




Swine Health Information Center

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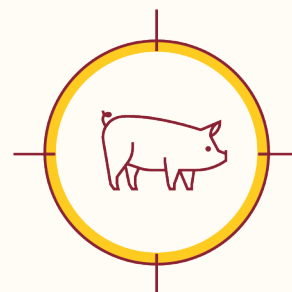


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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, May 7, 2024, to Monday, June 3, 2024

Report Highlights

- **FMD in Brazil:** the country self-declared FMD-Free Status Without Vaccination—more than 244 million cattle and buffaloes on around 3.2 million properties will no longer be vaccinated against the disease.
- **CSF in Japan:** a new outbreak in domestic pigs affected a commercial farm with over 17,500 pigs.
- **ASF in animal feed:** A study initiated in 2022 investigated the survival of ASFV in 14 plant-derived feed and bedding materials.
- **EFSA:** The number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs increased fivefold compared to 2022, totaling 1929 outbreaks within the EU, primarily driven by outbreaks in Croatia and Romania.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **Taiwan** → An Indonesian passenger was deported after bringing a meal containing pork - a quarantine dog detected the pork, leading to a NT\$200,000 (\$6,205) fine. Unable to pay, the traveler was deported.

JUNE 2024 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
1	Matto Grosso state, Brazil	5/1	SWPX	Backyard farm - 6 pigs affected
1	Thessaloniki, Greece	5/29	ASF	Case in a farm with 103 pigs
1	Gangwon Province, South Korea	5/20	ASF	Over 1,500 pigs on the affected farm
1	Several states (Nagaland, Assam, and Mizoram), India	5/11-21	ASF	Several backyard farms affected - over 100 pigs culled
1	Multiple regions (Pomeranian and West Pomeranian Voivodeship), Poland	5/16	ASF	61 new cases of ASF in wild boars
1	Nusatenggara Timur and Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia	5/28	ASF	63 cases reported in domestic pigs
1	Iwate prefecture, Japan	5/29	CSF	11 cases in a farm with over 17,500 pigs
1	Manitoba (Southeast), Canada	May	PDCoV	Only one farm affected - no further information is currently available.

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. PDCoV: Porcine Deltacoronavirus. SWPX: Swinepox virus.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

According to EU ADIS, in May (05/02/2024 - 05/29/2024), four European countries, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Romania, and Serbia, reported 18 outbreaks in domestic pigs. However, the disease reached Thessaloniki, Greece. The distribution of outbreaks in the region is presented in Figure 1.

Over the same period, the number of outbreaks in wild boar populations decreased almost two times compared to the previous month (n=813), totaling 429 outbreaks across 13 European countries, namely, Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, and Ukraine. Italy (n=159) and Poland (n=136) were the major contributors to this number (Figure 1). Meanwhile, Bulgaria, which reported the highest number of outbreaks last month (n=248), did not report any new outbreaks in May.

