



Swine Health Information Center  
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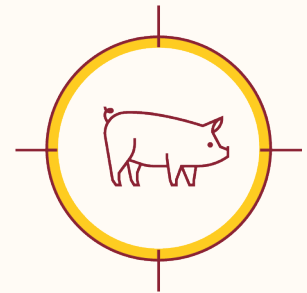


CENTER FOR ANIMAL  
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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.*



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## Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, March 4, to Monday, March 31, 2025

### Report Highlights

- **FMD in Hungary:** The first FMD outbreaks in over 50 years have been confirmed at two large dairy farms near the Slovakian border.
- **FMD in Slovakia:** Five FMD outbreaks confirmed near the borders with Hungary and Austria - over 6,750 animals culled.
- **FMD in Germany:** FMD-free status regained in nearly the entire country. Germany has successfully recovered from an FMD outbreak reported on January 10, involving a single herd of water buffalo in Brandenburg—the country's first in nearly 40 years.
- **FMD in South Korea:** First reports of FMD since May 2023 - authorities have moved forward the nationwide FMD vaccination schedule to this month instead of July as earlier planned.

## MARCH 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations in Győr-Moson-Sopron county, near the border with Austria and Slovakia, Hungary	3/6	FMD Serotype O	Two commercial farms with 1,400- and 3,000 cattle heads affected.
2	Jeollanam-do Province, South Korea	3/13	FMD Serotype O	Five outbreaks affected over 700 animals. First report since May 2023.
2	Multiple locations near the border with Hungary, Slovakia	3/21	FMD Serotype O	Five commercial farms - over 3,000 cattle culled.
2	Dajabon Province, Dominican Republic	3/20	ASF	Re-emergence of the disease - multiple smallholder farms.
2	Anenii Noi District, Moldova	3/16	ASF	Two outbreaks confirmed in large commercial farms - 65,000 pigs culled on site.
1	Xinjiang Uygur, China	3/21	FMD NA	Detection of FMD cases at a road animal health checkpoint.
1	Multiple locations, Cambodia	3/17	FMD NA	Twelve outbreaks confirmed - Over 800 animals affected.
1	Multiple locations across 18 of Tunisia's 24 governorates, Tunisia	March	FMD Serotype O	Fifty-three ongoing outbreaks affecting cattle, goats, and sheep - over 4,500 affected animals.
1	Multiple locations, Vietnam	Feb-Mar	ASF	24 outbreaks confirmed.

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.

## Foot-and-Mouth Disease

### EUROPE

Hungary and Slovakia have each reported their first FMD outbreaks in over 50 years, affecting large commercial cattle operations in both countries. Although these outbreaks occurred within a month following a separate FMD case in Germany, authorities confirmed **there is no epidemiological link, as virus serotypes identified in Hungary differ from the German strain**. Meanwhile, the **EU Reference Laboratory for FMD confirmed that the FMD virus detected in Slovakia fully matches the strain identified in Hungary**. Investigations into the precise source and transmission routes are still ongoing. **Figure 1**.

Trade disruptions have already begun impacting both countries. Thus, under the European Union zoning regulation, other member states have to accept imports from Hungary that originate outside the surveillance zone. So far, 15 non-EU countries have temporarily banned meat imports from Hungary, including the UK and USA, on **March 7**; the USDA also placed restrictions on dogs and horses, which must adhere to import and quarantine protocols to mitigate the risk of exposure to FMD positive animals or fomites. Australia removed Hungary from its FMD-free list on **March 9**, effectively placing a soft ban on susceptible products from Hungary and Slovakia manufactured after February 3; goods in transit are to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. On **March 10**, Singapore imposed a temporary restriction on Hungarian imports of beef and pork that were exported after March 6; meat products that has been processed to inactivate the FMD virus is not restricted. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CIFA) and the Czech Republic placed import restrictions on **March 11**.

### Regional Highlights

- Hungary | March 6: first FMD outbreaks in over 50 years at two large dairy farms near the Slovakian border confirmed.** The initial FMD outbreak occurred in a herd of 1,400 cattle in Kisbajcs, followed by a second case in a 3,000-head cattle herd in Lébény, both located in Győr-Moson-Sopron county. **Figure 2** presents the outbreaks and corresponding zoning measures. The virus was identified as serotype O, genetically linked to strains previously detected in Pakistan. Tracing efforts suggest the likely date of infection was March 11, 2025, with potential contacts including personnel (private and Slovakian veterinarians, foreign workers), one milk transport, a semen delivery from an EU-registered establishment, and an animal by-product (ABP) transport. Feed was mixed on-site, and bedding was accessible to wild animals.

