



Swine Health Information Center

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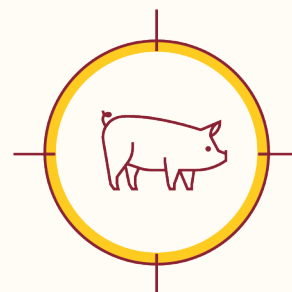


CENTER FOR ANIMAL  
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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, April 1, to Monday, May 5, 2025

### Report Highlights

- **FMD in Europe:** New outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia prompt heightened surveillance in neighboring countries.
- **ASF in Europe:** Outbreaks surge in Moldova and Romania compared to 2024 records.
- **FMD in South Korea:** Authorities confirm 16th outbreak since mid-March amid ongoing wave following last report in May 2023.
- **New serotype of FMD reported in the Near East:** FAO issues alert as FMD Serotype SAT1 is confirmed in Iraq, Bahrain, and Kuwait since early 2025.
- **Surveillance at point of entry in the UK:** Nearly 60 tonnes of illegal meat were seized at Dover in the first quarter of 2025, raising alarm over the high risk of disease introduction, such as ASF and FMD.

### MAY 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations, Hungary	4/17	FMD Serotype O	Two new outbreaks confirmed. Over 2,500 cattle and almost 10,000 pigs affected.
2	Dunajska Streda district, Slovakia	4/4	FMD Serotype O	Outbreak confirmed on a farm housing around 870 bulls.
2	Multiple locations, Kuwait	4/7	FMD Serotype SAT1	10 farms affected - over 1,400 cattle infected.
2	Multiple locations, Romania	April	ASF	26 outbreaks confirmed since the start of the year.
1	Multiple locations, South Korea	4/11	FMD Serotype O	Two new outbreaks, making a total of 16 since the first outbreak was reported in March, 2025
1	Waziristan, Pakistan	4/13	FMD Serotype Pending	Over 16,000 cattle & small ruminants vaccinated.
1	Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan	4/11	CSF	First case reported in this prefecture. Wild boar vaccination will start soon.

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

In April 2025, Europe faced a significant resurgence of FMD, with new outbreaks confirmed in central and eastern European countries. Hungary reported three new outbreaks in April, following two initial cases in March, bringing the total to five. Slovakia confirmed one additional outbreak in April, marking six outbreaks in total since the disease first appeared in March. In response to the escalating situation, Austria strengthened surveillance and biosecurity measures, while the European Commission activated emergency protocols, including vaccination plans, movement restrictions, and coordinated cross-border control efforts. Countries also intensified testing and public awareness campaigns to contain the spread. Figure 1 presents the distribution of outbreaks along with the corresponding zoning measures.

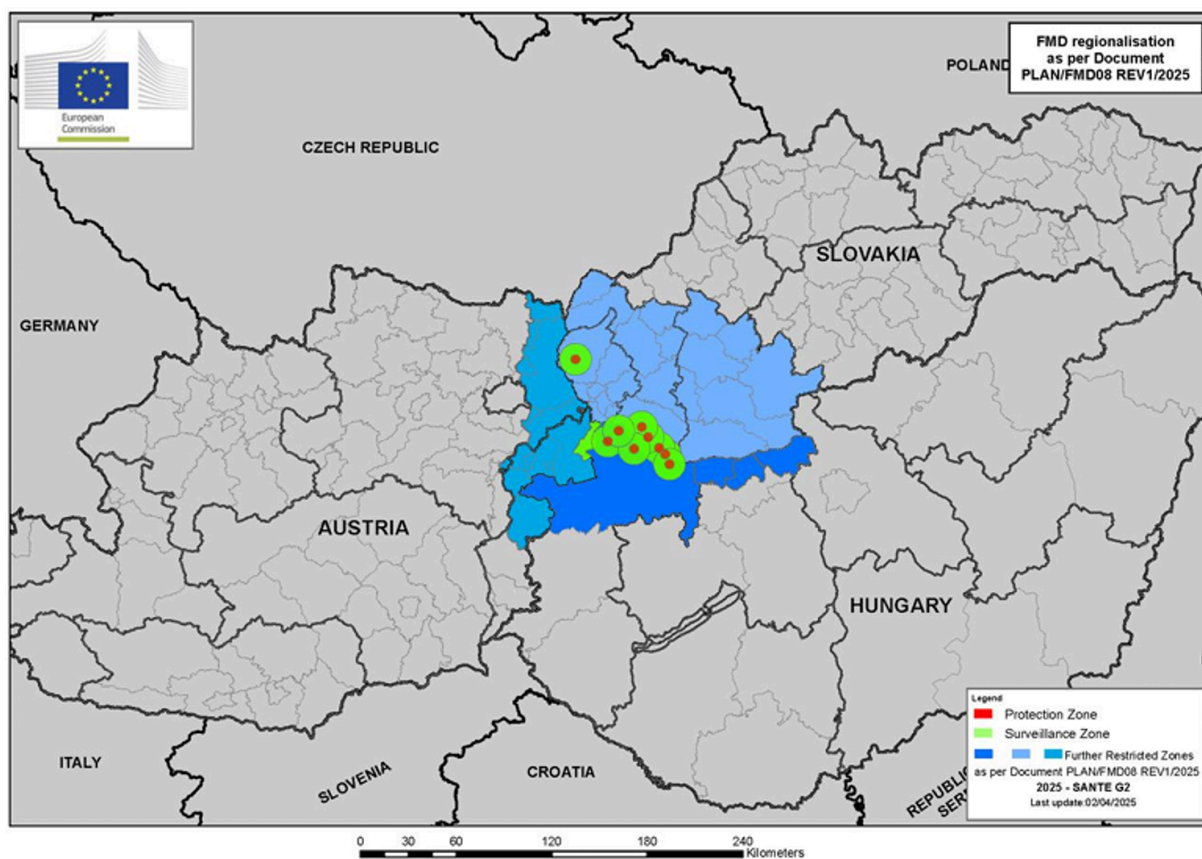


Figure 1. Distribution of FMD outbreaks and associated zoning measures in Europe from March 7 to April 23, 2025



## Regional Highlights

### Hungary

Hungary has responded to a series of five confirmed FMD outbreaks—three primary and two secondary—with extensive containment and surveillance measures. Outbreaks were detected between March 5 and April 17, with swift confirmation, culling, and disinfection following within days. Figure 2 shows the locations of all five outbreaks.

