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CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Worldwide pork production is highly interconnected by trade between countries and markets which could increase the risk of introduction of foreign pathogens into the US.

PROJECT

The aim of these reports is to have a system for near real-time identification of hazards that will contribute to the mission of assessing risks to the industry and ultimately, facilitate early detection and identification, or prevent occurrence of events, in partnership with official agencies, and with our international network of collaborators.

Monthly reports are generated through a systematic process that involves screening various official data sources, including government and international organization websites, as well as softer sources such as blogs, newspapers, and unstructured electronic information from around the world. These data are then curated to create a raw repository.

Subsequently, a multi-criteria rubric is applied to evaluate each event. This rubric assesses factors like novelty and the potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market. The outcome of this rubric application is a final score assigned to each event.

These final scores, along with an epidemiological interpretation of the event's context, are published.

The interpretation encompasses details like the credibility of the information, the scale and speed of the outbreak, its connectedness to other factors, and the local capacity to respond.

These communications and the information contained therein are for general informational and educational purposes only and are not to be construed as recommending or advocating a specific course of action.

CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, May 6, to Monday, June 2, 2025

Report Highlights

- **FMD in Europe**: Germany's FMD-free status has been reinstated. Slovakia and Hungary have not reported any further outbreaks.
- **FMD in Turkiye**: First FMD SAT1 outbreak since 1965.
- **FMD in Latin America**: The WOAH has officially recognized Brazil and Bolivia as free of FMD without vaccination.
- **New World Screwworm (NWS) in Central America:** Reported in cattle in Veracruz, prompting USDA Secretary Brooke Rollins to suspend imports of live cattle, horses, and bison from Mexico.

MAY 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Eastern region of Turkiye, with two of the outbreaks occurring near the border with Iraq, Turkiye	5/12	FMD SAT 1	First report in almost six decades. Three ongoing outbreaks in cattle.
2	Al Jahrah, Kuwait	4/29	FMD SAT 1	Nine closely located outbreaks were detected in dairy farms. Over 8000 animals affected.
2	Multiple locations, Afghanistan	5/25	FMD TBD	FAO warns regarding the ongoing outbreak. No more available data at the moment.
1	Sikhwebezi, Eswatini	5/12	FMD TBD	First report since 2001.
1	Buhera district, Zimbabwe	5/20	FMD SAT 2	No further information available so far.
1	Levice district, Slovakia	5/2	ASF	First outbreak of the year confirmed in domestic pigs on a large commercial farm. The outbreak involved 18,458 pigs.
1	Džūkste parish, Latvia	5/9	ASF	First outbreak of the year in domestic pigs. On a small farm; 36 pigs are 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.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

In May 2025, the FMD situation in Central and Eastern Europe showed improvement following a significant outbreak earlier in the spring, primarily affecting Hungary and Slovakia. Hungary reported its last outbreak on April 17 and is on track to regain FMD-free status by the end of May if no further cases occur. Since the last confirmed case on April 4, no further outbreaks have been reported in Slovakia as well. Although the epidemiological situation has stabilized, the outbreak caused considerable economic disruption and drew public and political attention. While some countries have begun easing restrictions, others continue to enforce precautionary controls as surveillance and investigations into the outbreak's origin remain ongoing.

Regional Highlights

- **Germany | May 14: Officially recognized as free from FMD without vaccination.** This status followed the successful implementation of all required animal health and veterinary measures in response to an outbreak detected in January. This recognition allows for the resumption of exports from previously restricted areas, provided all import requirements and certifications are met.

- **Hungary | May 17: Hungary has reported five FMD outbreaks since March 7, with no new cases confirmed since April 17.** The outbreaks, all in commercial cattle holdings, are epidemiologically linked; three occurred in contact holdings previously tested negative by PCR and ELISA in March. Clinical signs appeared days later, highlighting the challenge of early detection. Suppressive vaccination was used to contain the spread before culling operations, which are now complete. The fifth outbreak in Rábapordány prompted expansion of the Further Restricted Zone due to its southern location. Extensive testing has been conducted to support containment: 44,619 PCR and 171,553 ELISA tests. Investigations into the source of the outbreak are ongoing, with unconfirmed speculation around guest workers and biosecurity lapses.

- **Slovakia | May 19: No new cases have been reported since April 4.** Six outbreaks have been confirmed in commercial cattle holdings, including two additional outbreaks near the Hungarian and Austrian borders identified in late March and early April. These outbreaks were linked through human-mediated transmission, with one premise visited by the owner of an affected Hungarian farm and others hosting external workers. Strict containment measures were implemented, including suppressive vaccination, movement restrictions, and on-site decontamination for personnel and vehicles.

  All affected farms have been depopulated, with preliminary cleaning and disinfection completed and final measures underway. Surveillance has been extensive, with 2,175 holdings tested and more than 35,000 samples collected from farm animals (17,241 PCR and 17,992 ELISA), along with 1,522 samples from wild animals—all supporting containment. A recent EUVET mission found no major deficiencies in disease control but recommended enhanced risk-based surveillance and potential milk monitoring due to the undetermined route of virus introduction. The Slovak government has maintained border controls with Hungary and Austria, which were extended until July 7, though some domestic restrictions have begun to ease. Enhanced biosecurity and active monitoring remain in place.

- **Austria | May 21: No FMD cases detected domestically.** Following a stable epidemiological situation, Austria began phasing out FMD-related restrictions. Final protection zones in

Burgenland and Lower Austria were lifted, and previously closed border crossings with Hungary and Slovakia are reopening. Basic biosecurity measures remain in place for animal markets and livestock farms.

