



Singapore



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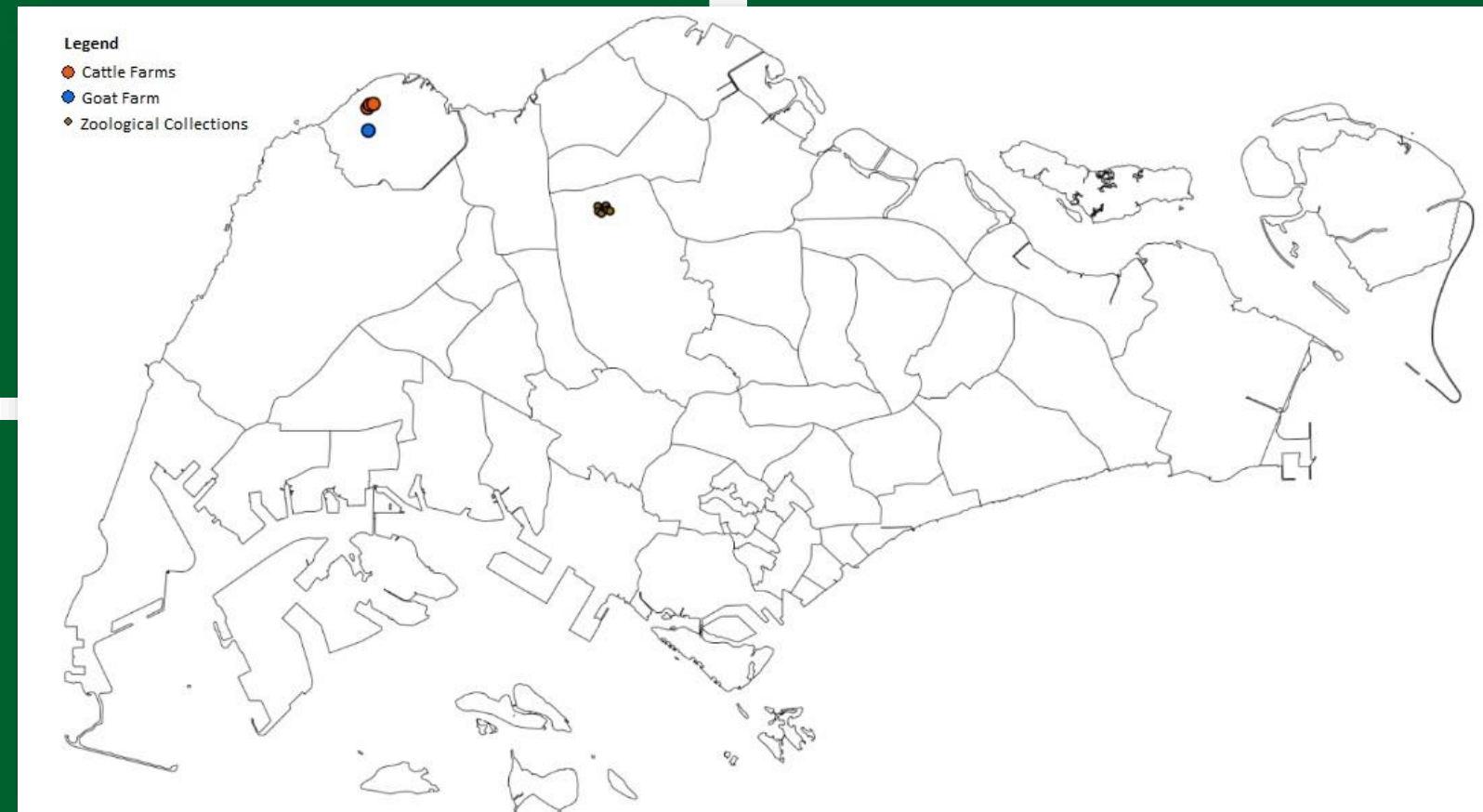
Level of preparedness to FMD incursion by FMD-free countries



FMD
PREPAREDNESS

1. Surveillance and Early Detection

- Compulsory reporting of FMD cases under the Animals and Birds Act
- Routine surveillance on susceptible animals (clinical and serological in both domestic and wild populations)
- Samples collected and sent for confirmatory testing at the Centre of Animal and Veterinary Sciences (CAVS) under NParks



2. Biosecurity

- Source accreditation system for meat and meat products
- Import of susceptible animals and commodities are allowed only from FMD free countries/zones
- Processed meat and dairy products are allowed where risk mitigation measure has been applied e.g. heat treatment in accordance to OIE guidelines
- Requirements for import licence and permit
 - Inspection at points of entry
 - Routine surveillance and biosecurity measures for licensed establishments holding susceptible animals (except wildlife)

4. Disease control measures

- Structured emergency response system in place to deal with animal disease incidents such as FMD outbreaks
- Isolation of suspected premises; initiation of an immediate standstill of movement of vehicles, susceptible animals, in-contact material, personnel and dairy and meat products in related farms and premises; field and laboratory investigation and assessment of the situation.
- ASF simulation exercise conducted on 5 July 2021

3. Legislation

- Legislative mandate under the Animals and Birds Act to put in place regulatory measures for the early detection, prevention and control of FMD in Singapore.
- The Act provides powers to carry out investigation, surveillance, vaccination and destruction of animals where necessary in the event of an animal disease outbreak

PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES TO
MAINTAIN FMD-FREE STATUS

Constraints &
Solutions

1. Outbreaks of disease, disruption to supply chains are a potential risk to Singapore's food security and animal health due to limited land for farming in Singapore
 - Maintain import control measures for animals and animal products, aligned with OIE's standards for FMD and strengthen pre-border early warning mechanisms for imports
2. Continual training is needed to keep the disease investigation team well-trained in identification of clinical signs, epidemiology and outbreak investigation protocol
 - Regular capability building activities (e.g. NParks Field Epidemiology course)
3. Land scarcity restricts options for animal carcass disposal in landfills during an outbreak
 - Work with relevant government agencies and industry stakeholders on contingency plans

- Review contingency plans for TADs (related to FMD) following findings from simulation exercise, including FMD vaccination policy
- Review national legislation related to control of FMD and other animal diseases
- Actively increase involvement of experts in regional and international activities for capability building

Way Forward