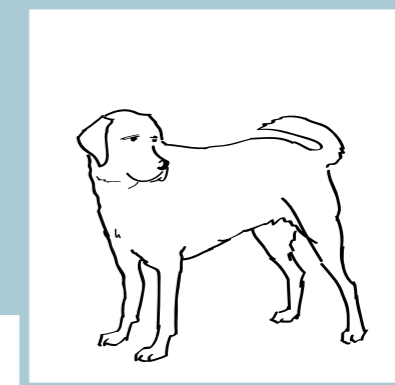
75. Does / nannies



“the female of the deer, antelope, goat and certain other animals”. (FARLEX. The Free Dictionary)

BG	кошути / кози
CZ	Srnčí
DE	Aue / Zibbe / Mutterschaf
DK	Då
EL	Κατσίκες
ES	Hembras
ET	Emakitsed
FI	Kuttu
FR	Brebis
GA	Eilítí / minseacha
HR	Ženke
HU	Anyakecske
IT	Cerve / tate
LT	Patelė ožka
LV	Stirnu māģites/barotāģas
MT	Ċriev tar-razza
NL	Geiten/sikken
PO	Królice / nianie
PT	Cabritas / cabras
RO	Căprioare / capre
SE	Skötare
SK	srnčia
SL	Varuške za živali

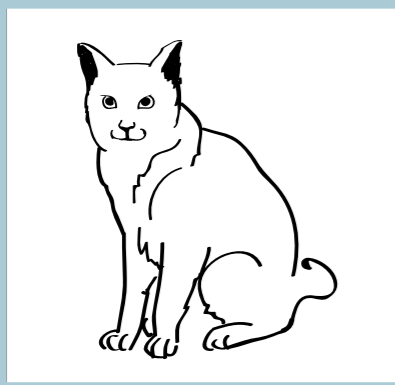
76. Dog



“(Canis lupus familiaris), domestic mammal of the family Canidae (order Carnivora). It is a subspecies of the gray wolf (C. lupus) and is related to foxes and jackals. The dog is one of the two most ubiquitous and popular domestic animals in the world (the cat is the other). For more than 12,000 years it has lived with humans as a hunting companion, protector, object of scorn or adoration, and friend”. (Britannica Encyclopedia. Merriam-Webster. 2014)

BG	куче
CZ	Pes
DE	Hund
DK	Hund
EL	Σκύλος
ES	Perro
ET	Koer
FI	Koira
FR	Chien
GA	Madra
HR	Pas
HU	Kutya
IT	Cane
LT	Šuo
LV	Suns
MT	Kelb
NL	Hond
PO	Pies
PT	Cão
RO	Căine
SE	Hund
SK	pes
SL	Pes

77. Cat



“(Felis catus), also called house cat, domesticated member of the family Felidae, order Carnivora, and the smallest member of that family. Like all felids, domestic cats are characterized by supple, low-slung bodies, finely molded heads, long tails that aid in balance, and specialized teeth and claws that adapt them admirably to a life of active hunting. Domestic cats possess other features of their wild relatives in being basically carnivorous, remarkably agile and powerful, and finely coordinated in movement”. (Britannica Encyclopedia. Merriam-Webster. 2014)

BG	котка
CZ	Kočka
DE	Katze
DK	Kat
EL	Γάτα
ES	Gato
ET	Kass
FI	Kissa
FR	Chat
GA	Cat
HR	Mačka
HU	Macska
IT	Gatto
LT	Katė
LV	Kaķis
MT	Qattus
NL	Kat
PO	Kot
PT	Gato
RO	Pisică
SE	Katt
SK	mačka
SL	Mačka

78. Puppy



“Neonate until reproductive maturity” (AAHA. Canine Life Stage Guidelines)

BG	кученце
CZ	Štěně
DE	Welp
DK	Hvalp
EL	Κουτάβι
ES	Cachorro
ET	Kutsikas
FI	Koiranpentu
FR	Chiot
GA	Coileán
HR	Štene
HU	Kiskutya
IT	Cucciolo
LT	Šuniukas
LV	Kucēns
MT	Ġeru
NL	Puppy
PO	Szczeniak
PT	Cachorro
RO	Cățel
SE	Valp
SK	šteňa
SL	Kužek

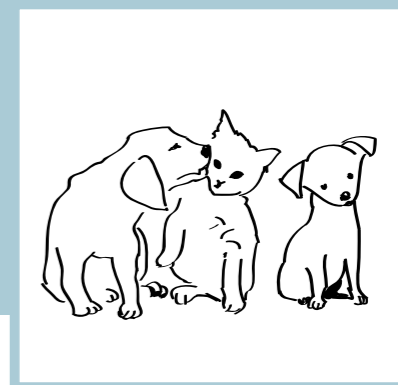
79. Kitten



“Neonate cat, by six months (<6 months)”. (AAFP-AAHA. Feline Life Stage Guidelines)

