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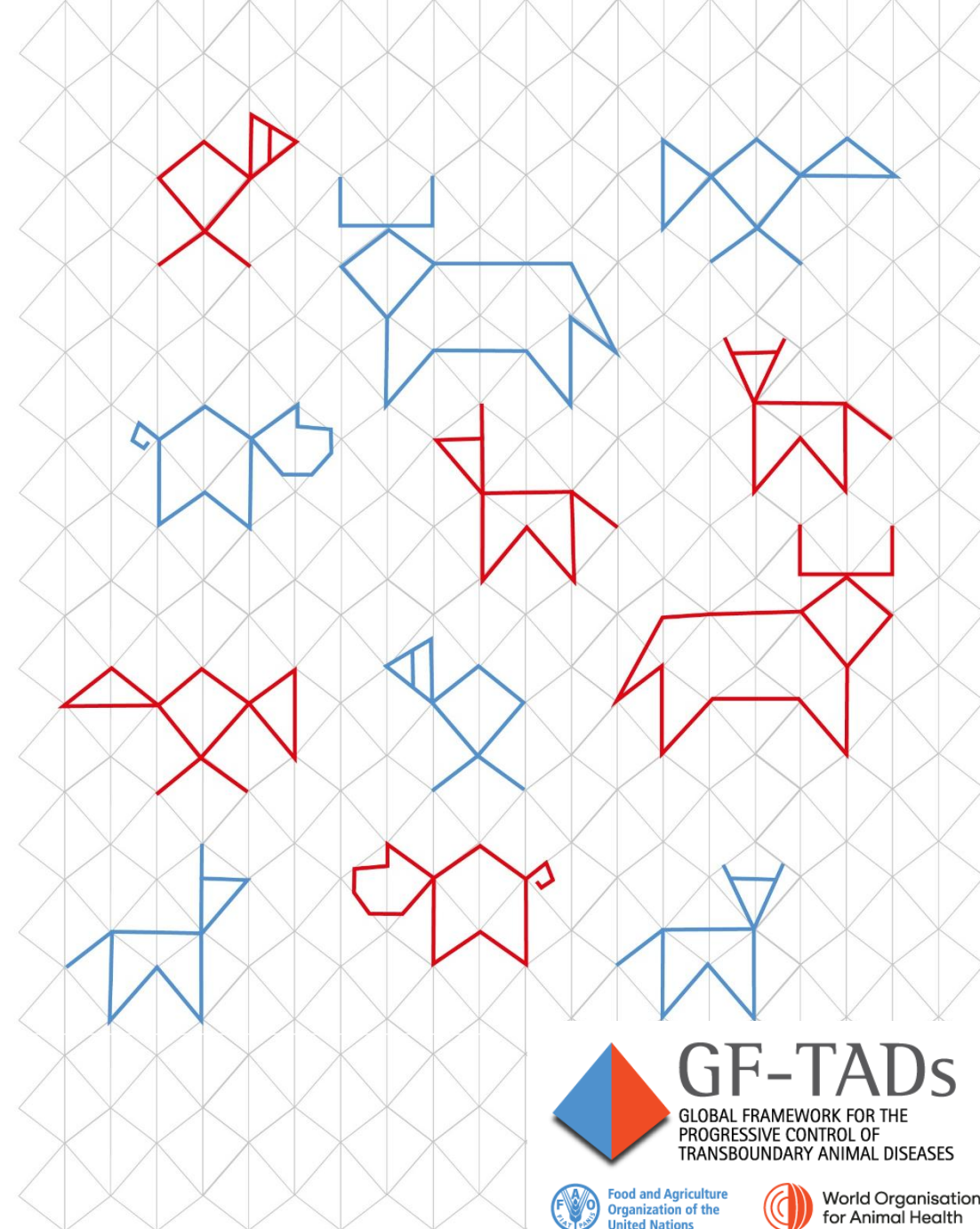


World Organisation
for Animal Health

Eleventh Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia and the Pacific

Seoul Republic of Korea

11 – 13 August 2026



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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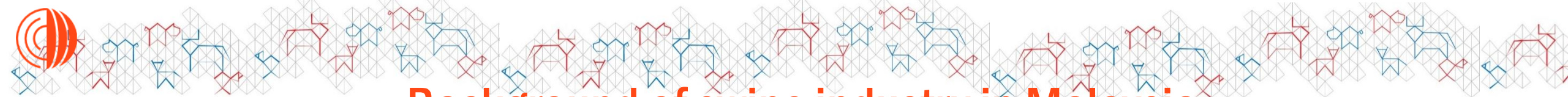
World Organisation
for Animal Health

