



# African swine fever in Germany

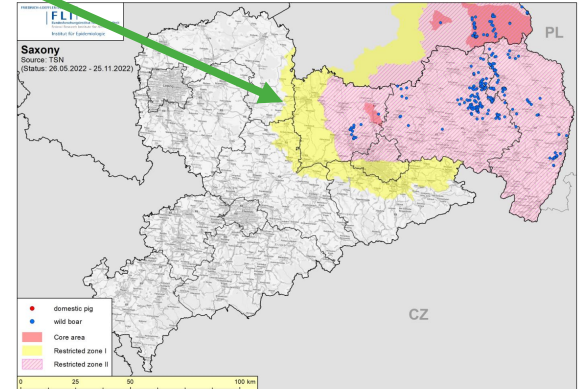
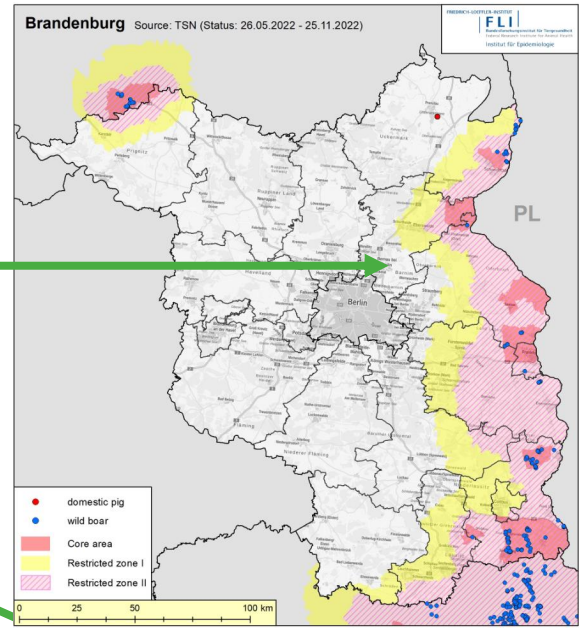
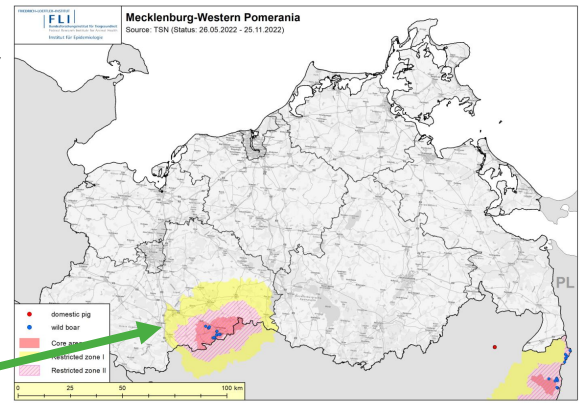
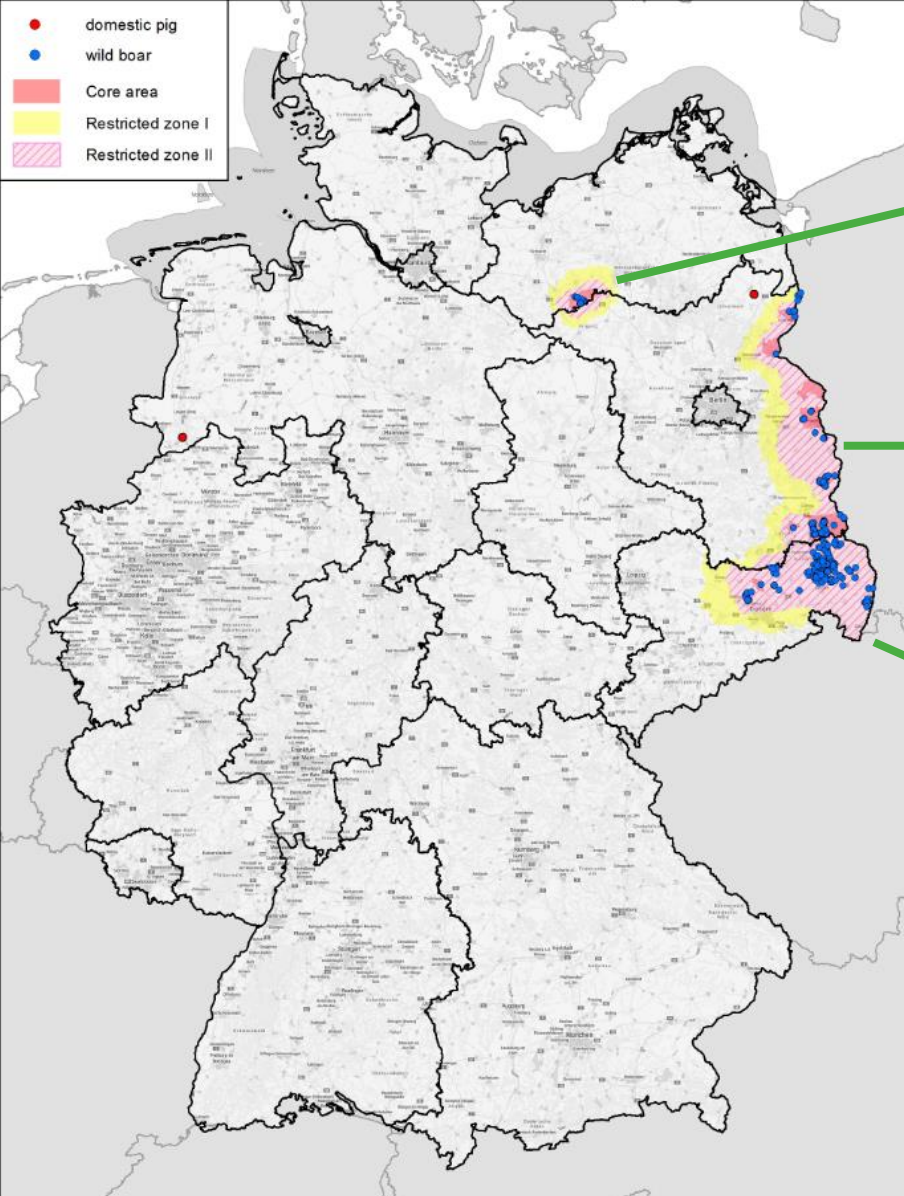
SCoPAFF-meeting – October/November/December 2022

# ASF – Overview

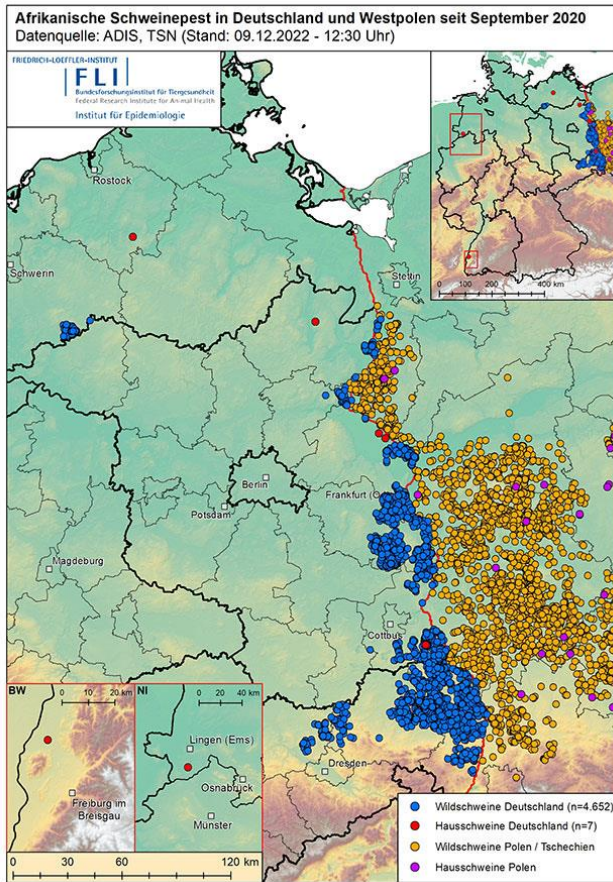
African swine fever in Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony

Source: TSN (Status: 26.05.2022 - 25.11.2022)

FRIEDRICH-LOEFFLER-INSTITUT  
**FLI**  
Bundesforschungsanstalt für Tiergesundheit  
Federal Research Institute for Animal Health  
Institut für Epidemiologie



