**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES**

**DIRECTORATE ANIMAL HEALTH**

**VETERINARY PROCEDURAL NOTICE FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA**

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<th>APPROVED BY:</th>
<th>Director Animal Health</th>
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1. **Purpose**

1.1. To provide guidelines for the general control measures of domestic pigs and wild pigs pertaining to African Swine Fever (ASF) in order to prevent infection and spread of the disease.

1.2. To provide guidelines for movement control measures pertaining to ASF in domestic pigs, wild pigs and their products in order to prevent infection with and spread of the disease.

1.3. The following guidelines do not substitute, but are to be read in conjunction with other relevant government notices.

2. **Scope**

2.1. This Veterinary Procedural Notice (VPN) applies to all species susceptible to ASF, which according to the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) includes pigs, wild pigs, bushpigs and warthogs.

2.2. South Africa is divided into three different disease status areas in terms of ASF:

2.2.1. ASF Controlled Areas
2.2.2. ASF free areas
2.2.3. Biosecure specified disease free pig compartments

This VPN will discuss the requirements for susceptible species in the different areas in terms of keeping and moving of the susceptible species and their products.

2.3. This VPN is designed to aid in the prevention of the introduction and spread of ASF infection in domestic and wild pigs and provides a contingency plan in the case of an outbreak. This VPN does not invalidate any other disease control measures prescribed in accordance with the Animal Diseases Act, the Regulations and applicable disease control protocols or VPN's. This includes, but is not limited to, disease control measures and applicable disease control protocols or VPN's for other diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease, Tuberculosis, etc.), as well as possible additional movement control measures for ASF within or outside the ASF Controlled Areas. **Note: Domestic and wild pigs, warthogs and bushpigs within the FMD Controlled Areas are also subject to the FMD control measures.**

2.4. Any exemptions from the requirements of this VPN, including exemptions in terms of the Act and Regulations, may be granted only with written approval of the DAH. Applications for the granting of any exemptions from the requirements of this VPN and for any amendment of this VPN should be made in writing to the DAH.
3. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), as amended</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
<td>African swine fever</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHT</td>
<td>Animal Health Technician</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>Controlled Area(s)</td>
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<td>DAFF</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td>
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<td>DAH</td>
<td>National Director of Animal Health of the DAFF</td>
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<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<td>PEO</td>
<td>Government official in charge of Veterinary Services in the Province (either the Provincial Director or Provincial Chief Director of Veterinary Services)</td>
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<td>RCP</td>
<td>Red Cross Permit (with sealed trucks)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>Animal Diseases Regulations, R2026 of 26 September 1986, as amended</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>State Veterinarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>Veterinary Procedural Notice</td>
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4. Definitions

For the purpose of ASF control and this VPN

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bushpig</strong></td>
<td>A wild member of the pig family of the species <em>Potamochoerus larvatus</em> that is nocturnal and lives in forests, woodland, riverine vegetation and reedbeds</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic pig(s)</strong></td>
<td>Means and includes all pigs of the species <em>Sus scrofa domestica</em> that are kept by an owner for any purpose</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pig(s)</strong></td>
<td>Means and includes all domestic and non-domestic pigs of the family <em>Suidae</em>, including wild and feral pigs, European wild boar, bush pigs and warthogs and all hybrids of domestic and wild pigs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pig proof enclosure</strong></td>
<td>A pig proof enclosure has to serve at least two purposes namely 1. To prevent direct (nose-to-nose) contact of suids on the inside and outside the enclosure by 1.1 a solid brick wall which is at least 1.3m high, and solid gates which will prevent contact between animals on the inside of the structure and on the outside, OR 1.2 double fencing (at least 1.3m high) that is constructed in such a way as to not allow any suids between the inner and outer fence at any time. AND 2. To prevent suids from digging into or out of the enclosure by 2.1 a concrete/cement floor OR 2.2 wall/fence anchored or dug into the ground at least 30cm deep</td>
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<td><strong>Pork</strong></td>
<td>Means and includes all meat originating from such pigs, unless specified as originating from domestic pigs or wild pigs</td>
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<td><strong>Warthog</strong></td>
<td>A wild member of the pig family of the <em>Phacochoerus</em> spp that is found in grassland, savanna and woodland</td>
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<td><strong>Wild African suids</strong></td>
<td>Includes warthogs (<em>Phacochoerus</em> spp), bushpigs (<em>Potamochoerus</em> spp) and giant forest hogs (<em>Hylochoerus</em> spp) that are usually inapparently infected by ASF.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wild pig(s)</strong></td>
<td>Means and includes all African wild suids and non-domestic pigs (including wild and feral pigs, European wild boar and all hybrids)</td>
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5. Background

5.1. Pathogenesis and spread

African Swine Fever is caused by a highly pathogenic DNA virus (Asfivirus) that can cause up to 100% mortality in domestic pigs. The incubation period in Sus scrofa is 15 days. The highly virulent form of the virus causes fever, haemorrhages in the skin and internal organs, anorexia, depression and death within an average of 2-10 days. Respiratory distress, vomiting, diarrhoea and abortions may also be noted. Less aggressive forms of the virus may cause less intense clinical signs, although it may still cause high morbidity and mortality. The virus is found in all body fluids and tissues of infected pigs.

ASF can be spread via a domestic cycle or a sylvatic cycle. The domestic cycle involves direct transmission from contact between sick and healthy pigs and/or indirect transmission by feeding infectious swill or contact with fomites. South Africa is not endemic for the domestic cycle of ASF transmission.

The sylvatic cycle involves transmission of the virus between tampans (soft ticks of the genus Ornithodoros) and warthog or bush pig. This occurs when infected tampans feed on the young warthogs/bush pigs in burrows and transmit the virus causing a brief viraemia during which these young warthogs/bush pigs are infectious. Warthogs/bush pigs then rid themselves of the infection and develop immunity, after which they can no longer directly spread the virus. The sylvatic cycle is present in South Africa and naturally occurs in the ASF Controlled Areas.

The disease may spill over from the warthogs/bush pigs to domestic pigs either directly (contact between an infectious warthog/bush pig with domestic pigs) or indirectly (via feeding infectious material from warthog/bush pig to domestic pigs or via infectious tampans which may fall off warthog/bush pig).

5.2. Treatment of ASF

Currently, there are no vaccines or treatments available to control the disease. ASF is arguably one of the largest constraints of pig production in Africa and remains a threat to importing countries that are currently free of the disease. Although total eradication of the disease is not possible in South Africa due to natural vectors and hosts; the disease can be successfully eradicated and controlled in domestic pig production systems if contact with the virus is eliminated.

