



*executive committee of
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

*working party of
the regional committee*

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Provisional Agenda Item 13

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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT ON THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING, AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZONOSSES CONTROL

The XII Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Control was held in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, from 17 to 20 April 1979, having been convened by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau pursuant to Resolution XIX approved by the Directing Council of PAHO at its XVII Meeting. The Final Report of this Meeting is presented to the Executive Committee of PAHO for consideration.

The Report lists the participating Governments and the persons designated as the Officers of the Meeting, and presents a narrative account of the plenary sessions describing the discussions held and decisions taken by the Governments on the items of the agenda. The Report also contains a list of the 18 resolutions approved at RICAZ XII.

Attached to this document are copies of Resolutions I, II, III, and XIII, which are of particular interest to the Executive Committee, as they refer to specific recommendations of the Ministers of Agriculture and their representatives to the Governing Bodies of PAHO.

Resolutions I and II relate to the programs and budgets of the Pan American Zoonoses and Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centers for the biennium 1980-1981. Operative paragraph 3 in each of these resolutions recommends to the Governing Bodies of PAHO that they approve additional amounts--\$810,500 for 1980 and \$906,300 for 1981 in the case of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, and \$976,000 for 1980 and \$1,035,700 for 1981 in the case of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center--for restoring and expanding the operations of these Centers in order to meet the needs of special programs in the countries, with the understanding that the Member and Participating Governments will also finance these amounts for 1980 and 1981 and above-ceiling requirements in future years under separate assessments, using the quota system presented and approved at RICAZ XII.

Resolution III refers specifically to Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference and requests the XXVI Meeting of the Directing Council to reconsider Resolution XIX so that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center may continue to operate as a regular program of the Organization.

Resolution XIII asks the Governing Bodies of the Organization to extend recognition to the Representatives accredited by the Governments at the RICAZ meetings, and to give them the opportunity to present to the meetings of the Executive Committee and Directing Council of PAHO the recommendations and resolutions adopted in these Inter-American Meetings, at the Ministerial Level, on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Control.

Annexes



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CE82/10 (Eng.)
ANNEX I



XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING, AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZOOSES CONTROL

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Willemstad, Curaçao, N.A., 17-20 April 1979

RICAZ12/FR (Eng.)
20 April 1979
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH-SPANISH

F I N A L R E P O R T

FINAL REPORT

The XII Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Control was held at the Hotel Curaçao Hilton, Willemstad, Curaçao, from 17 to 20 April 1979, in accordance with the convocation issued by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau pursuant to Resolution XIX approved by the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization at its XVII Meeting.

PARTICIPANTS

The following Governments were represented at the Meeting: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Also present were observers for the United Kingdom and for the following international agencies: the Cartagena Agreement, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the International Office of Epizootics, the Organization of American States, and the Regional International Organization for Plant and Animal Health.

OFFICERS

On 17 April the Officers of the Meeting were elected as follows:

President:	Dr. Gualberto T. Hernández Minister of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene Netherlands Antilles
Vice Presidents:	Dr. Hernán Fonseca Minister of Agriculture Costa Rica
	Dr. J. E. McGowan Assistant Deputy Minister Health of Animals Branch Department of Agriculture Canada
Rapporteur:	Dr. César A. Lobo Chief, Division of Veterinary Sciences Colombian Agricultural Institute Colombia

Dr. Héctor R. Acuña, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, served as Secretary ex officio.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials was constituted as follows:

Chairman:	Dr. Francisco Matamoros Flores Chief, Animal Health Minister of Natural Resources Honduras
Rapporteur:	Dr. Franz C.M. Alexander Acting Director, Veterinary Services Ministry of Agriculture Jamaica
Member:	Dr. Décio de Araujo Lyra Adviser, National Secretariat for Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Brazil

PLENARY SESSIONS

In the morning of 17 April, at the start of the first plenary session --presided by Dr. Gualberto T. Hernández, Minister of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene--a Committee on Credentials was designated, which presented its first report after a brief recess. The Meeting then proceeded to the election of the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Rapporteur.

In the inaugural session, Dr. Ornelio Martina, Governor of Curaçao, was invited to a place of honor on the dais. The speakers were Dr. Héctor R. Acuña, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. Gualberto T. Hernández, Minister of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene of the Netherlands Antilles.

Dr. Acuña noted the increasingly apparent need to prevent and control animal diseases for the sake of the rapid economic development of the countries and in order to prevent losses of animal protein. However, inflation in the countries of the Americas, and the limited budgets available to the Organization for these programs and for carrying on the work of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers had not only made it impossible to increase their operations, but had compelled a curtailment of their technical cooperation with the Governments. These difficulties were one of the reasons for the adoption in the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference of a resolution requesting a study of the possibility of transferring the responsibilities now borne by the Organization in relation to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, to some agency more closely concerned with agriculture. He added that whether this and other animal health programs remained

part of PAHO's activities would depend on the resources provided by the countries for the two Centers and for any other animal health project.

The Director also referred to the problem of African swine fever in some parts of the Region, which was why this item had been put on the agenda of the Meeting at the request of some Ministers of Agriculture, and he mentioned the Study of the Animal Health Situation in the Americas, done by the Organization with the cooperation of the competent national authorities.

Other subjects discussed by the Director were the importance of using animal disease diagnostic laboratories in rural medical care programs, and the creation in the Pan American Health Organization of the Special Program of Animal Health, which would bring together all the activities that the Organization had been conducting in the animal health and veterinary public health fields.

In closing, he expressed appreciation to the Canadian International Development Agency, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and other international agencies for their decisive contributions to the strengthening of animal health programs in the Hemisphere.

Dr. Hernández bade the participants welcome and expressed his gratification with this Meeting as a historical event and an honor to his country.

Curaçao, though small and faced with difficulties, would progress toward independence. To this end, it would have to rely on its own land to build up a productive agriculture, for the days were past when it was cheaper to buy food from developed countries and the oil refinery provided income and employment enough.

Agriculture was a high priority, therefore, and the Pan American Health Organization had been a constant source of encouragement to maintain a program aimed at self-sufficiency in animal protein.

In the last years improvements had been made in the raising of sheep, goats and pigs and, with the collaboration of PAHO, an animal disease diagnosis laboratory had been set up and several persons trained in the Regional Education Program for Animal Health Assistants at Georgetown, Guyana.