# ASF – Overview

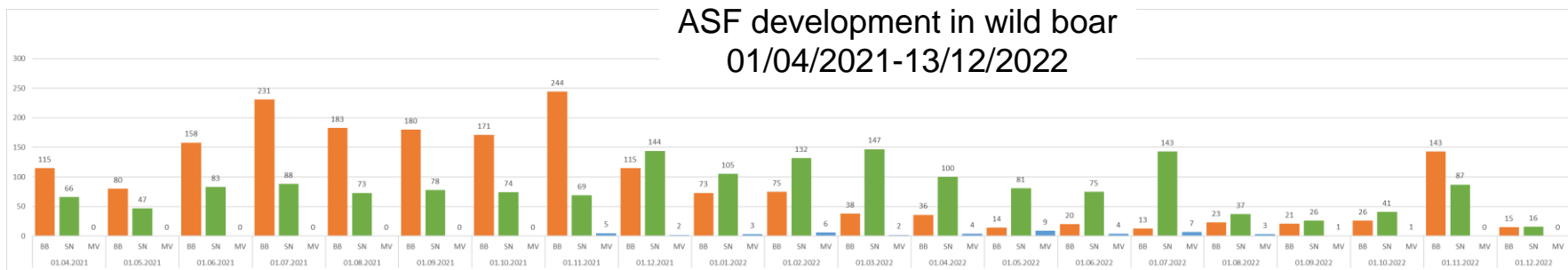
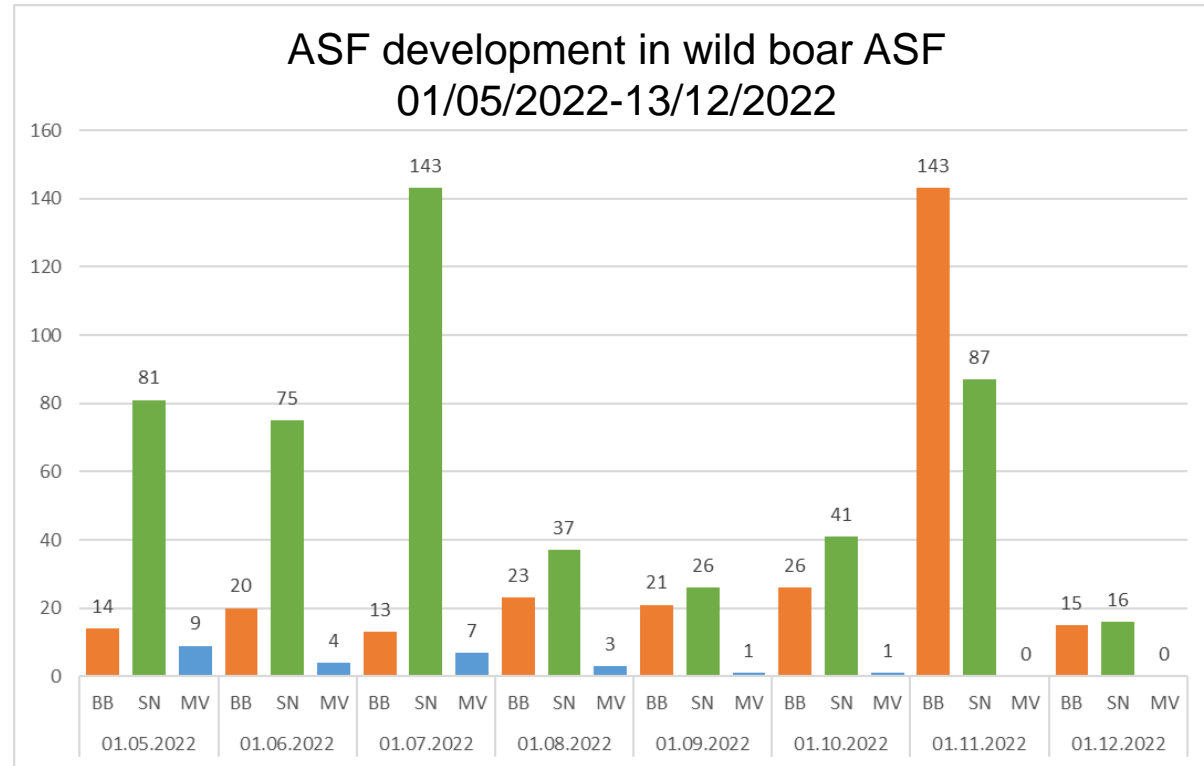
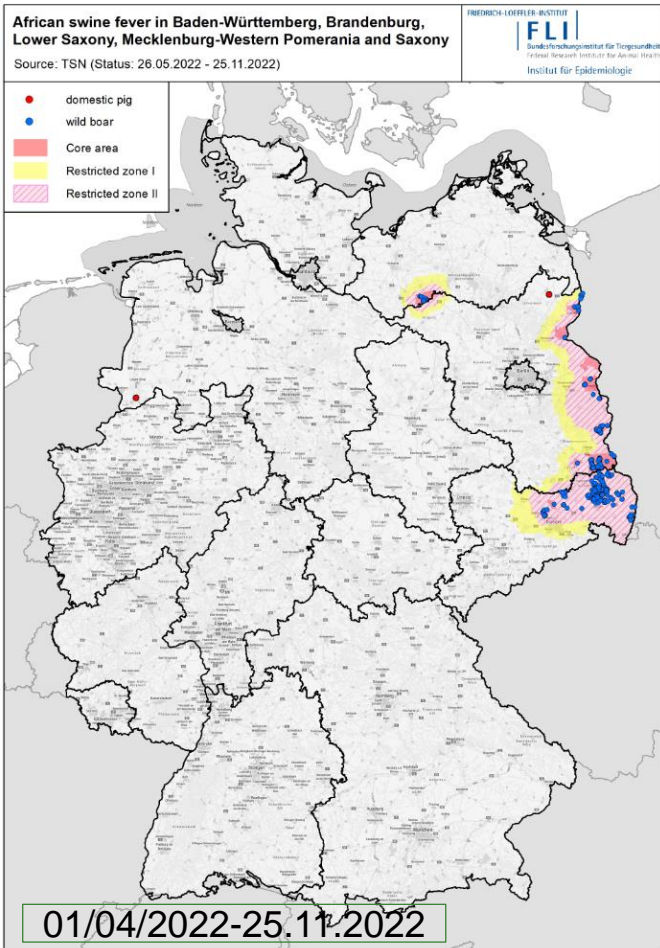


	BB wb	BB dp	SN wb	SN dp	MV wb	MV dp	BW wb	BW dp	NI wb	NI dp	Total
10/09/20- 13/12/22		4		-		1		1		1	4.590
13/09/22- 12/10/22	15	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
13/10/22- 13/11/22	69	-	85	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	155
13/11/202- 13/12/22	115	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171

BB: Brandenburg  
 SN: Saxony  
 MV: Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania  
 BW: Baden-Württemberg  
 NI: Lower Saxony

wb: wild boar  
 dp: domestic pigs  
 Date: 13/12/2022;  
 14:10 a.m.

# ASF – Overview: Wild boar





# ASF – Domestic pig outbreaks overview 2020-2022

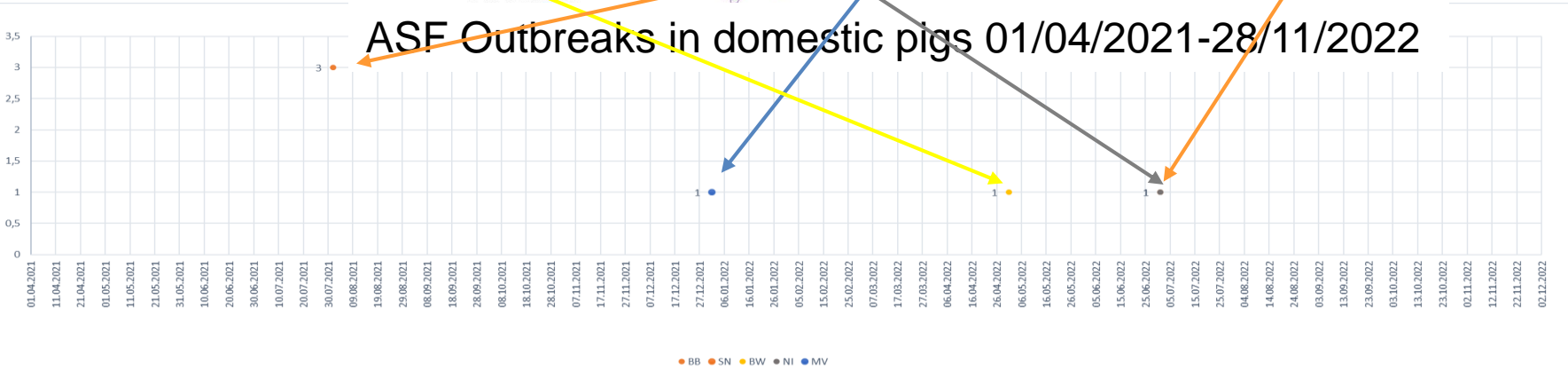
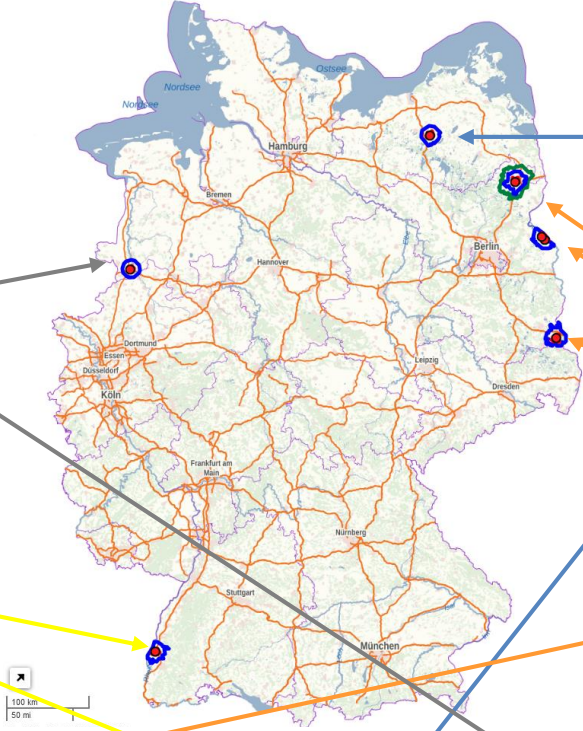
All restricted zones have been lifted!

