



Swine Health Information Center
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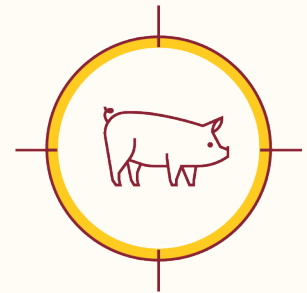


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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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**SPONTANEOUS
REPORTING TOOL**



SEE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS REPORTS

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Monday, January 6, to Monday, February 3, 2025

Report Highlights

- **Efforts to prevent African swine fever in France:** The French National Swine Health Association will train 600 auditors and conduct 3,000 biosecurity audits, prioritizing small-scale pig and wild boar farms.
- **Fresh pork exports from Taiwan to Singapore resumed for the first time in 15 years:** This action is a result of Taiwan's recognition as an FMD-free country in 2020 and self-reported as free of ASF.
- **ASF in Sri Lanka:** Authorities weigh complete depopulation to control outbreak - the total pig population in the country is estimated at ~170,000 head.
- **ASF in the Philippines:** The Department of Agriculture distributes over 32,000 doses of ASF vaccines - with vaccines being administered in 11 municipalities across five provinces.
- **Brazil-Singapore Regionalization Agreement for ASF:** Brazil has secured an agreement with Singapore to ensure continued pork exports even in the event of an ASF outbreak.

NOVEMBER 2024 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations, Sri Lanka	Jan	ASF	138 outbreaks have been confirmed since its first detection last December
2	Constanta County, Romania	1/7	ASF	Commercial farm - 49,000 will be culled
1	Near the border with Bosnia and Serbia, Montenegro	1/4	ASF	Second case confirmed in wild boar
1	Multiple locations, Bosnia and Herzegovina	1/23	ASF	Three new outbreaks reported in domestic pigs
1	Nepal	1/2	ASF	74 affected pigs
1	Multiple locations, Vietnam	1/9-20	ASF	Six outbreaks reported in domestic pigs
1	Yuen Long, Hong Kong	1/10-14	ASF	Two outbreaks confirmed in domestic pigs
1	Kyonggi-do Administrative District, Korea	1/20	ASF	Two outbreaks reported - over 5200 pigs affected
1	Xentii administrative district, Mongolia	1/22	ASF	One outbreak confirmed - 330 pigs affected

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

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In January (01/02/2025 - 01/29/2025), **seven European Countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) **reported 66 outbreaks in domestic pigs** through the EU ADIS. This represents a 1.8-fold increase compared to the previous month when six countries reported 36 outbreaks, and a 2.5-fold increase compared to the same period in 2024, when five countries recorded 26 outbreaks. A detailed distribution of the ASF outbreaks is presented in Figure 1.

During the same period, **15 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) **reported 1,475 outbreaks in wild boar populations**. While these numbers show no significant change from the previous month (n=1,187), they represent a twofold increase compared to the same period last year (n=704).