In light of the improving epidemiological situation in Slovakia and Hungary, several neighboring countries have begun to ease their precautionary restrictions, adjusting trade and movement controls in response to the reduced risk of disease spread:

- **Czech Republic**: Although no FMD cases were detected domestically, precautionary import bans and border checks were introduced in response to outbreaks in neighboring countries. As of May 18–22, these measures have been lifted, including the disinfection requirement at the Slovak border. Vehicles over 3.5 tons can now enter from Slovakia through any crossing without disinfection. The Czech Republic has also lifted its ban on imports of susceptible animals, feed, and non-heat-treated animal products from Hungary and Slovakia. However, random road checks, milk testing, and wildlife monitoring in border areas continue, along with preventive measures on livestock farms.
- **Croatia:** Eased previous bans on animal imports from Hungary and Slovakia but imposed strict entry and movement conditions for susceptible species and transport vehicles to mitigate remaining risks.
- **United Kingdom:** Lifted restrictions on imports from Germany following recognition of its FMD-free status. Continued monitoring of trade-related risks.
- **Malta:** Introduced strict biosecurity and import restrictions as a preventive measure despite no confirmed cases. Movement and exhibition of susceptible species remain restricted.

Whole Genome Sequencing of FMD Outbreaks in Hungary and Slovakia

According to the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF), whole genome sequencing was conducted on 33 FMD samples, nine from Hungary and 24 from Slovakia, by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL). The results confirmed a single introduction of serotype O, ME-SA/PanAsia2 lineage (O/MESA/PanAsia2/PUN-16 [ANT-10]), with identical sequences identified in both countries. The strain is closely related to viruses previously detected in Pakistan (2017–2018) and Türkiye (2024), although the exact source and route of introduction remain unknown.

ASIA

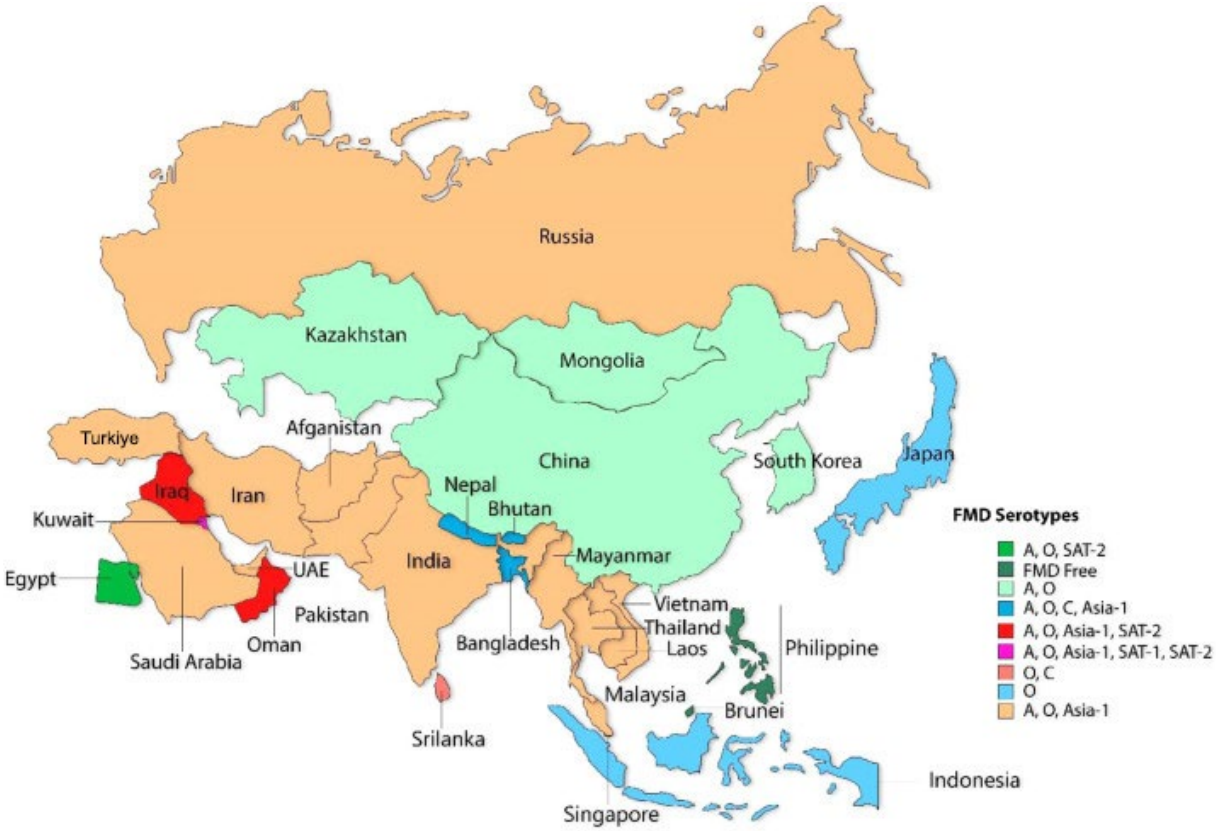


Figure 1: FMD Serotypes in Asia as of January 2025.

- **Türkiye | May 12: First FMD SAT1 Outbreak Since 1965.** Türkiye has confirmed the recurrence of FMD serotype SAT1 for the first time in nearly six decades. According to a follow-up report submitted to WOAH, the virus was identified in samples from recent outbreaks in domestic cattle, marking the first detection of SAT1 in Türkiye since 1965. Three ongoing outbreaks involve 13 confirmed cases, three deaths, and 561 susceptible animals. The outbreaks occurred in Hacıbey-Başaklı village, located just 1.1 to 1.2 miles from the Iraqi

border, separated by the Hacıbey Stream. During spring FMD vaccination activities on April 30, 2025, clinical signs such as salivation and vesicles in the mouth and nose were observed in cattle across several farms. Samples were collected on the same day and submitted to the FMD Institute. While a clinical diagnosis was made immediately, laboratory results confirmed the presence of serotype SAT1 on 12 May 2025. Authorities suspect windborne transmission may have played a role, given the village's proximity to Iraq and the stormy weather conditions in recent weeks. Illegal cross-border animal movements are also being investigated as a possible route of introduction.

