

## Updated Outbreak Assessment #19

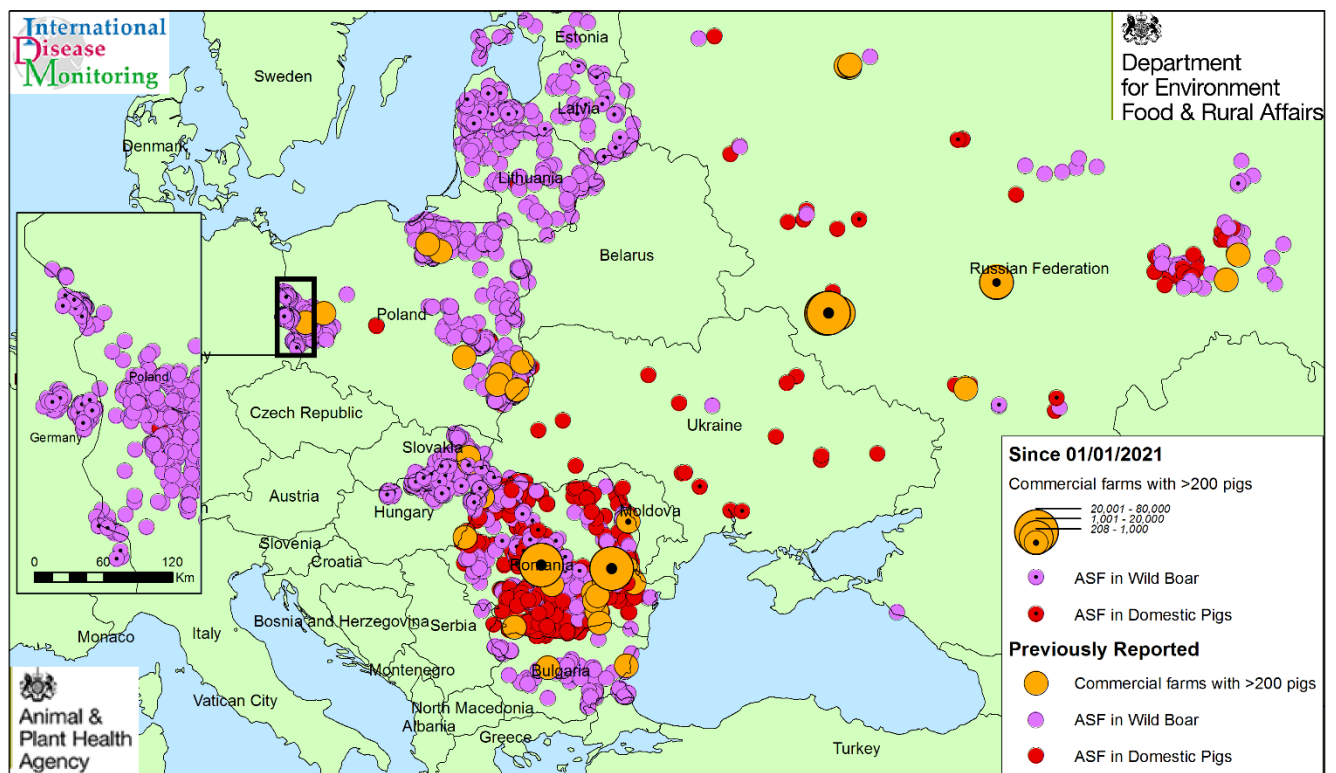
# African swine fever in Eastern Europe and Germany

12 February 2021

Ref: VITT/1200 ASF in Eastern Europe and Germany

## Disease report

Since our last report on 06 January 2021, ASF continues to be reported in wild boar across Europe, including in the east of Germany. According to OIE, frequent outbreaks in domestic pigs continue to be reported in Romania, with small numbers of outbreaks also reported in Ukraine and Russia.



Map prepared by IDM

Date: 12/02/2021

Absolute scale: 1:20,000,000

## African swine fever in Europe August 2020 - February 2021

0 137.5 275 550 825 1,100 Km

## Situation assessment

**Germany** has continued to report ASF in wild boar across the states of Brandenburg and Saxony since our last report, but there have been no reports in domestic pigs to date.

In Brandenburg there have been 42 reports of ASF in wild boar since the beginning of January, comprising 243 individual boar cases. The majority of these cases were in Oder-Spree (136), with 85 and 22 cases in Märkisch-Oderland and Spree-Neisse respectively.

In Saxony there have been five new wild boar reports, all representing single animals, bringing the total here to 21 cases to date. On 25 January, a wild boar carcass, reported as positive for ASFV, was found during surveillance in the buffer zone around the core area in Saxony. As a result the restriction zone is being expanded southwards and a temporary electric fence has been erected (Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion, 2021).

Intensive searches are being carried out in the core area and buffer zones in Saxony, and all core areas across Brandenburg and Saxony have been surrounded by permanent fencing. Mobile fencing is still in place along much of the border with Poland (PAFF, 2021a).