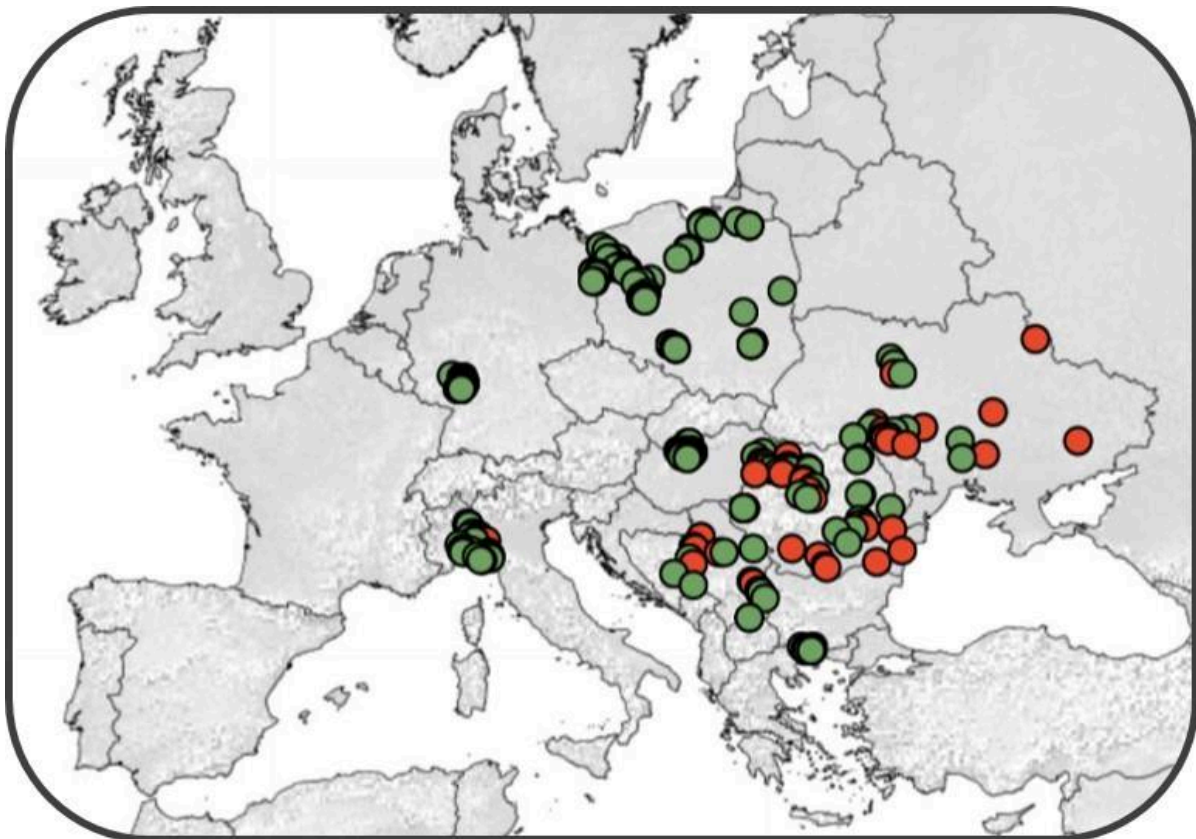


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from January 2 to January 29, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar; Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights

- **Montenegro | January 4: second ASF outbreak confirmed in wild boars.** The latest case involved two wild boars found dead on January 3, 2025, in the Tatarovina-Ploce village, Pljevlja municipality, near the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The first outbreak was reported on January 14, 2024, when two wild boars in Kovaci village, Niksic municipality, tested positive for the disease. Following the recent confirmation, authorities implemented urgent control measures, including designating infected and high-risk areas within the Pljevlja hunting grounds. A 60-day temporary hunting ban was imposed, with sanitary culling allowed under strict conditions. Surveillance efforts have been intensified, focusing on reducing the wild boar population, particularly mature females, through targeted culling. Additionally, the consumption of wild boar meat from infected areas is prohibited unless it has undergone diagnostic testing and has been cleared. Authorities have mandated the reporting of dead wild boars and the identification of domestic pig farms within the affected zones to prevent the further spread of the disease.
- **Romania | January 7: a major ASF outbreak was confirmed at a commercial pig farm in Fântânele, Constanța County.** ASF continues to impact Romania, with nine new outbreaks confirmed since the start of the year. The largest outbreak is at a breeding farm in Constanța County, where 49,000 pigs will be culled to contain the spread. Authorities initially implemented containment measures when the outbreak was first detected in a herd of 1,269 pigs, but the virus spread across multiple production units, necessitating mass culling. This farm, one of Romania's largest, produces 230,000 piglets annually for national distribution.

Since the start of 2025, ASF outbreaks have also been reported in domestic pigs in three counties and wild boar in four counties, highlighting the widespread and escalating nature of the disease in Romania.

- **Italy | January 23: Lazio Region is out of the Red Zone.** The red zone established in the northern area of Rome and parts of its province in May 2022 has been lifted following coordinated efforts by the Ministry of Health, regional authorities, veterinary experts, and other stakeholders. The outbreak, first detected in April 2022 among wild boars in the Insugherata Nature Reserve, prompted extensive monitoring, biosecurity measures, and depopulation efforts to contain the virus. Authorities credit this success to effective collaboration between national and regional institutions, which protected the agro-livestock sector and ensured food chain stability. With continued surveillance and wild boar population management, vigilance remains high to prevent the reintroduction of ASF. This achievement marks a significant milestone for the Lazio region and its agricultural economy.

Meanwhile, in Piedmont, authorities have authorized wild boar hunting in Restriction Zone 1 to address ASF. This measure aims to reduce wild boar populations, mitigate the virus's spread, and protect domestic pigs and the region's agricultural sector.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina | January 23: three outbreaks in domestic pigs and two cases in wild boars were reported in January, with the most recent outbreak affecting domestic pigs occurring in Bijeljina municipality, Republika Srpska.** Authorities urge pig keepers to strictly follow biosecurity measures to prevent further spread. Farmers are reminded to report any signs of illness, death, or abortion in pigs immediately for veterinary inspection and testing. The outbreak distribution is illustrated in Figure 2.