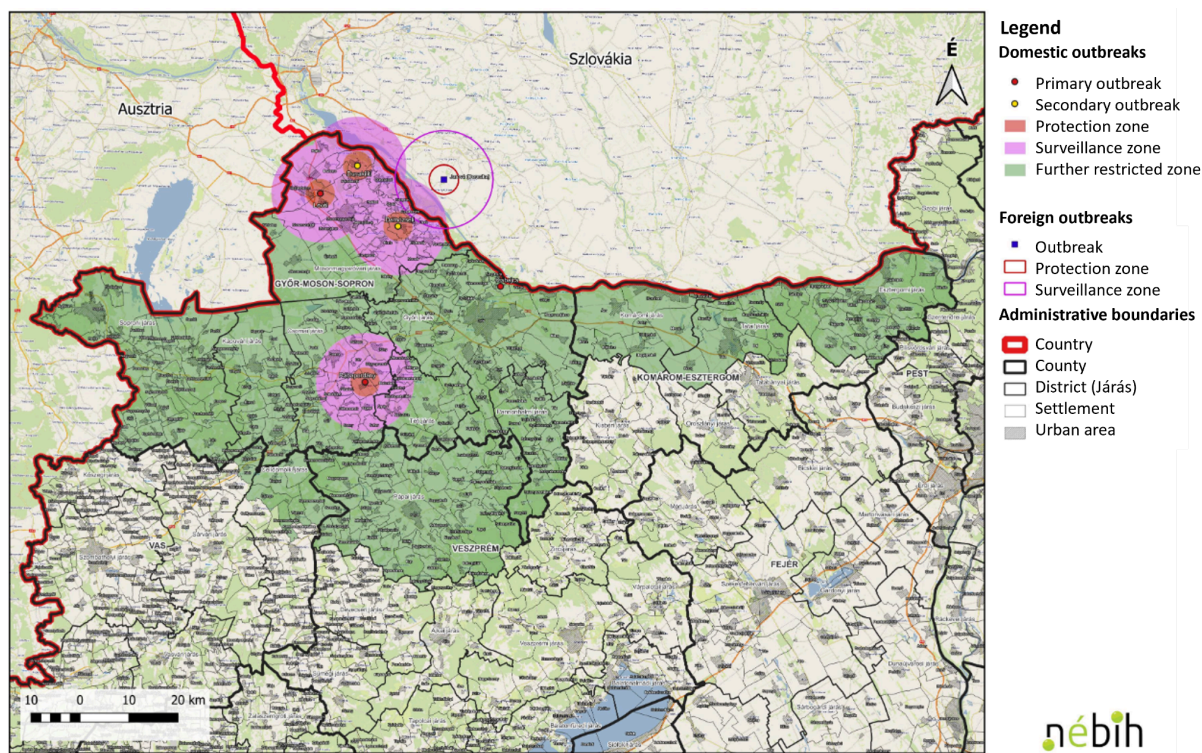


Figure 2. Locations of FMD outbreaks in Hungary (March 7–April 17, 2025) and associated protection, surveillance, and further restriction zones (Source: [CS PAFF](#))

## Situation Overview

- **Affected locations:**
  - Kisbajcs with 1,370 cattle on the farm and 307 at a contact holding
  - Levél with 2,573 cattle on the farm and 539 at a contact holding
  - Darnózseli with 1,051 affected cattle
  - Dunakiliti with 2,597 affected cattle
  - Rábapordány with 875 affected cattle and 9,888 pigs at a contact holding
- **Total affected animals:** 9,312 cattle/pigs culled, plus preventive culling of 9,888 pigs at a contact holding.
- **Notable case:** The fifth outbreak occurred at a dairy cattle farm in Rábapordány, where clinical signs were detected during milking on April 17 and the infection was confirmed by PCR later that day. **Tracing investigations showed the farm had previously been identified as a**



**contact holding and tested negative twice (March 11 and 23).** As part of the response, 9,888 pigs were preventively culled at a neighboring contact holding. In addition, animals linked to two personnel-related contacts—one being a milking machine mechanic working at a contact holding and the other a worker who kept animals at home—were also tested, and all results were negative.

- **Surveillance and Testing:**

- Nationwide sampling - 23,036 PCR and 95,650 ELISA tests conducted.
- Sampling across 19 counties, including commercial herds, contacts, suspicions, and wild game.

- **Control Measures:**

- Culling of animals was completed within a short time frame of two to five days, with preliminary disinfection finalized within a week after the culling operations.
- 72-hour standstill in infected zones (FRZ).
- Enlarged restriction zones and prolonged control measures.
- Pigs from FRZ are only allowed to slaughterhouses with pre-slaughter blood tests (48h prior) and clinical exams (24h prior).

- **Communication and Awareness:**

- Over 5,200 media releases, including TV, radio, newspapers, and online platforms.
- Continuous updates to stakeholders via a thematic website, crisis teams, and producer organizations.

- **Vaccination Strategy:**

- An emergency suppressive vaccination strategy was implemented to reduce virus shedding in infected and contact holdings until culling and disposal could be completed.
- As of April 19, 2025, emergency suppressive vaccination was applied at five confirmed outbreak farms—Levél, Darnózséli, Dunakiliti, and Rábapordány—as well as one contact holding linked to the Levél outbreak. At Kisbajcs, where the outbreak was confirmed on March 6, depopulation began on March 9, so animals were not vaccinated. At the remaining sites, due to high animal numbers and logistical constraints, culling was delayed, and vaccination was used to reduce the risk of further transmission.
- A total of 60,000 doses of AFTOPOR vaccine (Boehringer Ingelheim, serotype O, strain PanAsia-2, potency  $\geq 6$  PD<sub>50</sub>) were received from Germany.
- Vaccination was conducted by official and authorized private veterinarians under the supervision of the competent authority, following the manufacturer's guidelines.

## Slovakia

As of April 23, 2025, Slovakia has confirmed six FMD outbreaks, including two primary and four secondary cases, all in commercial cattle holdings. Five of the outbreaks were reported in the Dunajská Streda district (Trnavský region) and one in the Malacky district (Bratislavský region), affecting a total of 7,490 cattle. No new suspected cases have been reported since April 4.