The incidence of brucellosis and tuberculosis was extremely low and both diseases could be eradicated on the island with little effort. A special effort was being made to control the outbreak of screw worm that had occurred in 1975, and results were highly satisfactory thanks to the cooperation rendered by the Organization and by the Agricultural Research and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services of the United States of America.

In closing, on behalf of the Government of the Netherlands Antilles he wished the participants a very pleasant stay in Curaçao.

In the second plenary session, Dr. Pedro Acha, Chief of the Special Program of Animal Health, PASB, made some remarks for the general orientation of the participants. The President then presented the provisional agenda and program of sessions for consideration and the two documents were approved unanimously.

The Meeting then took up Item 1: "Research Program of the Pan American Zoonoses Center." Dr. Hilary Koprowski, Chairman of the Center's Scientific Advisory Committee, presented the report of that Committee's Eighth Meeting, held from 30 October to 3 November 1978. He referred to the efforts the Center had made in the two preceding years to meet requests from countries for technical cooperation in their programs against rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, hydatidosis, and leptospirosis, and in food microbiology. He emphasized the limitations imposed by the Center's current physical plant and the need of additional financing to continue its training and research work in support of zoonoses control programs in the countries of the Region.

The Representative of the United States of America thanked Dr. Koprowski for his report and said that once again the Center's financial difficulties in performing its assigned functions had come to the fore. He expressed the hope that additional resources would be obtained to supplement the Center's insufficient budget.

Dr. Juan Pablo Romero, the Representative of Paraguay, presented the report of the Sixth Regular Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA), of which he had been the Chairman. He enumerated the principal subjects dealt with in that Meeting, which had included descriptive studies of ecosystems in relation to the persistence and spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each country, evaluation of the epidemiological information system, the work of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and its continuation as part of PAHO, the introduction of livestock from Rhodesia in South America, the importation of fighting bulls, and African swine fever.

Dr. Roberto Goic, Chief of Technical Assistance in the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, reported on the situation in regard to vesicular diseases of animals in the Region during 1978, and in particular on programs for the control of foot-and-mouth disease. He said that North America, Central America, and the Caribbean had remained free of this disease thanks to strict epidemiological surveillance, and despite the complication implied in the endemic occurrence of vesicular stomatitis in Mexico, Central America, and Panama. He described the exemplary success of Chile in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease from much of its territory, and of Peru, where the problem had been confined to a small area in the Amazon region of the country. The incidence of the disease had been reduced to a low level for several years in Paraguay and Uruguay, and in 1978 in Argentina and the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. In the other countries there had been no change of any significance. Lastly, the purpose was to eradicate foot-and-mouth

disease from the Hemisphere, and to accomplish this it was necessary to intensify the joint effort of all the countries, with special attention to consolidation of the national programs with the comprehensive support of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and international financial assistance.

The Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands asked whether the success of the programs of some countries had been due to the use of oil-adjuvant vaccine, and Dr. Goic replied that this vaccine had proved effective in laboratory and field tests, but that this did not invalidate the results obtained by vaccines prepared with aluminium hydroxide as adjuvant.

The third plenary session, on the afternoon of 17 April, was presided by Dr. Hernán Fonseca, Minister of Agriculture of Costa Rica. It took up Item 6: "Status of the Implementation of the Recommendations and Achievement of the Goals for Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Established in the Ten-Year Health Plan for the Americas." The Advisers in Veterinary Public Health stationed in the various PAHO Areas presented the consolidated reports of the countries included in each Area, in the following order:

- Country Reports, Area I (Bahamas, Barbados, France, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, and Venezuela), presented by Dr. Eugene Papp, Area Adviser.
- Country Reports, Area II (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico), presented by Dr. Enrique Mora, Area Adviser.
- Country Reports, Area III (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama), presented by Dr. Jorge Escalante, Area Adviser.
- Country Reports, Area IV (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru) presented by Dr. Héctor Campos López, Area Adviser.
- Country Report, Area V (Brazil), presented by Dr. Juan Zapatel, Area Adviser.
- Country Reports, Area VI (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay), presented by Dr. Rubén Lombardo, Chief, Technical Cooperation, Pan American Zoonoses Center.

When the presentation of the country reports had been completed, the Representative of the United States of America said that it was of great interest to hear about the progress of programs for the control of zoonoses in the Region. Since 1935, he said, his country had spent US\$1,000 million on its brucellosis program, and university studies had shown that, despite

the cost of these activities, the eradication of this disease was feasible and would be a great boon. Large sums of money had also been needed to control Newcastle disease in poultry, but great efforts would be required to cope with the problem because the virus was present in 15 countries.

Mr. César Cainelli, Observer for the Inter-American Development Bank, made a detailed report on the contribution of the IDB to the animal health programs of the countries of the Americas, and emphasized that he would be glad of any proposals that could influence the Bank's future operations in this field. The 14 loans approved by the end of 1978 for animal health projects added up to \$91.5 million, and the results of the investments made by the countries were already visible in the improvement of sanitation and the control of foot-and-mouth disease and some other zoonoses. He expressed the Bank's recognition of the PAHO contribution to the preparation of these projects, and outlined the operations programmed for 1979 in response to requests received in connection with livestock development, the control of brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis, swine fever, and other programs.

The Representative of Paraguay brought up the reformulated application presented by his country to the Bank, and still pending approval, for a loan of US\$3,200,000 to finance part of the second stage of foot-and-mouth disease control, and for the brucellosis, rabies and bovine tuberculosis programs. He requested Mr. Cainelli's good offices in expediting the matter.

Mr. Cainelli explained that loans of this kind were approved by the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, and that the application of Paraguay was currently under consideration by the Bank's management.

The Representative of Uruguay thanked the IDB for its assistance in controlling swine fever. He was aware that the countries had to share the responsibility, but the Bank had to bear in mind the importance of the hygiene aspect of animal health programs and its repercussions on human health.

The Representative of Peru asked whether it was still the policy of the Bank to grant loans for integrated animal health programs, and whether loans made for activities in the health field were regarded as investments.

Mr. Cainelli explained that integration was not part of the Bank's policy, that it would continue to finance animal health projects, and that efforts would be made to simplify the requirements.

The Representative of Brazil said that his country urgently needed IDB financing for the control of African swine fever. Accordingly, he would seek the support of the other countries in obtaining it when the item on this disease came up for discussion.

Mr. Cainelli did not yet know how the problem of this disease would be tackled, but he said that a study would doubtlessly be made on how to provide support against it.

