Bundesministerium
für Ernährung
und Landwirtschaft

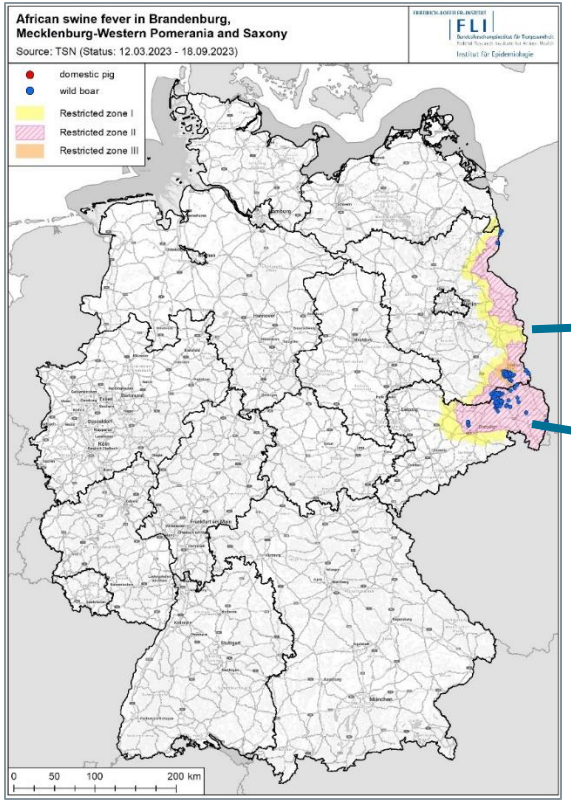


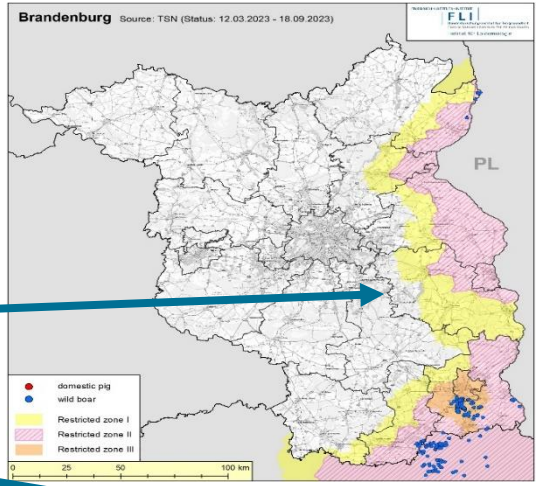


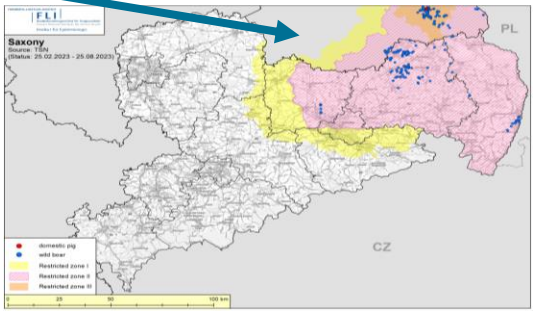
Challenges of global animal health in relation to trade from a country viewpoint

Dr Dietrich Rassow –
Head of Directorate 32 "Animal Health, Animal Welfare"
Deputy Director-General
Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)