*Figure 1. Distribution of FMD outbreaks across Europe as of March 31 (Source: WAHIS)*

Control measures include mass culling, a **72-hour standstill for all susceptible animal movements** in the affected



districts (Mosonmagyaróvár and Győr), and bans on grazing. **Authorities are promoting home slaughter under official supervision, with mandatory sampling for laboratory testing.** Additional steps include strict biosecurity, disinfection of vehicles at the Vámoszabadi border bridge, and restrictions on the building team accessing farm structures. The implementation of vaccination is also under consideration to limit further spread. Efforts remain focused on rapid containment and minimizing the risk to neighboring regions.

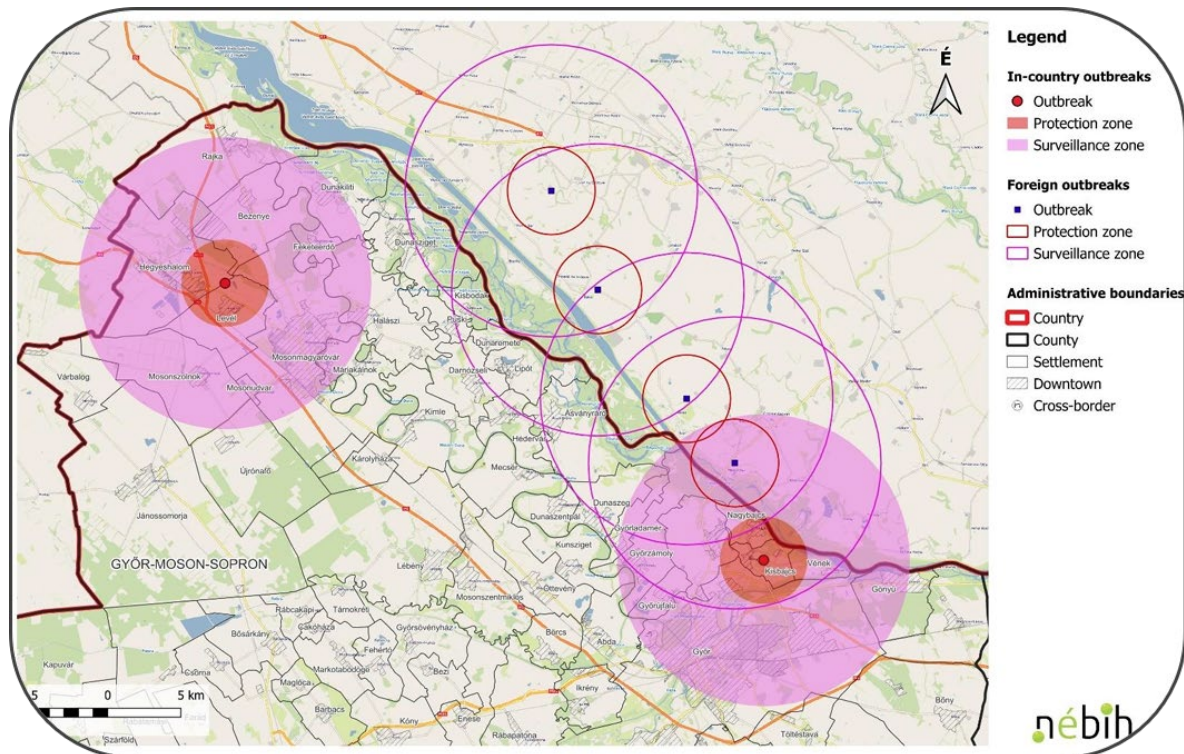


Figure 2. FMD Zoning in Hungary and Slovakia outbreaks as of March 26, 2025 (Source: [SC PAFF 27](#))

- Slovakia | March 21: first FMD outbreaks in 50 years, affecting over 3,000 cattle at four major dairy farms in Dunajská Streda District near the Hungarian border.** The outbreaks began on March 21, 2025, prompting immediate emergency responses, including vaccination of animals to be slaughtered, large-scale culling, movement restrictions, and the deployment of over 1,500 police officers to enforce containment measures. Authorities suspect that the virus likely entered Slovakia from neighboring Hungary, where an outbreak was reported in early March 2025 near the Slovak border. The EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for FMD confirmed the presence of FMD virus in samples collected from Slovakia. The identified strain—FMD O/ME-SA/PanAsia2/ANT-10—is closely related to 2018 strains circulating in Pakistan and is a full genetic match to the virus detected in Hungary. The affected region, critical to Slovak livestock production, is now under intensive control, with the EU acknowledging Slovakia’s swift and robust measures. The distribution of outbreaks is presented in **Figures 3 and 4.**

