



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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# VII INTER-AMERICAN MEETING AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND ZONOSSES CONTROL

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, 17-20 APRIL 1974

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SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION  
FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

FINAL REPORT

FINAL REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN  
COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The II Meeting of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA), was held at the headquarters of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (PAFMDC), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 11, 12 and 13, 1974.

Delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela were present. Observers from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Development Bank, and the United States Department of Agriculture, were also present. Dr. Pedro N. Acha, Chief, Department of Human and Animal Health, Pan-American Health Organization, was present at the meeting. The names of participants are listed in Annex I.

The program of the meeting is presented in Annex II. As provided in the organic statutes, the Argentine representative, Dr. Osvaldo Ibarra, was called upon to be the Chairman of the meeting. Dr. Mário V. Fernandes, the Director of the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, was Secretary ex-officio of the meeting.

The Secretariat's report made reference to the results achieved following the resolutions that were taken at the Commission's first extraordinary meeting. The report emphasized the work that was carried out by COSALFA's Research Committee, the report of this group being one of the main topics for discussion at the present meeting. The report then made reference to the Guide for the Evaluation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Programs, prepared by the Center and submitted to the reviewing of a workshop sponsored by PAHO that met in Washington, D.C., on February last. The report stated that an understanding has been established in regard to the relations with the European Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission, and that the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Center had arrived at an agreement with the World Reference Laboratory and with the Plum Island Laboratory, to join the efforts of all in regard to classification studies of animal vesicular diseases viruses. Consequently, the Center is at present able to also perform diagnosis of the swine vesicular disease due to an enterovirus.

The report focused on the importance of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak which occurred recently in the Northwestern region of Chocó, Colombia, in proximity to the frontier with Panama, and in view of which COSALFA invited representative from

the Republic of Panama, from the United States of America, and from the International Regional Agricultural and Livestock Sanitation Agency, composed of Mexico, the Central-American countries and Panama, to attend the meeting. Unfortunately, other invited guests were unable to attend, but have asked COSALFA that information on the meeting and on the results arrived at, be forwarded to them.

Dr. Héctor J. Lombardo then proceeded to read out the full text of the Research Committee Report. Several delegates requested clarification of some parts of the text, and it was decided that discussion on this topic be postponed until Wednesday, March 13.

In continuation of the program, followed the presentation of the countries' reports on the evaluation of the foot-and-mouth disease combat during the 1973, and which had been prepared in accordance with the chapters' guide previously supplied by the Secretariat. The session of March 11 closed with exposés presented by the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, in the above-listed order.

At the morning session on Tuesday, March 12, the countries exposés were concluded with the Venezuelan report, and after that a general discussion ensued on the main points of common interest. The participants evinced much interest in the exchange of ideas and experiences on the following topics: quarantine regulations as related to livestock establishments affected by foot-and-mouth disease, chiefly dairies, control of animal transit, livestock fairs, shows and slaughterhouses, and on applicability of such regulations; perifocal vaccination, and sheep vaccination. Existing disparities of opinions and procedures that are being used, evidenced the desirability of seeking general basic definitions. As a means of collaboration in respect to some of the topics, the Pan-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center recommended and distributed among those present its own: PROCEDURES GUIDE FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT AFFECTED BY FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

During the afternoon session, the Report on Epidemiology and Surveillance and the Guide for the Evaluation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Programs, prepared by the Center, were presented, and a discussion followed. With respect to the former, emphasis was placed upon the positive results of the experiment carried out by Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay and Uruguay using homogeneous geographical divisions, at continental level, to notify any occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease. Several delegates expressed their points of view in favor of consolidating the system, and to extend it to all countries having the means for an adequate implementation thereof.

The Evaluation Guide was received with interest, chiefly by those countries in need of extending or reformulating their programs, and by other countries willing to incorporate this methodology at the program's inception, in order to insure control of actions of said programs. Several delegates voiced their doubts in regard to the possibility of evaluating those programs where, as often occurs, reliable or even sufficient data is not available at the starting point. It was explained, that even in such cases it is always possible to perform a useful evaluation, and that the Guide takes such a situation into account. All delegates agreed on the importance of pointing out the so-called indirect effects of foot-and-mouth disease programs, which affect the development of livestock economics in general.