## Situation overview

- **Affected locations:** In the Dunajská Streda District, outbreaks were reported on farms in Medveďov with 670 dairy cattle, Ňárada with 790 dairy cattle, Baka housing 1,301 dairy cows and calves, Lúča na Ostrove with 270 cattle, and Jurová, where approximately 870 bulls were kept. In the Malacky District, a large-scale outbreak was confirmed in Plavecký Štvrtok, impacting an estimated 3,000 cows, 150 heifers, and 600 calves. These sites are concentrated in high-density livestock regions near the borders with Hungary, Austria, and the Czech Republic.
- **Total affected animals:** All six outbreak sites involve cattle herds, with a combined total of over 6,500 animals confirmed infected or at-risk, and part of broader control measures that have also affected other herds and nearby premises. So far, 7,490 cattle have been culled due to confirmed outbreaks.
- **Notable case:** The fifth outbreak, confirmed on March 30 in Plavecký Štvrtok, involved one of the largest farms impacted, with more than 3,700 animals on-site. The farm is located near the Czech and Austrian borders, raising concerns for regional spread. The sixth outbreak, confirmed on April 4 in Jurová, involved a farm operated by Exata, one of Slovakia's largest agribusiness groups. The site housed around 870 bulls and is situated close to the Hungarian border, near previously affected areas.
- **Transmission context:** Epidemiological investigations indicate that the FMDV likely entered Slovakia from neighboring Hungary, with genetic analysis confirming that the FMD O/ME-SA/PanAsia2/ANT-10 strain detected in Slovakia is identical to the one found in the Hungarian outbreaks. The case in Plavecký Štvrtok is believed to have originated through human-mediated transmission, possibly involving a worker who had prior contact with an infected farm in Hungary. Given the presence of geographical barriers, airborne transmission is considered unlikely in this instance.
- **Surveillance and Testing:**
  - Sampling is ongoing in restricted zones, with 924 farms tested and six confirmed positive.
  - A total of 10,881 samples were analyzed: 9,721 PCR tests and 1,160 ELISA tests.
  - Over 400 wild animals have been tested, all with negative results.
  - Intensified sampling began in the FRZ on April 28.
- **Control Measures:**
  - Movement restrictions and export bans remain in place for susceptible animals from Bratislavský, Trnavský, and Nitriansky regions, including restrictions on movement between holdings unless preceded by clinical examination and a negative serological test within 24 hours.
  - Strict biosecurity protocols are enforced on farms, including the prohibition of unauthorized access and enhanced disinfection measures.

- Public venues displaying susceptible animals (e.g., zoos, circuses) are closed, with exceptions in Prešovský and Košický regions under strict conditions, such as disinfection procedures and no direct animal contact.
  - Ban on mass gatherings, markets, and exhibitions involving susceptible animals.
  - Police and the army continue to support biosecurity enforcement within restricted zones, with random roadside and border checks.
  - Border and roadside checks to monitor compliance.
  - Transit of live animals through restricted zones is prohibited; **transit to Hungary is only allowed via the Šahy–Parassapuszta border crossing, which operates under 24/7 veterinary supervision.**
- **Vaccination Strategy:**
    - Emergency suppressive vaccination strategy implemented under EU Delegated Regulation 2023/361, aiming to reduce virus spread in outbreak and epidemiologically linked holdings until animals are culled and disposed of.
    - As of April 28, 2025, six farms were vaccinated, including five outbreak farms and one epidemiologically linked holding (Dolný Štál, with 854 cattle) with later depopulation. At farm Baka, where the outbreak was confirmed on March 21, depopulation began on March 22, so animals there were not vaccinated. On the remaining outbreak farms, due to limited capacity, depopulation was postponed in accordance with Article 12(4)(b) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, and emergency suppressive vaccination was carried out instead.
    - A total of 10,000 vaccine doses (AFTOPOR, Boehringer Ingelheim, serotype O, lineage PanAsia-2) were received from Germany on March 21, followed by 50,000 more doses from the Netherlands on March 31.
    - Vaccination was performed by official or private veterinarians under the supervision of competent authorities and according to the manufacturer's instructions.

## Austria

Austria has implemented comprehensive control measures in response to FMD, focusing on active and passive surveillance, wildlife monitoring, and border biosecurity. Figure 3 illustrates the implementation of zoning measures in Austria.

- **Active Surveillance in Restricted Zones:**
  - Conducted in four municipalities, with four rounds of sampling completed.
  - Weekly re-examinations were ongoing until May 2025.
  - As of April 23, eight farms, 43 premises, and 183 animals tested — all negative.
- **Extended Surveillance (Lower Austria & Burgenland):**
  - Covers 1,103 premises and 82,064 susceptible animals.
  - Included risk-based sampling and clinical inspections (226 farms with full protocols; others clinical only).
  - Achieved 98.6% sampling coverage and 77.8% clinical inspection rate.
- **Wildlife Surveillance:**
  - All dead or suspicious wild susceptible animals across Austria are tested.
  - All 61 animals tested as of April 24 were negative.



- **Passive Surveillance (Jan 1 – Apr 1, 2025):**
  - All animals with clinical symptoms of bluetongue disease (BT) are also tested for FMD.
  - Includes animals imported from infected countries during risk periods.
  - Figure 4 illustrates the distribution of samples collected under the passive surveillance campaign.
- **General Measures:**
  - Public awareness campaigns and stakeholder engagement.
  - Daily crisis team operations and updated online information.
  - Closure of 23 small border crossings and disinfection/checkpoints at major crossings.