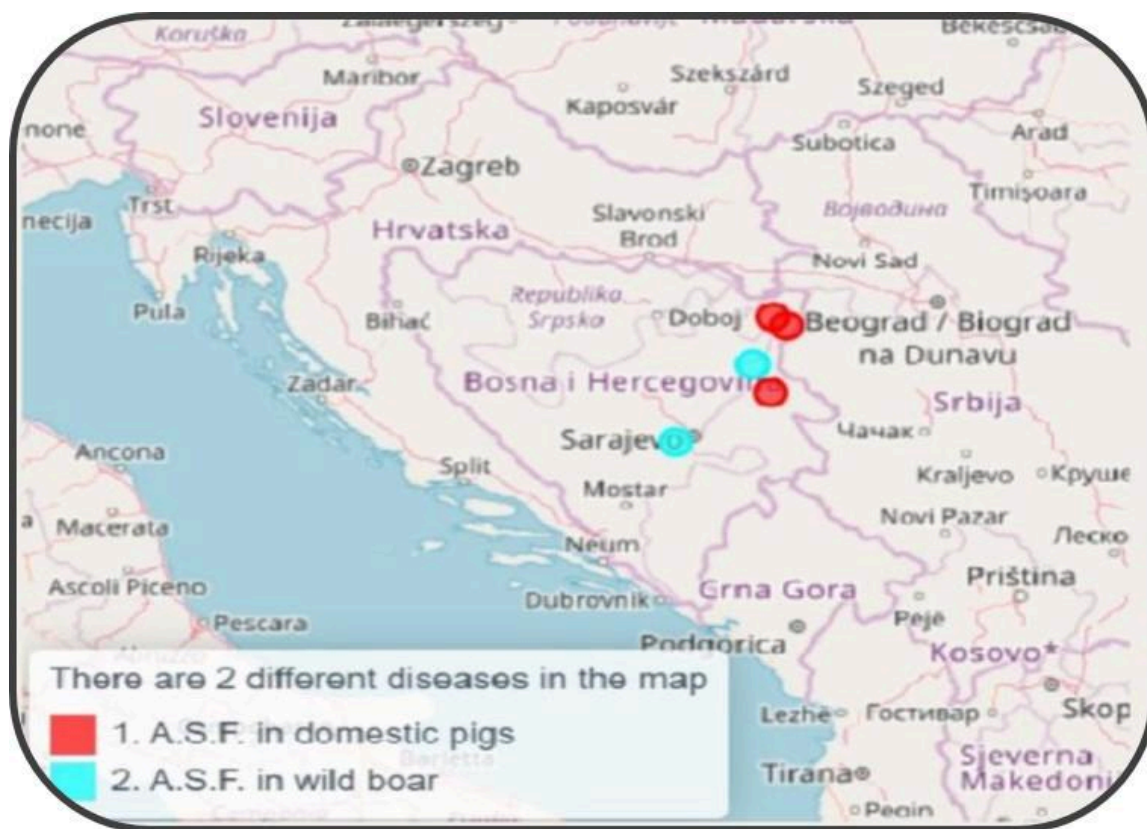


Figure 2. Distribution of ASF outbreaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 2025 (Source: [OSIJEK EXPRESS](#))

- **France | January 16: €2 million (\$2.1 million) allocated to strengthen prevention against ASF.** The French National Swine Health Association (ANSP) has been selected to train 600 auditors and conduct 3,000 biosecurity audits on pig and wild boar farms, with a focus on small-scale operations and farms selling fewer than 1,000 pigs per year. The initiative, supported by Ifip-Institut du porc and the French National Society of Veterinary Technical Groups (SNGTV) network, aims to reinforce biosecurity measures and prevent ASF's introduction. Audits will begin in January 2025, with eligible farms receiving government-funded support and veterinarians being trained to assist in the process.

ASIA

In January, seven countries (Mongolia, Hong Kong, Nepal, the Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. South Korea reported new outbreaks in wild boar. The distribution of new outbreaks in the region is presented in Figure 4.

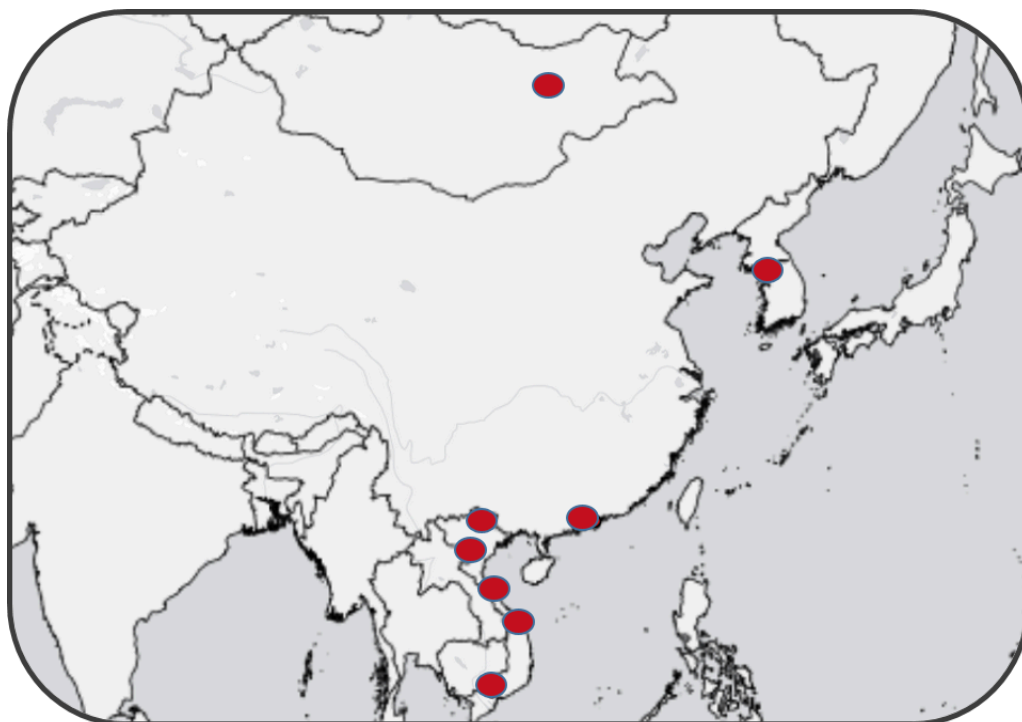


Figure 3. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from January 6, 2024, to January 31, 2025 (In red: domestic pigs. Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites, Indonesia: official database isikhnas.)