Lower Saxony  
02/07/2022

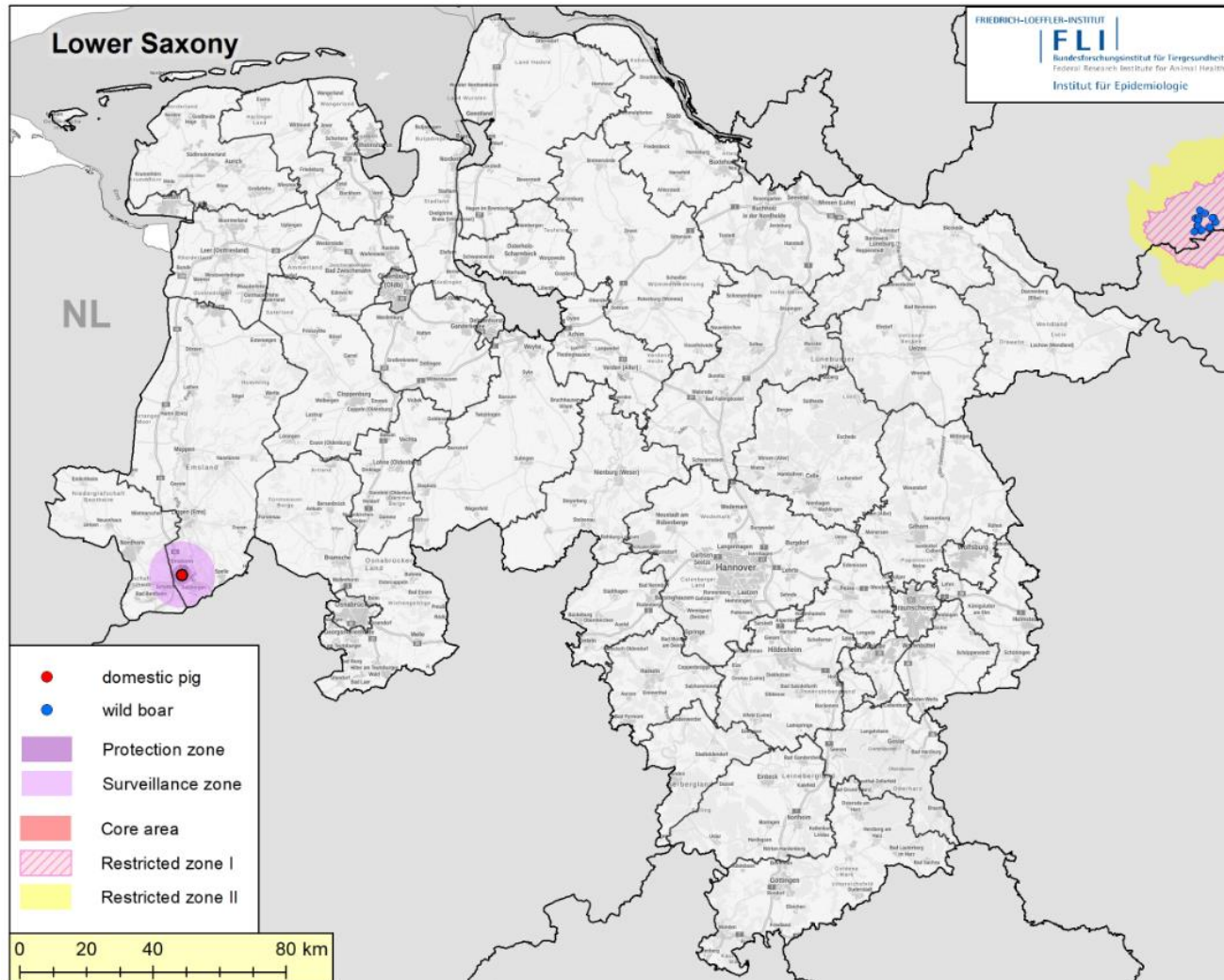
Baden-Wuerttemberg  
25/05/2022

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania  
15/11/2021

Brandenburg  
02/07/2022  
17/07/2021  
15/07/2021  
15/07/2021



# ASF – Lower Saxony (NI)



# ASF – NI: Former Protection and Surveillance Zone

**Official confirmation of outbreak in the establishment: 02/07/2022**

Protection Zone: Parts of district Emsland  
Surveillance Zone: Parts of district Emsland and Grafschaft Bentheim

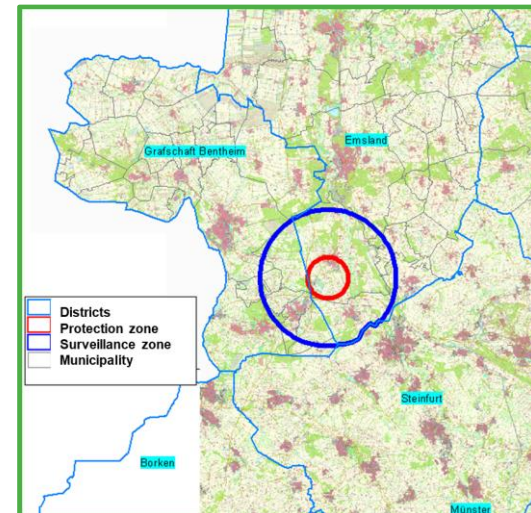
Pig production density high: 500 and more pigs/ km<sup>2</sup>

➔ Over 300 establishments with approximately 200.000 pigs

Minimum slaughter to avoid animal welfare complications:

Approximately 6.500-8.000 pigs/week

Additional measure: movement of piglets along the production chain out of the Surveillance zone

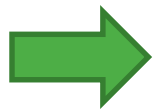


# ASF – NI: Former Protection and Surveillance Zone

Not enough pigs were accepted by the slaughtering industry

Reasons given, included:

- Loss of export certificates for slaughter and processing plants
- Technical effort due to a separation from other pigs
- Additional costs are not remunerated
- Not enough cold storage capacity and insecure further processing possibilities
- The risk-reducing treatment of meat: reduces the variety of products and the product quality deviates from the standard;
- Higher costs for risk-reducing treatment



No acceptance by meat processing plants

No acceptance by food retail industry to purchase treated products





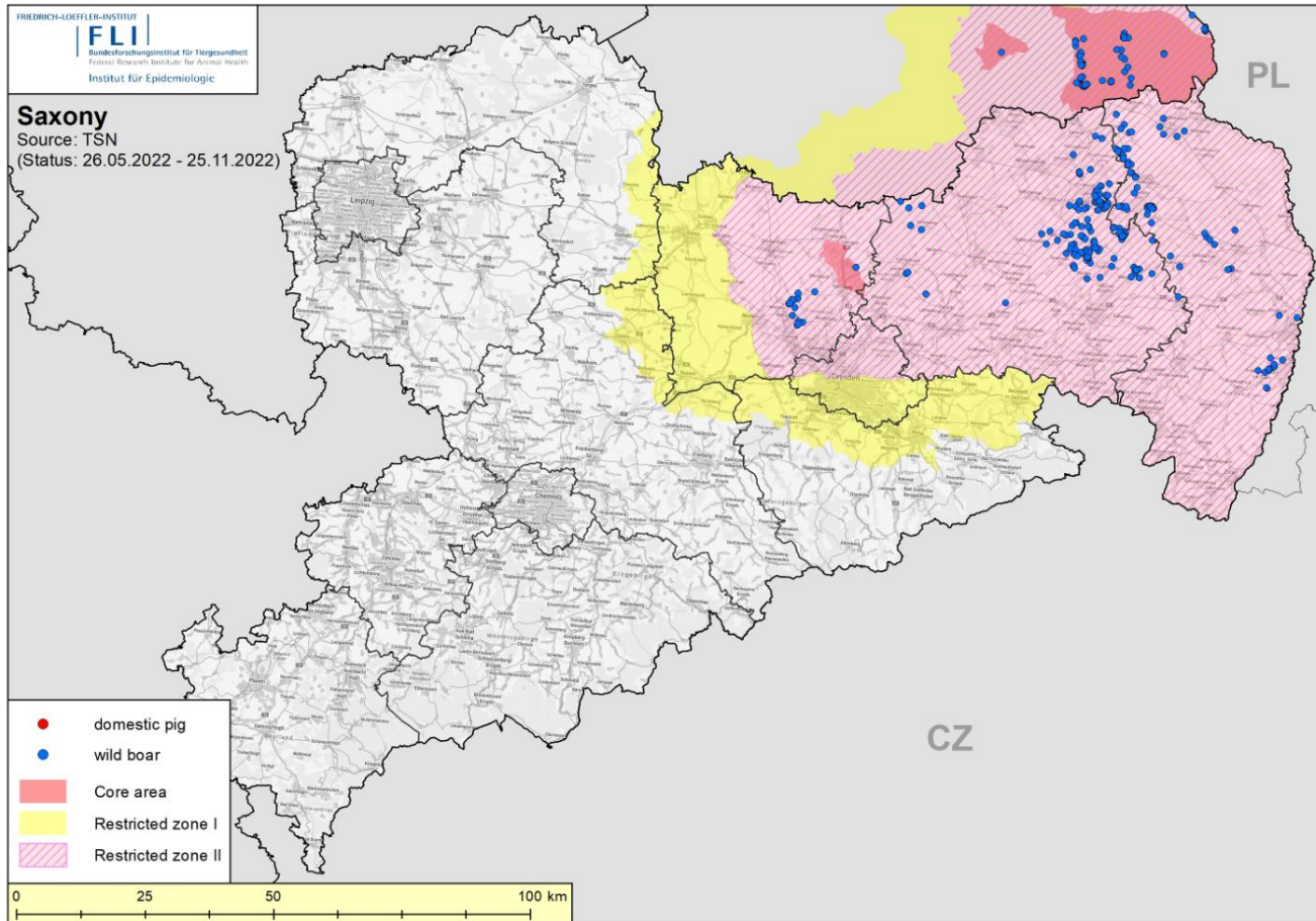
# ASF – NI: Former Protection and Surveillance Zone: aftermath

After the measures/restricted zones were lifted on the 05. October 2022:

- Approximately 19.000 pigs were slaughtered;  
Meanwhile most of the frozen stored carcasses have been processed by undergoing a risk-mitigating treatment
- 60.000 pigs had to be slaughtered as soon as possible;  
this process was completed within three weeks
- Estimated economic losses for the agricultural sector:  
until 04/10/2022: 200 Euro/animal  
since 05/10/2022: 80 Euro/animal

