Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, September 5 to Monday, October 2, 2023

Report Highlights

- **African swine fever in Sweden**: First report of ASF in the Scandinavian country - 41 cases in wild boar confirmed.
- **ASF in Italy**: In the Lombardy region, over 30,000 animals have been culled, and the presence of Genotype 2 has been confirmed in Sardinia.
- **ASF vaccine for wild boars**: Researchers are planning to conduct a field trial involving bait infused with an experimental vaccine in the forests of Hungary.
- **Nipah virus in India**: The first outbreak since 2021 was reported in Kerala state.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **Louisville Port of Entry**: U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents intercepted 1,500 pounds of unauthorized pork and poultry shipments from Hong Kong.

OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	**Västmanland county (90 miles northwest of Stockholm), Sweden**	9/6	ASF	41 outbreaks in wild boar
2	**Dorgali, Sardinia**	9/27	ASF Gen 2	First report of genotype 2 in the island - three wild boars
2	**Lombardy region, Italy**	9/20	ASF	22 farms affected - 34,942 pigs culled
2	**Krasnodarskiy Kray (in the south region of the country), Russia**	9/22	ASF	Outbreaks in four farms affecting over 57,000 head
2	**Yeongdeok-gun, and Cheongsong-gun (south from previous cases), South Korea**	9/7	ASF	Wild boar cases
2	**Shan (east of the country) 100 miles from the border with Laos and Thailand , Myanmar**	8/28	ASF	First new cases since Nov 2021 - 200 domestic pigs affected.
1	**Orhon and Bulgan (35 miles apart), (north central region), Mongolia**		ASF	New outbreaks since 2019 - two pig farms - 351 pigs affected.
1	**Eastern region, Ghana**	9/8	ASF	Multiple farms - over 500 pigs culled.
	Lusaka province, Zambia	9/12	ASF	One farm - 596 pigs culled
1	**Kerala (southern India), India**	August	Nipah	First outbreak since 2021 - six human cases and two fatalities.

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 September (09/01/2023 - 09/27/2023), **nine European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **967 ASF outbreaks** in domestic pigs through the EU Animal Information System (ADIS), **1.2 times less compared to the previous month** (n=1169). Latvia and Moldova did not report further outbreaks on the farms. The main contributors to the large number of outbreaks remain Bosnia and Herzegovina (n=323) and Croatia (n=287), followed by Serbia (n=187) and Romania (n=125). According to FAO Empres-i, a total of seven outbreaks were reported in Russia in the Kurskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts, Primorskiy, and Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the latter case, the disease impacted significant pig farming operations, leading to the culling of more than 57,000 animals.

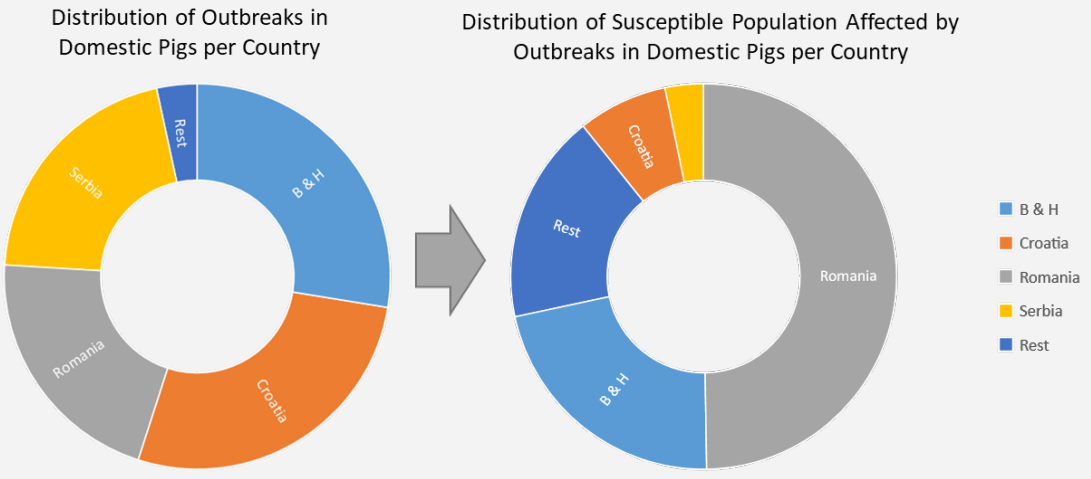
In the wild boar population, **12 European countries** (Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden) reported **333 ASF outbreaks** through EU ADIS, demonstrating a 1.5 decrease since the previous month (n=500). The majority of outbreaks occurred in Poland (n=118). Russia reported only one outbreak.