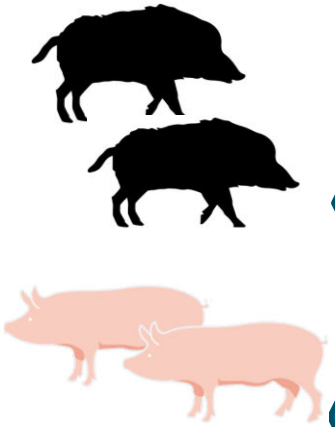
ASF Germany







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und Landwirtschaft



Surveil-lance/ Moni-toring

Bio-security

Hunting

Science /Epide miology

Public aware-ness/ Commu nication

Fencing

Carcass search-ing

Training

ASF

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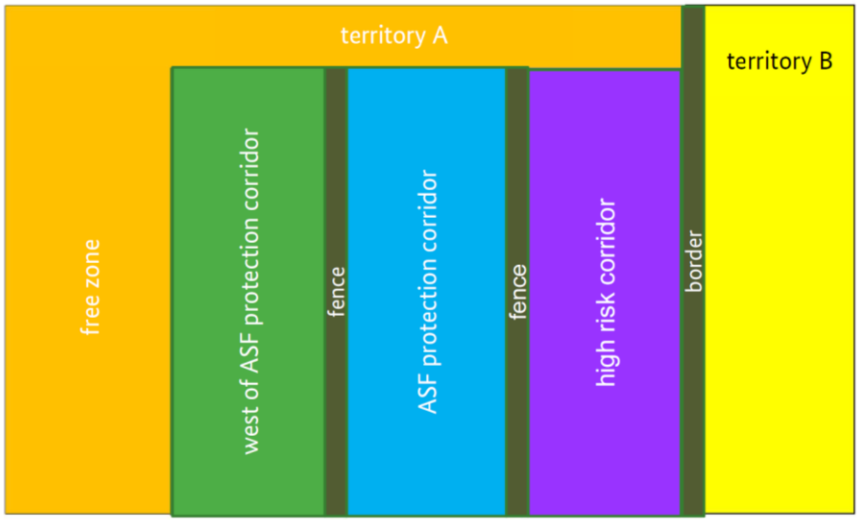
Legal Framework / Preparation / Databases

Protection corridor concept



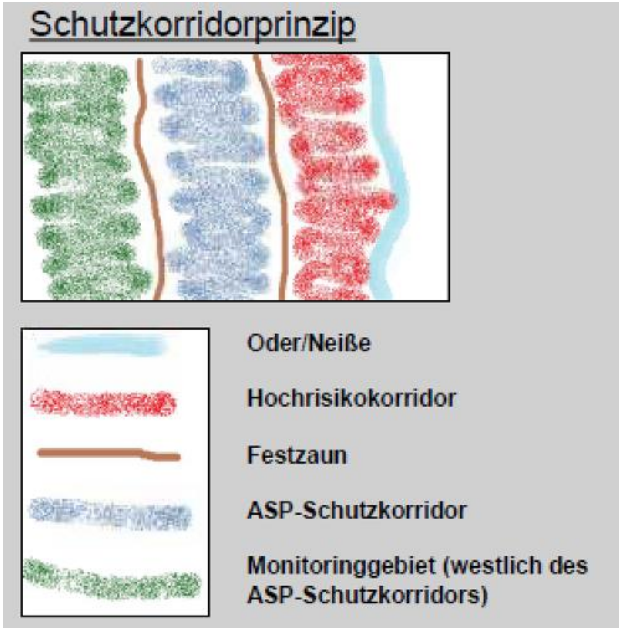






- **Most important measures in the ASF protection corridor:**
  - Increased hunting to minimise wild boar population
  - Intensive search (and testing) for dead animals/carcasses
  - Monitoring/Surveillance

