



Swine Health Information Center
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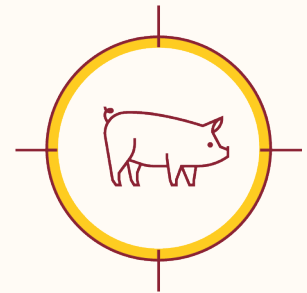


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Worldwide pork production is highly interconnected by trade between countries and markets which could increase the risk of introduction of foreign pathogens into the US.



PROJECT

The aim of these reports is to have a system for near real-time identification of hazards that will contribute to the mission of assessing risks to the industry and ultimately, facilitate early detection and identification, or prevent occurrence of events, in partnership with official agencies, and with our international network of collaborators.

Monthly reports are generated through a systematic process that involves screening various official data sources, including government and international organization websites, as well as softer sources such as blogs, newspapers, and unstructured electronic information from around the world. These data are then curated to create a raw repository.

Subsequently, a multi-criteria rubric is applied to evaluate each event. This rubric assesses factors like novelty and the potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market. The outcome of this rubric application is a final score assigned to each event.

These final scores, along with an epidemiological interpretation of the event's context, are published.

The interpretation encompasses details like the credibility of the information, the scale and speed of the outbreak, its connectedness to other factors, and the local capacity to respond.

These communications and the information contained therein are for general informational and educational purposes only and are not to be construed as recommending or advocating a specific course of action.



CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, November 5, 2024, to Monday, December 2, 2024

Report Highlights

- **New World Screwworm:** Following the report in Guatemala in October, the first case has now been reported in Chiapas, Mexico. The USDA is intensifying control efforts to protect U.S. livestock.
- **African Swine Fever in Italy:** The disease spreads to a new province in the Piedmont region. Alessandria province reported its first case in domestic pigs.
- **ASF in the Czech Republic:** Authorities aim to replicate the successful eradication achieved in 2017, bolstered by the added support of professional snipers for control of the wild boar population.
- **ASF rise in Vietnam:** Nearly 1,500 ASF outbreaks have been reported across over 48 provinces, leading to the culling of 81,030 pigs—2.6 times more than during the same period in 2023.
- **ASF in the Philippines:** The second phase of the ASF vaccination campaign is set to begin, with 150,000 doses of Vietnam's AVAC modified live vaccine, following the successful deployment of 10,000 doses in Batangas last August.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Sardinia, Italy:** Concerns over ASF have resurfaced in Sardinia just a month after its eradication was declared, following the October arrival of a shipment of ASF-infected pork from northern Italy.

NOVEMBER 2024 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Alessandria province (Piedmont region), Italy	11/4	ASF	First report in domestic pigs - backyard farm affected
2	Chiapas (near the Guatemala border), Mexico	11/22	NWS	First confirmed case of New World screwworm
1	Sibiu, Romania	10/30	ASF	Commercial farm - over 2,000 pigs culled
1	Nghe An Province, Vietnam	11/2	ASF	Over 50 outbreaks across 17 districts and towns were reported in less than 12 days
1	Mizoram, India	11/11	ASF	68 pigs dead
1	Guangxi (Slaughterhouse), China	11/5	FMD Serotype O	Ten pigs were affected

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and potential to affect the US swine industry. Rank (R) Blue: 1 - no change in status; Red: 2 - needs extra attention as the situation is dynamic; Black: 3 - requires consideration or change in practices to reduce exposure to the US swine industry.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In November (10/31/2024 - 11/27/2024), **five European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) **reported 40 outbreaks in domestic pigs** through EU ADIS, reflecting a slight decrease compared to the 51 outbreaks reported by seven countries in the previous month. No new outbreaks were reported in Latvia and Lithuania this month, and most cases originated from Romania (n=20) and Serbia (n=17). The distribution of ASF outbreaks is shown in Figure 1.

Although the number of outbreaks in domestic pigs has decreased, cases in wild boar have increased. In the same period, **15 European countries** (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) **reported a total of 905 outbreaks in wild boar populations**, representing a 1.7-fold increase compared to the previous month's total of 539 cases. The majority of these outbreaks occurred in Poland (n=286), Bulgaria (n=267), and Germany (n=136).