MALAYSIA EXPERIENCE ON ASF COMPARTMENTALISATION

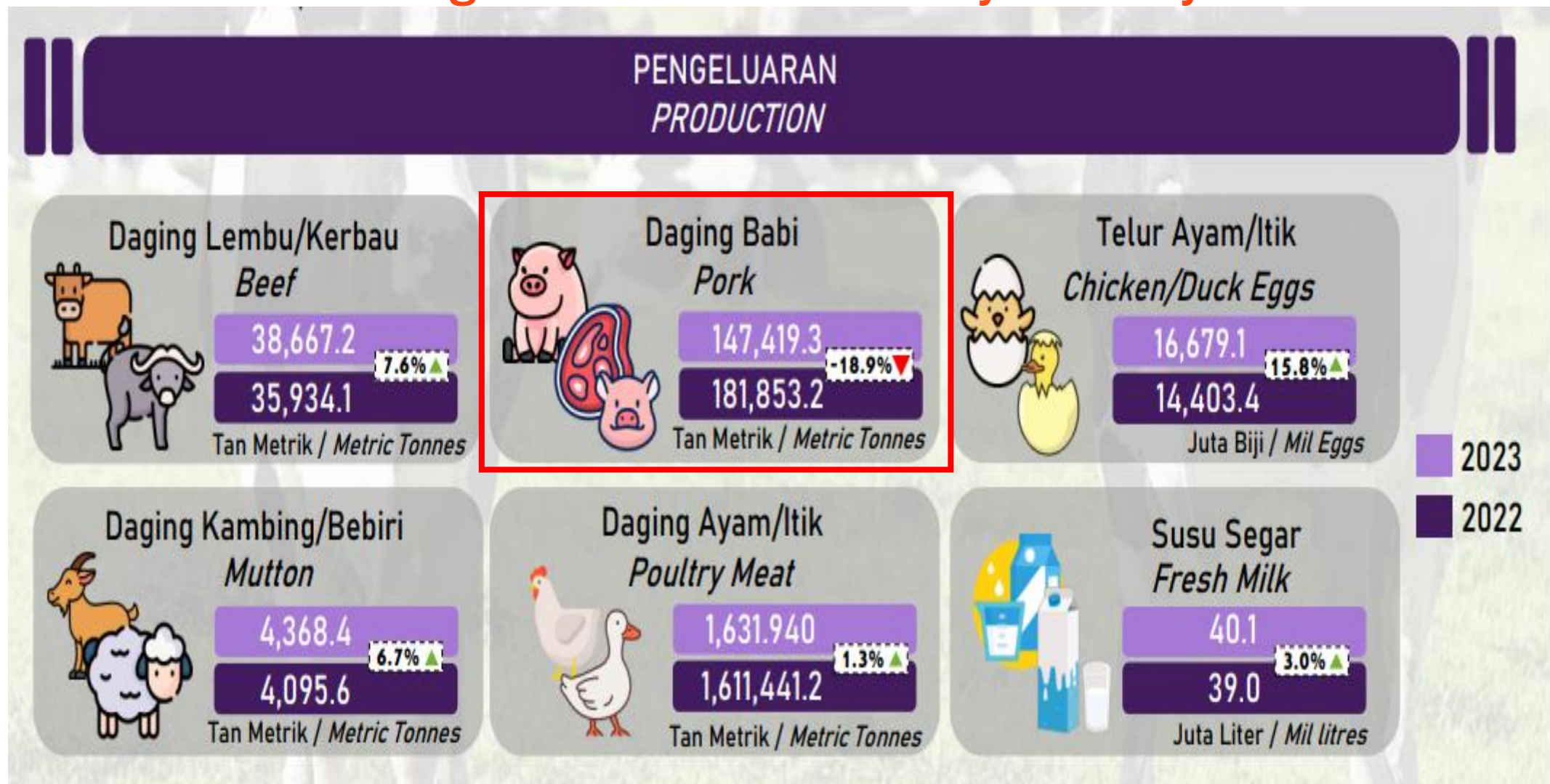
DR. SARAH DADANG ABDULLAH

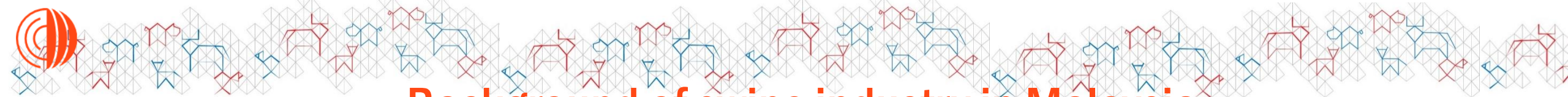
FOCAL POINT FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES MALAYSIA