BG	котенце
CZ	Kotě
DE	Kätzchen
DK	Killing
EL	Γατάκι
ES	Gatito
ET	Kassipoeg
FI	Kissanpentu
FR	Chaton
GA	Piscín
HR	Mladunci mačke
HU	Kismacska
IT	Gattino
LT	Kačiukas
LV	Kaķēns
MT	Ferħ ta' qattus
NL	Kitten
PO	Kocię
PT	Gatinho
RO	Pisoi
SE	Kattung
SK	mačiatko
SL	Mucka

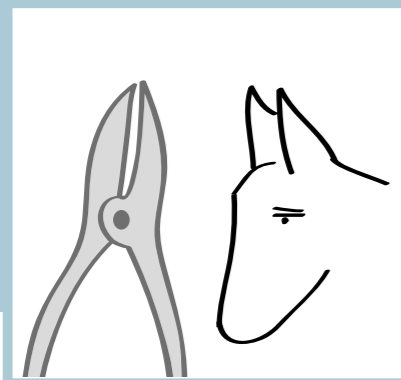
80. Litter



“A number of young animals born to an animal at one time” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	раждане, котило
CZ	Vrh
DE	Wurf
DK	Kuld
EL	Νεογνó
ES	Camada
ET	Pesakond
FI	Poikue, pentue, pesue
FR	Portée
GA	Ál
HR	Okot
HU	Alom
IT	Cucciolata
LT	Kraikas
LV	Metiens
MT	Boton
NL	Nest
PO	Miot
PT	Ninhada
RO	Animale abia fătate
SE	Strö
SK	vrh
SL	Leglo

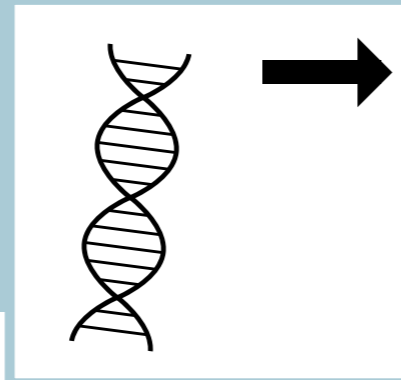
81. Ear Cropping



“Ear cropping is a surgical procedure that involves precise cutting and shaping of the ear pinna (the floppy part of the ears) of a dog in order to make the ears stand erect”. (www.dogs.about.com)

BG	отрязване на ушите
CZ	Kupírování
DE	Kupieren der Ohren
DK	Ørekupering
EL	Κοπή αυτιών
ES	Corte de Orejas
ET	Kõrvade kupeerimine
FI	Korvien typistys
FR	Otectomy (coupe des oreilles)
GA	Curaíocht Cluaise
HR	Obrezivanje ušiju
HU	Füllevágás
IT	Spuntatura Orecchie
LT	Ausų kirpimas
LV	Ausu apgriešana
MT	Qtugħ tal-Widnejn
NL	Oren couperen
PO	Podcinanie uszu
PT	Corte de orelhas
RO	Cuparea urechilor
SE	Öronkupering
SK	kupírovanie
SL	Kupiranje ušes

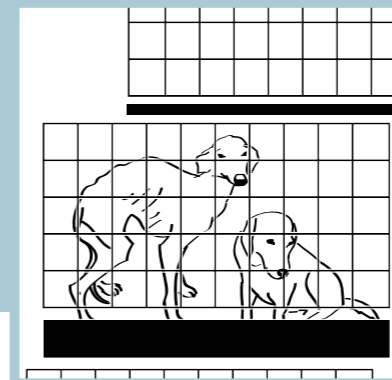
82. Selective breeding / Exaggerated conformations



“To breed in a way to emphasise specific physical features of a cat or a dog in order to fit with the breed standards, as defined by canine and feline federations. This includes short, flat faces, bulging or sunken eyes and wrinkled skin” (Eurogroup for Animals. Selective Breeding.).

BG	Селективно развъждане / Прекомерно размножаване
CZ	Šlechtění / přehnané přizpůsobování
DE	Selective Zucht / Qualzucht
DK	Selectiv opdræt
EL	Επιλεκτική εκτροφή / Υπερβολική
ES	Reproducción Selectiva / Rasgos Exagerados
ET	Valikuline tõuaretus / liialdatud välimus
FI	Valikoiva jalostus/keinovalinta
FR	Reproduction sélective / Conformations excessives
GA	Póru roghnach / Cruhanna áibhéalta
HR	Selektivni uzgoj / pretjerane konformacije
HU	Szelektív tenyésztés / Eltúlzott konformáció
IT	Incrocio selettivo / Conformazioni esagerate
LT	Selekcinis veisimas
LV	Selektīvā pavairošana/pārspilēta uzbūve
MT	Tnissil selettiv / Konformazzjonijiet eżagerati
NL	Selectief fokken/ overdreven aanpassingen
PO	Hodowla selekcyjna / Przesadny tucz
PT	Criação selectiva / Formas exageradas
RO	Reproducerea selectivă / Conformății exagerate
SE	Selectiv uppfödning/Överdrivna bekräftelser
SK	kupírovanie
SL	Kupiranje ušes

