

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.

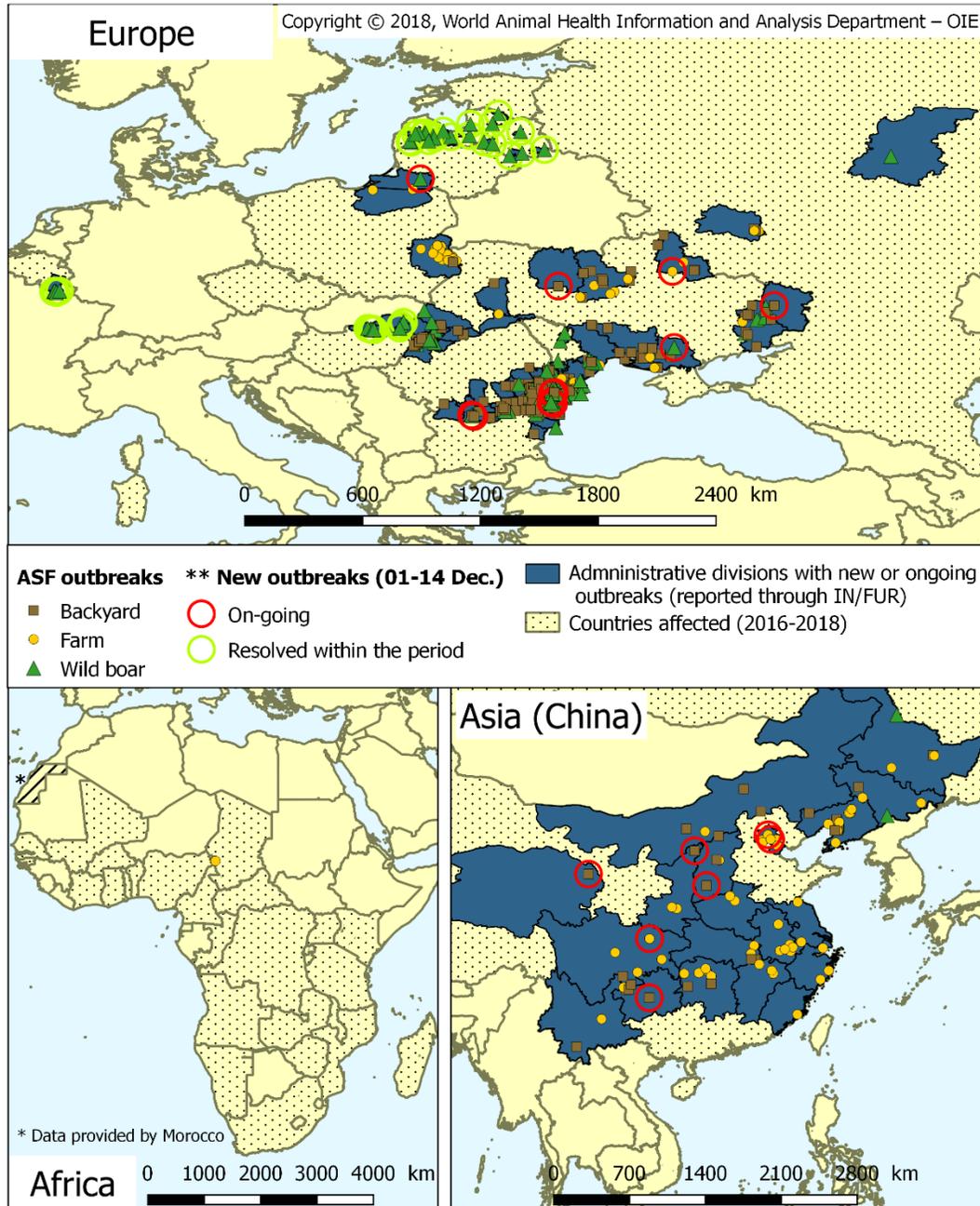


Figure 1. New and ongoing ASF outbreaks.

NOTE: Countries affected (dotted light yellow) are countries in which at least one outbreak of ASF has been reported between 2016 and 2018. ** New outbreaks: reported through the early warning system with date of occurrence within the period of this report.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the new and on-going ASF outbreaks in the affected regions. In total, there are 1247 on-going ASF outbreaks (reported by means of IN/FUR). Furthermore, 62 new outbreaks were reported within the period covered by this report (circled in red or green), of which 19 outbreaks remain on-going (red circle). The new outbreaks have been reported in Belgium, China, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. However, the new outbreaks affecting wild boar in Belgium, Hungary, and Latvia are considered

¹ WAHIS interface

resolved (green circle). The outbreak in wild boar reported by Russia occurred in Kaliningrad Oblast, which is a federal subject of the Russian Federation bordered by Poland and Lithuania.

In Europe the trend remains the same, with the exception of Romania and Ukraine, the majority of the outbreaks were reported in wild boar. This evidence that European countries have developed a strong targeted surveillance program in wild boars, where a single dead wild boar can be considered as an outbreak. During this period China reported outbreaks in backyard and farm swine.

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									8	NA	11	NA	8	0	11	0
China	4	29 504	83	29 504	3	51 519	189	51 519				NA	7	81 023	272	81 023
Hungary									13	NA	31	NA	13	0	31	0
Latvia									21	NA	26	NA	21	0	26	0
Romania	3	42	42	42					5	NA	13	NA	8	42	55	42
Russia									1	NA	7	NA	1	0	7	0
Ukraine	2	2	15	15	1	220	3	220	1	NA	1	NA	4	222	19	235
Total	9	29 548	140	29 561	4	51 739	192	51 739	49	NA	89	0	62	81 287	421	81 300

Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported in this period (December 1st- 14th).

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

*** NOTE: In some outbreaks, the number of cases can be higher than the susceptible population due to the fact that this figure is not always known.

The new outbreaks reported between the 1st and the 14th of December and their impact are detailed in Table 1. From the 62 new outbreaks reported in this period, 79% (49/62) occurred in wild boar; 13% in Belgium (8), 21% in Hungary (13), 34% in Latvia (21), 8% in Romania (5), and only one outbreak in Russia and Ukraine (2%). All of the outbreaks in wild boar in Hungary, Latvia and Romania were reported within the restricted areas listed under the zones of Annex to [EC Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). The outbreaks reported in Belgium are also contained within their delimited quarantine zones.

Important ASF events reported within this period

On December the 7th, China reported one outbreak in farmed wild boar which started the 28th of November in Heilongjiang province. An epidemiological comment added in the FUR submitted to the OIE stated that “*Jinhe farm is affiliated to Bei an Bureau, General Administration Bureau of land reclamation in Heilongjiang province. These wild boars were raised on the farm.*” The FUR is available [here](#).

South Africa and Zambia resolved their on-going ASF events the 10th of December and the 20th of November, respectively. These outbreaks no longer appear in the map since they did not occur in the period covered by this report. Ukraine also resolved the ASF events in four administrative divisions affected (Cherkassy, Chernigov, Poltava, and Rovno); all outbreaks were closed Dec. 11th 2018.

Note from the WAHIAD: upon the validation of this report, China notified 11 cases in swine in the Guangdong province, Zhuhai city, Xiangzhou District on December 17. This information will be included in the next report.

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).