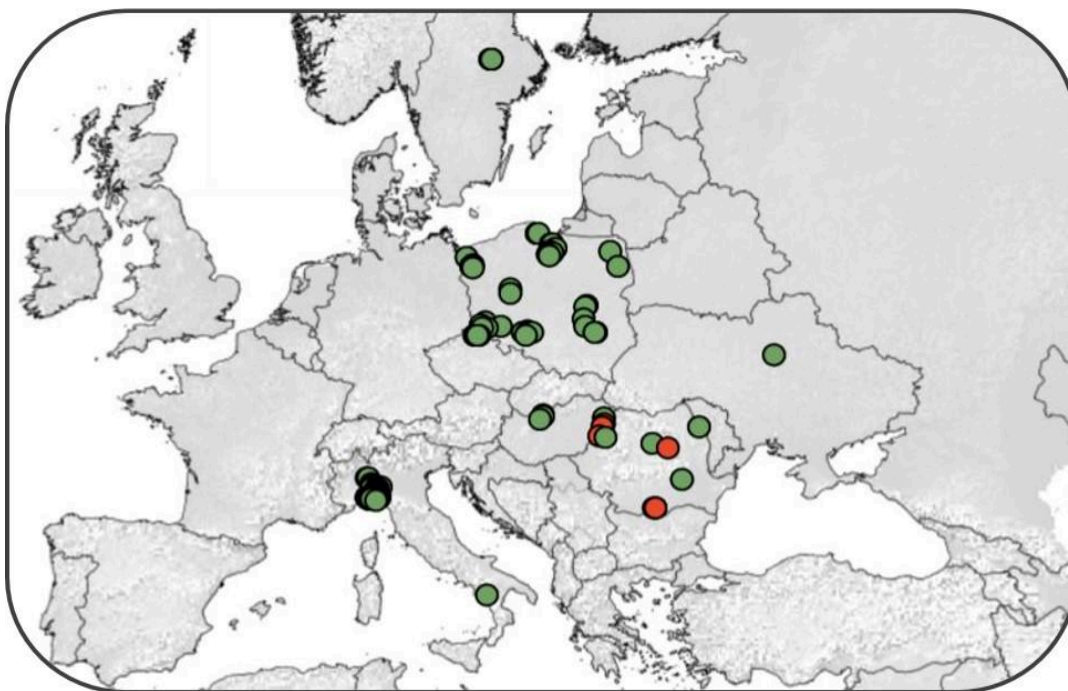


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar) from May 2, 2024, to May 29, 2024. (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights

- **Italy | May 7: troops deployed to combat wild boar and protect the ham industry.** Italy is deploying 177 soldiers over a year to reduce the wild boar population by up to 80% and prevent the spread of ASF, which threatens the country's €8.2 billion pork industry, including prosciutto and sausages. Wild boars, estimated to number between 1 and 1.5 million, have caused significant damage and are now super-spreaders of the virus.

This military intervention is part of broader measures to protect the Italian swine value chain. While supported by industry leaders and the government, the deployment has faced criticism

from environmental groups concerned about public perception and long-term effectiveness. This initiative follows similar actions by other countries, such as France, which deployed soldiers to its border with Belgium to prevent infected wild boars from crossing into its territory and combat the swine fever threat.

Italy's pork industry, valued at approximately €8.2 billion annually, is a significant economic sector employing nearly 50,000 people and hosting around 8.7 million domestic pigs. The industry encompasses the production of prosciutto, cured sausage products, and other pork delicacies. However, over the past two years, many countries have restricted imports of Italian pork due to virus concerns, with Canada being the most recent to ban cured meats from Parma.

Meanwhile, on May 9, the Regional Councilor for Agriculture in Lombardy, during a meeting in the ASF control room in early May convened at Palazzo Chigi (Rome), in the presence of the ministers interested in the situation of ASF in Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, and Piedmont regions claimed the eradication of ASF from domestic pigs within Lombardy region. He emphasized Italy's successful and pioneering strategies in tackling ASF, which included the active participation of veterinary services, the military, and Civil Protection. He urged the European Commission to reconsider existing stringent measures, suggesting a differentiation between infections among wild boars and domestic pigs. Furthermore, efforts in partnership with motorway concessionaires seek to bolster territorial surveillance, curbing the movement of wild boars responsible for virus transmission.

- **Poland | May 16: a recent rise in ASF cases among wild boars in northern Poland has been noted, although the overall outbreak has significantly decreased compared to the previous year.** In the first two weeks of May, 61 new ASF outbreaks were detected in wild boars nationwide, with nearly half occurring in the Pomeranian and West Pomeranian Voivodeship in the country's northern region.

ASF cases affected regionalization, with restrictions lifted in some areas and new restricted zones established elsewhere. Thus, certain counties and municipalities have had restrictions lifted in provinces like Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Mazowieckie, and Łódzkie. However, due to ASF outbreaks in wild boars, restricted areas have expanded in provinces like Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Pomorskie, and Lower Silesia. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in wild boar and zoning districts is shown in Figure 2.

Despite an increase in the northern regions, the overall ASF situation in Poland has improved this year. As of May 12, the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate confirmed 740 ASF outbreaks across eleven voivodeships, compared to 1,400 outbreaks during the same period last year.

- **Greece | May 29: an ASF case was reported at a pig farm in Nicopolis, within the Municipality of Lagada, Thessaloniki.** The National Reference Laboratory for ASF identified the outbreak, which affected a farm housing 103 pigs. All pigs were culled on May 23 as a preventive measure. In response, authorities established a Protection Zone with a 3 km radius and a Surveillance Zone with a 10 km radius around the affected farm. Veterinary authorities conduct livestock censuses, ensure biosecurity measures, perform clinical examinations, and collect samples for testing on all farms within these zones. Strict conditions for the movement of pigs include thorough cleaning and disinfection, risk assessments, use of major roads without stops, clinical and laboratory testing, designated slaughterhouses, and sealed transportation. These measures aim to contain the disease and protect the local swine industry.