Protection corridor concept



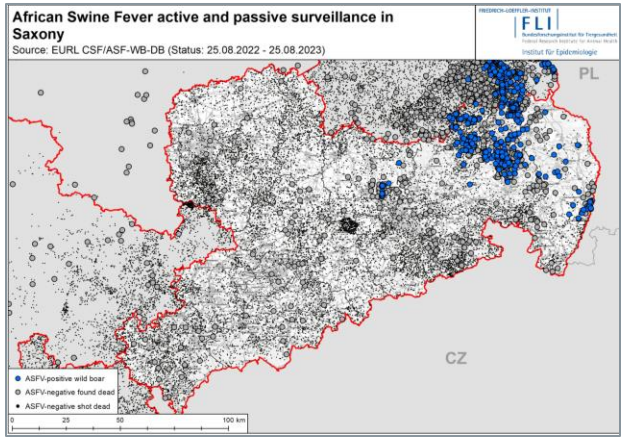


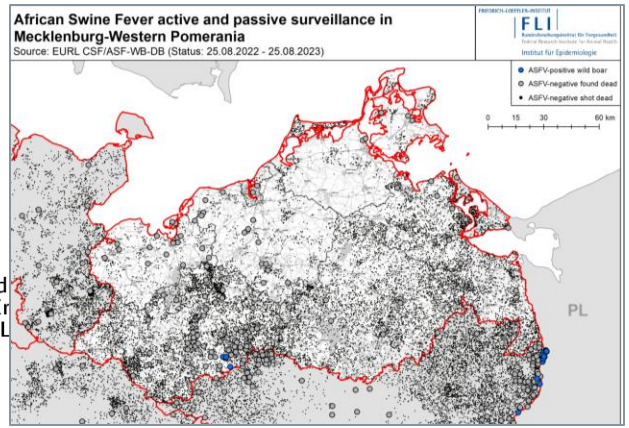
Dr. Nickisch, Brandenburg

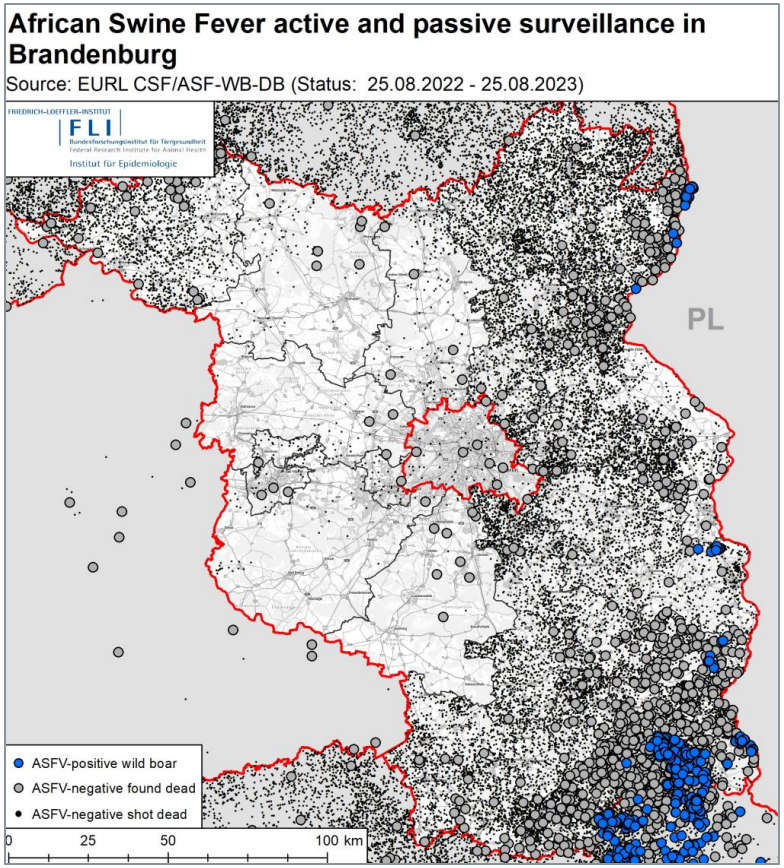
internal information from FLI November

Monitoring/Surveillance









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Hunting







Methods:

- Trapping
- Single hunting
- Night hunting
- Driven hunting

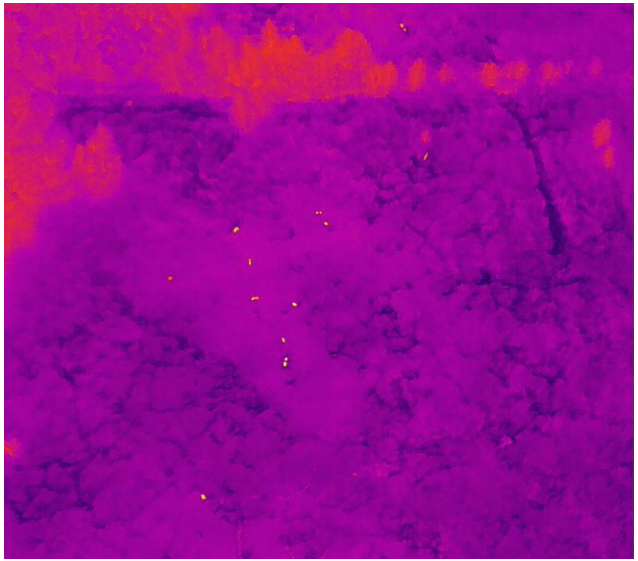
Support:

