



PCSP PRIMER ON **AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**



A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN:



Philippine College of Swine Practitioners

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IN COLLABORATION WITH:



Bureau of Animal Industry

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FOREWORD



Our blueprint is not bound by age or time served. It represents the body of work at each stage of your career as you establish the foundational building blocks... And accumulate the required wisdom to contribute to research, growth and innovation.

African Swine Fever is a transboundary disease which is a global threat because there are no vaccines and treatment available as of this time. Reports of outbreaks from China, Mongolia, and Vietnam have surfaced and it may be just a matter of time before the

Philippines be will hit as well. As you read along the pages of this primer, it is our hope that you will learn the basic awareness on how we can prepare for combat in the future. We are confronting a time of many changes and we're meeting these changes during a time of larger nation-wide and global change.

Hopefully, we will push the envelope of wisdom that genuinely supports advancement right here, right now. It is a moment that we openly take as we look forward to a more vibrant and knowledgeable future. With each stage, let us learn how to keep creating sustainable impact and influence. It is essential that we unlock ways of mastering the fundamentals, which in turn provides us with greater clarity and depth of thought to further improve our craft.

I'd like to thank each of those who gave their inputs in the creation of this project, especially to my co-author, Dr. Amiel Jun Santiago. You, as swine industry stakeholders, have the vision, the knowledge, the ability and the experience to help us all. You are truly our greatest asset today and tomorrow. To Dr Angel Manabat and Dr Roselle Cudal, whose critical thinking and practical approaches made theoretical concepts, a reality by suggesting practical inputs. To Dr Tom Acorda, whose tireless effort to collate, process and integrate ideas and ensure that end product would be reflective of every contributor's passion to protect the interest of the swine industry. We could not accomplish what we do without your support.

FOREWORD



Dr. Eugenio P. Mende
Dr. Eugenio P. Mende DVM MSc
President (2019)
Philippine Veterinary Drug Association

*"If you want to go fast, GO ALONE
If you want to go far, GO TOGETHER"*
- African Proverb

The re-emergence of African Swine Fever (ASF) has become a global threat that poses to become Asia's clear and present dangerous pig infection. From its onslaught of pocket outbreaks in Europe for years, it has since become a regional threat so fast in the last months that its current challenge now is how we can stamp it out and ensure it's non influx into our herds. Not completely aware of the risks and how to collectively work against

the virus pose a far greater challenge for a country whose production targets continue to hurt profitability amidst global and regional pork demand growth.

As an industry, we need to act in a progressive and forward-thinking manner. Challenging times cannot be used as an excuse for failing to seek out and act upon new opportunities to increase knowledge or foster cooperation and renewed relationship to move forward as a united industry

The Philippine Veterinary Drug Association (PVDA) is honored to partner with the Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP) in the printing of the first and most intensive ASF Primer; and be instrumental in making this available to our Philippine farmers and producers. As your ally, we will remain steadfast in our support and commitment to the industry we all serve.

Cheers and congratulations to the joint and united forces of the PCSP and the PVDA

PCSP PRIMER ON AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

What is African Swine Fever?

African swine fever is a transboundary disease that is present in some parts of Europe and African continent. It is a contagious viral disease which exclusively infects suidae species (pigs, wild boars). Originally restricted to Africa, it was introduced into Georgia in 2007, from where it spread westwards (reaching Eastern and Central Europe) and eastwards within Europe.

The disease has now been reported in China (August 2018), Mongolia (December 2018), and Vietnam (February 2019).

African swine fever produces lesion typical with hemorrhagic diseases, thus to avoid confusion, definitive diagnosis is needed. African swine fever is different from Swine flu (swine influenza) and classical swine fever (Hog Cholera), both in etiology and treatment.

What causes African swine fever disease?

African Swine Fever Virus (ASFv) belongs to group I (dsDNA), family Asfarviridae. It is a double strandedicosahedral DNA virus with a linear genome.