**Romania** has reported 30 new outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs since the beginning of January. Three of these were on commercial premises in the regions of Iasi (804 pigs), Vrancea (30,400 pigs) and Sibiu (29,207 pigs). The remainder were on backyard premises. There were 48 reports of ASF in wild boar, comprising 69 individual wild boar.

Since our last report on 06 January, **Russia** has reported ten outbreaks in domestic pigs, including five backyard premises and five commercial premises. All commercial premises affected were of moderate size, with between 10,000 and 35,000 pigs. There were also seven reports of ASF in wild boar, comprising twelve wild boar.

**Ukraine** has reported two outbreaks in domestic pigs, affecting small backyard premises, but no reports in wild boar.

**Hungary** has yet to report any outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, but has reported 78 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar. These reports in wild boar consist of 1,140 animals.

**Latvia** has not reported any outbreaks in domestic pigs since July 2020. There have been 50 reports of ASF in wild boar since the beginning of 2021, comprising 56 animals. This is consistent with numbers reported to ADNS previously, which rose from 26 to 49 cases between November and December 2020.

**Slovakia** has not reported any outbreaks in domestic pigs since September 2020, but in the period 01 – 14 Jan 2021, reported 86 cases in wild boar to ADNS. Though most cases in Slovakia have been in the southeast of the country, new cases further west have resulted in a new Part II area in the middle of the border with Hungary (PAFF, 2021b).

## Changes in reporting

Details of all outbreaks and cases were taken from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Please note that some changes in our reporting on ASF in Europe are due to the change of data source for this report, from EU's Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) to OIE. It is most likely that countries (including Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia) which were reporting consistent numbers of cases in wild boar to ADNS throughout the last quarter of 2020, are yet to report any cases in wild boar to OIE.

**Table 1: Domestic pig outbreaks in 2020-21 in Eastern Europe (ADNS data to 31<sup>st</sup> December and OIE data from 1<sup>st</sup> January onwards)**

Country	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	21	6	0	0	0	0	27
Romania	169	123	93	97	28	2	512
Russia	15	14	6	7	9	1	52
Serbia	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Slovakia	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ukraine	0	3	3	3	2	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>613</b>

**Table 2: Wild boar cases in 2020-21 in Europe (ADNS data to 31<sup>st</sup> December and OIE data from 1<sup>st</sup> January onwards)**

Country	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	22	22	3	83	0	0	130
Estonia	7	8	9	6	0	0	30
Germany	38	76	76	200	211	37	638
Hungary	134	95	145	228	837	303	1742
Latvia	21	27	26	49	33	23	179
Lithuania	12	21	12	27	0	0	72
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	186	178	236	329	0	0	929
Romania	30	24	71	104	56	13	298
Russia	5	13	14	20	5	7	64
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	24	21	64	114	0	0	223
Ukraine	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>4306</b>

## Conclusion

ASF is still present in domestic pigs across Eastern Europe, where Romania in particular has continued to report high numbers of outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs in 2020, albeit in small holdings. ASF is still circulating in wild boar across much of Eastern Europe, and Germany (Brandenburg and now Saxony), close to the border with Poland. Therefore, the risk of entry of ASF virus in products of animal origin from affected countries, including from illegal imports remains at **medium**.

Although the UK has now left the European Union, as part of our ongoing commitment to ease the burden felt by businesses and travellers and allow ports of entry longer to prepare, there will be no change to the rules for passengers travelling into GB from the EU with products of an animal origin in January, but Great Britain will be bringing in controls in July 2021. Nevertheless, all travellers are strongly advised to avoid bringing any pork products – for example, dried or cured meats, sausages, salamis or pâté – back to the UK from affected parts of Europe. Travellers from Asia and other third country areas who bring meat or dairy products can also face prosecution and a large fine.

We would like to emphasise to all pig keepers, pig producers, smallholders and general public to ensure pigs are not fed catering waste, kitchen scraps or pork products, thereby observing the swill feeding ban.

All pig keepers, whether commercial holdings or not, should remain vigilant and ensure that any visitors or seasonal workers have not had any recent contact with pigs, pig products, pig premises, wild boar (including hunting) or equipment associated with such activities in the affected regions in Europe or other affected parts of the world. As with all biosecurity, measures are only as effective as the people using them so proper training should be provided.

Pig keepers and veterinarians should remind themselves of the clinical signs for ASF. Any suspect cases must be reported promptly. Please see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/african-swine-fever> for more information

We will continue to monitor the situation.

## Authors

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## References

All disease reports are available from the OIE WAHIS database.

Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion (2021)

<https://www.medienservice.sachsen.de/medien/news/245869>

PAFF (2021a)

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/reg-com\\_ahw\\_20210115\\_pres\\_asf\\_deu.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/reg-com_ahw_20210115_pres_asf_deu.pdf)

PAFF (2021b)

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