

**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 available<sup>1</sup>. 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.

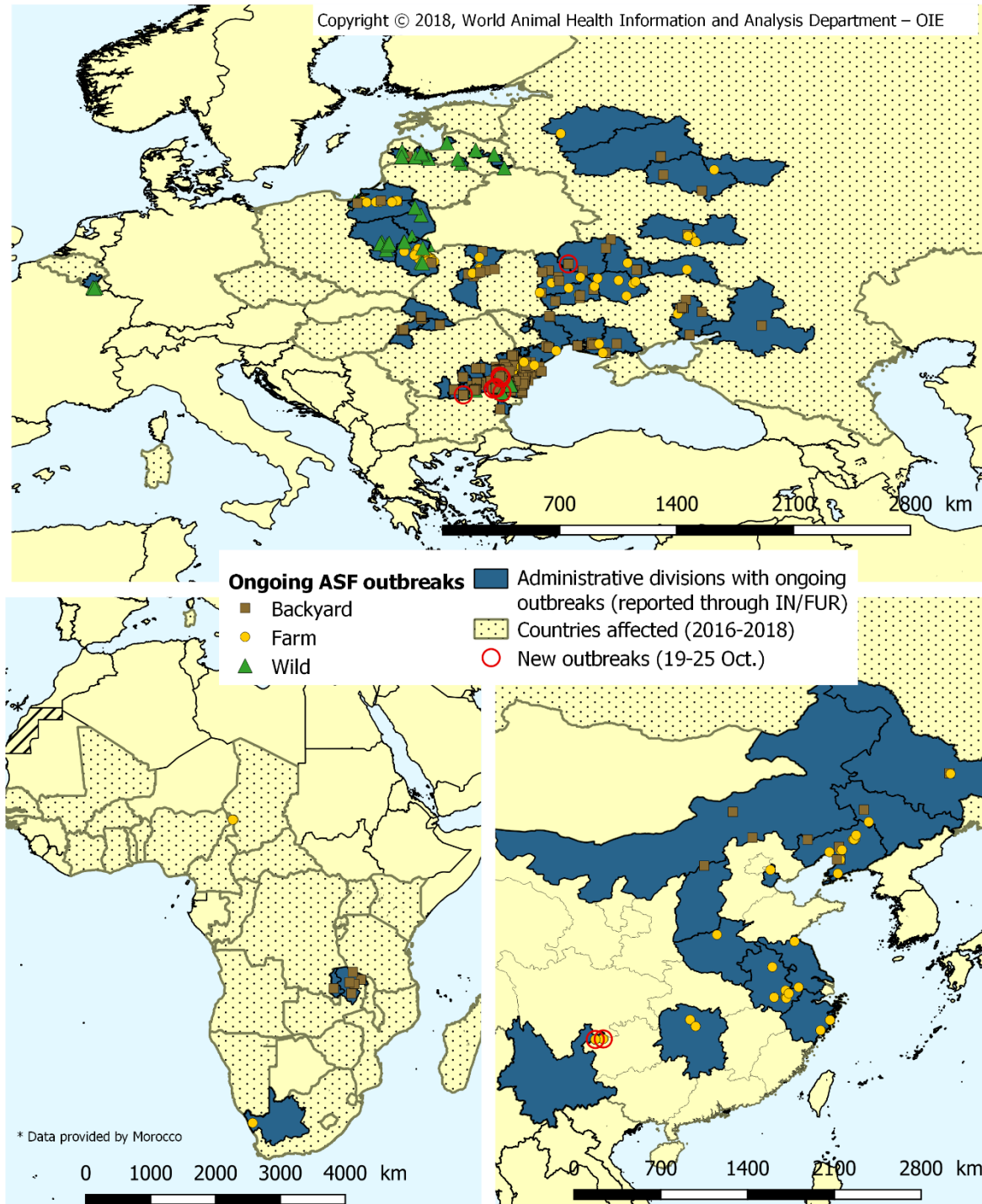


Figure 1. On-going ASF outbreaks.

<sup>1</sup> WAHIS interface

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the on-going outbreaks of ASF and highlighted (red circle) those started between the 19th to the 25th of October. During this period, new outbreaks have been notified in Europe (Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine) and in China. In China, 2 new outbreaks were reported in farm swine.

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 **				
Bulgaria									1	NA	1	NA	1		1	
China, People's Republic of					2	1 157	545	1 157		NA		NA	2	1 157	545	1 157
Romania	6	48	48	48						NA		NA	6	48	48	48
Ukraine	1	12	2	12						NA		NA	1	12	2	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1 217</b>

**Table 1. New outbreaks of ASF reported in this period (October 19 – 25, 2018).**

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

The new outbreaks and their impact is detailed in Table 1. In this period, a total of 10 new outbreaks were notified, 7 occurred in backyard swine, 2 in farm swine and 1 in wild boar. The highest impact was reported in China where 95% (1 157/1 217) 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. The impact of the new outbreaks notified by China does not differ a lot compared to the previous weeks, however the geographical distribution of these outbreaks reveal that the disease is moving towards the south of the country (Hunan and Yunnan provinces).

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. The risk that these products are a source of infection is effectively managed when they are subject to the hygienic practices detailed in these international standards.

The OIE 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 effective separation between domestic pigs and wild boar.

OIE stresses the importance of implementation of the international standards for risk management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) to reduce the risk 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).