5.3. Diagnosis

The disease should be suspected based on clinical signs, high mortality rate and post mortem findings. Differential diagnoses will include Classical Swine Fever, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome, Erysipelas and septicaemia. It is always essential to confirm the suspicion of ASF with laboratory diagnostics. This can be done by antibody detecting ELISA, PCR detection or virus isolation from affected tissue and blood. Any suspicion of ASF has to be reported to the local State Veterinarian for further investigation and testing.
5.4. Inactivation

For the purpose of ASF control and this VPN, the following processing procedures for pig products are considered sufficient to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus:

- Heat inactivation by boiling for at least 60 minutes or an inner core temperature of 70°C for at least 20 minutes;

- A complete taxidermy process for mounted trophies;

- Treatment for external parasites and salting for a minimum of 14 days for hides;

- Boiling for at least 30 minutes and disinfection with an appropriate virucidal agent (including 10% formalin) for items consisting of bone, horns, hooves, claws and teeth.
6. Applicable legislation

6.1. The applicable legislation in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) is provided in Annexure 1 and should be read in conjunction with this VPN;

6.2. Certain areas of South Africa have been declared controlled areas for animal diseases. The controlled areas for ASF and FMD are applicable to pigs and more information, including maps, can be found on the DAFF website at http://www.daff.gov.za/daffweb3/Branches/Agricultural-Production-Health-Food-Safety/Animal-Health/Epidemiology/mapsdisdisease;

Figure 1: The controlled areas for African Swine Fever
7. General control measures for ASF

7.1. General control measures throughout South Africa

7.1.1 Any owner, manager, veterinarian or any other person is obliged to immediately report to the local State Veterinary Official any incidence (Section 11 of the Act) of the following clinical signs, which characterises ASF (from table 2 of the Regulations): high fever, reddish discolouration of the skin of the abdomen and hind quarters, incoordination, somnolence, high mortality and haemorrhage in all internal organs, especially in lymph nodes.

7.1.2 Any item that originates or was in contact with animals (including any kitchen refuse of animal or vegetable origin originating from any dwelling, hotel, motel, restaurant, eating-house, airport, harbour or any place where food is prepared for human use) has to be cooked (boiled) for at least 60 minutes or sterilised before it may be fed to pigs (Regulation 24).

7.1.3 Any haemorrhagic carcass found at the abattoir needs to be investigated and reported to the local State Veterinary Official, together with the details of the farm of origin (Section 11 of the Act).

7.2. General control measures within the ASF Controlled Areas

7.2.1 Any pig that is owned (excluding warthogs and bush pigs that are not tamed) within the ASF Controlled Areas shall be confined in a pig-proof enclosure in order to prevent direct and indirect contact with other pigs (Section 9 of the Act, Table 2 of the Regulations). Pigs in the ASF Controlled Areas that are not confined may be destroyed for disease control purposes without compensation (Section 19(4) of the Act).

7.2.2 Each responsible person in the ASF Controlled Areas shall keep updated registers with full particulars of all pigs on his land (excluding warthogs and bush pigs that are not tamed), as well as the reasons for the increase or decrease in the number of such domestic pigs (Regulation 17).
8. Types of piggeries in the ASF Controlled Areas

All persons keeping domestic pigs within the ASF Controlled Areas need to register their property as one of the following types of piggeries listed below (Regulation 17 and Table 2).

Copies of all serological test results should be sent to pigfarmresults@daff.gov.za indicating the farm name and approval number (once registered).

8.1. Compartment

For the purpose of ASF control and this VPN, a “compartment” means a domestic pig farming establishment that complies with the Standard Operating Procedures, Minimum Biosecurity Measures and disease testing requirements for compartments, as specified in VPN/39 and that is officially approved and registered for this purpose. Pig farming establishments may be registered as compartments anywhere in the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

This type of piggery has the highest biosecurity status and live pigs, pig semen and pig embryos may be moved out of the ASF Controlled Areas, if originating from approved compartments, subject to a state veterinary movement permit. Meat originating from approved compartments may be exported, if slaughtered at an export approved abattoir.

Please refer to the Compartmentalisation Protocol - VPN/39 for more details.

8.2. Accredited piggery

For the purpose of ASF control and this VPN, an “accredited piggery” means a domestic pig farming establishment within the ASF Controlled Areas (excluding the FMD controlled areas, see VPN for farming pigs in the FMD Protection zone) that complies with the below mentioned requirements and is registered as such by DAFF.

8.2.1. Approval requirements

a. The owner must apply to the responsible local State Veterinarian for approval as an accredited piggery. The State Veterinarian will inspect the piggery on a six monthly basis for compliance to the biosecurity requirements and to audit if the private veterinarian visits and record-keeping is up to date. Should the piggery comply, it will be recommended by the local State Veterinarian to DAFF for registration as an accredited piggery by submission of the prescribed application form (Annexure 1) and completed inspection report (Annexure 2). Upon approval, the piggery will be issued a certificate from DAFF valid for one (1) year.

b. Prior to an accredited piggery being registered, all pigs have to be either removed from the piggery and new, clean stock introduced (from outside the ASF Controlled Areas or from approved compartments), or the existing pigs have to test negative for ASF under official supervision within the preceding 6 months. For the testing, a representative sample of the herd needs to be tested. Testing
shall be done to detect the presence or the absence of antibodies to ASF at a prevalence of ≥15% with 95% confidence, i.e., with the following sample numbers:

<table>
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<th>Number of pigs in unit</th>
<th>Number of pigs to be sampled</th>
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<tr>
<td>≤ 19</td>
<td>all pigs to a max number of 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 – 49</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>50 – 199</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>200 – 399</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>≥ 400</td>
<td>19</td>
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c. The owner must make use of a private veterinarian, who is a pig consultant, on a regular basis and this veterinarian must visit the piggery at least once quarterly and submit a report on the biosecurity and health status (Annexure 3) of the piggery to the responsible local State Veterinarian and DAFF at least quarterly.

d. Updated registers of accredited piggeries shall be available at the offices of the local State Veterinarian and DAFF, together with copies of the inspection and consultant reports. Provinces receiving pigs from these piggeries may audit these piggeries and/or records.

8.2.2. Minimum standards

a. Access control

i. Fencing

The unit must be fully and effectively fenced and access control applied. The fence should be constructed to prevent entry of people, animals, pigs and particularly African wild suids.

- A 1.8 m high perimeter fence must be erected in such a manner as to prevent access by people and animals; in addition the bottom 60 cm must be a diamond mesh which is anchored into the ground to a depth of 150mm with a concrete base or similar to prevent wild animals, domestic animals and African wild suids from burrowing under the fence.

- The diamond mesh fence must have a maximum of 100mmx100mm openings.

- All pigs must be confined within pig-proof pens, camps and/or buildings which will prevent them getting to the perimeter fence.

- There should be a distance of at least 1.5m between the perimeter fence and the pig pens, camps or buildings.

- Should a pen/house wall make up part of the perimeter fence, it may have no windows or openings to the outside or within 1.5m of the perimeter fence.

- Integrity of the fence must be checked and maintained on a continuous basis.

- Gates must be locked at all times that they are not manned.
ii. Personnel and Visitors:
The unit is a restricted area and visitors are only permitted on express permission of the management of the unit. No person, who is not authorised by management, is allowed entry into the unit. Workers taking care of the pigs and any visitors must wash their hands and change into clean overalls and gumboots before entering.

- Declaration:
  All employees and visitors must sign a declaration that they have not been in contact with pigs (except pigs in the unit or within the same pig flow or other approved compartments) in the past 24 hours. Workers should sign an additional declaration that they do not own pigs at home.

