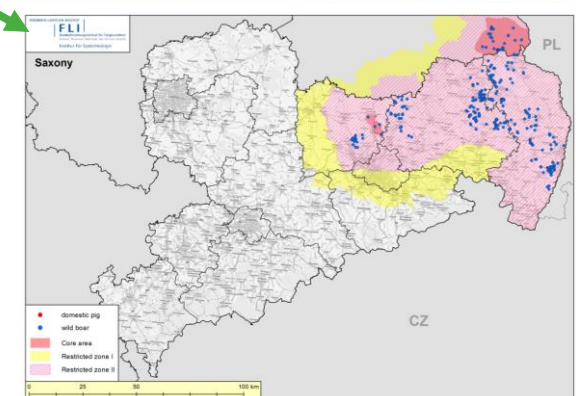
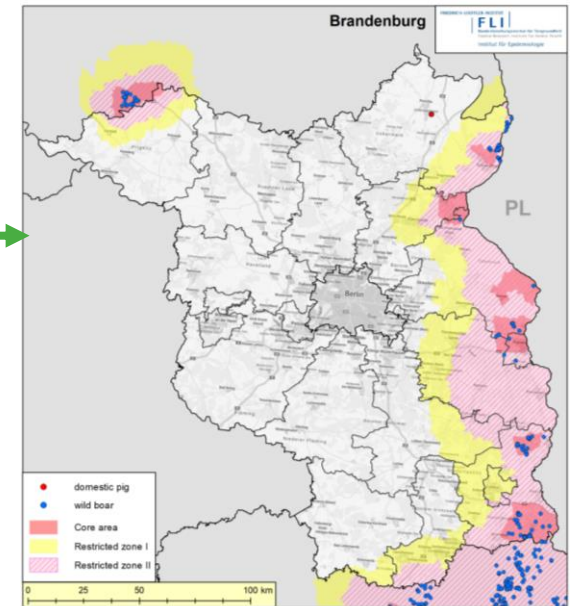
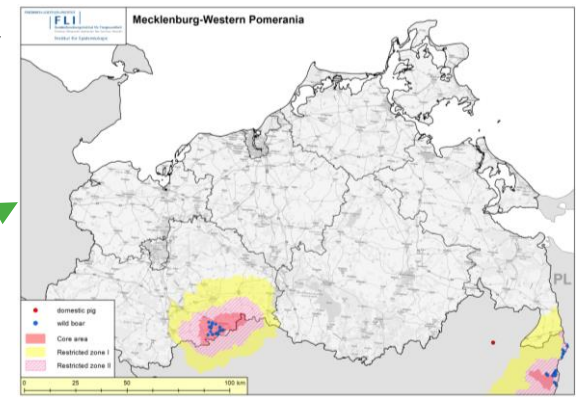
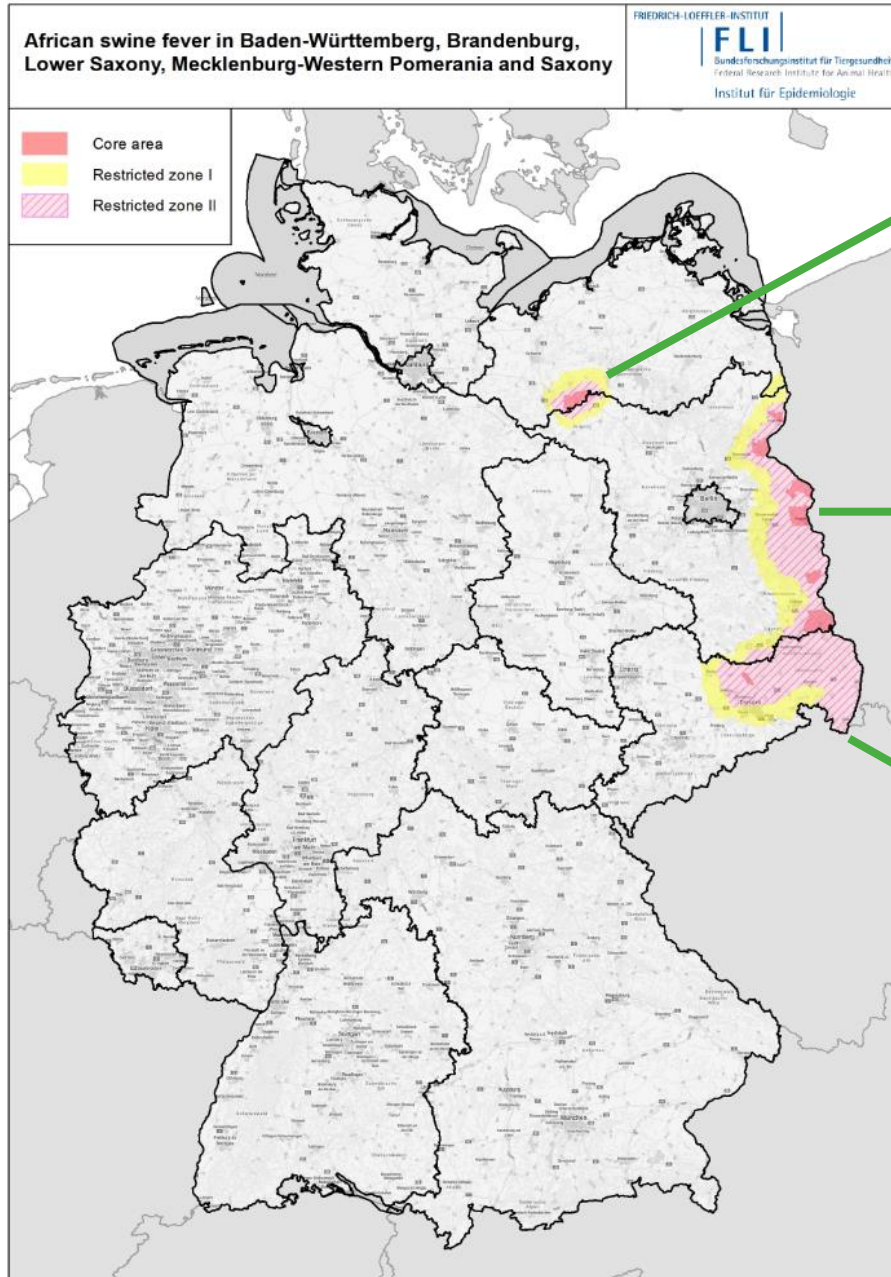