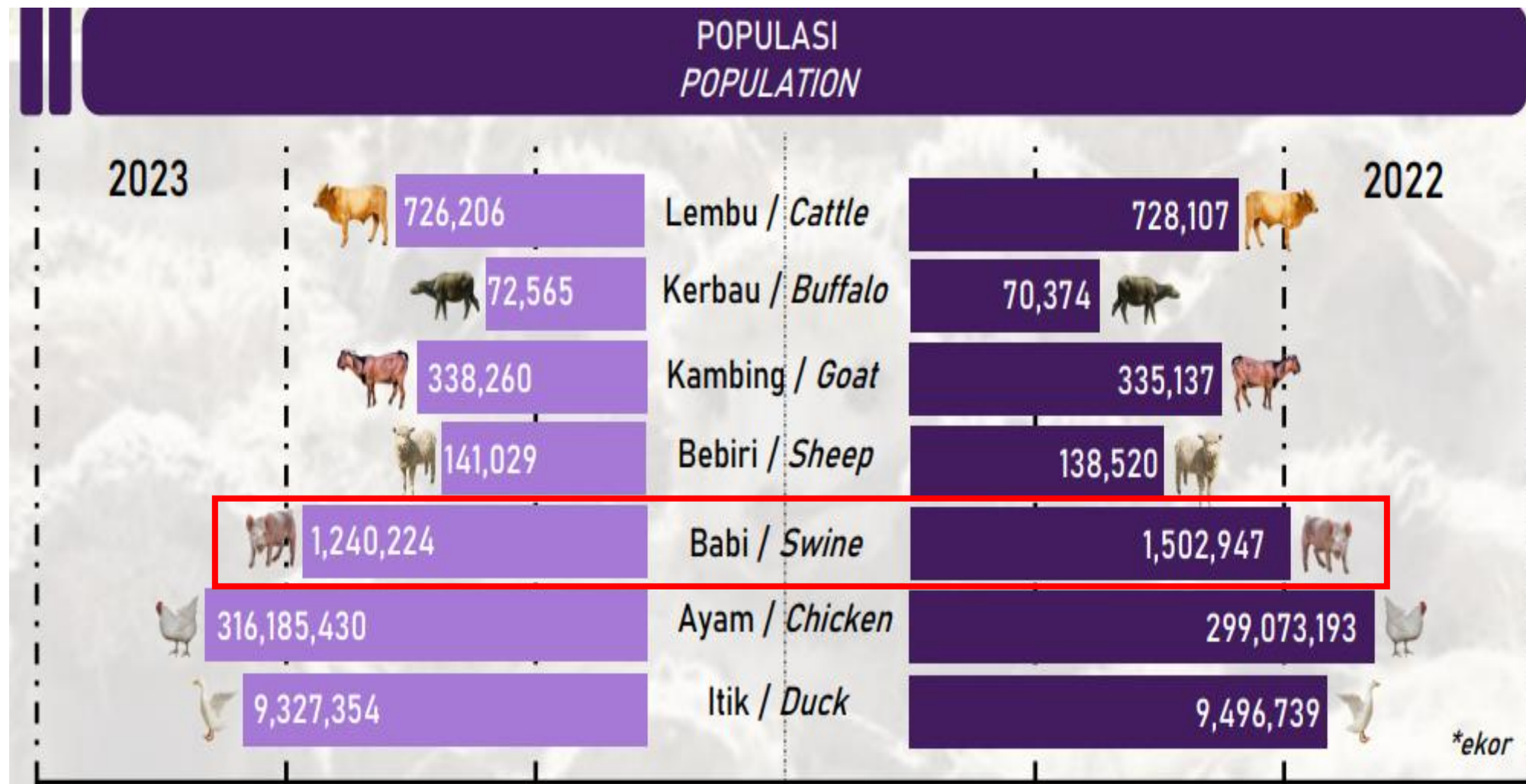


Background of swine industry in Malaysia

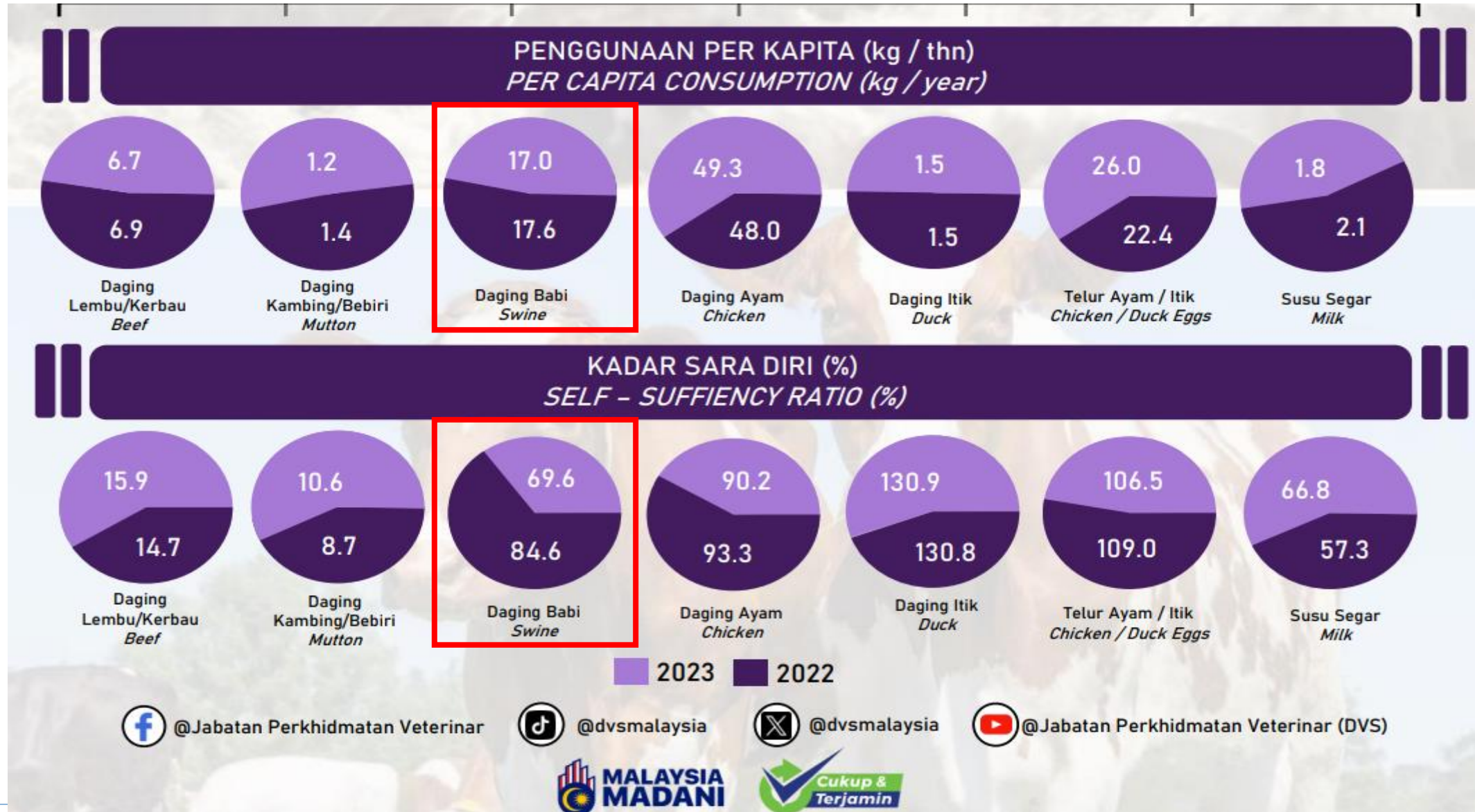




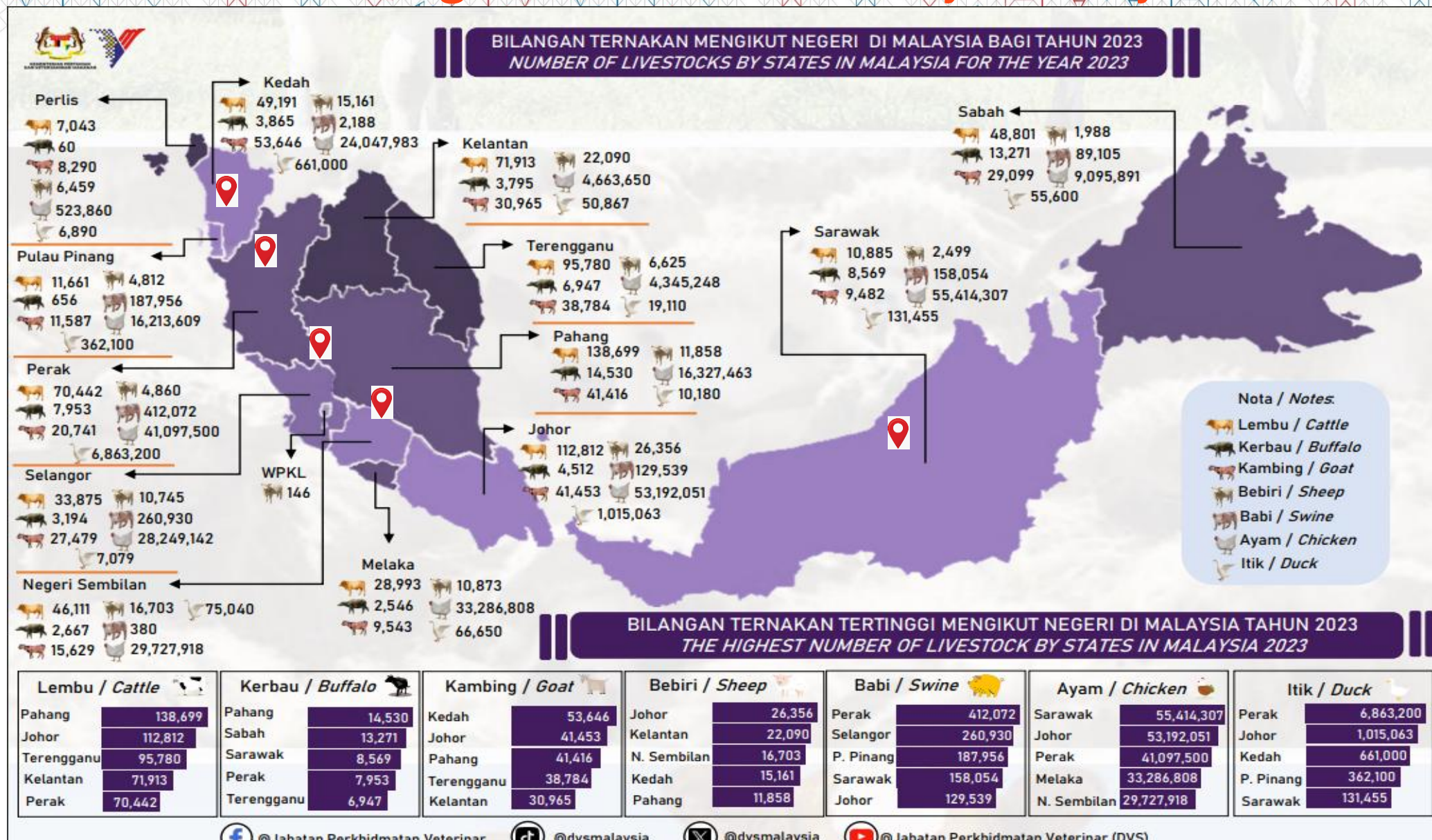
Background of swine industry in Malaysia



• Background of swine industry in Malaysia



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• Background of swine industry in Malaysia

JADUAL 1.7: BILANGAN TERNAKAN BABI MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2021-2024^e

Table 1.7: Number of Swine by States, Malaysia, 2021-2024^e

NEGERI State	Ekor/Units			