Discussion of the program topic on free and controlled foot-and-mouth disease areas was mainly directed at defining those two concepts and application thereof in South America. Due note was taken of the requisites of the Zoosanitary Code of the International Office of Epizootics in order to identify areas or countries which are free from the disease, and their application was considered to be of utmost importance for classifying and measuring the combat progress made in countries where the disease is endemic, since the purpose of the programs is to proceed from such a situation toward eradication, through a phase of sporadic outbreaks. As to what should be understood by control, it was emphasized that this is something that in every place and in every country must be based on the study of the epidemiological and socio-economic conditions specific to each country.

Coordination of the foot-and-mouth disease combat in frontier regions was the last topic which came under discussion on Tuesday, March 12. A summary of the situation of the different agreements between countries, involving international agencies in some cases, was put before the meeting. The following agreements continue to be in effect between: Argentina and Chile, Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil and Paraguay, Colombia and Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador and Paraguay and Uruguay. Colombia and the United States entered into an agreement on prevention of foot-and-mouth disease at the frontier region of Colombia with Panama. The delegates agreed that the implementation of such agreements had been rather variable, from inoperative situations to others where the agreement was fully implemented. The proceedings for the agreement between: Ecuador and Peru, Bolivia and Peru, and Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela did not thrive. Brazil and Uruguay stated their intention to study the terms of a possible agreement, upon the adjournment of the meeting of COSALFA. The delegates agreed on the necessity of a more forceful carrying out and implementation of frontier agreements, in order to confer to the foot-and-mouth disease combat the character of a continental undertaking that such a fight requires. And, in the delegates view, account must be taken of existing health agreements in which the countries

take part, such as: the Technical Regional Commission on Animal Health (COTERSA), the Bolivarian Organization for Agricultural and Livestock Health (OBSA), and the commitments stipulated by the Andean Pact. Emphasis was also placed upon the need that frontier programs be endowed with specific human, material and financial resources.

Final activity on that day consisted in the formation of two groups to draft resolutions to be discussed the following day. Group 1 was made up of the delegates from Colombia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, in charge of the following subjects: epidemiological surveillance, evaluation guide, free and controlled areas, and frontier agreements. Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela were members of group 2, with responsibility for: the report of the Research Committee, handling of information presented by the countries to COSALFA, and other issued.

The Report of the Scientific Committee was discussed at the first session held on Wednesday, March 13. The Chairman suggested that the Report be adopted, with some changes in form. Argentina and Uruguay dissented from the wording of paragraph 2, E (on page 6 of the Report), that deals with the use of inactivating agents, since this is a matter that still requires investigation. Notwithstanding the divergent opinion, the final decision was to accept the Report without any changes.

Next, the delegate from Colombia gave a detailed presentation of the outbreak which affected the Tanela ranch, located in the Northern part of Chocó, 30 Km. from the frontier with Panama. The first case occurred on the 18th January, 1974, and its eradication was completed on February 22, when the entire population of susceptible animals, which included 689 cattle and 11 swine, was slaughtered. The operation was carried out by the "Colombian Plant and Animal Institute" in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture, in compliance with the agreement signed by both countries last year for that purpose.

During the afternoon session of March 13, the draft resolutions prepared by the two workshops were reviewed and finally, 13 resolutions were approved, the respective texts of which are presented in Annex III of this report.

The Secretariat ex-officio was intrusted with the final editing of the text of the resolutions and minutes of the meeting, to be submitted to the countries for consideration, not later than one week after the closing of the meeting.

The Second Meeting of COSALFA was adjourned at 17 hours, on March 13, 1974, by the Secretary ex-officio and by the Chairman. Both speakers urged the members of COSALFA to continue their best endeavors to consolidate the Commission and to strive for enhanced compliance with the resolutions that have been approved.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF  
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

SECOND MEETING

Rio de Janeiro, 11-13 March 1974

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SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF  
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

SECOND MEETING

Rio de Janeiro, 11-13 March 1974

A G E N D A

MONDAY 11

Morning:

Inauguration  
Report of the Secretariat

Afternoon:

Reports of countries

TUESDAY 12

Morning:

Epidemiological Surveillance Report  
Evaluation Guide

Afternoon:

FMD free and controlled areas  
Frontier agreements

WEDNESDAY 13

Morning:

