



Singapore



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



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Singapore safeguards its FMD-free without vaccination status through 4 main pillars:

Surveillance for early detection

- Compulsory reporting of FMD cases under the Animals and Birds Act
- Annual surveillance on susceptible animals (clinical and serological in both domestic and wild populations)



Surveillance at local cattle farm



Detection of LSD at a local cattle farm

Strict biosecurity measures and risk assessment

- Stringent risk-based set of veterinary import conditions for importation of live susceptible animals (swine, sheep) and animal products (meat or meat products), including bilateral zoning and compartmentalisation arrangements, aligned with WOAH guidelines
- Accreditation system for importation of meat and meat products
- Routine inspection supported by ops technology (e.g. live remote inspection using CCTVs) for timely and sensitive detection of disease



In-Vessel CCTV for monitoring of imported livestock



CCTV for monitoring of imported livestock

Legislative and regulatory powers

- The Animals & Birds Act provides the legislative mandate for implementation of regulatory measures to enable early detection, prevention and control of FMD in Singapore
- This includes powers to carry out investigation, surveillance, vaccination and destruction of animals where to rapidly and effectively deal with animal disease outbreaks, including FMD, necessary in the event of an animal disease outbreak

Coordinated disease response & control

- Structured emergency response system in place to deal with animal disease incidents, such as FMD outbreaks
- Regular training and simulation exercises are conducted to build capacities in dealing with animal disease incidents

PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES TO MAINTAIN
FMD FREE STATUS

CONTINGENCY
PLANNING

- Structured emergency system for disease outbreaks, supported by a command structure that includes relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders
- Strategies include field and laboratory investigation and assessment of the situation, placing an immediate isolation order on the suspected premises; initiation of an immediate standstill of movement of vehicles, susceptible animals, in-contact material, personnel and dairy and meat products, and stamping out where relevant
- Disposal of carcasses and related in-contact material by incineration; and thorough cleaning and decontaminating of the premises and all related equipment and vehicles.



- 1 Continue review of contingency plans by applying lessons arising from simulation exercises (e.g. "Ex Sus", a table-top exercise for African Swine Fever (ASF), a closely related disease to FMD) and related outbreaks of TADs (e.g. first case of ASF in wild boar in 2023)
 - Draw lessons from ASF outbreak to strengthen existing biosecurity measures against TADs, including FMD
- 2 Potential disruptions to Singapore's food security through outbreaks of FMD overseas as Singapore depends heavily on import of livestock for food
 - Continue to maintain import control measures in accordance with WOAH's TAHC for FMD and strengthen pre-border early warning mechanisms for imports
- 3 Continual training is needed to keep disease investigation team well-trained and updated in identification of clinical signs, epidemiology and epidemiological investigation protocol
 - Regular capability building activities & knowledge exchange, in partnership with One Health agencies
- 4 Land scarcity restricts options for animal carcass disposal in landfills during an outbreak
 - Work with relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders on refining contingency planning, including biowaste disposal
- 5 Ongoing review of national legislation (Animals & Birds Act) related to biosurveillance & control of FMD and other TADs

CONSTRAINTS &
SOLUTIONS