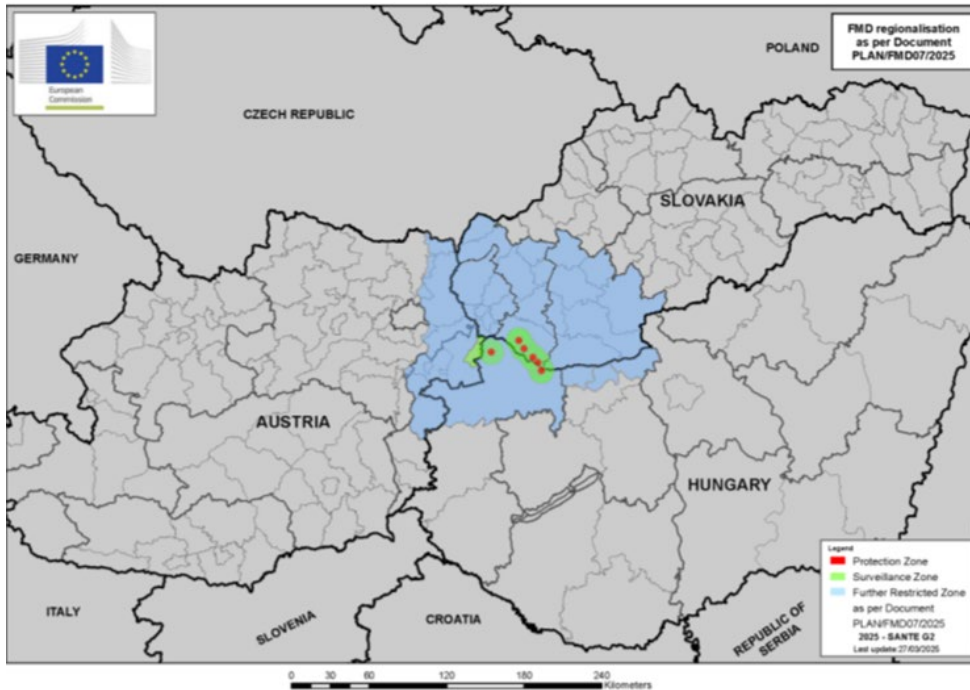


Figure 3: Distribution of FMD outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia and current restricted zones as of March 27, 2025; (Sources: [European Commission](#))

**On March 31**, another FMD outbreak was confirmed at a large cattle farm in Plavecký Štvrtok, Malacky district—approximately 30 km from Bratislava and near the Czech and Austrian borders. The affected site, owned by FirstFarms, houses around 3,000 cows, 150 heifers, and 600 calves. **This marks Slovakia’s fifth confirmed outbreak.** Tracing efforts suggest a likely infection date of March 11, with a possible introduction via a worker returning from a Hungarian farm in Lével. Airborne transmission is considered unlikely due to the distance and mountain barrier.

**Vaccination began on March 30**, with **mass culling scheduled to start on April 2**. Control measures include a state of emergency, movement restrictions, and biosecurity at border crossings with the Czech Republic, where authorities have introduced stricter checks and decontamination stations.



Figure 4: Distribution of outbreaks in Slovakia and distance between the fifth and the first four outbreaks (Sources: [WAHIS](#))

- Austria | March 27: Austria established a surveillance zone in four border municipalities and a further restricted zone in parts of Lower Austria and Burgenland, covering over 82,000 susceptible animals (Figure 5). Trade restrictions, active surveillance, and daily public updates were implemented. As of late March, no FMD virus or antibodies have been detected in 788 tested samples - 498 samples tested for FMD virus and 290 samples tested for FMDV antibodies. Figure 6 provides an overview of all FMD investigations conducted in Austria since the beginning of the year. Three ordinances were updated to strengthen border controls and prevent disease introduction from Hungary and Slovakia.**



Figure 5. Zoning measures in Austria in response to FMD outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia (Source: [SC PAFF](#))

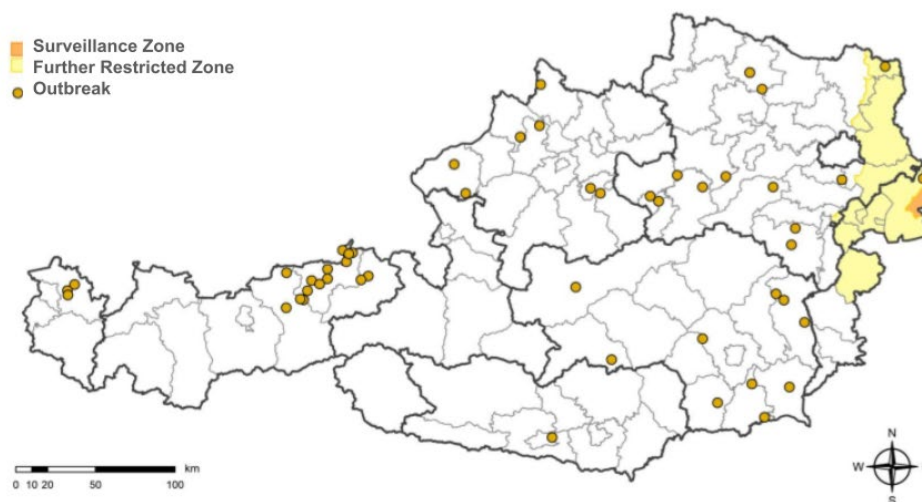


Figure 6. FMD active surveillance testing in Austria since January 2025, when the outbreak in Germany was reported (Source: [SC PAFF](#))

