

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.

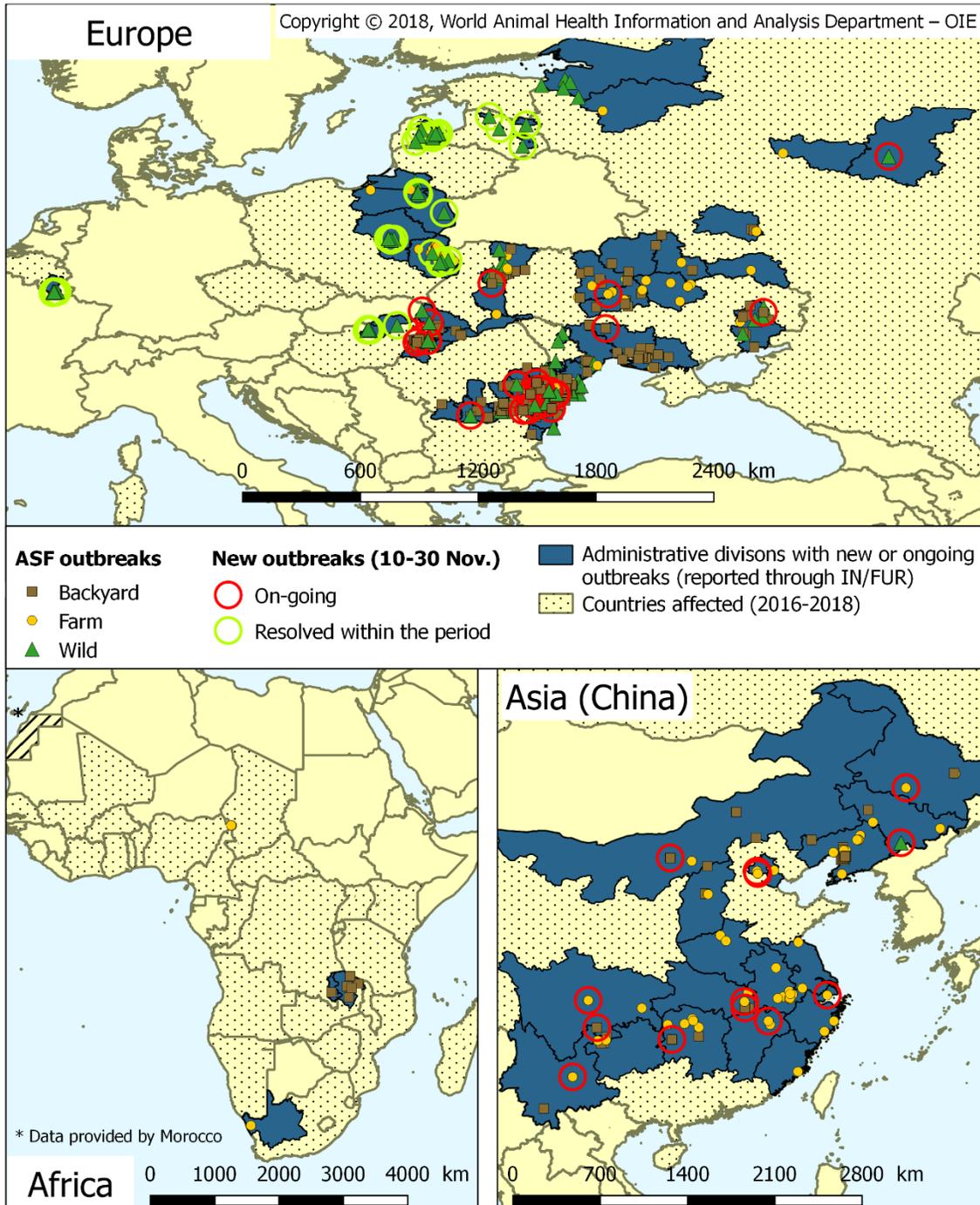


Figure 1. New and ongoing ASF outbreaks.

NOTE: Countries affected (dotted light yellow) are countries in which at least one outbreak of ASF has been reported between 2016 and 2018.

¹ WAHIS interface

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Report N° 6: November 10-30th, 2018

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the new and on-going ASF outbreaks in the affected regions. In total, there are 1243 on-going ASF outbreaks (reported by means of IN/FUR). Furthermore, 87 new outbreaks were reported within the period covered by this report (circled in red or green), of which 40 outbreaks remain on-going (red circle). The new outbreaks have been reported in Belgium, China, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. However, the new outbreaks affecting wild boar in Belgium, Hungary, Latvia and Poland are considered resolved (green circle). In Europe, with the exception of Romania and Ukraine, the majority of the outbreaks were reported in wild boar, evidence that European countries have developed strong target surveillance in wild boars, in which one wild boar found dead would normally represent one outbreak. During this period China reported outbreaks in backyard swine, farm swine, and one outbreak in wild boar. This was the first case of ASF reported in wild boar in China, the dead wild boar was found in Jilin province, approximately 25 kilometres from the border with Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Affected countries	Backyard swine				Farm swine				Wild boar				Total Outb	Total Susc	Total Cases	Total Losses
	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **	Outb	Susc	Cases	Losses **				
Belgium									11	NA	17	NA	11		17	17
China	4	264	155	264	8	4 212	466	4 212	1	NA	1	NA	13	4 476	622	4 477
Hungary									5	NA	5	NA	5		5	5
Latvia									14	NA	15	NA	14		15	15
Poland									17	NA	25	NA	17		25	25
Romania	10	179	179	179					10	NA	51	NA	20	179	230	230
Russia									1	NA	1	NA	1		1	1
Ukraine	3	157	10	157	1	3 100	2	3 100	2	NA	3	NA	6	3 257	15	3 260
Total	17	600	344	600	9	7 312	468	7 312	61	NA	118	NA	87	7 912	930	8 030

Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported in this period (November 10-30th).

* NA: Not applicable. ** Losses: total of domestic animals dead and destroyed. Outb: Number of outbreaks. Susc: Number of susceptible animals.

The new outbreaks reported between the 10th and the 30th November and their impact are detailed in Table 1, where 13% of the outbreaks were reported in Belgium (11/87) as a result of 17 cases of ASF being notified in wild boars (found dead). China notified 4 outbreaks in backyard swine, 8 outbreaks in farm swine and 1 outbreak in wild boar (15% of all outbreaks). The outbreaks in swine accounted for 56% of the losses (4 477/8 030 animals) within the period. Hungary reported 6% of the outbreaks, all in wild boar (5 animals found dead). Latvia notified 14 outbreaks (16% of all outbreaks), in which 15 animals were hunted within the restricted areas listed under the zones of Annex to [EC Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). Poland also notified wild boar outbreaks within restricted areas listed in the same document (20% of the total outbreaks 17/87), 23% of the outbreaks were notified in Romania, accounting for 3% of the total losses. In Russia, only one outbreak in wild boar has been reported within this period. The rest of the outbreaks occurred in Ukraine (15%), these accounted for 41% of the losses (3 260/8 030 animals).

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).