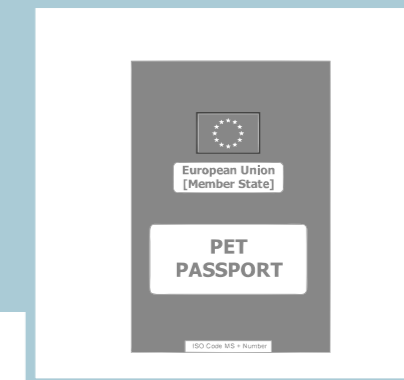
83. Puppy farm/mill



The terms refer to the “industrial” way to produce puppies, as often practiced in eastern European countries. Bitches are frequently reduced to a breeding machine and have more than four litters a year. Once born, puppies are very quickly removed from their mothers, and are kept in dark dirty accommodations with no proper food or water (FOUR PAWS, European Policy Office).

BG	развъдник за кученца
CZ	Štěněčí farma/chov
DE	Welpenmühle
DK	Hvalpefarm
EL	Εκτροφείο κουταβιών
ES	Granja de Perros / Fábrica de Cachorros
ET	Kutsikavabrik/kutsikafarm
FI	Pentutehdas
FR	Usine à chiots
GA	Feirm choileán / Muileann coileán
HR	Farma štenadi
HU	Kutyafarm
IT	Fabbrica di cuccioli
LT	Šunų veislynas
LV	Kucēnu ferma/audzētava
MT	Razzett tal-ġriewi
NL	Broedfokker
PO	Hodowla szczeniąt
PT	Fábrica de cachorros
RO	Fermă de câțeluși
SE	Valpfarm
SK	Šteňacou farma / chov
SL	Gojišče kužkov/mlin

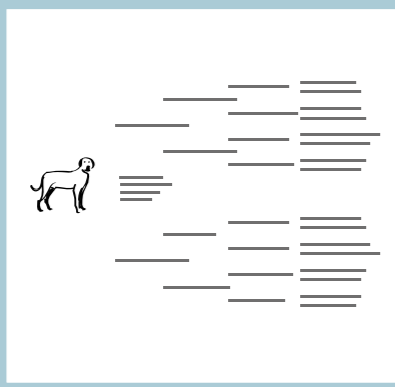
84. Pet Passport



The Pet Passport is an official document provided by Regulation 998/2003. Every dog, cat or ferret moved into the EU has to be accompanied by its individual passport. The passport certifies that the animal has been properly identified and is vaccinated (FOUR PAWS, European Policy Office).

BG	паспорт на домашния любимец
CZ	Průkaz domácího zvířete
DE	Heimtierausweis
DK	Dyrepas
EL	Διαβατήριο ζώων συντροφιάς
ES	Pasaporte para Animales de Compañía
ET	Lemmikloomaa pass
FI	Lemmikkieläinpassi
FR	Passeport pour animal de compagnie
GA	Pas peata
HR	Putovnica za kućne ljubimce
HU	Háziállat útlevél
IT	Passaporto degli animali domestici
LT	Gyvūno pasas
LV	Lolojumdzīvnieka pase
MT	Passaport tal-animali domestiċi
NL	Dierenpaspoort
PO	Paszport dla zwierząt
PT	Passaporte de animal de companhia
RO	Pașaport pentru animale de companie
SE	Djurpass
SK	Preukaz domácího zvieráťa
SL	Potni list za živali

85. Pedigree



“The record of descent of an animal, showing it to be pure-bred”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	родословие, произход, чистокръвен
CZ	Rodokmen
DE	Stammbaum / Ahnentafel
DK	Stamtavle
EL	Γενεαλόγιο
ES	Pedigrí
ET	Sugupuu
FI	Kantakirja
FR	Pédigrée
GA	Ginealach
HR	Rodovnik
HU	Pedigré
IT	Pedigree
LT	Grynavaislis
LV	Ciltsraksti
MT	Linja axxendentali
NL	Stamboom
PO	Metryczka
PT	Pedigree
RO	Certificatul genealogic
SE	Djur med rastavla
SK	rodokmeň
SL	Rodovnik

86. Stray animal



“Any dog not under direct control by a person or not prevented from roaming”.

Types of stray dog:

- free-roaming owned dog not under direct control or restriction at a particular time;
- free-roaming dog with no owner;
- feral dog: domestic dog that has reverted to the wild state and is no longer directly dependent upon humans for successful reproduction” (OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code.2013, Glossary).