African swine fever in Germany

SCoPAFF-meeting – October 2022

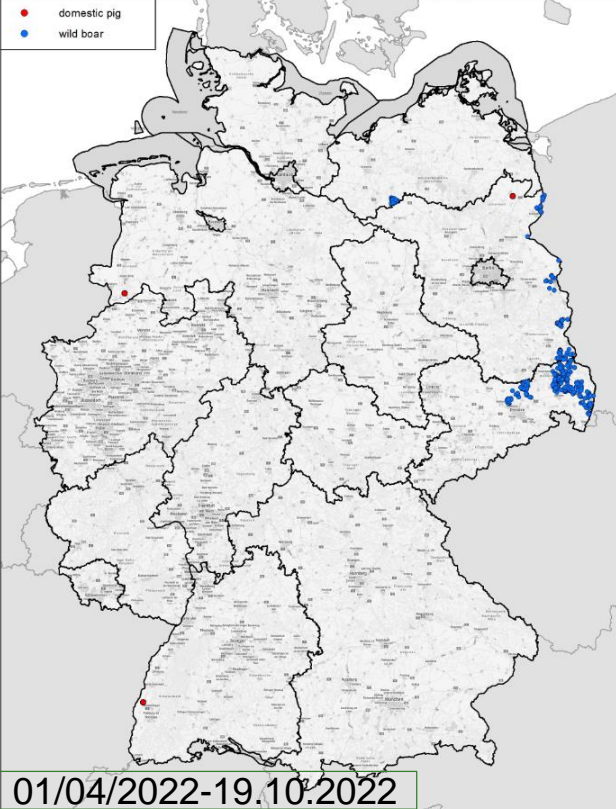
ASF – Overview



ASF – Overview

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

Source: TSN (Status: 01.04.2022 - 19.10.2022)



	BB wb	BB dp	SN wb	SN dp	MV wb	MV dp	BW wb	BW dp	NI wb	NI dp	Total
10/09/2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19/10/2022	2623	4	1679	-	47	1	-	1	-	1	4356
18/09/2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19/10/2022	10	-	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46

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

wb: wild boar
 dp: domestic pigs
 Date: 19.10.2022;
 11:30 a.m.