Discussion of the Research Committee Report  
TANELA outbreak - CHOCO

Afternoon:

Various issues  
Conclusions and Recommendations  
Final report and Closure

## RESOLUTION I

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

## THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

## Considering:

The favorable experience which has been obtained, relative to the application of the "System of Epidemiological Surveillance" proposed by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center at the First Meeting of COSALFA, through the experimental stage of said system accomplished by the member countries;

That some member countries have not adopted as yet the above mentioned system,

## And in view of:

Resolution I of the First Meeting of COSALFA, and Recommendations 2 and 3 of the First Special Meeting,

## RESOLVES:

1. To recommend the adoption of the system by the member countries, in so far as their own possibilities permit.
2. That the member countries notify quarterly to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, of the subtypes identified in the national laboratories that are responsible for this task, and
3. To forward periodically, to the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, the virus strains isolated in the field.

RESOLUTION II

SEMINAR ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE CONTROL

THE SECCND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Considering:

That among the countries which are implementing programs of foot-and-mouth disease combat, there is unanimous opinion on the need for controlling the largest possible number of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine lots applied to livestock;

That the techniques used for foot-and-mouth disease vaccine control fulfill in general, the universally accepted standardized systems and recommended by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, although there are variations regarding the interpretation of said techniques and the final values which determine the acceptance or rejection of any given lot of vaccine;

That in the eventuality that a country may require vaccine prepared in another country, marketing and cooperation would be simplified if the techniques that are used and the interpretation of the results were common to all countries;

RESOLVES:

To request the cooperation of the Pan American Health Organization, in order that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center organizes a seminar, with participation of the Center's specialists and of professionals in charge of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine control in each country, for the purpose of standardizing the techniques that are being applied at present.

In view of the importance of the matter, the countries engage themselves to facilitate the attendance of their representatives to said seminar, and wherever it might be necessary, in order to carry out practical tests.

RESOLUTION III

FRONTIER AGREEMENTS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

That the member countries of the South American Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease have undertaking, or are undertaking, frontier agreements regarding foot-and-mouth disease;

That experience has shown that the relationship that may exist in such localities, at human level and regarding direct information among frontier technicians is a matter of fundamental importance;

That such relationship and performance must be, at a second stage of development, analyzed and consolidated on the basis of acquired experience, with all pertinent factors of a given region and which cause that plans of this type may vary;

That the social and economic development in those zones may constitute an obstacle to the thorough application of previously prepared combat plans,

RESOLVES:

1. To forsee in the programs of foot-and-mouth disease matters relating to frontier health policy, establishing as an immediate target the coordination of all technicians from the bounding countries, intrusting them to jointly develop such internal directives as would be operative in the zone, as well as the mechanism for direct information, to be later analyzed, corrected and approved or rejected, and consolidated to meet the requirements arising from the work performed.
2. To urge the countries that have not carried out national programs, to commit themselves to frontier agreements fit with adequate resources to insure an efficient performance.

RESOLUTION IV

COUNTRY REPORTS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Considering:

That all member countries of COSALFA have submitted reports on the situation of their national foot-and-mouth disease programs;

That although all countries have replied on a special reporting form which was supplied by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, the presentations did not achieve the uniformity that have been sought,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the country reports which reflect the advances achieved by the countries through their national foot-and-mouth disease combat programs.
2. To request the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to prepare a new form for the purpose of obtaining yearly information from the member countries, according to the following guide lines: a) that the information be comparable; b) that it should be a synthesis of the situation of the disease, of the activities that were carried out, and of the available resources; c) that it reflects the technical situation in each country.
3. To request the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to prepare the draft of such reporting form within no less than 90 days, and to submit it to the Secretary ex-officio of COSALFA, who will forward it to every member country, so that the later may present, within 30 days, any pertinent observations, which shall be gathered and standardized by the Secretariat of COSALFA.



RESOLUTION V

QUARANTINE STATIONS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

That the epidemiological surveillance of exotic diseases requires the use of quarantine stations;

That several member countries are at present planning to build quarantine stations for the purpose of importing animals from countries having dissimilar health situations,

RESOLVES:

To request that the Pan American Health Organization distribute information to the member countries of COSALFA on standards and procedures regarding the running of said stations, in order to standardize their activities.