	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^e
Perlis	-	-	-	-
Kedah	1,484	2,188	2,188	2,120
Pulau Pinang	309,022	267,348	187,956	189,688
Perak	555,705	508,786	412,072	415,989
Selangor	227,840	265,739	260,930	254,425
N. Sembilan	848	930	380	282
Melaka	40,571	-	-	-
Johor	240,752	207,912	129,539	128,232
Pahang	3,472	-	-	-
Terengganu	n.a	n.a	-	-
Kelantan	-	-	-	-
W. Persekutuan	n.a	n.a	-	-
Jumlah S. M'sia Total For P. M'sia	1,379,694	1,252,903	993,065	990,736
Sabah	89,469	86,510	89,105	88,682
Sarawak	204,123	163,534	158,054	154,746
JUMLAH BESAR Grand Total	1,673,286	1,502,947	1,240,224	1,234,164

e : Anggaran (Estimate)

n.a : Tiada maklumat (Not available)



Why Compartmentalisation Matters to Malaysia



Threat of Transboundary Diseases (TADs) Risk Mitigation

- Malaysia remains continuously exposed to major TAD threats, particularly **African Swine Fever (ASF)**, **Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)** and **Foot and Mouth Disease**
- Compartmentalisation provides a structured approach to shield high-value livestock production systems from disease incursions and minimize operational disruptions.