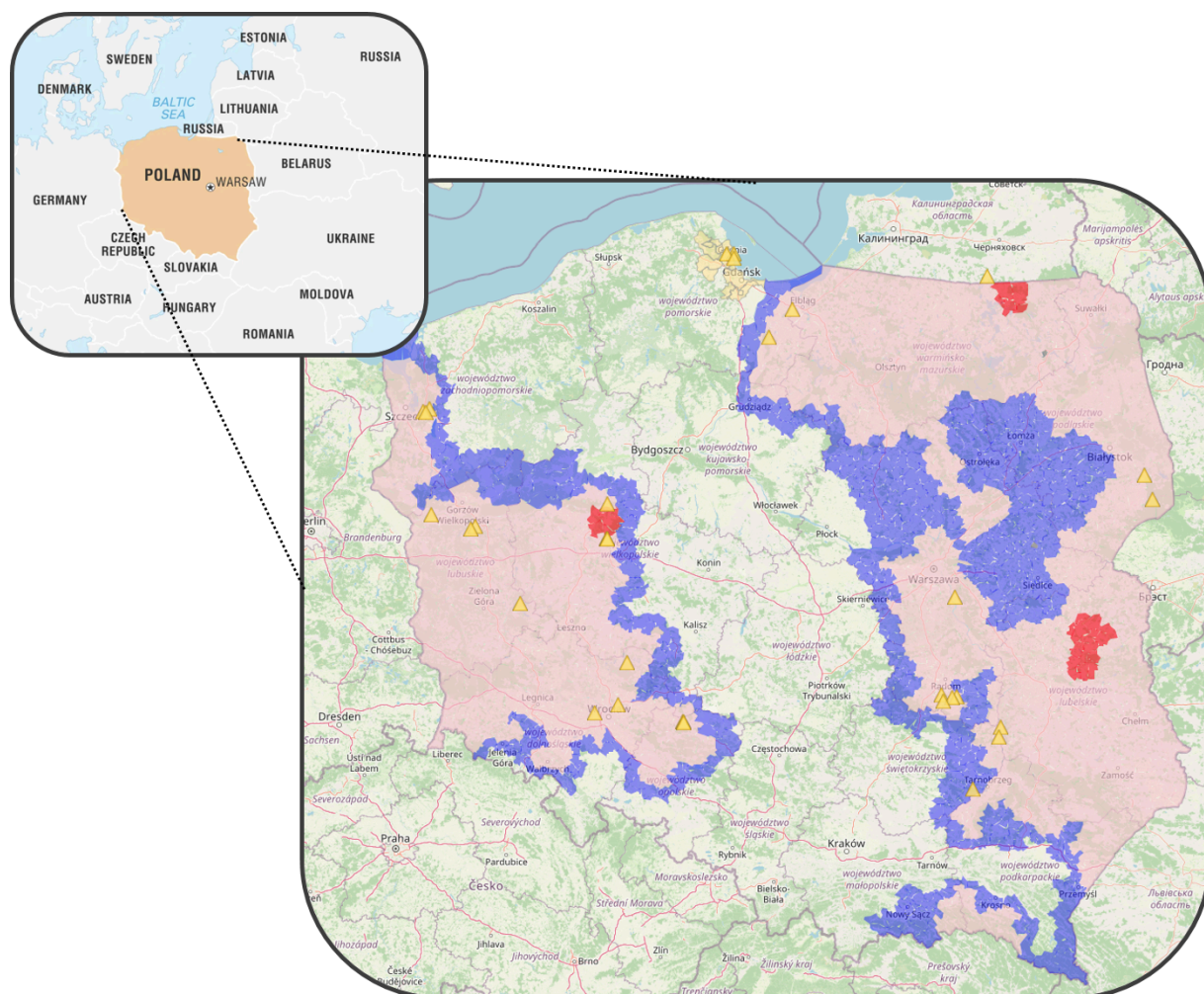


Figure 2. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in wild boar and zoning in Poland (in red: restricted zone III; in pink: restricted zone II; in purple: restricted zone I; yellow triangle: ASF outbreaks in wild boar) as of May 17, 2024 (Source: [Chief Veterinary Inspectorate](#))

ASIA

In May, four countries (India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and South Korea) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. The South Korean outbreak is the first in domestic pigs since September 2023. Additionally, South Korea reported ASF cases in wild boars. The location of outbreaks is shown in Figure 3 below.

Regional Highlights

- South Korea | May 20:** South Korea reported its first case of ASF in domestic pigs in approximately nine months. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the latest ASF cases (59 cases) were detected at a farm in Cheorwon, a county on the inter-Korean border in Gangwon Province, which housed around 1,500 pigs. In response, the government has issued a 48-hour standstill order for the area's pig farms and related facilities. They are also preparing to cull the affected pigs as a preventive measure. According to the

ministry, within a 10 km radius of the affected farm, 65 pig farms collectively raise about 140,000 pigs. This is the first instance of the disease since it last appeared in September of 2023 at a farm in Hwacheon County.