RESOLUTION VI

EVALUATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE PROGRAMS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

That the member countries of COSALFA are developing programs for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, which are at present in different implementation stages;

That essential services have been organized able to carry out the required evaluation of said plans at different operational levels;

That rules, procedures or guidelines for evaluating the programs, have been prepared by groups of experts;

That different competent agencies have adequate technical personnel trained to perform such analyses,

RESOLVES:

1. That member countries endeavor to evaluate their own programs in accordance with prepared general rules, adopting those rules that can be feasible for each country.
2. That said countries also endeavor to present the results of the application of the methodological system for evaluation purposes, to the next meeting of COSALFA.

RESOLUTION VII

FREE AND CONTROLLED FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AREAS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

The request of the First Special Meeting of COSALFA on the possibility of determining controlled areas and on the expansion of the existing free areas;

That ecological systems of the disease must be taken into account in order to corroborate the existence of free or naturally controlled area;

That, nevertheless, there are no well defined criteria that could be applied in determining free areas, particularly as a portion of a given country,

RESOLVES:

To request the member countries of COSALFA:

1. To define the sanitary, political, commercial, and economic-financial factors to be used in determining such areas.
2. To consolidate and expand, adequately and harmoniously, the free and controlled areas in accordance with the development of preventive programs.
3. To endeavor the establishment of new areas, if deemed appropriate and convenient, as an effect of the previous analysis referred to in paragraph 1.
4. To request the Secretariat ex-officio of COSALFA to obtain information on the meeting on this matter that was held at Pendik, Turkey, 22-26 October, 1973, and that such information be forwarded to the member countries so that an analysis thereof could be made at the next meeting, with a view to unify criteria.

RESOLUTION VIII

INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

The Report of the Research Committee that was created by Resolution I of the First Meeting of COSALFA,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Committee's proposal on integration of the research programs on foot-and-mouth disease of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and from the member countries of COSALFA, into a plan for continental action which is to be characterized by the involvement of human, material and financial

resources, with lines of priority actions for all South American countries.

Said plan of priority action shall be implemented in accordance with a system supported by the following bases of action:

A. Highest deliberative organ

The highest deliberative organ shall be COSALFA, which will be the decision making body concerning the continental research program on foot-and-mouth disease. Research projects of the member countries, as well as those carried out by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, shall be linked together with the continental program. The projects pertaining to said continental program shall comprise periods of no less than two years.

B. Technical and scientific reference organ

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center shall be the organ for technical and scientific reference, and will carry out the following activities within the system:

1. Technological up-dating of national foot-and-mouth disease research teams.
2. Supplying standard materials to be used in research work.
3. Maintaining a strain collection of viruses and foot-and-mouth disease sera of interest to the research programs and to the services of control of the disease in the Americas.
4. Implementing and providing coordination of research work of general interest requiring the use of more sophisticated techniques, materials or equipments.
5. Developing and publishing methodological models to rationalize and standardize technical and scientific procedures.
6. Promoting integration of its own research programs with the countries' research teams, in order that said program should accurately correspond to the real nature of the regional problems for which a solution is sought.

C. Organ of supervision and evaluation of the system

This organ is composed by COSALFA's Research Committee, and will be specifically in charge of the coordination and verifying the elaboration and implementation of research projects, as a basis for the analysis of technical and administrative procedures and for evaluation of the results that have been achieved.

The Committee will be charged with examining the reports on the development of foot-and-mouth disease research programs, and carrying out every two years an examination in loco of the programs' progress and on the results obtained during that period. The Committee shall also be charged with preparing and submitting to COSALFA's plenary a discerning report on implementation of the programs.

D. Physical bases of the system

Physical bases of the research program shall be constituted by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, national foot-and-mouth disease research institutes, other governmental agencies, and by institutions interested in the research projects.

