



Swine Health Information Center

Made possible by pork checkmate

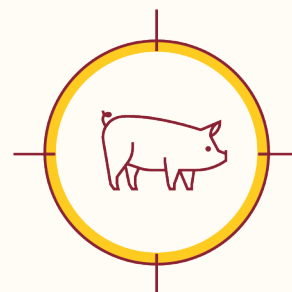


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination

Valeriia Yustyniuk, Sylvester Ochwo, Sol Perez¹

Expert Focus group

Jerry Torrison, Montserrat Torremorell,
Cesar Corzo, Paul Sundberg, John Deen,
Andres Perez

¹ Project coordinator. E-mail: mperezag@umn.edu

www.cahfs.umn.edu

**SPONTANEOUS
REPORTING TOOL**



[SEE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS REPORTS](#)

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, June 4, 2024, to Monday, July 1, 2024

Report Highlights

- **ASF in Germany:** A new outbreak was reported in domestic pigs at a farm in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, affecting 3,000 fattening pigs.
- **ASF in South Korea:** About 25,000 domestic swine were culled.
- **ASF in Latvia:** The first African swine fever outbreak in domestic pigs was reported this year, about 500 pigs were culled.
- **PRRS in Trinidad and Tobago:** The first occurrence of PRRS was confirmed on a swine farm in South Trinidad.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **United Kingdom:** Approximately 882 lbs of illegal meat products, including 172 sheep heads, smokies cutlets, a sheep leg joint, and offal, were seized from two businesses in Reading.

JULY 2024 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (western region), Germany	6/5	ASF	3,000 fattening pigs culled
2	Gross-Gerau, Hesse, located approx. 250 miles from the nearest infected area in Germany and 310 miles from the nearest infected area in Italy, Germany	6/15	ASF	Seven wild boar tested positive for ASF. This marks the furthest west an ASF case has been reported in Germany, near the French and Belgian borders.
1	Chernivtsi, Ukraine	6/9	ASF	13 pig carcasses were found in a river
1	Matīši, Valmiera, Latvia	6/21	ASF	Outbreak in commercial pig farm, 527 pigs to be culled
1	Hwanam-myeon, Gyeongsangbuk-do, South Korea	6/15	ASF	25,740 pigs culled, 13 deaths and 13 cases confirmed
1	Assam, India	6/10	ASF	150 pigs dead, and 6,600 culled
1	Mizoram, India	6/17	ASF	78 pigs died, and 30 culled
1	Nyagatare, Rwanda	6/21	FMD	118 cases confirmed in cattle

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

According to EU ADIS, the number of reporting countries doubled, and the number of outbreaks nearly quintupled in June (05/30/2024 - 06/26/2024) compared to the previous month. Ten European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported 82 outbreaks in domestic pigs. In contrast, only 18 outbreaks were reported across four countries in May. Poland and Germany reported their initial outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs for the year. In Germany, ASF has spread to a ninth farm since it was first detected in domestic pigs in 2020. Ukraine has reported disease outbreaks in seven oblasts: Poltava, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Volyn, Kherson, Chernivtsi, and Mykolaiv, with most cases occurring in backyard farms. However, the WOAAH WAHIS report highlights significant incidents in larger operations, including a farm in Kherson oblast with 260 pigs and a major commercial farm in Kyiv oblast housing 19,174 pigs. The distribution of outbreaks in the region is presented in Figure 1.

During the same period, the situation in the wild boar population remained relatively stable. Fourteen European countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, and Sweden) reported 487 outbreaks, compared to 429 outbreaks across 13 countries in May. Italy (n=188) and Poland (n=120) were the major contributors to this number. Notably, for the first time, an outbreak was reported in Hesse, marking the furthest west an ASF case detected in Germany, near the French and Belgian borders.