- Food:
  No food is allowed into any pig buildings.

iii. Vehicle Access:
No vehicles, other than farm-dedicated vehicles, are permitted within the perimeter fence unless properly decontaminated (i.e. thoroughly washed followed by disinfection with a registered virucidal product). Washing and disinfection of the load-carrying area of trucks is vital. Vehicles coming from an abattoir after pig deliveries must have been certified as disinfected at the abattoir.

**Washing and disinfection bay must be isolated from the unit in such a way that wastewater and other material from the washing bay will not flow through the piggery.**

iv. Animal Access

- Introduction of new stock:
  Only pigs sourced from outside the ASF Controlled Areas or from approved compartments or from other accredited piggeries may be introduced. All records of introductions must be kept in a register and provided if required by an authorised inspector.

- Pig movements:
  Records of all movement of pigs onto and off the farm must be maintained in a register which indicates the source or destination in each case.

- Pets:
  No pets may be allowed onto the unit.

- Identification:
  All pigs must be permanently identified in accordance with the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002).

b. **Internal Biosecurity**
   An animal health plan must be drawn up and signed by a consulting veterinarian and must be adhered to and available for inspection.

c. **Pest Control**
   A Pest control plan/protocol must be in place.

d. **Feeds and Feed Quality**
Feeding of swill of any type, including all cooked kitchen refuse of animal or vegetable origin, is prohibited.

e. Farm plan
A drawn farm plan detailing the fencing, loading ramps, housing, feed bins, office, gates and all other structures on the piggery must be submitted with the application as well as an explanation as to the flow of animals, people and vehicles on/around the piggery.

f. Care and Management
- Daily inspection of animals must be done.
- Records / Registers of all births and deaths must be available.
- Reconciliations on a monthly basis of animals in the piggery must be done and available for inspection.
- A register of all animals becoming ill, whether treated or not, must be kept.
- All deaths in the piggery and suspected cause of death must be recorded. Any abnormal deaths must be investigated by the piggery’s veterinarian. Records of mortalities and suspected cause must be kept and made available for inspection.

g. Transport

i. Loading
Properly designed loading ramps are advised to minimize injuries to pigs during the loading process.

ii. Vehicle
It is recommended that the stocking density on the vehicle comply with the SAPPO Welfare standard.

iii. Vehicle hygiene
All vehicles must be decontaminated to ensure that no pathogens are brought into the piggery from any other farm, feed mill or supplier. Vehicles transporting pigs must be properly decontaminated at abattoirs and disinfected again on farm at a designated site.

h. Records
Accurate, updated records and registers have to be kept by the owner / manager with respect to the numbers of pigs and any increases or decreases in numbers due to mortalities, births and movements to and from the piggery. These registers must be made available during inspections and will be reconciled with State Veterinary movement permits. Any abnormal morbidity or mortality must be reported immediately to the responsible State Veterinary official and investigated to exclude controlled animal diseases.

8.2.3. Movements from accredited piggeries

a. Live domestic pigs may be moved from an accredited piggery to registered (non-export approved) abattoirs for direct slaughter only (under RCP).
### 8.3. Listed piggery

For the purpose of ASF control and this VPN, a “listed piggery” means a domestic pig farming establishment within the ASF Controlled Areas that complies with the below mentioned requirements and is registered as such by the PEO. The PEO will send an updated register of listed piggeries to the DAH on a quarterly basis (Annexure 4).

#### 8.3.1. Approval requirements

a. The owner must apply to the responsible local State Veterinarian for approval as a listed piggery. The State Veterinarian will inspect the piggery on a six monthly basis for compliance to the biosecurity and record-keeping requirements. Should the piggery comply, it will be recommended to the PEO for registration as a listed piggery.

b. All pigs must be permanently identified in accordance with the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002).

c. Updated registers of listed piggeries must be available at the offices of the local State Veterinarian and the PEO, together with copies of the inspection reports. These registers (Annexure 4) are to be sent to DAFF on a quarterly basis.

#### 8.3.2. Biosecurity requirements

a. All domestic pigs must be confined in a pig-proof enclosure in order to prevent direct and indirect contact with other pigs.

A pig-proof enclosure (from the definitions) is:

A pig proof enclosure has to serve at least two purposes namely

1. To prevent direct (nose-to-nose) contact of suids on the inside and outside the enclosure by
   1.1 a solid brick wall which is at least 1.3m high, and solid gates which will prevent contact between animals on the inside of the structure and on the outside, OR
   1.2 double fencing (at least 1.3m high) that is constructed in such a way as to not allow any suids between the inner and outer fence at any time.

   **AND**

2. To prevent suids from digging into or out of the enclosure by
   2.1 a concrete/cement floor OR
   2.2 wall/fence anchored or dug into the ground at least 30cm deep

   Alternatives to the options under 1 and 2 may be considered upon written application to the Director: Animal Health.

b. No feeding of swill is preferable, but in cases where swill feeding is practised, any item that originates or was in contact with animals (including any kitchen refuse of animal or vegetable origin originating from any dwelling, hotel, motel, restaurant, eating-house, airport, harbour or any place where food is prepared for human use) has to be cooked (boiled) for at least 60 minutes or sterilised.
before it may be fed to pigs. Records of where the swill was obtained, how it was cooked and when it was fed should be kept in such cases. These records will be checked by the State Veterinary Official during inspections.

c. Accurate, updated records and registers have to be kept by the owner with full particulars of all pigs on his land (excluding warthogs and bush pigs that are not tamed), as well as the reasons for the increase or decrease in the number of such domestic pigs. These registers must be made available during inspections and will be reconciled with State Veterinary movement permits. Any abnormal morbidity or mortality must be reported immediately to the responsible State Veterinary Official and investigated to exclude controlled animal diseases.

8.3.3. Movements from listed piggeries

a. Live domestic pigs may only be moved from a listed piggery to another destination within the ASF Controlled Areas (under RCP).

8.4. Piggery summary table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piggery type within the ASF Controlled areas</th>
<th>Compartment</th>
<th>Accredited</th>
<th>Listed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing prior to approval</td>
<td>As per VPN/39</td>
<td>ASF testing within 6 months prior to approval</td>
<td>None required in the absence of clinical signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State vet audits</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>6 monthly</td>
<td>6 monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private vet</td>
<td>Consultant employed</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter</td>
<td>Any registered abattoir (incl. exporting abattoirs)</td>
<td>Any registered abattoir (excl. exporting abattoirs)</td>
<td>Only inside ASF CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement of pigs out of controlled areas</td>
<td>Allowed out of controlled areas</td>
<td>Allowed out of controlled areas for direct slaughter only</td>
<td>Not allowed out of controlled areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serological testing for ASF</td>
<td>Every 6 months</td>
<td>On any clinical signs indicative of ASF</td>
<td>On any clinical signs indicative of ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Movements of pigs and products

9.1. Movement permits

a. All movements of pigs and pig products (including pork, pork products and pig genetic material) **out of, into, within and through** the ASF Controlled Areas are subject to authorization by State Veterinary movement permits, as specified below.