This event adds to a series of recent FMD developments in Türkiye, which highlight the complex and evolving FMDV landscape in the region, with multiple serotypes and topotypes now co-circulating :

- March 2023: Türkiye reported serotype SAT2 for the first time.
- September 2024: Serotype A reemerged after almost six years of absence.
- December 2024: Two VP1 sequences submitted to the WRLFMD by the Şap Enstitüsü (Ankara) were genotyped as members of O/ME-SA/SA-2018, also detected in Germany, and O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2/ANT-10, previously reported in Hungary.

- **Iraq, Bahrain, and Kuwait | May 6: FAO warns of exotic FMD strain in Near East, calls for immediate action to prevent spread**. Detecting serotype SAT1 in several Near East countries raises concerns, as this serotype is not usually found in the Near East and West Eurasia. Introduction of the serotype is suspected to have originated in East Africa. The FAO urges countries to consider implementing awareness campaigns, increasing biosecurity, vaccinating with serotype-matched vaccines, and contingency planning.

- **Kuwait | May 7: FMD reported in dairy farms.** Official reports submitted to WOAH indicate that the FMD outbreaks began in early April, when dairy cattle in Sulaibiya farms showed consistent clinical signs for FMD and were confirmed positive at the national laboratory for FMD. As of the latest update, 195 deaths, 11,696 cases, and 22,839 susceptible cattle were reported. Each affected farm was treated as a separate epidemiological unit and thus recorded as an individual outbreak. Media sources report that the outbreak has led to a significant decline in fresh milk production, falling by 75% from 250,000 liters per day to less than 100,000 liters. To reduce losses, some farm owners have reportedly begun selling cows for KD150 (about $488) per head, a fraction (one-tenth) of the price typically paid for European imports. According to an informant in Kuwait, several affected dairy farms are also experiencing cases of Bovine Ephemeral Fever, a viral disease of cattle transmitted by blood-feeding insects. There are further concerns about the proximity of sheep farms to FMD-affected dairy farms. Despite this concern, official government reports have not listed sheep among the susceptible species.

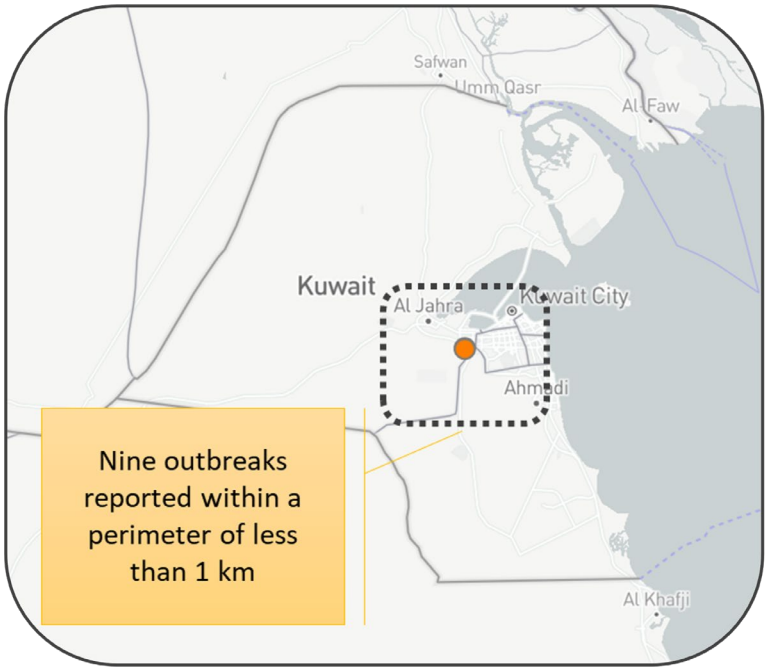


Figure 2. FMD (SAT 1) in Kuwait

Sheep are known to be susceptible to FMD, although they often display only mild or subclinical signs. This mild clinical presentation is a significant epidemiological risk because infected sheep can serve as maintenance hosts for the FMD virus and shed the virus over extended periods. Since there is limited data and information on FMD serotype SAT1 infection in sheep, targeted surveillance of at-risk sheep populations is recommended.

- **India | May 8: FMD vaccination offered for free in northern India.** The state government has been vaccinating cattle and buffalo for over four months. The goal of the vaccination campaign is to prevent the spread of FMD and brucellosis, and to improve the economic conditions of livestock producers.

- **China | May 10: China suspends imports of cloven-hoofed animals and their products due to the FMD outbreak in South Africa.** The suspension follows two new FMD cases outside KwaZulu-Natal. One affected farm was identified due to a trace-forward investigation, and was identified before clinical signs were evident. The other farm was identified after clinical signs were noted. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the two countries in 2024, meant to shield the red meat industry from such shutdowns in the event of animal disease outbreaks by allowing export from unaffected regions. The move will have far-reaching economic consequences across the red meat value chain, as China is South Africa's largest trading partner.

- **Vietnam | May 13: Long An province aims for 80% vaccination rate against FMD.** The vice chairman of the Provincial People's Committee also ordered intensified disease surveillance for influenza, FMD, and ASF, as well as stricter movement and trade controls and penalties for illegal carcass disposal. Border control measures were included in the call for stricter movement control, as informal crossings are common across the Cambodian border. Reporting on **May 17** indicated Phú Yên province achieved 83% vaccination of buffalo and cattle in the first round of vaccinations of the year, with districts in the province ranging from 71% to 93% coverage. Vaccination continues for livestock missed in the main phase of the vaccine effort.

- **Malaysia | May 24: Livestock restrictions in a village in Langkawi after FMD detection.** Symptoms were first noted on May 10 and reported on May 13. Movement restrictions were implemented on May 19. Thirty-seven cattle that had not received the twice-yearly FMD vaccination were affected; nearby cattle that had been fully vaccinated have not shown clinical signs. Farmers were advised to enact strict biosecurity protocols, and a vaccination program targeting unvaccinated livestock has been implemented.