- Germany | March 12: FMD-free status regained in nearly the entire country.** Germany has successfully recovered from an FMD outbreak reported on January 10, 2025, involving a

single herd of water buffalo in Brandenburg—the country's first in nearly 40 years. Swift containment measures effectively prevented further spread, allowing Germany to regain its FMD-free status from the WOAAH on March 12, 2025, except for a limited containment zone. As a result, key export markets, including China, have reopened trade for dairy products under revised veterinary agreements. Additional trading partners such as Mexico, South Korea, and the UK are also progressively easing import restrictions. On **March 25**, the UK lifted its ban on German imports of live animals and products susceptible to FMD. Germany's rapid response and effective biosecurity measures facilitated a swift economic recovery for its livestock and dairy industries.

## ASIA

**South Korea | March 15: Five new FMD outbreaks reported in domestic cattle.** On March 13, FMD was reported on a farm in Jeollanam-do province. Four cases and 184 susceptible cattle were reported. Clinical samples were tested by the government laboratory, and FMDV serotype O was confirmed as the virus responsible for this outbreak. Two days later, FMD was reported in four other farms in the same province, bringing the total number of outbreaks to five, with 33 cases and 787 susceptible cattle reported. Of these cases and at-risk cattle, 346 have been culled. This is the first reported event of FMD in domestic cattle in South Korea in almost two years. The last outbreak occurred in May 2023. In response to this outbreak, the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs has moved forward the nationwide FMD vaccination schedule to this month instead of July as earlier planned. At the same time, strict biosecurity measures have been enforced, including thorough disinfection of livestock sheds and farm vehicles, with on-site inspections to guarantee compliance.

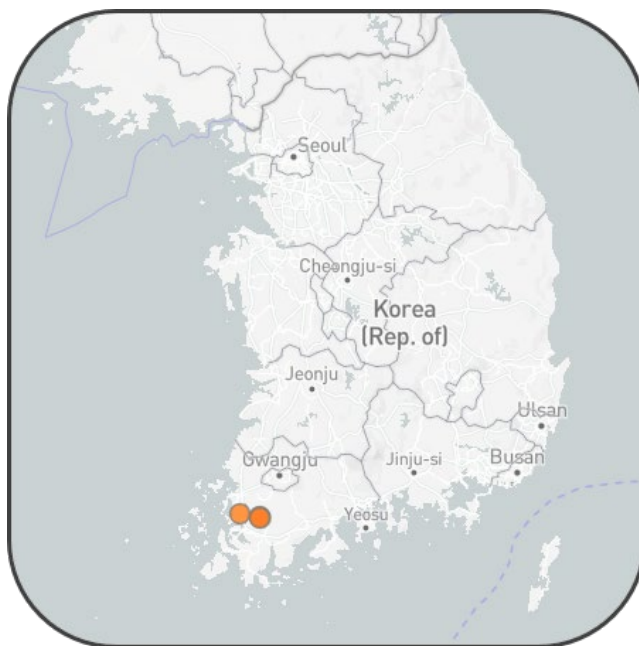


Figure 7: Distribution of FMD outbreaks in South Korea  
(Sources: [WAHIS](#))

**China | March 21: Four FMD cases detected at a road animal health checkpoint.** Authorities in China reported the four FMD cases detected during a check of cattle in transit at an animal health checkpoint in the Chinese autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur. This detection occurred on February 24. All 121 suspected animals were culled, and the outbreak is considered resolved.

**Israel | March 24: Two FMD outbreaks were reported in cattle and sheep.** Israel reported two new FMD outbreaks in the administrative region of HaZafon. The first outbreak occurred on March 5, on a sheep farm, with two cases and 25 susceptible animals reported. The second outbreak occurred on March 19 on a cattle farm with three cases and 25 susceptible animals reported. These outbreaks are part of a disease event first reported to WOAAH on January 7, 2025, and are suspected to have started



after contact with infected animals and grazing and watering points. The serotype of this outbreak was confirmed as FMDV Serotype O. Since the start of this outbreak, 85 cases and 19 deaths have been reported in a population of 823 susceptible domestic animals, and 550 animals have been vaccinated.