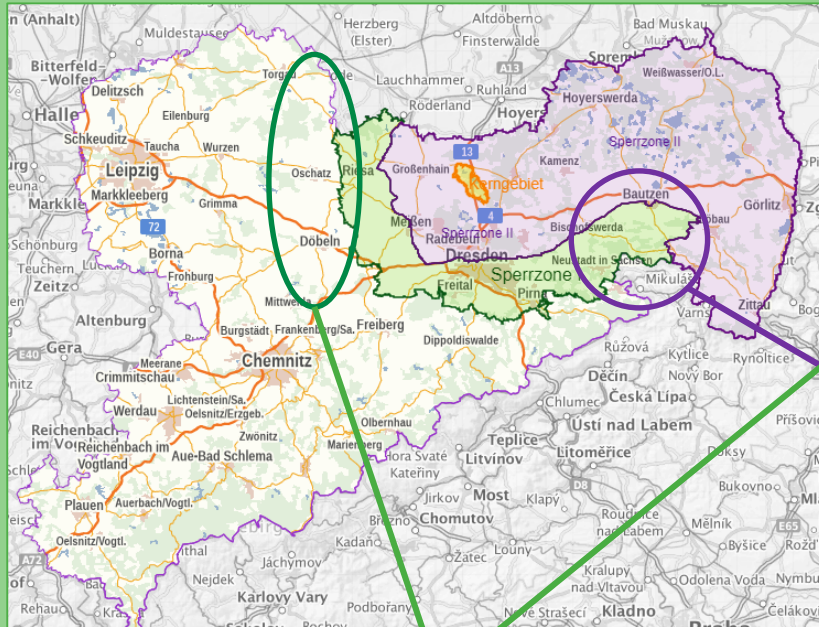


# ASF – Saxony (SN)

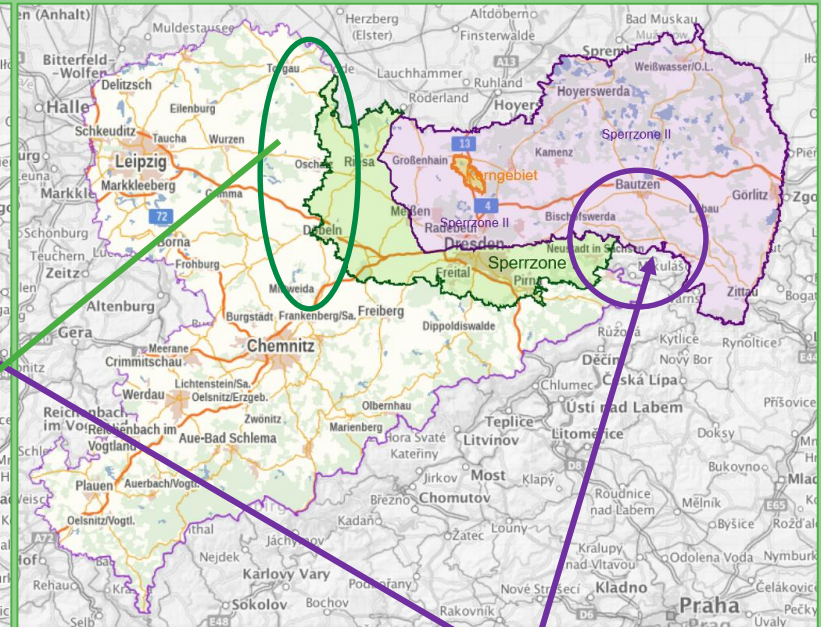


# ASF – SN: New RZ I and II

Restricted zones up to 03/11/2022



Restricted zones since 04/11/2022



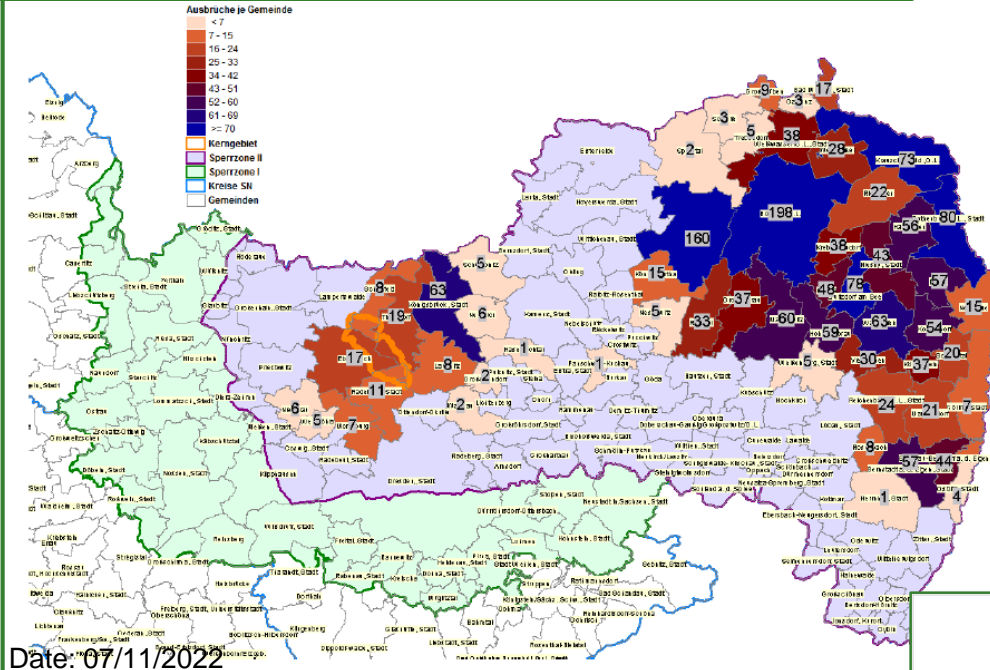
Enlargement due to planned fence construction

Enlargement due to new cases

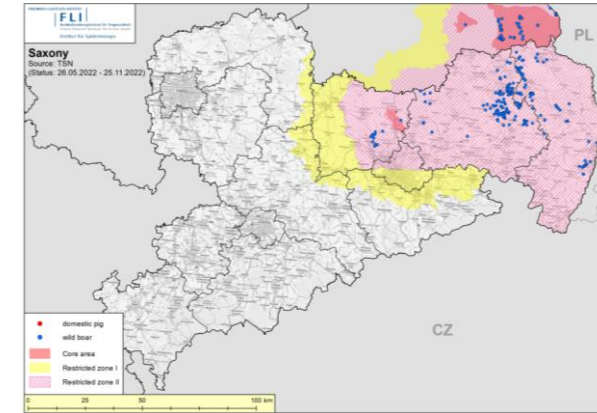


# ASF – SN: Wild boar

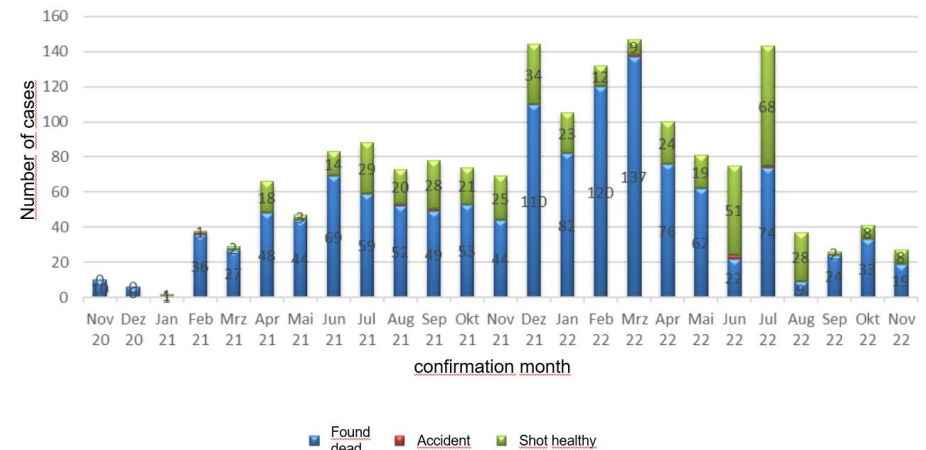
## Number of ASF wild boar-cases / district



Landkreise	Ausbrüche je Landkreis
LK Görlitz	1244
LK Bautzen	405
LK Meißen	73
Σ	1722



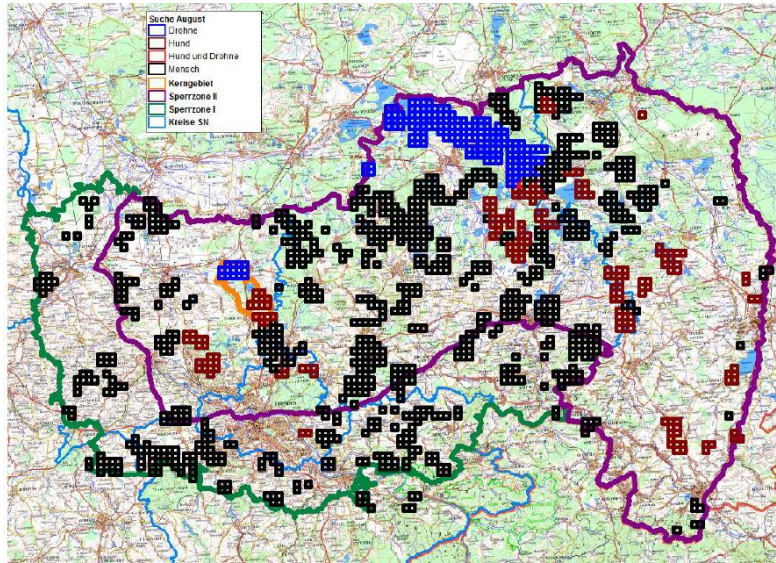
## ASF-wild boars found dead/accident/shot healthy