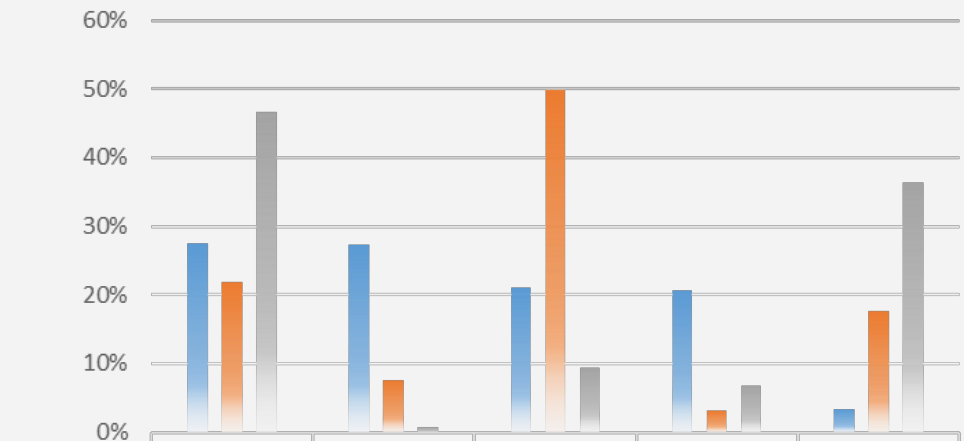
Overall, since the beginning of the year, 3158 outbreaks in domestic pigs across 16 countries and 6339 outbreaks in wild boar across 20 countries have been reported through EU Adis (01/01/2023 - 09/22/2023).

By the Numbers | ASF in Europe

The graphics below provide a summary of the current data available in WAHIS and ADIS. Notably, there is no available data on the susceptible population or the total number of affected animals for the following countries: Estonia, Kosovo, Lithuania, and North Macedonia. *It's important to note that there may be some variability in the records from different sources of information, which could lead to inaccuracies. This should be considered a snapshot of a dynamic situation.*

Since the beginning of the year, countries across Europe have reported - *at least* - 3,152 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, impacting a population of over 170,000 pigs (source: WAHIS, as of 10/1/2023). Among the 12 countries with available data, over 80,000 pigs have either died or been culled.