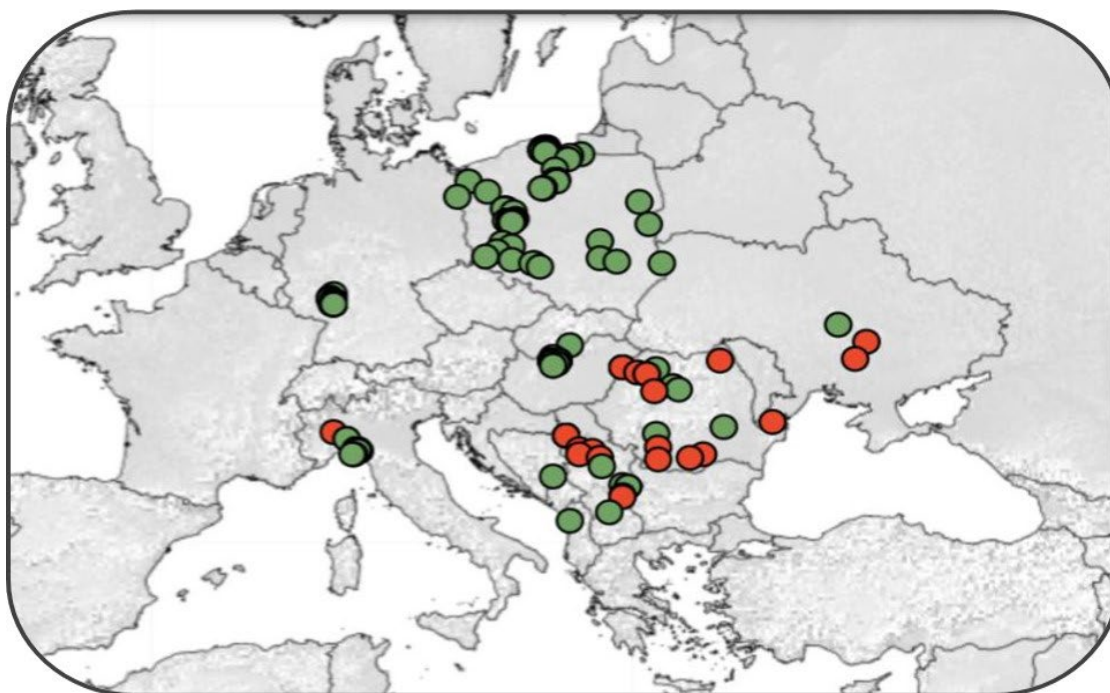


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from October 31 to November 27, 2024 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar; Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights

- **Italy | November 4: Alessandria province, part of the Piedmont region, has recorded its first ASF outbreak in domestic pigs, involving four animals.** This development marks the ninth mainland province in Italy with confirmed ASF cases in swine. Since 2022, over 600 wild

boars in Alessandria have tested positive for ASF. In recent months, the first domestic pig cases have also occurred in the Piedmont provinces of Novara and Vercelli.

In 2024, ASF outbreaks in northern Italy led to the culling of nearly 100,000 pigs across 31 farms, marking the worst year since the disease emerged in 2022. Lombardy, Italy's key swine producer, was hardest hit, with 22 farms affected and 74,882 pigs culled, particularly in Pavia province. Piedmont lost 23,626 pigs across eight farms, while Emilia-Romagna and Liguria saw smaller outbreaks. In Sardinia, a one-off farm outbreak in 2023 raised concerns but was contained. Notably, Sardinia eradicated ASF genotype I in 2023, ending decades of its persistence. The distribution of affected farms across the country is shown in Figure 2. Despite ongoing outbreaks, the situation remains stable outside the northern regions.

The crisis, costing Italy €20 million monthly in lost exports, threatens the €20 billion pork industry, including iconic products like Parma prosciutto. Efforts to control ASF include enhanced biosecurity and wild boar population management, but challenges persist due to dense wildlife and rugged terrain in northern regions.

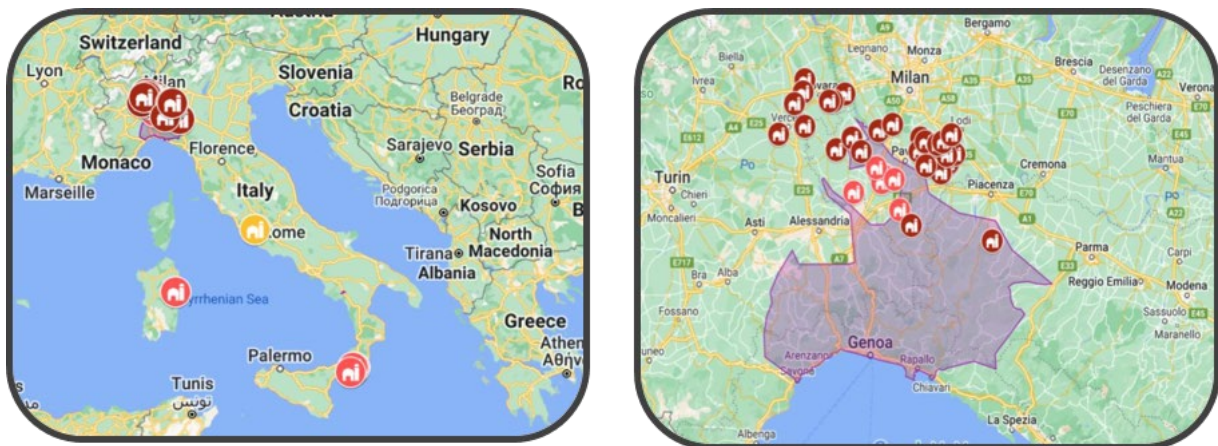


Figure 2. Location of pig farms affected by ASF in Italy (yellow circle - affected farm in 2022; bright red circles - affected farms in 2023; dark red circles - affected farms in 2024) (Source: [ASF Farms Italy](#))

- Czech Republic | November 6: Elite police snipers deployed in a \$582,553 (€552,000) operation to control ASF in wild boar populations in the northeast.** The "search and destroy" mission, running until December 12, involves helicopters, night vision equipment, and motion trackers, with 50 additional police ensuring public safety. The government took action after local hunters failed to curb the outbreak despite increased bounties. This approach mirrors the Czech Republic's successful eradication of ASF in 2017 in the Zlín Region.
- UK | November 7: The AHDB (Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board)-led Feral Wild Boar Working Group is assessing the risk feral wild boars pose to England's pig industry, focusing on preventing the ASF spread.** The Forest of Dean, home to England's largest feral boar population (estimated at 535), and the nearby Wye Valley, with 15–20 boar, are key areas of concern. Although few commercial pig farms are nearby, an ASF outbreak could lead to culling and trade restrictions.