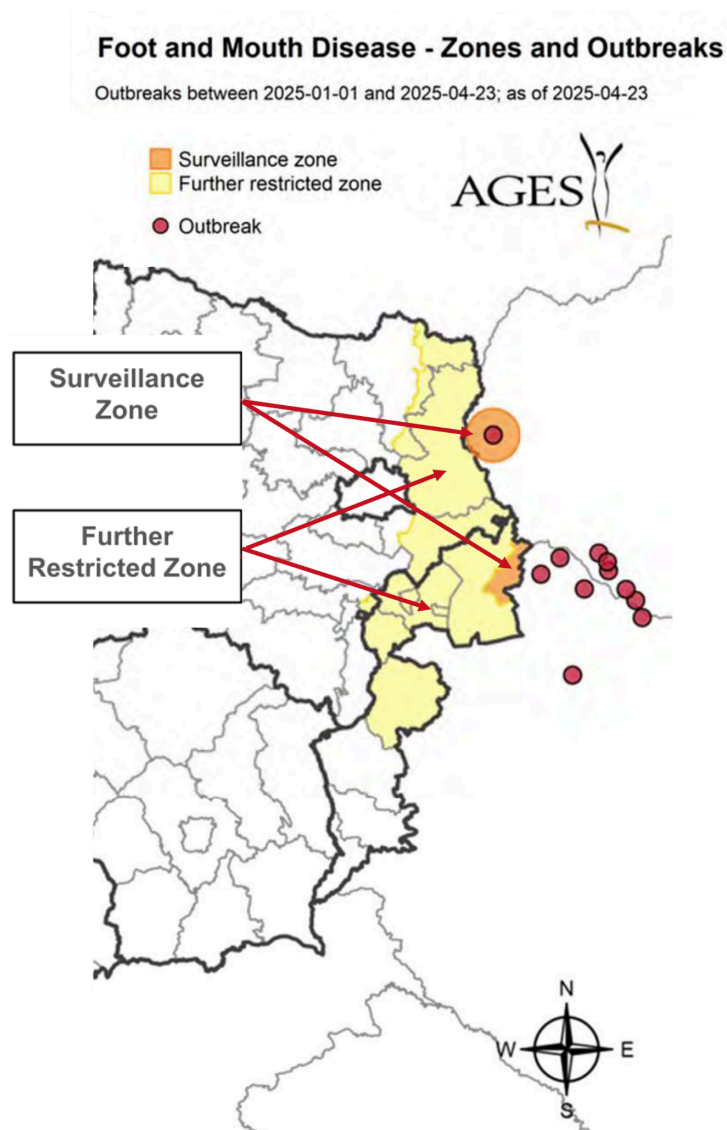


Figure 3. Zoning measures in Austria in response to FMD outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia (Source: [SC PAFF](#))

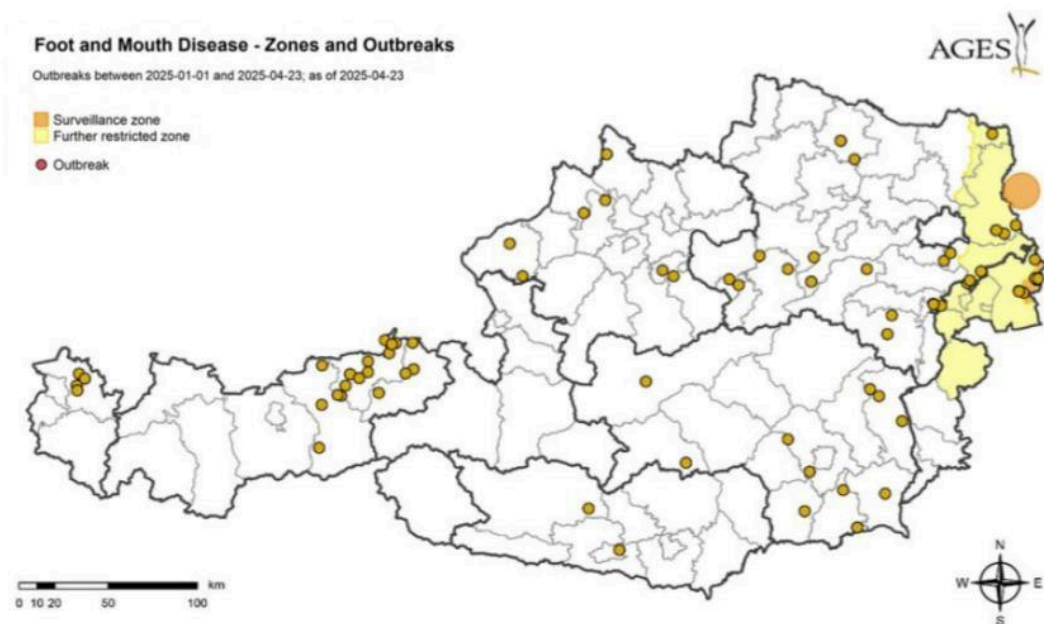


Figure 4. FMD passive surveillance testing in Austria from January 1 to April 1, 2025 (Source: [SC PAFF](#))

## Implications of FMD Outbreaks: Trade Restrictions and Regional Responses

Following the confirmed outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia, several European countries imposed strict trade and movement restrictions to limit disease spread and protect their livestock sectors.

### Austria

- Implemented enhanced border controls, including **closure of 23 small crossings** and disinfection stations at main border points.
- Applied movement restrictions in affected areas and extended surveillance zones along the borders with Hungary and Slovakia.
- No outbreaks detected, but Austria activated a preventive surveillance and response plan.

### Czech Republic

- Introduced disinfection protocols for vehicles and controls at border crossings with Slovakia.
- Restricted movement of animals from affected Slovak regions.

### Germany

- Germany banned imports of live animals and animal products from outbreak zones in Hungary and Slovakia.
- Issued national guidance reinforcing biosecurity measures at farm level and during transport.

### Italy, Romania, and Croatia

- Imposed import bans or heightened checks on susceptible species and animal products originating from affected areas.
- Aligned national measures with European Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/696, establishing protected and surveillance zones.

### European Commission

- Activated the EU vaccine bank and coordinated support under EU Animal Health Law.
- Issued trade guidelines and facilitated regional zoning, restricting the movement of live animals and products from affected regions while minimizing disruption to unaffected areas.
- Overall, the outbreaks prompted a swift and coordinated reaction at both national and EU levels, focused on containment, surveillance, and trade control, underscoring the economic and biosecurity risks posed by transboundary animal diseases like FMD.

### FMD Outbreaks in Europe |

#### ***Why molecular evidence requires epidemiological context***

Three EU countries, Germany, Hungary, and Slovakia, have reported FMD outbreaks this year (2025). For the outbreaks in Germany, the results from the National Reference Laboratory and the EU Reference Laboratory indicated that the virus is FMDV serotype O (O/ME-SA/SA-2018), with the closest sequence linked to Türkiye from December 2024. This serotype has also been reported in other world regions and countries, including Iran, India, and Nepal. While for the outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia, results from the same reference laboratories confirmed FMDV serotype O (O/ME-SA/PanAsia2/ANT10), with the closest genetic sequence traced back to Pakistan in 2018.

It is important to note that despite the closest genetic sequences to the current FMD outbreak viruses in Europe being from Pakistan and Türkiye, respectively, this does not necessarily suggest these countries as the immediate origin of these outbreaks. Viral genetic similarity indicates a relationship but does not establish direct transmission or geographical origin by itself. The virus could have traveled through intermediary countries or regions that did not detect or report it.