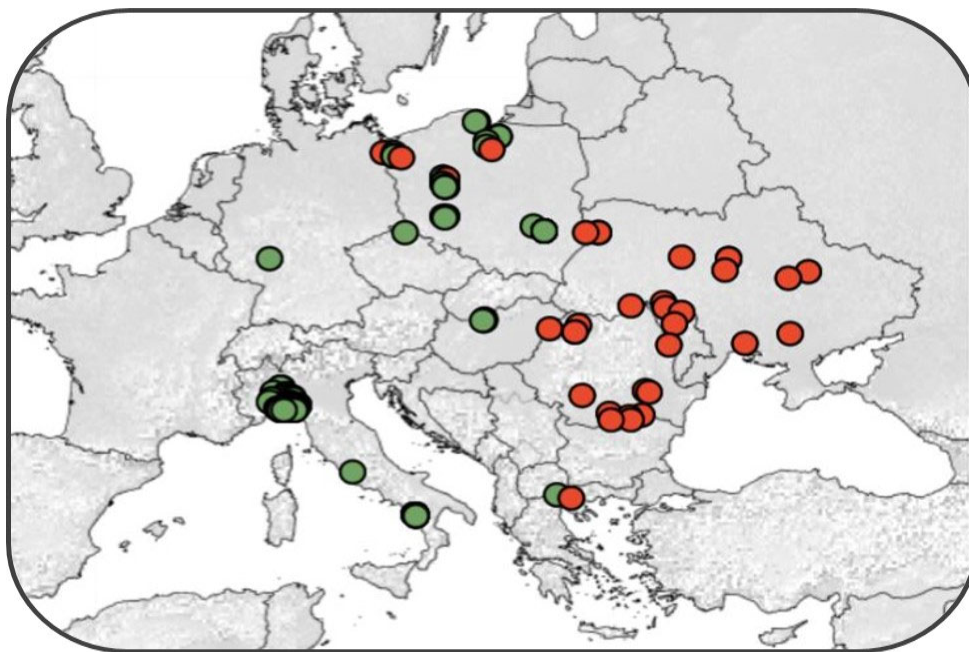


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar) from May 30, 2024, to June 27, 2024. (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights

- **Germany | June 5: A new outbreak was reported in domestic pigs. The outbreak occurred at a farm in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, affecting 3,000 fattening pigs, all of which have been culled. A 3 km protection zone and a 10 km surveillance zone have been established around the farm, and according to local media, 7,000 pigs are across 67 farms within the zones.**

Epidemiological investigations are ongoing. Human-mediated incursion is speculated as the cause, as no ASF has been detected in local wild boar populations.

Following the outbreak, the Tönnies slaughterhouse in Weißenfels has temporarily ceased operations. The infected farm had delivered 160 pigs to the facility, leading to significant disruptions. As a precaution, all meat from these pigs, slaughtered on June 5, was destroyed. Subsequently, the plant was closed on June 6 and 7 for cleaning and disinfection. Further complications arose on June 12 when the plant was temporarily shut down again due to a suspected ASF case, which turned out to be a false alarm. Additionally, the ASF outbreak resulted in the Weißenfels slaughterhouse losing its recently regained permit to export pork to South Korea.

Moreover, pork contaminated with ASFV from a finishing herd in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern was delivered to a butcher in Neuruppin, northwest of Berlin. The Ostprignitz-Ruppin district administration announced that meat from the ASF-infected herd, identified on June 5, was delivered eight days before the announcement. Upon discovery, the butcher halted production and sales, and authorities supervised disposing of the infected meat. The production and sales halt was lifted after confirming that none of the contaminated meat reached consumers. The butcher was found not to be at fault, with authorities emphasizing that immediate measures were necessary to prevent the spread of ASF.

Since the first domestic pig case in 2020, **ASF has affected nine farms** in Germany.

On June 15, 2024, a wild boar tested positive for ASF in Gross-Gerau, Hesse, located approximately 250 miles (400 km) from the nearest infected area in Germany and 310 miles (500 km) from the nearest infected area in Italy. This marks the furthest west an ASF case has been reported in Germany, near the French and Belgian borders. A 15 km restriction zone and hunting ban have been established around the site. Authorities reported that a total of 50 animals were tested across all the state's districts in the past few weeks, with seven testing positive for ASF. All positive cases were located within the 7,300-hectare core zone in the Groß-Gerau district, established around the initial case discovered on June 14. The new cases were found approximately 500 meters from the initial case, indicating that the original case was not isolated and that the virus had spread within the local wild boar population. Epidemiological investigations are currently underway, with speculation focusing on human-mediated spread, such as through discarded food items like sausage waste, as a possible cause.

Agriculture faces significant restrictions in the ASF core zone established under EU regulations to avoid disturbing wild boar, preventing them from fleeing or relocating. Harvesting certain crops is prohibited, and grass, hay, and straw from the infected zone cannot be used for pig feed. A hunting ban is in place to prevent animals from being frightened and running long distances.

Authorities have begun erecting a fence to stop wild boar migration, with the southern section completed. Most of the approximately 70 pig farms in the restricted zone, which are primarily small operations with fewer than 10 pigs each, have been inspected, with no signs of ASF spreading to domestic pigs.

