

ASF has been introduced into European Union (EU) MS, through via two distinct spread processes: continuous wild boar mediated spread through wild boar populations and meta-populations; (via for which the speed of propagation is notably slower than offer some other infectious diseases in wild boars); and human-mediated translocations (which leading to the establishment of new ASF clusters distant from areas of previous ASF-occurrence). In affected areas within the established ASF range, there has been continued sporadic detection of cases despite very low densities of wild boars densities. The focal introduction of ASF into wild boars in the Czech Republic was the only occasion in-on which ASF spread in wild boars was apparently-controlled. Elsewhere, ASF continues to expand into new areas. In most affected countries, there have been many reported cases in wild boars and relatively few outbreaks in domestic pigs. In Romania, however, the opposite has been observed. This observation pattern in Romania should be interpreted with caution until the potential for under-detection of ASF in wild boar populations can be excluded as a possibility. This will require systematic surveillance activities in-of wild boar populations. Under-detection of ASF in wild boars could also occur in other regions, and should be avoided through intense passive surveillance of wild boars. The temporal patterns in the proportions of tested samples that are tested positive are consistent with the different epidemiological situations in the countries. For example, in Lithuania, there is both spatial expansion of the ASF-affected area and an increase in the proportion of polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-positive wild boars animals among those wild boar found dead. By In contrast, in Estonia, there is a reduction-decrease in the proportion of PCR-positive wild boars results in the last reporting period among those wild boar found dead in the last reporting period, given that ASF given that infection has been present throughout the whole country for several years.

Comment [A1]: Abbreviations can be deleted and only the spelled out form can be retained if the abbreviation is not used elsewhere in the text.

Comment [A2]: Repetition of words or phrases that convey the same meaning hampers the readability of a sentence. Here, "wild boar-mediated" and "through wild boar populations" convey the same meaning, and therefore, the former has been deleted.

Comment [A3]: Hyphens are less commonly used in American English to connect prefixes to the main word, unless their use is absolutely essential to avoid ambiguity.