Sequence data can provide valuable insights for tracing viral relationships and understanding transmission patterns, however, this information must be interpreted alongside epidemiological data, animal movement records, and regional surveillance to draw reliable conclusions about the source of an outbreak.

Here we summarize four key points to consider when interpreting the findings on the molecular epidemiology of the FMD viruses responsible for the EU outbreaks:

1. Being the closest FMD virus sequence match does not imply direct transmission. This is because a sequence match simply denotes that the virus shares the highest genetic similarity with a previously identified strain. It does not indicate where the virus originated or how it arrived at its current location.
2. A second point to consider is incomplete global sequencing. Since not all FMD outbreaks in the world, mostly in endemic countries, are reported, and viruses from these outbreaks are not usually sequenced, many regions may host circulating viruses that are



genetically similar but remain unreported. As such, the true source could originate from a geographical location where circulating outbreak viruses have not been sequenced.

3. There may be widespread circulation of similar FMD viruses due to animal trade, movement, or other indirect pathways. That's why, for example, the FMDV strain associated with Türkiye has also been previously reported in Iran, India, and Nepal, indicating broader regional circulation.

4. Phylogenetic proximity does not equal geographic origin because genetic closeness reflects evolutionary relationships; however, it does not necessarily indicate the transmission path.

## ASIA

FMD is endemic in much of Asia (Figure 5), with only the Philippines being free of FMD. However, in recent months, outbreaks have occurred in areas that have not had an FMD case in months to years. Inconsistent or incomplete vaccination, illegal animal movement, and inadequate border security have been implicated in several of these outbreaks.

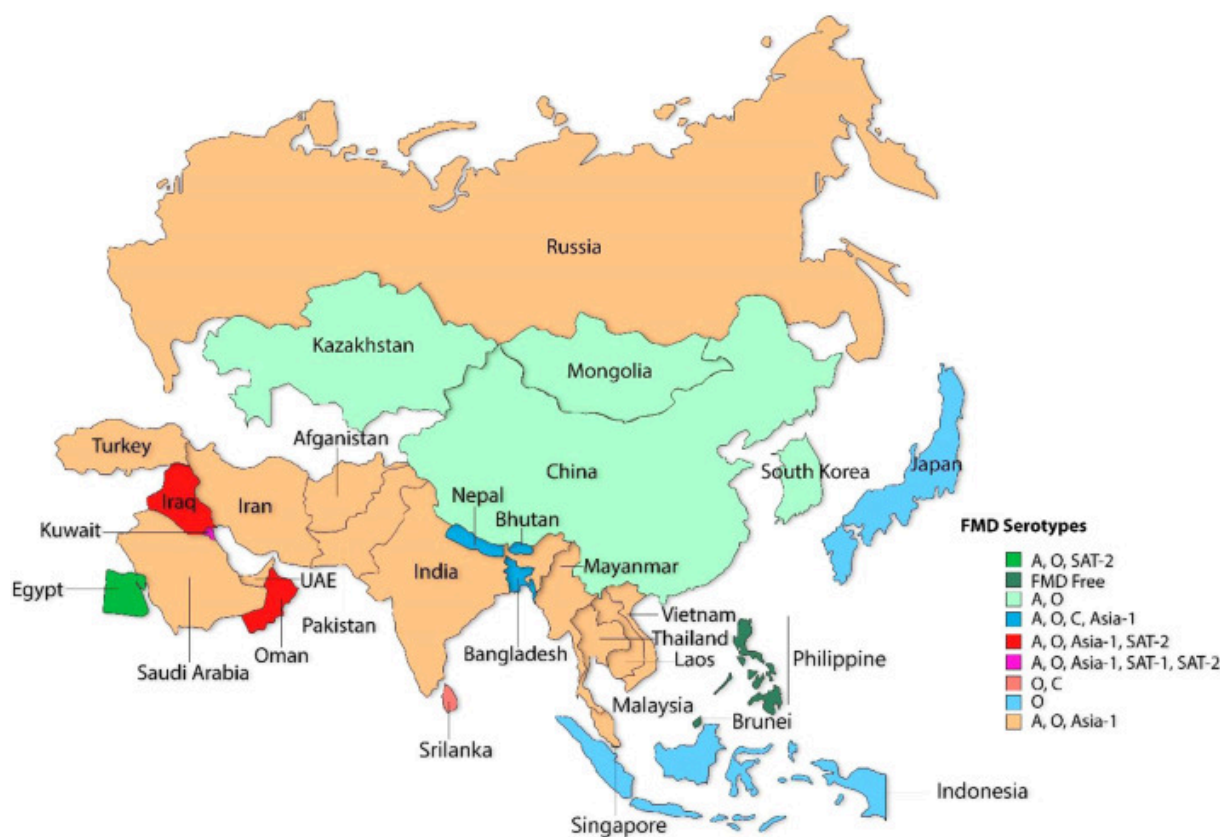


Figure 5: FMD Serotypes in Asia as of January 2025.

- South Korea | April 11: Two additional FMD cases bring the total to 16**, affecting five pig farms in addition to the cases in cattle. This outbreak, reported in mid-March, was the first case in the country since May 2023. The first three pig farms were found through antigen screening and showed no clinical signs prior to detection. Disinfection activities have been initiated, and pigs in the affected area will be culled. A national stop movement order was issued for 48 hours. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, and the FMD serotype was identified as O. On **April 14**, Jeollabuk-do province banned all movement of pig products and semen into or out of Jeollanam-do, and stepped up quarantine measures in an effort to prevent the spread of FMD to the province. The Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasures Headquarters for FMD announced on **April 15** that emergency vaccination for initial stabilization has been completed, and quarantine zones will begin to be lifted in areas with no new outbreaks. On **April 16**, the government announced any additional outbreaks of FMD in the province will be partially culled (symptomatic or test-positive animals), with serial testing until movement restrictions are lifted.
- Pakistan | April 13: FMD outbreak in Waziristan.** No vaccination drives were performed in the region over the past year, and veterinary services are reported to be ill-equipped to handle the outbreak. Reports indicate over a dozen livestock deaths have occurred. Vaccination campaigns started **April 25**, with 16,000 animals vaccinated in the first two days. An FMD outbreak occurred in Waziristan at the same time last year.
- Israel | April 14: FMD outbreak in Haifa.** According to EMPRES-i, 10 cattle were found positive, with 122 animals at risk. This is the first outbreak reported in this region of Israel in 2025. The serotype was not reported.
- Iraq | April 22: FMD controlled in Nineveh province.** Officials reported that a few areas remain under close monitoring by veterinarians. The provincial Health and Agriculture Committee has requested additional vaccines, medications, and logistical support from the Ministry of Agriculture. Reporting suggests lax import oversight or political ties, along with inadequate vaccination campaigns, may be to blame for the most recent outbreak. An estimated 1.5 million animals have died due to FMD in Iraq since 2022.
- Kuwait | April 22: FMD outbreak in Kuwait.** The outbreak, which started on April 7, has been identified in 10 farms with 1,400 cattle infected. According to EMPRES-i, the serotype is SAT1. FMD vaccines are expected to arrive in the country in early May; in the meantime, the Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources (PAAFR) has temporarily closed livestock markets and prohibited the transport of livestock to and from the market. Livestock owners are encouraged to increase biosecurity measures to protect their livestock.