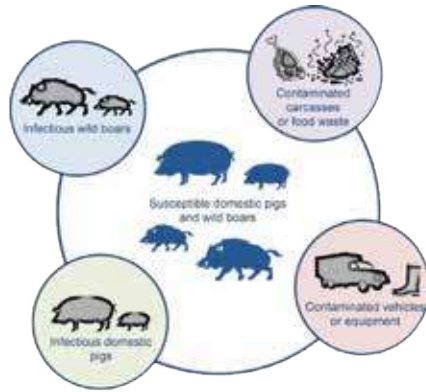


It is a resilient virus which survives outside its natural host. Persist in unfavourable environment, can survive for long period, even months, in feces, meat products (frozen, salted, and smoked or undercooked), and carcasses of dead animals. The virus, however, can be killed with several disinfectants such as 1% formaldehyde, 2% sodium hydroxide or paraphenylphenolic disinfectants.

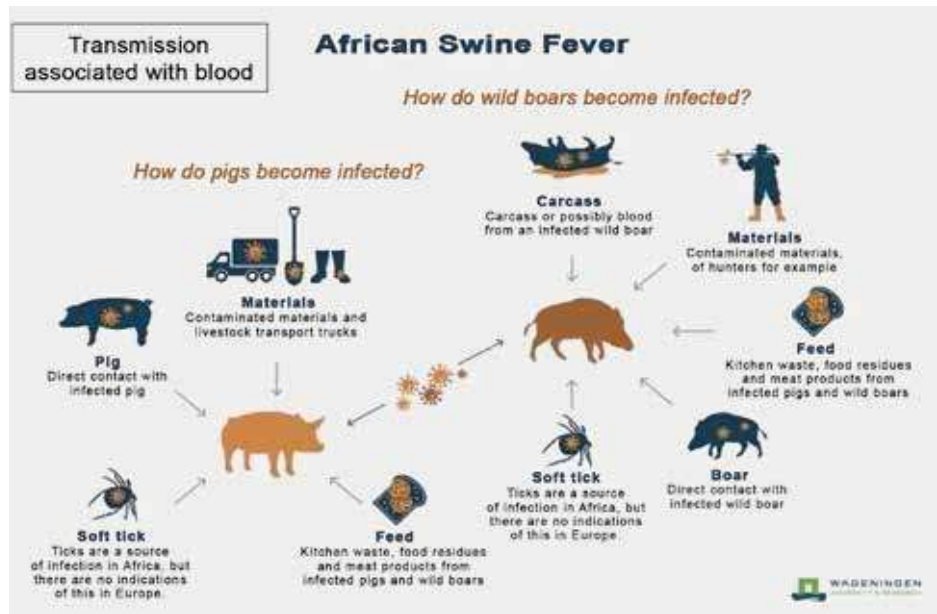
Progression of the disease is rapid, upon infection, disease will progress within 3 to 14 days, of which mortality rates in pigs could range up to 100%

How is African swine fever transmitted?

ASF is primarily a tick-borne disease. In the wild, a vector (Soft tick, *Ornithodoros* sp.) is generally required for transmission in its natural host, wild pigs.



HOW IS THE VIRUS BEING TRANSMITTED?



Wild pigs and domesticated pigs can infect each other by direct contact, particularly when blood is present. Healthy animals can also get infected when they consume undercooked pork products, either while scavenging or when fed with contaminated foodstuff. Swill feeding is a possible route of infection.

They can also become infected by feeding on infected pork or carcasses, or through contaminated tools and equipment (clothes, needles, vehicles, etc.). Infection can also be spread on contaminated implements and during transport.

Virulent viruses produce acute form of the disease, and all body fluids and tissues contain large amounts of infectious virus from the onset of clinical disease until death.

Pigs infected with less virulent isolates can transmit virus to susceptible pigs as long as 1 month after infection; blood is infectious for as long as 6 weeks, and transmission can occur if blood is shed. All Age Group can be infected.

How can ASF be recognized on the pig level

Infection can cause a wide range of clinical signs. Sick pigs usually die.

In the backyard sector, pigs show a lack of appetite followed by sudden death. Rarely other clinical signs are observed.

In commercial farms, you may also see depression, weight loss, hemorrhages in the skin (tip of ears, tail, legs, chest and abdomen), lameness, and abortion in pregnant sows.