Population tracking is hindered by incomplete hunting data, prompting discussions between the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board and the Animal and Plant Health Agency on improving accuracy. To protect locals and tourists, a communications plan aims to educate

Forest of Dean visitors about illegal feeding and the risks of spreading disease through rubbish.

- **Ukraine | November 14: The Ukrainian Pig Farmers Association has downplayed alarmist claims about the impact of ASF, countering forecasts of a potential 50% loss in the country's pig population.** While ASF outbreaks in 2024 have risen by 46% compared to 2023, with 67 cases reported, this figure is far below the 166 outbreaks recorded in 2017. The spread is attributed to poor biosecurity on backyard farms and inexperienced new farmers entering the sector amid low grain prices.

The Ukrainian pig population has stabilized at 5.2 million, reaching pre-war levels, but rising feed costs and ASF may push some farmers out of business. Meat processors remain pessimistic, predicting a 30%–50% decline in pig numbers and pork prices soaring to \$7.2 (UAH 300/kg). However, the ASF seasonal peak is ending, and industry leaders urge caution against overestimating losses, emphasizing the sector's continued resilience.

- **Romania | October 30: The country is grappling with multiple ASF outbreaks on commercial farms.** In Sibiu, nearly 2,000 pigs are being culled after an ASF outbreak at a farm in Veștem, which housed 3,648 pigs. The farm was divided into epidemiological subunits following field assessments: Hall 7 with 1,700 pigs, Hall 8 with 1,912 pigs, and Hall 6 with 36 pigs. Pigs in Halls 6 and 8 are being culled by gassing and buried near the farm, totaling 1,948 pigs. Meanwhile, the 1,700 pigs in Hall 7 are under intensive monitoring, including clinical examinations and Real-Time PCR testing. If these animals test negative for ASF for at least two weeks, they will be slaughtered under veterinary control.

On November 19, in Sălaj County, 1,222 pigs will be slaughtered following ASF confirmation, with 50 deaths already reported. Measures include farm surveillance, disinfection, burial of infected carcasses, and compensation assessments for the losses. Outbreaks have also been confirmed in backyard herds, each holding two to 12 pigs. Authorities continue implementing containment and biosecurity measures to limit the spread.

ASF Trend in Romania

ASF was first diagnosed in Romania in a backyard holding in Satu-Mare County in July 2017. Since then, more than 5,000 outbreaks have been reported across the country. Disease control strategies in the backyard sector have largely relied on reactive measures implemented only after the appearance of clinical signs and laboratory confirmation of ASF.

The number of ASF outbreaks in Romania has shown a declining trend, decreasing from over 1,000 per year in 2020 and 2021 to 330 in 2022. However, there was a slight increase in 2023, with 537 outbreaks reported (WOAH). Despite this uptick, the overall number of outbreaks continues to decline. The entirety of Romania remains under Regionalization Zone III restrictions.

- **Belgium | November 25: The Belgian Federal Agency for the Protection of the Food Chain (FAVV) has urged hunters to stay away from ASF-affected areas and to avoid**

bringing meat, trophies, or products from infected regions. Hunters are advised to strictly follow hygiene protocols, including cleaning and disinfecting equipment and vehicles and avoiding pig farms or other hunting areas for 72 hours after contact with wild swine.

Although Belgium has not had ASF cases since 2018, the disease remains a threat, particularly after recent outbreaks near Frankfurt, Germany, just 200 kilometers from Belgium's border. ASF poses significant risks to wild swine and Belgium's professional pig sector, which experienced severe export losses during the 2018 outbreak. Hunters are asked to remain vigilant and report any suspected cases to protect pig populations and the industry.

ASIA

Six countries (India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in November. Hong Kong and South Korea reported new outbreaks in wild boar. Figure 3 presents the distribution of new outbreaks in the region.