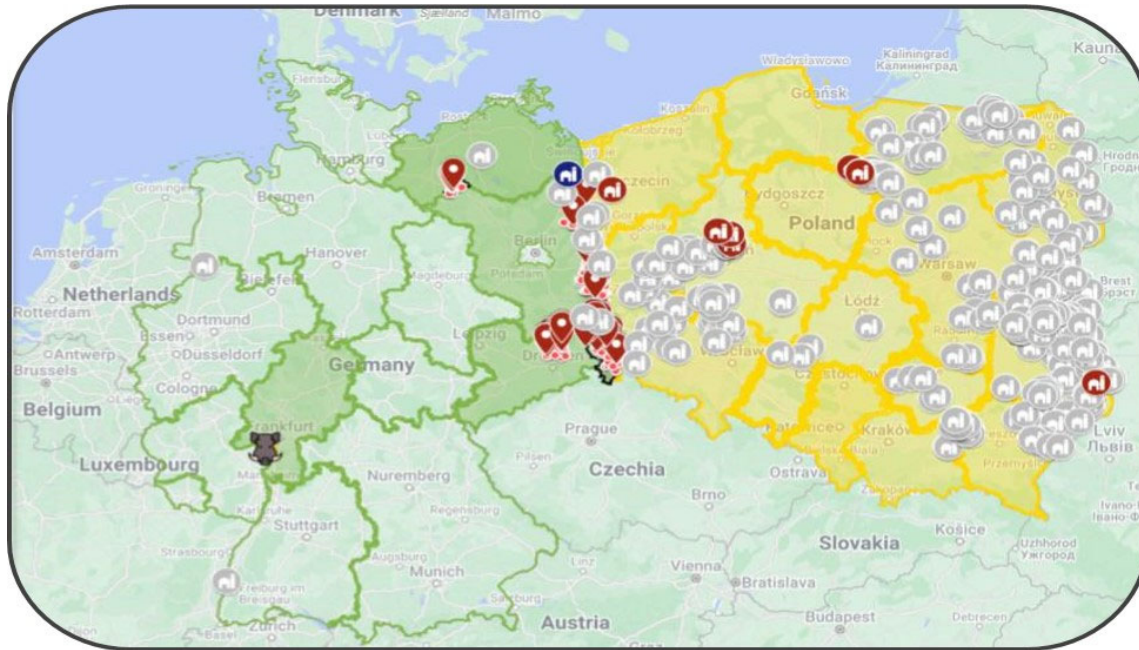


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of ASF outbreaks: pig farm in Mecklenburg (blue), wild boar in Gross-Gerau (boar head) and other wild boar (red pins), pig farms in Poland (red), and previous years cases (gray) Source: [ASF infected pig farms Germany/Poland 2014-2024](#)

The State of Hesse borders North Rhine-Westphalia, which houses Germany's largest concentration of pigs, totaling 5.7 million animals across over 5,000 farms.

Since January 25, 2024, there have been 35 reports of ASF in wild boar, totaling 114 animals, primarily in Saxony and Brandenburg near the Polish and Czech borders. A successful protection corridor with double fencing along the Polish border has been implemented, and Germany seeks to amend Restriction Zone II areas to Restriction Zone I in Brandenburg.

- Ukraine | June 9: A dump of pig carcasses was discovered on the bank of the Prut River near a monastery and a small farm in Chernivtsi.** Upon investigation, authorities identified one whole pig carcass and pieces of 13 pig carcasses infected with ASF. The carcasses were likely dumped intentionally, as they showed no signs of being carried by water and lacked any markings. Experts from the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection confirmed the infection on June 10, and the remains were subsequently destroyed and disinfected. A quarantine was declared in Chernivtsi and nearby villages within a 10 km radius. The local authorities will inspect all domestic animals in the area, and residents must slaughter all clinically healthy pigs at designated slaughterhouses for testing. Law enforcement has opened criminal proceedings to find those responsible for the illegal dumping.

Overall, seven oblasts reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. The distribution of the outbreaks is presented in Figure 2. In Poltava, Mykolaiv, Zhytomyr, and Volyn oblasts, these outbreaks particularly affected backyard farms. However, on June 19, 2024, a case of ASF was confirmed on a farm in the Beryslav district of Kherson oblast, which housed 260 pigs. Concurrently, an ASF outbreak was documented in Novosilky, Kyiv oblast village at the local enterprise SE "DANAM Farm." This major commercial farm in Kyiv oblast housed 19,174 pigs, including Landrace, Yorkshire, and Duroc breeds. The farm is divided into three breeding divisions: insemination, farrowing, and growing. As of January 2022, the insemination

department included 1,640 main sows (1,490 pregnant and 150 barrens), 27 boars, and 620 repair stock. The entire herd is to be slaughtered and burned.