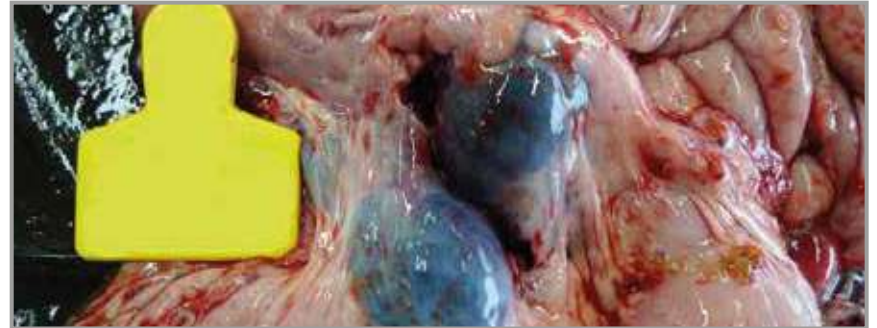
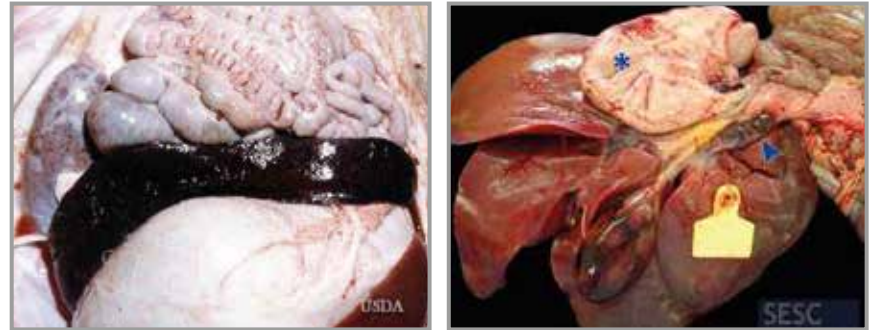
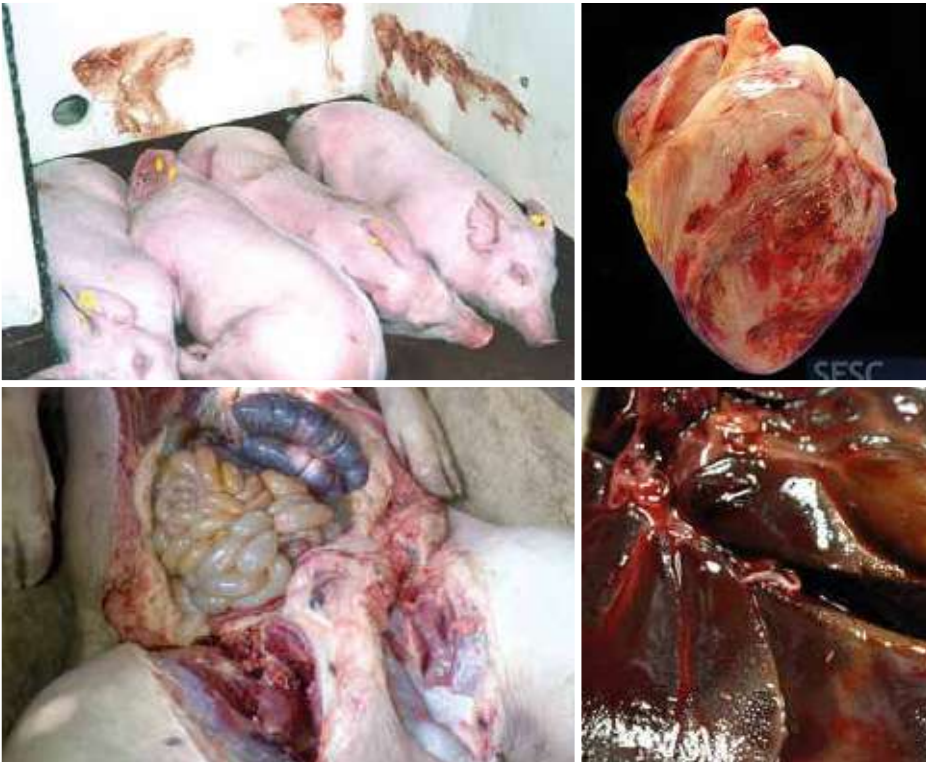
Clinical signs may be more difficult to see in wild boar because of their long dark hair. Some of infected wild boars show no signs, thus they are carriers of the virus.





What lesions can be seen in African swine fever?