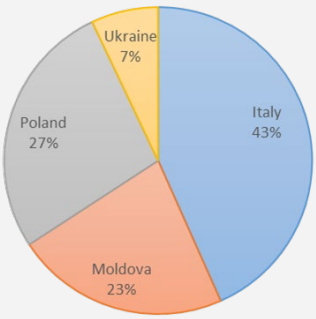


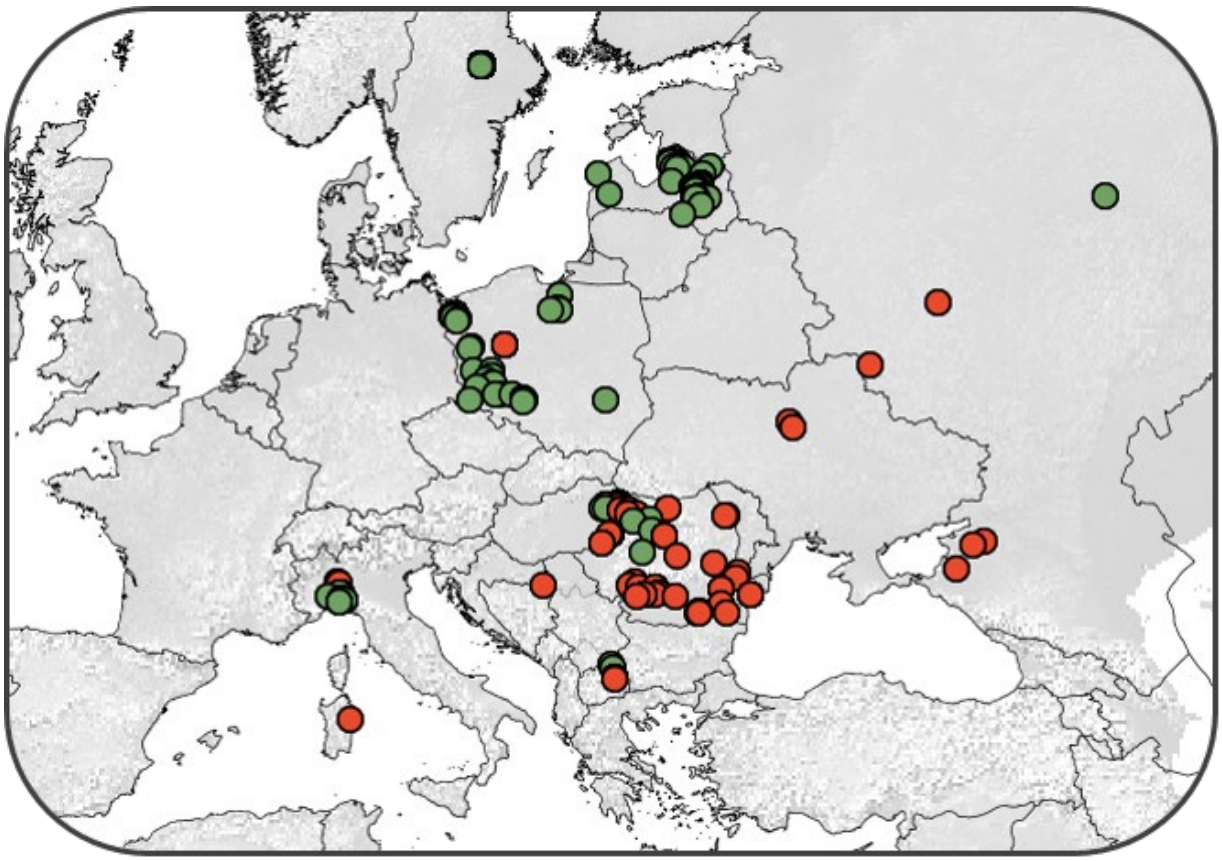


	B & H	Croatia	Romania	Serbia	Rest
Outbreaks	28%	27%	21%	21%	3%
SP	22%	8%	50%	3%	18%
D/C	47%	1%	9%	7%	36%

While the other European countries make up just 3% of reported outbreaks, they have borne a significant portion of the disease's impact in the region, accounting for nearly 20% of the affected population and reporting 36% of the deaths and culling associated with these outbreaks. Four specific countries have shouldered the majority of these losses.

Country	Death or Culled
Italy	12942
Poland	8110
Moldova	6705
Ukraine	2103





Map 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in green: wild boar; in red: domestic pigs): September 1, 2023 - October 1, 2023) (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

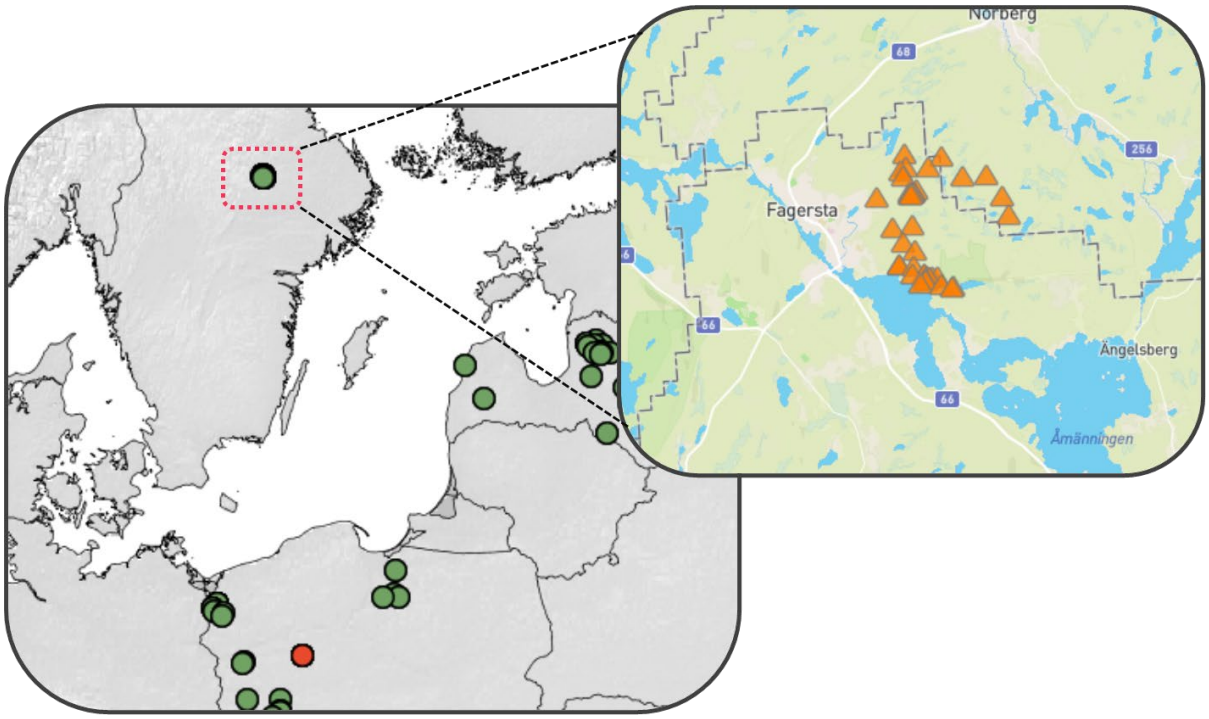
Regional highlights:

- **Sweden | September 6: ASF has been reported for the first time with cases detected in wild boars in the county of Västmanland, 90 miles (145 km) northwest of Stockholm.** The Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA) reported that ASF was detected in a sample from a dead wild boar following reports of six wild boars found dead along with one diseased boar positive for ASF, which was euthanized in the Fagersta municipality on August 27. The virus's origin and genotype are still unknown. Given that the distance from recent ASF outbreaks in Latvia and Poland is over 250 miles (400 km) and separated by the Baltic Sea, the most plausible theory for this long-distance "jump" of the disease is human-mediated activities. This has been documented as the most likely mode of introduction in other instances, such as in the Czech Republic (2017: 273 miles or 440 km from other known cases), Belgium (2018: 621 miles or almost 1,000 km from the nearest wild boar case), Poland, Western Germany (380 miles or 600 km from other known cases), and Northern Italy (2022: over 497 miles or 800 km from the nearest outbreak location in Eastern Germany).

  Swedish authorities have implemented containment measures, including restriction zones, mapping, and testing of wild boars, along with advising pig owners to enhance biosecurity and seek veterinary assistance if signs of disease or increased mortality are observed. Addressing the issue, authorities are collaborating with hunters' organizations to determine the extent of the affected area, which involves locating dead wild boars in their known habitats. Initially, access to the affected areas, totaling 1,000 km², will be restricted to prevent disease transmission through contaminated objects or meat. All outdoor activities are banned within this area, and all domestic pigs will be culled. Thus far, approximately 50 domestic swine of a local breed have been culled on a single farm. Moreover, an expert team from the European

Union visited the area to exchange insights and lessons learned from previous EU outbreaks. As of September 28, 2023, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) has confirmed a total of 41 ASF outbreaks in the region.

As a response to the outbreak, several countries, including Armenia, Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Ukraine, have halted imports of Swedish pork. Despite the disease being limited to wild boars at this stage, the import restrictions are a standard procedure when ASF is detected. Being a minor pork exporter that holds only 1% of the swine herd in the European Union, Sweden exports approximately 30,000 tonnes of pig meat annually, with about half going to EU countries. The primary markets for Swedish pork outside the EU are New Zealand and South Korea. The import block is expected to result in a loss of income amounting to 50 million kronor ($4.5 million) per year for the Swedish pork industry, which has an annual revenue of around 30 billion kronor ($2.8 billion).



Map 2. Location of ASF outbreaks in Sweden in relation to the nearest recent outbreaks in the region (Source: WAHIS and EMPRES-i).

- **Italy | September 20: more than 30,000 pigs culled to counter the spread of ASF.** The count of pigs culled in response to ASF in Lombardy, located in northern Italy, has now reached nearly 35,000 across 22 farms. The 22 farms encompass the eight locations where ASF has been identified since mid-August 2023, along with 14 farms in close proximity to these areas. These farms vary in size, ranging from those with just a few pigs to facilities housing a maximum of 8,770 pigs. The largest infected pig farm had 7,428 pigs on its premises. The other farms that were not infected were depopulated either due to epidemiological connections (i.e., farms linked to the outbreaks) or as a preventive measure due to their geographical proximity. In total, all the depopulated farms fall within a 2.5 miles (4 km²) area. As of now, the cumulative number of domestic pigs culled in northern Italy due to ASF stands at 34,942.

  Known for having the highest pig population in Italy, Lombardy faces an escalation of the ASF outbreak initially detected in 2022. The region's government is taking aggressive action to contain the disease, safeguarding the Italian pig sector, which accounts for half of the country's

pig population, to prevent supply chain disruptions. Since January 2022, the disease has primarily affected wild boars, with limited cases in domestic pigs.