b. The required movement permits may only be issued by the State Veterinarian responsible for the area of origin (point of departure) of the particular pig, pig product, pork or pig genetic material.

c. The State Veterinarian at destination has to be informed by the State Veterinarian at origin of all movements that require a red-cross permit and a sealed truck. For such movements, checking of the seals and permits by a State Veterinary official is required at the abattoir, auction or farm of destination, inside or outside the ASF Controlled Areas.

d. Movement permits must be obtained before any movement takes place and must accompany the animals or products during movement. A movement permit is valid for a maximum of 30 days from date of issue.

e. No pigs may be sold, received, moved or a permit issued if the pigs are not permanently identified according to the Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002).

f. State Veterinary movement permits control movements that pose or potentially pose animal health risks (by allowing such movements only on risk-mitigating conditions).

g. Two types of permits are issued:
   - **Red cross permit:**
     A red cross permit is used when animals or products to be moved are potentially infected (if they originate from infected or potentially infected areas) or the movement takes place through a potentially infected area and therefore is subject to one or more restrictions *en route* or at destination. In terms of this VPN, red-cross permits are issued for movements of products **within, through and out of** the ASF Controlled Areas. The State Veterinarian responsible for the area of destination must be informed by the State Veterinarian at origin of the movement with a copy of the permit emailed, faxed or sent by other means to the state veterinary office. Most of these movements may require a sealed truck, with the seal to be checked and removed by a State Veterinary Official at the point of destination.
   - **Ordinary movement permit:**
     An ordinary movement permit can be utilised for all other movements that are subject to State Veterinary movement permit control, e.g. movement **into** the ASF Controlled Areas.
9.2. Movement of live domestic pigs and products

Live pigs and pig products are controlled when moving within, into or out of the ASF Controlled Areas and the FMD Controlled Areas (Regulation 20).

9.2.1. Movements of live domestic pigs within, into and out of the ASF Controlled Areas

a. The movement of live domestic pigs from a compartment is subject to a state veterinary movement permit.

b. The movement of live domestic pigs from accredited piggeries out of the ASF Controlled Areas is only allowed for direct slaughter, subject to a red cross permit and officially sealed truck.

c. The movement of live domestic pigs from a listed piggery out of the ASF Controlled Areas is not permitted.

d. The movement of live domestic pigs within the ASF Controlled Areas is subject to a red cross permit.

e. The movement of live domestic pigs into the ASF Controlled Areas is subject to an ordinary movement permit.

9.2.2. Movements of domestic pig products within, into and out of ASF Controlled Areas

a. The movement of domestic pig products (including pork and pork products) moving out of the ASF Controlled Areas is subject to a state veterinary movement permit stating that the products were obtained from clinically healthy animals or the products were sufficiently treated to inactivate the ASF virus (see section 5.4).

b. No requirements are prescribed for the movement of domestic pig products (including pork and pork products) moving into and within the ASF Controlled Areas.

9.3. Movement of live wild pigs (including African wild suids)

The movement of live warthogs, bushpigs and wild pigs is controlled in the whole RSA (Regulation 20).

a. Movement of live wild pigs from the ASF CA to the ASF free area is not permitted.

b. Prior to movement of live wild pigs the animals to be moved are to be individually identified and subject to testing for ASF, with negative results.

c. All movements of live wild pigs require the animals to be treated for external parasites prior to movement.

d. All movements of live wild pigs require a red cross permit issued by the State Veterinarian responsible for the area of origin.
e. The trucks used for movements of live wild pigs must be sealed by State Veterinary officials.

f. The required red cross permits may only be issued by the State Veterinarian responsible for the area of origin (point of departure) of the particular wild pig.

g. The State Veterinarian at origin has to inform the State Veterinarian at destination of the movement of wild pigs.

h. The State Veterinary official at destination is required to check the seals and red cross permit before the seals can be broken.

9.4. Movement of products of wild pigs (including African wild suids)

The movement of warthog, bushpig and wild pig carcasses and products is controlled when moving within, into and out of any area of the Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng Provinces (Regulation 20).

9.4.1. Requirements for movement

a. The movement of products originating from wild pigs (including carcasses, meat, skins, trophies or other product of warthog, bush pig or wild pig origin) moving to, across or from land in the Provinces of Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West or KwaZulu-Natal is subject to a permit.

b. The products must be obtained from clinically healthy animals and be free from obvious contamination/parasites or have been sufficiently treated to inactivate disease risks.

9.4.2. Inactivation of disease risks in products

The following processing procedures are considered sufficient:

a. Heat inactivation by boiling for at least 60 minutes or an inner core temperature of 70°C for at least 20 minutes;

b. A complete taxidermy process for mounted trophies;

c. Treatment for external parasites and salting for a minimum of 14 days for hides;

d. Boiling for at least 30 minutes and disinfection with an appropriate virucidal agent (including 10% formalin) for items consisting of bone, horns, hooves, claws and teeth.

9.4.3. Movement permits for commercial or trophy products

a. A movement permit needs to be obtained before the movement of any products originating from wild pigs, warthogs or bushpigs to, across or from land in the Provinces of Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West or KwaZulu-Natal.

b. All the conditions stated on the movement permit need to be complied with.
c. Any products for commercial or trophy use requires a movement permit issued by the State Veterinarian responsible for the area of origin.

9.4.4. Movement permits for meat products and carcasses for household (own) use

a. For meat products and carcasses for household (own) use, the transporter of the wild pig meat needs an original permit from the authorised landowner of the property.

b. Landowners can become authorised and obtain movement permit books from delegated industry bodies who are officially authorised to print and distribute movement permit books to authorised landowners.

c. The process for industry bodies to become officially delegated to print and distribute movement permit books to authorised landowners is described in Annexure 6.

d. Only meat products of wild pigs which were hunted legally on the premises of the landowner, as mentioned in the permit, may be transported.

e. Only meat/carcasses without the head, legs, skin, viscera and lymph nodes may be transported.

f. A permit is only valid for the transport of the meat of or a single wild pig carcass.

g. The destination of the carcass/meat must be stated clearly on the permit.

h. Permits will only be valid if completed in full and if the authorisation number of the landowner, the date of issue, destination and the full particulars of both the landowner and the transporter have been recorded on the permit and the permit has been signed by both.

i. The permit is valid only for a period of seven days from the date of issue.

j. A maximum of three permits to transport wild pig meat may be issued to a single transporter within a period of one week.

k. Copies of the movement permits as well as records of permits issued need to be sent to the delegated industry body, who in turn needs to report back to DAFF on the permits that have been issued.
## 9.5. Movement summary table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement:</th>
<th>Permit:</th>
<th>Requirement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live pigs from compartments</td>
<td>Anywhere in RSA</td>
<td>SV movement permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live pigs from accredited piggeries</td>
<td>Within ASF CA</td>
<td>RCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of ASF CA only for direct slaughter</td>
<td>RCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live pigs from listed piggeries</td>
<td>Only within ASF CA</td>
<td>RCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live pigs into ASF CA from outside the ASF CA</td>
<td>Into ASF CA</td>
<td>SV movement permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic pig products</td>
<td>Out of ASF CA</td>
<td>SV movement permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live wild pigs and African wild suids</td>
<td>Anywhere in RSA (not allowed to move out of ASF CA)</td>
<td>RCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products from wild pigs for commercial/trophy use</td>
<td>To, across or from Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West or KwaZulu Natal</td>
<td>SV movement permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild pig meat/carcasses for own use</td>
<td>To, across or from Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West or KwaZulu Natal</td>
<td>Permit from delegated industry body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Contingency protocols and action plans in response to suspect and positive test results for ASF in pigs.