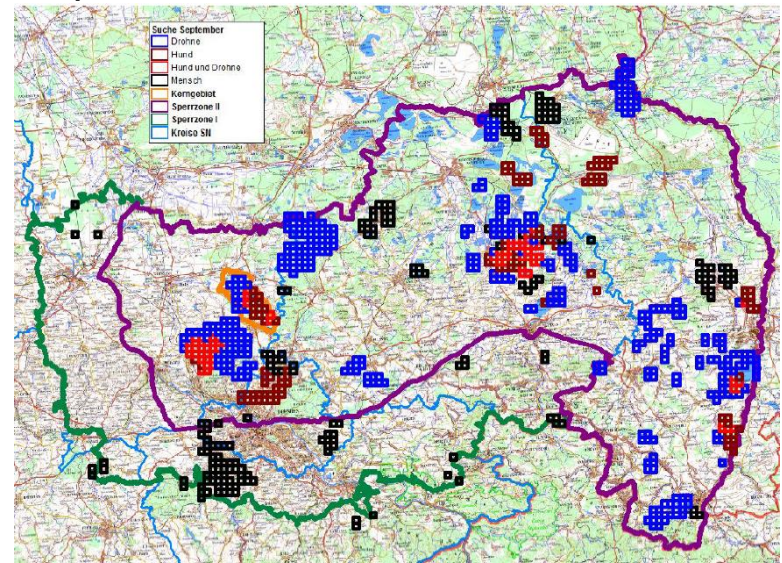


# ASF – SN: Carcass Searches

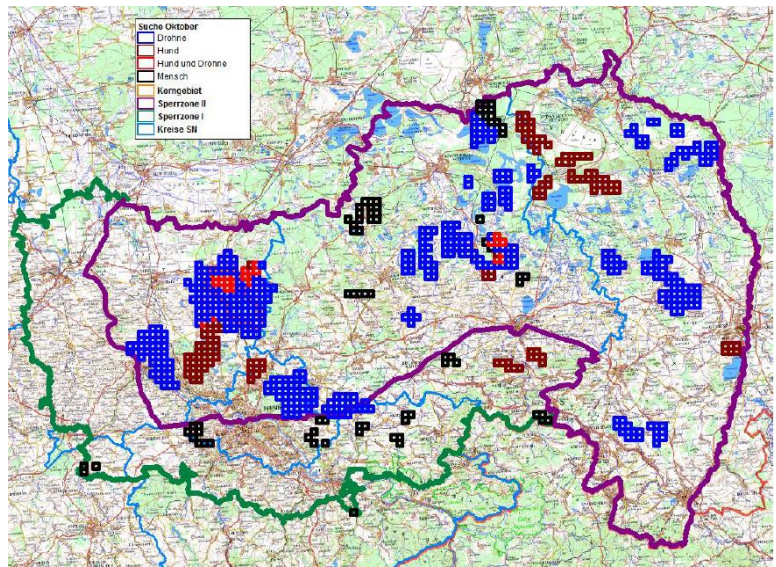
August 2022



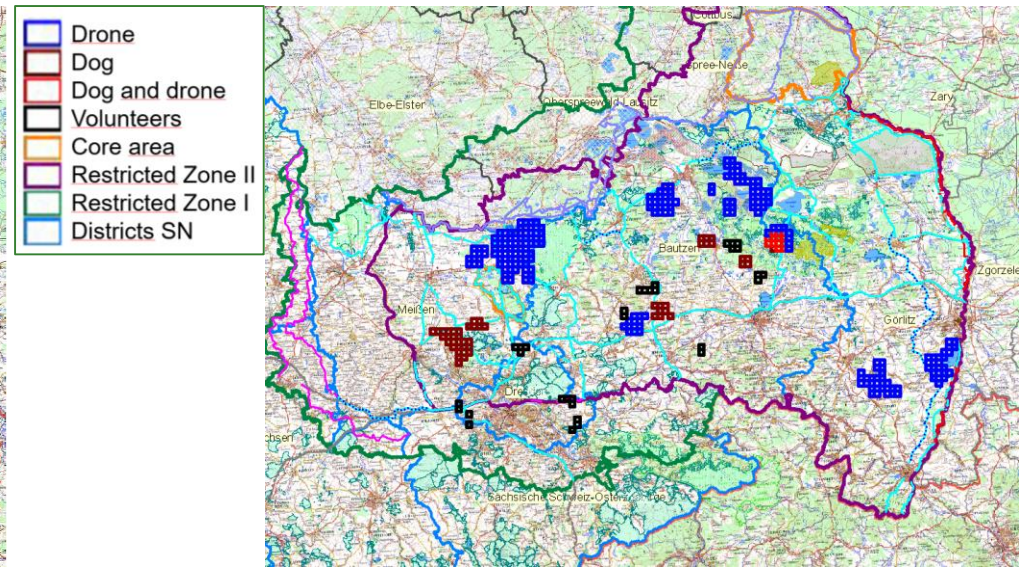
September 2022



October 2022

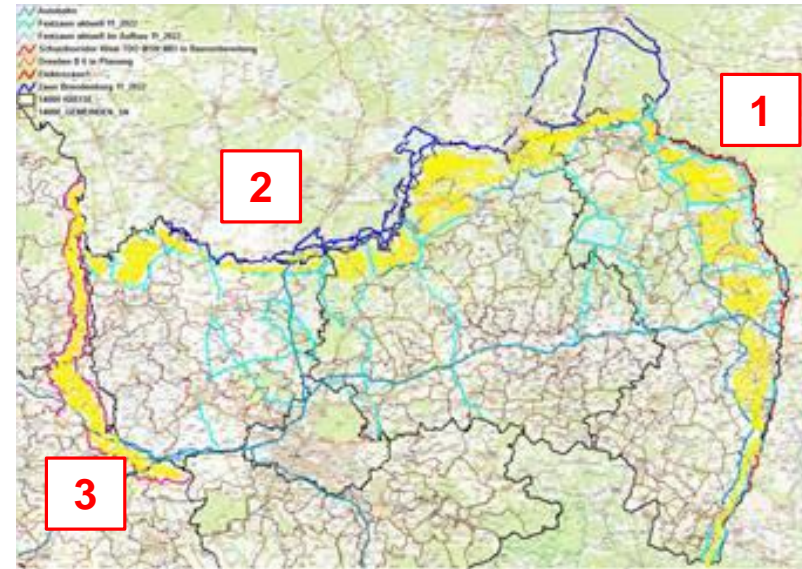


01 Nov – 15 Nov 2022





# ASF – SN: Fences I



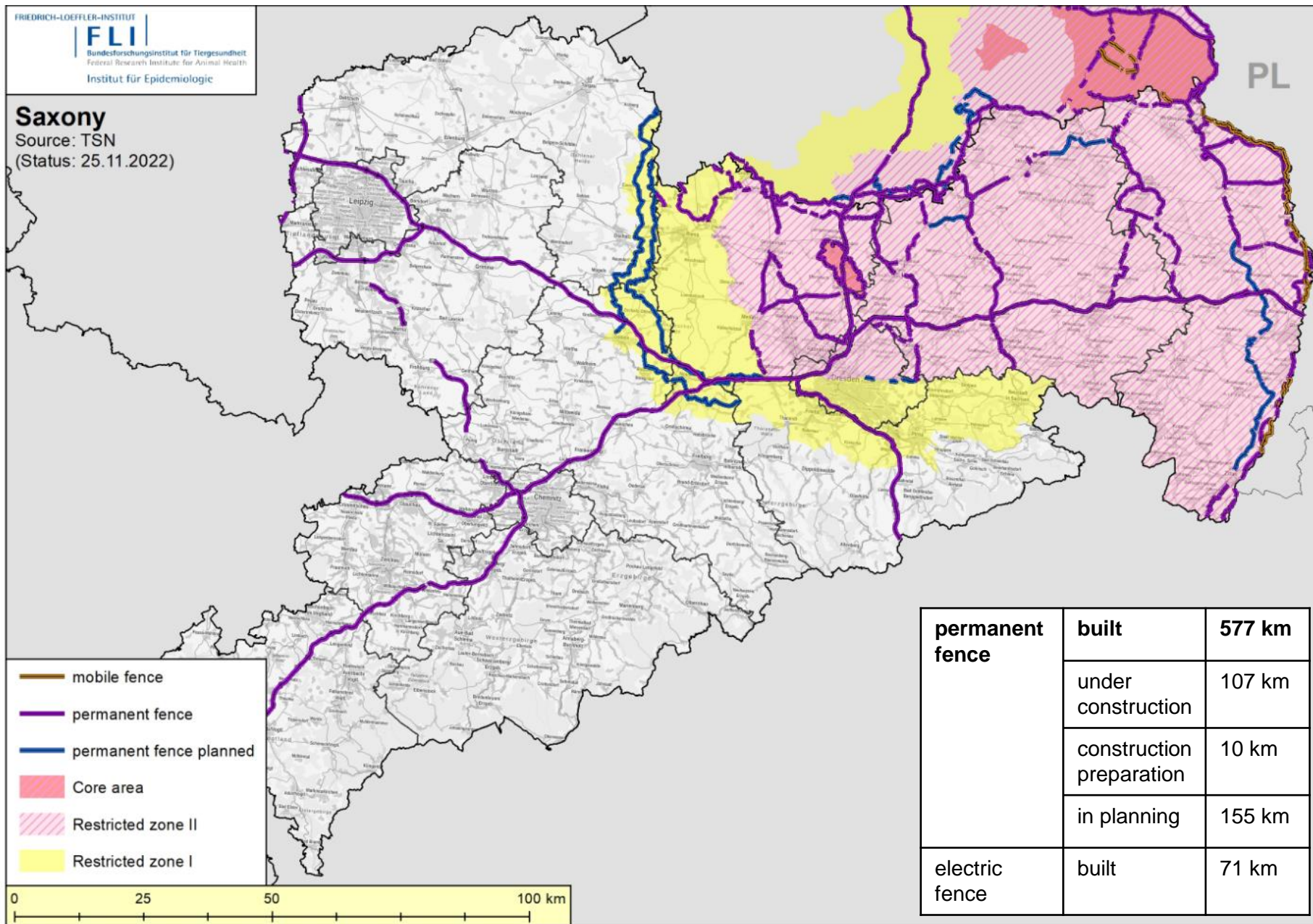
## Protection Corridor Concept / White Zones

1. Border DEU-POL: permanent double fencing construction nearly finished  
➡ 58 km left
2. Saxony-Brandenburg: permanent double fencing construction nearly finished  
➡ 24 km left
3. Saxony-Western Germany: planning/start of construction

# ASF – SN: Fences II

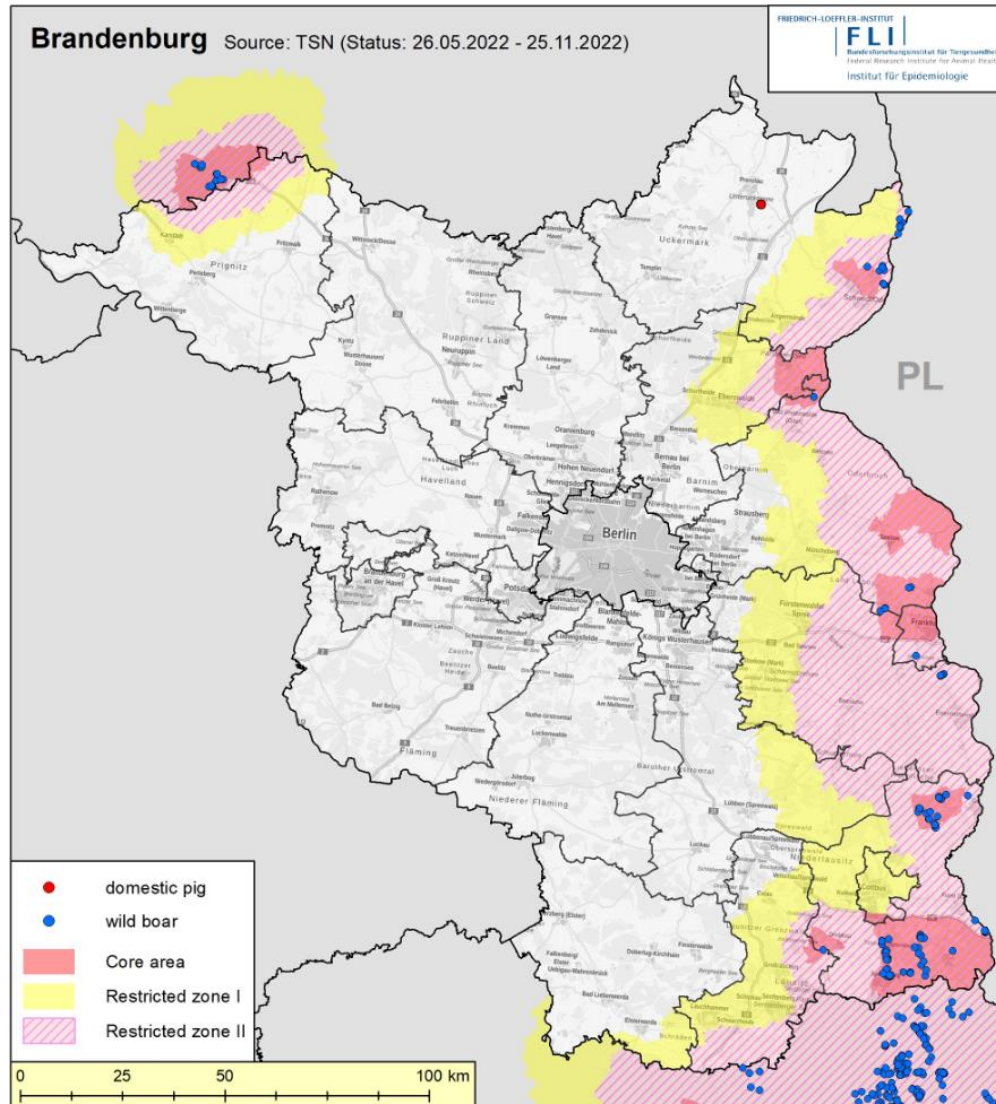
FRIEDRICH-LOEFFLER-INSTITUT  
**FLI**  
 Bundesforschungsinstitut für Tiergesundheit  
 Federal Research Institute for Animal Health  
 Institut für Epidemiologie