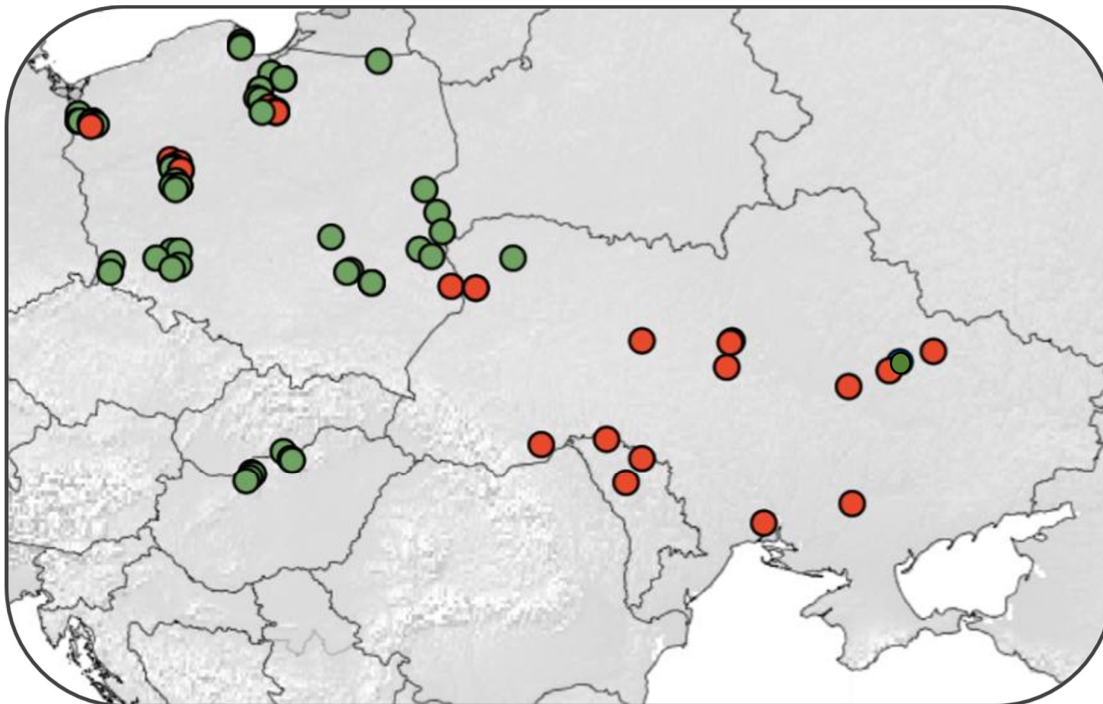


Figure 3. ASF outbreaks in Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, and Hungary from June 1 to June 27, 2024 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar) (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#))

- Italy | June 18: The Emilia Romagna Region is intensifying efforts to combat ASF and reduce the wild boar population.** New funds have been allocated, and a depopulation service will be implemented soon in critical areas. The region is applying national legislation tools and increasing budget allocations, with an additional \$305,138 (€285,000) added recently. Resources have been allocated to provinces for species reduction activities, and self-consumption of animals killed in restricted zones is now allowed under health requirements. Depopulation efforts are active in all provinces, especially in virus-affected Piacenza and Parma, coordinated by territorial operational groups and provincial police. These measures stem from the Control Plan approved in December 2021, which allows farmers to act in self-defense with trusted assistants. Extended selective hunting hours until midnight are also in effect.

The department has also requested the Government to amend the Agriculture decree law, granting greater powers to the Extraordinary Commissioner for ASF, aiming for a unified national strategy across regions.

Meanwhile, **Lombardy's Governor and Agriculture Counselor** also highlighted their commitment to combating invasive wildlife, particularly wild boars, to prevent the spread of ASF and protect agricultural fields. Thus, Lombardy has issued three ordinances to contain invasive species and has expressed concern over the impact of wild boars on crops and the potential spread of ASF. From 2021 to today, Lombardy has doubled its wild boar containment capacity, reaching 46,000 killings in 3.5 years. However, some provinces need to improve their efforts despite regional funding. Since 2019, over \$14,453,640 (€13.5 million) has been

invested in damage prevention and compensation activities. The latest regional order aims to streamline efforts against wild boars by reducing bureaucratic constraints.

Wild boars continue to pose a significant risk for the spread of disease. There is growing apprehension about the potential spread of ASF in northern Italy and its potential impact on the national pork industry, particularly given Parma's designation as a protected origin for products like prosciutto and other widely exported pork items. Figure 3 presents data on ASF cases in wild boars in Italy since 2022, as reported by WOA.