## AFRICA

**Burkina Faso | April 1: Two ongoing FMD outbreaks.** According to a follow-up report to WOA, Burkina Faso is dealing with two FMD outbreaks. In March this year, there was an increase in the number of cases to six and 50 susceptible cattle. As per the report, one death, six cases, and 61 at-risk cattle have been reported across both outbreaks. This current outbreak is due to Serotype SAT1. FMD is endemic in Burkina Faso, and according to the World Reference Laboratory for FMD (WRLFMD), the last reported serotypes in circulation were O in 2018 and SAT2 in 2020.

- **Zimbabwe | April 24: FMD outbreaks suspected to have originated due to contact with wildlife.** Zimbabwe is currently responding to two outbreaks of FMD affecting domestic cattle in Masvingo Province, located in southeastern Zimbabwe. Both outbreaks were caused by the SAT2 serotype of the FMD virus and occurred in villages bordering a conservancy that is home to resident buffaloes, known reservoirs of the disease. The affected cattle, spanning multiple age groups, had been sharing common grazing and watering points. According to a follow-up report to the WOA, 126 cases have been confirmed out of 4,622 susceptible cattle, and 4,380 animals have already been vaccinated as part of the control efforts.
- **South Africa | April 16: KwaZulu-Natal province updates the number of ongoing FMD outbreaks to 148.** South Africa's weekly follow-up reports to WOA indicate that KwaZulu-Natal province currently is dealing with 148 active outbreaks out of a total of 170 outbreaks, since May 26, 2021. During this period, 2,146 cases and 240,356 susceptible animals have been reported and 34,537 have been slaughtered for commercial use. In response to the most recent outbreaks, officials have expanded the existing Disease Management Area (DMA) on March 17, 2025, urging farmers to maintain strict biosecurity and comply with movement protocols. Authorities note that adherence to these measures could significantly reduce viral load within 28 days.
- **Tunisia | April 12: Confirmed FMD outbreak threatens livestock in Northern Siliana.** According to a local news report, five cases of FMD have been confirmed in cattle herds in the Masouj and Al-Khalsa areas of Northern Siliana. The outbreak, first identified on April 4, poses a serious threat to over 700 cattle and other livestock in the region. Urgent intervention has been called for, including the provision of vaccines, enhanced monitoring, and isolation measures to prevent further spread. The most recent official report to WOA, dated March 17, 2025, indicated that more than 50 FMD outbreaks in Tunisia remain unresolved.

## Surveillance at Point of Entry

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**United Kingdom | May 1: Nearly 60 tonnes of illegal meat were seized at Dover in the first quarter of 2025, raising alarm over the high risk of disease introduction, such as ASF and FMD.** With only 0.2% of the estimated 10,000 vehicles which pass through Dover each day inspected (one in every 500), experts and farmers warn the UK border remains vulnerable, describing it as an “illegal meat highway.” The meat, often transported in unhygienic conditions and sold through unregulated channels, poses a major public health and biosecurity threat. While the UK government has recently banned personal meat and dairy imports from Europe, industry leaders argue that current border enforcement and funding remain insufficient, putting the livestock sector at risk of devastating outbreaks and economic loss.

## African Swine Fever

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### EUROPE

In April (03/27/2025 - 04/30/2025), four European countries (Greece, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine) reported 42 outbreaks in domestic pigs. As of the first quarter of 2025, Romania leads Europe in number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, with 104 cases—nearly half of 2024's total (215). Moldova follows, reporting 31 outbreaks, a 200% increase from the 13 recorded in all of 2024. Ukraine and Serbia each reported 12 outbreaks, while Bosnia and Herzegovina reported seven. Isolated cases



occurred in Croatia and Italy, while several countries, including Germany, Poland, and Bulgaria, have reported no outbreaks so far in 2025 despite cases in 2024.

During the same period, 16 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) reported 1425 outbreaks in wild boar. The majority of cases emerged in Poland (n=569), Germany (n=330), Lithuania (n=139), and Latvia (n=108). The rate of ASF infections in wild boar across Europe remains very high, with cases typically peaking between September and March. However, if the current trend continues, 2025 could see case numbers far exceeding the 7,672 reported in 2024, signaling a potentially more severe and widespread outbreak this year. Distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe presented on Figure 6.