**Saxony**  
 Source: TSN  
 (Status: 25.11.2022)



permanent fence	built	577 km
	under construction	107 km
	construction preparation	10 km
	in planning	155 km
electric fence	built	71 km

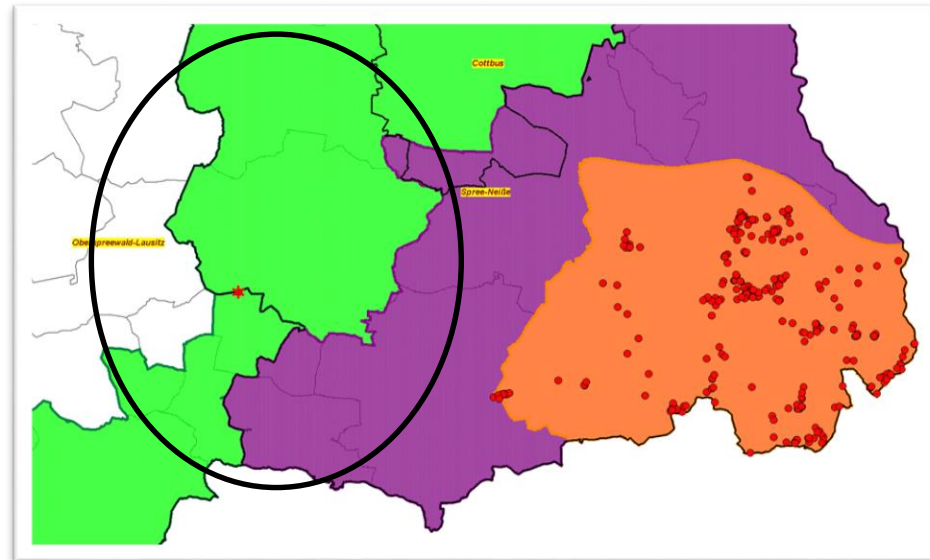
# ASF – Brandenburg (BB)



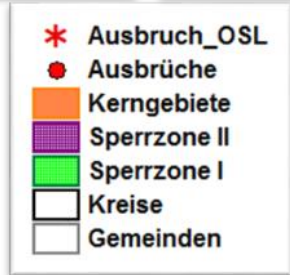
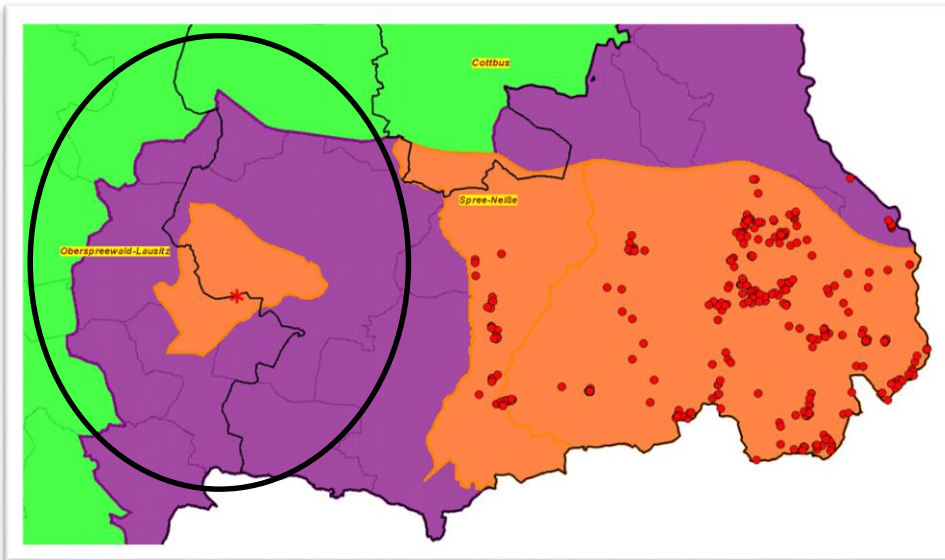


# ASF – BB: RZ I and II

Restricted Zone: Old (04/11/2022)



Restricted Zone: New (24/11/2022)



# ASF – BB: RZ I and II

## Enlargement of RZ I and II Oberspreewald-Lausitz:

Two single wild boar were shot

### 1. single female wild boar:

- shot healthy (individual hunt).
- **ASF-positive** (FLI:04/11/2022)
- early stages (no antibodies)
- Local virus variant IV

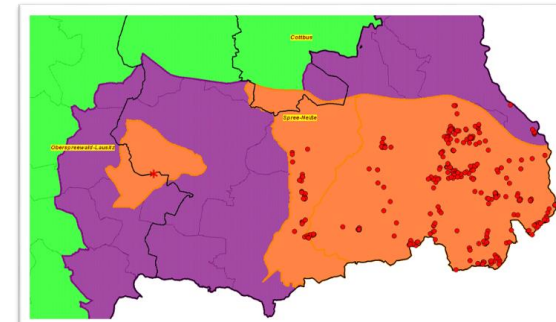
### 2. Single wild boar

- shot healthy (individual hunt).
- **ASF-negative**

Monitoring of wild boars in the affected district <u>Oberspreewald Lausitz:</u> 01/08/2022- 21/11/2022	
Samples taken:	922 shot healthy, 26 found dead, 4 shot sick, 52 accidents 1 shot healthy
	} all ASF-negative
	→ 1 ASF-positive
Total:	1.005 samples

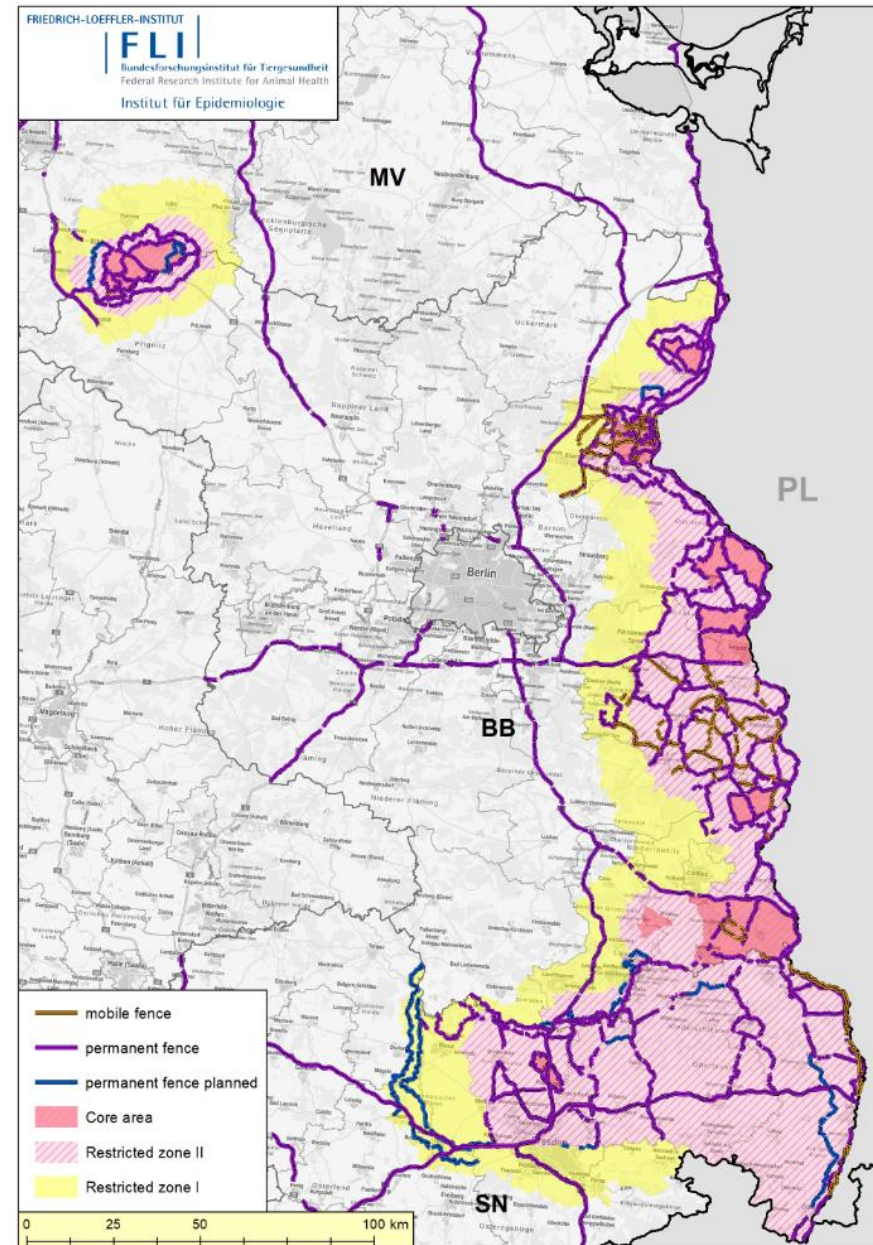
## Measures(among others)