- **Afghanistan | May 25: FAO warns of critical outbreak of FMD.** The agency's Afghanistan branch posted a warning on the social media site X, warning that millions of cattle, sheep, and goats were at risk of FMD, and livestock herders are at risk of losing their livelihoods. The FAO stated that the factors contributing to this outbreak are porous borders, frequent animal movement, climate change, limited vaccination, insufficient veterinary services, and environmental stressors. The agency is working with field veterinarians and communities to contain the outbreak; in 2024, 800,000 cattle had been vaccinated, and efforts are being scaled up this year.

AFRICA

- **Eswatini | May 12: First FMD outbreak reported since 2001.** Eswatini has submitted an immediate notification to WOAH, confirming the recurrence of FMD after 24 years. The outbreak began on May 12, 2025, in Sikhwebezi, a dip tank area, and was confirmed through laboratory testing on May 19. A total of 20 cases in domestic cattle have been reported, with 672 cattle considered susceptible. Additional susceptible animals in the area include 226 free-ranging goats, 21 free-ranging sheep, and 71 pigs, which are mostly housed. So far, no FMD cases have been detected in these other species. The origin of the outbreak remains unknown, and investigations are ongoing. Surveillance and tracing of contact animals are currently underway. The virus serotype has not yet been identified, and no vaccination has been administered.

- **Zimbabwe | May 20: FMD spreads to new district.** Local news outlets have reported new outbreaks of FMD in Buhera District, affecting areas around two communal dip tanks. These outbreaks are suspected to have originated from Masvingo Province, where FMD cases were reported to WOAH in April 2025 and identified as serotype SAT2, likely linked to contact with wild buffalo. In response, authorities have placed the Buhera District under indefinite quarantine to contain the spread of the disease.

- **South Africa | May 10: China bans beef imports from South Africa due to FMD spread.** According to multiple local media reports in South Africa, the red meat industry is facing a severe setback following China's immediate suspension of all beef imports due to the spread of FMD beyond KwaZulu-Natal into Mpumalanga and Gauteng. This decision comes despite a September 2024 memorandum of understanding between the two countries aimed at preserving trade during outbreaks by allowing exports from FMD-free zones. The Red Meat Industry Services (RMIS) warned that the suspension jeopardizes the entire value chain, from farmers and feedlots to abattoirs and exporters. South Africa's agriculture ministry has confirmed new FMD cases in Mpumalanga and Gauteng linked to livestock movements from affected auctions. Containment efforts have intensified, including movement restrictions, rapid testing, and close coordination with industry stakeholders. China's blanket ban, which covers all beef and cloven-hoofed animal products, affects a market that accounted for 14% (worth about $10.7 million) of South Africa's frozen beef exports in 2024. RMIS has called for innovative strategies such as enhanced traceability, regionalised trade frameworks, and stronger public-private partnerships to manage outbreaks without collapsing the export sector. Veterinary authorities continue surveillance, and farmers are urged to tighten biosecurity and report symptoms immediately.

South America

- **Brazil | May 29: The WOAH has officially recognized Brazil as free of FMD without vaccination.** The recognition, to be formally announced on June 6, marks a major milestone for Brazil's livestock sector and supports market access to high-standard countries such as Japan and the US. The state of Pará, home to over 26 million cattle, is among the newly recognized zones. Brazil ceased FMD vaccination in 2024, shifting to risk-based surveillance in partnership with producers. Despite the progress, authorities stress the importance of continued biosecurity amid recent European FMD outbreaks.

- **Bolivia | May 29: Bolivia has been officially recognized by the WOAH as free of FMD without vaccination, becoming, alongside Brazil, the only South American country with this status.** The achievement reflects over 20 years of coordinated public-private efforts and a $350 million investment, benefiting nearly 200,000 livestock producers. This recognition boosts Bolivia's competitiveness in global meat markets, though experts stress the need for strategic trade policies and sustained government support to realize its economic potential fully.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In June (05/01/2025 - 05/28/2025), **seven European countries** (Greece, Latvia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) **reported 32 outbreaks in domestic pigs.** Although the number of outbreaks decreased compared to April (n=42), the number of reporting countries increased from four to seven. Romania remains the most affected country, continuing to report new ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, with a total of 22 outbreaks during this period. Notably, Latvia and Slovakia reported their first outbreaks of the year.

During the same period, **14 European countries** (Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) **reported 832 outbreaks in the wild boar population.** This represents a 1.7-fold decrease compared to April (n=1,425), along with a slight decline in the number of reporting countries, from 16 to 14, since Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia did not report further outbreaks. Germany (n=341), Poland (n=256), Hungary (n=79), and Italy (n=53) reported the highest numbers of ASF outbreaks in wild boar during this period.