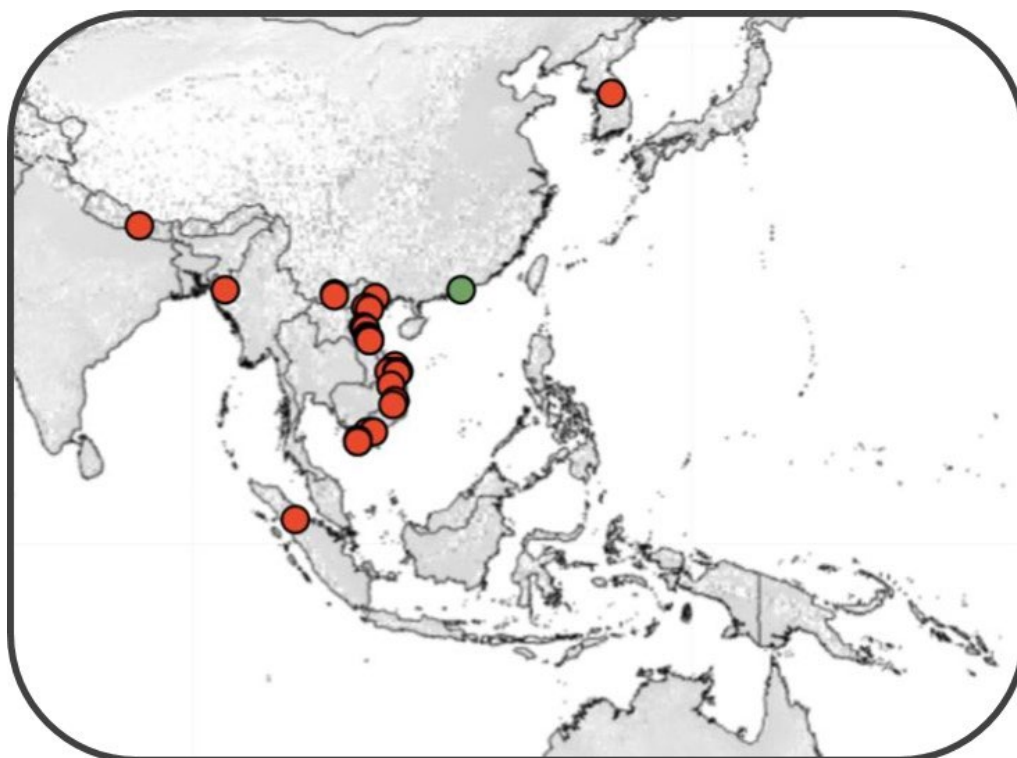


Figure 3. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from October 31 to November 27, 2024 (In red: domestic pigs, in green: wild boar. Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites, Indonesia: official database isikhnas.)

Regional Highlights

- **South Korea | November 3: Outbreak of ASF in Kang-won-do administrative district.** According to EMPRES-i, the outbreak occurred in Hongcheon-gun locality; 2500 pigs were reported at risk, but no case numbers or deaths were reported.

As of **November 25**, the number of wild boars testing positive for ASF has risen to 4,195, an increase of 18 cases since November 13. The latest cases were detected in three provinces, with 13 reported in North Chungcheong.

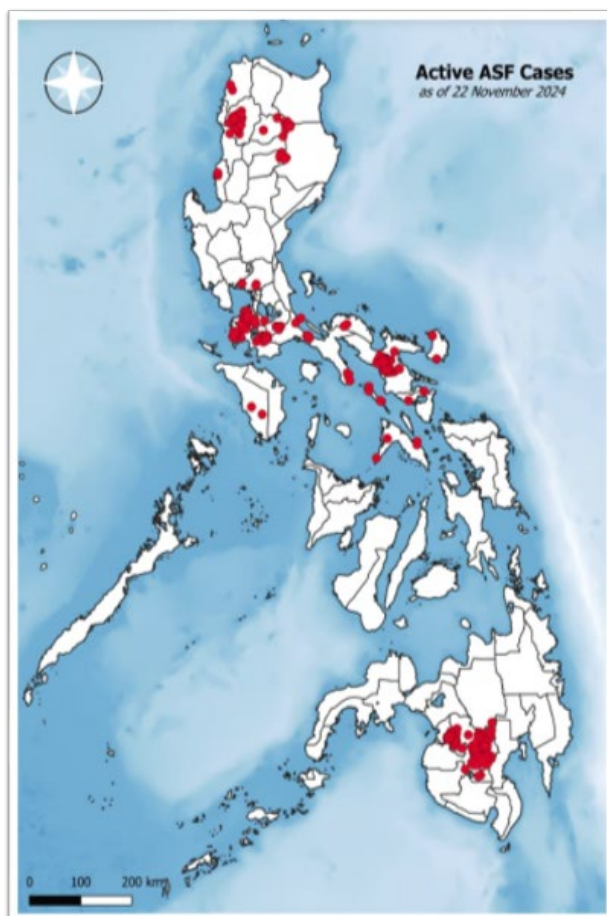
- **Vietnam | November 6: Concerted efforts are made to control ASF.** According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, since the start of this year, there have been nearly 1,500 ASF outbreaks in over 1,100 communities in 48 provinces and cities, resulting in the culling of 81,030 pigs—2.6 times more than during the same period in 2023. The prime minister urged local authorities to mobilize local resources to thoroughly address existing outbreaks, and prevent new outbreaks. The prime minister has also mandated law enforcement to strengthen patrols to prevent and intercept the smuggling of pigs and pork into the country.

Between November 3 and 22, multiple provinces reported new ASF outbreaks, with the highest numbers occurring in Quang Nam and Ha Tinh. Nghe An saw a rise in outbreaks following two typhoons in September.

- **The Philippines | November 8: Preparations are underway for the second phase of the ASF vaccination campaign for domestic pigs, which will utilize 150,000 doses of Vietnam's AVAC modified live vaccine.**

This follows the successful rollout of the initial 10,000 doses in August in Batangas, a province heavily affected by ASF. With vaccine delivery expected soon, the Department of Agriculture anticipates the Philippine FDA will approve the commercial use of the ASF vaccine by the end of the year, paving the way for broader disease control efforts.