Regional Highlights

- **Nepal | January 2: outbreak of ASF reported to WOA.** An outbreak in Sudurpaschim Pradesh was reported, with 37 cases and 37 deaths. 74 pigs were reported at risk.
- **Vietnam | January 9-20: six outbreaks of ASF were reported to EMPRES-i.** The outbreaks were reported in Bac Kan (1), Long An (1), Binh Phuoc (1), Quang Nam (1), Quang Binh (1), and Hoa Bin (1). Case numbers and fatalities were not reported.
- **Hong Kong | January 10: ASF detected in Yuen Long pig farm.** Three pigs on a farm in Yuen Long tested positive for ASF. Pigs on the affected farm will be culled, and transportation of pigs will be suspended within a 3-kilometer radius. Farms within that radius are being inspected, and pigs are being tested. Surveillance of nearby wild pig populations has been increased. On **January 14, a second pig farm in Yuen Long tested positive.** A 3-kilometer surveillance zone has been instituted around the second farm, with no pig movements on farms within the zone. It was noted that vehicles for pig transportation, both locally and from the mainland, are cleaned and disinfected at slaughterhouses to minimize the spread of disease.
- **Taiwan | January 10: Taiwan's Pingtung Department of Agriculture to impose fines for improper disposal of animal remains.** In Jiuru Township, pigs and chickens that had been dead for an estimated 3-4 days were found in a drainage ditch. On necropsy, no lesions

suggesting ASF were found; samples have been submitted for further testing. The surrounding area has been disinfected by epidemic prevention personnel. Earlier this month, **fresh pork exports from Taiwan to Singapore** resumed for the first time in 15 years. Read more in the FMD section of this report.

- **South Korea | January 20: Outbreak of ASF reported to EMPRES-i.** The outbreak was reported in the Kyonggi-do administrative district, with 5200 swine being reported at risk. Case numbers and deaths were not reported. On **January 28th**, a second outbreak in the region was identified. Standard procedures were followed after the outbreaks, including disinfection units deployed to farms and roads, and inspection and testing was performed. This is the 50th outbreak in South Korea since September 2019.
- **Mongolia | January 22: outbreak of ASF reported to EMPRES-i.** The outbreak was reported in Xentii administrative district; 330 pigs were reported at risk, with 58 cases and 53 deaths with 277 pigs destroyed.
- **Philippines | January 29: the Department of Agriculture distributes over 32,000 doses of ASF vaccines.** The vaccination effort continues in the Philippines, with vaccines being administered in 11 municipalities in five provinces. As of January 10th, the number of barangays in red zones had decreased to 133 located in 34 cities, down from 225 barangays in red zones on December 27th.
- **Sri-Lanka | January: Sri Lanka considers complete depopulation to combat ASF.** The outbreak is suspected to have started with improperly disposed of food waste from ships or aircrafts or from imported infected pork. Sri Lankan Agriculture Ministry officials are considering completely depopulating the country's swine herd and destroying all pork products before rebuilding with disease-free stock. To date, Sri Lanka has had 138 outbreaks with nearly 28,000 cases.
- **Sri Lanka | January 30: ASF spreading across the island.** The number of outbreaks has increased to 138 this month, from three initially detected in December of last year. Thirteen districts in six of nine provinces have been affected, mostly on the west coast and around the capital of Colombo. Reports to WOAHP put the number of dead pigs at 25,552; 100 wild boars have also been reported dead, which tested positive for ASF and PRRS.

ASF is now believed to be endemic in Sri Lanka despite multiple control measures in place. The veterinary field officers have issued biosecurity guidelines for swine farmers, focusing on farm isolation, movement control, and carcass disposal. Depopulation of infected farms is recommended, and veterinary officers are distributing awareness materials such as leaflets.

The ASF Preparedness Plan (NASFPP) outlines strategies for early detection, disease containment, and improved diagnostic capacity. Surveillance measures include passive and active monitoring, with enhanced border controls to prevent new introductions. However, veterinarians in Sri Lanka believe the disease has spread throughout the country, making eradication challenging.

Despite implementing a national ASF control strategy, which includes culling infected animals, strengthening diagnostic labs, and enforcing biosecurity at farms and slaughterhouses, the widespread nature of the disease suggests these efforts may not have been sufficient to

prevent its establishment. Authorities continue to monitor and enforce movement restrictions, but containment remains a significant challenge.

To minimize disease spread, strict biosecurity measures must be followed during carcass disposal. The burial site should be carefully selected to prevent contamination of water sources. After burial, the surrounding area should be thoroughly decontaminated using lime to neutralize pathogens and mitigate environmental risks.

