

**ASF SITUATION**

The presence of ASF is notified to the OIE by its Members through the Six-monthly reports (as sufficiently stable) or through Immediate Notifications (IN's) and Follow-up reports (FUR's), when considered as an exceptional event. In 2018, this disease was notified through the six-monthly reports in 3 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy and Lithuania) and 22 countries in Africa<sup>1</sup>. South Africa and Zambia notified the disease in 2018 through the Six-monthly reports and through IN and FUR's. This report presents an overview of the events notified through the OIE's Early Warning System (EWS) by means of IN and FUR's. This information is publicly available<sup>2</sup>. A classification of the affected population (by wild boar, backyard and farm swine) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.

**1. Spatial distribution**

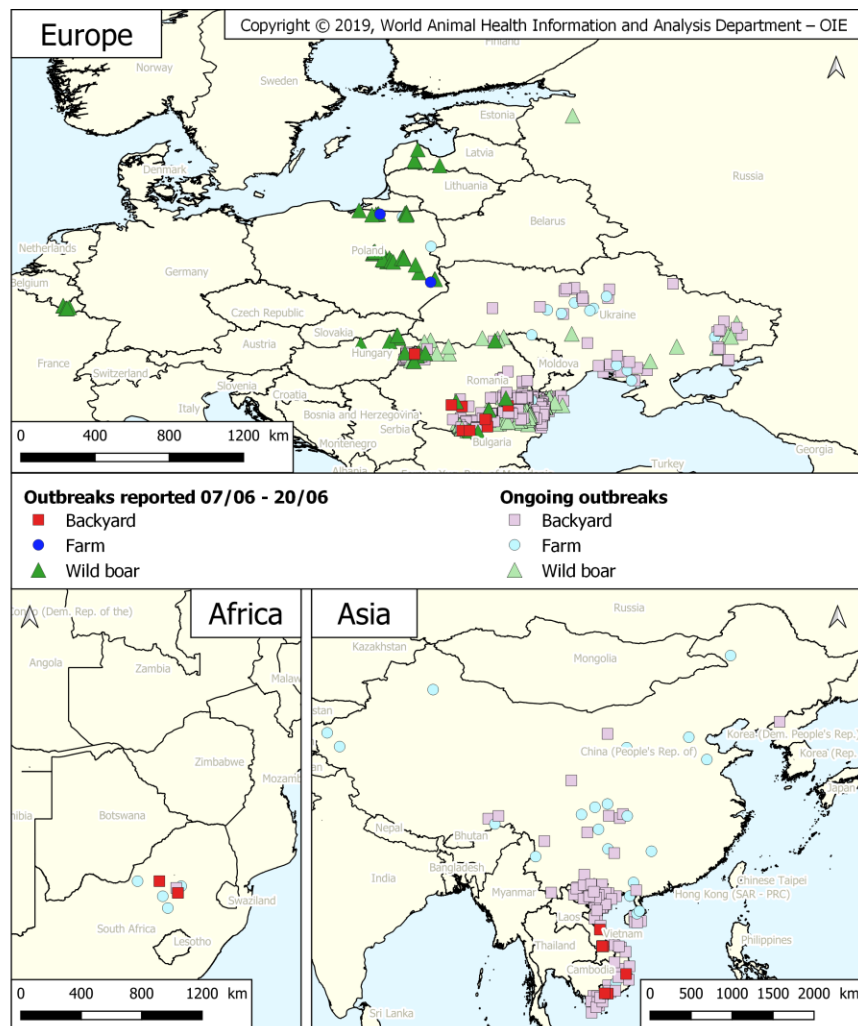


Figure 1. ASF outbreaks reported through the EWS within the period. The outbreaks notified between June 07 and June 20 are pointed with a higher color intensity compared to the ongoing outbreaks (lighter colors).

In this period, **96** new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now **5,698**. In the previous report, **163** were notified as new, while **4,059** outbreaks were ongoing.

**2. Impact of the disease**

In this period a total of 1,734 animals were notified as losses. In Asia, Vietnam and Laos notified 563 and 973 dead and culled animals, respectively. In Africa, South Africa notified 120 losses. Europe notified 78 losses, most of them from Romania (55 of 78).

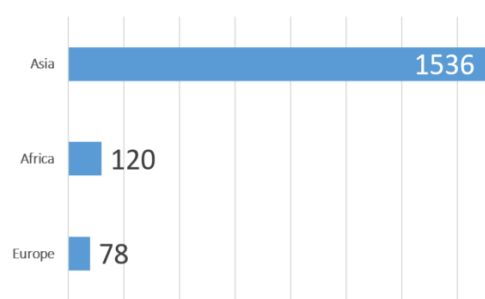


Figure 2. Losses\* due to ASF outbreaks notified through WAHIS within the period (June 07 - 20, 2019)

The impact of this disease is measured in terms of losses\*, which are calculated by the sum of dead and culled animals from the infected farm or backyard premises of the reported outbreak.

**3. Changes in the epidemiological situation**

**Countries/Territories with new or ongoing outbreaks in the current period:** 14 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 8 in Europe (Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine); 5 in Asia (China (People's Republic of), Hong Kong (SAR - PRC), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Laos, Vietnam and South Africa in Africa).

**Asia**

Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of) provided no further updates on the outbreak notified on May 30. China (People's Republic of) and Hong Kong (SAR-PRC) reported no further outbreaks. Laos notified the first occurrence of ASF in the country, on 20 June. Seven outbreaks were notified in Saravane administrative division in swine. Vietnam notified 7 new outbreaks, 4 new administrative divisions have been affected within the period.

**Europe**

Poland notified 2 additional outbreaks in farmed swine. In this region, a targeted surveillance program is continuing. Often, a single case in wild boar is notified as a single outbreak, and is usually notified as resolved immediately. In total, 82 new outbreaks were reported in the region, of which 13 remain ongoing in domestic pigs and 11 in wildboar.

**Africa**

South Africa submitted a new FUR notifying 3 new outbreaks in Gauteng and North West Province.

Member Countries are reminded that the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* provides comprehensive guidance to Veterinary Authorities for establishing a country, zone and compartment free of African swine fever (ASF) as well as recommendations relating to the trade of pork and pork products. These products, when handled in accordance with hygienic practices complying with international standards, should not present a risk of infection.

The OIE also encourages Member Countries to implement enhanced national sanitary measures on waste disposal from aircrafts/vessels/passengers and enhanced on-farm biosecurity measures – including the protection of pigs from untreated swill feeding and the effective separation between domestic pigs and wild boar – and stresses the importance of OIE international standards for risk management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) to reduce the risk of exporting disease to trading partners. For an overview on the historical distribution of the disease since 2016, please refer to the ASF report N° 1 (available in the official website of the OIE).

<sup>1</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> WAHIS interface