On the right → Figure 4. Active ASF cases in the Philippines (Source: BAI).



Meanwhile, according to the Board of Animal Industry, ASF cases are declining. The number of infected administrative regions as of November 8 is down to six from 10 recorded on October 18. Over 430 cities and municipalities were upgraded from infected to buffer zones, and 103 were

upgraded to surveillance from buffer zones. **A total of 4,167 wild boars have been confirmed to be infected with ASF** as of October 28.

- **Sri Lanka | November 8: Authorities in the country are working to revitalize the pig industry within two months by distributing piglets from farms free of ASF to other farms.** Meanwhile, the Department of Animal Production and Health identified swill feeding of leftover food scraps from international ships and airplanes as the suspected cause of the ASF outbreak, underscoring the need for stricter biosecurity measures.
- **India | November 11: Sudden spike of ASF cases in Mizoram.** Sixty-eight pigs were reported dead on November 11, marking an increase in cases of ASF. The majority of cases were reported in the remote village of Lopu, though they may be cumulative cases, and not all deceased on Monday. Since February, over 14,600 pigs have died, and over 23,900 have been culled in Mizoram.

On **November 12, an outbreak of ASF occurred in Nellyode in Kottiyoor village, Kerala State.** Local authorities have ordered the culling of all pigs at the affected farm and two other premises, along with the destruction of all feed supplies at the farm, proper disposal of carcasses, and disinfection of affected premises. A 1 km radius infected zone has been established, along with a 10 km surveillance zone. Transport of pigs out of the infected area is banned, and the sale of pork products in the infected area is restricted.

- **Nepal | November 14: ASF outbreak reported in Central Administrative District.** According to EMPRES-i, the outbreak occurred in the Chunikhel and Nakkhu corridor; no case numbers or fatalities were reported.
- **Hong Kong | November 21: Wild pig tests positive for ASF virus.** The pig was captured as part of a capture and dispatch program to manage wild pig populations and perform surveillance for ASF. The pig was captured over 3 km away from any pig farms, and no pig farm is expected to be affected.

The Americas

- **Dominican Republic | November 21: DR signs biosecurity protocol with international organizations.** The United States Embassy, through USDA's APHIS, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Bank, and several swine industry groups, sponsored the Biosecurity Fund for Dominican Pig Farming. The agreement intends to support biosecurity, traceability, and disease control measures on farms in the country, intending to eradicate ASF.

New World Screwworm Detected in Mexico: USDA Intensifies Control Efforts to Protect US Livestock

The New World screwworm (NWS), a devastating pest that infests the living tissue of warm-blooded animals, has been detected in Mexico, raising concerns about its potential northward spread. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service confirmed the detection in Chiapas, near the Guatemala border, and has intensified efforts to collaborate with Mexico and Central America to contain the outbreak and reestablish a biological barrier in Panama.

Efforts to Understand Pathways of Spread

Research by UNAM specialists suggests that the parasite advances at an average rate of 1.6 km per day, with isolated outbreaks as far as 300 km apart. This pattern appears to align with documented clandestine cattle smuggling routes, particularly those traversing the Maya Biosphere Reserve (Figures 5-6; [LINK](#)).

With its arrival in Mexico, regions with dense cattle populations face heightened risks of severe economic and public health consequences. Past eradication efforts, which cost nearly \$1 billion, underscore the challenges of controlling the parasite. Experts emphasize the urgent need for robust, coordinated surveillance and control measures to contain the outbreak and address the underlying issue of illegal cattle trafficking. Without decisive action, the screwworm's spread could lead to devastating impacts on Mexico's livestock industry and public health.