Brazil-Singapore Regionalization Agreement for ASF

Brazil has secured a regionalization agreement with Singapore to ensure the continued export of pork products even in the event of an ASF outbreak. Under this agreement, trade will be permitted if the outbreak is confined to a specific zone and sanitary control measures align with WOAH guidelines. This measure enhances trade security and predictability, benefiting industry stakeholders in both countries.

Singapore, a key export destination for Brazilian pork, accounted for 5.29% of total exports in 2023, with 64,300 tonnes shipped. The agreement underscores Singapore's confidence in Brazil's veterinary services and disease control measures. Brazil has remained ASF-free since 1984, following rigorous eradication efforts, and continues to maintain its WOAH-recognized status.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

Germany | January 10: first FMD occurrence in nearly 40 years. The outbreak was confirmed in a herd of water buffalo in Märkisch-Oderland, Brandenburg. The Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI) identified the virus as serotype O, but the source and route of introduction remain unknown. Authorities swiftly imposed control measures, including movement restrictions, culling of susceptible livestock within a 1 km radius, and the closure of zoos in Berlin as a precaution. Earlier this month, SHIC released an update on the situation, which can be accessed [here](#).

By January 13, further epidemiological investigations led to the culling of 200 pigs, 55 sheep, 3 cattle, and additional livestock at farms linked to the affected premises despite no clinical signs of infection. A 72-hour ban on animal transport in Brandenburg and Berlin was enacted and later extended, along with restrictions on trade and exports.

As the situation evolved, authorities intensified testing and surveillance within the 10 km restriction zone, sampling wild and domestic cloven-hoofed animals. By January 17, a suspected second case in Barnim district was ruled out following negative test results. With no further cases reported, the emergency transport ban was lifted, but quarantine zones and precautionary surveillance remained in place.

Further investigations suggest that the virus may have been circulating among the buffaloes since late December. The German Agricultural Association (DBV) reported that FMD antibodies were detected, indicating that the infection had been present for several weeks before its official confirmation. Investigations continue into possible transmission routes, with infected straw and wild boar considered potential sources of the virus.

Brandenburg applied to activate the FMD vaccine bank to enhance preparedness, ensuring vaccine availability in case of further spread. At the same time, according to the authorities, emergency vaccination is not currently justified due to the limited spread, as vaccination does not cure the disease and complicates tracking the virus. Vaccinated and infected animals become indistinguishable, requiring culling. Meanwhile, Germany's agriculture ministry sought EU financial aid for affected farmers, emphasizing the need for economic support while maintaining strict disease containment measures. By January 28, pig prices stabilized, and the EU permitted Germany to continue exporting meat and dairy from unaffected regions, applying the regionalization principle to limit trade disruptions.

The FMD outbreak is causing significant economic disruption to Germany's meat industry, which exported €5 billion in 2024, including €840 million to third countries. The dairy sector faces the greatest impact, followed by pork, while the beef industry remains relatively stable. With 20% of pig exports temporarily halted, pork prices are expected to decline, compounded by seasonal oversupply after the holidays. However, past experiences suggest that the market may eventually recover.

Despite signs of containment, Germany must remain FMD-free for three months before regaining its disease-free status. Continued vigilance and biosecurity enforcement remain critical as authorities work to prevent further outbreaks and restore market confidence.

Implications for International Trade

The FMD outbreak in Germany has led to significant trade restrictions, with countries adopting varying approaches. While EU nations largely applied regionalization, restricting trade only from affected zones, Russia imposed a blanket ban on all EU livestock products, citing inadequate containment measures. Morocco suspended plant-based feed imports from Germany as a precautionary measure. Several countries, including South Korea, Mexico, the UK, Scotland, and Serbia, banned live animal imports, meat, and dairy products from Germany. The EU countries, like Poland, have not banned livestock imports from Germany but strengthened livestock import controls and implemented additional biosecurity measures. Latin American countries, namely Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Peru—have suspended dairy imports from Germany, while the Dominican Republic is reinforcing import controls on German dairy products, emphasizing the need for strict inspections at ports and airports.

The European Commission upheld the principle of regionalization, allowing trade from unaffected zones to continue. However, the German livestock sector faces economic losses, particularly in pork and dairy, as major export markets outside the EU remain closed.

The current WOAHA Members' official FMD status map, illustrating the suspension of Germany's FMD-free status, is presented in Figure 4.