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

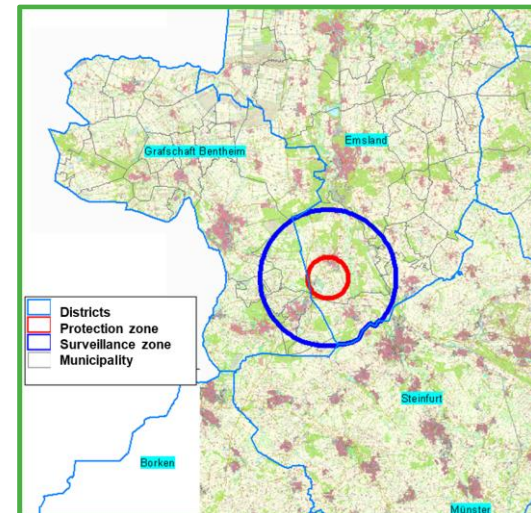
Pig production density high: 500 and more pigs/ km²

➔ 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

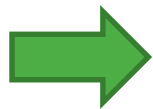


ASF – NI: Former Protection and Surveillance Zone

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



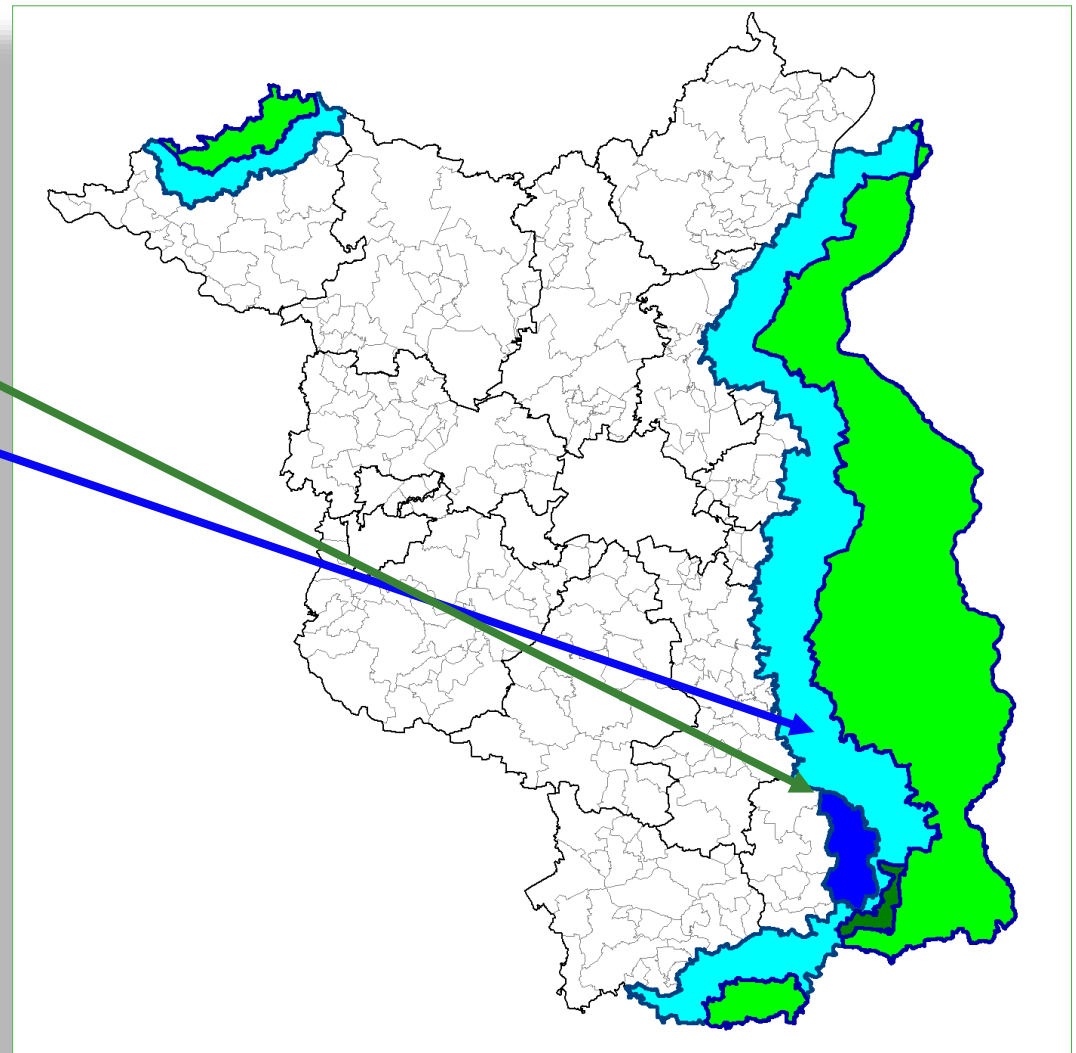
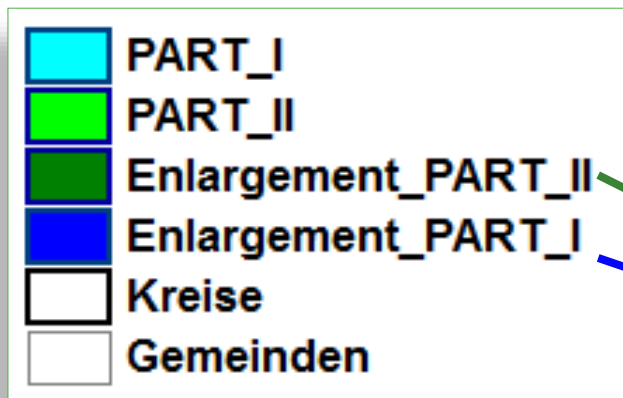
ASF – NI: Former Protection and Surveillance Zone: aftermath