10.1. Introduction

a. ASF positive African wild suids inside the ASF CA, as defined in the Animal Diseases Regulations are excluded from the instructions below.

b. No compensation will be payable by government for any pig that is destroyed for disease control purposes in terms of this VPN, unless determined otherwise by the DAH. Wherever the terms “destruction” or “destroyed” are used in the remainder of the document, this is intended as a recommendation to the responsible owner/manager of the animal. The use of these words does not imply the seizure and destruction in terms of Section 17 of the Act and thus Section 19 referring to compensation is not applicable. The owner/manager must understand clearly from the outset that no compensation is payable and that any destruction of animals will be at their cost and for the purpose of promoting the animal health status of their land. Cases in which the owner refuses to destroy animals that are clearly infected, without being paid compensation, must be referred to the DAH for a decision on how to proceed. In all such cases, the whole property and all susceptible animals must remain under full quarantine with no movement of animals onto, off or through the property until the issue had been resolved.

10.2. Reporting

a. All incidences of pigs testing positive for ASF, irrespective of the reason for the testing, and irrespective of whether an infection has been confirmed or not, have to be reported to the DAH immediately. This includes occurrences that commenced previously, but that are ongoing and have not been resolved by eradicating the outbreak.

b. The reports by the responsible SV must be sent via the office of the PEO to the DAH.

c. The full report must at least include the following:

i. Completed SR1 form;

ii. a copy of test results (and previous test results as applicable);

iii. a full account of the history of the herd and animals that tested positive and other susceptible species that will most likely play a role in this disease outbreak;

iv. details of any epidemiological investigation conducted and actions taken and the outcome thereof;

v. copies of all relevant documentation, including correspondence with the owners, quarantine notices etc.

vi. the action plans for further investigations and / or control and eradication measures for approval by the DAH. Such an action plan is required even in the case of suspected disease outbreaks. (Refer to 10.4 hereunder)
d. The initial report has to be followed by regular quarterly (three-monthly) follow–up reports, detailing any new occurrences and the progress made with regards to eradication of the disease. The required frequency for such follow-up reports may be reduced or increased by the DAH.

e. The neighbouring farms must be informed about the suspicion or confirmation of an outbreak of disease. It is suggested that the owner / manager of the affected land be made responsible for sharing this information (Section 11 of the Act) but that the SV also informs all the owners / manager of the adjoining land if required.

f. Upon receiving the SR1 report, DAFF will report the disease outbreak to the OIE as undertaken in terms of the WTO SPS agreement.

10.3. Quarantine and Forward/Backward Tracing

a. As soon as the initial suspect or positive test results are received, the whole land must be put under full quarantine therefore prohibiting any further movement of pigs or any other susceptible species onto, off or through the land.

b. The quarantine notice must include the following:

i. An instruction that any morbidity or mortality of any animal of a susceptible species on the land must be reported immediately to the responsible State Veterinarian for a full investigation, irrespective of the purported reason for such morbidity or mortality. Deceased animals must be disposed of correctly to prevent subsequent infection of other animals. (Methods of disposal must be approved by the responsible State Veterinarian)

ii. Reference to effective perimeter control in order to protect adjoining land.

iii. Reference to Section 11 of the Animal Diseases Act with regard to informing the owner or managers of adjoining land and prospective buyers.

iv. Reference to an action plan, which must be developed by the farmer / owner / manager of the pig herd in question in consultation with the local SV, who may amend the quarantine restrictions as required once approved. The elements of the action plan that have to be addressed must be specified in the quarantine notice, namely at least a surveillance plan as well as any of the following if applicable: meat safety plan, a movement control plan and a control and / or eradication plan.

v. An instruction to get a full register of all animals of all susceptible species as well as their origin, currently present on the land.

c. A full backward and forward tracing exercise must be conducted for all susceptible species, going back to the most likely date of first introduction of the infection. This would include the trace back of food sources, if swill is fed.

d. Appropriate action should be taken by the SVs at origin and destination as determined by the tracing exercises.
10.4. Action plans for further investigations and control of the outbreak

a. An action plan for further investigation and control must be developed by the farmer / owner / manager of the pig herd in question, in consultation with the local SV.

b. All action plans must start with the actions to confirm the outbreak of the relevant disease(s) and the extent thereof, unless already confirmed.

c. The action plans must include:
   i. Full details of any costs that may be incurred on behalf of DAFF. DAFF will not be responsible for any costs incurred prior to written approval of an action plan by the DAH. This includes all potential costs for any surveillance testing. The costs for laboratory testing will be covered by DAFF only subject to prior written approval.
   ii. All surveillance testing during and after any such disease outbreaks must include all susceptible species as appropriate for each disease. Furthermore, the provincial surveillance strategy must include all neighbouring land as well as all land identified during the forward and backward tracing.
   iii. Possible control options such as containment, movement control, prevalence reduction, depopulation and / or eradication.

d. All action plans for further investigations to be conducted and / or the control and eradication measures if feasible, have to be recommended by the PEO for written approval by the DAH prior to being put into effect.

e. Once the action plans are approved, they must be enforced on the affected land by means of state veterinary orders in terms of the Animal Diseases Act that determine specific time lines for the actions to be taken. All non-compliances must be followed-up promptly with the appropriate law enforcement measures.

f. The approved action plan must be regularly evaluated and amended if indicated, according to the disease situation, following the same procedure as mentioned above.

10.5. Closure of outbreaks

a. The OIE states in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code in the chapter on ASF:
   Free status may be restored, following an ASF outbreak, three months after the last case, provided the following provisions are met:
   - Surveillance has been carried out with negative results; and
   - A stamping out policy is practised.
   - Where ticks are suspected to be involved in the epidemiology of the infection, stamping out is followed by acaricide treatment and the use of sentinel pigs.
b. Thus for closure of the outbreak DAFF requires the following:
   - How many animals were affected (died, culled, still alive)
   - Proposed date of closure of the outbreak
   - What surveillance was performed in the outbreak area
   - The suspected source of infection
   - Whether there was tick involvement in the particular outbreak

c. DAFF will then use the closure date to close the outbreak at the OIE level.
Annexure 1:
Applicable sections of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984)

According to Section 31 of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984), the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries prescribed Controlled Areas and Control Measures relating to African Swine Fever. These control measures are published in Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations, as amended. The following parts of the Act and regulations (as amended) pertain particularly to ASF and pigs:

1.1. Section 11 of the Act: Duties of Owners and Managers regarding Health of Animals

(1) Any owner or manager of land on which there are animals, and any owner in respect of animals, shall, whether or not such owner or manager has obtained advice regarding the health, or any certificate of fitness or health of the animals in terms of section 13 (1) (c), from the director -
   (a) take, with due observance of the provisions of this Act, all reasonable steps to prevent the infection of the animals with any animal disease, or parasite and the spreading thereof from the relevant land or animals, or which are necessary for the eradication of animal diseases and parasites on the land or in respect of the animals; and
   (b) whenever such animals -
      (i) have become or can reasonably be suspected of having become infected with any animal disease or parasite, apply in respect of such animals the prescribed treatment or any other treatment which may be deemed suitable and customary in the particular circumstances; and
      (ii) have become or can reasonably be suspected of having become infected with any controlled animal disease, immediately report such incidence in the prescribed manner to the director.