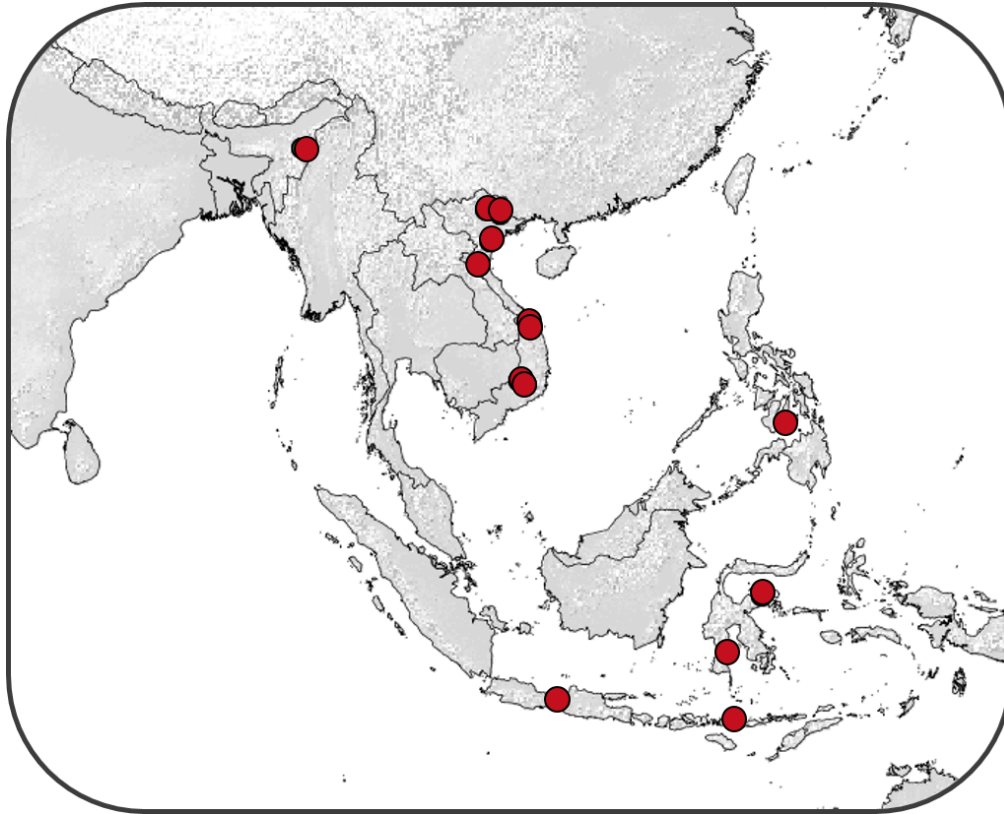


Figure 3. ASF outbreak distribution in domestic pigs in Asia (May 6 to June 3, 2024). (in red: domestic pigs) (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#) - Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites, Indonesia: official database isikhnas.)

- India | May 11-21:** ASF has been reported in domestic pigs in three states: Nagaland, Assam, and Mizoram. In Nagaland, outbreaks have been reported in several farms in Phek district, and the affected pig count is currently unavailable. In response to the ASF outbreak in the Phek district, authorities have declared the Old Town Khel area, with a 1 km radius, as an Infected Zone and a 10 km radius, including several villages, as a surveillance zone. Restrictions have been placed on the slaughter, import, export, and transport of pigs.

In Assam, farms in Kokrajhar and Dima Hasao districts have been affected, with over 100 pigs culled in May. This brings the total number of pigs culled in Assam since 2020 to around 6,500. In Mizoram, 46 pigs died, and 38 were culled, bringing the total fatalities from January to May 22, 2024, to 916, with 1,304 pigs culled due to ASF. According to the Animal Mizoram Veterinary Department, the outbreaks remain severe despite containment efforts.

- Indonesia | May 28:** Local authorities reported ASF in two administrative regions of Nusatenggara Timur and Kalimantan Barat. In Nusatenggara, 63 cases were reported in domestic pigs. However, the number of at-risk pigs and deaths has not been reported. In Kalimantan Barat, the epidemiological details of the outbreak are not yet available. Since

January 2024, approximately 1,200 cases have been reported in five provinces, including Nusantara and West Kalimantan.

AFRICA

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

In May, South Africa confirmed outbreaks of FMD in two provinces: Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. These outbreaks are part of two separate disease events and are caused by FMD serotype SAT3 and SAT2 viruses, respectively. Meanwhile, in Uganda, the FMD outbreaks continue, and in efforts to control them, the Ugandan government has procured three million doses of a trivalent FMD vaccine from Egypt.