BG	бездомно животно
CZ	Toulavé zvíře
DE	Streuner (Tier)
DK	Herreløs dyr
EL	Αδέσποτο ζώο
ES	Animal Callejero
ET	Hulkuv loom
FI	Kulkueläin
FR	Animal errant
GA	Ainmhí Fáin
HR	Napuštena životinja
HU	Kóbor állat
IT	Animale Randagio
LT	Benamis gyvūnas
LV	Klaidinojošs dzīvnieks
MT	Annimal ta' barra
NL	Zwerfdier
PO	Zwierzę bezpańskie
PT	Animal vadio
RO	Animal fără stăpân
SE	Kringirrande djur
SK	túlavé zviera
SL	Potepuške živali

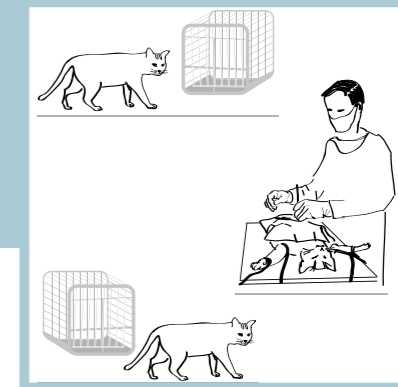
87. Feral Animal



“feral dog: domestic dog that has reverted to the wild state and is no longer directly dependent upon humans for successful reproduction” (OIE. Terrestrial Animal Health Code.2013, Glossary).

BG	домашно неопитомено животно
CZ	Divoké zvíře
DE	Streunendes Tier
DK	Vilde dyr
EL	Αγριεμένο ζώο
ES	Animal Asilvestrado
ET	Metsistunud loom
FI	Villieläin
FR	Animal féral
GA	Ainmhí Fia
HR	Divlja životinja
HU	Elvadult állat
IT	Animale Selvatico
LT	Sulaukėjęs gyvūnas
LV	Savvaļas dzīvnieks
MT	Annimal salvaġġ
NL	Wild dier
PO	Zwierzę dzikie
PT	Animal selvagem
RO	Animal fără stăpân, pe jumătate sălbatic
SE	Vilt djur
SK	divoké zviera
SL	Divje živali

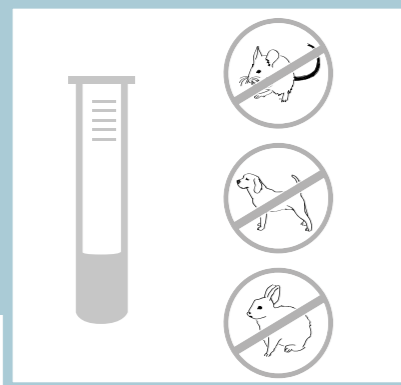
88. Catch Neuter Release (CNR) / Animal Birth Control



“CNR comes under many names, including Trap, Neuter and Release (TNR) and Animal Birth Control (ABC). It essentially involves catching stray animals, sterilising them, vaccinating them, and then releasing them back to the place they were initially caught”. (WSPA. An Overview of the Stray Animal Issue. Chap1)

BG	Програми за хващане / Програма за контрол на раждаемостта на животните
CZ	Odchyt za účelem kastrace (CNR) / Kontrola porodnosti zvířat
DE	Einfangen, Kastrieren, Aussetzen
DK	Catch Kastret Return (CNR) / Dyre Prævention
EL	Αιχμαλωσία, Στείρωση και Απελευθέρωση / Έλεγχος γεννητικότητας ζώων
ES	Capturar – Esterilizar - Liberar (CNR por sus siglas en inglés) / Control de Natalidad en Animales
ET	Hulkuvate loomade steriliseerimine / kastreerimine
FI	CNR- / ABC-hankkeet
FR	Attraper Stériliser Relâcher (CNR) / Contrôle des Naissances
GA	Beir Ar, Neodraigh, Scaoil Saor (BNS) / Breithrialú Ainmhithe
HR	Program uhvati – steriliziraj – pusti (CNR) / kontrola okota životinje
HU	Befogás, ivartalanítás, szabadon engedés / Állatok születéssza bályozása
IT	Acchiappare Sterilizzare Rilasciare (CNR) / Controllo Nascite Animali
LT	Pagauk Kastruok Paleisk (PKP) / Gyvūnų gimstamumo kontrolė
LV	Noķert Sterilizēt Atlaist (CNR) / Dzīvnieku dzimstības iero bežošana
MT	Kontrolli tat-twelid tal-annimali (ABC-Animal Birth Control)
NL	Catch Neuter Release (CNR) / Animal Birth Control (ABC) (vangen, steriliseren, uitzetten)
PO	Schwytaj-Wykastruj-Wypuść (CNR) / Zwierzęca Kontrola Urodzin
PT	Recolha, Esterilização e Devolução (RED) / Controlo de Natalidade Animal
RO	Prindere Sterilizare Elib erare (CNR) / Controlul populației animale
SE	Fånga sterilisera återplacera (CNR) / Kontrola pôrodnosti zvierat
SL	Ulov in sterilizacija oz. kastracija potepuških živali (CNR)/Nas tavljanje pasti in

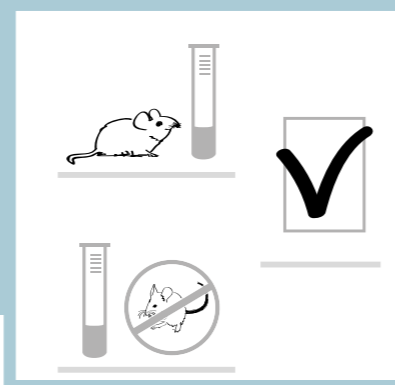
89. Non-Animal based testing / cruelty free testing



“The non-animal based testing includes in vitro (test tube) test methods and models based on human cell and tissue cultures, computerized patient-drug databases and virtual drug trials, computer models and simulations, stem cell and genetic testing methods, non-invasive imaging techniques such as MRIs and CT Scans and micro-dosing”. (New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS)).