Meanwhile, a comprehensive swine fever plan spanning five years has been initiated, featuring six strategic actions. The primary goal is to harvest approximately 612,000 wild boars in 2024, marking a significant increase of over 96% compared to the average culling rate from 2019 to 2021. This plan, outlined in the **"Extraordinary Plan for Wild Boar Capture, Culling, and Disposal"** and published on the Ministry of Health portal, has been communicated to the regions for implementation:

- The **first** action focuses on actively seeking out infected animal carcasses and epidemiological monitoring.
- The **second** involves reducing the wild boar population, currently around 1.5 million, through capture and culling while bolstering the meat supply chain and considering charitable distribution in some cases. The plan sets specific culling targets for various regions.
- The **third** action emphasizes biosecurity measures in pig farms to prevent virus transmission.
- The **fourth** involves creating preventive barriers to contain infected populations and protect areas with intensive farming, including the use of surveillance equipment like drones and cameras.
- The **fifth** action addresses waste management to deny wild boars food sources in urban areas and near pig farms.
- The **final** action seeks alternative, non-lethal methods for species containment, aiming to reduce the population without resorting to culling.

September 27 | ASFV genotype 2 detected in Sardinia. The presence of genotype 2 has been confirmed in three animals from a herd located in Dorgali, Sardinia. This marks the first report of this genotype on the island. Local authorities are taking measures to address this new incursion of the virus, including ongoing investigations to determine the precise circumstances that led to the introduction of the virus and the subsequent outbreak of the farm. Regional Health Councillor Carlo Doria noted that this positive finding does not affect Sardinia's ongoing efforts, in collaboration with Europe, towards complete liberalization. This is because the genotype responsible for this outbreak differs from the one previously present in Sardinia.

ASFV genotype I in Sardinia

Since 1978, ASF genotype I has been established as an endemic presence on the island of Sardinia, Italy. The virus found favorable conditions for persistence in the free-ranging pigs inhabiting the island's inner mountainous regions, where they interact closely with wild boars. Until recently, any efforts to eliminate the disease faced strong resistance from local farmers who regarded this traditional method of pig husbandry as an integral part of their cultural heritage.

Despite the continuous threat posed by free-ranging pigs to their domestic counterparts, preventing disease transmission within high-biosecurity farms has generally been successful, but backyard farms presented more significant challenges. In recent years, a novel disease control strategy has been implemented, proving highly effective, and the complete eradication of the ASF virus now seems imminent.

Thus, since 2015, a new strategy (EP-ASF-15-18) has been implemented in the fight against ASF. This strategy was overseen by the 'Project Unit,' which had the authority of the Regional Government and involved various administrative branches, Veterinary Services, and experts. The strategy **emphasized financial incentives for good farming practices and biosecurity measures rather than compensating affected farmers.** It also considered the social, economic, and cultural aspects related to the control of ASF. Stringent veterinary controls were applied throughout the pig production chain, with a focus on hunting regulations and education and

awareness campaigns. Open-air, double-fenced pig farms were encouraged as an alternative to free-ranging pigs, although the culling of nearly 5,000 free-ranging pigs occurred during around 60 military-type operations starting in 2015. Sardinia's initiatives led to the elimination of illicit free-roaming pig farms, a reduction in the wild boar population, heightened biosecurity measures across diverse farm categories, and a decrease in the frequency of new ASF outbreaks among domestic pigs and wild boars. The implemented eradication strategy proved to be effective, with no ASFV detection since 2018 in domestic pigs and 2019 in wild boars. However, achieving an ASF-free status at the European level requires ongoing surveillance and evidence of the absence of ASFV in wild boar populations. Sardinia has adopted a two-phase approach involving screening and confirmation, with strict adherence to EU regulations and a gradual reduction of restricted zones. While sporadic ASFV seropositive cases still occur, the decreasing numbers suggest that Sardinia may achieve ASF eradication in the near future.

- **Russia | September 22: over 57,000 pigs are subject to slaughter due to the spread of ASF in the Krasnodarskiy Kray in the south of Russia.** This number includes 7,000 pigs on the farm of JSC “Leningradskoye,” where a new outbreak of the disease was detected on September 22. The first ASF outbreaks were reported in early September in the Kushchevsky, Bryukhovetsky, Krylovsky, and Kalininsky districts of Kuban. Thus, sick animals were identified at the pig farm "Impulse" of the Bolshaya Lopatina hamlet (11,867 pigs), Kushchevsky district, on August 26; on September 3, the disease reached pig farm "Pobeda" of the company "Agrocomplex named after N.I. Tkachev" (887 pigs) in the Bryukhovetsky district, on September 5 - LLC "Steppe" CJSC "Novosergievskoe" (696 pigs) of the Krylovsky district and by September 9 it reached the territory of the pig breeding complex "Delimit" JSC "Kuban Bacon" (40,667 pigs) in the Kalininsky district. Then, infected semi-finished pork products were found in the Novorossiysk distribution center of the Agrocomplex company named after N.I. Tkachev. An outbreak was also detected in the canteen of the village of Eremizino-Borisovskaya, Tikhoretsk district, where more than 110 lb (50 kg) of infected pork originated from Tkachev's Agricultural Complex were found. There is no available information regarding whether any ASF-contaminated pork was consumed before the tainted batch was identified.