Maintaining Continuity of Trade Market Access

- Disease outbreaks trigger severe trade restrictions, movement controls, and total loss of international market access.
- Allows certified disease-free compartments to demonstrate high-level biosecurity, supporting animal movement and export trade permitted by trading partners.



Public Health & Food Safety Assurance One Health

- Enforces strong biosecurity, rigorous disease surveillance, full traceability, and controlled movement within certified compartments.
- Directly supports Malaysia's **One Health** framework by preventing animal disease spillover with public health implications.



Sustainable Sector & Food Security Food Security

- Protects Malaysia's reliance on a stable livestock sector for safe, affordable, and reliable supply of poultry, eggs, and pork.
- Safeguards domestic production capacity, reduces outbreak economic shocks, and strengthens supply chain resilience against external disruptions.



High-Value Production Isolation



Uninterrupted Trade Resilience



One Health Compliance



National Food Sovereignty

Enabling environment for compartment

Legal & Governance Framework

-  Animal Act 1953
-  Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) Malaysia
-  State DVS coordination
-  Official certification & enforcement authority
-  Veterinary workforce (federal & state)
-  Veterinary Research Institute (VRI)
-  Diagnostic laboratory network
-  National traceability initiatives
-  WOAHP Terrestrial Health Code
-  WOAHP Compartmentalisation guidelines



Strong legal
foundation and
governance



Coordination across
agencies & levels



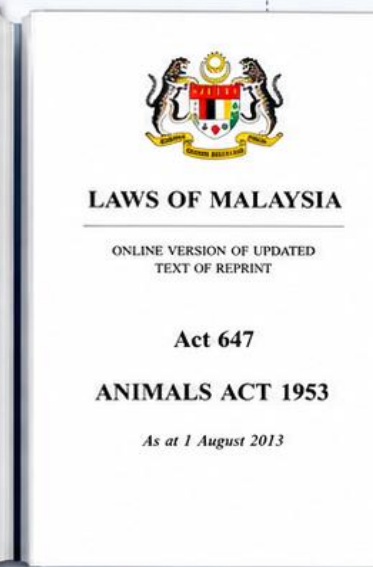
Standards,
certification &
enforcement



Science-based
decisions



Aligned with international
standards (WOAHP)



Requirements for operationalisation of compartment

Operationalization of compartmentalisation in Malaysia.

- DVS guidelines for compartment approval
- Farm registration, licensing & certification (pre-requisite)
- Biosecurity and SOP compliance
- Industry participation (integrators)