Dr. Acuña, Director, PASB, advised that the IDB and the Organization had signed an agreement establishing the procedures for the presentation of applications for loans to finance projects to which the Organization was a party, in order to facilitate the entire process. This, it was hoped, would speed up the approval of loans required for national animal health programs.

The fourth plenary session opened with Dr. Hernández as President, and heard the second report of the Committee on Credentials.

The Meeting then took up Item 2 of the agenda: "Analysis of the Program and Budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center." Dr. Luis V. Meléndez, Director of the Center, presented the program and budget for 1979 and the proposals for 1980 and 1981. After briefly describing the work done by the Center, he said that considerable advances in operations for the control of the principal zoonoses were expected in 1980 and 1981 because many countries had completed the preparatory stages of their programs, but that these advances would not be possible unless the constraints on the Center's operating capacity were removed. He then described the budgetary deficit, which had necessitated the elimination of posts and curtailment of operating expenditures, to the considerable impairment of the Center's operational effectiveness. Moreover, the demand for personnel training far exceeded its current capabilities. He then spelled out the funding that would be needed to restore and expand the Center's operating capacity. There was, he emphasized, a close connection between the two sectors of agriculture and health, which had the same biological principles, services and practices in common, and this interrelatedness was even closer in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, where the resources were integrated. Agriculture and health were both supported by ecology, and were constantly adjusting to and dependent on each other. In closing, he urged the Governments to take the necessary decisions to remedy the Center's financial situation so that it would be able to go on serving the peoples of the Americas.

The Representative of Canada said that the Center was doing great work despite serious financial difficulties, and he would support the budget presented.

The Representative of Uruguay endorsed the words of the Representative of Canada, and was gratified that they had been spoken by the delegate of a country that did not have to contend with the serious problems that plagued many countries in Latin America.

The Representatives of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela all added their voices in support of the budget for the Center, expressed appreciation for the collaboration it had rendered their countries, and commended Dr. Meléndez on his report.

The Representative of Argentina mentioned that his country contributed sizably to the funding of the Center, and that the work it was doing was commendable from every standpoint. He requested that the existing agreement

between the PAHO and the Argentine Government be revised so that the local staff would no longer be on the salary schedule of the United Nations. He agreed with the Representative of Canada that the operations of the Center should be expanded and that the increase in its budget should be supported, provided that the increase were spent on concrete research programs.

The Representative of the United States of America expressed his Government's recognition of the work done by the Center, but advised that his Delegation was not authorized to support increases beyond the ceiling figure included in the budget presented; decisions on such increases were not taken in the Department of Agriculture.

The Representative of Brazil was aware of the magnitude of the Argentine contribution to the Center, and of the efforts of the other countries to supply its needs. The responsibility of meeting the Center's costs had to be and was shared proportionally among all the Governments, and the work it did depended on the support it received from the countries. His Delegation was authorized to decide on the budget presented, which it would do when the matter was put to a vote.

The Representative of Argentina then handed to Dr. Acuña, and Dr. Acha read out, a letter in which the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Argentina conveyed his regrets for having been unable to attend this Meeting, expressed the recognition of the Argentine Government for the work done by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers, and requested that they be given the support they needed to be able to continue their collaboration with the countries of the Americas.

The Representative of Panama was cognizant of the valuable help his country had received from the Center. Hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and unbridled population growth were the enemies of all, and had all to be opposed. It followed, therefore, that the budget presented should be supported and its administration supervised so that the results would be increasingly useful.

The Representative of Colombia said he was authorized to vote on the budget, and that his Government fully supported all activities for the control of animal diseases, for countries affected by them suffered limitations not only in the development of their own livestock industries, but in their access to the international market as well. He reaffirmed his full support for the proposed increases in the budgets of the two Centers.

The Representative of the United States of America inquired whether the Directing Council would be asked to give favorable consideration to the total budget presented.

Dr. Acuña expressed appreciation for the laudatory remarks made on the work of the Center and for the offer of Argentina to renegotiate the basis of the agreement on it. In reply to the question of the Representative of the United States of America, he explained that the resolution on the budget would

be submitted to the Directing Council in the prescribed manner. However, he did think a problem might arise if the resolution referred to a budgetary increase in excess of the authorized 7.9 per cent, which would not even keep up with the inflation that every one of the countries had experienced. Nevertheless, the efforts that the Council itself had directed him to make to obtain funds from other sources had yielded satisfactory results, especially those with the IDB, the United Nations Development Program, the Canadian International Development Agency, the US Agency for International Development, and private institutions. To obviate such problems in future, he suggested that the possibility be considered of setting up, by decision of the Governments, a Council of the Special Program of Animal Health, to be supported by independent contributions. In PAHO there already were precedents for such a council in INCAP and the Caribbean Epidemiology Center.

The Representative of Peru asked for clarification on how it was proposed to ensure that the additional funds would be spent on the implementation of animal health programs.

The Representative of Ecuador observed that the discussion was getting off the subject, and that some points would be taken up in the discussion of Resolution XIX approved by the Conference in Grenada.

The Representative of Paraguay asked whether establishing the Council would involve an increase in budgetary appropriations to cover additional outlays for premises and facilities, etc.

Dr. Acuña explained that in establishing this Council it was not proposed to create an administrative mechanism to run the Centers. They were part of PAHO, and were managed through the existing administrative infrastructure; this was precisely one of the great advantages in favor of a decision to keep the Centers under the aegis of the Organization.

The Representative of Mexico agreed on Dr. Acuña's proposal, for he felt that the autonomy such a Council could enjoy would afford greater latitude for the decisions of the animal health authorities in the Hemisphere.

The Representative of Canada asked that the order of the day be adhered to, and that the budgetary document be approved and note taken of the financial limitations.

The Representative of Guyana seconded the motion of the Representative of Canada.

The Observer for the United Kingdom explained that he would not be voting because he was present at the Meeting as an observer.

The Representative of France said he would abstain from voting because, while his Government was cognizant of the valuable work the Centers were doing, there were budgetary limitations that should not be ignored.

The President put to a vote the budget presented, and it was approved by 24 votes in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention.