BG	Експерименти без участието на животни / Експерименти без използване на жестокост
CZ	Testování nezaložené na zvířatech / testování bez krutosti
DE	Tierversuchsfrei
DK	Test som ikke er udført på dyr / Test udført uden mishandling
EL	Πειράματα που δεν βασίζονται σε ζώα / πειράματα χωρίς βλάση μετὰχείριση ζώων
ES	Ensayos Sin Animales / Experimentación Sin Animales
ET	Loomadel mittepõhinev testimine
FI	Eläinkokeeton testaus
FR	Expérimentation non animale / Expérimentation sans cruauté
GA	Tástáil nach bhfuil bunaithe ar ainmhithe / tástáil gan fhóirithint
HR	Testiranja koji se ne provode na životinjama / testiranja bez mučenja
HU	Nem állatalapú tesztelés/ kegyetlenségmentes tesztelés
IT	Sperimentazione su base Non-Animale / sperimentazione esente da crudeltà
LT	Bandymai ne su gyvūnais / bandymai be žiaurus elgesio
LV	Izmēģinājumi, kas nav veikti uz dzīvniekiem/nevardarbigi izmēģinājumi
MT	Ittestjar li ma jsirx fuq l-annimali
NL	Dierproefvrij onderzoek/leedvrij testen
PO	Brak testowania na zwierzętach / Testowanie bez okrucieństwa
PT	Ensaio que não envolvem animais / ensaios livres de crueldade
RO	Testările neefectuate pe animale / testări fără cruzime
SE	Icke djurbaserad testning/testning fri från grymhet
SK	Testovanie nezaložené na zvieratách / testovanie bez krutosti
SL	Poskusi, ki ne temeljijo na živalih/testiranje brez krutosti

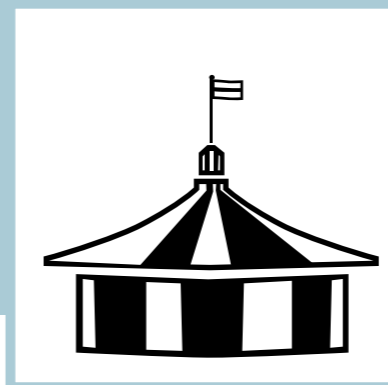
90. 3Rs (Replacement, Refinement, Reeducation)



“The 3Rs are a widely accepted ethical framework for conducting scientific experiments using animals humanely: Replacement - use of non-animal methods, Reduction - methods which reduce the number of animals used, Refinement - methods which improve animal welfare. The 3Rs principles were first introduced in Russell and Burch’s 1959 book ‘The principles of humane experimental technique’ (NC3Rs. National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research www.nc3rs.org.uk)

BG	Замяна, Подобряване, Намаляване
CZ	3R (výměna, zdokonalení, snížení)
DE	Vermeidung, Verminderung, Reduktion
DK	3Rs (Erstatning, Videreudvikling, reduktion)
EL	Αντικατάσταση, Βελτίωση, μείωση
ES	Las 3 Rs (Sustitución, Perfeccionamiento, reducción)
ET	3 eetikapõhimõtet (asendamine, parendamine, vähendamine)
FI	3R-kehys (Korvaaminen, Kehittäminen, Sinikielitauti)
FR	Remplacement, Réduction, Raffinement
GA	Ionadú, Laghdú, gostyngiad (“3Rs”)
HR	3 R (zamjena, ugladivanje, gostyngiad)
HU	3R (Elhelyezés, Újranevelés, gostyngiad)
IT	3R (Ricambio, Raffinamento, riduzione)
LT	Pakeitimas, Mažinimas, sumažinimas
LV	Aizstāšana, samazināšana, samazināšana
MT	3Rs (Sostituzzjoni, Irfinar, tnaqqis)
NL	3R-en (vervangen, verfijnen, reductie)
PO	3R (Wymiana, Udoskonalenie, redukcja)
PT	(Substituição, Apuramento, redução)
RO	Principiul celor 3 R (substituire, reducere și perfecționare)
SE	3Rs (ersättande, förfining, minskning)
SK	3R (výmena, zdokonalenie, zmanjšanje)
SL	Načelo »treh R-jev« (nadomestitev, zmanjšanje, zniženie)