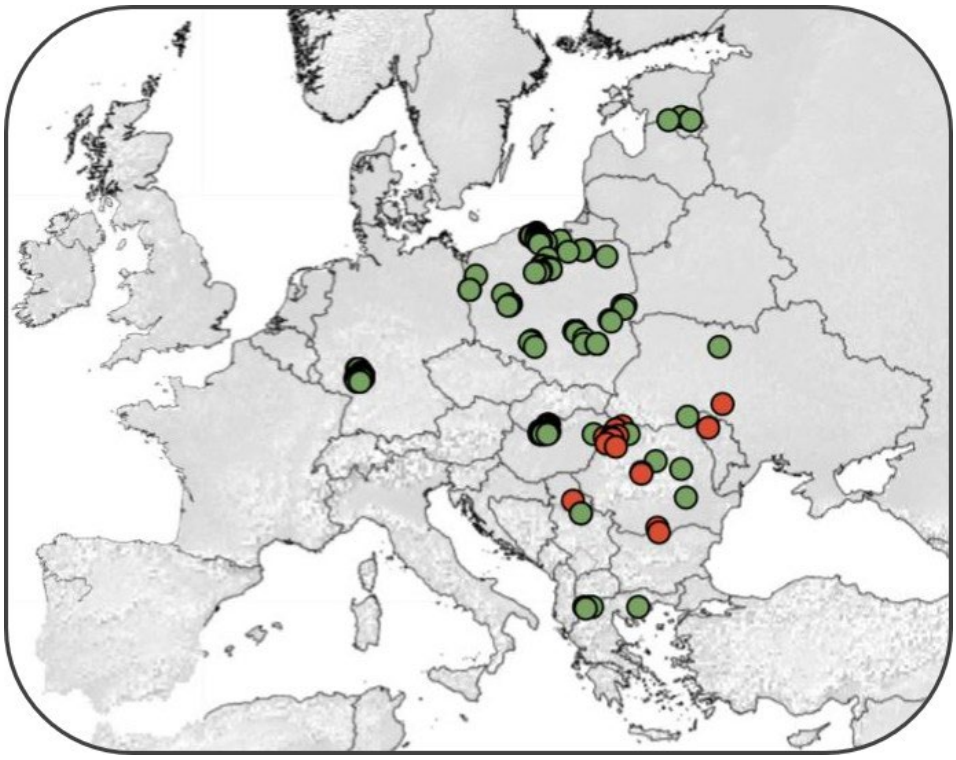


Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from May 1 to May 28, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar; Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights:

- **Slovakia | May 2: First outbreak of the year confirmed in domestic pigs on a large commercial farm in Dolné Semerovce, Levice district.** The outbreak involved 18,458 pigs,

with clinical signs first noted on May 1. Comprehensive restrictions on animal products and materials potentially transmitting ASF were enforced, along with other control measures.

Since the initial confirmation of ASF in Slovakia on July 25, 2019, the country has reported 45 outbreaks in domestic swine before the current incident. These included 11 outbreaks in 2019, 17 in 2020, 11 in 2021, five in 2022, and one in 2024. Additionally, Slovakia has documented a total of 3,444 ASF outbreaks in wild boar, with annual counts of 27 in 2019, 388 in 2020, 1,658 in 2021, 561 in 2022, 535 in 2023, 165 in 2024, and 110 cases reported so far in 2025.

- **Latvia | May 9: First outbreak in domestic pigs for 2025 reported on a small farm in Džūkste parish, Tukums municipality, where 36 pigs are affected.** All pigs on the farm will be culled, and a quarantine zone has been established. The Food and Veterinary Service emphasizes that wild boar remains the main source of infection, with 756 ASF cases confirmed in wild boar this year. Strict farm-level biosecurity remains the only effective measure to protect domestic pigs from the virus.

- **Germany | May 18: Since June 2024, ASF has been spreading in southwestern Germany, particularly in the area where Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Baden-Württemberg meet.** As of mid-May 2025, over 2,000 wild boar deaths have been reported in this region, with Hesse alone accounting for 2,087 cases. The virus continues to move, recently reaching Odenwaldkreis and the outskirts of Mannheim. Although no domestic pig cases have been reported in 2025, several farms were affected in 2024. This western outbreak is separate from the ongoing ASF situation in eastern Germany, where Saxony and Brandenburg continue to combat the virus in wild boar near the Polish border.

- **Romania | May 23: ASF continues to spread, primarily affecting backyard and small-scale holdings with herd sizes ranging from two to approximately 70 pigs.** However, occasional outbreaks in commercial farms still occur, such as the confirmed case on a farm in Valea Măcrișului, Ialomița, which housed 967 pigs.

  In our May report, we highlighted an ASF outbreak at a farm in Costești, Argeș County, which resulted in the culling of 17,796 pigs. This county had previously been considered for potential pork export agreements with the EU. According to EU guidelines and regulations, the entire territory of Romania is currently classified as Zone III, indicating confirmed ASF cases in both domestic pigs and wild boars. This designation imposes strict restrictions on the export of live pigs and their products.

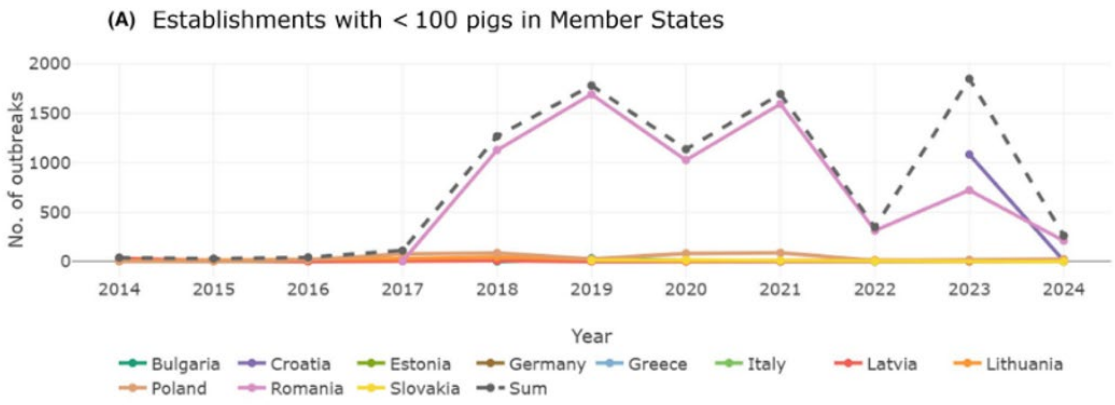
  Despite this, several counties, such as Argeș and Timiș, had been free of ASF outbreaks for some time and are home to large, well-consolidated pig farms. As a result, Romanian veterinary authorities were in negotiations with the European Commission to reclassify these areas as Zone II. This reclassification, under stringent conditions, would have permitted limited exports. However, recent ASF outbreaks confirmed in these regions during the spring have derailed those efforts. While these counties are currently prohibited from exporting live animals and products derived from pigs born and raised in Romania, this does not entirely halt Romania's pork export activities. The country continues to process and export pig products, such as sausages and traditional meats, made from pigs imported from ASF-free countries, including Spain.