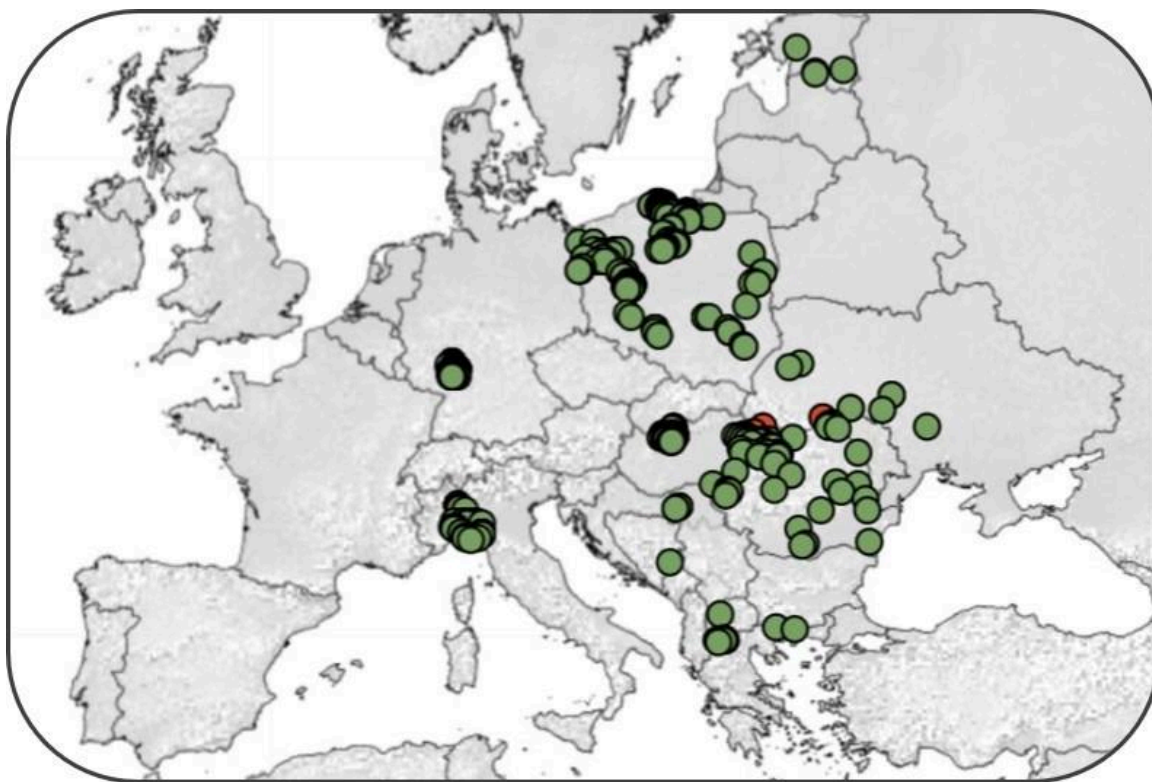


Figure 6. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from March 27 to April 30, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar; Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

### Regional Highlights:

- Moldova | April 3:** multiple outbreaks were confirmed, including cases in domestic pigs in Rădenii Vechi (Ungheni district), wild boar carcasses in Lozova (Strășeni district), and a symptomatic wild boar near Lipcani (Briceni district). These followed a devastating March outbreak at the country's largest pig farm in Roșcani (Anenii Noi district), where 65,000 pigs were culled—representing up to 20% of the national swine population. As of mid-April, over 26 outbreaks have been recorded since the start of the year, with more than 20 still

active. The swine sector has been severely impacted, with pig numbers down nearly 19% overall and over 25% in large farms, contributing to a broader 10% decline in livestock production.

- Romania | April 8: a major outbreak has been confirmed at a farm in Costești, Argeș County, leading to the culling of 17,796 pigs, marking the region's first outbreak in over a year.** In an effort to limit losses, veterinary authorities are attempting to divide the farm to save 9,000 pigs of a different, fattening breed that have so far tested negative; if any test positive, those pigs will also be culled. The same farm previously experienced a devastating ASF outbreak in 2020, resulting in the loss of 40,000 pigs and had been repopulated in 2023. The incident is a major setback for Argeș, the only Romanian county with a pork export agreement to the EU, and raises serious concerns about biosecurity and ASF prevention measures. In total, Romania reported 34 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs during April, with the majority occurring in small-scale or backyard farms.
- Germany | May 2: in Hesse, central Germany, the cost of ASF control has reached €14.5 million (US \$16.5 million), with 1,998 wild boar testing positive out of 5,142 found since the outbreak began in June 2024, and approximately 3,600 domestic pigs culled.** Major expenses include carcass searches using drones and trained dogs, and the construction of 470 km of fencing to contain the spread. Financial compensation to affected farmers has totaled nearly €447,000. In contrast, ASF appears to be well under control in Saxony, with only 55 wild boar cases reported in the past year out of 2,398 cases since 2020, and restrictions may be lifted soon, providing relief to local pig producers.

## ASIA

In April, four countries, Bhutan, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam, reported outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Additionally, South Korea reported new outbreaks in wild boars. The distribution of these new outbreaks in the region is shown in Figure 7.

### Regional Highlights

- Vietnam | March 31: ASF outbreaks reported in 22 provinces.** The number of pigs dead or destroyed this year was at least 4,494. Nghe An province has increased control measures to protect pigs in the province. Between **March 28 and April 21**, 19 outbreaks were reported to EMPRES-i. One outbreak was reported in Lai Chau, Vinh Long, Tien Giang, Dak Nong, Dak Lak, and Lang Son; two outbreaks were reported in Quang Ngai, Dong Nai, and Nghe An; three outbreaks were reported in Ha Tinh; and four outbreaks were reported in Son La.
- India | April 4: New ASF outbreak results in over 1000 pig deaths.** The new outbreak, which started on March 20, has resulted in 1,034 pig deaths. Delayed reporting in southern Mizoram resulted in a sudden spike of reported deaths and culls. Since the beginning of the year, 307 pigs have been culled in Mizoram. As of **April 20**, the number of pigs dead due to ASF reached 2,527, with 873 culled. By **April 26**, the number had reached 3,050 pigs dead and over 1000 culled, but deaths were reported to be slowing down. ASF cost Mizoram state 336.49 crore (over US\$39 million) in 2024, with 15,000 pigs dead and 24,200 culled.