After a recess, the Meeting took up Item 3: "Analysis of the Program and Budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center." Dr. Raúl Casas, Director of the Center, summarized its principal activities, with special reference to its direct services to the countries. He stressed the importance of the hemispheric system of epidemiological information on vesicular diseases, the work of the Diagnostic and Reference Laboratory on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the training program, and the considerable progress made in the research on oil-adjuvanted foot-and-mouth disease vaccine. He noted that the steady rise in operating costs, caused mainly by general inflation, had dangerously reduced the Center's servicing capabilities. The Meeting was therefore being presented with a program for the biennium 1980-1981 based on three alternative budgets: 1) an increase in financing of not more than 7.9 per cent a year, in compliance with the resolutions of the Governing Bodies of PAHO and referred to as a ceiling budget, which would in fact entail a curtailment of operations; 2) a so-called restoration budget designed to keep operations at their present level by compensating for the estimated effects of inflation; and 3) an expansion budget which, as its name implied, was designed to keep up with the demand of the countries for advisory services. He said that the decision taken in the Meeting would determine the Center's capability for performing supporting services at a stage that was regarded as critical for the consolidation of national programs for the prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Americas.

When the subject was thrown open to debate, the Representative of Brazil said that the report had been exhaustive and called for no further comment. He did, however, want to dwell on the work the Center had been doing in the area of human resource development, in which it had turned out various types of veterinary public health personnel for several countries. He also noted the importance of the Center's work in the production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines of tested quality, the establishment of regional diagnostic laboratories, and the epidemiological surveillance system. He said that the budget deserved the support of all the countries.

The Representatives of Ecuador, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Guyana, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico, Venezuela, and Chile also favored increasing the budget because of the Center's valuable collaboration not only with affected countries but also with those in the area free of the disease.

The Representative of the United States of America repeated that he was not authorized to approve the expanded budget but only the ceiling one, which came to \$2,798,100. This did not mean, however, that he was oblivious to the importance of the work done by the Center.

The Representative of Nicaragua spoke in favor of establishing the Council of the Special Program of Animal Health suggested by Dr. Acuña,

which would simplify the work in the future. It could be expressly requested that the funds approved for the Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers be not used for other programs.

The Representative of the Dominican Republic also felt that the Center's budget should be increased, and that it should be the Ministers of Agriculture who decided how the funds approved were to be spent. He hoped the Center would be able to render assistance to the countries currently faced with the problem of African swine fever.

The Observer for the United Kingdom said that the importance of the work done by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center had been cited in a recent meeting of the European Commission on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and he hoped that no decision would be taken that might restrict the future work of the Center.

The Representative of Argentina commended the Center for its work, which had benefited his country, particularly in relation to the production of oil-adjuvanted vaccine. He announced that he would vote for an increase in its budget, with the understanding that the additional funds would go to specific programs. He was, in principle, in favor of Dr. Acuña's proposal.

The Representative of Panama also endorsed the total budget presented, and he spoke of the valuable assistance his Government was receiving from the Center. He cited the great efforts that Panama had to make to block the advance of foot-and-mouth disease into areas that were free of it, and noted the problem posed in this regard by the opening of the Pan American Highway. He advised that the laboratory for the diagnosis of vesicular diseases would be completely set up in Panama by the end of the year and ready to serve as a reference center in that field.

The Representative of Uruguay presented a proposed resolution on the subject and spoke in favor of setting up a Council of the Special Program of Animal Health.

The President put to a vote the total budget presented, and it was approved by 25 votes in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention.

The fifth plenary session was held on the afternoon of 18 April, and opened with Item 4, "Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference."

Dr. Acuña referred to operative paragraph 4 of this resolution, in which he was requested to study the possibility of transferring the responsibilities now borne by the Organization in relation to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to some international agency more closely concerned with agriculture. He reported on the action taken in this direction with the OAS, FAO, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. All the Ministers of Agriculture that had sent the Organization their comments on this matter had expressed their cognizance of the valuable technical cooperation it was rendering to the countries in their animal health and veterinary public

health programs, and some of them felt that this was not the right time to cut the Center off from the Organization. Finally, he solicited the views of the representatives to the present Meeting, so that he might convey them to the Directing Council of PAHO.

The Representative of Canada asked whether, when the resolution was approved, there had been the intention of transferring the funds allocated to the Center to some other agency, and Dr. Acuña answered that nothing had been said about a transfer of resources, but that he had been requested to report on what had been done.

The Representative of Uruguay felt that a specific proposal was needed on the matter, and he was therefore presenting a proposed resolution.

The Representative of Argentina emphasized that it was very important to all the countries to solve the problem of malnutrition, which was naturally closely related to the control of animal diseases like foot-and-mouth disease. He was not sure it would be a good idea to transfer the Center to some other agency without first making a thorough study of the move.

The Representative of Peru said that, in his judgment, operative paragraph 4 of Resolution XIX fell short of the importance given in its preamble to the need to augment the technical cooperation that the Organization was rendering to the Member Governments through the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Centers for animal health and veterinary public health programs. Zoonoses were just part of the animal health problem, and it would be advisable to make a study to unify and integrate the programs on the financial side. A special commission could be set up for the purpose.

The Representative of the United States of America asked whether the Center would be included in this study and how it would relate to Resolution XII of the First Hemispheric Meeting on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and the International Trade in Animals and Products of Animal Origin, held in Buenos Aires in November 1978.

Dr. Acha reported that in that meeting a resolution had been approved instructing the OAS to constitute, in consultation with PAHO and FAO, a high-level commission to design a project for the creation of an inter-American animal health institute or organization.

The President invited the Observer for the OAS to report on what the Secretary-General had done in connection with this resolution.

The Observer for the OAS said that the Secretary-General had contacted such agencies as FAO, PAHO, IICA, IDB, and the Governments of the United States of America, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, and Argentina, with a view to constituting this commission of high-level technicians, which would convene in Washington in early June 1979.

The Representative of Mexico said that the Council on the Special Program of Animal Health proposed by the Director should not make distinctions between animal diseases, despite the fact that those that were not transmissible to man were the ones that brought the most havoc among livestock. Of course, an in-depth study with the participation of all the countries would have to be made to determine just what the Council should consist of.

The Representative of Cuba was of the view that the Center should remain in its present status and should have the budgetary increase supported by the majority of the Governments.

The Representative of Canada proposed that no action be taken to separate the Center from PAHO and that in the next meeting of the Executive Committee or the Directing Council of PAHO the subject be considered, with the OAS a party to the deliberations.

The Representative of Bolivia stressed the priority that animal husbandry should have, and he concurred in the view that the Center should remain a part of PAHO.