**Iraq | March 15: Farmers call for urgent action to control FMD.** A severe outbreak of FMD is devastating Kokjali, a key livestock farming hub east of Mosul, Iraq, with farmers reporting massive losses. One farmer lost 250 of his 2,000 calves, while another struggled with nearly his entire herd infected. The outbreak threatens Kokjali's role as a major meat supplier, raising economic concerns for the region. In response, the state governor imposed a one-week quarantine on 22 farms, enforcing disinfection and veterinary measures with security oversight. Local politicians have urged immediate government intervention, warning of greater losses if vaccines and veterinary treatments are not provided. Meanwhile, veterinary authorities insist the outbreak is contained, but farmers express frustration over inadequate support, fearing a worsening crisis.

**Pakistan | March 17: FMD outbreaks reported in Punjab province.** According to local news outlets, an outbreak of FMD has been reported in Vehari district, affecting several livestock. In response, local authorities have directed officials to visit affected villages and implement immediate control measures to treat secondary infections in affected animals and protect healthy livestock. Meanwhile, suspected FMD cases have also emerged in Bahawalpur district, with a cattle owner reporting livestock deaths, though officials deny a local outbreak. Authorities suggest infected animals may have been brought from Vehari, potentially spreading the disease. Bahawalpur reportedly has sufficient FMD vaccine supplies, and a Russian vaccine is currently under trial in the district under an FAO program, with further deployment dependent on trial results.

**Cambodia | March 18: Twelve ongoing outbreaks reported to WOAHA.** Authorities reported 12 ongoing FMD outbreaks affecting domestic cattle in three southern provinces of Takêv, Svay Rieng, and Kaôh Kong. The outbreaks, which started in January 2025 with seven reported outbreaks, have almost doubled to 12. One death, 149 cases, and 704 susceptible cattle are reported. FMD is endemic in Cambodia, and the last reported outbreaks before this current outbreak were in December 2024. The Serotype for this outbreak has not yet been determined, although Serotype O is the most predominant and, according to the World Reference Laboratory for FMD, has been the only reported FMDV serotype in Cambodia since 2016. FMDV-A was last recorded in 2016, and Asia1 was last reported in 1997.

## AFRICA

**Tunisia | March 17: Authorities report 53 ongoing FMD outbreaks.** Tunisia is currently facing 53 outbreaks of FMD, affecting cattle, sheep, and goats, according to the latest report submitted to WOAHA. These outbreaks occurred between November 2024 and February 2025 and have been recorded in 18 of Tunisia's 24 governorates. So far, the outbreaks have resulted in 23 animal deaths, 369 confirmed cases, and 4,393 susceptible animals. This wave is part of an ongoing disease event that began in November 2023, bringing the total number of outbreaks to 67. The virus has been confirmed as Serotype O, and over 10,000 animals have been vaccinated as part of containment efforts. FMD remains endemic in Tunisia, with 27 outbreaks linked to Serotype O reported across 14 governorates in 2024. The country runs an annual vaccination campaign from February to March, using a trivalent vaccine (O, A, SAT-2) for large ruminants and a bivalent vaccine (O, SAT-2) for small ruminants. In 2024, vaccination coverage reached 75.2% for large ruminants and 67.8% for small ruminants.

**South Africa | March 18: KwaZulu-Natal province reports an increase in at-risk herds.** South Africa's weekly follow-up reports to WOAHA indicate a sharp increase in the number of FMD-susceptible animals in the ongoing KwaZulu-Natal outbreaks. The reported number of susceptible animals is now

13,612, up from 3,612 reported previously. This is following an update of a new FMD case in a village in Jozini. The total number of cases from this event is now 80. The virus serotype was confirmed to be Serotype SAT2. This disease event in KwaZulu-Natal province started in May 2021 and has been ongoing since then. To date, 167 outbreaks have been reported, and 145 remain unresolved.

**Algeria | March 26: Suspected animal deaths linked to FMD.** A local news outlet reported that FMD has caused the deaths of 152 cattle and 52 sheep, and goats in Tizi Ouzou, affecting 23 farms across 11 municipalities. To contain the outbreak, authorities have kept livestock markets closed and intensified vaccination efforts, which have helped prevent further losses. Awareness campaigns involving farmers are also underway. The last official reports of FMD in Algeria were on February 3, 2025, when two FMD outbreaks caused by Serotype O were officially reported to WOAHP in Msila and Tébessa governorates.

## Surveillance at Point of Entry

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**March 7 | United Kingdom: Countryside Alliance has recently uncovered extensive illegal smuggling and online sales of bushmeat into the UK, posing a significant biosecurity risk to the nation's livestock industry.** Animals such as monkeys, porcupines, African cane rats, antelopes, and lizards—potentially contaminated with dangerous pathogens—are being marketed through social media platforms like TikTok and Facebook and delivered directly to homes, circumventing essential health inspections. This illegal trade increases the risk of outbreaks of severe diseases, including Ebola, anthrax, FMD, cholera, and tuberculosis. Last year, authorities seized nearly 100 tonnes of illegal meat at Dover, marking a 75% increase from 2023 and highlighting the critical need for enhanced controls to safeguard UK agriculture against devastating livestock diseases.

