



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

ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR

No: 02
Series of 2022

SUBJECT: AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR 12 SERIES OF 2019 REGARDING NATIONAL ZONING AND MOVEMENT PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

WHEREAS, the African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly infectious swine disease characterized by severe mortalities and considered to be a persistent and formidable threat to the swine industry globally which threatens food security;

WHEREAS, since the first detection of ASF in a backyard farm in Rodriguez, Rizal last September 2019, the disease has now progressed to thirteen (13) regions and fifty-one (51) provinces in the country based on the updated zoning map released by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI);

WHEREAS, Department of Agriculture (DA) Administrative Circular (AC) 12 series of 2019 – National Zoning and Movement Plan (NZMP) for the Prevention and Control of ASF was formulated during the initial ASF outbreaks in the country to guide the movement of swine and its related commodities across different defined zones in the country;

WHEREAS, according to the latest data from Philippine Statistics Authority, the current swine inventory of the country has declined by 24% from 12.8 million (2019) to 9.7 million (2020). A contraction of 13.3% and 41.8% was observed among backyard and commercial farms, respectively;

WHEREAS, the DA has initiated the creation of several programs to assist both local and commercial farmers in the recovery and rehabilitation of the local swine population;

WHEREAS, DA Administrative Order (AO) 7 series of 2021 – Implementing Guidelines for the “Bantay ASF sa Barangay” Program aims to elevate the production practices of local swine raisers and empower the role of local government officials in the timely detection, management and prevention of the further spread of ASF and other infectious diseases of livestock and poultry;

WHEREAS, the DA also recognizes the efforts of all Local Government Units (LGU) to conduct repopulation initiatives following the guidelines set in DA Administrative Order (AO) 6 series of 2021;

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OFFICE OF ASEC FOR LIVESTOCK

2022-05-05 PBTM MISA L
Received LORMAN JC CABALLERO
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WHEREAS, considering the spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks, limited pork supply in areas with increased pork demand and the goal to repopulate areas that have been previously infected following the guidelines of DA AO 6 series of 2021, there is a need to review and evaluate the provisions of DA AC 12 series of 2019 while ensuring to protect unaffected zones and controlling the disease in infected areas;

NOW THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM D. DAR, Secretary of Agriculture, by the power vested upon me, do hereby issue the following guidelines amending DA AC 12 series of 2019 in particular redefining the zone classification and prescribing measures pertaining to the movement of swine related commodities across different zones:

SECTION I. DEFINITION OF ZONES

For the purposes of this Circular, ASF risk categories shall be assigned for each color which will be further defined in the following section. Each municipality/city will be categorized based on risk of disease transmission considering the presence and absence of ASF virus (ASFV) and its proximity to the ASF affected areas.

1. Case Definition

The following defines the occurrence of infection with ASFV in swine. Swine manifests the clinical signs according to the grade matrix as seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Common clinical signs of swine affected with ASFV.

SCORE	CLINICAL SIGNS	DESCRIPTION
4	High Fever (>40 C)	May see huddling, red skin/ears, listless attitude, hot to touch
	Erythema	Black/red/purple discoloration of skin, hemorrhages of distal extremities (ear tips, distal limbs, tail)
	Lethargic, Depressed	Moderate to Severe: reluctant to walk/move, recumbent
	Vomiting	
3	Abortion (sows)	
	Abnormal gait	Hesitant walking, incoordination
	Off-feed/Anorexic	Not eating, No interest in food
	Emaciated	Backbone and ribs visible, head appears larger than body
2	Bloody diarrhea	
	Reduced feed intake	Shows interest in food, but does not eat
	Respiratory signs	Cough, increased rate or effort, nasal discharge
1	Epistaxis	
	Eats slowly when fed	
	Empty stomach	Thinned body muscles
10 Total Score	Reduced amount of feces	
	HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS OF ASF FOR LABORATORY CONFIRMATION (rtPCR)	

Source: Philippine College of Swine Practitioners

When necropsy is done, the following pathologic lesions are seen:

pronounced hemorrhages in gastro hepatic and renal lymph nodes, petechial hemorrhages of renal cortex, congestive splenomegaly, severe pulmonary edema, cyanosis and erythema of the skin on all hairless parts, petechiae in mucus membranes of larynx, bladder and visceral surfaces of organs, edema in mesenteric structure of the colon and adjacent to the gall bladder.