The Representative of Colombia said that the interest of the Governments in not losing the support of PAHO should be put on record. Human health could not be divorced from animal health. There was consensus among the countries on the advantages of remaining within the Organization; this would make it possible to go on profiting from its technical knowledge and existing structures, for one could not improvise, and trying to do so would merely redound to the detriment of animal health and the economies of the countries. He invited the other Representatives to join with the Ministers of Public Health of the different countries in analyzing the health, economic and social repercussions involved in transferring the Center to some other organization. He concurred in the view expressed by the Representative of Uruguay, and closed with an expression of vigorous support for keeping the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center within PAHO.

The Representative of Peru also agreed with the proposal of Uruguay and Canada. It was important, he said, to guarantee the continuity of the services rendered by the Center to the countries.

The President proposed that the Representatives of Uruguay and Canada meet to recast their respective proposals as a single proposed resolution.

The Representative of Cuba asked that the original versions of the proposals of Canada and Uruguay be distributed, because he had doubts about the effectiveness of the action that the Commission designated by the OAS could take to deal with the matter.

Dr. Acuña agreed with the Representative of Colombia that PAHO had a system that extended into every one of the countries. The Representatives

were all very well acquainted with the work being done by the Centers, and were aware that a transfer of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center would necessitate substantial additional outlays for the establishment of an administrative structure such as PAHO already had. The approval given to the budgets of the Centers assuring their additional financing by the Ministers of Agriculture was bound to gratify the Ministers of Health. He wanted to make plain that the latter were fully aware of the importance of animal health, but had other obligations to meet and, at the same time, had to cope with steadily growing needs and allocate resources in accordance with established priorities. At this very time, for example, the extension of health services to attain total coverage was the first priority of the Governments of the Americas, according to the Ten-Year Health Plan for the Americas.

The second part of the fifth plenary session, under the gavel of Dr. McGowan, dealt with Item 5 of the agenda; "Panel on African Swine Fever." Dr. Jerry J. Callis presented the paper "African Swine Fever: A Review," and Dr. Ubiratan Mendes Serrão the one on "African Swine Fever in Brazil."

The session adjourned after hearing the third report of the Committee on Credentials.

The sixth plenary session, on the morning of 18 April, was presided by Dr. McGowan. Continuing with Item 5, the following papers were presented: "Report on the Status of African Swine Fever in the Dominican Republic," by Dr. Orlando Sánchez Díaz, "Eradication of African Swine Fever in Cuba," by Dr. Aramis Fernández Luciano, and "Economic and Political Impact of African Swine Fever in Brazil," by Dr. Jorge Gomes Lobato.

The Representative of Haiti then reviewed the work done by his Government to deal with the outbreak of African swine fever officially reported in January 1979. He thanked PAHO, the Government of the Dominican Republic, and the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States of America for the support they had offered to the emergency measures that had had to be taken to keep the problem from spreading to the entire country. He noted the impact this outbreak of the disease had had on the economy of the country and the repercussions on the nutrition of its people.

The Observer for FAO referred to the socioeconomic effects that African swine fever had had in all the countries of the world in which it had made an appearance. He reported on the work his agency had done to collaborate with the Governments in their measures to solve the problem. In this connection, he called attention to the costs and economic advantages of carrying out a plan of rapid reconnaissance and timely control in the event of an outbreak of the disease in any country free of it in Latin America. In regard to this Region, he said that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center should be provided with the resources needed to enable it to serve as reference laboratory for this disease in the Americas.

The Observer for the International Office of Epizootics expressed the hope that, with the help of international cooperation and the knowledge of professional veterinarians, it would be possible to eradicate African swine fever before it spread to other countries.

The Representative of Paraguay thanked the speakers for their information, and expressed the appreciation of his Government to FAO for its help in training personnel and organizing diagnostic services for the prevention of African swine fever in his country. He was convinced that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center should serve as a reference laboratory in the Americas, and indicated that he would present a proposed resolution on the matter.

Dr. Callis answered the questions of the Representative of Haiti on the transmission of African swine fever through ticks, the presence of the virus in feces, and the possibility of the disease being transmitted to man. He said it had never been proven transmissible to human beings.

The Representative of the United States of America thanked the speakers for their interesting presentations and said it would be advisable to keep a record of the havoc caused by African swine fever when it invaded a country. He commended the experience of Cuba in eradicating the disease. He asked where the funds would come from to meet the needs of countries troubled by the problem and to prevent its emergence in the other countries of the Region.

The Representative of the Dominican Republic reiterated the concern of his Government at the large economic losses inflicted by the disease. He added that organizations like PAHO, WHO and FAO should cooperate more closely with countries that had no experience with the disease, and requested that this Meeting spell out the assistance that affected countries could expect to receive.

The Representative of Brazil said that, in his view, the activities envisaged by FAO would pave the way for the cooperation referred to by the Representative of the Dominican Republic. He asked whether any African swine fever had been reported in Germany, to which the Observer for FAO replied that the rumors to this effect had not been confirmed.

Finally, the Representative of Honduras said that the African swine fever problem was very serious and every effort should be made to prevent its appearance in other countries. He reiterated that it was essential for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean that IDB approve the financial help they had requested through the Regional International Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) in order to strengthen quarantine measures.

The seventh plenary session was given over to Item 9: "Panel on the Use of Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories in Support of Rural Medical Care Programs." The following papers were presented: "Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in the Americas," by Dr. Boris Szyfres, "The San Rafael (Veracruz, Mexico) Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and its Support for Medical Care Programs in Rural Areas," by Dr. Roberto Orozco, "The Concept of Comparative Medicine and the Unified Diagnostic Laboratory/Preventive Medicine Program at Cornell University," by Dr. Raymond H. Cypess, and "The Possibility of Incorporating Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories into Coverage Programs," by Dr. Ramiro Martínez Silva.

