



World Organisation  
for Animal Health



## SEACFMD EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK MEETING

COUNTRY REPORT:  
Singapore



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# Outline of presentation

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- Susceptible animal populations
- Prevention
- Surveillance
- Results of surveillance
- Benefits of FMD freedom
- Constraints/risks and possible solutions



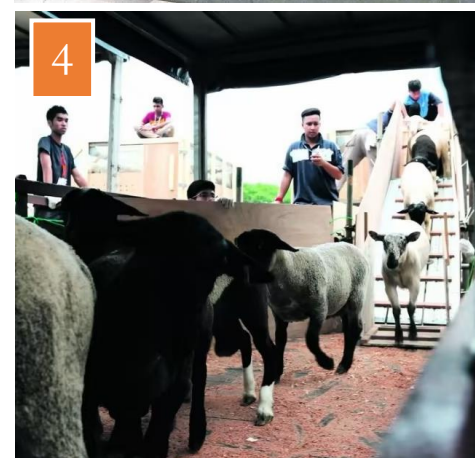


# Susceptible animal populations

- 1) Local ruminant farms (closed herds)
- 2) Zoological animals
- 3) Imported domestic pigs for local slaughter
- 4) Imported sheep for religious slaughter
- 5) Wild boars

## Risk pathways:

- 1) Live animal imports (pigs, sheep, zoo animals)
- 2) Meat and meat product imports (pork, beef, mutton)
- 3) Wild animal incursion (wild boars)
- 4) Illegal imports/smuggling





# Prevention

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## 1) Import requirements

- Source countries need to be accredited to ensure they can meet our animal health and food safety requirements.
- Import of pork, beef and mutton are only allowed from establishments in FMD free countries or zones (exempted if subjected to procedures to inactivate the FMD virus according to WOAHP guidelines).
- For live pigs and sheep imported for local slaughter, the exporting country or zone must also be FMD free.
- For import of zoological animals, exporting establishment must be free from FMD. In addition, animals are subject to pre-export isolation and should not have contact with other animals during travel.



# Prevention

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## 2) Control measures at entry points

- The animal and animal product consignments entering Singapore are subject to control at the point of entry into Singapore.
- Immigration and Checkpoints Authority (ICA) officers ensure that the consignments come with proper documents.
- The National Parks Board (NParks) will inspect all live animal imports at the border checkpoints.
- NParks and the Singapore Food Agency (SFA) has in place standard operating procedures with ICA to detain and investigate illegal import of animals and animal products respectively.





# Surveillance

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## 1) Compulsory reporting of FMD cases (passive/syndromic surveillance)

- FMD is gazetted as a notifiable disease under the Animals and Birds Act.
- All ruminant farms in Singapore are licensed and regularly inspected monthly by SFA for disease surveillance purposes.
- Zoological establishments are licensed by NParks and subjected to regular inspection.
- Any suspect cases will be investigated with samples collected and sent for confirmatory testing at the Centre of Animal and Veterinary Sciences (CAVS) under NParks.

## 2) FMD serological surveillance (active surveillance)

### a) Ruminants

- Serological samples are also collected annually from ruminant farms for testing.

### b) Wild boars

- Wild boars (found dead or trapped) are tested for exposure to the FMD virus.