WOAH Members' official FMD status map

Last update January 2025

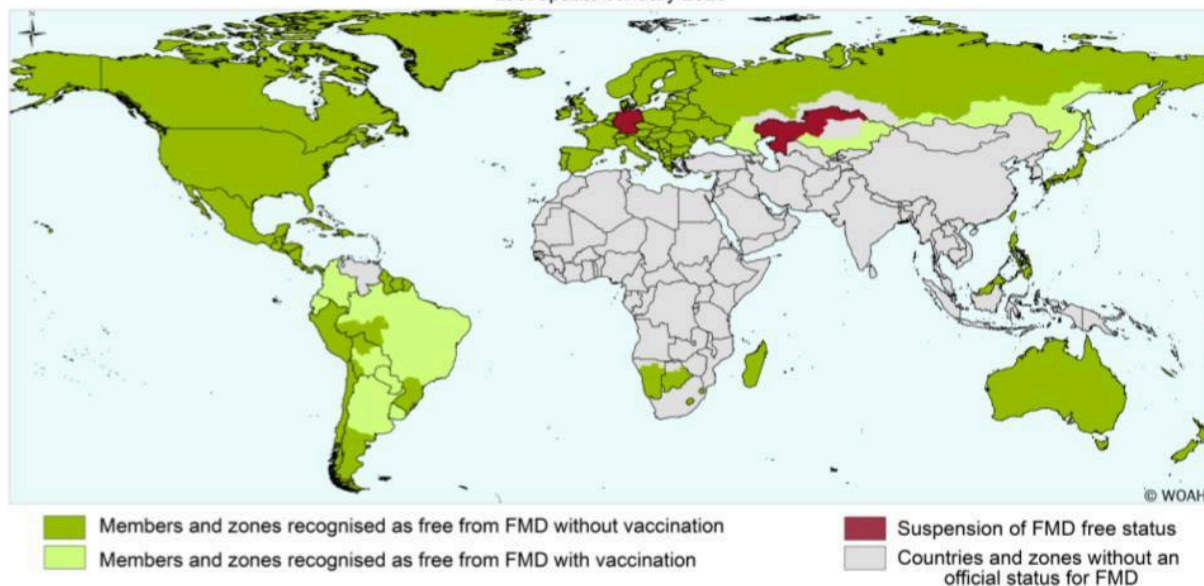


Figure 4. WOAH Members' official FMD status map (Source: [WOAH](#))

Internal Response of European Countries

The Netherlands implemented a temporary movement ban on veal calves, affecting over 3,600 calves transported from Brandenburg since December, blocking over 125 farms for testing. Authorities ordered 100,000 FMD vaccine doses in case emergency vaccination becomes necessary.

France reinforced veterinary checks and issued alerts to farmers and veterinarians, emphasizing early detection and biosecurity. Increased inspections at border control points focused on imported livestock and animal products.

Poland heightened surveillance on livestock imports, implementing strict inspections at border crossings. Farmers' associations protested at the Polish-German border, demanding a full ban on animal trade from Germany due to concerns about disease spread.

Belgium placed nine farms under precautionary quarantine after receiving cattle from Germany, pending test results. Authorities conducted sampling and inspections, ensuring that high-risk farms remain under restrictions until confirmed disease-free.

Bulgaria temporarily halted imports of meat and live animals from Brandenburg and mandated strict disinfection procedures at all border crossings to prevent disease introduction.

The UK has raised its risk level for FMD incursion to medium, citing multiple potential pathways for virus introduction. Authorities emphasized strict border controls and biosecurity measures to mitigate risks. Increased enforcement measures target illegal imports of meat and dairy products from Germany and other affected regions, with travelers facing prosecution and substantial fines for non-compliance. The UK meat industry is urging the government to ban all personal imports of meat from pigs and ruminants. The Association of Independent Meat Suppliers (AIMS) warns that unchecked personal imports pose a major biosecurity risk and could trigger a catastrophic outbreak. Officials continue to monitor the situation closely and have reiterated the importance of adhering to swill feeding bans and reporting any suspicions of notifiable disease immediately.

These measures reflect a coordinated EU response balancing disease containment with economic stability, prioritizing border surveillance, farm testing, and precautionary trade controls to prevent FMD spread.

ASIA

Indonesia | January 7: amid a surge in FMD cases, UGM expert urges comprehensive vaccination. University of Gadjah Mada, professor of veterinary medicine, attributes the recent increase in FMD cases to declining vaccination rates and recommends vaccination and biosecurity measures to prevent further spread. Faculty at the University also formed a task force to address the FMD outbreak in cattle. The Ministry of Agriculture has distributed 12,500 doses of FMD vaccines to East Java to combat the outbreak. On **January 25**, the Agriculture Ministry announced an FMD vaccination month from February to March; state and regional governments will donate vaccines, as will various independent entrepreneurs and livestock companies. The goal of the vaccination campaign is to reach herd immunity to eliminate FMD from the country.

Taiwan | January 8: fresh pork exports from Taiwan to Singapore resumed for the first time in 15 years. This action is a result of Taiwan's recognition as an FMD free country in 2020 and self-reported as free of ASF, along with an expected recognition as a CSF free country in May of this year. The ban on Taiwanese fresh pork exports was lifted in November 2024, but the first shipment was not made until this month.

South Korea | January 14: South Korea suspends pork imports from Germany over FMD outbreak. All imports from Germany since December 27, 2024, will be tested for FMD. Previously, imports had been halted from 2019-2023 due to an ASF outbreak.

Philippines | January 21: ban on Russian meat imports lifted following FMD-free declaration. The Department of Agriculture issued a memorandum permitting the importation of animals susceptible to FMD, along with their products and by-products.