The necropsy of carcasses is considered only when the procedure would not pose a threat to spreading the disease further hence opening a carcass and disposal thereof must be done in a most bio secure way.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

ASFV has been confirmed from swine species through detection of viral genome by Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR), with or without clinical signs. PCR is considered the "gold standard" test for early detection of the disease due to its superior sensitivity, specificity, robustness and high-throughput application to detect the ASFV genome. Isothermal assays, i.e. convective PCR (cPCR) and Insulated isothermal PCR (iiPCR) could be a cheaper diagnostic alternative to PCR and useful in field conditions. However, the sensitivity is appropriate in cases where clinical signs are present and it is used for detection in acute cases.

There are several diagnostic tests for ASFV as prescribed in Chapter 3.9.1 of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (2021). There are two validated Real Time protocol being used by the BAI Animal Disease Diagnostic and Reference Laboratory (ADDRL) of the BAI (King, et.al, 2003 and Fernandez-Pinero, et.al, 2013). Serological test involving antibody detection (ELISA) is relevant given that no vaccine is available against ASFV, which means that the presence of positive reactors may indicate infection. It is essential for the detection of surviving animals and to define the epidemiological characteristics of the epidemics and detecting incursions involving low virulence ASFV isolates. Confirmatory testing could further be done through RT-PCR.

Eight (8) Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (RADDL), particularly Regions 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 are also capable of performing Real Time PCR while the rest of the RADDLs use the cPCR or iiPCR in rapid detection of ASFV. Seven (7) private/non-DA diagnostic laboratories which are capable of performing RT-PCR were also accredited by BAI. Commercial PCR kits for ASF are also validated by the BAI prior to its use, hence only those kits that have been validated and registered are approved to be used by the different laboratories.

2. Definition of Risk Levels on ASF

- 2.1. High risk areas are defined as areas with an extreme likelihood for disease introduction, transmission and spread because of putative risk factors in the area. Risk factors that may contribute to extreme likelihood for disease introduction, transmission and spread may include but not limited to, adjacent to infected zones, non-compliance to existing mitigating measures and level of farm biosecurity practices.
- 2.2. Moderate risk areas are defined as areas with a potential likelihood for disease introduction and transmission of ASF owing to risk mitigation measures being implemented in the area. A contributory mitigating factor that prevents spread is the emergency preparedness and response capacity to ASF.
- 2.3. Low risk areas are defined as areas with a less likelihood for disease introduction due to a robust surveillance system in place/or defined as a system that could detect any unusual event in pigs or pig population hence triggering an early warning and response mechanism as well as record and report of healthy pigs inspected as evidence of absence of disease.

3. Different Colored Zones for each Municipality/City

- 3.1. For purposes of managing the ASF outbreaks, the following zoning classifications and corresponding colors of RED for infected and PINK for buffer, are defined hereto:

RED (Infected) Zone will include municipalities or cities with confirmed outbreaks of ASF confirmed cases following the case definition above. A confirmed outbreak is defined as having ASF detected in domestic and/or wild pigs in affected farms (backyard, semi-commercial or commercial) in one barangay and spreading to other barangays of the same municipality occurring within 15 days.

The zone color around the RED (Infected) zone may reach or expand across the boundary of the adjacent city or municipality.

PINK (Buffer) Zone will include municipalities or cities where ASF is not detected but demarcated immediately around the RED Zone when an area has been confirmed as an infected zone. The PINK (Buffer) Zone is aimed at preventing and managing spillover of cases from the RED (Infected) Zone through risk mitigation measures such as biosecurity and surveillance.

National Capital Region (NCR) will be considered as a PINK (Buffer) Zone.



3.2 For purposes of protecting and maintaining the ASF free areas, the following free zones are defined according to risk.

YELLOW (Surveillance) Zone will include municipalities or cities where ASF is not detected and adjacent with the PINK (Buffer) Zone. These areas are considered to be high risk areas, following the risk criteria.

LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone will include municipalities or cities where ASF is not detected and are considered to be moderate risk areas following the risk criteria.

DARK GREEN (Free) Zone will include municipalities and cities where ASF is not detected from ASF and are considered of low risk following the risk criteria.

SECTION II. MOVEMENT GUIDELINES ON EACH COLORED ZONES

This Circular shall follow the movement flow of different swine related commodities in each colored zone in DA AC 12 series of 2019, as amended. This section provides detailed guidelines on the authorized movement in each zone, including the documentary requirements in every movement of a commodity.

A. RED (Infected) ZONE

1. The **RED (Infected) ZONE** shall be further subdivided into the following areas:
 - 1.1. **INFECTED PREMISES (IP)** include the specific locations where live pigs have been tested positive for ASF through PCR-based diagnostic tests. This includes areas such as, but not limited to farms, stockyards and slaughterhouses.