Regional Highlights

- **South Africa | May 30:** the Veterinary authority reported four FMD outbreaks in cattle in the Eastern Cape and one new outbreak in KwaZulu-Natal provinces. In the Eastern Cape, 358 cases and 6,866 susceptible cattle were reported in four farms since April 30. The FMD virus serotype responsible for this outbreak was confirmed to be SAT3, and so far, only 342 cattle have been vaccinated in the affected areas. In KwaZulu-Natal, FMD was confirmed in Zululand and King Cetshwayo districts, where two cases were confirmed by May 30. Following this outbreak, the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has intensified vaccination programs and increased clinical and serological surveillance. This outbreak happened when the department was already carrying out vaccination, and so far, over 8,000 cattle have been vaccinated in the affected districts.
- **Uganda | May 23: Trivalent FMD vaccine procured from Egypt.** Uganda has received 3 million doses of FMD vaccines from Egypt to address the ongoing outbreak in parts of Uganda. This initial delivery is part of the 10 million vaccines Egypt plans to send, following a directive from Egypt's president. The Egyptian FMD vaccine is a trivalent vaccine that targets three virus serotypes: O, A, and SAT2. However, in Uganda, four FMD virus serotypes are known to be in circulation: O, A, SAT1, and SAT2. It has been reported that Uganda will produce a monovalent vaccine with serotype SAT1, which will be combined with Egypt's trivalent vaccine, covering serotypes O, A, and SAT2, to create a complete quadrivalent vaccine.

South America

Brazil | May 3: The country has self-declared FMD-Free Without Vaccination. Brazil has announced its status as free from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, significantly enhancing its position in the international market. This milestone was achieved after the cessation of the last immunizations for 12 units of the Federation and parts of Amazonas, marking the completion of a crucial phase in Brazil's Strategic Plan of the National Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

This move is essential for gaining international recognition from the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), ending a vaccination program that spanned over 50 years.

Achieving this status gives Brazil a strategic advantage, opening markets such as Japan and South Korea. Stopping FMD vaccinations for over 244 million cattle and buffaloes will save more than R\$500

million annually. The last FMD case in Brazil was in 2006, and establishing free zones has supported its position as a leader in the animal protein trade.

For WOA recognition, Brazil must suspend vaccinations and ban vaccinated animal entries for 12 months. Brazil plans to apply to be officially recognized as disease-free by the WOA in August 2024, with a decision expected in May 2025 (To learn more about the process, follow this [LINK](#)).

Currently, only Santa Catarina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Acre, Rondônia, and parts of Amazonas and Mato Grosso have WOA recognition as FMD-free zones without vaccination. This new status will allow Brazilian livestock products to access the most demanding global markets, reinforcing the country's commitment to animal health and product safety.

Swine Poxvirus

Brazil | May 1: first notification of swine poxvirus in the country. The state of Mato Grosso reported its very first notification of swine poxvirus (SWPX). The notification was sent to a Local Veterinary Unit of INDEA/MT (Institute of Agricultural Defense of the State of Mato Grosso) in Água Boa, a city in the northeast of Mato Grosso State (Figure 4). Affected piglets had skin pustules, crusts, and thickened and wrinkled skin without fever or pruritus (Figure 5). The lesions were dry and non-exudative. The animals had a normal appetite and no other clinical signs. The affected farm was a backyard farm with poor biosecurity. There were 19 pigs, of which only six were affected.



Figure 4 – Location of the SWPV case in Água Boa/Mato Grosso/Brazil

Differential Diagnosis

Epithelial punches and whole blood samples were sent to the Official Laboratory of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture to be tested for FMD, Senecavirus, orthopoxvirus, parapoxvirus, vesicular stomatitis, swine vesicular disease, and swine poxvirus. The sample tested positive only for swine poxvirus, making it the first registered and diagnosed incidence of swine poxvirus in Mato Grosso.

Previous swine poxvirus outbreaks have been reported in other Brazilian states as early as 1976.