China | January 28: China bans livestock product imports due to disease concerns. China has prohibited imports of processed and unprocessed poultry products and even-toed ungulates from multiple countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe due to concerns about sheep pox, goat pox, and FMD. The ban affects Ghana, Somalia, Qatar, Congo (DRC), Nigeria, Tanzania, Egypt, Bulgaria, East Timor, Eritrea, occupied Palestinian territories, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Germany.

Israel | January 07: FMD Serotype O reported in a cattle herd in the Samariah area. The outbreak was reported beginning on January 7, 2025, in HaMerkaz, El Akbar, Judah, and Samariah area, affecting a non-vaccinated beef herd. The herd, consisting of 43 cows, three bulls, and 22 young calves/heifers, experienced sudden calf mortality, with 10 cases and four deaths reported. A post-mortem examination of a calf revealed a characteristic "tiger heart" lesion. The source of infection is attributed to the illegal movement of animals and contact with infected animals at grazing or watering points. Genetic analysis identified the virus strain as O/ME-SA/SA-2018, which is an FMDV strain originally from South Asia.

An epidemiological study on the 2022-2023 incursions of SAT2 topotype XIV FMDV into western Asia was published in Emerging and Infectious Disease. The study evaluated and compared the genotype sequences of isolates from the outbreaks in Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Bahrain, Turkey, and Oman, to study the movement of the virus from eastern Africa. The study concluded that the more recent outbreaks were due to multiple discrete incursions, including the outbreaks in Oman and Bahrain, suggesting the virus was introduced to the region multiple times. However, the cases in Iraq were determined to originate from a common ancestor likely introduced in late 2022, which served as the origination of the cases in Turkey.

AFRICA

Libya | January 25: three new FMD outbreaks reported in cattle and sheep. Libya reported to WOAHP three new outbreaks in domestic cattle and sheep. These outbreaks occurred in early January 2025: two outbreaks in the city of Az-Zāwiyah and one outbreak in the city of An Nuqat al Khams. In Az-Zāwiyah, 20 cases and four deaths were reported in cattle among a susceptible population of 80 cattle on two farms, and 10 cases, four deaths, and 30 susceptible sheep were reported on a single farm. In An Nuqat al Khams, a farm with 200 sheep was affected, with 120 cases and 30 deaths reported. The virus serotype was confirmed to be Serotype O.

Algeria | January 25: Batna Province launches vaccination and awareness campaigns to combat FMD and other livestock Diseases. The Agriculture Directorate of Batna Province launched a wide vaccination campaign on January 24, 2025, across 16 municipalities to prevent the spread of FMD following several outbreaks. This preventive effort is complemented by awareness campaigns urging livestock breeders to report suspected cases and recognize symptoms such as lameness, excessive salivation, fever, and reduced milk production. Veterinary services also highlighted the challenges of detecting mild symptoms in sheep and goats. In parallel, the Veterinary Inspectorate initiated a free month-long vaccination campaign against lumpy skin disease, distributing 1,300 doses to cattle farmers in outbreak zones like Ras El Ayoun and Djezar, key dairy farming areas. The spread of the disease has been contained through vaccination, disinfection of farming areas, and strict control measures, including the closure of livestock markets per ministerial instructions. The awareness campaign educates farmers on disease transmission via biting insects and economic losses due to reduced milk and meat production, reinforcing the importance of vaccination and biosecurity measures.

Kenya | January 29: Kenya implements ring vaccination and movement restrictions to contain FMD outbreak. The Kenyan government has launched a ring vaccination program in select regions ahead of a nationwide livestock immunization campaign in response to rising FMD outbreaks. Emergency containment measures have been implemented, including livestock movement restrictions and the indefinite closure of markets in affected counties such as Kakamega, West Pokot, and Trans Nzoia. Ring vaccination efforts are already underway, with 2,500 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and 19 pigs vaccinated in Kakamega, while 4,000 doses of FMD vaccines have been sent to Trans Nzoia for mass immunization. Farmers in affected areas have been urged to vaccinate their livestock privately to enhance immunity and support disease control efforts.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

Malaysia | January 17: Johor police, in collaboration with the Customs Department, thwarted an attempt to smuggle over \$67,000 (RM300,000) worth of frozen pork into the state. Authorities detained eight local suspects, including a woman, and seized 664 boxes of frozen pork, five lorries, a fiberglass boat, and cash, bringing the total value of confiscated items to over (\$268,216) RM1.2 million. Three of the suspects have prior criminal records. The case is being investigated under the

Customs Act 1967, and police have warned against smuggling activities, urging the public to report any related information.

Evaluating African Swine Fever persistence in contaminated materials

ASFV can spread to pig herds through contaminated feed or objects. Understanding how long the virus survives in different materials and conditions is essential for assessing the risk of indirect transmission. A recently [published study](#) by scientists from the Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, led by Christina Lazov, found that at temperatures between 39.2°F and 98.6°F, ASFV survives for about 60 days in porcine serum. However, at higher temperatures of about 158°F, the virus survived for a maximum of five minutes. The study assessed the survival of ASFV in other farm materials, such as feed, straw, or wood shavings, and found that the survival of the virus was markedly shortened. This study used a combination of qPCR and cell culture assays to assess both virus survival and the presence of ASFV DNA, which does not indicate that the virus is infectious.