Depopulation procedures stipulated in DA AO 22 series of 2020, "Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF Confirmation," shall be applied in IP, Quarantine Areas (QAs) and Outside Quarantine Areas (OQAs).

The following actions must be undertaken given different scenarios of ASF detection in the IP:

1. All live pigs in farms within the IP must be stamped out.
2. All live pigs in stockyards where ASF was detected must be stamped out.
3. All live pigs in slaughterhouses where ASF was detected must also be stamped out.
4. Pork in slaughterhouses where ASF was detected must be disposed on-site, or if there are space constraints, off-site.
5. Discard all inventory of genetic materials (e.g. semen, embryo) present in the IP. If the farm is a semen-producing premise, discontinue delivery to other farms.

6. All feed inventory (including swill), manure, pork products will be disposed in the same burial pit of the stamped-out pigs.
7. Clothing, footwear etc.

1.2. **QUARANTINE AREA (QA)** shall be defined as the area up to 1-kilometer radius from the IP.

The following actions must be undertaken given different scenario of ASF detection in the QA:

1. Commercial farms located in the QA that intend to move their live pigs for slaughter must demonstrate evidence of ASF surveillance for the past three months prior to its inclusion in the quarantine area.

Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory (ADDRL), Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (RADDL) or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. If there is no prior collection and testing done, then farm must submit blood samples collected randomly. The testing should be done every three (3) months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

Upon receipt of negative laboratory test results, along with the Certificate of Free Status (CFS) for ASF, the farm can move slaughtered pigs in any RED (Infected) Zone within the island (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao) only.

2. Backyard farms located in the QA that intend to move their live pigs for slaughter can move to the locally registered meat establishment (LRME) within their municipality/city provided a veterinary health certificate has been issued by the LGU veterinary authorities. The slaughtered pork must be moved within their municipality/city only.

If LRME is not present within the municipality/city, the pigs may be moved and slaughtered to the nearest municipality/city with LRME. Slaughtered pork, however, must be distributed within the source municipality/city only.

3. Any frozen pork products and by-products located in meat cutting plants, meat depot, cold storage warehouses, retail markets, meat shops and meat processing plants within the QA whose products have a production date of 21 days prior to the detection of ASF can be allowed to move to other RED (Infected) Zones.

1.3. **OUTSIDE QUARANTINE AREA (OQA)** shall be defined as the area outside the 1-kilometer radius from the IP, up to the administrative boundary of the municipality/city classified as a RED (Infected) Zone.



Movement of Commodities from RED (Infected) Zones

1. Live Pigs

- 1.1. All live pigs for slaughter within the RED (Infected) Zone will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected) Zones. The live pigs must also be slaughtered within slaughterhouses located in the RED (Infected) Zones.
- 1.2. Live pigs from other colored zones can be allowed to be slaughtered inside RED (Infected) Zones but can only be distributed to other RED (Infected) Zones and NCR only.
- 1.3. Since NCR is considered a market depot for most live pigs for slaughter, RED (Infected) Zones may send live pigs to NCR.
- 1.4. All shipment of live pigs from RED (Infected) to other RED (Infected) Zones will be allowed provided the required documents are complied to, as mentioned in Item 1.5.
- 1.5. All documentary requirements in acquiring Local Shipping Permits (LSPs) as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.5.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate
 - 1.5.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.5.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.5.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
 - 1.5.5. Certificate of Free Status for ASF (CFS-ASF); Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 1.6. All live pigs for breeding purposes within the RED (Infected) Zones will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones.

All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:

- 1.6.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate
- 1.6.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
- 1.6.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
- 1.6.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
- 1.6.5. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis)
- 1.6.6. CFS-ASF; RT-PCR and antibody ELISA negative test results; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

2. Genetic Materials – semen, embryo, ova etc.

- 2.1. Genetic materials such as but not limited to semen, embryo, ova shall be allowed to move from RED (Infected) Zone to other RED (Infected) Zones.
- 2.2. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 2.2.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm of the source farm of semen, embryo, ova
 - 2.2.2. Veterinary Health Certificate (Source animals shall be identified by their ear tag number/ tattoo, breed, sex, age)
 - 2.2.3. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis of donor animals)
 - 2.2.4. CFS-ASF; RT-PCR and antibody ELISA negative test results; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 2.3. Movement of these genetic materials to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected), DARK GREEN (Free) Zones may be allowed provided the source animals of the genetic materials were also tested negative for ASF through PCR-based diagnostic tests and antibody ELISA.
- 2.4. Sending of genetic materials by courier (ex. LBC, Grab, etc) without the necessary permits poses a high risk to the receiver farm hence is not sanctioned.