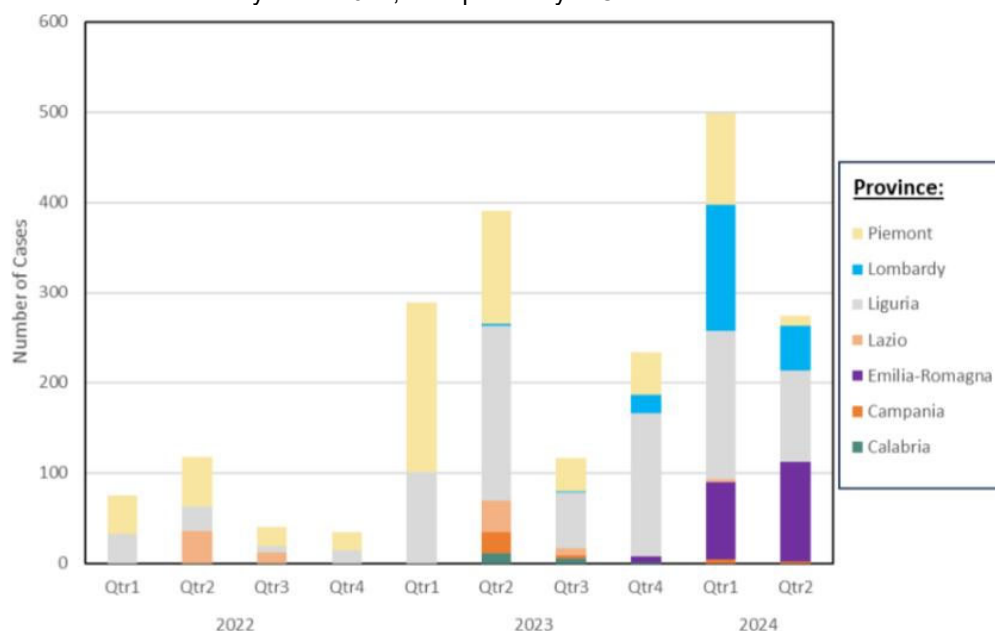


Figure 4. The quarterly count of African swine fever cases in wild boars across Italian provinces since 2022, based on WOA data (Source: [DEFRA Report](#))

- Poland | June 18: Due to ASF outbreaks in Poland, Kazakhstan has imposed temporary import restrictions on various goods from seven Polish provinces: Mazovia, Świętokrzyskie, Opolskie, Pomorskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Dolnośląskie, and Lubuskie.** These restrictions include live pigs, pork meat, products from wild boars, and animal-origin feed that have not undergone adequate heat treatment. Additionally, due to ASF concerns, there is a ban on imports from five other Polish provinces. Poland has already recorded nine ASF outbreaks in pigs and nearly a thousand cases in wild boars this year.
- Latvia | June 21: This year, the first ASF outbreak in domestic pigs was reported.** An outbreak has been confirmed at a small commercial farm in Matīši parish, Valmiera municipality. The farm, housing 527 pigs, will cull all animals to contain the virus. A quarantine zone has been established, with increased biosecurity measures and movement restrictions on pigs and pig products. Meanwhile, two additional outbreaks were reported within the week. The third outbreak occurred in a 24-pig holding in Vecate parish, marking the second outbreak in Valmiera municipality within a week and the third in Latvia this summer.

ASF has been circulating widely among wild boar in Latvia, with 601 cases detected in the first six months of 2024, compared to 1,002 cases throughout 2023. The number of infected wild boars is expected to continue rising. Authorities urge vigilance to protect domestic pigs in districts with high wild boar infections.

ASIA

In June, five countries (India, The Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, and South Korea) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. South Korea additionally reported ASF cases in wild boars. The location of outbreaks is shown in Figure 5 below.

