

Application of compartments in practice – Import country perspective



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Presentation covers

- **Concept of compartmentalisation**
- **The case of Singapore**
- **ASF compartmentalisation for Sarawak Pig Farming Area (PFA)**
- **Licence and certification**



Concept of compartmentalisation

Regionalisation

- Applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis

Compartmentalisation

- Based on management & husbandry practices related to biosecurity
- Where a disease is present, it allows the functional separation of an animal subpopulation in a limited geographical area from other domestic or wild animals from the same area through biosecurity and management measures



The case of Singapore



90%

about 90% of food is imported from over 180 countries

In 2024, Singapore's food supply came from 187 countries/regions.

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Compartmentalisation will continue to remain instrumental for the continuity of imports of animals and products of animal origin. It will help ensure supply of safe food for Singapore and maintain Singapore's disease-free status whilst protecting animal and public health.

Dr Wong Yelin, Director for Risk Management & Surveillance, Joint Operations Division of the Singapore Food Agency (SFA).

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The recognition of compartments overseas has been giving Singapore the confidence to allow the safe trade of animals and animal products into the country, in line with WOA's international standards, while minimising disruption to food supply.

Dr Kelvin Lim, Director for Bio risk & Bio-surveillance and the Quarantine & Biosecurity Services, Animal & Veterinary Service (AVS), Singapore NParks.



The case of Singapore

- Singapore actively initiates discussions with major trading partners on the establishment of regionalisation/compartmentalisation arrangements for various diseases, even before the diseases are present in these countries
- Requires active cooperation between industry and the veterinary services/ competent authorities
- Singapore has regionalisation agreements with most source countries, whilst compartmentalisation is another approach
- ASF compartmentalisation for Sarawak PFA is a successful example of a compartmentalisation agreement between Singapore and Malaysia



The case of Singapore

Step 1: Country assessment

- Food safety control system
- Animal health status
- Regulatory oversight: legislation, regulatory system, monitoring programmes



Step 2: Establishment/farm assessment

Establishment

- Construction and layout
- Raw material, process flow
- Hygiene programmes
- SOP, GMP, HACCP



Farm

- Farm location and layout
- Animal husbandry system
- Animal health programmes
- Biosecurity measures



Exporting countries are encouraged to provide regionalisation and/or compartmentalisation proposals when submitting country or establishment applications

Step 3: Inspection of country and estab

- Verify country system, processes and standards of establishment

Step 4: Import conditions

- If satisfactory, negotiation of import conditions and Health Certificate



The case of Singapore

Assessment of the compartment is based on WOA's guidelines in the

Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.5:

- Physical or spatial factors that affect the status of biosecurity in a compartment
- Infrastructural factors
- Biosecurity plan
- Traceability system
- Surveillance

How does the CA prove that the disease is absent?



ASF compartmentalisation for Sarawak PFA

**Sarawak Pig Farming
Area was approved for
export of live pigs to
Singapore in 2017**





ASF compartmentalisation for Sarawak PFA

In 2019, SFA invited DVS to provide a proposal for ASF compartmentalisation so as to minimise trade disruptions due to ASF outbreaks in the region.

DVS' ASF compartmentalisation agreed on 13 Jan 22 by NParks-SFA

- DVS accredited PFA as ASF-free compartment, with yearly audits by DVS Sarawak at the State level
- In the event of an ASF outbreak outside PFA, pigs, chilled / frozen pork and pork products from the PFA compartment in Pasir Putih, Simunjan, Sarawak, can continue to be exported to Singapore
- Last outbreak in Dec 24 in Serian district (4,0km from PFA)



Assessment of compartmentalisation for ASF

- No commercial pig farms within 10km of the PFA
- PFA is declared an ASF-eradication area, with “keeping and rearing of pigs within 10km radius of the perimeter of PFA prohibited”
- Assessment included:
 - a) Official controls, including farm biosecurity measures at the PFA
 - b) ASF surveillance for domestic pigs and wild boars
 - c) Traceability of pigs
 - d) Laboratory testing capabilities
 - e) Control measures in the event of an ASF outbreak



FMD compartmentalisation for Sarawak PFA

FMD

Peacetime agreement – in progress

- Sarawak (and Sabah) currently recognised by WOAHA as FMD-free zone without vaccination
- Ongoing discussions between DVS, DVS Sarawak and Singapore on establishing and recognising

Sarawak PFA as FMD-free compartment



Licence and certification

For live pigs

- An Import licence for every consignment (by Singapore importer)
- Has to meet Singapore's veterinary import conditions
- At import, each consignment is accompanied by a Veterinary Health Certificate issued by DVSS
- For Sarawak PFA, DVSS declares that DVS Malaysia has endorsed the Pig Farming Area (PFA) in Pasir Putih, Simunjan, Sarawak as an African Swine Fever (ASF) free compartment



Thank you



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