  Additionally, authorities in the Krasnodar region confirmed the presence of pork products containing ASF genetic material in a retail store, though specific details were not provided. ASFV-contaminated meat has been discovered in stores, with approximately ten cases recorded by Rosselkhoznadzor in September alone. Contaminated sausage products have been identified in various regions, including Ryazan, Bryansk, Vladimir, Tula, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Altai, and Yakutia. In the Trans-Baikal Territory, such products were removed from a total of 593 stores.

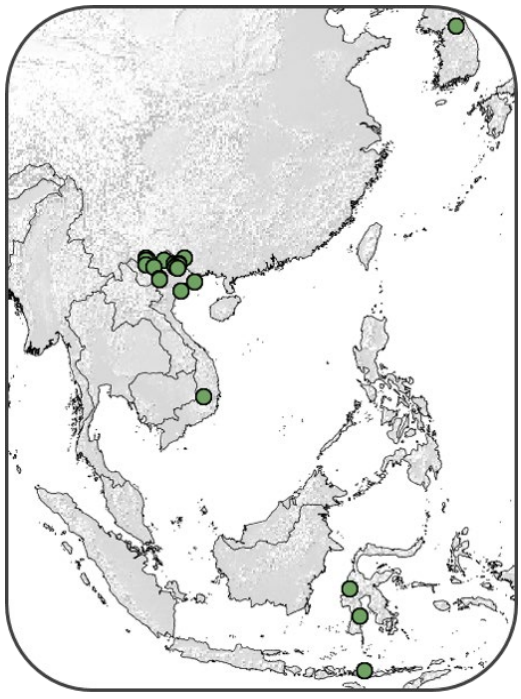
  Rosselkhoznadzor also highlighted that a significant issue contributing to the spread of ASF in Russia was the clandestine trade of pork and food waste facilitated through online platforms, social networks, and instant messaging services. **Investigations revealed that a majority of ASF outbreaks were linked to the utilization of food waste acquired from establishments such as canteens, hospitals, and cafes or procured through online platforms as part of animal feed.**

- **Croatia | September 28: more than 17,000 pigs have been culled since the first outbreak In June 2023.** The disease's rapid spread created tensions between local authorities, farmers, and the government. Police checkpoints were established to monitor the transportation of pigs and pig products, and farmers were promised compensation. However, concerns arose about the impact on Croatian traditions like "svinjokolja" (preparation of winter meat) and the economy, especially meat prices. The Croatian Veterinary Institute believes the disease is under control, but vigilance is essential. Compensation has been provided to affected farmers. Despite an expected increase in pork prices, pork consumption remains high in Croatia.

European researchers aim to deploy an ASF vaccine in the wild boar population to halt the disease's spread and shield millions of animals

Researchers in Europe are planning to conduct a crucial test of an experimental vaccine against ASF on wild boars in a Hungarian forest this coming winter. The primary target is to immunize approximately 300 wild boars in an effort to curb the spread of ASF, which is currently a significant problem, especially among wild boar populations. For this purpose, researchers plan to distribute bait containing an experimental ASF vaccine to wild boars in the yet-to-be-determined Hungarian forest. The experimental ASF vaccine developed by VACDIVA, which involves collaboration among laboratories in Europe, Africa, and China, was created and tested at a research facility in Madrid. In this facility, wild boars were successfully immunized against ASF by feeding them the vaccine. The upcoming Hungarian trial aims to assess the effectiveness of the vaccine bait on wild boars and determine the consumption rate. This crucial information will provide researchers with insights into the progress of the vaccination campaign, which would otherwise remain unknown. This research project represents a major step toward protecting millions of pigs in Europe. The vaccine is expected to become widely available by the end of 2024 or in 2025.

ASIA



In September, six countries (South Korea, Bhutan, Myanmar, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic swine. South Korea reported new cases in wild boars.

