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. Between 2018 and 2019, this disease was notified through six-monthly reports in 4 countries in Europe (Estonia, Italy, Lithuania and Slovakia) and 23 countries in Africa. Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia notified the disease 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. 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

![Map of ASF outbreaks reported](image)

In this period, 608 new outbreaks were notified. The total of ongoing ASF outbreaks worldwide is now 8,069 (including 4,352 outbreaks in Romania and 1,336 in Vietnam). In the previous report, 815 were notified as new, while 8,038 outbreaks were ongoing.

2. Impact of the disease

Losses have been reported in Asia by China (PRC) (1015) and in Europe, by Russia (68333), Romania (2090), and Ukraine (2).

![Chart showing losses](image)

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:

24 Countries/Territories notified new or ongoing outbreaks through immediate notifications and follow-up reports, 9 in Europe (Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia*, Serbia, and Ukraine); 12 in Asia (China (People’s Republic of), India, Indonesia, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia*, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) and 4 in Africa (Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zambia).

Africa

No outbreaks have been reported in Africa.

Europe

A total of 391 outbreaks were notified in Europe: 56 in swine and 335 in wild boar. 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.

Asia

A total of 29 outbreaks were notified in Asia. Most of the outbreaks were reported by Korea (Rep. of) (26 new outbreaks in wild boar) and the rest by China (PRC) (1 new outbreak in farmed swine) and Russia (2 new outbreaks in wild boar).

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*Russia has new or ongoing outbreaks in the European and Asian continent.

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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/vehicles/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° 47 – updated 18 June 2020 (available in the official website of the OIE).

A summary of all Immediate Notifications and Follow-up reports submitted by countries in Asia and the Pacific updated in a weekly basis is available in the Region’s official webpage.