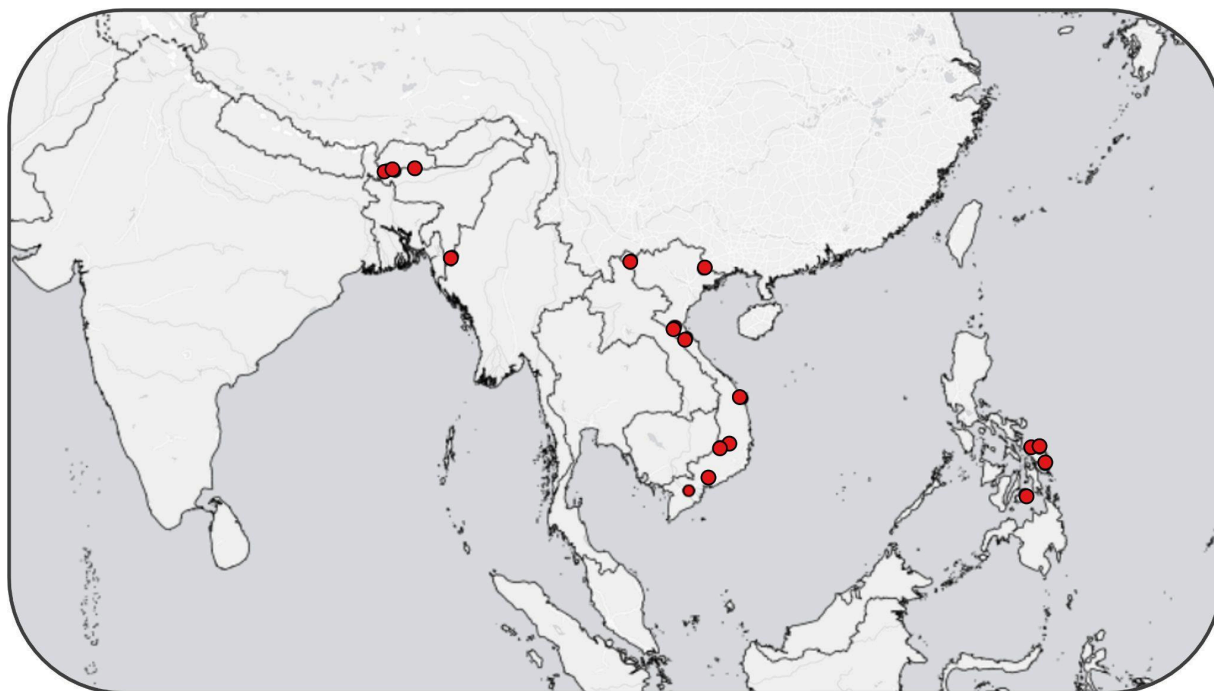


Figure 7. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from April 1, 2025, to May 05, 2025. (In red: domestic pigs. Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites.)

- Philippines | April 11: ASF ongoing, but number of active outbreaks declining.** Compared to this time last year, fewer active outbreaks (185 vs 258) are reported, despite a recent spike in outbreaks in Bohol province. The recent outbreaks prompted the Provincial Anti-ASF Task Force in Bohol Province on **April 14** to remind pig owners not to feed swill, and the public to buy meat stamped with the National Meat Inspection Service seal. Officials at quarantine control points have also been ordered to enforce documentation requirements, as uncontrolled pig movement has contributed to viral spread past quarantine zones.
- Bhutan | April 12: outbreak of ASF in Zhemgang District.** The outbreak was noted on a pig farm with 24 pigs that belongs to a youth cooperative. Illegal importation of pigs was noted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to be a significant concern for continued outbreaks. On **April 14**, a second outbreak in a different district, Dagana District, was reported on one farm affecting 200 pigs. The Ministry noted that poor biosecurity, inadequate on-farm practices, and swill feeding were risks for spread of ASF. As of **April 29**, nine farms in Dagana were affected; the outbreak is suspected to have originated from wild boars, although officials have suggested illegal movement of pigs may have caused the outbreak. Movement controls, vehicle disinfection, and increased surveillance have been implemented, and a public education campaign on biosecurity has been launched. Disposal of wild boar carcasses and contact tracing are ongoing. A third district, Chhukha District, reported an outbreak on **April 26**, according to EMPRES-i; 11 pigs were reported at risk.



- **South Korea | April 15: two wild boars are positive for ASF.** According to the Agriculture Ministry, infections in wild boars have slowed. Only 0.25% of 13,600 boars tested so far this year returned a positive result, compared to 1.02% in 2023.

## AFRICA

**Ghana | April 1: suspected ASF outbreak kills hundreds of pigs.** A suspected outbreak of ASF has killed hundreds of pigs in Damongo, the capital of Ghana's Savannah Region, affecting multiple communities, including Canteen, Attributu, Boroto, and Sori Number One. The outbreak, which follows a previous one in 2023, has left many pig farmers reeling from severe losses. In response, farmers are burying sick pigs and properly disposing of carcasses to prevent further spread. Local authorities have urged farmers to strengthen biosecurity practices, as no vaccine exists for ASF. Sudden, unexplained pig deaths are being reported as a key indicator of infection, raising serious concerns across the region's pig farming sector.

## Classical Swine Fever

- **Japan | April 11: wild boar in Miyazaki Prefecture tested positive for CSF,** the first case reported in the region recently. Oral swine vaccine spraying will commence in the Prefecture, and surveillance will be strengthened in wild boars.

## 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

[Europe: African swine fever soars in wild boars](#)  
[Moldova](#)

[Two more African swine fever outbreaks in Ungheni and Strășeni](#)

[Moldova remains without pigs. Swine fever has reduced the population by almost 20%](#)

### Romania

[ALERT! Outbreak of swine fever in Argeș!](#)  
[Almost 18,000 pigs to be slaughtered](#)

### Germany

[Further swine fever cases confirmed in Asia, Europe, Africa, Caribbean](#)

### Slovakia

[FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE in Slovakia](#)

[FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE in Slovakia – state of play until 28/04/2025](#)

### Hungary

[Epidemiological situation and the measures regarding foot and mouth disease in Hungary](#)

### Austria

[Foot and mouth disease Measures in Austria](#)

### UK

[Gangs smuggling tonnes of 'killer meat' into UK in bin bags - as LBC told risk of 'explosive' disease at 'all-time high'](#)

### ASIA

[Further ASF cases in Asia](#)

### Bhutan

[ASF in youth cooperative farm](#)

[ASF in Dagana](#)

[ASF outbreak in Bhutan not contained](#)

### India

[Mizoram pig deaths cross 1000 mark](#)

[Fresh wave of ASF kills over 2500 pigs](#)

[Over 3050 pigs dead due to ASF](#)

### Iraq

[Nineveh FMD under control](#)

[FMD stokes public backlash and blame game](#)

### Israel

[FMD outbreak in Israel January 2025](#)

### Kuwait

[Kuwait shuts down livestock market for FMD](#)

[FMD confirmed in Kuwait, vaccines pending](#)

[FMD affects 1400 cattle in Kuwait](#)

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**Japan**

[CSF in Miyazaki](#)

**Pakistan**

[FMD outbreak in Waziristan](#)

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**Philippines**

[DA suspends livestock imports](#)

[Vaccine Center to curb TADs\ASF task force](#)

[reminds pig owners not to swill feed](#)

**South Korea**

[Additional FMD cases confirmed](#)

[Jeonbuk Province announces intensive](#)

[quarantine measures](#)

[Partial culling in Jeollanam-do](#)

[Emergency vaccination completed](#)

[FMD jumps to pig farms in S Korea](#)

**Vietnam**

[More ASF cases in Vietnam](#)

**AFRICA**

**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.

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