Epidemiological Overview of ASF in the EU, 2024: Decline in Domestic Outbreaks Amid Persistent Wild Boar Cases

According to the latest EFSA scientific report, in 2024, ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in the EU declined by 83% compared to 2023, largely due to significant reductions in Romania and Croatia. Nevertheless, Romania remained the most affected country, accounting for 66% of the 333 reported outbreaks. Most outbreaks occurred in small-scale establishments with fewer than 100 pigs, although Italy and Poland reported an increase in outbreaks on larger farms. In contrast to the sharp decline in domestic pigs, the number of ASF outbreaks in wild boar remained stable, with Poland reporting the highest number of cases among member states.

Most outbreaks in domestic pigs during 2024 were detected through passive surveillance based on clinical suspicion, accounting for 79.4% of all cases. Enhanced passive surveillance, which involves the systematic testing of dead pigs, contributed to 14.2% of outbreak detections and was particularly effective in large establishments, identifying 68.4% of outbreaks in farms with over 1,000 pigs.

In contrast, only 6.5% of outbreaks in smaller establishments were identified this way. Active surveillance, including contact tracing and testing of apparently healthy animals, played a limited role, detecting just 6.4% of outbreaks. The annual number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs reported by EU member states has shown notable variation between small and large establishments over time (see Figure 4).



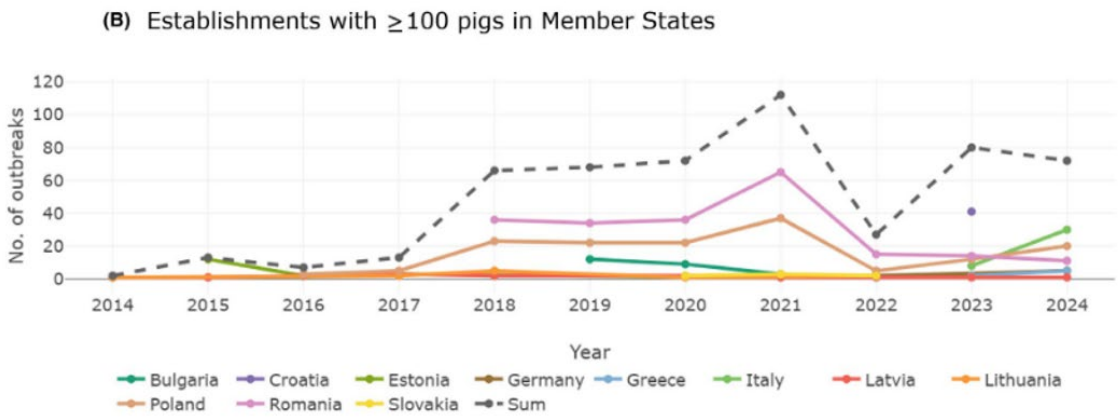


Figure 4: Annual number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs reported by EU member states (2014–2024): A - Establishments with fewer than 100 pigs; B - Establishments with 100 pigs or more (Source: EFSA Scientific Report)

Importantly, no new EU member states reported ASF outbreaks in 2024. Sweden successfully regained ASF-free status, reducing the number of affected member states from 14 to 13 by the end of the year.

ASIA

In May, four countries, Nepal, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam, reported outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Additionally, South Korea reported two new cases in wild boars. The distribution of these new outbreaks in the region is shown in Figure 5.