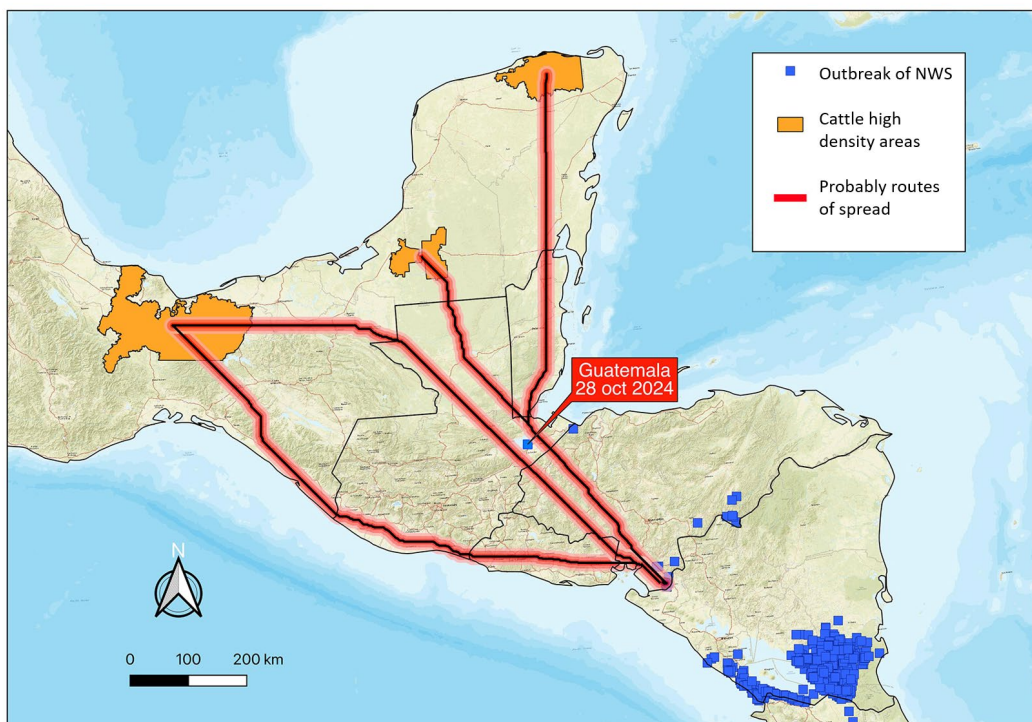


Figure 5. Distribution of confirmed reports of New World screwworm in Central America (as far as October 24) - and modeled potential routes of introduction by UNAM specialists (Source: InSight Crime, Cash Cows – The Inner Workings of Cattle Trafficking from Central America to Mexico, 2022).

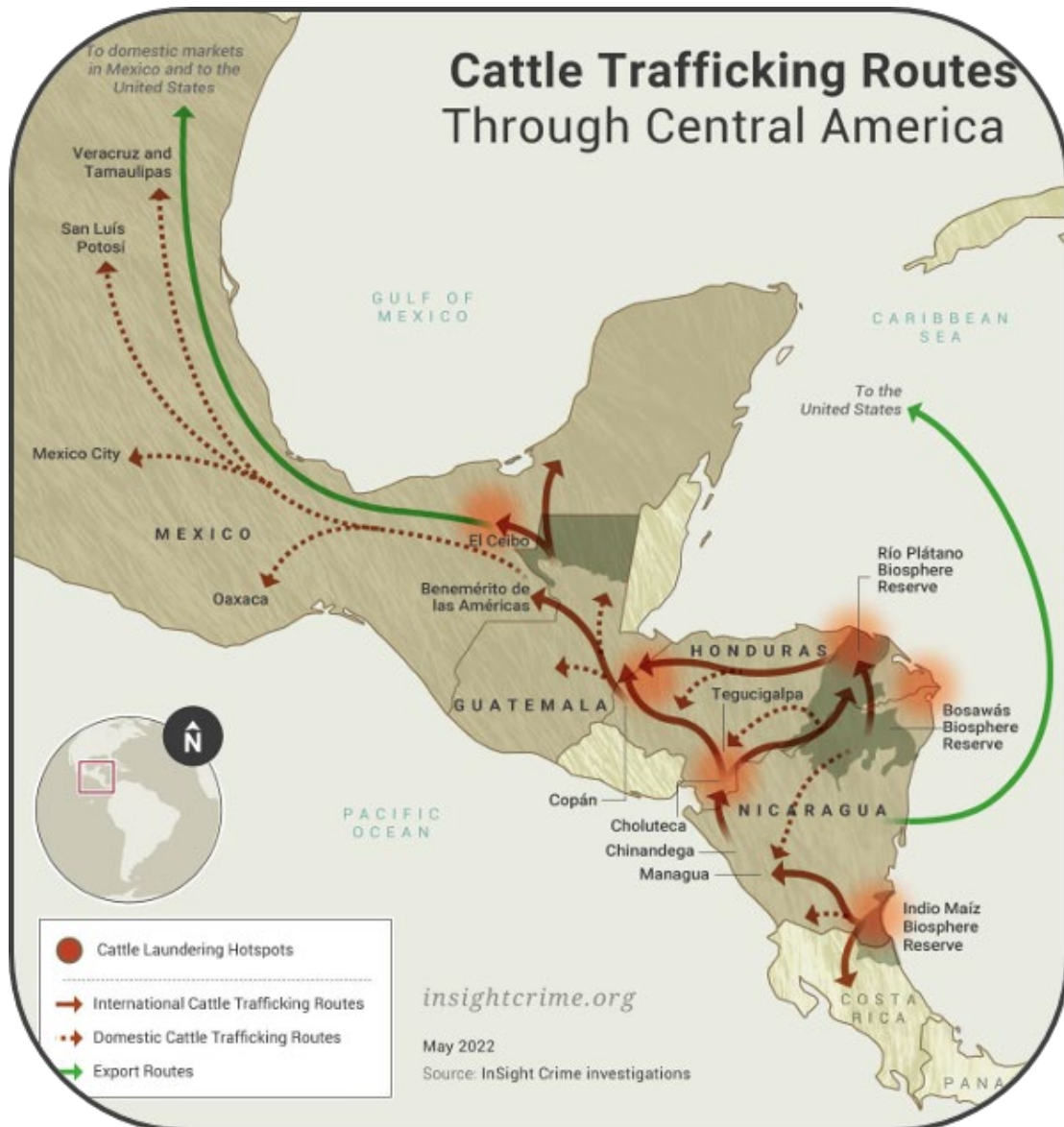


Figure 6. Cattle trafficking routes through Central America. Source: InSight Crime Organization. Access the full report [HERE](#).