Key findings about ASFV survival in different materials

- The researchers developed an assay called Infectivity PCR, which combines cell-based methods with qPCR to detect infectious ASFV.
- Infectivity PCR was used to test ASFV survival in Serum, feces, straw, wood, and feed.
- At 39.2°F, the infectious virus remained viable for up to 30 days in feces, 10 days in straw, and four days in wood and feed.
- At 98.6°F, the infectious virus was detectable for a maximum of four days and a minimum time of an hour.
- At 158°F, the infectious virus was detectable for a maximum time of five minutes across all types of materials tested.

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

Montenegro

[Montenegro reports second African swine fever case](#)

[Đaković issued a decision declaring areas infected with African swine fever in wild boars in Pljevlja](#)

Italy

[Swine fever, Lazio Region: “Proud to have brought our territory out of the red zone”](#)

[Swine fever is no longer an emergency in Lazio, the red zone in Rome ends](#)

[Piedmont, Swine fever: green light for wild boar hunting in restriction zone 1](#)

France

[France allocates 2 million euros to prevent ASF](#)

Romania

[African swine fever \(ASF\) at a large farm in Constanța County! 30-day restrictions in two counties!](#)

[Why is Romanian livestock farming increasing diseases? We risk running out of EU compensation money](#)

[CONSTANTA County: African swine fever in the farm at Fântânele. 49,000 animals will be slaughtered](#)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[African swine fever near the border! It broke out in three places in Bosnia and Herzegovina!](#)

[A new case of African swine fever, this time in the area of the municipality of Bijeljina](#)

Germany

[No new cases of foot-and-mouth disease reported as incubation period ends](#)

[Germany seeks aid for farmers after foot-and-mouth disease case](#)

[Foot-and-mouth vaccine bank activated in Germany](#)

[A German region lifts an animal transport ban imposed after foot-and-mouth disease was detected](#)

[Second case of foot-and-mouth disease in Germany ruled out](#)

[Foot-and-mouth disease in Berlin: Zoo and Tierpark to remain closed](#)

[FMD Germany: 'Ray of hope' for pork producers](#)

Belgium

[Foot-and-mouth disease: Belgium blocks nine farms](#)

The Netherlands

[WUR: No Foot-and-mouth Disease In Netherlands](#)

Poland

[Farmer protests demand Polish-German border closure over FMD fears](#)

[Poland Ramps Up Controls Amid](#)

[Foot-and-mouth Outbreak In Germany](#)

Serbia

[Serbia has banned the import of meat from domestic cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and other domestic and wild ungulates](#)

Bulgaria

[Bulgaria Suspends Meat and Animal Imports from Germany](#)

Russia

[Russia will ban the import and transit of meat from Europe](#)

Scotland

[Scotland bans German livestock imports after FMD discovery](#)

The UK

[Foot-and-mouth disease: Meat industry calls for total ban on personal imports of meat products](#)

[DEFRA Preliminary Outbreak Assessment](#)

[UK bans cattle, pigs and sheep imports from Germany after foot-and-mouth case](#)

France

[France Steps up Checks After Foot-And-Mouth Outbreak in Germany](#)

ASIA

[Eastern Africa Origin of SAT2 Topotype XIV Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus Outbreaks, Western Asia, 2023](#)

Indonesia

[Surge in FMD Cases](#)

[FMD Resurges, UGM Faculty form task force Agriculture Ministry dispatches 12,500 FMD vaccine doses to East Java](#)

[Ministry strengthens FMD handling strategy for red zone areas](#)

Hong Kong

[ASF detected in Yuen Long pig farm](#)

[Local pig samples test positive for African Swine Fever virus](#)

Taiwan

[Taiwan to impose fines for improper disposal of animal remains](#)

[Taiwan fresh pork exports to Singapore restart after 15-year hiatus](#)

Sri Lanka

[Total swine cull under consideration to control ASF in Sri Lanka](#)

[ASF Sri Lanka: Virus spreads across the island](#)

South Korea

[South Korea suspends pork imports from Germany over FMD outbreak](#)

[South Korea records 50th ASF farm outbreak](#)

Philippines

[Ban on Russian meat imports lifted following FMD-free declaration](#)

[DA distributes over 32K doses of ASF vaccines](#)

China

[China bans livestock product imports on disease worries](#)

Malaysia

[Johor cops foil bid to smuggle in frozen pork worth RM300,000](#)

AFRICA

Libya

[20 sheep died from foot-and-mouth disease in Al-Ajailat](#)

Morocco

[Morocco stops German feed grain imports over foot-and-mouth disease](#)

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

[Brazil ensures pork export to Singapore even under ASF outbreak](#)

Dominican Republic

[Germany's foot-and-mouth disease outbreak declared high priority for Dominican Republic](#)

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

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