Regional highlights:

- **Bhutan | August 28:** ASF has reemerged this month after a two-month break. In a village in Trashigang, located in the eastern part of the country near the Indian border, a backyard herd of 17 pigs tested positive for ASF after three pigs died in late August. The source of the infection was initially attributed to the illegal importation of swine, but reports suggest it may have come from contaminated kitchen waste, including fresh pork from India's Assam state, which was sold to the local pig farmer. Bhutan has banned imports of live pigs, pork, and pig meat products since July 2022, and the offender faced a fine of BTN69,000 (US$830).

Map 3. African swine fever outbreak distribution in domestic pigs and wild boars in Asia as of October 1, 2023. (Source: FAO EMPRES-i - Data sources: Republic of Korea, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, the Philippines: WAHIS & government websites, Indonesia: official database 'isikhnas', Other: WAHIS)

- **South Korea | September 7**: The ASF outbreak in wild boars, which began in Gangwon-do in October 2019, has advanced southward, with five confirmed cases in Yeongdeok-gun by the end of August and two more in Cheongsong-gun on September 4. To combat this, the Ministry of Environment plans to use thermal imaging drones to capture wild boars in Cheongsong-gun (10 miles west of Yeongdeok-gun), deploy search teams and detection dogs to remove carcasses and implement measures to prevent ASF spread in the Gyeongbuk region. Additionally, joint inspection teams will assess metropolitan fences and farm quarantine measures. Ahn Yong-deok from the Ministry of Agriculture stressed the importance of on-site quarantine management during the harvest season, emphasizing collaboration with related organizations to prevent ASF spread in wild boars. click on the following link to access an interactive map displaying historical outbreaks in the country.

Map 3. Location of new outbreaks in Yeongdeok-gun in South Korea

- **Myanmar | August 28:** ASF has also been detected again in the Southeast Asian state of Myanmar. According to the WOAH notification, illegal animal movements, contact with wild species, and fomites may be responsible for the return of the disease. No cases had been reported since November 2021 until domestic pigs and wild boar tested positive for the virus at the end of August. Directly affected were around 200 domestic pigs and five wild boars in a village in the eastern state of Shan. From the official report, the outbreak appears to be within about 50 kilometers of the borders with Laos and Thailand.

- **Mongolia | September 6**: Two outbreaks occurred in the northern central region, each in different locations approximately 35 miles apart. The first outbreak appears to have started in late July, while the second outbreak occurred on August 8, 2023. The first affected a farm in Orkhon, Bulgan, involving 216 susceptible animals. The second outbreak took place on a pig farm in Bayan-Öndör, Orkhon, and involved 135 susceptible animals. Before these reports, the last outbreak reported to WOAH took place in March 2019.

AFRICA

In September, three African countries (Ghana, South Africa, and Zambia) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. The outbreaks in Ghana and Zambia were reported by local news outlets, while the South African outbreaks were reported by national authorities to WOAH.

Regional highlights:

- **Ghana | September 8: ASF outbreaks reported in the Eastern region.** Local print media has reported ASF outbreaks in the Kwahu West Municipality of Ghana's Eastern region. Multiple farms have been affected, with one farm alone culling more than 500 pigs. To contain the spread of the disease, the movement of live pigs and pig products has been temporarily suspended. The Kwahu Veterinary Office also intends to conduct educational seminars to raise awareness about ASF. It's worth noting that Ghana has experienced ASF outbreaks since 1999, with only the ASF genotype I reported in the country.

- **South Africa | September 4: New ASF outbreak in a backyard farm in Free State.** The latest outbreak of ASF was reported to the WOAH on September 19, 2023, although it initially occurred on September 4. This outbreak affected a backyard swine farm, resulting in six pig deaths, 20 reported cases, and 37 susceptible domestic pigs. As a containment measure, 14 exposed pigs were culled and properly disposed of. This outbreak is part of a series of disease events previously reported in our last month's report in South Africa, specifically in the Free State and Gauteng regions. This event, which began in April 2019, has now led to a total of 66 ongoing outbreaks in the affected areas.