## African Swine Fever

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### EUROPE

Due to delays in weekly reporting on the EU Animal Disease Information System (ADIS) website, outbreak data was only available for two periods: January 27–March 5 and March 20–26, 2025. During these intervals, five countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported a total of 23 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs.

Additionally, 13 countries (Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) recorded 728 ASF outbreaks among wild boars during the same period.

Since the beginning of the year (01/01/2025 - 03/26/2025), seven countries (Croatia, Italy, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine) have reported a total of 159 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, and 16 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) have recorded 4,154 ASF outbreaks among wild boars.

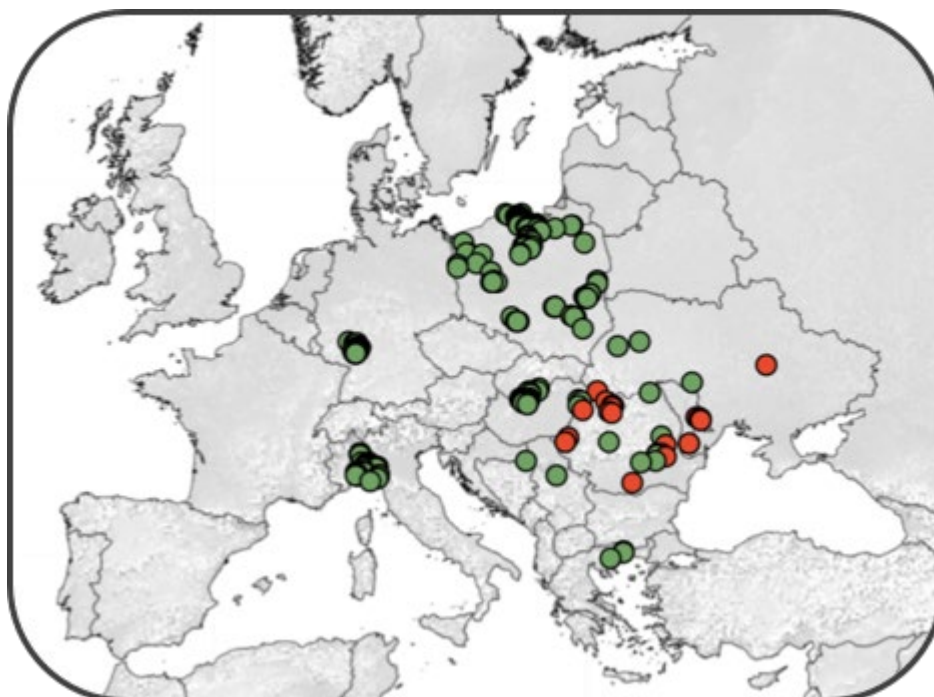


Figure 8. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from March 4 to March 27, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar; Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#)).

#### Regional Highlights:

- Luxembourg | March 4: Luxembourg is intensifying precautionary measures against ASF following an outbreak in neighboring Germany.** Although no cases have been detected domestically, preventive steps include extending a \$54 (€50) wild boar shooting incentive until March 2026, planning two new carcass collection centers, preparing 30 kilometers of electric fencing for emergency containment, and training search dogs to detect wild boar carcasses. Authorities emphasize restricted farm access and mandatory reporting of wild boar carcasses to maintain ASF-free status.
- Italy | March 5: Three municipalities in the Parma province—San Secondo, Traversetolo, and Montechiarugolo—along with part of Parma city, have been cleared of ASF restrictions following the latest EU regulation update.** Regional health and agriculture officials praised this outcome as proof of the effectiveness of containment strategies and local surveillance efforts. The lifted restrictions will ease commercial activities for local businesses previously affected.
- Germany | March 7: A second ASF case has been confirmed in a wild boar in Baden-Württemberg.** The infected animal was found dead near Mannheim, close to the A6 freeway, and is linked to the ongoing ASF outbreak originating in the Lampertheim area of Hesse. So far, no domestic pig farms in Baden-Württemberg have been affected, but authorities emphasize the importance of maintaining strict biosecurity measures to protect local pig populations.
- Moldova | March 16: Two major ASF outbreaks were confirmed in Moldova at large commercial pig farms located approximately 20 kilometers (12 miles) apart.** The first

outbreak, detected on March 16, 2025, occurred near Roșcani village, Anenii Noi district, resulting in the culling of all 65,000 pigs on site. Shortly afterward, a second outbreak emerged at a farm in Cimișeni village, Criuleni district, where 1,000 pigs were immediately slaughtered, and an additional 50,000 pigs were placed under quarantine. Authorities swiftly implemented containment measures, including enhanced biosecurity protocols, controlled culling, safe burial according to international guidelines, environmental monitoring, and compensation plans for affected producers.