- Helicopter equipped with thermal imaging camera
- Drone technique
- Night aiming technique

ASF – Hunting

Camera shots from 250 m altitude





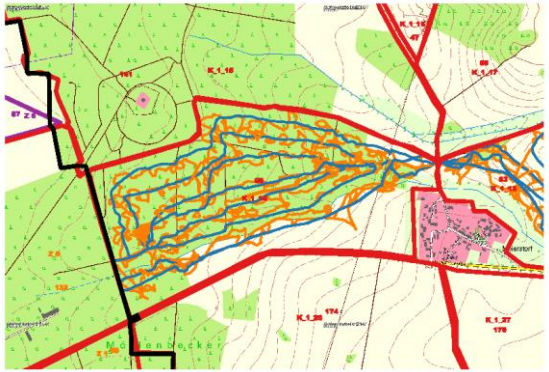
Carcass Searching with dogs

- area performance: 50-75 hectare/day/dog team
- usually two teams work together (2 dogs + 2 dog handlers), all teams are equipped with GPS
- i.e. Saxony: 70 dog teams bound by contract (one team from Austria)
- dog team operations are coordinated centrally according to priority
- dogs were trained and qualified in 30-day-courses





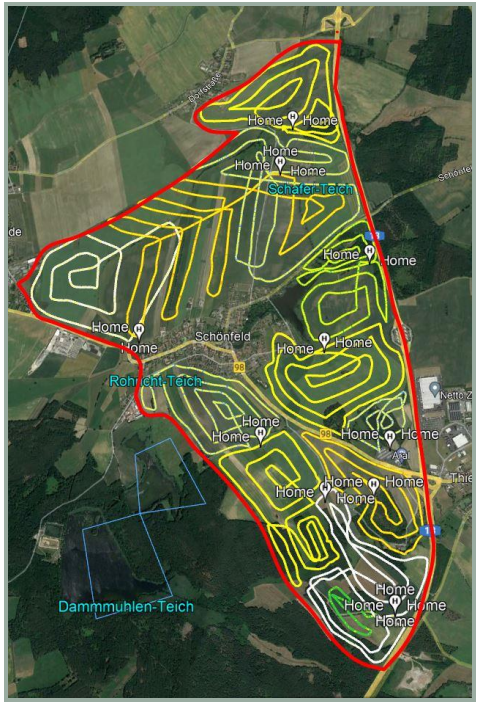




Carcass Searching with drones

- area performance: 300-1000 hectare/day

  → significantly higher area performance than with dogs
- well suited for areas difficult to access (e.g. reed) / areas with a ban on entering / open areas
- additionally assessment of wild boar population - for the planning of hunts
- 4 drone companies bound by contract
- 5 teams per operation day available