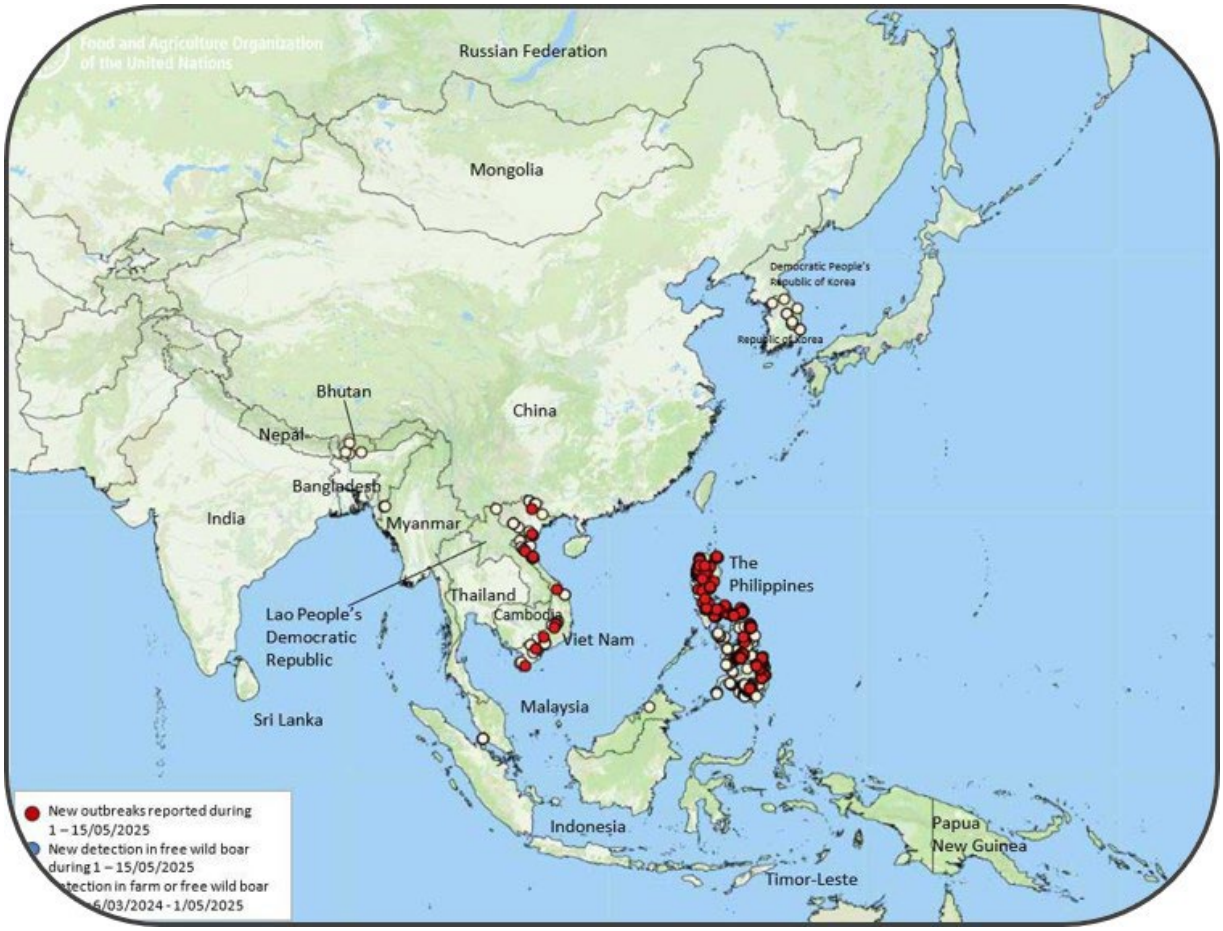


Figure 5. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia from May 6, 2025, to June 2, 2025. (In red: domestic pigs. Source: FAO ASF disease situation report Asia, FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites.)

Regional Highlights

- **Vietnam | May 12: The province of Nghe An has had 70 outbreaks of ASF in 2025, with 53 occurring in the past 21 days.** Seventeen hundred pigs have been destroyed in 2025, and the number of outbreaks appears to be increasing. As of **May 15**, 667 pigs have been confirmed infected in Cao Bang province, which has two outbreaks that began in the past 21 days. Cao Bang has distributed 5,000 doses of ASF vaccine and disinfectant to the districts for vaccination and disinfection. On **May 19,** despite reported stability in pig prices, outbreaks in Lang Son province during a hot, rainy season conducive to viral spread have prompted the Department of Agriculture and the Environment to increase preventive measures, including assisting livestock owners with disinfecting barns and recommending biosecurity measures. Vaccination of pigs, especially piglets, was also encouraged. In May, there were 32 ASF outbreaks in Vietnam, according to EMPRES-i. There was one outbreak each in Bac Kan, Ninh Binh, Quang Nam, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Binh Phuoc, and Tien Giang provinces; three outbreaks each in Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces; and 20 outbreaks in Nghe An province.

- **Philippines | May 13: Western Visayas ASF recovering areas expand.** Forty six towns in the province are now in the pink zone, or buffer zones adjacent to outbreak areas. Pink zones

are subject to heightened biosecurity measures and surveillance to prevent the spread of the virus. Nationally, 489 municipalities have moved from classification as a red zone to a pink zone, and 94 from pink to yellow.

The Philippines employs a comprehensive zoning strategy to manage and contain ASF, as outlined in the National Zoning and Movement Plan established by the Department of Agriculture. This plan classifies regions based on their ASF risk levels to guide disease control measures and regulate the movement of pigs and pork products.

The zoning classifications are as follows:

- **Red Zone (Infected)**: Areas with confirmed ASF cases. Strict quarantine, depopulation, and movement restrictions are enforced here.
- **Pink Zone (Buffer)**: Regions adjacent to Red Zones without detected ASF cases. These areas implement heightened surveillance and biosecurity measures to prevent disease spread.
- **Yellow Zone (Surveillance)**: Areas neighboring Pink Zones, considered high-risk due to their proximity. Enhanced monitoring and movement controls are applied.
- **Light Green Zone (Protected)**: Regions with no ASF cases and minimal risk, maintaining standard biosecurity practices.
- **Dark Green Zone (Free)**: Areas confirmed to be ASF-free, where normal operations can resume under continued vigilance.

This zoning approach facilitates targeted interventions, allowing for efficient allocation of resources and tailored control measures based on the specific risk level of each area. It also aids in the gradual lifting of restrictions and supports the recovery of the swine industry in affected regions.

- **India | May 15. ASF deaths in Mizoram state exceed 4,000 pigs as culling continues.** One thousand two hundred thirty one pigs have been culled. This outbreak has impacted four towns since it started in March. On **May 16,** a district in the state of Assam instituted strict movement controls and a ban on selling pigs and pork products following confirmation of an ASF outbreak. Additional measures include bans on inappropriate carcass disposal and on gatherings of four or more people. As of **May 19**, four districts in the state of Assam have ASF infections; compulsory culling has been instituted. Farmers who lose pigs to culling are compensated, but those whose pigs die due to ASF are not compensated. Outbreaks of ASF generally occur in the summer, according to the Assam Veterinary Department.
- **Nepal | May 20: 36 pigs die from ASF in Sunsari.** The outbreak affected three farms.

New World Screwworm

Mexico | May 12: New World Screwworm (NWS) identified in cattle in the state of Veracruz, prompting USDA Secretary Brooke Rollins to suspend the importation of live cattle, horses, and bison from Mexico. NWS is a fly larva that parasitizes warm-blooded animals; unlike other fly larvae that feed on devitalized tissue, NWS larvae preferentially feed on live tissue, burrowing into wounds and worsening them. NWS was eliminated from the US in 1966 and from North America by the early 2000s, until an isolated outbreak in southern Florida in 2016; elimination was achieved a year later after significant financial investment and high losses in the native deer population. Continued elimination was supported by continued release of sterile flies along the Darien Gap, with an average of 25 incursions north of the quarantine line each year. In 2023, over 6500 incursions were reported in Panama, and infestations have been reported in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, and Mexico. The spread of the parasite has continued northward through Mexico, with the most recent detection in Veracruz being the northernmost state to have a detection so far.