3. Pork Products

- 3.1. Fresh, frozen pork products
 - 3.1.1. Fresh, frozen pork products from RED (Infected) Zones are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected) Zones, including NCR. Meat Inspection Certificate for locally sourced meat or Certificate of Meat Inspection for imported meat is required in the application for LSP.

While business continuity is desired, any movement of animals and products to, and from RED (Infected) zones however carry a high risk, hence an agreed set of mitigation measures shall be proposed and put in place by the company shipper, the BAI, NMIS, DARFO and concerned LGUs, on the following situations:

- When fresh pork products sourced from pigs coming from the PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones slaughtered in RED (Infected) Zones, are proposed to be moved to PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones;



- When frozen pork products sourced from pigs coming from PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones slaughtered in RED (Infected) Zones, are proposed to be moved to PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones;
- When imported frozen pork products sourced from ASF-free countries stored in CSW in RED (Infected) Zones are proposed to be moved to PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones

Procedures related to the proposed Public-Private Audit (PPA) are summarized in *Annex A*. Questionnaire that must be accomplished by the applicant company is enclosed as *Annex B*.

3.2. Uncooked Processed Pork Products

3.2.1. Processed pork (uncooked) products such as but not limited to longganisa, chorizo, tocino, siomai, bacon etc. which are processed in manufacturing plants located in RED (Infected) Zones are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected) Zones.

3.2.2. Processed pork products (uncooked) manufactured in PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected), DARK GREEN (Free) Zones and stored in CSWs located in RED (Infected) Zones and proposed to be moved to other PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected), DARK GREEN (Free) Zones must also undergo an audit before any shipment may be allowed. Procedures on the request of audit as summarized in *Annex A* will still be followed. Applicant company must submit the accomplished questionnaire as seen in *Annex B*.

3.2.3. The License to Operate (LTO) and Certificate of Product Registration (CPR) issued by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each processed meat product must be submitted with the LSP application.

3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products

3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.

3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP.



4. Feeds

- 4.1.1. Finished swine feed products and ingredients from RED (Infected) Zone can be moved across all colored zones.
- 4.1.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in RED (Infected) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

B. Movement of Commodities from PINK (Buffer) Zones

1. Live Pigs

- 1.1. All live pigs for slaughter from the PINK (Buffer) Zone will be allowed to move to slaughterhouses located in the RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones, including NCR.
- 1.2. All shipment of live pigs from PINK (Buffer) to other RED (Infected) and PINK (Infected) Zones will be allowed, provided the required documents are complied to, as mentioned in Item 1.5.
- 1.3. Movement from PINK (Buffer) to YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones will be allowed provided they are sourced from PINK (Buffer) Zones where no ASF cases have been previously detected.
- 1.4. Movement of live pigs from the upgraded PINK (Buffer) Zones to YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones shall be allowed provided they have undergone continuous surveillance and no ASF cases have been detected for more than forty days.
- 1.5. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.5.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate
 - 1.5.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.5.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.5.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
 - 1.5.5. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 1.6. All live pigs for breeding purposes within the PINK (Buffer) Zones will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:





- 2.2. Movement of these genetic materials to YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected), DARK GREEN (Free) Zones may be allowed provided the source animals of the genetic materials were also tested negative for ASF through PCR-based diagnostic tests and antibody ELISA.
- 2.1.4. surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 2.1.3. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis of donor animals)
- 2.1.2. Veterinary Health Certificate (Source animals shall be identified by their ear tag number/tattoo, breed, sex, age)
- 2.1.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate of source farm of semen, embryo, ova
- All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO No. 5, Series of 2019 must be complied:
- 2.1. Genetic materials such as but not limited to semen, embryo, ova shall be allowed to move from PINK (Buffer) Zones to other RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones.
- 2. Genetic Materials – semen, embryo, ova etc.**

- 1.6.6. CFS-ASF; RT-PCR and antibody ELISA negative test results; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 1.6.5. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis)
- 1.6.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
- 1.6.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
- 1.6.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
- 1.6.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate

3. Pork Products

3.1. Fresh, frozen pork products

- 3.1.1. Fresh, frozen pork products from the PINK (Buffer) Zones are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones. Meat Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Meat Inspection is required in the application for LSP.
- 3.1.2. Similar to Section A.3.1.1., any proposal on the movement of pork products from zone colors other than RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones such as but not limited to the following situations require an audit among BAI, NMIS, DARFO, concerned LGUs and applicant company.
- When fresh pork products sourced from pigs coming from the YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones, slaughtered in PINK (Buffer) zones are proposed to be moved to YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones;
 - When frozen pork products sourced from pigs coming from YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones, slaughtered in PINK (Buffer) Zones are proposed to be moved to YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones;
 - When imported frozen pork products sourced from ASF-free countries stored in CSW in the PINK (Buffer) Zones are proposed to be moved to YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) Zones

Procedures related to the proposed audit are summarized in *Annex A*. Questionnaire that must be accomplished by the applicant company is enclosed as *Annex B*.

3.2. Uncooked Processed Pork Products

- 3.2.1. Processed pork (uncooked) products such as but not limited to longganisa, chorizo, tocino, siomai, bacon etc. which are processed in manufacturing plants located in the PINK (Buffer) Zone is allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected) and PINK (Buffer) Zones, including NCR.
- 3.2.2. Processed pork products (uncooked) manufactured in YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones and stored in CSWs located in PINK (Buffer) Zones must also undergo an audit before any shipment may be allowed. Procedures on the request of audit as summarized in *Annex A*. will still be followed. Applicant company must submit the accomplished questionnaire as seen in *Annex B*.
- 3.2.3. The LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be submitted with the LSP application.

3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products

3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.

3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP

4. Feeds

4.1. Finished swine feed products from PINK (Buffer) Zone can be moved across all colored zones

4.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in PINK (Buffer) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of GMP of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

C. Movement of Commodities from YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones

1. Live Pigs

1.1. All live pigs for slaughter from the YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones will be allowed to move into slaughterhouses located in RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones. If live pigs from the YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones will be slaughtered in the RED (Infected) Zones, the slaughtered pork must be sold to other RED (Infected) Zones, including NCR only.

1.2. All shipment of live pigs from YELLOW (Surveillance) to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) Zones and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones will be allowed provided the required documents are complied to, as mentioned in Item 1.3.

1.3. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:

1.3.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate

1.3.2. Veterinary Health Certificate

1.3.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration

1.3.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License

1.3.5. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three (3) months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

1.4. All live pigs for breeding purposes within the YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:

1.4.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate

1.4.2. Veterinary Health Certificate

- 1.4.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
- 1.4.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
- 1.4.5. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis)
- 1.4.6. CFS-ASF; RT-PCR and antibody ELISA negative test results; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

2. Genetic Materials – semen, embryo, ova etc.

- 2.1. Genetic materials such as but not limited to semen, embryo, ova shall be allowed to move from YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones.
- 2.2. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 2.2.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate of source farm of semen, embryo, ova
 - 2.2.2. Veterinary Health Certificate (Source animals shall be identified by their ear tag number/ tattoo, breed, sex, age)
 - 2.2.3. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis of donor animals)
 - 2.2.4. CFS-ASF; RT-PCR and antibody ELISA negative test results; Evidence of surveillance of donor animals should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory every quarter using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every three months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 2.3. Movement of these genetic materials to other colored zones- LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones may be allowed provided the source animals of the genetic materials were also tested negative for ASF through PCR-based diagnostic tests and antibody ELISA.

3. Pork Products

- 3.1. Fresh, frozen pork products
 - 3.1.1. Fresh, frozen pork products from the YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones. Meat Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Meat Inspection is required in the application for LSP.



3.1.2. Similar to Section A.3.1.1., any proposal on the movement of pork products from zone colors other than RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) zones such as but not limited to the following situations require an audit among BAI, NMIS, DARFO, concerned LGUs and applicant company.

- When fresh pork products sourced from pigs coming from the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones, slaughtered on YELLOW (Surveillance) zones are proposed to be moved to LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) zones;
- When frozen pork products sourced from pigs coming from LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones, slaughtered on YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones are proposed to be moved to LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) zones;
- When imported frozen pork products sourced from ASF free countries stored in CSW in the YELLOW (Surveillance) zones are proposed to be moved to LIGHT GREEN (Protected) or DARK GREEN (Free) zones.

Procedures related to the proposed audit are summarized in *Annex A*. Questionnaire that must be accomplished by the applicant company is enclosed as *Annex B*.