ASF exhibits similar signs to other hemorrhagic diseases. ASF disease notably resembles lesions found in Classical swine fever (hog cholera) cases with few notable exceptions. In contrast to pigs with hog cholera, African Swine Fever pigs do not develop conjunctivitis or encephalitis. Despite high fever, ASF infected pigs stay in good condition, whereas hog cholera infected pigs drastically lose weight. Hog cholera is also characterized by a foul-smelling diarrhea.



How to Diagnose ASF?

In the field, 3 classic lesions are observed:

1. Large dark friable spleen
2. Large hemorrhagic gastro-hepatic lymph nodes
3. Large hemorrhagic renal lymph nodes.

To achieve definitive diagnosis, the laboratory should be able to exhibit results from any or in combination:

1. The presence of antibodies ASF (ELISA)
2. The presence of Antigen (Serum neutralization)
3. The virus itself (tissue culture, PCR)

Differential Diagnosis

Hog Cholera (CSF), Salmonellosis, Erysipelas, Toxemia

What should people who raise pigs do to protect their pigs against ASF?

In Russia and China, cultural practices of pig raising contributed in the spread of the disease. The backyard sector bore most of the damages because they were not abreast with modern pig farming practices. In the Philippines, one particular practice poses risk, possibly could aid in transmission of infection if not abated. This practice is swill feeding.

Avoid swill feeding. Use finished commercial feed and feedstuff from a reputable supplier. The likelihood of contamination that can cause diseases from using commercial finish feeds is significantly lower, since safeguards in acquiring raw materials from known countries with ASF are in place.

If it cannot be avoided, process swill feed designed for disinfection. Boil swill and other left-over food before feeding to pigs. Do not feed leftover food from airline or shipping companies.

Know the source of your inputs. (feeds, stocks, equipment, etc). Importation of live pigs, pork and pork products from known countries with ASF are not allowed.

Follow basic biosecurity procedures, specially routine cleaning and disinfection of equipment and premises which have direct contact with pigs.

Pigs should be kept protected against the elements all the time, house them properly. Do not allow them to mingle with other pigs or wild boar, use physical fences as barriers to prevent direct contact of domesticated pig with wild or feral pigs.

Buy your pigs from trusted source and keep them separated from your herd during the first two weeks(quarantine).

Avoid unnecessary visitors getting in contact with your pigs. If you notice clinical signs, including sudden death in your pigs, you should immediately report it to the Animal healthcare and quarantine office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, local agriculturist (municipal agriculture office), City or Provincial Veterinarian.

Bringing back meat products from other countries can result in the spread of the disease

To prevent the incursion of ASF and other diseases, do not bring back home meat or meat products from other countries particularly those infected with ASF.

Travelers should always make sure that food waste is only discarded in closely sealed waste containers where pigs and wild boar have no access

Is there a vaccine or treatment for ASF?

No vaccine. No effective treatment either.

What are the key risks factors to ASF?

1. Contact between wild boars and backyard/feral pigs.
2. Lack or absence of biosecurity.

3. HUMAN BEHAVIOR/poor practices

Lack of knowledge/information

Money constraints

Lack of cooperation

4. Surviving swine becoming carriers.

5. Long distance movement of wild boar hunting.

6. Virus entering the catering cycle, cured or raw hams.

7. Movement of humans/migrant workers with pork products.

8. Ticks

9. Contaminated feed raw materials particularly pork meal, meat and bone meal, blood meal, plasma protein and other protein sources where pig by product is used.

What can hunters do to prevent the spread of ASF?

In at risk areas, hunters should look out for dead or sick wild boar and notify immediately the animal healthcare and quarantine division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Each wild boar should be reported and ASF ruled out by laboratory diagnostic tests.

In affected areas, wild boar products, leftovers and trophies pose a significant risk of being infected. This is why all hunters are required to place particular emphasis on hygiene measures when hunting in affected area.

Do not leave any leftovers from the hunted wild boar in the forest.

Avoid getting in contact with pigs after hunting a wild boar.

Ensure that the clothes worn, tools and equipment used (e.g. knives, car) that may be contaminated by blood while hunting are cleaned and disinfected and don't get in contact with pigs.

Should the Philippines be worried about ASF?

The disease is now a global threat. ASF is spreading around the world (EU, Russia, Africa, and China) with high levels of mortality in pigs. Evidence shows that the virus maybe attenuating in the field. The virus is very tough and resistant in processed meat. The "Sandwich Effect" is a scare. A vaccine not in sight.