Although primarily affecting cattle and wildlife, pork producers are advised to remain vigilant and report unusual health issues, such as non-healing wounds, to veterinarians. APHIS has restricted the importation of animal commodities from Mexico and is encouraging producers near the southern US border to monitor livestock and pets for signs of NWS, including draining wounds and larvae.

Efforts to combat NWS include releasing sterile flies in affected regions and implementing trade restrictions. APHIS has been working to control NWS since 2006, but recent agricultural practices and increased cattle movements have contributed to the pest's northward expansion.

New World Screwworm Fact Sheet

- NWS are the larvae (maggots) of the *Cochliomyia hominivorax* fly. Female flies lay eggs near open wounds on warm-blooded animals. Upon hatching, the larvae burrow into the living tissue, feeding on it and causing severe infections.
- Infestations typically occur through open wounds. Adult flies can travel up to a few miles, but under ideal conditions, they may disperse further. They require living tissue to complete their life cycle.
- NWS infestations can lead to significant economic losses in livestock through reduced productivity, weight loss, secondary infections, and, in severe cases, death. Infested animals often require costly treatment and care.
- Early detection is difficult, as initial infestations may not be visible. Symptoms include draining wounds, signs of discomfort, and creamy white eggs or larvae in wounds.
- Control involves strict biosecurity, wound management, and the release of sterile flies to suppress populations. NWS outbreaks can disrupt trade and require costly eradication measures to protect livestock industries.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

The Philippines | November 3: Police in Dumanjug seized nearly 100 live pigs that were brought in illegally from Negros Island without the required shipping and transport permits. These permits have been required since April to help protect Cebu from ASF.

On November 5, two men transporting 27 pigs without a transport permit were intercepted in Carmen, Cebu. The individuals violated regulations requiring permits for livestock transport, implemented to prevent disease transmission and smuggling. The men, first-time offenders, were sent back to their point of origin after documentation by the Carmen Municipal Agriculture Office.

Regulations introduced on October 25 established the Anti-Smuggling Inter-Agency Task Force to monitor and regulate livestock transport and address public health concerns. It empowers authorities to seize undocumented livestock and includes representatives from local government, law enforcement, and agricultural agencies.

Sardinia, Italy | November 6: ASF resurfaces in Sardinia as a shipment of infected meat arrives on the island. Just a month after declaring ASF eradicated in Sardinia, the island faces renewed concern due to a load of ASF-infected pork arriving from northern Italy in October. While part of the contaminated meat was tracked and withdrawn from the market, some had already been sold to delicatessens, butchers, supermarkets, restaurants, and canteens, raising the risk of further spread. Authorities are now monitoring the situation closely to mitigate potential consequences.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

China | November 5: Foot-and-mouth disease broke out at a pig slaughterhouse in Guangxi. All 10 pigs contained in the same truckload were confirmed sick. Real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) confirmed the virus as Serotype O, and the strain is yet to be determined. Local authorities culled the pigs and instituted disinfection procedures; no secondary spread or contamination was reported. On November 20, the reason for notification for this outbreak was updated to "first occurrence in a zone or a compartment," to indicate that this was the first reported outbreak of FMD in Guangxi, an autonomous region in southern China, bordering Vietnam.

Palestine | November 26: FMD Outbreaks in West Bank: Serotype O Identified. Two FMD outbreaks have been confirmed in the West Bank, specifically in Al Tybeh and Silwad, with both identified as Serotype O. In Al Tybeh, the outbreak resulted in 45 deaths and 130 cases among 300 susceptible domestic sheep, while in Silwad, there were six deaths, 12 cases, and 70 susceptible sheep. Efforts to contain the disease through vaccination campaigns have been hampered by the current security situation, significantly affecting vaccination coverage in the affected areas.

South Africa | November 22: Update on FMD outbreaks in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The Department of Agriculture reports ongoing efforts to manage FMD outbreaks in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. Outbreaks in other provinces have been resolved and closed with WOA. In the Eastern Cape, 37 farms have been affected since May 2024, with 96,906 cattle and 635 sheep vaccinated since the outbreak began. A Disease Management Area remains active, with strict movement restrictions. Since May 2021, KwaZulu-Natal has reported 155 FMD cases of the SAT2 Serotype, with 17 outbreaks resolved and closed with WOA, while 133 active outbreaks persist. The outbreak is currently active in uPongola Local Municipality, with 133 active cases. Strict movement control, biosecurity, and controlled slaughter measures are enforced in both provinces to prevent disease spread. Farmers are urged to adhere to these controls, and while meat from restricted farms is safe for local consumption, it remains non-exportable.

Global Policy Developments and Updates

Sri Lanka | November 4: The Department of Animal Production and Health has eased restrictions on animal transport amid an ASF outbreak. Effective November 4, updated regulations permit the transportation of healthy animals accompanied by veterinary health reports. Slaughterhouses and refrigeration facilities must now be registered, and meat processing and sale of ASF-free animals are permitted. The Western Province remains heavily impacted, with 50% of its pigs lost to ASF, particularly in the Gampaha District. Authorities aim to balance disease control with protecting the swine industry.

Canada | November 5: The Canadian Pork Council and Canadian Meat Council called for an ASF trade recovery program during fall meetings in Ottawa, emphasizing swift market recovery, addressing labor shortages, and expanding trade opportunities. The event highlighted industry collaboration with policymakers, with strong support from the agriculture minister and other officials.