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

- 18.000 pigs were slaughtered;
the majority of the carcasses is stored in cold storage units
- 40.000 pigs have to be slaughtered as soon as possible;
this process is still ongoing
- Economic losses for the agricultural sector:
until 04/10/2022: 200 Euro/animal
since 05/10/2022: 80 Euro/animal

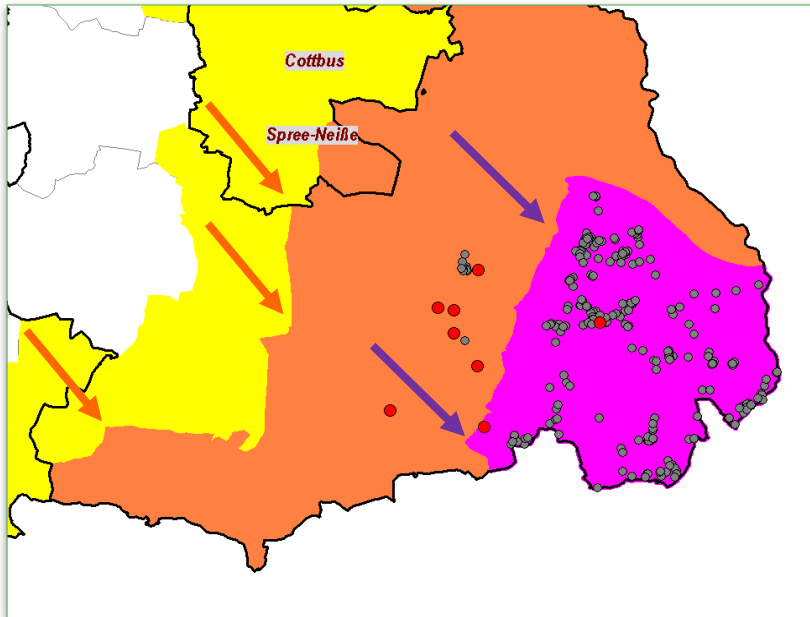


ASF – Brandenburg (BB): Enlargement of RZ I and II

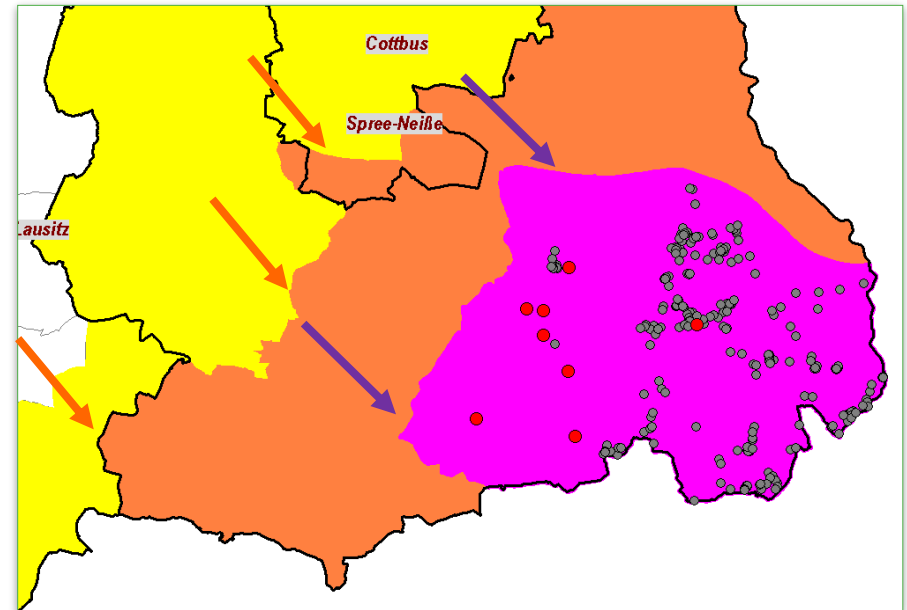


ASF – Brandenburg (BB)

Restricted Zone: Old



Restricted Zone: New