The outbreaks caused significant economic damage, with losses of approximately \$24.4 million (440 million Moldovan lei) at the Roșcani farm alone, which previously supplied about 23% of pork to Moldova’s processing industry. Pork consumption dropped by nearly 40% nationally due to consumer concerns and price increases. Although supplies remain adequate, prices are expected to rise further, highlighting the farms' critical role in regional economic stability and national food security.

## ASIA

Eight countries (Bhutan, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Hong Kong, the Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in March. South Korea in addition reported new outbreaks in wild boar. The distribution of new outbreaks in the region is presented in Figure 4.

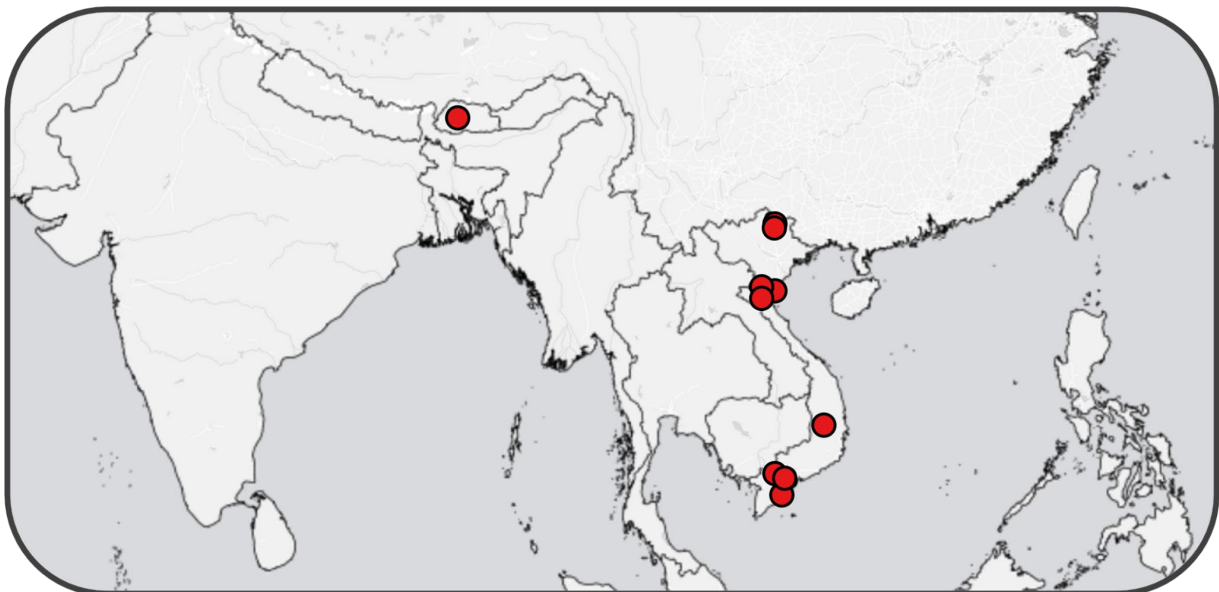


Figure 9. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from March 3, 2025, to April 1, 2025 (In red: domestic pigs. Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites.)

### Regional Highlights

- **Vietnam | February 28-March 23: 24 outbreaks reported to EMPRES-i.** Long An reported seven outbreaks; Bac Kan and Nghe An reported five outbreaks each; Tien Giang reported

three outbreaks; and Tuyen Quang, Soc Trang, Dak Lak, and Cao Bang each reported one outbreak. Case numbers and the number of pigs at risk were not reported.