Outbreak location	Year
São Paulo	1976-1980-1985 #
Tocantins	2001
Rio Grande do Norte	2013/2014
Ceará	2017
Mato Grosso	2024*
	*First detection in this state
	#Years when outbreaks were reported

Table - Detected cases of SWPV in Brazil



Figure 5 – Swine showing lump-skin lesions caused by swine poxvirus in a farm in Mato Grosso State in Brazil.
(Source INDEA/MT)

Classical Swine Fever

Japan | May 28: An outbreak of CSF was confirmed on a farm in Hirono-Town, Iwate prefecture, with 11 cases and 11 deaths reported. The prefectural government has initiated the slaughter of approximately 17,500 pigs at the farm. The farm reported an unusually high number of weakened pigs on May 27, and genetic testing confirmed 11 positive cases of CSF. Following the confirmation, official veterinarians conducted a clinical examination and collected samples, which tested positive for CSF by RT-PCR. The National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) confirmed that the virus strain was wild-type. Consequently, all affected animals were culled, and control measures were implemented.

This [CSF outbreak](#) is part of a disease event that was confirmed on March 25, 2022, in Nakagawa-town in Tochigi prefecture and has since caused a total of 1,009 outbreaks, with 2,772 cases, 807 deaths and led to the culling of 91,269 swine.

Japan amended its guidelines on October 15, 2019, allowing vaccination against CSF in domestic pigs in designated prefectures, and as of February 16, 2024, vaccination is practiced in 46 prefectures. In

response to a confirmed CSF outbreak, Japan establishes movement restriction zones (MRZ) within a 3 km radius and shipment restriction zones (SRZ) within a 3-10 km radius of the affected farm. These zones are not established in areas where vaccination is recommended. In prefectures without vaccination and where restriction zones are implemented, lifting restrictions depends on negative test results from post-outbreak surveillance, with MRZ and SRZ lifted after 17 and 28 days, respectively, following the completion of control measures.

Porcine Deltacoronavirus (PDCoV) Confirmed on a Farm in Canada

The Manitoba Pork Council has confirmed a case of porcine deltacoronavirus on a farm in southeast Manitoba. While PDCoV is related to the more severe porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED) and transmissible gastroenteritis, it tends to cause less severe symptoms and has a significantly lower mortality rate in piglets. Affected animals may experience diarrhea, vomiting, and reduced feed intake but generally recover well, especially older pigs.

The detection of PDCoV was facilitated by the heightened vigilance and quick response measures in place for PED, which has previously caused significant disruptions in the region. As a precaution, the infected farm has been placed under biocontainment.

Manitoba Pork Council emphasizes the importance of biosecurity and the PED Elimination Plan, aiming to reduce PED cases significantly by 2027. Producers are encouraged to remain vigilant, review biosecurity protocols, and contact their herd veterinarian if symptoms are observed. PDCoV is not a provincially reportable disease, but Manitoba Pork and the Chief Veterinarian's Office are providing support for its control and prevention.

PDCoV Fact Box

- PDCoV was first discovered in pigs in Hong Kong, China, in 2012.
- In the US, PDCoV diarrhea broke out for the first time in Ohio in early 2014. Soon, swine samples from farms in nine other USA States (Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Iowa) were also tested positive for PDCoV.
- PDCoV has been detected in multiple countries, including Canada, China, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Japan, Mexico, and Peru.
- The majority of PDCoVs could be divided into four lineages based on the complete genomes: the Thailand, Early China, USA, and China, the USA and China lineages being the major prevailing genotypes worldwide.
- The typical clinical symptoms of PDCoV infection are characterized by acute and severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration, sometimes accompanied by lethargy and decreased appetite.
- Experimental infection studies show that calves, chickens, turkey poults, and mice are susceptible to infection with PDCoV. While chickens and turkey poults exhibit diarrhea, shed detectable viral RNA from the cloaca and trachea, and have distended gastrointestinal tracts containing a mixture of yellow liquid and gas, PDCoV-inoculated calves have prolonged viral RNA shedding but show no clinical signs or apparent intestinal lesions, implying that the infectivity of PDCoV in calves is limited.

- Data from studies since 2017 have revealed cross-species transmission and potential zoonosis of porcine deltacoronavirus from pigs to humans.

Research Investigates Role of Animal Feed in Spreading African Swine Fever

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), in collaboration with the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) and the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), conducted a research project to investigate the spread of ASF via animal feed. The study, initiated in 2022, investigated the survival of ASFV in feed, bedding materials and mechanical vectors. Despite introducing large quantities of the virus to various feed and bedding materials, infectious virus was undetectable after a short period, except in cold-stored fodder beet and potatoes, where the virus persisted longer. This finding is attributed to the virus's stability in cold and humid environments. The study used 14 agricultural feed and bedding materials, stored at five different temperatures for up to nine months, and analyzed samples for infectious virus and genome residues over time. Additionally, the research examined the role of blood-sucking arthropods in harboring the virus. This project closes a significant knowledge gap regarding the role of feed in ASF transmission. ASF is not transmissible to humans ([LINK](#)).