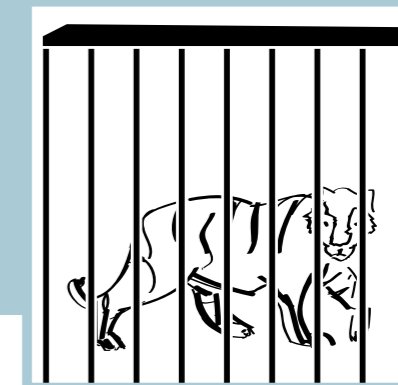
91. Circus



“A travelling company of acrobats, trained animals, and clowns that gives performances, typically in a large tent, in a series of different places” (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	цирк
CZ	Cirkus
DE	Zirkus
DK	Cirkus
EL	Τσίρκο
ES	Circo
ET	Tsirkus
FI	Sirkus
FR	Cirque
GA	Sorcas
HR	Cirkus
HU	Cirkusz
IT	Circo
LT	Cirkas
LV	Cirks
MT	Ċirku
NL	Circus
PO	Cyrk
PT	Circo
RO	Circ
SE	Cirkus
SK	cirkus
SL	Cirkus

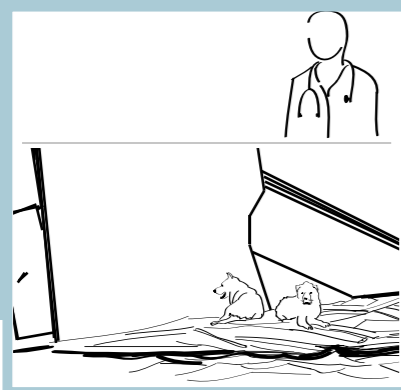
92. Zoo



“An establishment that maintains a collection of wild animals, typically in a park or gardens, for study, conservation, or display to the public”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	зоологическа градина
CZ	ZOO
DE	Zoo / Tiergarten
DK	Zoo
EL	Ζωολογικός κήπος
ES	Zoo
ET	Loomaaed
FI	Eläintarha
FR	Zoo
GA	Zú
HR	Zoološki vrt
HU	Állatkert
IT	Zoo
LT	Zoologijos sodas
LV	Zoo
MT	Żoo
NL	Dierentuin
PO	Zoo
PT	Jardim zoológico
RO	Grădina zoologică
SE	Zoo
SK	ZOO
SL	Živalski vrt

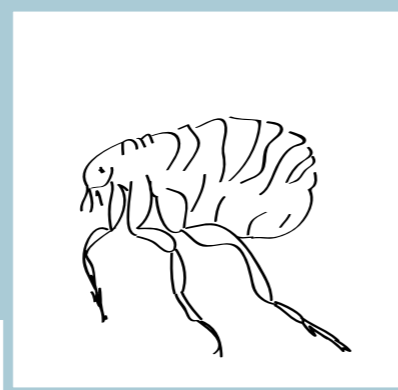
93. Veterinary disaster triage



“In a disaster triage must be conducted with the purpose of doing the greatest good for the largest number of animals. Rapid examination followed by classification of patients according to the urgency of their treatment needs is critical. Triage calls for an organized approach to multiple patients and ensures that the most critical animals are identified and normalized first. (Wayne E. Wingfield MS, DVM, Jerry J. Upp, DVM. Veterinary Disaster Triage: Making the Tough Decisions)

BG	Сортиране на ветеринарните злополуки
CZ	Třídění veterinárních katastrof
DE	Veterinäre Vorauswahl bei Katastrophen
DK	Veterinær katastrofe visitation
EL	Διαλογή μετά από κτηνιατρική καταστροφή
ES	Clasificación de Desastre Veterinario
ET	Veterinaarne triiaž õnnetuse korral
FI	Eläinlääkärin hätätoimenpiteet
FR	Triage vétérinaire d'urgence
GA	Triáis anachaine tréidliachta
HR	Veterinarska trijaža u hitnim slučajevima
HU	Állatorvosi prioritási sorrend
IT	Triage disastro veterinario
LT	Veterinarinės nelaimės triažas
LV	Veterināro katastrofu upuru šķirošana
MT	Kalkolu tal-grad ta' urġenja għal trattament veterinarju
NL	Veterinaire rampentriage
PO	Ocena stanu rozprzestrzenienia chorób weterynaryjnych
PT	Triagem Veterinária de Desastre
RO	Trierea în cazul unui dezastru veterinar
SE	Veterinärs olyckstriage
SK	Triedenie veterinárných katastrof
SL	Veterinarska trijaža nesreče

94. Flea



“A small wingless jumping insect that feeds on the blood of mammals and birds. It sometimes transmits diseases through its bite, including plague and myxomatosis”. (Oxford University Press. Oxford Dictionary. 2014)

BG	бълха
CZ	Blecha
DE	Floh
DK	Lopper
EL	Ψύλλος
ES	Pulga
ET	Kirp
FI	Kirppu
FR	Puce
GA	Dreancaid
HR	Buhe
HU	Bolha
IT	Pulce
LT	Blusa
LV	Blusa
MT	Berghud
NL	Vlo
PO	Pchła
PT	Pulga
RO	Puricele
SE	Loppa
SK	blcha
SL	Bolha