(2) A veterinarian or any other person who finds the incidence or suspected incidence of any controlled animal disease in any animal or progeny or product thereof, shall immediately report such incidence to the director.

1.2. Regulation 17 of the Act: Records in Relation to Controlled Animals

(1) Each responsible person in a controlled area shall enter on a regular basis in a register kept by him for this purpose full particulars of-
   (a) the kinds of animals on his land and the number of each such kind;
   (b) the number and reason for each increase or decrease in the number of animals recorded in terms of paragraph (a) and, where such increase or decrease is the result of the removal, introduction or slaughtering of animals on authority of a permit, the serial number and date of issue of that permit; and
   (c) each controlled veterinary act that he applied or caused to be applied in terms of regulation 11 in respect of such animals, with an indication of-
      (i) the date on which each such act was thus applied;
      (ii) the number and kind of animals in respect of which each such act was thus applied on each of those dates; and
      (iii) a description of each such act and, where applicable, of the remedy used in the application of that act.
(2) A register referred to in subregulation (1) shall in respect of each contact animal or infected animal or progeny or product thereof that is kept in isolation in terms of regulation 13, contain separate entries of:

(a) the date of commencement of such isolation;
(b) the nature and date of the controlled veterinary act applied in respect therewith; and
(c) the date on which such animal has died, was slaughtered or such animal or progeny or product has otherwise been disposed of, and the manner in which it was disposed of.

1.3. Regulation 20 of the Act: Restrictions on Movements

(1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3) no person shall, except under the authority of a permit issued by the responsible State Veterinarian and otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in such permit:

(a) remove cattle, equines, sheep, goats or pigs from any abattoir which the director designated as an abattoir at which infected animals shall be slaughtered;
(b) move or remove any controlled animals or things to, from or through the harbours of Durban, Cape Town, Mossel Bay, East London, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay or Walvis Bay, or the airports of Durban (Louis Botha), Johannesburg (Jan Smuts) or Cape Town (D. F. Malan);
(c) move or remove any animal that is not visibly free from external parasites, from the land on which it is kept, is grazing or on which it normally occurs, except where such animal is moved to the place where it is normally dipped, sprayed or treated;
(d) move or remove any controlled animal or thing to or from a quarantine station;
(e) move or remove live buffalo, warthogs, bush pigs, wild pigs and ostriches from the land on which they are kept to any other land;
(f) move or remove a controlled animal or thing to or from an area specified in Annexure 2;
(g) move or remove any controlled animal or thing to, across or from land in a controlled area; or
(h) move or remove any warthog, bush pig or wild pig carcass, meat, skin, trophy or other product of warthog, bush pig or wild pig origin to, across or from land in the Provinces of Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North West or KwaZulu-Natal.

(b) Each responsible person shall take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent his animals, excluding game that is not tamed, from straying to or from a place or area referred in paragraph (a)(i), (ii), (v), (vi) or (vii).

(c) No responsible person in a controlled area shall allow any controlled animal or thing to be moved or removed from his land before he has ascertained that a permit referred to in subregulation (1) was issued for such movement or removal.

(2) An animal excluding a contact animal or an infected animal that has in terms of regulation 11(3)(a) to undergo a controlled veterinary act regularly may without a permit be moved to the place within a controlled area where such act is applied: Provided that such animal shall immediately after such act has been completed be returned to the land from which it has been moved.

(5) The director may by notice in a newspaper in the manner contemplated in regulation 2(1)(a) or by means of a circular, and if he is satisfied by the circumstances in a controlled area that the achievement of a controlled purpose will not be defeated
thereby, exempt the responsible persons in a particular controlled area or a portion of such area from the provisions of subregulations (1) and (3) and (4).

(7) No live cloven hoofed animals may be moved from the Foot and mouth disease infected zones to the protection zones and free zone as described in Table 1

1.4. Regulation 24 of the Act: Restrictions on the Disposal of Certain Things

(1) No person shall -
   (c) feed any infectious or contaminated thing to pigs, unless it is pre-boiled for at least 60 minutes or is sterilised in any other efficient manner; and
   (d) for any purpose whatsoever, make available any infectious or contaminated thing originating from any conveyance entering the Republic from any place outside the Republic, other than that in respect of which a permit has been issued under section 6(1) of the Act;
   (e) feed any protein of ruminant origin (except milk and milk products) to any animals other than predators and carnivores, except with the written approval of the director. Any written approval for the above-mentioned exemption may only be granted for the feeding of ruminant blood meal to non-ruminant animals and is subject to the conditions as may be determined by the director.

(3) An infectious or contaminated thing referred to in subregulation (1)(d) shall at the place of entry be burnt in an incinerator, or be disposed of in any other manner which the director may determine.

1.5. Table 2 of the Act: Control Measures relating to Controlled Animal Diseases

Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of susceptible animals for ASF are as follows:

1. All pigs in a controlled area excluding wild pigs, warthogs and bushpigs that are not tamed, shall be kept in pig proof camps, kraals or pens

2. All infectious or contaminated things fed to pigs in the Republic, shall be cooked beforehand for at least 60 minutes or sterilised
ANNEXURE 2
APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL AS AN ACCREDITED PIGGERY IN THE ASF CONTROLLED AREAS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PIGGERY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF INSPECTION</th>
<th>TYPE OF INSPECTION</th>
<th>INITIAL APPLICATION / ANNUAL RE-CERTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(DELETE NOT APPLICABLE OPTION)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME OF OWNER: COMPANY/PERSON</td>
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<td>WEANERS &amp; FINISHERS</td>
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<td>NAME OF CONTACT PERSON</td>
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<td>NAME OF STATE VETERINARIAN RESPONSIBLE FOR VETERINARY INSPECTIONS AND REGISTRATION</td>
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<td>NAMES OF CONSULTING VETERINARIAN RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING THE HOLDING ON A REGULAR BASIS</td>
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B: DECLARATION BY OWNER/MANAGER OF THE FACILITY

I, _________________________________________________________, the owner/manager of the establishment mentioned above, hereby agree to comply with all the requirements set by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the approval of this establishment and I agree to co-operate with the veterinary officials in this regard.

I understand that the approval of the facility can be withdrawn at any time if any shortcomings are detected.