ARAHAN PROSEDUR TETAP VETERINAR MALAYSIA

KEPUNGAN BABI

No. Dokumentasi: APTVM 4(3):2/2021

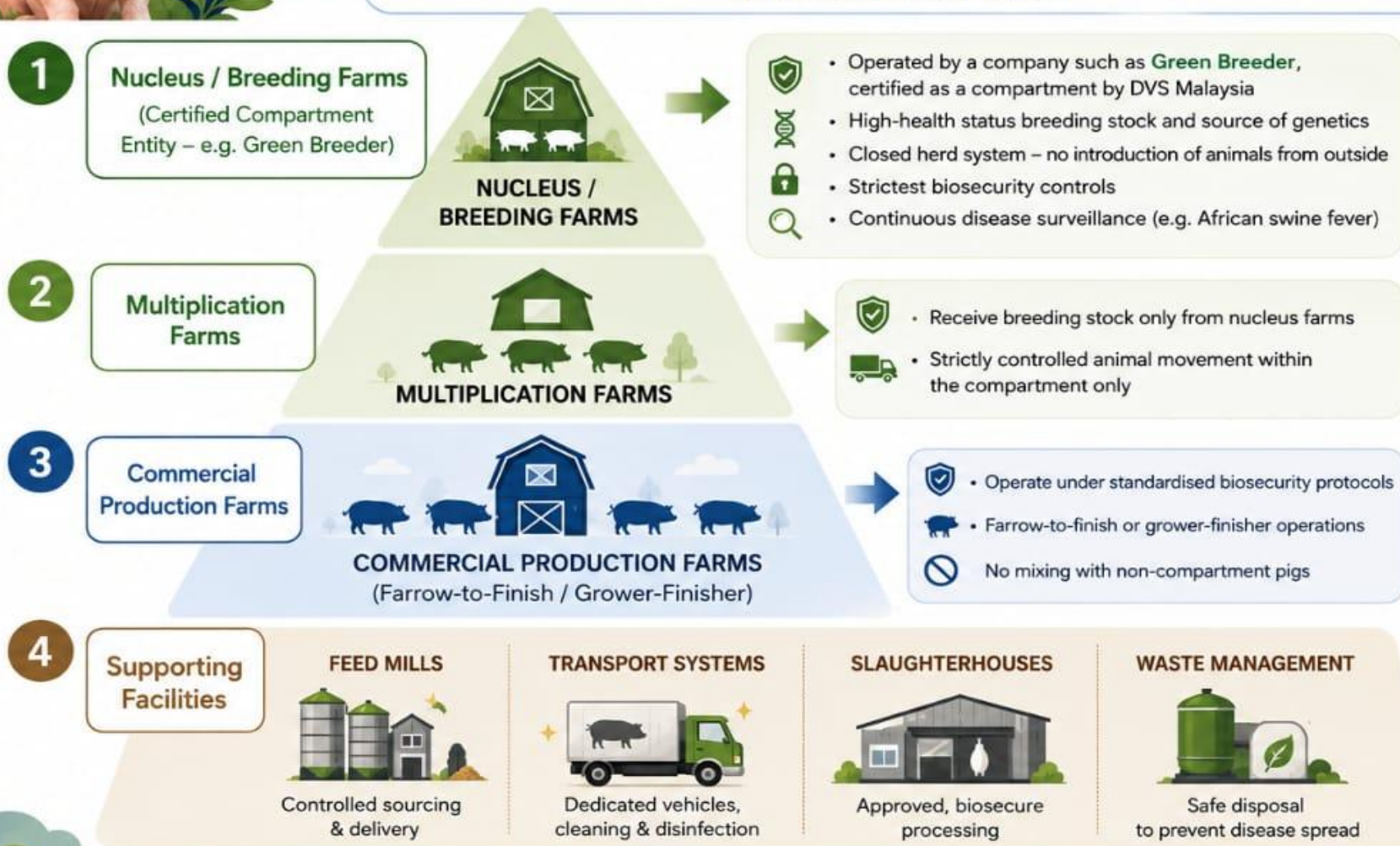
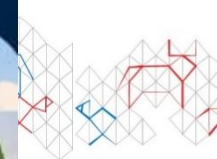
EDISI KEDUA

JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN VETERINAR
KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN INDUSTRI MAKANAN
MALAYSIA



STRUCTURE OF PIG COMPARTMENT IN MALAYSIA

*A closed, biosecure and well-managed system certified by DVS Malaysia
in line with OIE standards*



