**Resolutions**

adopted at the XXXIIInd General Conference of the Committee of the Office International des Epizooties

Paris, 18-23 May 1964

I

**Organisation and Regulations for Quarantine Establishments Set Up for the Sanitary Control of Importation and Exportation of Animals and Products of Animal Origin.**

The Office International des Epizooties, after having heard the reports on this subject, notes that a number of countries have satisfactory organisation and regulations for the control of the health and safety of importations and exportations of animals and animal products.

The measures, however, vary to some extent between one country and another and some uniformity could be of benefit.

The responsible Veterinary Administrations should make every effort to attain their purpose. With this in view, they should consult the Conclusions of the Second Conference of the Permanent Commission of the O.I.E. for Europe which was held in Lisbon (Portugal) from 22nd to 25th October 1963 and refer to Point II which concerned: « The prevention of the possible introduction into Europe of epizootic « exotic » diseases other than Foot-and-Mouth Disease ».
These Conclusions, adopted by the XXXIIInd General Conference of the O.I.E. are confirmed and supplemented as follows:

I. — Definitions

1. The expression « Quarantine Establishment » or « Quarantine Station » refers to the whole of the buildings where animals are maintained in complete isolation, with no direct or indirect contact with other animals either before they leave their country of origin or in the importing country, and where they are kept under observation for a sufficient period and submitted to such tests as will allow the official Veterinary Service to be assured that they are free of disease.

2. By « Quarantine Regulations » is meant the whole of the measures concerning the sojourn of the animals in these quarantine establishments or stations, as well as their movement from these places.

3. By « Regulations of Importation and Exportation », it is intended to convey the whole of the measures concerning the health control of animals applied to the entry into a country or the movement out of a country.

II. — Principles

1. The regulations concerning import and export must have the object — of protecting jointly the health of the livestock and the public health, — of facilitating by all possible means the international exchanges of livestock, foods derived from animals and other animal products.

2. The efficacy of these measures depends on the country of origin having an adequate veterinary organization to provide effective control of the health of its herds and flocks.

   Each importing country has the right to verify that these conditions exist and each exporting country has the duty to give all facilities to this end.

3. The greatest security must be exercised in connection with animals for rearing, breeding or for work.

   In some countries, it is best realised when importing and exporting countries have government quarantine establishments or establishments under government control (export and import quarantine) under the supervision of official veterinarians and situated,
managed and equipped in such a way that the isolation of animals is complete and where there is no risk of disease being spread.

4. The period of quarantine must extend beyond the incubation period of the particular disease in question so that clinical signs may become observable and it must be sufficient to allow for the necessary laboratory or other tests to be done with the object of determining freedom from disease.

5. It is recommended that control animals should be maintained in quarantine along with the other animals.

6. Where the animal health situation is favourable in the exporting country, control may be exercised satisfactorily:
   — either in temporary premises approved for the purpose by the official Veterinary Service,
   — or on farms in the exporting or importing country, always provided that the special precautions for isolation of the animals and for official veterinary control are taken.

7. The control of animals for slaughter does not require the application of the same system.
   Slaughter animals should be moved directly to abattoirs or to markets directly connected with them provided they are kept separate pending slaughter.
   It is recommended that such abattoirs should be located as near as possible to the frontiers.

8. Even if products of animal origin are not subject to true quarantine procedures, certain sanitary measures may be applied to them, such as:
   — storage and inspection with a view to ensure their good condition,
   — treatment in establishments under veterinary control to achieve their sterilisation or disinfection.
II

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CALVES

The reports presented have shown the great economic importance of the losses caused by diseases of calves in all countries in contrast with the great efforts made in the world to increase food production.

The studies have shown the considerable complexity of those diseases of young bovines in respect of etiology, prophylaxis and treatment.

This confirms that the veterinarians required to participate in the control of these diseases must have the support of laboratory specialists.

O.I.E. draws the attention of Governments to the great need to establish or to develop, within their veterinary research institutes, sections specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of young animals.