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 05/11/2022    | Start e-fence surrounding the core area  |
| 06-07/11/2022 | first risk-oriented carcass search was carried out (weekend)<br>additional carcass search is carried out in the vicinity of the hunting location |
| 10/11/2022    | Start systematic, extensive carcass search (volunteers, dogs and drones) outside the core area   |
| 10/11/2022    | Overview wild boar population through helicopter with thermal imaging camera (Core area and future white zone)                                   |
| 14/11/2022    | Start building permanent fence (white zone)  |
| 23/11/2022    | Completion e-fence surrounding core area   |



# ASF – BB: Fences

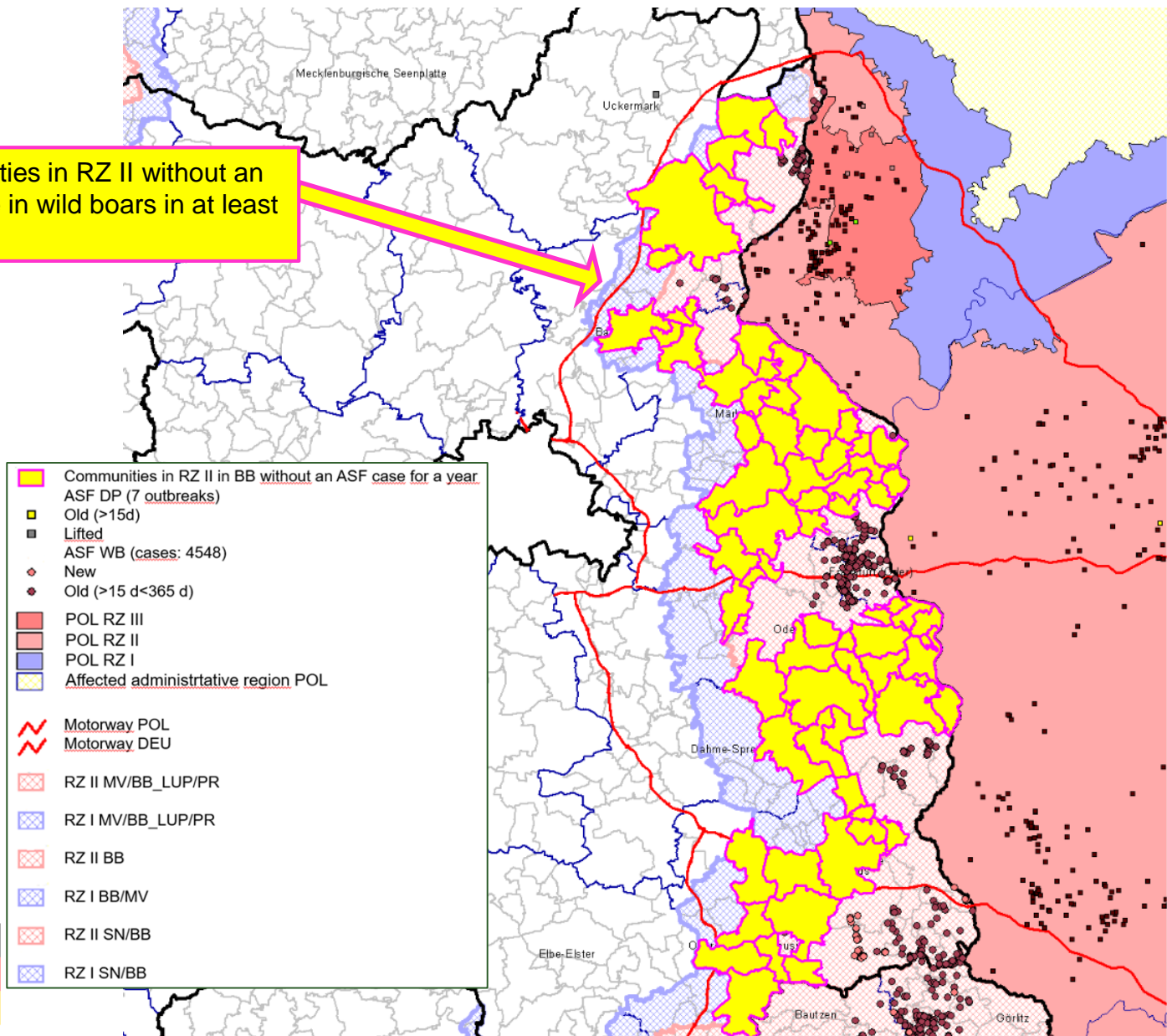
Permanent fence	Location
256,9 km	Border DEU/POL (first fence)
281,3 km	Border DEU/POL (second fence)
1.344,3 km	Core areas/ White zone / Border BB/SN
<b>1.882,51 km</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>