I am aware that the facility must be re-approved on an annual basis and that the responsibility for the application for re-approval rests with the owner of the facility.
Signed at (place) _____________________________ on (date) _____________________________

__________________________________________
Signature of owner/manager

Contact number: ____________________________

Email: ______________________________

C: DECLARATION BY STATE VETERINARIAN OF THE AREA

I, ____________________________________________________________ (Name)
of ___________________________________________________________ (Department)

hereby certify that the necessary veterinary control will be provided in the district/municipality where the above described piggery is located.

A comprehensive inspection report (Annexure 3) is attached to this application and if this is a new registration, or if there were any changes since the previous application, all supporting documents are provided.

The suggested date of re-registration is ________________________________.
(If this date is not the same as the expiry date of the current registration, please supply supporting reasons)

________________________________
Name: ____________________________________________________________

________________________
Designation: __________________________

________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________________

________________________
Email address: __________________________

D: DECLARATION BY CONSULTING VETERINARIAN AT THE PIGGERY

I, the consulting veterinarian visiting the piggery hereby agree to be responsible for inspecting the facility mentioned in the preceding pages on a quarterly basis and reporting any deviation from the standards detailed in this VPN for African Swine Fever Control in South Africa to the responsible State Veterinarian and DAFF.

Name: ____________________________________________________________

________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________________

________________________
Email address: __________________________

Contact number: _________________________
ANNEXURE 3

INSPECTION REPORT FOR AN ACCREDITED PIGGERY

1. ACCESS CONTROL
   1.1 FENCING
   Describe the fence (including how it is anchored)

   Describe the housing

   1.2 PERSONNEL & VISITORS:
   Is there a declaration that is signed re: contact with pigs
   YES / NO
   Describe the access control for personnel and visitors:

   Where do employees eat meals:

   1.3 VEHICLE ACCESS:
   What vehicles enter the piggery and from where:

   Describe the procedures for vehicles and the drivers entering the piggery:

   1.4 ANIMAL ACCESS
   Are new pigs brought into the piggery? YES / NO
   Name the farms(and approval number, if applicable) from which pigs are sourced and where they are located:
Is there a register of animal movements onto and out of the piggery
YES / NO
Are there any domestic animals other than pigs in the piggery
YES / NO
If yes, what other animals and how are they kept:

Is semen brought into the piggery
YES / NO
If yes, from where:

1.5 ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
Are all the animals identified
YES / NO
Describe the identification:

2. INTERNAL BIOSECURITY

2.1 ANIMAL HEALTH PLAN
Is there a health plan
YES / NO
Please attach a copy

3. PEST CONTROL
Is there a pest control SOP
YES / NO
Which products are used:

4. FEEDS AND FEED QUALITY
Is there any evidence of feeding of swill
YES / NO
If so describe:

5. HOUSING
Describe the suitability of the housing for pigs:
Please attach a drawn farm plan detailing the fencing, loading ramps, passages, housing, feed bins, office, gates and all other structures on the piggery.

6. CARE AND MANAGEMENT

Describe daily inspection routines:


6.1 CLINICAL RECORDS

Is there a register of births and deaths

YES / NO

Is there a register of morbidities

YES / NO

Describe how and where data is captured:


Have post mortems been performed

YES / NO

Describe the findings:


I, ____________________________________________________________ (Name)
of __________________________________________________________ (Department)

hereby recommend that the above described piggery be registered or re-certified as an accredited piggery in the ASF controlled area:

Designation: ________________________________________________ Official Signature

Address: ______________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

Tel No: _______________________________ Official stamp

Email address: ________________________________
ANNEXURE 4

PIG VETERINARY CONSULTANT REPORT FOR AN ACCREDITED PIGGERY

1. Describe the fence (including how it is anchored)

2. Describe the housing

3. Describe how pigs are moved on the farm

4. Comment on the biosecurity at this piggery

5. Were any signs of warthogs/bushpigs observed at this piggery?

6. Were any clinical signs of ASF observed during the visit?

7. Has there been any increase in the mortality in the last quarter? If so, what was the cause found/suspected to be?
8. Comment on the health status of the piggery

I, the consulting veterinarian visiting the piggery, hereby declare that I have visited this farm and that the above report is an accurate representation of my findings. Any deviation from the standards detailed in this VPN for African Swine Fever Control in South Africa, is or will be reported to the responsible State Veterinarian and DAFF.

Date of visit to the piggery: _______________________

Name: ________________________________________

__________________________________________ Signature

Address: _____________________________________

____________________________________________

Contact number: ______________________________

Email address: ________________________________
# ANNEXURE 5

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF LISTED PIGGERIES FROM PROVINCIAL VETERINARY SERVICES TO DAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piggery name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>GPS coordinates</th>
<th>Date first listed</th>
<th>Supervising official</th>
<th>Last inspection date</th>
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date of report: __________________________

completed by:

name in print: ___________________________ ___________________________

address: ________________________________ ________________________________

tel no: ________________________________

email address: __________________________
Annexure 6:
Application to be a delegated industry body officially authorised to print and distribute movement permit books for products of wild pigs for own use

1. Responsibilities of a delegated industry body

a. The delegated industry body is responsible to apply for authorisation (see Template A) to print and distribute permit books to landowners for the movement of meat products and carcasses of wild pigs (warthogs and bushpigs) for own use.

b. Once authorised, the delegated industry body is responsible to print the movement permit books with an individual numbering system, with the permits containing the required conditions (see Template C).

c. The delegated industry body is responsible for authorising landowners (and allocating a unique authorisation number) to be able to issue movement permits after an agreement has been signed (see Template B).

d. The delegated industry body is responsible to keep records of:
   - All permit books printed and the reference numbers of the permits contained in the books;
   - Copies of all agreements with landowners;
   - Which permit books were issued to which landowners;
   - Copies of all permits issued by landowners.

e. The delegated industry body is responsible to send DAFF monthly reports of:
   - Landowners authorised (including copy of signed agreement) and permit books issued (see Template D);
   - Permits returned by authorised landowners (see Template E);

f. The delegated industry body is responsible for auditing the permit system regularly and providing feedback to DAFF on an annual basis in order to remain authorised.

g. The delegated industry body is responsible for reporting any non-compliance to the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) and the regulations, as well as this VPN to DAFF.

h. It is the responsibility of the delegated industry body to take all reasonable steps in order to retrieve permit books with unused permits should they become aware of any non-compliance on the part of the landowner or should the landowner no longer require the permit book. The delegated industry body is required to inform DAFF where they were not successful in retrieving these permit books.