The discussion was opened by the Representative of Colombia, who said that to provide more laboratory services it was necessary to use not only the laboratories of the agricultural sector, but those of the Ministries of Health as well, and especially those of hospitals, universities and regional hospitals. Also, the laws had to be changed to make it possible for members of the medical profession to put in their terms of compulsory social service in diagnostic laboratories of the agricultural sector. Finally, it was necessary to conclude bilateral agreements between the two sectors for personnel training and for financing the operating costs of these services. As an example he cited the great strides Colombia had made in canine rabies, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, fowls, and, more recently, bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

In the second part of the session Dr. Rubén Lombardo, Chief of Technical Assistance in the Pan American Zoonoses Center, presented reports on the surveillance of the equine encephalitides and rabies in the Americas. He highlighted the salient developments in human, canine, and bovine rabies during 1978. The Center had collaborated with the countries by examining 103 lots of rabies vaccine, of which only 70 per cent had been found to meet the established requirements. Canine rabies was an essentially urban problem, and its persistence in most large and middle-size cities was due, on the whole, to deficient implementation of the right procedures for its control and eradication, even though they had certainly been well understood for many years. The problem of urban rabies, he said, was linked to the development crisis facing the large cities, which led to institutional and administrative difficulties that got in the way of control programs. The big problem was the large numbers of stray dogs and of dogs which, though they had masters, roamed the streets unvaccinated. He said that urban rabies would be eradicated by solving the problems in efficient programs carried out in 15 or 20 of the largest cities of Latin America. There was gross undernotification of cases of bovine rabies. Anticoagulants had been found useful in the elimination of vampire bats, and several programs in progress or soon to be started in several countries were based on them. Only isolated episodes of Venezuelan equine encephalitis had occurred in recent years, possibly because of the vaccinating that had been done with modified live virus in several countries. The surveillance system would be reviewed in regard to the frequency and form for the collection and distribution of the information.

Dr. Gustavo Reta, Regional Adviser in Veterinary Public Health, PASB, presented a progress report on a Study of the Animal Health Situation in the Americas being done in compliance with resolutions adopted in the X and XI Inter-American Meetings, at the Ministerial Level, on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Zoonoses Control, and the findings of which were contained in four volumes. The information gathered had been obtained for the most part from government and direct sources, and covered the following subjects: livestock population of the Americas and their distribution, animal health legislation, professional and specialized veterinary associations, schools of veterinary medicine, animal disease diagnostic laboratories and, lastly, animal diseases. He pointed out that the information was provisional and, in some cases, incomplete, but it was hoped that it could be expanded, completed, refined, and kept up to date.

Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, Special Program of Animal Health, PASB, presented a report on implementation of the resolutions of the XI Inter-American Meeting, which were contained in PAHO Scientific Publication No. 374, and he reported on the activities carried out by the countries and the Organization in the field of animal health since that Meeting.

Dr. Pedro N. Acha referred to Resolution XV of the XI Meeting, on the Special Fund for Animal Health Research. He regretted that very few Governments had made contributions to this Fund, and said it was hoped to receive in the near future the financial support required to conduct the research and studies that the countries needed as a basis for their programs, such as the one Dr. Reta had just presented. He thanked the Government of Brazil for its contribution of US\$80,000 to the Fund.

The Representative of Brazil exhorted the other Representatives to take action within their own Governments so that the contributions needed from them for the Fund would be forthcoming.

The President then asked the Rapporteur to read out the pending proposed resolutions.

The Rapporteur read the proposed resolution on the Program and Budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, which was approved by 23 votes in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention, following a clarification by Dr. Acha to the Representative of the United States of America.

The Rapporteur then read the proposed resolution on the Program and Budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, which was approved by 22 votes in favor, 1 vote against, and 1 abstention.

When the Rapporteur had read out the proposed resolution on the request made in paragraph 4 of Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference, several questions were asked and a discussion arose in which the Representatives of the United States of America, Uruguay, France, Peru, Argentina, Cuba, Colombia, Paraguay, and Brazil participated. Following clarifications offered by several Representatives, who voiced doubts about the operative portion of the proposed resolution, it was approved by 24 votes in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention.

The eighth plenary session, with Dr. Fonseca in the Chair, was held on the morning of 20 April and was given over to consideration of the pending proposed resolutions.

The Rapporteur read the proposed resolution on the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and the Representative of Brazil requested the addition of a reference to trade with countries affected by African swine fever. The Representative of Paraguay proposed the inclusion of a new paragraph in the proposed resolution in line with the point made by the Representative of Brazil. The Representative of Costa Rica suggested that this subject be dealt with in a separate resolution, and his motion carried. The proposed resolution on COSALFA was thus approved as read by the Rapporteur.

A reading was then given of a proposed resolution on control of the quality of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine, which was unanimously approved with one amendment introduced by the United States of America, following an explanation given by Dr. Casas in reply to a question raised by the Representative of Paraguay.

The proposed resolutions on the report of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, animal health diagnostic laboratories, the Study on the Animal Health Situation, epidemiological surveillance of vesicular diseases, a program of training for animal health assistants, and an inter-American system of animal disease diagnostic laboratories, were approved unanimously.

The proposed resolution on a new name for these Meetings was also approved unanimously with an amendment introduced by the Representative of Colombia.

The Rapporteur then read out the proposed resolution on representation at meetings of the Governing Bodies of PAHO, and it too was approved.

Approval was also given to a proposal by the Delegation of Uruguay that Colombia be the Representative of this Meeting to the Directing Council.

The Rapporteur then read out a proposed resolution on a reference laboratory for African swine fever, which was approved with amendments introduced by the Representatives of Cuba and Brazil, following explanations given by the Representatives of Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

The Rapporteur then read a proposed resolution on the training of livestock quarantine inspectors, which was unanimously approved with an amendment introduced by the Representative of Honduras.

Another proposed resolution, on support for the provision of appropriate premises for CEPANZO, was approved with an amendment introduced by Panama, following a clarification by Dr. Acha on the subject.

The Rapporteur then read the proposed resolution presented by Costa Rica on trade with countries affected by African swine fever, which was approved with one vote, that of the Representative of Suriname, against.

The Representative of Brazil appreciated the consideration given to his interest in this matter.

In his capacity as the Representative of Costa Rica, the President read a proposed resolution thanking the Government of the Netherlands Antilles, as the representative of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for its cooperation in holding the present Meeting, and it was approved by acclamation.

The Representative of Colombia thanked the Government of Curacao and cited the generosity and spiritual depth that the host country had displayed during this important Meeting. The warmth of their welcome would remain graven in the memories of all participants. Decisions of major significance for animal health had been taken, in joint recognition of true coordination, regardless of the degree of development of the countries.

However, in international meetings it was frequent for the Latin American nations to see their aspirations dashed. In the field of animal health, for example, they were suffering the effects of health restrictions and of minimum risk or zero risk policies that were so often applied.

Very little progress has been made in the effort to put an end to the status of mere producers of raw materials to which the industrialization process had reduced the countries of Latin America. In the field of animal health, therefore, every effort had to be made to surmount these barriers with internal resources until international assistance was forthcoming, because hunger and malnutrition would not allow this luxury.