Mexico has confirmed 1,440 cases of screwworm infestation across seven southeastern states. Most cases have been reported in Chiapas, followed by Tabasco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatán, Oaxaca, and Veracruz. The majority of infections, 502 cases (85.4%), have occurred in cattle, 27 in horses, **12 in pigs**, 10 in sheep, 8 in dogs, and 2 in goats. Mexico has also reported the first human case of NWS in April and a second in May. Nicaragua has reported 30 cases in humans, and Costa Rica has reported 28 human cases.

Before elimination in the US, NWS cost the US $200 million yearly in livestock losses in the 1950s. Projected losses in Mexico due to reintroduction exceed 8 billion pesos in lost production value alone; the reintroduction also threatens the $914 million meat and hide export market in Mexico.

The USDA has announced it is shifting dispersals of sterile flies to Mexico to attempt to stop the movement of NWS northward. A bill has been introduced in Congress to authorize the USDA to construct a sterile fly production facility in the US to assist with this effort.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

Serbia | May 5: Serbia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management on May 2–3, 2025, carried out nationwide inspections at marketplaces selling food of animal origin to prevent the potential spread of FMD and curb illegal imports. According to the Ministry, the Veterinary Administration's inspection services seized and safely destroyed over 2.1 metric tonnes of unregulated products that failed to meet national safety and labeling requirements. The confiscated items included 2,077 lb (942 kg) of meat products, 1,837 lb (833 kg) of dairy products, 650 lb (295 kg) of animal feed, and 126 lb (57 kg) of fish and fish products. Most of the goods lacked proper documentation, were not labeled in Serbian, and were traced to unregistered facilities in Hungary, posing risks to public health and biosecurity.

UK | May 7: Following the announcement of a new UK-EU sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) agreement easing trade barriers, the National Pig Association (NPA) has urged the UK government to maintain and strengthen border biosecurity controls. While the deal allows the resumption of EU exports such as raw sausages and burgers, industry leaders warn that reduced inspections could increase the risk of devastating diseases like ASF and FMD.

The Dover Port Health Authority (DPHA) criticized current funding and inspection coverage, stating that the £3.1 million allocated by Defra is insufficient, enabling checks on less than 0.2% of vehicles. Since September 2022, over 230 tonnes of illegal products of animal origin (POAO) have been seized, with increasing volumes each year.

During a hearing before the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) Committee, the DPHA head warned of weakened traceability and biosecurity due to underfunding, lack of veterinary oversight, and failures in the Border Target Operating Model (BTOM). The Defra Minister acknowledged communication gaps and pledged to visit Dover, but defended the existing budget and questioned the necessity of having veterinarians at border checks.

The EFRA Committee raised concerns about insufficient enforcement, the threat of disease incursions, and inadequate follow-up to past biosecurity failures. A report with recommendations is expected, as scrutiny over the UK's border controls and biosecurity policies continues.

Hungary | May 8: The National Food Chain Safety Office (Nébih) uncovered serious food safety violations at a production plant in Hajmáskéri, seizing 3.4 tons of illegal, partly untraceable, and expired products, including fresh and frozen meat, offal, bacon, fat, rind, and sausages. All affected items were immediately removed from circulation and secured to prevent consumer exposure. The facility has been listed among violators, and legal proceedings, including potential fines, are underway. Nébih continues targeted inspections to ensure food safety and protect public health in Hungary.

Taiwan Achieves WOAH Recognition as Only Asian Country Free of Major Swine Diseases

Taiwan has become the only Asian country recognized by the WOAH as free of African swine fever, classical swine fever, and foot-and-mouth disease. This milestone follows decades of coordinated disease control efforts, including the end of classical swine fever vaccination in 2023 and strong biosecurity measures. Taiwan's success reflects its robust veterinary infrastructure and public cooperation, enhancing international confidence in its animal health system.

References:

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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
Czech Republic
Czechia to end truck checks for foot-and-mouth disease
Czech Republic to lift FMD-related lorry checks at Slovak border
Czechia lifts ban on Hungary and Slovakia
Croatia
Croatia lifts some measures imposed due to foot-and-mouth disease
Slovakia
Slovakia reports first outbreak of ASF in domestic swine in 2025
Latvia
Swine fever found in pig farm near Tukums, Latvia
Germany
Outbreak in the west hits 2,000 dead wild boar mark
Germany declared free of foot-and-mouth disease, says ministry
Serbia
Combating illegal food trade absolute priority
Slovakia
Hungary
Authorities seize 3.4 tons of food from a factory in Hajmászér
Budapest Zoo Reopens Petting Areas after Disease Lockdown
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Hungary and Slovakia
Good news: Hungary poised to regain disease-free status soon!
Austria

[Austria eases foot-and-mouth disease measures as outbreak averted]
UK
[EFRA digs deep into Defra's border control policies]
[Dover port health authority tells MPs Defra £3.1m offer for illegal meat checks is 'not sufficient', as row escalates]
[EU illegal import checks must be maintained under new UK-EU trading arrangements]
[Germany FMD import restrictions eased]
Malta
[Measures launched to impede entrance of the foot and mouth disease in Malta]
ASIA
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[Critical outbreak of FMD in Afghanistan]
Bahrain
[FAO warns of exotic FMD strain in Near East]
[China suspends South African beef imports]
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India
[Free FMD vaccination for livestock]
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[ASF deaths in Mizoram cross 4000]
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Malaysia
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Nepal
[36 pigs die from ASF in Sunsari]
Philippines
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[Pig Price 5/19: ASF outbreak]
Taiwan
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AFRICA
AMERICAS
Mexico
[USDA suspends southern border livestock imports]
[History of NWS in Mexico and Central America]
[Resurgence of NWS]
[NWS Fact sheet]
[NWS Outbreak in Central America and Mexico]
[Texas introduces bill to stop NWS]
[Potential economic impact of screwworm in Mexico]
[Second human case of screwworm in Chiapas]
Brazil
[Pará receives historic recognition as a foot-and-mouth disease free area without vaccination]
Bolivia
[Bolivia free of FMD without vaccination]

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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