2. Application process

a. The industry body wishing to be authorised to print at own cost, in a format approved by DAFF, and distribute permit books to landowners for the movement of meat products and carcasses of wild pigs (warthogs and bushpigs) for own use, should complete the application form with the undertaking (see Annexure 2);
b. The industry body should include their plan (in line with the guidelines provided in this VPN) on how the permit system will be managed, including the responsible individuals within the industry body;

c. All these documents should be submitted to DAFF (wildpigpermits@daf.gov.za) for evaluation;

d. Should the application be successful, DAFF will send an authorisation letter, including guidelines on the numbering of the permits for the applicable industry body, which will be valid for three years.

e. Should it be found that the authorised industry does not adhere to all the responsibilities mentioned above, authorisation will be suspended.
Template A:
Application form for an industry body to apply to be officially authorised to print and distribute movement permit books for wild pig meat for own use

Name of industry body: 

Name of director/CEO: 

Physical address: 

Person responsible for liaison with DAFF: 

Email address: 

Telephone number: 

Number of landowners/members: 

Undertaking: 
I __________________________, ID number __________________________, undertake to ensure that ______________ (industry body): 

1. Adheres to the responsibilities outlined in this VPN; 

2. Has read the applicable sections of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984 and the regulations; 

3. Ensures landowners sign an agreement before being issued a permit book and copies of these agreements are sent to DAFF; 

4. Performs audits regularly of the permit books issued; 

5. Provides monthly feedback to DAFF on permit books issued and copies of permits returned; 

6. Takes all reasonable steps to retrieve issued permit books from the landowner, should the landowner be found not to comply with the requirements or no longer need the permit book. Should this be unsuccessful, DAFF will be informed; 

7. Informs DAFF should any non-compliance or irregularity be noted.

Signature __________________________ Date __________________________
Template B:
Agreement to be signed by landowner for authorisation to receive permit books

| Full names of the landowner to be authorised: |  |
| ID number: |  |
| Email address: |  |
| Cellphone number: |  |
| Farm name: |  |
| Address: |  |
| Farm telephone number |  |
| Farm registration number: |  |
| GPS coordinates: |  |
| State vet area: |  |

- a. I have familiarised myself with the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984) and its regulations;
- b. I am aware that wild pigs (warthogs and bush pigs) and any ticks on the wild pigs carry a risk of transmitting African Swine Fever;
- c. I will only issue permits for processed meat products and carcasses without the head, legs, skin, viscera and lymph nodes;
- d. I will only issue one permit per single wild pig carcass for household use (not commercial or trophy use), up to a maximum of three per transporter per week;
- e. I will only issue permits for wild pigs legally hunted on my premises;
- f. Should any signs of animal disease be noted on my premises I will contact the State Veterinarian of my area;
- g. I undertake to return copies of the permits issued to ___________________ (industry body) on a monthly basis;
- h. I undertake to keep appropriate records of permits issued;
- i. I agree to accommodate regular audits by ___________________ (industry body) on permit books I received and permits I have issued;
- j. I undertake to return permit books to ___________________ (industry body) should the farm no longer need the book or should the farm have been found non-compliant;
- k. I undertake to inform ___________________ (industry body) should there be a change to any of the details listed above;
- l. I acknowledge that should I not comply with the above, my authorisation will be retracted.

| Signature of landowner | Date |
| Signature of industry body | Date |
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
Directorate: Animal Health

PERMIT TO TRANSPORT WARTHOG AND WILD PIG MEAT TO, ACROSS OR FROM LAND IN THE PROVINCES OF LIMPOPO, GAUTENG, MPUMALANGA, NORTH WEST OR KWAZULU-NATAL

Issued in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984)

Permit to transport warthog or wild pig meat cuts from a single carcass (without the head, legs, skin, viscera and lymph nodes) from the property as named herein, to the place of destination by the person authorized herewith.

ORIGIN OF WARTHOG OR WILD PIG MEAT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHORIZATION CODE</th>
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Name of owner
Name of farm
Registration no
District
Province

I hereby declare that the conditions, as mentioned on the reverse of this form, under which permits may be issued to transport wild pig meat out of an African swine fever controlled area, have been adhered to, that I have inspected the carcass and that the wild pig applicable to this permit was legally hunted on the premises as stipulated above.

FARM OWNER

TRANSPORTER OF WARTHOG OR WILD PIG MEAT:

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<tr>
<th>Name of transporter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Destination of meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipality area/District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent address of transporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal address of transporter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact details: (h) (w) (s)</td>
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I hereby accept the conditions as mentioned on the reverse of this form under which wild pig meat may be transported out of an African swine fever controlled area.

TRANSPORTER
DATE OF ISSUE OF PERMIT

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PERMITS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF WILD PIG MEAT OUT OF AN AFRICAN SWINE FEVER CONTROLLED AREA MAY BE ISSUED BY AN AUTHORISED PERSON
CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WILD PIG MEAT MAY BE TRANSPORTED OUT OF AN AFRICAN SWINE FEVER CONTROLLED AREA:

a. According to Regulation 20, under The Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984) no warthog or wild pig meat may be transported without a State Veterinary permit in the Provinces of Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and North-West; “Regulations 20 (a)(ix): move or remove any warthog, bush pig or wild pig carcass, meat, skin, trophy or any other product of warthog, bush pig or wild pig origin to, across or from land in the Provinces of Limpopo, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West or KwaZulu-Natal.”

b. Wild pigs means and includes all non-domestic pigs of the genus Sus, including wild and feral pigs, European wild boar and all hybrids of wild pigs and African wild suids.

c. Only meat products of wild pigs which were hunted legally on the premises of the landowner, as mentioned in the permit, may be transported;

d. Only the processed meat carcasses without the head, legs, skin, viscera and lymph nodes may be transported;

e. This permit is only valid for the transport of the meat of a single wild pig carcass or the whole carcass;

f. This permit authorizes only the transport of wild pig meat destined for household use. (Permits for the transport of wild pig meat and/or carcasses for commercial use and permits for the transport of products for trophies must be issued by a State Veterinarian only);

g. Carcasses may only be processed at the premises indicated on this permit as the place of destination;

h. Permits will only be valid if completed in full and if the authorization number of the landowner, the date of issue and full particulars of both the landowner and the transporter have been recorded on the permit and the permit has been signed by both;

i. This permit is valid only for a period of 7 (SEVEN) days, valid from the date of issue;

j. A maximum of 3 (THREE) permits to transport wild pig meat out of an African swine fever control area may be issued to a single transporter within a period of one week;

k. Only the original permit will be considered legal and must be handed to the transporter(s) of the wild pig meat. The first copy must be returned to: ________________________________ monthly before the 5th day of the following month, together with a summary form on which the particulars of the permits issued during the relevant month by the authorized person are indicated. If these stipulations are not complied with, the authorization of the landowner will be retracted. The responsibility for the appropriate record keeping of issued permits rest with each authorized person.
Template D:

Template for monthly report on permit books distributed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member name</th>
<th>Authorisation number</th>
<th>ID number</th>
<th>Farm name</th>
<th>Farm GPS coordinates</th>
<th>State vet area</th>
<th>Permit book number</th>
<th>Permit numbers contained</th>
<th>Date book issued</th>
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*Attach copy of agreement signed by member on receipt of permit book
Template E:

Template for monthly report on permits returned

Responsible industry body:  
Date of monthly report:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date issued</th>
<th>Member name</th>
<th>Authorisation number</th>
<th>Permit numbers</th>
<th>Issued to</th>
<th>Movement from</th>
<th>Movement to</th>
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* Copies of permits issued need to be sent to DAFF