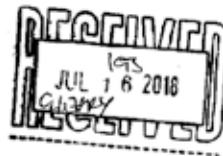
How is it relevant to the Philippine swine industry?

It is a transboundary disease that have devastating economic implications if ever our pig farmers contract this disease. As of present this disease have spread from east Europe, traversed Russia and found its way to China. ASF left these countries with economic problems and threatens food security, is a major concern for any nation.

Having a characteristic profile of high mortality rate, introduction to our nation would cause shortage of quality pork that every Filipino will have access to. Being the biggest non plantation industry contributor in the Philippine economy, all measure should be undertaken in order to safeguard the swine industry.



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman
Quezon City 1100, Philippines



June 27, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 18
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC AND WILD PIGS AND THEIR PRODUCTS INCLUDING PORK MEAT AND SEMEN ORIGINATING FROM Hungary

WHEREAS, Section 6 and 7 (2) and (4) of Executive Order No. 292 provides the authority and responsibility for the exercise of the mandate of the Department and for the discharge of its powers and functions shall be vested in the Secretary, who shall have supervision and control of the Department, to establish the policies and standards for the operation of the Department pursuant to the approved programs of government and promulgate administrative issuances necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and the proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

WHEREAS, Section 1770 of Act No. 2711 (Revised Administrative Code of 1917) which was adopted by incorporation together with Sections 1761-1769, in Section 5 of Act 3639 (Charter of BAI) empowers the Department Head to issue a general order preventing the entry of animals, animal effects, parts or products from any country with dangerous communicable animal disease;

WHEREAS, based on the official reports submitted by Dr Lajos Bognar, Deputy State Secretary Chief Veterinary Officer, Food Chain Safety Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Budapest, Hungary to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that there were outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF) virus Heves County, Hungary affecting wild pigs;

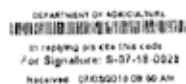
WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent the entry of ASF virus to protect the health of the local swine population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby institute the following emergency measures for the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products from Hungary:

1. Banning the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products, including pork meat and semen;
2. Immediate suspension of the processing, evaluation of the application and issuance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) import clearance to the above-stated commodities;
3. Stoppage and confiscation of all shipments of the above stated commodities into the country by all DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers/Inspectors at all major ports.

This ORDER shall take effect

EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Philippines
Tax Identification Number: 000-845-895



August 30, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 22
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF CATERING FOOD WASTES/LEFT-OVERS FROM INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIRPORTS AND SEAPORTS AS SWINE SWILL FEED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) through its National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division (NVQSD) is mandated to set up a quarantine inspection system relative to inter-regional and international movement of animals, and animal products and by-products pursuant to Section 5, Act No. 3639 and Section 26, Executive Order No. 338, Series of 2001, in order to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and the spread of endemic diseases in the country;

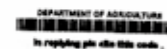
WHEREAS, the risk of introduction of potentially infectious disease pathogens such as African Swine Fever (ASF) and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) through catering food wastes/left-overs collected from international and domestic airports and seaports that are used for swill feeding posed a grave threat to the local swine industry. Animal disease pathogens are quite resistant to high and low temperatures in meat-based food preparations thus, swill feeding is considered to be one important route of disease introduction in the country;

WHEREAS, the collection, handling, monitoring and disposal of catering food wastes/left-overs from international and domestic ports are covered in Republic Act 9003 series of 2001, a law governing ecological solid waste management. These facilities are also equipped with their own sewage treatment plants which properly treat effluents in accordance to Philippines standards. A waste disposal log is kept by the accredited waste collector for monitoring purposes.

NOW THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law do hereby issue this Order prohibiting the use of catering food wastes/left-overs from international and domestic airports and seaports for swill feeding of local swine throughout the country. Further, the Veterinary Quarantine Officers (VQOs) assigned at various Veterinary Quarantine Stations are directed to oversee and monitor that the airports and seaports both domestic and international follow the proper disinfection and disposal of catering food wastes and left-overs including catering garbage.

This Memorandum Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until officially revoked. All orders and memoranda inconsistent herewith are deemed revoked or amended accordingly.

EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman
Quezon City 1100, Philippines



August 30, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 23
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC AND WILD PIGS AND THEIR PRODUCTS INCLUDING PORK MEAT AND SEMEN ORIGINATING FROM *Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and China*

WHEREAS, Section 6 and 7 (2) and (4) of Executive Order No. 292 provides the authority and responsibility for the exercise of the mandate of the Department and for the discharge of its powers and functions shall be vested in the Secretary, who shall have supervision and control of the Department, to establish the policies and standards for the operation of the Department pursuant to the approved programs of government and promulgate administrative issuances necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and the proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

WHEREAS, Section 1770 of Act No. 2711 (Revised Administrative Code of 1917) which was adopted by incorporation together with Sections 1761-1769, in Section 5 of Act 3639 (Charter of BAI) empowers the Department Head to issue a general order preventing the entry of animals, animal effects, parts or products from any country with dangerous communicable animal disease;

WHEREAS, based on the official reports submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that there were several outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and China affecting domestic and wild pigs;

WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent the entry of ASF virus to protect the health of the local swine population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby institute the following emergency measures for the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products from the above mentioned countries:

1. Banning the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products, including pork meat and semen;
2. Immediate suspension of the processing, evaluation of the application and issuance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) import clearance to the above-stated commodities;
3. Stoppage and confiscation of all shipments of the above stated commodities into the country by all DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers/Inspectors at all major ports.
4. Confiscation of all meat and meat products brought in by the arriving passengers from the above-mentioned countries.

This ORDER shall take effect immediately.

EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman
Quezon City 1100, Philippines



August 8, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 26
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC AND WILD PIGS AND THEIR PRODUCTS INCLUDING PORK MEAT AND SEMEN ORIGINATING FROM *China*

WHEREAS, Section 6 and 7 (2) and (4) of Executive Order No. 292 provides the authority and responsibility for the exercise of the mandate of the Department and for the discharge of its powers and functions shall be vested in the Secretary, who shall have supervision and control of the Department, to establish the policies and standards for the operation of the Department pursuant to the approved programs of government and promulgate administrative issuances necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and the proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

WHEREAS, Section 1770 of Act No. 2711 (Revised Administrative Code of 1917) which was adopted by incorporation together with Sections 1761-1769, in Section 5 of Act 3639 (Charter of BAI) empowers the Department Head to issue a general order preventing the entry of animals, animal effects, parts or products from any country with dangerous communicable animal disease;

WHEREAS, based on the official reports submitted by Dr Zhang Zhongqui, Director General, China Animal Disease Control Centre, Veterinary Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing, China to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that there was an outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Shenbei Street, Shenbei New District, Shenyang, Liaoning, China affecting swine in a farm as confirmed by China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, National Research center for exotic animal diseases (National laboratory);

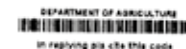
WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent the entry of ASF virus to protect the health of the local swine population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby institute the following emergency measures for the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products from China:

1. Banning the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products, including pork meat and semen;
2. Immediate suspension of the processing, evaluation of the application and issuance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) import clearance to the above-stated commodities;
3. Stoppage and confiscation of all shipments of the above stated commodities into the country by all DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers/Inspectors at all major ports.

This ORDER shall take effect immediately.

EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)



September 14, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 30
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC AND WILD PIGS AND THEIR PRODUCTS INCLUDING PORK MEAT AND SEMEN ORIGINATING FROM Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova, South Africa and Zambia

WHEREAS, Section 6 and 7 (2) and (4) of Executive Order No. 292 provides the authority and responsibility for the exercise of the mandate of the Department and for the discharge of its powers and functions shall be vested in the Secretary, who shall have supervision and control of the Department, to establish the policies and standards for the operation of the Department pursuant to the approved programs of government and promulgate administrative issuances necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and the proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

WHEREAS, Section 1770 of Act No. 2711 (Revised Administrative Code of 1917) which was adopted by incorporation together with Sections 1761-1769, in Section 5 of Act 3639 (Charter of BAI) empowers the Department Head to issue a general order preventing the entry of animals, animal effects, parts or products from any country with dangerous communicable animal disease;

WHEREAS, based on the official reports submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that there were current unresolved events of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova, South Africa and Zambia affecting domestic and wild pigs;

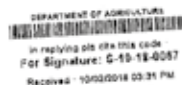
WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent the entry of ASF virus to protect the health of the local swine population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby institute the following emergency measures for the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products from the above-mentioned countries:

1. Banning the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products, including pork meat and semen;
2. Immediate suspension of the processing, evaluation of the application and issuance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) import clearance to the above-stated commodities;
3. Stoppage and confiscation of all shipments of the above stated commodities into the country by all DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers/Inspectors at all major ports.