- **Malaysia | March 5: 100 pig carcasses were dumped on private property.** The carcasses are believed to have originated in a neighboring state and were transported to Port Dickson for improper disposal on an oil palm plantation. Pig farming in the area was banned following a Nipah virus outbreak in 1998, but local government officials noted that the carcasses pose a public and environmental health risk and urged authorities to increase enforcement. The **Selangor Veterinary Services Department released a statement on March 11**, increasing enforcement of pig and carcass movement regulations. Pigs are allowed to be moved only to licensed slaughterhouses via designated routes. Additionally, the culling of pigs affected by the outbreak is ongoing and is projected to finish by March 31.
- **Laos | March 5: Pig farms in Xaysomboun province are on alert after the outbreak.** A village in the province tested positive for ASF and has been declared a red zone while surrounding villages have been declared a yellow zone. The movement, slaughter, consumption, and sale of pigs have been banned to prevent further spread; carcass disposal and disinfection of affected premises have been instituted.
- **Philippines | March 9: Authorities stop transport of 59 undocumented piglets in Quezon.** The piglets were being transported from Calauag to Candelaria; although no ASF cases have been reported in the province, local transport of animals, animal products, and by-products is regulated to protect public and animal health.
- **Nepal | March 9: ASF outbreak under control.** Dr. Brajkishore Thakur, Chief of the Livestock Services Office, reported that the outbreak, which occurred in three wards of the sub-municipality, has been controlled with pest control, sanitation, and transportation restrictions. Over the past four months, over 200 pigs died from ASF.
- **Bhutan: March 15: Outbreak reported to EMPRES-i.** An outbreak in the Wangduephodrang administrative district was reported in domestic pigs, with 77 pigs reported at risk.
- **South Korea | March 16: Outbreak reported to EMPRES-i.** The outbreak occurred in the Kyonggi-do administrative district, with 6000 pigs reported as at risk. This is the first outbreak of domestic pigs in South Korea since January. The number of domestic pigs affected by ASF in South Korea since 2019 is close to 197,000, and the number of wild boar affected is reported at 4,240.
- **Hong Kong | March 19: Outbreak in wild and domestic pigs marked resolved.** With no new infections reported since January, the outbreak status in WAHIS has been updated to resolved.

## 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

Luxembourg

[No cases reported as Luxembourg steps up African Swine Fever prevention](#)

**Italy**

[African swine fever: restrictions removed in three municipalities of Parma](#)

**Moldova**

[Swine fever outbreak in Roșcani, 75% eradicated](#)

[Moldovan government spokesperson on swine fever situation](#)

[Two thousand pigs slaughtered in effort to eradicate swine fever outbreak in Roșcani, Anenii Noi](#)

**UK**

[Illegal imports and home deliveries of 'bushmeat' uncovered](#)

[Swine fever is wreaking havoc in the Republic of Moldova. Moldovans risk being left without pork for Easter](#)

**Germany**

[ASF in Germany: Second case in Baden-Württemberg](#)

**Hungary**

[Presentations from the PAFF Animal Health and Welfare committee meetings.](#)

[DEFRA Preliminary Outbreak Assessment - Foot and Mouth Disease in Hungary](#)

[Foot and mouth disease in Hungary: animals killed, bans in place, zoo closed](#)

[Government update about the spread of deadly disease in Hungary](#)

[Hungary reports first foot-and-mouth cases in 50 years](#)

[FMD: Slovakia and Hungary both see further outbreaks this week](#)

**Slovakia**

[Foot-and-mouth outbreak in Slovakia hits one of the country's largest cattle farms](#)

[Cattle Culling in Plavecký Štvrtok to Start Probably on Wednesday](#)

[FMD confirmed in Slovakia, following outbreak in neighbouring Hungary](#)

[Slovakia reports first foot-and-mouth cases in 50 years](#)

[News digest: Slovakia confirms foot-and-mouth disease, begins culling livestock](#)

[Culling of Cattle at Baka Farm Continues at Rate of 300 Animals per Day](#)

[Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak Prompts State Of Emergency In Slovakia](#)

**Abbreviations:**

**ASF** - African swine fever

**CSF** - Classical swine fever

**FMD** - Foot-and-mouth disease

**PRRS** - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

**SVV** - Seneca Valley Virus

[Cattle Vaccination in Medvedov and Narad Farms Completed, Culling Not Yet Begun](#)  
[Slovakia to Request Compensation from EC for Foot-and-Mouth Disease](#)

**ASIA**

**Malaysia**

[100 pig carcasses dumped](#)

[Selangor steps up ASF restrictions](#)

**Laos**

[Pig farms on alert after ASF outbreak](#)

**Philippines**

[Authorities stop transport of 59 undocumented piglets](#)

**Nepal**

[ASF outbreak under control](#)

**Pakistan**

[FMD outbreak in Vehari](#)

**South Korea**

[ASF hits more pig farms in S Korea](#)

[FMD reported in domestic cattle after nearly 2 years](#)

**Israel**

[FMD reported in HaZafon](#)

**China**

[Four FMD cases detected at a road animal health checkpoint](#)

**Iraq**

[Farmers call for urgent action to control FMD](#)

**Cambodia**

[FMD outbreaks reported to WOA](#)

**AFRICA**

**Algeria**

[FMD in Tizi Ouzou](#)

**Tunisia**

[Over 50 ongoing FMD outbreaks confirmed](#)

**South Africa**

[KwaZulu-Natal province reports an increase in at-risk herds](#)

**OCEANIA**

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**CCHF** - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

**PPV** - Porcine parvoviral infection

**WOAH** - The World Organisation for Animal

**EFSA** - The European Food Safety Authority

**PDCoV** - Porcine Deltacoronavirus

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

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