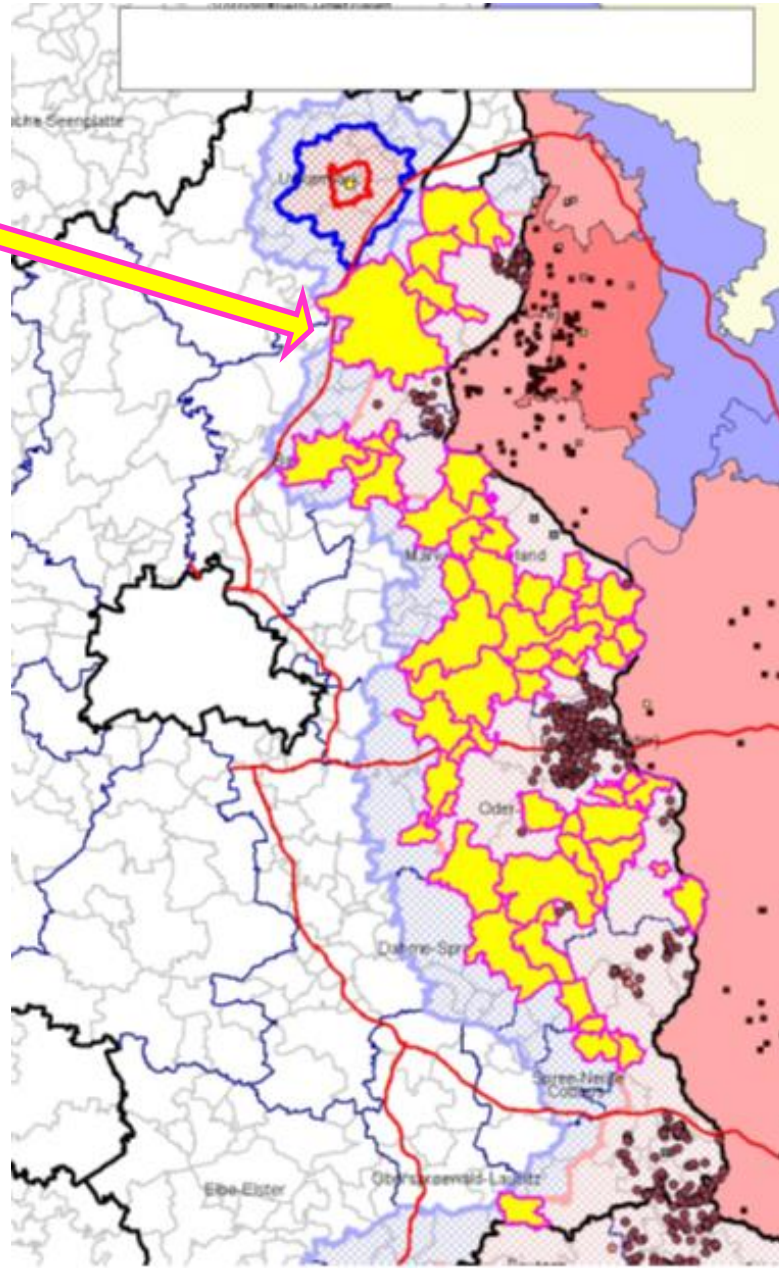


- Outbreaks 14/08/2022-14/10/2022
- Outbreaks
- Core Area
- RZ II
- RZ I
- District
- Community

Anticipatory enlargement of RZ I and II due to some new ASF cases - still inside RZ II - but outside the southern core area of the district Spree-Neiße

Beneficial for monitoring the ASF cases in the southern part of BB/northern part of Saxony.

ASF – Brandenburg (BB)



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

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>

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