SYSTEM INTEGRATION & OVERSIGHT



Centralised compartment management



Continuous veterinary supervision



Full traceability of animals, inputs and movements



Regular auditing and verification by DVS Malaysia



Alignment with WOAHP international standard



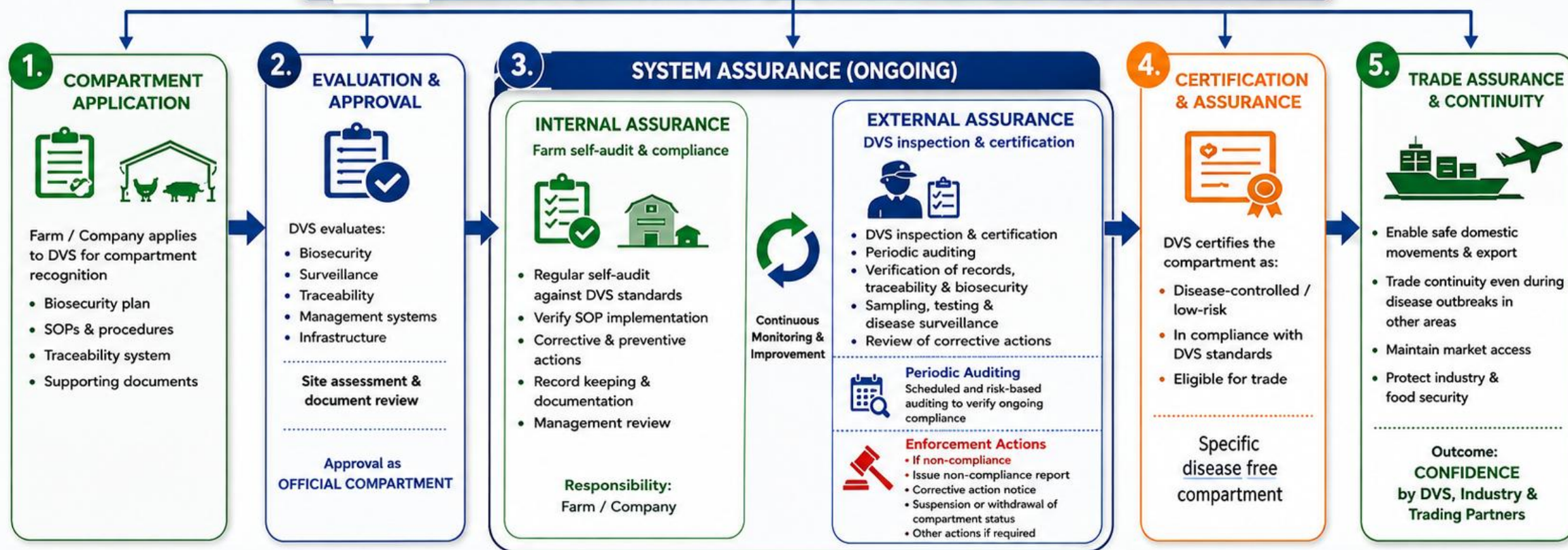
**Stronger biosecurity. Healthier pigs.
Secure trade. Sustainable future.**



SYSTEM ASSURANCE (DVS ROLE) for Compartmentalisation of Livestock Farming in Malaysia



DVS (DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES)
Competent Authority & System Assurance Authority





CHALLENGES OF COMPARTMENTALISATION



High Standards. Higher Costs. Greater Commitment.
The road to disease-free trade is complex and demanding.

1

HIGH CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (CAPEX) AND OPERATIONAL COSTS



Infrastructure Upgrades:

Transitioning to a certified compartment requires heavy investment in closed-house farming systems, perimeter fencing, vehicle disinfection bays, shower-in/shower-out facilities, and strict buffer zones.



Continuous Compliance & Testing:

Maintaining status requires ongoing expenditure on routine disease surveillance, laboratory diagnostic testing, biosecurity audits, and dedicated transport logistics, which heavily penalize small- and medium-scale farmers compared to large integrators.



2

LAND CONSTRAINTS AND PROXIMITY RISKS



Spatial Isolation Issues:

Establishing isolated physical boundaries and buffer zones is difficult in high-density farming states where farms sit in close proximity to non-certified commercial farms or backyard holdings.



Wildlife Interfacing:

Farms face continuous exposure from local wild vectors, such as wild boars carrying African Swine Fever (ASF) or migratory birds carrying Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).



3

END-TO-END SUPPLY CHAIN SEGREGATION



Upstream & Downstream Integration:

Compartmentalisation is not just a farm-level certification; it requires an entirely segregated supply chain. Feed mills, hatcheries, breeding stock, slaughterhouses, and processing plants must all adhere strictly to the same compartment standards.



Transport Vectors:

Preventing cross-contamination during feed delivery or animal transport requires dedicated, sanitized logistics fleets that cannot be shared with outside farms.



4

MULTI-AGENCY APPROVAL AND REGULATORY DELAYS



Cross-Jurisdictional Approvals:

Farmers must navigate multiple tiers of regulation—from federal guidelines under the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) to state land permits and local council environmental approvals—leading to long lead times.



International Mutual Recognition:

Gaining domestic certification is only step one; securing bilateral recognition from international trading partners (under WOH standards) requires extensive, multi-year verification processes.

5

FRAGMENTED INDUSTRY STRUCTURE



Smallholder Inclusion:

While large commercial integrators can absorb the costs and administrative load, smallholders represent a significant portion of Malaysia's farming landscape. Without cooperative models or government subsidies, smallholders risk being left behind, maintaining local reservoirs for disease outbreaks.

LARGE INTEGRATORS



SMALLHOLDERS



Support, Collaboration & Investment are key to building a resilient, disease-free future for ALL.



COMPARTMENTALISATION IS POSSIBLE—BUT NOT EASY.

Overcoming these challenges requires commitment from farmers, industry, government, and all stakeholders.



August 2026

Compartmentalisation of PFA Simunjan Sarawak



Thank you!!!