Approximately 40% of Canada's pork export markets are covered by zoning arrangements to safeguard trade in the event of an ASF outbreak, according to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. These arrangements, discussed at the 2024 Saskatchewan Pork Industry Symposium, establish disease-free zones outside a 10 km radius of infected areas to prevent ASF spread and maintain trade

with key partners. Current agreements include the US, European Union, Singapore, and Vietnam. Efforts are underway to secure agreements with additional countries, including Japan, the UK, Mexico, and South Korea, to further protect the pork industry.

Scotland | November 25: Disease monitoring for the feral pig population was initiated to address the potential spread of ASF, which could enter the UK via non-commercial imported meat. Feral pigs, including hybrids of wild boar and domestic pigs, have become established in Dumfries and Galloway, as well as the Highlands, due to escapes from farms or illegal releases. Because these free-roaming pigs cannot undergo health checks like domestic pigs, nine Forestry and Land Scotland rangers and staff from NatureScot and Transport Scotland have been trained to collect samples from dead pigs for testing. Since April, 46 feral pigs have been culled in Scotland: 23 in Dumfries and Galloway, 21 in the Highlands, and two in northeast Scotland. Collaborative efforts with the Animal Plant Health Agency include surveys in the Great Glen. Authorities emphasize vigilance and best practices to mitigate disease risks and protect the UK pig industry.

Dominican Republic | November 25: Imports from the US surge amid ASF outbreak. Exports of US pork to the DR increased 18% in 2023, totaling over \$276 million, partly due to decreased local pork production due to ASF. Around 30% of the national swine herd, or 210,000 pigs, have died or been culled due to ASF since 2021; control of ASF is complicated due to the lack of control efforts in neighboring Haiti. The US supplies 94% of the country's pork imports, but Brazil gained access to the DR pork market in 2023 and stands to compete with US pork.

References:

Recurrent reports reviewed

WOAH - [WAHIS interface - Immediate notifications](#)

WOAH - [WOAH Asia Regional Office](#)

FAO - [ASF situation update in Asia & Pacific](#)

DEFRA - [Animal conditions international monitoring reports](#)

CAHSS - [CEZD Weekly Intelligence Report](#)

European Commission - [ADIS disease overview](#)

EUROPE

Italy

[Italy records ASF cases in pigs in 9th mainland province](#)

[ASF Italy: Almost 100,000 pigs culled in 2024](#)
[The huge cost of Italy's war with African swine fever](#)

[Swine fever scares Sardinia again: a load of infected meat has arrived on the island](#)

Czech Republic

[Czech gov't deploys police snipers on 'search and destroy' mission to kill diseased wild boars](#)

UK

[Assessing the risk of feral wild boar in England](#)

Ukraine

[Ukrainian pig farmers deny devastating ASF impact](#)

Scotland

[New monitoring for disease risk among feral pigs](#)

Belgium

[Belgium asks hunters to stay away from ASF-infected areas](#)

Romania

[Almost 2,000 pigs will be killed at a farm in Sibiu, after the discovery of an outbreak of African swine fever](#)

[1,200 pigs from a farm in Sălaj will be slaughtered due to African swine fever](#)

ASIA

China

[FMD broke out at a slaughterhouse](#)

India

[Sudden spike in ASF](#)

[Mizoram grapples with ASF](#)

[ASF confirmed at Kottiyoor](#)

[ASF resurfaces in Kottiyoor](#)

Philippines

[Cebuano vet alarmed over 'smuggled' hogs](#)

[DA expects approval of ASF vaccine for commercial use by yearend](#)

[ASF cases declining](#)

[2 men transporting pigs sans permit intercepted](#)
[Philippines prepares for second round of ASF vaccination](#)

Sri Lanka

[Sri Lanka relaxes restrictions on animal transport over ASF](#)

[Sri Lanka resumes pork sales](#)

[Swill feeding leads to ASF outbreak](#)

[Sri Lanka relaxes restrictions on animal transport over African swine fever](#)

Vietnam

[Vietnam makes efforts to control ASF](#)

AMERICAS

Dominican Republic

[DR signs biosecurity protocol](#)

[US pork exports to DR surge amid ASF spread](#)

Abbreviations:

ASF - African swine fever

CSF - Classical swine fever

FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease

PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

Canada

[The Canadian Pork Council and Canadian Meat Council want an ASF trade recovery program in place](#)

[40 Percent of Canadian Pork Export Markets Covered by Zoning Arrangements](#)

Mexico

[Is New World Screwworm a Risk to the U.S. Pig Herd?](#)

[Cattle trafficking routes](#)

AFRICA

South Africa

[FMD situation update in South Africa](#)

CCHF - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

PPV - Porcine parvoviral infection

WOAH - The World Organisation for Animal

EFSA - The European Food Safety Authority

PDCoV - Porcine Deltacoronavirus

The GSDMR team compiles information drawn from multiple national (Ministries of Agriculture or Livestock, Local governments, and international sources (WOAH, FAO, DEFRA, EC, etc.), as well as peer-reviewed scientific articles. The team makes every effort to ensure but does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or authenticity of the information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on maps and graphics do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the GSDMR team concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, or sea area or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

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