He reiterated his satisfaction with the fruitful results of the Meeting, but regretted that it could not have closed with an expression of appreciation to the Hemisphere's big brother, the United States of America. He specifically emphasized that the efforts which the neighbors of the United States of America were making to control African swine fever were of utmost importance to it as a country with such a large swine population. He accordingly asked the Representative of the United States of America to transmit to his Government the wish of the Latin American countries that it consider the possibility of a change in its policy of international cooperation. He also pointed out that his words were spoken not in recrimination against the attitude that that country had taken, but in a desire for a total unity among the Americas, for it was not possible to pursue any policy in disregard of the real international situation or of common problems.

The Representatives of Uruguay, Venezuela, and Haiti endorsed the expressions of appreciation voiced by the Representative of Colombia.

The Representative of Brazil also joined in these expressions, and congratulated Uruguay on its nomination of the Representative of Colombia to represent this Meeting at the Directing Council of PAHO.

The Representative of Colombia effusively expressed appreciation for the honor to his country implied in his designation.

Following a recess, the closing session was held, in which the Rapporteur read out the Final Report, which was approved unanimously.

Dr. Acha, on behalf of the Director of PASB, thanked the Representatives for their active participation in the discussions of the Meeting, and

congratulated them on the fruitful work done. He reiterated that the Organization would continue rendering the greatest possible support to the countries of the Americas in their animal health programs. He also thanked the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and of the Netherlands Antilles for their collaboration in holding the Meeting.

Lastly, Dr. Gualberto Hernández emphasized the importance for all the countries of the subjects dealt with and documents presented during the Meeting. He was gratified with the deliberations that had taken place and thanked the Representatives and PAHO for accepting the invitation to hold the Meeting in Curaçao. He also commended the personnel of the Organization and the organizing group for their enthusiastic cooperation, which had made possible the success of the Meeting.

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED

The following resolutions were approved in plenary session:

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT RICAZ XII

RESOLUTIONS

- I. Program and Budget of the Pan American Zoonoses Center for 1980 and 1981
- II. Program and Budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center for 1980 and 1981
- III. Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference
- IV. South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- V. Control of the Quality of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccines
- VI. Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau on the Operations of the Pan American Zoonoses Center
- VII. Use of Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories in Support of Rural Medical Care Programs
- VIII. Study of the Animal Health Situation in the Americas
- IX. Program for the Epidemiological Surveillance of Vesicular Diseases in Central America and Panama
- X. Regional Educational Programme for Animal Health Assistants in the Caribbean
- XI. Inter-American System of Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories
- XII. Inter-American Meeting of Animal Health
- XIII. Representation at Meetings of the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Health Organization
- XIV. Reference Laboratory for African Swine Fever in the Americas

RESOLUTIONS

- XV. Project for a Study on the Technical and Economic Feasibility of Training Agricultural and Livestock Quarantine Inspectors
- XVI. Support for the Provision of Appropriate Premises for CEPANZO
- XVII. Trade with Countries Affected by African Swine Fever
- XVIII. Vote of Thanks to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

CE82/10 (Eng.)
ANNEX II

RICAZ XII
RESOLUTIONS I, II, III, AND XIII

RESOLUTION I

PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER FOR 1980 AND 1981

THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Recognizing the importance and significance of the scientific and technical work done by the Pan American Zoonoses Center for all the countries of the Region;

Bearing in mind that many countries are establishing or already carrying out national programs for the control and eradication of the major zoonoses, which exert a substantial negative effect on the livestock industry and have serious repercussions on human health;

Convinced that the technical cooperation which the Center provides to the countries in the fields of advisory services, training, reference services, technological reference and information, and research, are vital to those programs;

Aware that the Center must have an adequate budget suited to the needs of the countries;

Considering that Governments will be better able to determine the budgetary level they are willing to support in the PAHO Directing Council or the Pan American Sanitary Conference, and to accept financial responsibility for quota payments under their national policies and procedures, if the program and budget of the Center and the effect of the latter on quota assessments are clearly identified in the Program and Budget of PAHO; and

Taking into consideration the proposed program and budget presented in Document RICA212/8,

RESOLVES:

1. To ratify its full support for the Pan American Zoonoses Center and for the program of technical cooperation it is conducting in accordance with the requests of the countries.

2. To approve the proposed program and its supporting budget in the amount of \$2,064,300 for 1980 and \$2,207,100 for 1981, which amounts include \$1,253,800 and \$1,300,800, respectively, already in PAHO's proposed program and budget at its present ceiling.

3. To recommend to the Governing Bodies of PAHO that they approve the additional amounts of \$810,500 for 1980 and \$906,300 for 1981 to restore and expand the operations of the Center so that it may meet the countries' needs for special programs, with the understanding that the Member and Participating Governments will also finance these amounts for 1980 and 1981 and above-ceiling requirements in future years under separate assessments, using the quota system indicated in Table 1 of Document RICAZ12/8.

4. To request the Director of PASB to identify the budget proposed for the Pan American Zoonoses Center and to include a schedule showing the portions of the quota assessments that would go to this Center.

5. To thank the countries, international organizations, and especially the Government of Argentina, for their valuable financial contributions to the operation of the Center.

(Approved at the seventh plenary session,
19 April 1979)

RESOLUTION II

PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTER FOR 1980 AND 1981

THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Considering that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center is the principal establishment for technical cooperation in the field of foot-and-mouth disease in Latin America and the Caribbean, that it has capabilities for research in other animal virus diseases, and that it plays a vital role in their prevention, control and eradication;

Convinced that the technical cooperation which the Center provides to the countries in the fields of advisory services, training, reference services, technological reference and information, and research, are vital to those programs;

Mindful of the benefits of the Center's animal health programs to economic development in agriculture and animal husbandry and to human nutrition;

Aware that the Center must have an adequate budget suited to the needs of the countries;

Considering that Governments will be better able to determine the budgetary level they are willing to support in the PAHO Directing Council or the Pan American Sanitary Conference, and to accept financial responsibility for quota payments under their national policies and procedures if the program and budget of the Center and the effect of the latter on quota assessments are clearly identified in the Program and Budget of PAHO; and

Taking into consideration the proposed program and budget presented in Document RICA212/7,

RESOLVES:

1. To ratify its full support for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and for the program of technical cooperation it is conducting in accordance with the requests of the countries.

2. To approve the proposed program and its supporting budget in the amount of \$3,913,700 for 1980 and \$4,140,200 for 1981, which amounts include \$2,937,700 and \$3,104,500, respectively, already in PAHO's proposed program and budget at its present ceiling.