- **Zambia | September 12 to 16: Government confirms an outbreak in the greater Lusaka province.** The Zambian Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has confirmed an ASF outbreak in Chongwe District, Lusaka province, verified by the Central Veterinary Research Institute on September 16, 2023. Thirteen pigs succumbed to the disease between September 12 and 16 out of an initial population of 596. In response, immediate measures have been enacted, including a prohibition on pig and pig product movements to and from the affected areas, the establishment of biosecurity checkpoints on access roads, and enhanced monitoring and surveillance efforts. The government's action plan involves culling and incinerating over 500 affected pigs, registering all local pig farms, and enforcing strict biosecurity measures. Before this outbreak, Zambia faced ASF outbreaks in 2022, with one in the Southern province in September and another in the Lusaka province in March.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

NORTH AMERICA

USA | September 6: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents at the Louisville Port of Entry, Kentucky, intercepted 1,500 pounds of unauthorized pork and poultry shipments from Hong Kong. Between August 20 and August 28, agriculture specialists intercepted 13 shipments from a Hong Kong-based corporation bound for the same company in Bellerose, New York. These shipments were in violation of regulations due to outbreaks of ASF, swine vesicular disease, CSF, HPAI, and virulent Newcastle disease in Asia. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Veterinary Services requires specific permits for the importation of pork and avian products from Hong Kong. The intercepted shipments contained a total of 1,104 pounds of pork, 298 pounds of poultry, and 88 pounds of prohibited food, all of which were confiscated and subsequently destroyed. The intended recipient company was notified of the seizure.

ASIA

Thailand | September 13: agricultural authorities to bury 4,300 tonnes of smuggled pork. The Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister has directed officials to bury 4,300 tonnes of smuggled pork in a Sa Kaeo landfill. These carcasses were confiscated at Laem Chabang port during a Department of Special Investigation (DSI) investigation in July. The shipment comprised 161 containers worth over 500 million baht ($3.6 million). The burial process, overseen by the Department of Livestock Development, involves six large pits lined with polyethylene to prevent environmental damage and follows World Organisation for Animal Health standards. In Thailand, 1,142 tonnes of smuggled pork, valued at 190 million baht (5.2 million), were confiscated in 238 cases from October 1, 2022, to August 31, 2023, excluding the DSI seizure, with 1,049 tonnes already disposed of.

Nipah Virus

India

In August 2023, Kerala, a state in Southern India, reported an outbreak of the Nipah virus in humans. Thus far, there have been six confirmed cases of Nipah virus in humans, with two fatalities among the confirmed cases. This marks the fourth Nipah virus outbreak in Kerala within the past five years, with the most recent occurrence in 2021. The outbreaks in Kerala are attributed to the Bangladesh strain of the Nipah virus, which is distinct from the Malaysian strain. Unlike the Malaysian strain, which was primarily transmitted from animals to humans with limited human-to-human transmission, the strain responsible for the recent Kerala outbreak is demonstrating more efficiency for human-to-human transmission.

Nipah virus is a zoonotic disease that was initially reported in Malaysia in 1998 and 1999, affecting both swine and humans. The primary reservoir host for the virus is the fruit bat, with pigs serving as an amplifying host. Nipah virus can infect a wide range of species, including bats, humans, pigs, cats, and dogs, although cats and dogs are thought not to be involved in transmission. In addition to transmission from animals to humans, person-to-person transmission is also possible.

For more information, please visit the SHIC information sheet on Nipah

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
Croatia
WHAT IS GOING ON WITH AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN CROATIA?
Hungary
Wild boar in a Hungarian forest may be key to protecting Europe's pig herds
Italy
Italy culls more than 30,000 pigs to counter spread of swine fever
Italy: "Imported" ASF genotype 2 appears in Sardinia region
ASF Italy: Almost 35,000 pigs culled in the north
The last mile in the eradication of ASF in Sardinia
The swine fever plan begins, includes 6 actions for 5 years – Healthcare
African Swine Fever: The State of the Art in Italy
Russia
More than 57 thousand pigs will be destroyed in Kuban due to ASF
Should we stop eating sausage? African swine fever is increasingly being found in it - why is it dangerous?
ASF Russia: Infected pork products found in the south
Sweden
ASF Sweden: Outbreaks found in 7 wild boar
ASF Sweden: Number of infected wild boar rises to 41
African Swine Fever in Sweden
Countries Block Swedish Pork Over Swine Fever Outbreak
Experts Search for Cause of African Swine Fever Outbreak in Sweden

ASIA
Thailand
4,300 tonnes of smuggled pork to be buried
Nipah virus in India
Mongolia
New outbreaks of since 2019
South Korea
ASF oubreaks south the the fence

AFRICA
ASF in Eastern Ghana
New ASF outbreaks in Ghana
History of ASF in Ghana
South Africa
ASF in Free State
Zambia
ASF in the greater Lusaka region
Previous ASF outbreaks in Zambia
Previous ASF outbreaks in Zambia, march 2022

NORTH AMERICA
USA
Amid swine flu fears, agents confiscate 1,500 pounds of Hong Kong pork, poultry

CBP Agriculture Specialists in Louisville Stop Shipments with almost 1,500 Pounds of Prohibited Meat

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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