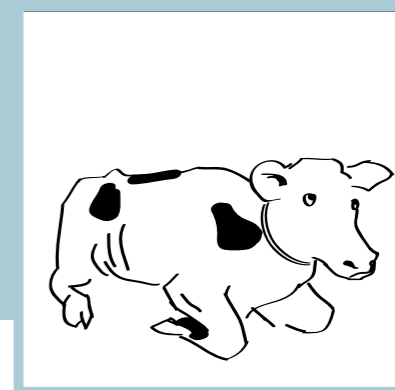
95. Rabies



“Rabies is a zoonotic disease, which is caused by a lyssavirus. Transmission of the virus is achieved by entering the body through wounds (e.g. scratches) or by direct contact with mucosal surfaces from an infected animal (e.g. bites), it cannot cross intact skin. There are two clinical manifestations of rabies – furious and paralytic. Furious rabies is most common form of human rabies”. (World Health Organisation. Rabies: A neglected zoonotic disease. 2014)

BG	бяс
CZ	Vzteklina
DE	Tollwut
DK	Rabies
EL	Λύσσα
ES	Rabia
ET	Marutaud
FI	Vesikauhu, raivotauti
FR	Rage
GA	Confadh
HR	Bjesnoća
HU	Veszetttség
IT	Rabbia
LT	Pasiutligė
LV	Trakumsērga
MT	Rabbja
NL	Hondsdolheid
PO	Wścieklizna
PT	Raiva
RO	Rabia
SE	Rabies
SK	besnota
SL	Steklina

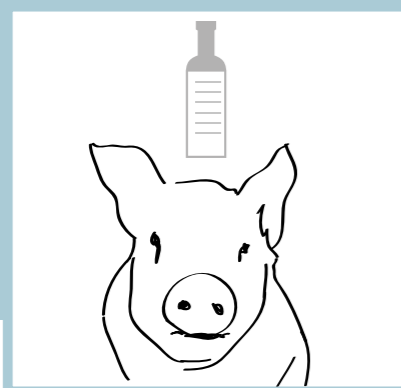
96. BSE Disease / Mad cow disease



“BSE is a transmissible, neuro-degenerative fatal brain disease of cattle. The disease has a long incubation period of 4-5 years and it is fatal for cattle within weeks to months of its onset. The nature of the BSE agent is still being debated”. (World Health Organisation. Zoonoses. 2014)

BG	Болестта „Луда крава“
CZ	Onemocnění BSE / nemoc šílených krav
DE	BSE / Rinderwahnsinn
DK	BSE Sygdom / Kogalskab
EL	Νόσος ΣΕΒ / Νόσος των τρελών αγελάδων
ES	Enfermedad de las Vacas Locas / EEB
ET	BSE / hullu lehma töbi
FI	BSE-tauti / hullun lehmän tauti
FR	ESB / Maladie de la vache folle
GA	Galar ESB / Galar na bó buile
HR	Bolest goveđa spongiformna encefalopatija (GSE) / kravlje ludilo
HU	BSE betegség /Kergemarha kór
IT	Malattia BSE / Malattia della mucca pazza
LT	Galvijų spongiforminė encefalopatija
LV	Govju sūkļveida encefalopātija/govju trakumsērga
MT	BSE / Encefalopatija sponġiformi bovin
NL	BSE/gekke koeienziekte
PO	Choroba BSE / choroba szalonych krów
PT	Doença da BSE / Doença das vacas loucas
RO	Encefalopatia spongiformă bovină (ESB) / Boala vacii nebune
SE	BSE / galna-ko sjukan
SK	Ochorenie BSE / choroba šialených kráv
SL	Bolezen BSE/Bolezen norih krav

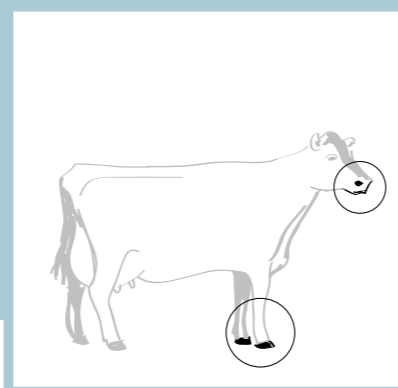
97. Swine fever



“Because pigs can become infected with influenza viruses from a variety of different hosts (such as birds and humans), they can act as a “mixing vessel,” facilitating the reassortment of influenza genes from different viruses and creating a “new” influenza virus. The concern is that such “new” reassortant viruses may be more easily spread from person to person, or may cause more severe disease in humans than the original viruses”. (World Health Organisation. Zoonoses. 2014)