Fences







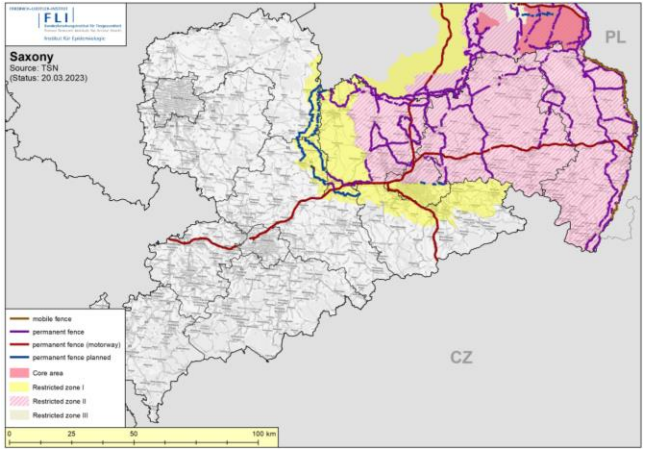


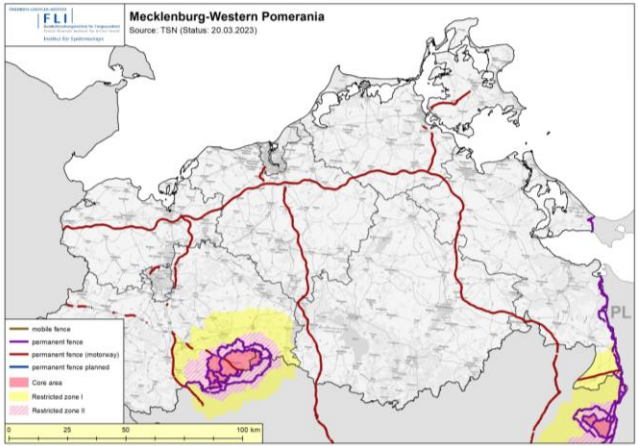


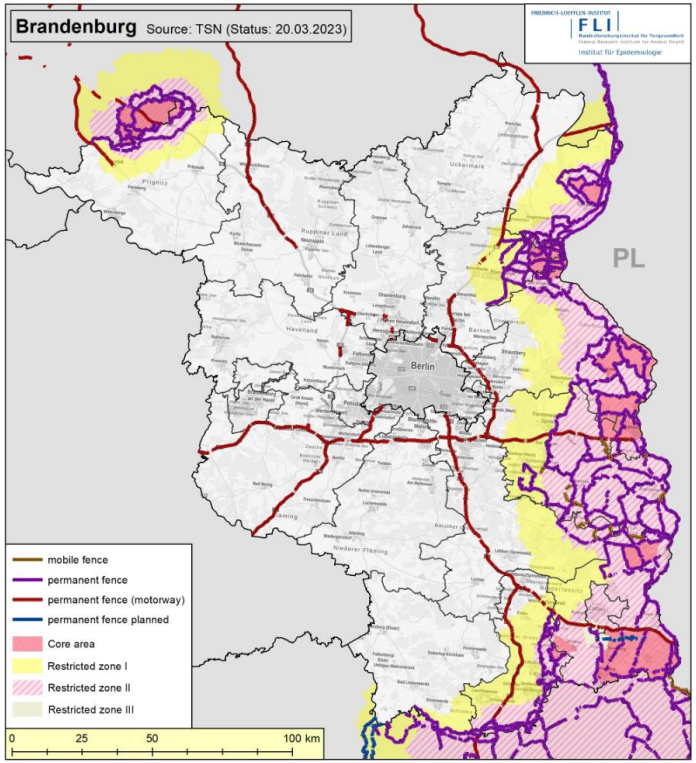


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Fences







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Figures

- In total: 348 bilateral + EU certificates
- Cooperation with 34 associations
- In total: approx. 107 third countries with approx. 300 third country /product issues
- ASF, HPAI priority



Veterinary certificate
for the exportation of fresh pigmeat or pigmeat products
from the Federal Republic of Germany
to the Republic of Korea

Veterinärbescheinigung
für die Ausfuhr von frischem Schweinefleisch oder Schweinefleischerzeugnissen
aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
in die Republik Korea

Certificate Number:
Bescheinigungs-Nr.:

Country of dispatch: Federal Republic of Germany
Versandland: *Bundesrepublik Deutschland*

Federal Ministry: Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Bundesministerium: *Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft*

Competent Land ministry:
Zuständiges Landesministerium:

Competent local veterinary authority:
Zuständige örtliche Veterinärbehörde:

I. Identification of the pigmeat/pigmeat products[1)]
Angaben zur Identifizierung des Schweinefleisches/der Schweinefleischerzeugnisse[1)]

Nature of cuts/meat products:
Art der Teile/Fleischerzeugnisse:

Type of packaging:
Art der Verpackung:

Number of cuts or packages:
Anzahl der Teile oder Packstücke:

Net weight:
Nettogewicht:

Date of slaughter:
Schlachtdatum:

Date of cutting
Datum der Zerlegung:

Starting and finishing date of processing[2)]:
Beginn- und Enddatum der Verarbeitung[2)]:

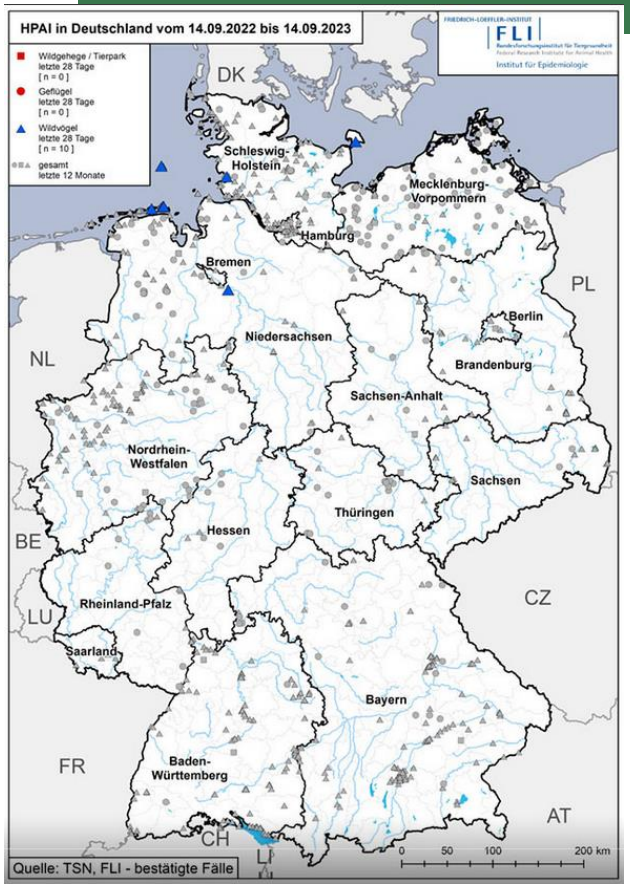
Starting and finishing date of packing[2)]:
Beginn- und Enddatum der Verpackung[2)]:

Exports - ASF restrictions

- Germany is the second largest producer of pigmeat in the EU and also the second largest exporter in the EU.
- Numerous third countries have banned German exports of pigmeat.
- Freedom from ASF can no longer be certified.
- Regionalisation negotiations: Successful: Vietnam, Singapore, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Barbados and South Korea

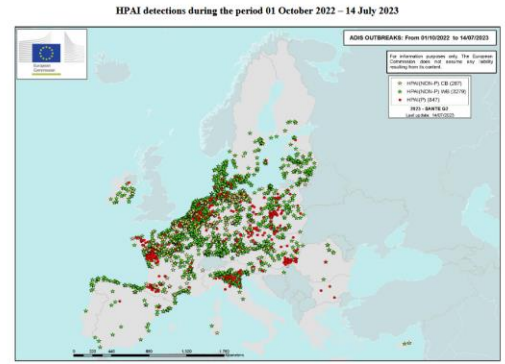
  Exemptions apply to treated /processed products: Brazil, Argentina and South Africa

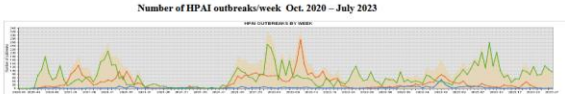
AI situation



- In the 2022/2023 season, over 1,200 cases occurred in wild birds and 74 outbreaks in poultry flocks (poultry as defined by the WOAH) in Germany
- EU as a whole severely affected







Exports – AI bans

- Germany is, after Poland and Spain, the third largest poultry meat producer in the EU.
- Constant occurrence of HPAI outbreaks - also during the summer months
- Many third countries continue to be completely blocked for exports of poultry, poultry meat and poultry products.
- Regionalisation agreements e.g. with Japan, Hong Kong, Mexico, Korea, Ukraine, Singapore and South Korea
- Other trading partners expect HPAI-free status according to WOAH rules (this is possible 28 days since the last HPAI outbreak)

→ However, this implies no automaticity: numerous third countries demand additional information / inspections before bans are being lifted.

BSE situation

Since 2016 negligible BSE risk in Germany (WOAH)

Nevertheless, BSE restrictions are still in place (BSE belongs to the TSEs = transmissible spongiform encephalopathies) e.g. xxxx

Problems may arise in negotiations with respect to Scrapie (also a TSE)

Atypical BSE - reactions from third countries in some cases e.g. xxxx

Conclusion

Current outbreaks of ASF and HPAI are hitting the export industry in the pig and poultry sectors particularly hard. Even BSE, which was thought to have been overcome, is still having an impact on trade.

The option of regionalisation - envisaged at international level - requires a significant amount of work and information in the real implementation with trading partners



with an often uncertain outcome