3.2. Uncooked Processed Pork Products

3.2.1. Processed pork (uncooked) products such as but not limited to longganisa, chorizo, tocino, siomai, bacon etc. which are processed in manufacturing plants located in the YELLOW (Surveillance) Zone is allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones.

3.2.2. Processed pork products (uncooked) manufactured in LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones and stored in CSWs located in YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones must also undergo an audit before any shipment may be allowed. Procedures on the request of audit as summarized in *Annex A* will still be followed. Applicant company must submit the accomplished questionnaire as seen in *Annex B*.

3.2.3. The LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be submitted with the LSP application.

3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products

3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.

3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP.



4. Feeds

- 4.1. Finished swine feed products from YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones can be moved across all colored zones
- 4.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of GMP of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

D. Movement of Commodities from LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zones

1. Live Pigs

- 1.1. All live pigs for slaughter from the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone will be allowed to move to slaughterhouses located in RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones. If live pigs from the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone will be slaughtered in the RED (Infected) Zone, the slaughtered pork must be sold to other RED (Infected) Zones and NCR only.
- 1.2. All shipment of live pigs from LIGHT GREEN (Protected) to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) Zones, YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones, LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) will be allowed provided the required documents are complied to, as mentioned in Item 1.3.
- 1.3. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.3.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate
 - 1.3.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.3.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.3.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
- 1.4. All live pigs for breeding purposes within the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zones will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance) and LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO No. 5, Series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.4.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate
 - 1.4.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.4.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.4.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
 - 1.4.5. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis)
 - 1.4.6. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every six months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

2. Genetic Materials – semen, embryo, ova etc.

- 2.1. Genetic materials such as but not limited to semen, embryo, ova shall be allowed to move from LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone to RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance) and LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone.

All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:

- 2.1.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate of source farm of semen, embryo, ova
- 2.1.2. Veterinary Health Certificate (Source animals shall be identified by their ear tag number/ tattoo, breed, sex, age)
- 2.1.3. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis of donor animals)
- 2.1.4. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance of donor animals should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every six months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 2.2. Movement of these genetic materials to DARK GREEN (Free) Zones is allowed.

3. Pork Products

- 3.1. Fresh, frozen pork products
- 3.1.1. Fresh, frozen pork products from the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones. Meat Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Meat Inspection is required in the application for LSP.
- 3.2. Uncooked Processed Pork Products
- 3.2.1. Processed pork (uncooked) products such as but not limited to longganisa, chorizo, tocino, siomai, bacon etc. which are processed in manufacturing plants located in the LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zone is allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones, LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones.
- 3.2.2. The LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be submitted with the LSP application
- 3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products
- 3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.
- 3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP



4. Feeds

- 4.1. Finished swine feed products from LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zones can be moved across all colored zones.
- 4.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of GMP of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

E. Movement of Commodities in the DARK GREEN (Free) Zone

1. Live Pigs

- 1.1. All live pigs for slaughter from the DARK GREEN (Free) Zone will be allowed to move to slaughterhouses located in RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance) and LIGHT GREEN (Protected) Zones. If live pigs from the DARK GREEN (Free) Zone will be slaughtered in the RED (Infected) Zone, the slaughtered pork must be sold to other RED (Infected) Zones and NCR only.
- 1.2. All shipment of live pigs from DARK GREEN (Protected) to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) Zones, YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones will be allowed provided the required documents are complied to, as mentioned in Item 1.3.
- 1.3. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.3.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate
 - 1.3.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.3.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.3.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
 - 1.3.5. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every six months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.
- 1.4. All live pigs for breeding purposes within the GREEN (Protected) Zones will be allowed to move to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer) and YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones. All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 series of 2019 must be complied:
 - 1.4.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate
 - 1.4.2. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - 1.4.3. Livestock, poultry products and by products Transport Carrier Registration
 - 1.4.4. Livestock, poultry products and by products Handlers License
 - 1.4.5. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis)



- 1.4.6. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance of donor animals should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every six months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

2. Genetic Materials – semen, embryo, ova etc.

- 2.1. Genetic materials such as but not limited to semen, embryo, ova shall be allowed to move from DARK GREEN (Free) Zone to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones.