3. To recommend to the Governing Bodies of PAHO that they approve the additional amounts of \$976,000 for 1980 and \$1,035,700 for 1981 to restore and expand the operations of the Center so that it may meet the countries' needs for special programs, with the understanding that the Member and Participating Governments will also finance these amounts for 1980 and 1981 and above-ceiling requirements in future years under separate assessments, using the quota system indicated on page 4 of Document RICAZ12/7.

4. To request the Director of the PASB to identify the budget proposed for the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and to include a schedule showing the portions of the quota assessment that would go to this Center.

5. To thank the countries and international organizations that are supporting the Center, and particularly the Government of Brazil, for their valuable contributions to the operation of the Center.

(Approved at the seventh plenary session,
19 April 1979)

RESOLUTION III

RESOLUTION XIX OF THE XX PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Having seen operative paragraph 4 of Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference, in which the Director of PASB was requested to study the possibility of transferring the responsibilities of the Organization in relation to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to some international agency more closely concerned with agriculture;

Mindful of the concern expressed by the countries in their replies to the inquiry of the Director on the subject;

Recognizing that the technical and administrative infrastructure of the PASB both in the field and for the Region as a whole is a factor that has contributed to the efficient work done by the Center in support of the prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Americas, and that its services are of particularly critical importance in the current phase of national control programs;

Considering that the establishment of the new Special Program of Animal Health of the PAHO constitutes a valuable step to marshal international veterinary resources in the service of the countries; and

Reaffirming the decision expressed by the Governments in this Meeting to contribute to the financing and expansion of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center,

RESOLVES:

1. To request that in its XXVI Meeting, the Directing Council of PAHO reconsider Resolution XIX of the XX Pan American Sanitary Conference in order that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center may continue to function as a regular program of the Organization and with the financial support of the Member and Participating Governments as approved and recommended at this Meeting.

2. To recommend to PAHO that within its Special Program of Animal Health it uphold the priority of operations relating to national programs for the prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

(Approved at the seventh plenary session,
19 April 1979)

RESOLUTION XIII

REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS OF THE
GOVERNING BODIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,

Cognizant of the doubts that have arisen in the present proceedings about our standing as the representatives of our countries to RICAZ Meetings, in those of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, the Directing Council, and the Executive Committee of the Pan American Health Organization; and

Mindful of our responsibility to ensure that our recommendations are implemented,

RESOLVES:

To request the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Health Organization to extend recognition to representatives accredited by this Meeting and by future RICAZ Meetings for the purpose of presenting the recommendations and resolutions adopted therein to meetings of the Pan American Sanitary Conference or the Directing Council and the Executive Committee of the Pan American Health Organization.

(Approved at the eighth plenary session,
20 April 1979)



*executive committee of
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

*working party of
the regional committee*

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



82nd Meeting
Washington, D.C.
June-July 1979

Provisional Agenda Item 13

CE82/10, ADD. (Eng.)
15 June 1979
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT ON THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING, AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZOOZOSES CONTROL

The attached informational annex pertains specifically to Resolutions
I and II of RICAZ XII.

INFORMATIONAL ANNEX CONCERNING THE REPORT ON THE XII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING,
AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL, ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZOONOSIS CONTROL

		Pan American Zoonoses Center Financial Period 1980-1981			Pan American Foot-&-Mouth Disease Center Financial Period 1980-1981			Total - Both Centers Financial Period 1980-1981		
Country	OAS Scale	Ceiling Budget OD-161	Restoration and Expan- sion Budget	Total	Ceiling Budget OD-161	Restoration and Expan- sion Budget	Total	Ceiling Budget OD-161	Restoration and Expan- sion Budget	Total
	%	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Argentina	7.50	144,859	119,576	264,435	420,392	140,116	560,508	565,251	259,692	824,943
Barbados	0 08	1,545	1,275	2,820	4,484	1,495	5,979	6,029	2,770	8,799
Bolivia	0 18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Brazil	9 39	181,364	149,709	331,073	526,331	175,425	701,756	707,695	325,134	1,032,829
Chile	0.82	15,838	13,074	28,912	45,963	15,319	61,282	61,801	28,393	90,194
Colombia	0.99	19,121	15,784	34,905	55,492	18,495	73,987	74,613	34,279	108,892
Costa Rica	0 18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Cuba	1 17	22,598	18,653	41,251	65,582	21,858	87,440	88,180	40,511	128,691
Dominican Republic	0 18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Ecuador	0 18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
El Salvador	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Grenada	0 03	579	478	1,057	1,682	560	2,242	2,261	1,038	3,299
Guatemala	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Haiti	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Honduras	0 18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Jamaica	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Mexico	7 04	135,975	112,243	248,218	394,607	131,523	526,130	530,582	243,766	774,348
Nicaragua	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Panama	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Paraguay	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Peru	0.54	10,429	8,610	19,039	30,269	10,088	40,357	40,698	18,698	59,396
Suriname	0.13	2,510	2,073	4,583	7,287	2,429	9,716	9,797	4,502	14,299
Trinidad and Tobago	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
United States of America	66.00	1,274,766	1,052,272	2,327,038	3,699,446	1,233,025	4,932,471	4,974,212	2,285,297	7,259,509
Uruguay	0.36	6,953	5,740	12,693	20,179	6,726	26,905	27,132	12,466	39,598
Venezuela	3 61	69,725	57,556	127,281	202,349	67,442	269,791	272,074	124,998	397,072
Subtotal:	100.00	1,931,463	1,594,353	3,525,816	5,605,220	1,868,220	7,473,440	7,536,683	3,462,573	10,999,256
<u>Equivalent Percentages</u>										
<u>Other Member Governments</u>										
Bahamas	0.07	1,352	1,116	2,468	3,924	1,308	5,232	5,276	2,424	7,700
Canada	7.04	135,975	112,243	248,218	394,607	131,523	526,130	530,582	243,766	774,348
Guyana	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
<u>Participating Governments</u>										
France	0.18	3,477	2,870	6,347	10,089	3,363	13,452	13,566	6,233	19,799
Kingdom of the Netherlands	0 07	1,352	1,116	2,468	3,924	1,308	5,232	5,276	2,424	7,700
United Kingdom	0 14	2,704	2,232	4,936	7,847	2,615	10,462	10,551	4,847	15,398
Subtotal		148,337	122,447	270,784	430,480	143,480	573,960	578,817	265,927	844,744
Total Assessments - All Countries		2,079,800	1,716,800	3,796,600	6,035,700	2,011,700	8,047,400	8,115,500	3,728,500	11,844,000