

ASF SITUATION

This report presents an overview of the ASF events with ongoing outbreaks notified through the OIE's Early Warning System (IN: Immediate notifications and FUR: Follow-up reports) by its Members. This information is publicly available¹. A classification of the affected population (by backyard and farm swine and wild boar) was made considering their different roles in the epidemiology of the disease.

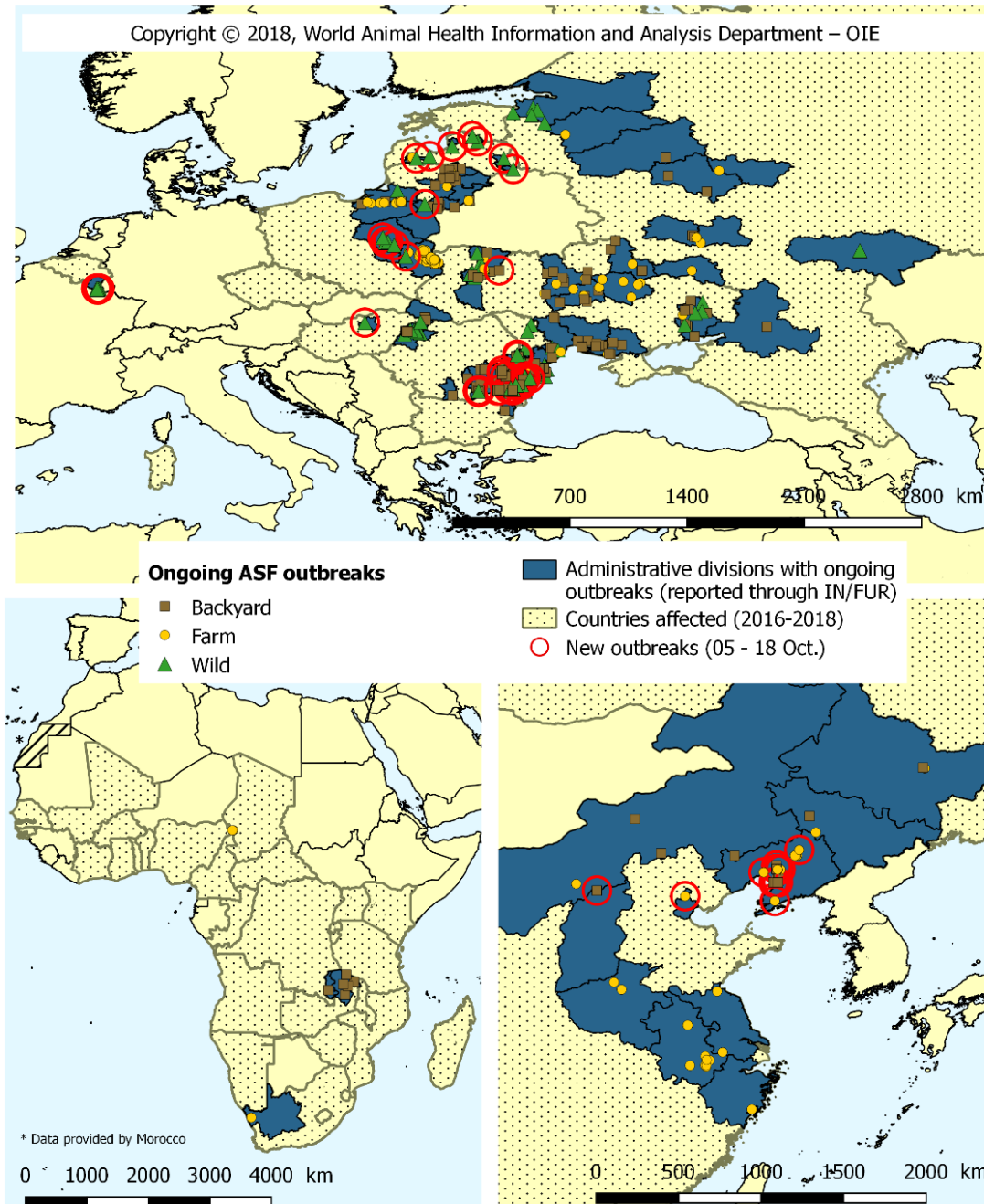


Figure 1. On-going ASF outbreaks.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the on-going outbreaks of ASF and highlighted (red circle) those reported between the 5th to the 18th October. During this period, new outbreaks have been notified in Europe (Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Ukraine) and in China. Also, Czech Republic reported the closure of all ASF events in the country (last outbreak resolved in April 2018). In China, 13 new outbreaks were reported in both, backyard and farm swine; two new provinces have been affected (Tianjin and Shanxi the 10th and the 16th October respectively).

¹ WAHIS interface

Affected countries	Backyard swine				Farm swine				Wild boar				Total Outbreaks	Total Susceptible	Total Cases	Total Losses
	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **				
Belgium									12	NA	32	NA	12		32	32
China (People's Republic of)	6	3 886	390	3 886	7	37 025	1 804	37 025					13	40 911	2 194	40 911
Hungary									1	NA	1	NA	1		1	1
Latvia									7	NA	7	NA	7		7	7
Moldova	1	51	5	51					1	NA	2	NA	2	51	7	53
Poland									7	NA	7	NA	7		7	7
Romania	13	304	304	304					10	NA	20	NA	23	304	324	324
Ukraine	1	56	1	56									1	56	1	56
Total	21	4 297	700	4 297	7	37 025	1 804	37 025	38	NA	69	69	66	41 322	2 573	41 391

Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported in this period (October 5 – 18, 2018).

* NA: Not applicable. ** Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed.

Outb: Number of outbreaks. Susc: Number of susceptible animals.

The total of new outbreaks and their impact is detailed in Table 1. In this period, a total of 66 outbreaks were notified, 30% (21) occurred in backyard swine, 10% (7) in farm swine and 60% (38) in wild boar. The highest impact was reported in China where 98% (41 391) of all the losses were reported (swine that died or that were killed and disposed of). China was the only country reporting outbreaks in farm swine in this period. From all of China's losses, 90% (37 025) occurred in farm swine while only 10% (3 886) in backyard swine. A pattern of deterioration of the situation in China is presented by the increased number of outbreaks in the affected provinces and their impact; particularly in farm swine.

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, are not a source 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).