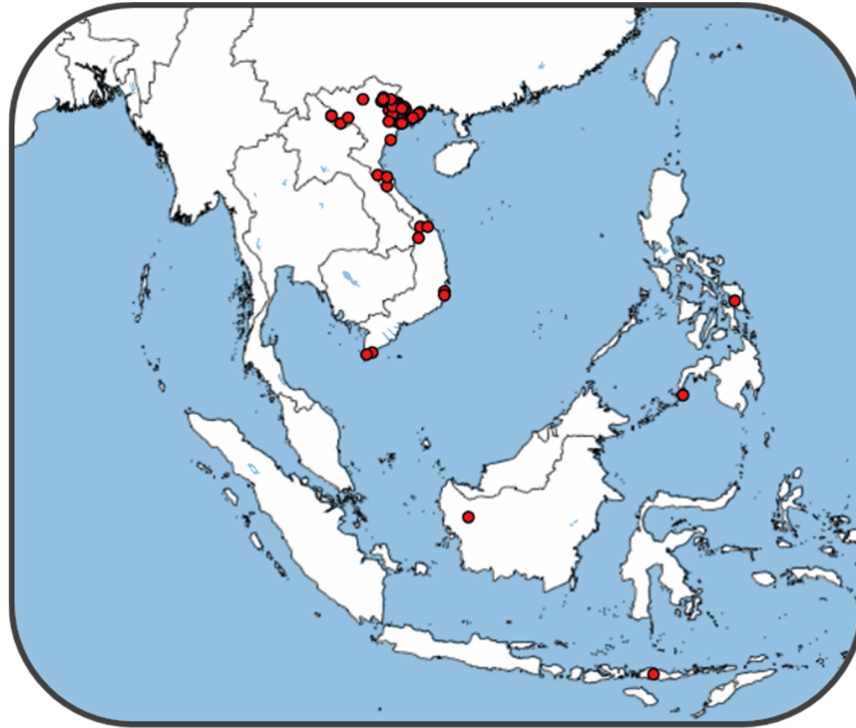


Figure 5. ASF outbreak distribution in domestic pigs in Asia (May 6 to June 3, 2024). (In red: domestic pigs) (Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites, Indonesia: official database isikhnas.)

Regional Highlights

- Indonesia | June 7-25: Papua province declares emergency due to ASF.** The Papuan government, through the local Livestock and Plantation Office, declared an emergency status on June 7 following an increase in domestic pig deaths. This increase in deaths was initially observed between February and April 2024, when 156 pigs with ASF clinical signs died in the Sentani district. The authorities are implementing necessary measures to prevent and control ASF spread, including banning the movement of pigs and pig products to and from affected areas, depopulating infected animals, and monitoring cases throughout Papua. Additionally, they are disseminating information on the dangers of ASF, increasing disinfection efforts on pig farms, and mapping pig farm locations. Meanwhile, in Nusatenggara Timur, a new ASF outbreak was reported by national authorities on June 25, although details about the extent of the outbreak were not provided. This outbreak occurred a few days after the government of East Nusa Tenggara imposed a ban on the movement of pigs between sub-districts and villages to prevent the spread of the ASF virus.
- India | June 10-27: New ASF outbreaks were reported in Assam, Kohima and Mizoram states.** According to local news reports, these three states continue to struggle with the ASF outbreaks. In Assam, 150 pigs have died due to ASF since May, and the veterinary

department has culled 6,600 exposed pigs. The state has registered a cumulative count of 43,000 domestic pig deaths due to ASF since 2020. In Nagaland, a new outbreak was reported on June 22 and zoning, surveillance, and restrictions on the movement of live pigs and pork products have been applied by the authorities. In Mizoram, 78 domestic pigs died, and 30 were culled on June 17. Since January this year, 2,257 domestic pig deaths have occurred, and an additional 4,671 pigs have been culled.

- **South Korea | June 15: New ASF outbreak on a swine farm, 25,000 domestic swine culled.** An ASF outbreak was confirmed on June 15 at a pig farm in Hwanam-myeon, Yeongcheon, Gyeongsangbuk-do, which housed approximately 24,000 pigs. The farm reported 13 cases and 13 deaths among the pigs, with 25,753 susceptible pigs. Consequently, 25,740 pigs on the farm were culled and disposed of. Local governments and various affected stakeholders convened to review the ASF outbreak and agreed on a plan to implement quarantine measures. A quarantine zone spanning a 10km radius has been established. Detailed inspections will be conducted on five pig farms within the quarantine zone and 42 with an epidemiological connection to the outbreak farm. Additional measures, including controlling vectors and managing wildlife reservoirs, are to be implemented. In addition, South Korea still has ongoing outbreaks of ASF in wild boars, with 4098 infected wild boars confirmed as of July 27, 2024.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