Study setup:

- Fourteen relevant feed and bedding materials, including grass, grass silage, hay, bark, peat, wood shavings, corn silage, rapeseed, barley, wheat, oats, straw, potatoes, and fodder beet, were tested.
- Samples were contaminated with ASFV and stored at five different temperatures (-4°F, 39.2°F, 50°F, 68°F, and 98.6°F) for up to nine months.
- Real-time PCRs and virus isolation on susceptible cells were used to evaluate samples at different time points.

Key Findings on ASFV Stability:

- The ASFV genome was detectable over a wide temperature range and extended periods. Detection issues in silage, grass, and hay suggested rapid inactivation.
- Infectious virus detection was limited to a few samples at cool temperatures. Potatoes and beet were notable for retaining the virus for several weeks at cool temperatures.
- In bedding materials, virus detection was limited to cool storage and short periods, with most materials showing inactivation after seven days at 39.2°F.
- Treatment with organic acids, such as propionic acid, had minimal additional mitigation effect, correlating with the generally low detectability of the virus.

Role of Mechanical Vectors:

- The study assessed the virus detectability in arthropod vectors, namely forest mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*), stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), and field-caught tabanids.

- ASFV was detectable for a variable period depending on temperature and ingested blood volume, with significant detectability in Stomoxys flies (up to 168 hours at 50°F) and mosquitoes (up to 120 hours at cool temperatures).
- Pigs fed with ASFV-contaminated mosquitoes showed no signs of infection, suggesting limited transmission potential through ingestion of small arthropods.

The European study supports earlier results obtained by researchers at Kansas State University, Oklahoma State University, and the Swine Health Information Center, which found ASFV highly stable in soybean meal, particularly at lower temperatures. Higher temperatures generally reduced the viral stability. Both studies used PCR to detect ASFV DNA, confirming its persistence even when not infectious.

The 2022 study showed that ASFV remained infectious in soybean meal for 112 days at 40°F, 21 days at 68°F, and 7 days at 95°F. The findings from both studies highlight the need to control feed and bedding conditions to prevent ASFV spread. The 2024 study's broader material scope offers more detailed guidance for biosecurity measures.

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Releases 2023 Report on African Swine Fever Spread in Europe: Key Highlights

The [2023 report](#) by the EFSA details the epidemiological status and developments of ASF in the European Union (EU) and some neighboring non-EU countries. Thus, the disease spread to new territories, affecting for the first time Croatia and Sweden (wild boar only), re-emerged in Greece after being free since 2021, and spread to new regions in Italy. Moreover, non-EU Countries, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, reported ASF for the first time, with a significant rise in outbreaks in Serbia compared to 2022.

The number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs increased fivefold compared to 2022, totaling 1929 outbreaks within the EU, primarily driven by outbreaks in Croatia and Romania. Most outbreaks occurred in small establishments (fewer than 100 pigs), with six large establishments (over 10,000 pigs) in Romania being affected. Detection was predominantly through passive surveillance (94%), with clinical suspicion being the primary method.