All documentary requirements in acquiring LSP as written in DA AO 5 Series of 2019 must be complied:

- 2.1.1. Animal Welfare Registration Certificate/BAI Accredited Swine Breeder Farm Certificate of source farm of semen, embryo, ova
- 2.1.2. Veterinary Health Certificate (Source animals shall be identified by their ear tag number/ tattoo, breed, sex, age)
- 2.1.3. Certificate of Laboratory Compliance (negative tests for PRRS, Pseudorabies and Brucellosis of donor animals)
- 2.1.4. CFS-ASF; Evidence of surveillance of donor animals should show ASF negative laboratory tests from ADDRL, RADDL or any BAI-Accredited ASF Laboratory using epidemiologically feasible samples following BAI prescribed protocols on sampling. The testing should be done every six months thereafter to build evidence of surveillance.

3. Pork Products

- 3.1. Fresh, frozen pork products
 - 3.1.1. Fresh, frozen pork products from the DARK GREEN (Free) are allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance), LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones. Meat Inspection Certificate or Certificate of Meat Inspection is required in the application for LSP.
- 3.2. Uncooked Processed Pork Products
 - 3.2.1. Processed pork (uncooked) products such as but not limited to longganisa, chorizo, tocino, siomai, bacon etc. which are processed in manufacturing plants and stored in CSWs located in the DARK GREEN (Free) Zone is allowed to be moved to other RED (Infected), PINK (Buffer), YELLOW (Surveillance) Zones, LIGHT GREEN (Protected) and DARK GREEN (Free) Zones.
 - 3.2.2. The LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be submitted with the LSP application

3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products

3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.

3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP

4. Feeds

4.1. Finished swine feed products and its raw materials from DARK GREEN (Free) Zones can be moved across all colored zones

4.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in DARK GREEN (Free) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of GMP of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

SECTION III. REPEALING CLAUSE

All existing orders, circulars, rules and regulations or parts thereof that are inconsistent with the administrative order's provisions are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION IV. EFFECTIVITY

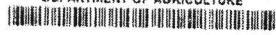
This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done this 4th day of May, 2022 in Quezon City, Philippines



WILLIAM D. DAR, Ph.D

Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3.3. Cooked and Canned Processed Meat Products

- 3.3.1. Processed meat products (cooked) which has been subjected to temperature of at least 70°C for 30 minutes such as but not limited to hotdogs, ham, chicharon, lechon and other canned pork products can be moved across all colored zones.
- 3.3.2. LTO and CPR issued by the FDA for each processed meat product must be attached in the application of LSP

4. Feeds

- 4.1. Finished swine feed products and its raw materials from DARK GREEN (Free) Zones can be moved across all colored zones
- 4.2. Finished feed formulations manufactured in DARK GREEN (Free) Zones can be moved across all colored zones. A Certificate of GMP of the establishment must be included in the shipment of feeds to ensure compliance with minimum standards.


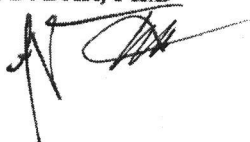
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SECTION IV. EFFECTIVITY

This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done this ____ day of _____, 2022 in Quezon City, Philippines


WILLIAM D. DAR, Ph.D
Secretary 





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

Annex A. Procedures on the Public-Private Audit (PPA) on the Application for the Movement of Swine Related Commodities to other Higher Colored ASF Zones

STEP 1: EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

- Any company who will move their swine related commodities other than the authorized zones must submit their EOI to the BAI.
- The questionnaire for the PPA, particularly Section 2-5, must be accomplished by the applicant company. This information will provide an overview on their farm operations from swine-raising, transportation, slaughter and distribution to the final destination.
- LGU veterinary authorities of the source municipality shall accomplish the needed information on Section 1 of the PPA questionnaire.

STEP 2: DESKTOP EVALUATION OF DOCUMENTS

- The BAI and NMIS, in coordination with the DARFO of the source municipality and destination shall evaluate the questionnaire submitted by the applicant company.
- Additional document or clarifications may be requested from the applicant company depending on the initial assessment of the requirements.

STEP 3: ACTUAL INSPECTION MISSION

2. A joint audit of BAI, NMIS, DARFO, LGU, along with the applicant company, will be performed to validate the submitted documents. Source farms, animal quarantine checkpoints, destination slaughterhouses and cold storage warehouses, among others, will be visited by government agencies and applicant company.
3. After the inspection mission has been conducted, a final evaluation of the entire process will be written. All parties must agree on all the risk mitigating measures which need to be instituted to minimize the possible spread of ASFV.
4. If all parties have agreed that measures are in place on all the critical points of the value chain, then the applicant company will be given a certification authorizing the shipment of the particular commodity applied. This certification will be submitted by the applicant company during its application for local shipping permit.