This ORDER shall take effect immediately.


EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)



September 17, 2018

MEMORANDUM ORDER

No. 31
Series of 2018

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY BAN ON THE IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC AND WILD PIGS AND THEIR PRODUCTS INCLUDING PORK MEAT AND SEMEN ORIGINATING FROM Belgium

WHEREAS, Section 6 and 7 (2) and (4) of Executive Order No. 292 provides the authority and responsibility for the exercise of the mandate of the Department and for the discharge of its powers and functions shall be vested in the Secretary, who shall have supervision and control of the Department, to establish the policies and standards for the operation of the Department pursuant to the approved programs of government and promulgate administrative issuances necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and the proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

WHEREAS, Section 1770 of Act No. 2711 (Revised Administrative Code of 1917) which was adopted by incorporation together with Sections 1761-1769, in Section 5 of Act 3639 (Charter of BAI) empowers the Department Head to issue a general order preventing the entry of animals, animal effects, parts or products from any country with dangerous communicable animal disease;


WHEREAS, based on the official report submitted by Dr Jean-François Heymans, Director, Animal Health and Safety of Products of Animal Origin, Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC), Brussels, Belgium to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that there were outbreaks of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Etalle, Luxembourg, Belgium affecting wild boar as confirmed by Sciensano (National laboratory);

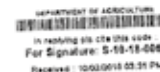
WHEREAS, there is a need to prevent the entry of ASF virus to protect the health of the local swine population;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, by the powers vested in me by law, do hereby institute the following emergency measures for the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products from Belgium:

1. Banning the importation of domestic and wild pigs and their products, including pork meat and semen;
2. Immediate suspension of the processing, evaluation of the application and issuance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) import clearance to the above-stated commodities;
3. Stoppage and confiscation of all shipments of the above stated commodities into the country by all DA Veterinary Quarantine Officers/Inspectors at all major ports.
4. Frozen pork meats with slaughter/process date on or before August 25, 2018 are allowed to enter the country subject to veterinary quarantine rules and regulations.¹

This ORDER shall take effect immediately.


EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary



¹ Applicable to pork products from accredited establishments already in transit upon the issuance of ban.

Source: Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. It is not a danger to human health but it can lead to severe economic losses for your production.

Take strict preventative measures on your farm.

Protect your and your neighbours' farms.



RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS



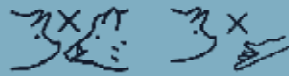
Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services



Ensure that all your workers and visitors are aware of biosecurity rules



Clean and disinfect material and equipment coming in or out



Prevent direct or indirect contact with wild boar. Implement quarantine measures for new pigs on farm

Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen scraps containing meat to your pigs



× **Commercial pig farms**

Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease



African swine fever (ASF) is not a danger to humans but kills domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it.

The virus is highly resistant in the environment and in pork products.

Carelessness can spread the disease.

Respect general PRECAUTIONS



Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services



Do not carry pigs or pork products. If you do, declare them to the authorities



When working in or visiting farms, respect biosecurity measures



Do not visit pig farms in affected areas

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease




× COMMERCIAL PIG FARMS

Reinforce your biosecurity measures on your farm.

× PIG FARMERS

Take measures in your backyard and at the market, to protect your pigs and your neighbours' pigs from the risk of ASF.

× HUNTERS

During hunting trips, especially in places considered at risk of ASF, make sure you disinfect your equipment before leaving the hunting area.

× TRAVELLERS

Do not carry the ASF virus by transporting pigs or carrying pork products.

× TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES AND CHECK POINT STAFF (airports, harbours, rail stations, highways)

Know the countries infected with ASF and systematically check for travellers carrying animals or animal products, in particular pigs or pork products.

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is not a danger to human health but it is devastating for farming economy. There is no vaccine against it.

As hunters, you have both the opportunity to detect cases early and the responsibility to act appropriately.