It suggests that apart from the bacterial and parasitic diseases, viral infections of which the incidence is growing, should be subjected to special research.

Finally, O.I.E. wishes to underline the importance of hygienic prophylaxis which must be combined with the methods of medical prophylaxis.
III

LEUCOSIS IN CATTLE

The Office International des Epizooties recommends:

1. That all countries initiate epizootiological investigations concerning the presence and incidence of bovine leucosis in their cattle populations. This should be done by recognised diagnostic methods.

2. That all herds affected with the enzootic form should be supervised so that it is no more possible to sell animals for breeding, and to have contacts with other herds. The affected herds should be slaughtered.

3. That countries which want to sell animals for breeding purposes to other countries set up a leucosis control programme, so that the risk for spreading the disease in this way can be restricted to a minimum.

4. That the Veterinary Authorities of the different countries agree upon a system of diagnostic examinations, which are necessary and sufficient for preventing export and import of leucosis-affected breeding animals.

5. That the research work on the etiology and pathogenesis of bovine leucosis should be developed, and the existing diagnostic methods be improved to facilitate the prophylactic measures.

6. That it is desirable to unify the classification of the different forms of leucosis of cattle and of other domesticated animals, including fowls.

7. That special care should be taken in regard to donor cattle in countries where premunition with blood is used.
REPORT OF THE STUDY MEETING ON AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN SOUTH-WEST EUROPE

Representatives of the Veterinary Services of France, Portugal and Spain, the Members of the Bureau of the O.I.E. Permanent Commission for Europe and Observers from F.A.O. and E.E.C. met on the afternoon of Thursday, 21 May 1964 at the headquarters of the O.I.E. during the XXXIIInd General Conference of the Committee of the O.I.E., to consider the present position and to examine the most urgent measures to be recommended, in accordance with the position.

The Meeting was reminded of the Resolutions already adopted concerning the organisation of the control of African Swine Fever, particularly that from the O.I.E./F.A.O. Emergency Meeting in Paris in January 1961 and the Resolution on Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever adopted at the XXIXth General Conference of the Committee of the O.I.E. in May 1961, both of which are still valid.

Considering that the persistence of African Swine Fever in the Iberian Peninsula for several years, despite the considerable efforts made by the Veterinary Services of Portugal and Spain, and that the recent appearance of the disease in France, notwithstanding the strict protective measures in the Pyrenean départements since 1961, are a serious menace to the pig populations of all countries in Europe;

the Meeting proposed to the Committee of the O.I.E., at its XXXIIInd General Conference in Paris on 18-23 May 1964, the adoption of the following arrangements and recommendations:

I

In view of the special difficulties in the differential diagnosis of Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever, slaughter of affected or in-contact pigs and their destruction, even before a definite differential diagnosis has been made, are at present the only effective control measures, particularly in countries recently infected or threatened.

It would be desirable to have these measures carried out systematically in the Iberian Peninsula to attain the eradication of the disease.
In the event of the impossibility of slaughter in all outbreaks throughout the country, it should be carried out in frontier areas of as considerable depth as possible.

II

Research on African Swine Fever should be actively carried out and liberally financed.

Such work, however, should not be undertaken without the indispensable precautions to prevent spread of the virus.

III

For the realisation of such a programme in the field and in the laboratory, it is highly desirable that there should be international financial help, similar to that which gave such good results in 1962-63 in the control of the SAT 1 type Foot-and-Mouth Disease epizootic in the Near-East and in South-East Europe and in 1960-61 in the case of African Horse Sickness in the countries of the Near-East, so that the disease can finally be eradicated from South-West Europe.

This international help could be jointly provided by the interested countries within a regional control plan, with the co-operation of the O.I.E. and the other interested International Organisations.

IV

Finally, the O.I.E. should decide to establish a Permanent Commission for the Study of Problems of African Swine Fever and the Director of the O.I.E. should prepare the constitution of this Commission.