AFRICA

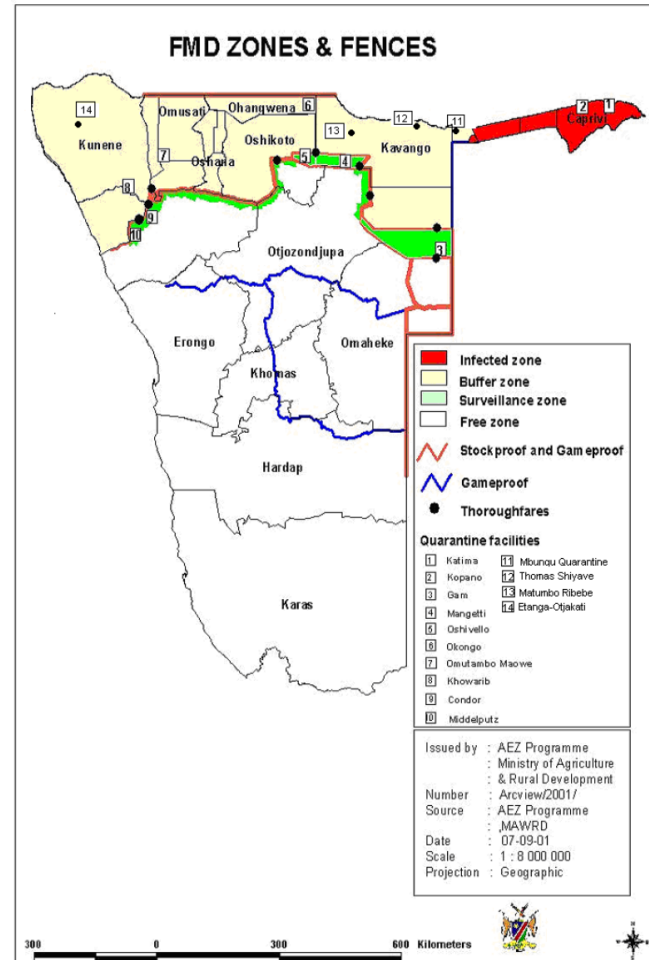
In June, authorities in South Africa and Rwanda implemented several measures to control the spread of foot-and-mouth disease following outbreaks in May. Meanwhile, in Namibia, farmers are advocating for rezoning the northern region, which has areas free of FMD for up to 50 years, to gain access to lucrative international beef markets.

Regional Highlights

- **South Africa | June 5:** The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development has urged livestock farmers in all provinces to limit the movement of cloven-hoofed animals due to an outbreak of FMD on five farms in the Eastern Cape province, specifically areas of Humansdorp and East London. The outbreak began in May 2024. Movement has been restricted to essential cases to help identify and quarantine further affected properties. The importance of the FMD incubation period is highlighted, as animals can shed the virus without showing symptoms. The affected areas have been quarantined, and a full epidemiological investigation is underway. Neighboring and linked locations are also under precautionary quarantine, and cattle and sheep on affected farms have been vaccinated to reduce the viral load.
- **Rwanda | June 21:** The Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Board (RAB) has enforced a livestock quarantine in Nyagatare, in northeastern Rwanda, following an outbreak of FMD. The quarantine aims to prevent the disease from spreading and protect the national livestock population, with 118 cases reported since mid-May 2024. Infected animals are being removed from farms immediately. Farmers are encouraged to report suspected cases, keep livestock confined, and use periodic dipping. Local authorities and security institutions are working together to enforce these guidelines. The outbreak has reduced livestock prices and economic strain for farmers, who are also implementing biosecurity measures such as foot baths and disinfectant stations to prevent further spread.

- **Namibia | June 4:** Livestock farmers in the Kunene region of Namibia are advocating for the rezoning of Kunene North, highlighting its 50-year history of being free from FMD. They suggest dividing the red-line districts would help eradicate FMD and other diseases while opening access to lucrative meat markets currently available to southern farmers. In a recent meeting, farmers proposed implementing effective animal disease management strategies before dismantling the redline fence, citing Kunene's FMD-free status as justification. Government representatives acknowledged the goal to eliminate the redline but noted the potential impact on meat sales due to international livestock health standards. The red line, originally established in 1896 to control rinderpest, is now referred to as the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) and is used to prevent the spread of FMD.

Figure 6. A map showing Namibia's FMD zones and fence. The infected zone is shown in red, the buffer zone is in yellow and the surveillance zone is in green.



Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus

Trinidad and Tobago | June 06: The first occurrence of PRRS was confirmed in south Trinidad. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land, and Fisheries (MALF) has confirmed the detection of PRRS at a pig farm in south Trinidad. This is the first occurrence of PRRS in Trinidad and Tobago. The outbreak began on May 30 at a domestic pig farm in Siparia, and the presence of PRRS virus was confirmed by a multiplex real-time PCR at the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) in Weybridge. Information about the number of affected and at-risk pigs has yet to be provided. The ministry is conducting a thorough investigation, including sample collection and testing by veterinarians from its Animal Health and Production Division. The affected farm has been quarantined, and surveillance is ongoing to identify the source of infection in the surrounding areas. MALF has issued a precautionary advisory to pig farmers across Trinidad and Tobago, advising against feeding pork products to pigs to prevent disease spread. The ministry is collaborating with the School of Veterinary Medicine and regional swine medicine experts to manage the situation.