Don't spread the disease.



× **Hunters**
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease



RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS



Clean and disinfect your equipment on site



Clean and disinfect your hunting trophies before leaving the area



Do not visit farms unless it is necessary



Report any dead or sick wild boar to the Veterinary authorities.

Respect any ban on hunting imposed by authorities

If you are in regular contact with domestic pigs, do not hunt wild pigs.



Eviscerate shot wild boar in the designated dressing area of the hunting ground



Do not leave food for wild boar



Do not share home-made products from your hunt or feed them to animals

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. It is not a danger to human health but it can lead to severe economic losses for your production.

Take strict preventative measures on your farm and at markets to protect your and your neighbours' pigs.

Don't spread the disease.



× **PIG FARMERS**
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease



RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS



Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary authorities



Respect sanitary precautions in your farm and at markets



Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen scraps containing meat to your pigs

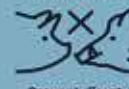


If you live in an infected area:

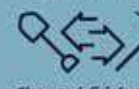
Do not move your animals or the products originating from domestic or wild pigs (home-made products).

Do not organise home-slaughters.

Ensure your property and the presence of pigs is registered with the Veterinary Authorities.



Prevent direct or indirect contact with wild boar. Implement quarantine measures for new pigs on farm



Clean and disinfect any materials you share with other farms and wild pigs hunters



Prevent visitors from having unnecessary indirect or direct contact with your pigs

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is not a danger to human health but it is devastating for farming economy. There is no vaccine against it.

It can travel from one region or country to another through people carrying infected pigs or contaminated pork products or clothes.

Prevent the spread of the disease.

× **Transport authorities and check point staff**



Don't overlook a deadly pig disease



INCREASE YOUR VIGILANCE



Stay informed of current ASF infected countries



Check for travellers carrying any animals or animal products when coming back from an infected country



Send any relevant products for appropriate destruction

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



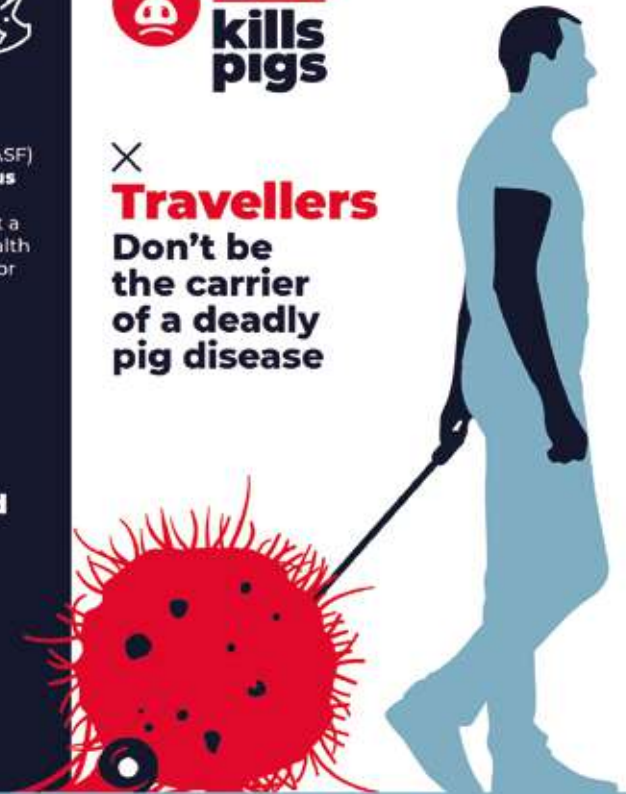
African swine fever (ASF) is a **highly contagious** disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is not a danger to human health but it is devastating for farming economy. There is no vaccine against it.

Travelling within or outside a country?
By car, bus, train, airplane, boat?

Do not spread the disease.



× **Travellers**
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease



YOU MUST TAKE PRECAUTIONS



Do not carry pigs or pork products
If you do, declare them to the transport authorities



Do not visit farms unless it is necessary



If you are in regular contact with domestic pigs, do not hunt wild pigs

For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

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ANNEXES

- DA-BAI Memorandum Orders
- OIE, www.oie.int/asf

EMERGENCY HOTLINE

BAI ASF Hotline

(02) 926-6883

(02) 528-2240 local 1304, 1305



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