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Annex B. Public-Private Audit on the Application for the Movement of Pork Commodities across Different Colored Zones in the Country

Applicant Company			
Commodity Involved			
Source Municipality/City of the Commodity Involved		Zone Color	
Destination Municipality/City of the Commodity Involved		Zone Color	
Inspectors	1. 2. 3. 4.	Agency	1. 2. 3. 4.

Parameters	Compliant	Non-Compliant	Remarks
SECTION 1. LOCAL VETERINARY SERVICES OF THE SOURCE OF SLAUGHTER PIGS			
1. Local ASF Ordinance is institutionalized a. Presence of an existing municipal/city ordinance related to ASF Prevention and Control Measures OR b. Proof of Documentation on previous LGU hearings to establish an ordinance/resolution/executive order on ASF prevention and control			
2. Bantay ASF sa Barangay is institutionalized a. Presence of any ordinance relative to the Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program b. A municipal/city/provincial resolution or any legal issuance adopting the Bantay ASF sa Barangay c. Barangay Biosecurity Officers have been identified and trained by government authorities			
3. Regular ASF Monitoring and Surveillance a. Local veterinary authorities are conducting regular monitoring and surveillance on ASF for both backyard and commercial farms b. Frontline veterinary workforce (livestock inspectors, barangay animal health workers etc.) are trained on how to respond to any reported increased swine mortalities.			

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SECTION 2. SWINE FARM PRACTICES			
1.	Compliance to Biosecurity Level 2		
2.	ASF Prevention and Control Measures a. Standard Operating Procedures on ASF Prevention and Control		
3.	Awareness of Employees on ASF a. Orientation/Seminar of Employees on Biosecurity Measures and ASF b. Information materials on biosecurity and ASF are posted along the farm premises		
4.	Pest Control a. Presence of medication or biological control program for flies, rodents and other pests b. Absence of dogs or cats roaming around the farm premises		
5.	Cleaning and Disinfection a. Established cleaning and disinfection protocol in the following areas – farm premises, vehicles, equipment b. Choice of ASF virus inactivating disinfectants		
6.	Source of Animals a. Source of pigs b. Compliance of source farm to government accreditation procedures		
7.	Feedmills/Source of Feeds a. Source of Raw Materials b. Maintenance of Feedmill Equipment c. Quality of Finished Feeds (e.g. physical, organoleptic, mycotoxins) d. Certification of ASF free raw materials e. Cleanliness of Storage Warehouse of Finished Feeds and Raw Ingredients (e.g. floor area: finished feeds ratio, lighting and ventilation etc.)		

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<p>8. Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Method of disposal for swine mortalities (e.g. presence of mortality pit) b. Method of disposal for organic matter (e.g. biogas, burying of organic matter, third party service provider for fecal collection, conversion of organic matter to fertilizer) c. Method of disposal for biological products (waste segregation-biodegradable, non-biodegradable or recyclables; drug and vaccine vials, used syringes) d. Presence of water treatment (e.g. no direct connection to any open water stream) 			
<p>9. Human Traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Established protocol during the entry of any visitors in the farm b. Rules related to the entry of traders or in-house farm trucks acquiring pigs for slaughter 			
SECTION 3. TRANSPORT OF PIGS			
<p>1. Vehicles used in the transport of pigs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presence of dedicated trucks for the transport of pigs 			
<p>2. Cleaning and disinfection of trucks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regular cleaning and disinfection before and after the delivery of pigs to any destination 			
<p>3. Compliance to government movement regulation for swine related commodities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Validation of VHCs concurred by LGUs and local shipping permits acquired from BAI b. Personnel knowledgeable on documentary requirements in the movement of swine related commodities 			
<p>4. Proposed Route Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A detailed proposal regarding the map of the journey plan from farm source to its destination (slaughterhouse; final recipient) b. Inclusion of all animal border control checkpoints where pigs will pass through c. Any acceptance letter from the LGU regarding the proposed shipment 			

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SECTION 4. SLAUGHTERHOUSES (if movement of live pigs)				
1.	Valid License to Operate NMIS AA or AAA Slaughterhouses			
2.	Compliance to the provisions written in the Good Manufacturing Practices Manual			
SECTION 4.1. MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS (if movement of processed products)				
1.	Valid License to Operate FDA Meat Processing Plant			
2.	Source Farm/Country of Raw Materials used by Meat Processing Plant			
SECTION 5. MOVEMENT OF SLAUGHTERED PORK TO FINAL DESTINATION				
1.	Compliance to government regulations in the movement of slaughtered pig to its final destination			
2.	Compliance to government regulations of the cold storage warehouse of destination			

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