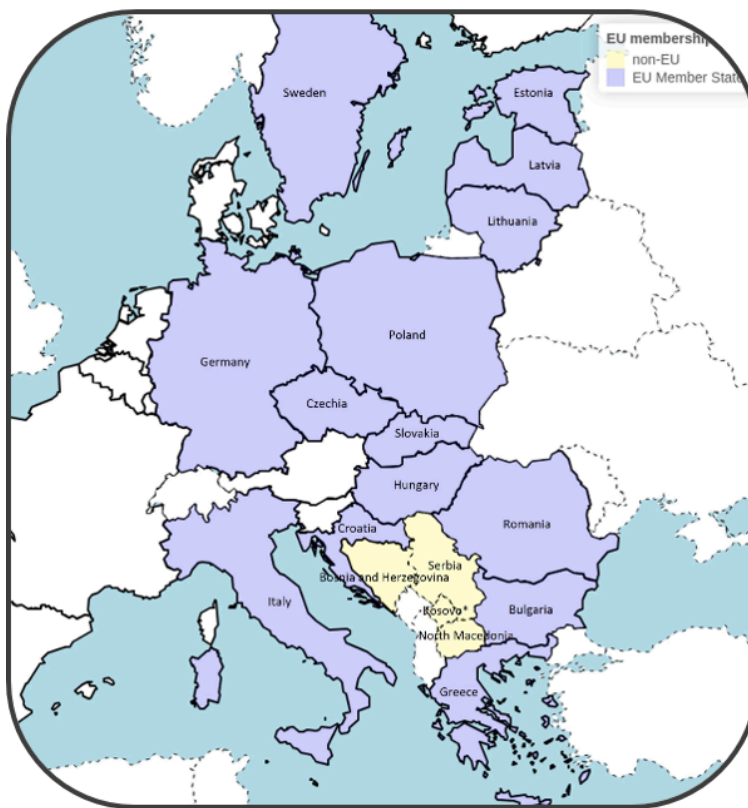


Figure 6. Countries and territories included in the report

There was a 10% increase in ASF outbreaks in wild boar across the EU compared to 2022, with notable seasonal peaks in Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary during winter. Passive surveillance (samples taken from found-dead and road-killed wild boar) identified 31% of wild boar carcasses as ASF-positive by PCR, representing 69% of total outbreaks among wild boar. Meanwhile, 0.4% of hunted wild boar tested positive, accounting for 31% of outbreaks.

The report emphasizes the importance of both passive and active surveillance, with passive surveillance (based on clinical signs and testing of dead animals) proving the most effective.

The EU employs a regionalization approach that includes biosecurity measures, movement restrictions, culling infected animals, and managing wild boar populations.

Key Trends and Observations:

- **Seasonality:** ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs showed a clear seasonal pattern, with 88% of cases occurring between July and October.
- **Restricted Zones:** Despite the introduction of ASF to new areas, the size of restricted zones remained stable due to localized outbreaks and the reduction of restricted areas in Poland, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

The report highlights the critical need for ongoing surveillance and stringent control measures to manage ASF spread. It underscores the importance of data collection and analysis to understand the disease dynamics and implement effective countermeasures.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

Taiwan | May 28: an Indonesian passenger was deported after bringing a meal containing pork, which is banned due to ASF concerns. The passenger, who arrived on April 30 from Hong Kong, carried a roasted pork and chicken rice combo off the plane. A quarantine dog detected the pork, leading to a NT\$200,000 (\$6,205) fine. Unable to pay, the traveler was deported. Taiwan has imposed strict measures against importing pork from ASF-affected areas since March 2024.

Conversely, as the Dragon Boat Festival nears, Taiwan's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency has reported a rise in illegal online purchases of meat products, including zongzi (traditional Chinese dish) and cured meats. Up to May 10, 53 cases of suspected quarantine items were found online, with 10 involving pork. The agency highlighted a significant increase in zongzi seizures around the festival. Importing pork from epidemic areas could lead to fines up to NT\$200,000 (\$6,205) for the first offense and NT\$1 million (\$31,077) for subsequent violations, with severe penalties including up to seven years in prison and fines up to NT\$3 million (\$93,087). The agency urges consumers to verify the origin of online purchases to protect the local pig farming industry from diseases like African swine fever and foot-and-mouth disease.

UK | May 26: criminal gangs are smuggling large quantities of "illegal and diseased meat" into the UK, primarily to supply fast food restaurants, pubs, and unscrupulous manufacturers. According to a report by Farmers Weekly, these gangs exploit new post-Brexit border rules, using vehicles registered in England to avoid detection at the Port of Dover. Recent changes have redirected meat inspections to an inland facility, making Dover a hotspot for smuggling. Since September 2022, 90 tonnes of illegal pork have been seized, but authorities believe this is only a fraction of the total.

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

[Epidemiological analysis of African swine fever in the European Union during 2023](#)

Italy

[Italian troops deployed against wild boar to defend ham industry](#)

[Councilor Beduschi: "Swine fever has been eradicated from domestic pigs in Lombardy"](#)

Poland

[Increase in ASF Cases in Northern Poland](#)

UK

[Criminal Gangs Are Smuggling 'Illegal Meat' Into The UK](#)

[Meat smugglers using English vehicles to evade border checks](#)

Greece

[Confirmed Outbreak of African Swine Fever in Thessaloniki](#)

[Survival of African swine fever virus in feed, bedding materials and mechanical vectors and their potential role in virus transmission](#)

[Stability of African swine fever virus in feed during environmental storage](#)

ASIA

Taiwan

[Indonesian passenger brings banned roast pork to Taiwan, can't pay S\\$8,300 fine, gets deported Indonesia](#)

[Surge in illegal meat imports as Dragon Boat Festival nears](#)

North America

Canada

[Hog disease quickly detected in Manitoba](#)

[An Updated Review of Porcine Deltacoronavirus in Terms of Prevalence, Pathogenicity, Pathogenesis and Antiviral Strategy](#)

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

[Brazil declares country is FMD free without vaccination](#)

Abbreviations:

ASF - African swine fever

CSF - Classical swine fever

FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease

PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

CCHF - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

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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