RESOLUTION IX

PERMANENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

That the investigator is the key element of research, and that the countries must place special emphasis upon the selection of those professionals able to render adequate scientific output, when responsible for a research program, and capable to become fully integrated in the existing situation in their respective countries;

That interchange of knowledge and experiences is an imperative requirement, and that it is most convenient to hold periodic meetings of investigators in foot-and-mouth disease and other vesicular diseases, that could eventually take place every four years, preferably in national foot-and-mouth research centers, or else at the time when the Pan American Veterinary Medicine Congresses are held,

RESOLVES:

1. To declare that the functions of the Research Committee referred to in Resolution I of the First Meeting of COSALFA, are at an end, and to thank the Members of the Committee for the work which they have performed.
2. To create a permanent Research Committee, which will be composed of five members, three of which to be selected by COSALFA, and the remaining two by the Secretary ex-officio, in such a manner that specialists from different research areas may be included.
3. To intrust the Committee with the task of coordinating and evaluating the implementation of the Continental Research Plan on Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
4. To appoint Dr. Jorge Héctor Lombardo (INTA, Argentina), Dr. Ivo Torturella (EMBRAPA, Brazil), and Dr. Jaime Estupiñan (ICA, Colombia), as members of the Permanent Research Committee for the period 1974/1975.
5. Travelling expenses to be incurred by the members of the Committee for the purpose of attending COSALFA sponsored meetings shall be paid by their respective countries.
6. The Committee shall make use of the facilities of the Secretariat of COSALFA regarding matters of an administrative nature.

RESOLUTION X

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

The recommendations of the Research Committee, based upon Resolution I of COSALFA,

RESOLVES:

To identify the following priorities as the main lines of action on foot-and-mouth disease research programs of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and of the member countries of COSALFA, for the period 1974/1975, and which are listed forthwith according to their order of importance for the development of the campaigns to combat the disease in the Continent:

1. Investigation for the purpose of providing simple and efficient methods for the reproduction, purification, stabilization and inactivation of the antigen used in the production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine, specially for young cattle and swine.
2. Expansion of the studies, chiefly at field level, on the behavior of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines with oil adjuvant, and research on the industrial production of such vaccines.
3. Investigation on methods for improving and standardizing the quality control of vaccines.
4. Investigations on the immunological identification and classification of foot-and-mouth disease viruses active in the field, aiming mainly at obtaining strains for multinational coverage to be used in preparing vaccines for the control of the disease.
5. Investigations aimed at permanent updating of foot-and-mouth disease diagnosis methods, in order to make them more accurate and less time consuming.

6. Studies, with Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center guidance, for the installation of foot-and-mouth disease virus strain collections at the main research institute on foot-and-mouth disease in each country.
7. Investigations aimed at establishing genetic parameters for the selection of foot-and-mouth disease virus strains for vaccine production.
8. Expansion of studies aimed at confirming the feasibility of the utilization of modified live virus in the immunization against foot-and-mouth disease.
9. Investigations on the establishment of a routine procedure to estimate the behavior of foot-and-mouth disease vaccines in the field, through immunity testing of vaccinated livestock population.
10. Investigation to determine the importance of different infection sources (convalescent animals, healthy carriers, reservoirs) in the epidemiological foot-and-mouth disease chain.
11. Investigations on the interference of the application of other vaccines and of livestock handling operations upon the efficacy of foot-and-mouth disease vaccination, when carried out simultaneously.
12. Investigations on factors influencing the epidemiological behavior of the disease, taking into account regional characteristics of livestock in South America.
13. Promotion of studies on the direct economic effects of the disease, as well as operative investigations aimed at a more efficient use of the resources assigned to the programs.

#### RESOLUTION XI

##### OPERATIVE MECHANISM OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

The need for organizing the operative mechanism of the Permanent Research Committee of COSALFA,



RESOLVES:

1. To request the member countries to forward, within 60 days, to the Secretariat ex-officio of COSALFA the research plans in progress in each country.
2. That the Permanent Research Committee will hold a meeting within a period of 90 days, for the purpose of evaluating and coordinating the research work that is being carried out in the Continent and for establishing evaluation mechanism of said research activities.
3. To request, through the Secretariat ex-officio the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) "to consider the possibility of holding this meeting at the Viral Diseases Laboratory at Castelar, Argentina.

RESOLUTION XII

VOTE OF THANKS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,

Considering:

That Dr. Edwin Pérez, Pan American Health Organization Advisor, has worked for a number of years on different technical aspects in the member countries of COSALFA;

That for personal reasons, the above mentioned professional is now withdrawing from the technical staff of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center,

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the meritorious work carried out by him on behalf of the technical improvement of the member countries.