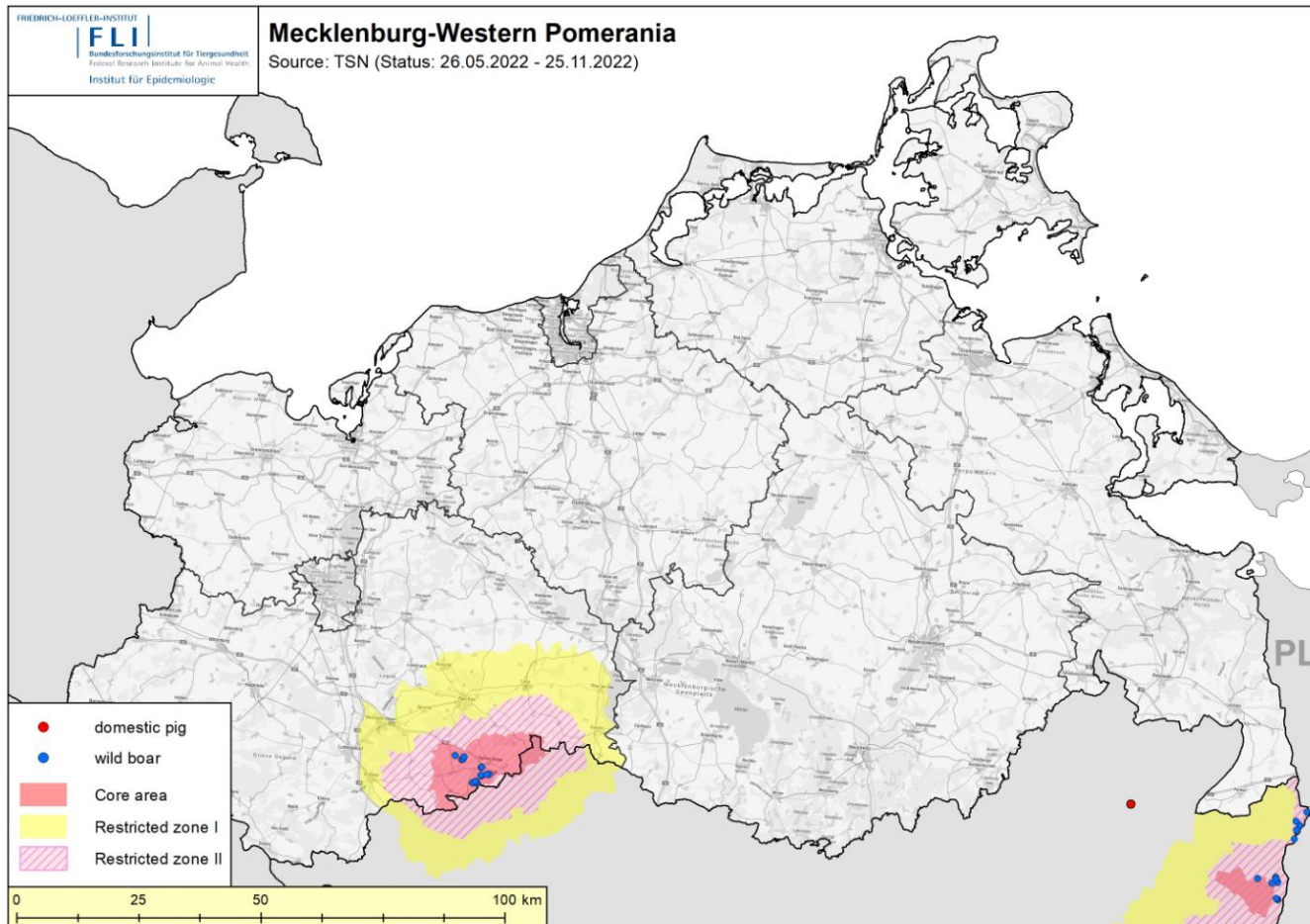
# ASF –BB: ASF-free communities

Communities in RZ II in BB without an ASF case in wild boars in at least a year



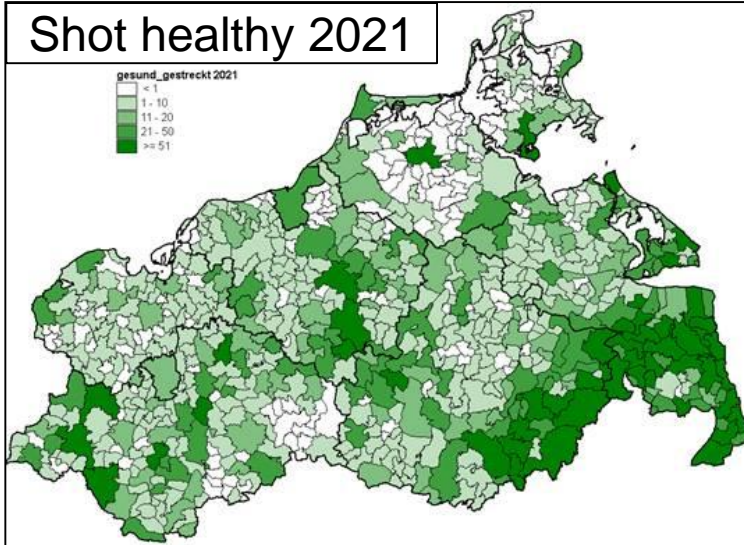


# ASF – Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (MV)

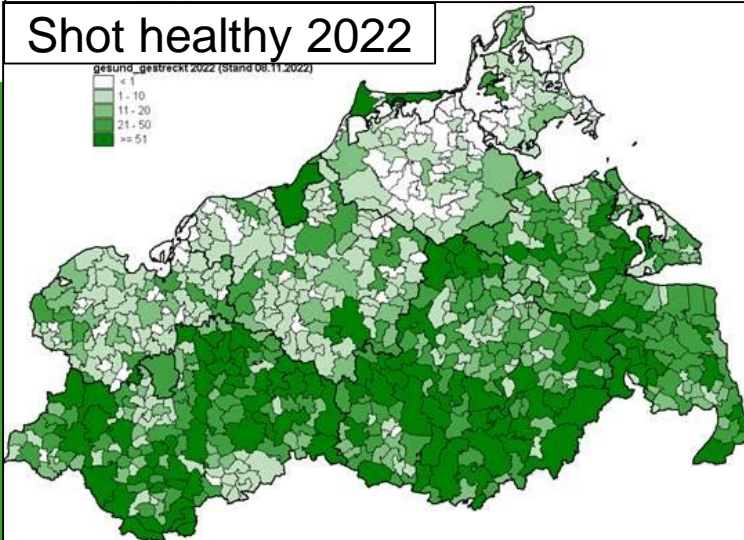


# ASF – MV: Wild boar

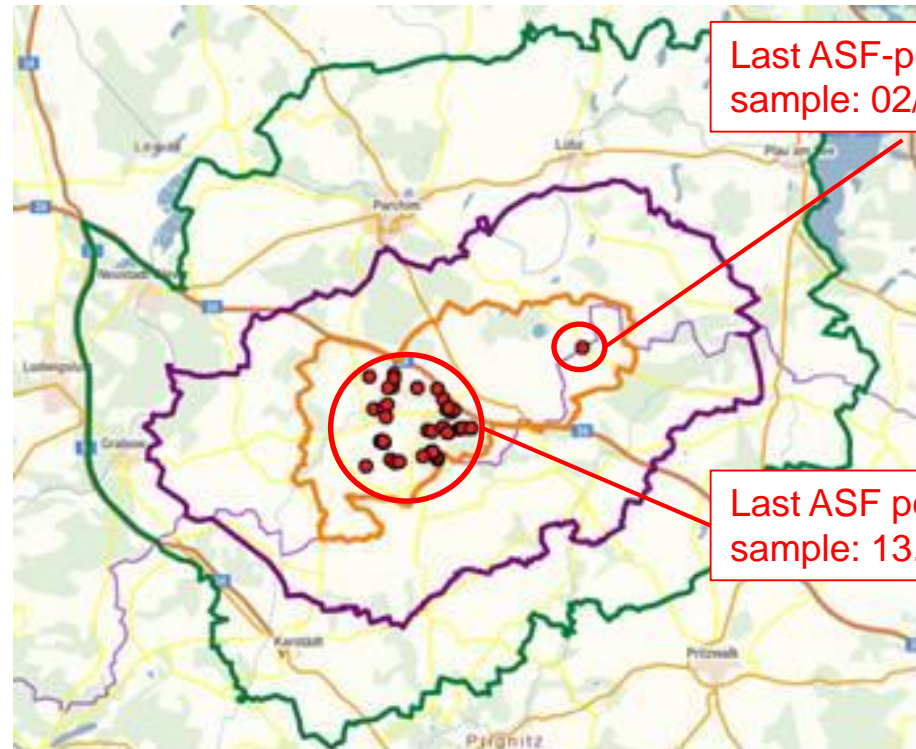
Shot healthy 2021



Shot healthy 2022



Nov 2021- Nov 2022	Samples District LUP	Samples District VG	Samples MV
Negative	9.454	7.019	
Positive	47	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.501</b>	<b>7.019</b>	<b>30.533</b>



# ASF – MV: Domestic pigs/Measures

Nov 2021- Nov 2022	Samples MV
Negative	10.717
Positive	1 (15/11/2021)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.718</b>

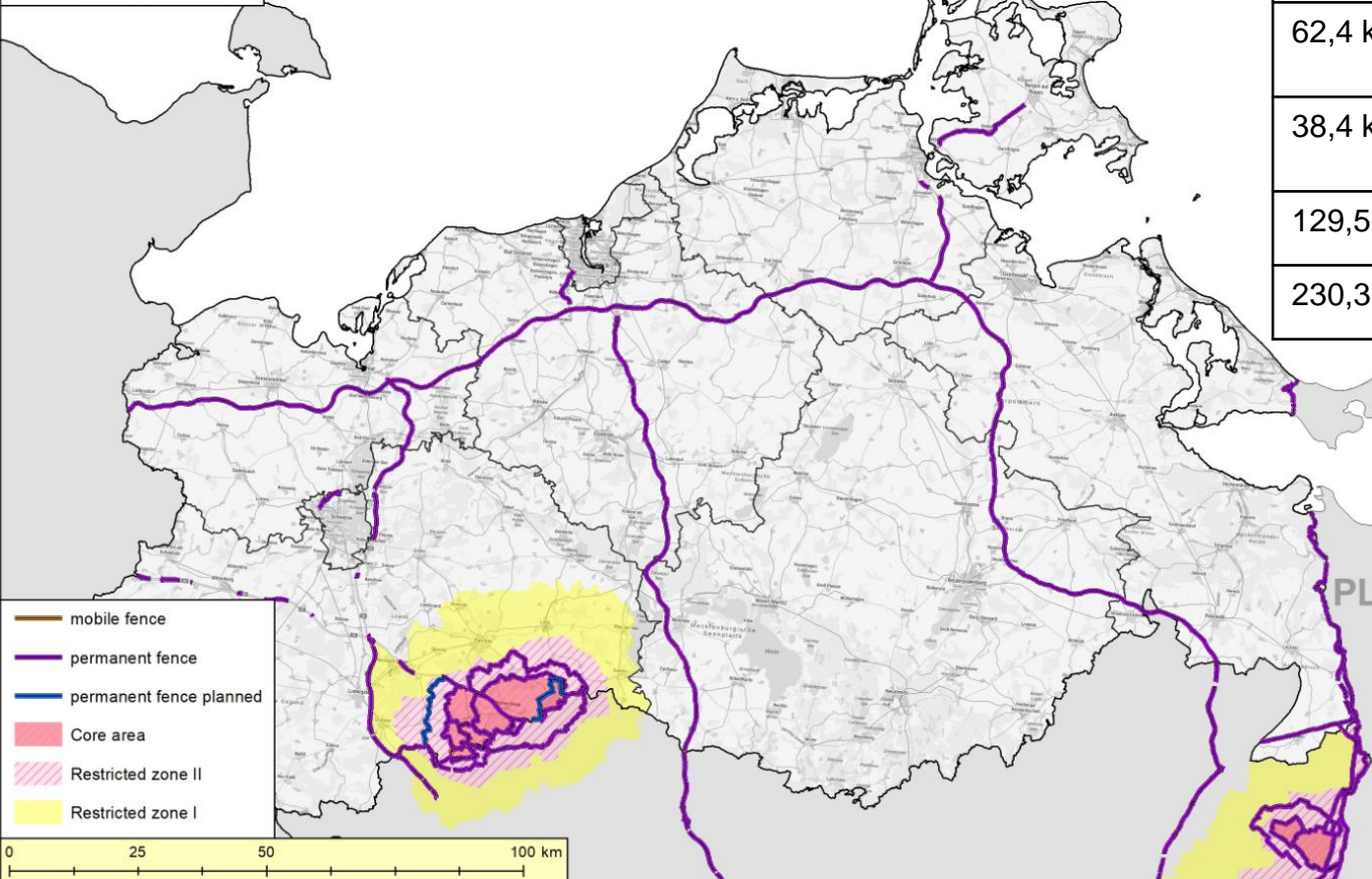


Measures wild boars (among others) in the restricted zones:

- Daily carcass searches (mostly dogs)
- Drones to calculate wild boar population size and position with the aim to reduce the population in the northern and southern core area



# ASF – MV: Fences



Permanent fence	Location
62,4 km	Border DEU/POL (first fence)
38,4 km	Border DEU/POL (second fence)
129,5 km	Core areas / White zone
230,3 km	TOTAL



# ASF – Practical Information provided by Lower Saxony



# Thank you for your attention!

## Contact:

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
Directorate 3  
Division 323 – Animal Diseases - EU-Trade, International Affairs, Crises Centre  
323@bmel.bund.de

Desk Officer:  
Gunda Lubek  
323@bmel.bund.de  
www.bmel.de

<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Was sollten Jagdreisende in ASP-Risikogebiete in Osteuropa beachten?</p>  <p>Alle Gegenstände, die mit Wildschweinen in Kontakt gekommen sein können, gründlich reinigen und desinfizieren.</p> <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Was können Jäger tun?</p>  <p>Verstärkte Bejagung ist eine Reduktionsmaßnahme gegen die Ausbreitung der Seuche.</p> <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Was sollten Jagdreisende in ASP-Risikogebiete in Osteuropa beachten?</p>  <p>Keine Einfuhr von Teilen und Erzeugnissen von Schwarzwild.</p> <p>bmel.de</p>
<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Für Menschen und Haustiere ist ASP nicht gefährlich</p>  <p>Keine Ansteckung über Kontakt mit Schweinen oder durch Verzehr von Schweinefleisch</p> <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Was können Jäger tun?</p>  <p>Auf Fallwild achten Proben nehmen und Veterinäramt kontaktieren</p> <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Worauf Landwirte achten sollen</p>  <p>Kontakt von Haus- zu Wildschweinen vermeiden Keine Speise-/Küchenabfälle verfüttern Schädlinge bekämpfen</p> <p>bmel.de</p>
<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Wildschweine vor ASP schützen</p>  <p>Fleisch und Lebensmittelreste in verschließbaren Tonnen entsorgen</p> <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Fleisch und Fleischerzeugnisse aus Nicht-EU-Ländern dürfen nicht mitgebracht werden.</p>  <p>bmel.de</p>	<p>Ausbreitung der Afrikanischen Schweinepest in Deutschland verhindern</p> <p>Worauf Landwirte achten sollen</p>  <p>Reinigung und Desinfektion Desinfektionsmatten Zugangsbeschränkung Schutzkleidung</p> <p>bmel.de</p>

www.bmel.de  
@bmel  
Lebensministerium