# Results of surveillance

## 1) Clinical surveillance

- No suspect cases detected through clinical surveillance

## 2) FMD serological surveillance

- No antibodies detected in ruminants or wild boars





# Constraints/Risks and possible solutions

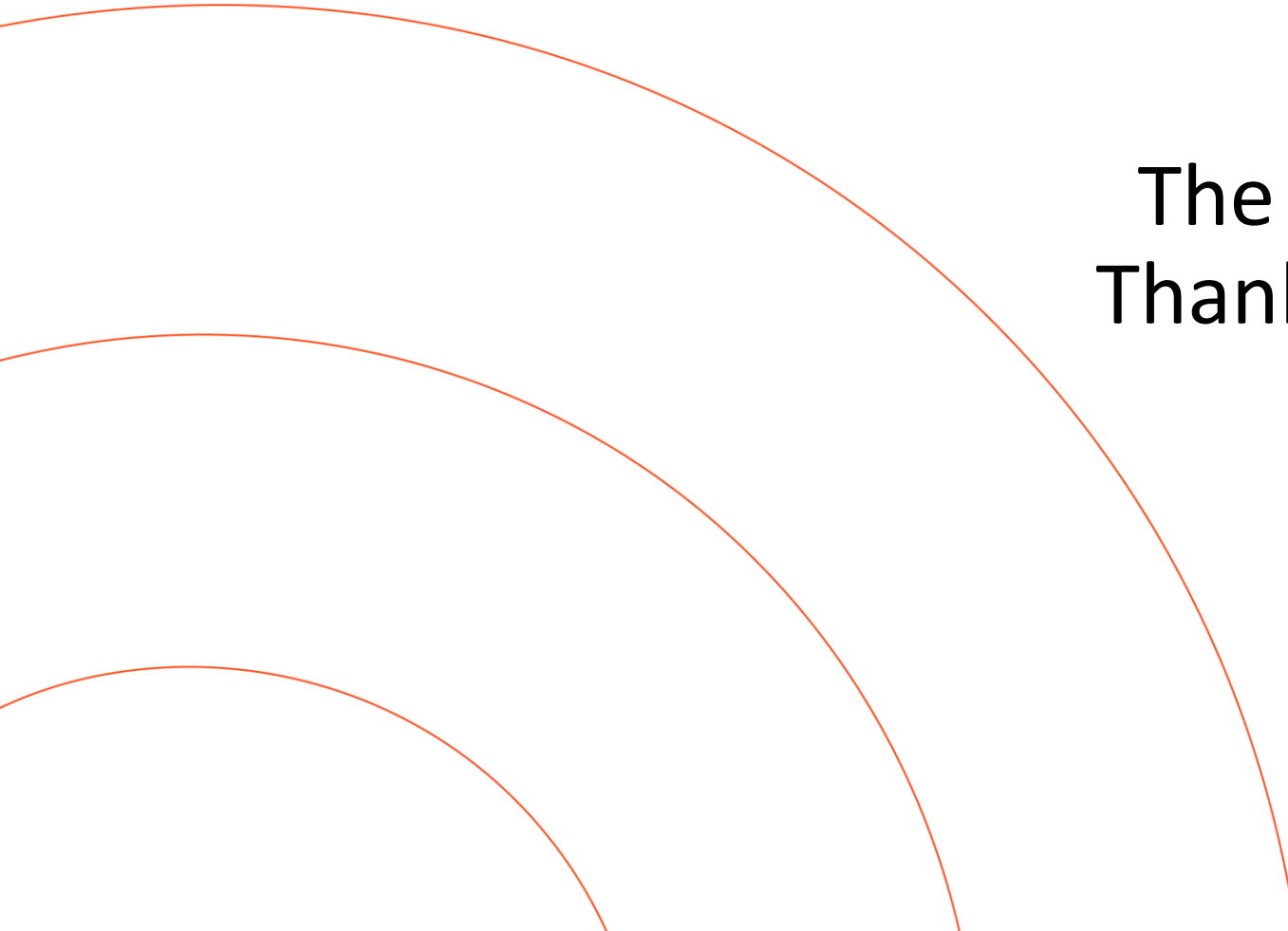
Constraints/risks	Possible solutions
As Singapore only allows imports from FMD free sources, spread of the disease (both regional and worldwide) may impact sources we can import food animals and meat from.	Source diversification, zoning and compartmentalisation
Concerns about disease incursion into Singapore via various risk pathways	Ongoing biosecurity measures and biosurveillance





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The End  
Thank you

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