Australia Adjusts Border Policies as Indonesia's FMD Cases Decline

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry in Australia will align biosecurity measures for travelers from Indonesia with those for other FMD-affected countries starting June 4, 2024. This is because the incidence of FMD in Indonesia has stabilized, with reported cases dropping from over 12,000 per day during the initial outbreak in mid-2022 to around 25 per day, currently. Using sanitation foot mats will be discontinued for flights from Indonesia; however, some measures will continue with a broadened focus on addressing global biosecurity.

Australia will maintain these measures for travelers from all countries:

- Real-time risk assessments by border biosecurity officers, including identifying signs of risk after arrival and targeted questioning of travelers.
- Use of biosecurity profiles to identify high-risk travelers, mail, and goods.
- Screening all high-risk passengers and mail for biosecurity purposes.
- Ongoing use of 2D X-ray screening and testing using enhanced 3D X-rays.
- Increased deployment of detector dogs at major international airports and mail facilities.
- Targeted communication and engagement efforts to raise awareness of biosecurity risks and import regulations.

Surveillance

United Kingdom | June 4: Two businesses in Reading, Jensiama Enterprise Limited and Kingdom Family Limited, were fined over \$7,590 (£6,000) after council environmental health officers discovered and seized approximately 882 lbs (400 kg) of illegal meat products. These included 172 sheep heads, smokies cutlets, a sheep leg joint, and offal, all lacking health or identification marks and improperly prepared. The businesses failed to provide required supplier invoices and voluntarily surrendered additional illegal meat products for disposal. The council emphasized its commitment to food hygiene standards and protecting public health.

Italy | June 6: In collaboration with veterinarians from the Asl Animal Health Service of Piedimonte Matese, the Carabinieri Forest Unit of Alife culled all animals on an unregistered pig farm in Ailano. It appears that the farm was already subjected to administrative seizure last March. This action, part of an extensive inspection campaign of livestock farms in the Matese area, follows stringent health regulations to prevent epidemic diseases. Due to the lack of traceability, the culling was necessary, mirroring measures already taken in other farms within the Asl Matese District. The Campania Region will continue similar actions to mitigate the risks posed by untracked livestock.

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](#)

[DEFRA Updated Outbreak Assessment #35](#)

UK

[Illegal meat sellers fined after sheep heads seized](#)

Italy

[Unregistered Pig Farm in Ailano](#)

[Swine fever in Lombardy](#)

[Swine fever, Emilia Romagna Region](#)

[Lombardy - ASF in wildlife](#)

Ukraine

[Pigs were dumped right on the bank of the Prut River in Chernivtsi](#)

[An outbreak of ASF was recorded in Bukovina Tereshkiv community - ASF](#)

[In Poltava Oblast, the second case of ASFV was detected in June](#)

[Outbreaks of ASF have been recorded in the Kherson and Kyiv regions](#)

[ASF was detected on a farm in the Kagarlytskyi community in the Kyiv oblast](#)

Latvia

[Swine fever detected in domestic pigs in Latvia](#)

[African swine fever detected in pigs in Latvia](#)

[Swine fever found in three farms in one week in Latvia](#)

Germany

[Germany has new African swine fever case in farm pigs, state reports](#)

[Due to swine fever: hunting ban in the districts of Mainz-Bingen and Mainz](#)

[African swine fever in Hesse for the first time](#)

[ASF in Hesse: Five more wild boars infected](#)

[ASF Germany: More infected wild boar found in Hesse](#)

[ASF alarm: Tönnies stops slaughtering pigs in Weißenfels](#)

[ASF Germany: Contaminated meat made it to a butcher](#)

Poland

[New import restrictions for Poland due to ASF](#)

ASIA

Indonesia

[Papua province declares emergency due to ASF](#)

India

[ASF in Mizoram, 6000 pigs culled](#)

[ASF in Assam](#)

[New ASF outbreaks in Nagaland](#)

Indonesia

[Papua declares ASF emergency](#)

South Korea

[ASF outbreak on a swine farm](#)

Caribbean

[PRRS in Trinidad and Tobago](#)

AFRICA

[FMD outbreaks in South Africa](#)

[FMD in Nyagatare, Rwanda](#)

[Request for new FMD rezoning in Namibia](#)

Abbreviations:

ASF - African swine fever

CSF - Classical swine fever

FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease

PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

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.

Any inquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at SwineGlobal@umn.edu