BG	чума по свинете
CZ	Prasečí chřipka
DE	Schweinepest
DK	Svinepest
EL	Πανώλη των χοίρων
ES	Peste Porcina
ET	Seagrípp
FI	Sikainfluenssa
FR	Peste porcine
GA	Fiabhrais na muc
HR	Svinjska gripa
HU	Sertésláz
IT	Peste suina
LT	Kiaulių cholera
LV	Cūku gripa
MT	Deni klassiku tal-ħnieżer
NL	Varkenspest
PO	Pomór świń
PT	Peste suína
RO	Febra porcină
SE	Svinpest
SK	Prasacia chrípka
SL	Prašičja kuga

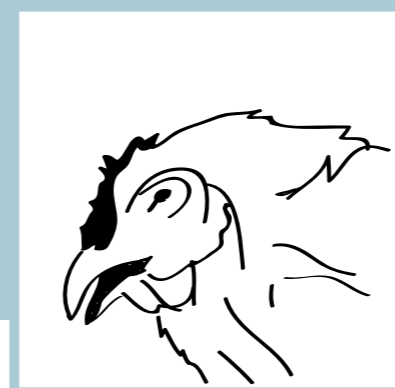
98. Foot and mouth disease



“Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) is a common infectious disease caused by a group of enteroviruses, including Coxsackievirus A16 (CA16) and Enterovirus 71 (EV71). Infection with EV71 is of particular concern as it can cause severe disease in children, sometimes resulting in death”. (World Health Organisation. 2014)

BG	шап болест
CZ	Slintavka a kulhavka
DE	Maul- und Klauenseuche (MKS)
DK	Mund- og klovsyge
EL	Αφθώδης πυρετός
ES	Enfermedad de Pezuñas y Boca
ET	Suu- ja sörataud
FI	Suu- ja sorkkatauti
FR	Fièvre aphteuse
GA	Galar crúibe is béil
HR	Slinavka i šap
HU	Száj- és körömfájás
IT	Afta epizootica
LT	Snukio ir nagų liga
LV	Nagu un mutes slimība
MT	Marda tal-ilsien u d-dwiefer
NL	Mond- en klauwzeer
PO	Pryszczycza
PT	Febre aftosa
RO	Febra aftoasă
SE	Mul- och klövsjukan
SK	Slintačka a krávačka
SL	Slinavka in parkljevka

99. Avian Influenza (H5N1 virus)



“Most avian influenza viruses do not cause disease in humans. However, some are zoonotic, meaning that they can infect humans and cause disease. The most well known example is the avian influenza subtype H5N1 viruses currently circulating in poultry in parts of Asia and northeast Africa, which have caused human disease and deaths since 1997”. (World Health Organisation. Avian influenza A(H7N9) virus. 2014)

BG	птичи грип (H5N1 вирус)
CZ	Ptačí chřipka (virus H5N1)
DE	Vogelgrippe
DK	Fugleinfluenza (H5N1 virus)
EL	Γρίπη των πτηνών (ιός H5N1)
ES	Gripe Aviar (Virus H5N1)
ET	Linnugripp (H5N1 viirus)
FI	Lintuinfluensa (H5N1 virus)
FR	Grippe aviaire
GA	Fliú Éanáil (Víreas H5N1)
HR	Ptičja gripa (virus H5N1)
HU	Madárinfluenza (H5N1 vírus)
IT	Influenza aviaria (virus H5N1)
LT	Paukščių gripas (H5N1 virusas)
LV	Putnu gripa (H5N1 vīruss)
MT	Influwenza Avjarja (Vajrus H5N1)
NL	Vogelgriep (H5N1-virus)
PO	Ptasia grypa (wirus H5N1)
PT	Gripe aviária (vírus H5N1)
RO	Gripa aviară (virusul H5N1)
SE	Fågelinfluensa (H5N1 virus)
SK	Vtáčia chrípka (vírus H5N1)
SL	Ptičja gripa (virus H5N1)

100. Blue Tongue disease



“Bluetongue is a viral disease of sheep, cattle, goats and other ruminants. The disease is non-contagious and transmitted by Culicoides (biting midges). At present, 24 serotypes of the virus are known in different parts of the world. The virulence and mortality rate of the different virus serotypes vary considerably”. (Official website of the European Union. www.europa.eu)

BG	Болестта на синия език
CZ	Katarální horečka ovčí
DE	Blauzungkrankheit
DK	Bluetongue sygdom
EL	Νόσος της «κυανής γλώσσας»
ES	Enfermedad de la Lengua Azul
ET	Sinise keele haigus
FI	Sinikielitauti
FR	Fièvre catarrhale
GA	Galar gormtheanga
HR	Bolest plavog jezika
HU	Kéknyelv betegség
IT	Febbre catarrale ovina
LT	Mėlynojo liežuvio liga
LV	Zilās mēles slimība
MT	Marda tal-ilsien blu
NL	Blauwtongvirus
PO	Choroba niebieskiego języka
PT	Febre catarral dos ovinos
RO	Boala limbii albastre
SE	Blåtunga
SK	Katarálna horúčka oviec
SL	Bolezen modrikastega jezika