



Swine Health Information Center
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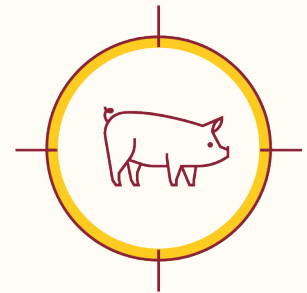


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

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



PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

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



CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, September 2, to Monday, October 6, 2025

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in the Island of Hispaniola:** Dominican authorities reported over 390 outbreaks in 2025 to date.
- **ASF in the Baltics:** Estonia and Latvia have reported the largest outbreaks to date, with a total of more than 50,000 pigs affected.
- **Brucella suis in Denmark:** After 25 years without cases, Denmark confirmed an outbreak of Brucella suis biovar 2 in a free-range pig herd.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Los Angeles Port:** CBP seized over 6,000 pounds of poultry and meat products smuggled from China, falsely labeled as tilapia.
- **Pasir Gudang Port, Malaysia:** The Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency foiled an attempt to smuggle in frozen meat and chicken worth about \$308,641.

SEPTEMBER 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Ekseko region, Estonia	8/26	ASF	Report on the country's largest farm - over 28,500 pigs culled.
2	Laubere area (central region), Latvia	9/2	ASF	Commercial farm - 23,000 pigs culled.
2	Osijek-Baranja County, Croatia	9/18	ASF	Two commercial farms - over 12,000 pigs culled.
2	Multiple locations, the Dominican Republic	Sept	ASF	Over 390 outbreaks reported so far in 2025.
1	Multiple locations, Turkiye	9/26	FMD SAT1	Fifteen new outbreaks.
1	Yeoncheon province, South Korea	9/8	ASF	Fifth outbreak in the region - over 800 pigs culled.
1	Multiple locations (Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga), South Africa	10/3	FMD SAT2	Twenty-six new outbreaks.

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

African Swine Fever

THE AMERICAS

The Dominican Republic

Recently, authorities in the Dominican Republic reported the epidemiological situation of the disease for the current year. Since January 2025, more than 390 ASFV outbreaks have been confirmed, with 90% reported through passive surveillance and 10% detected through active surveillance efforts. Figure 1 illustrates their distribution, showing that most outbreaks occurred in the northern region, El Cibao, where approximately 60% of the country's swine production is concentrated.

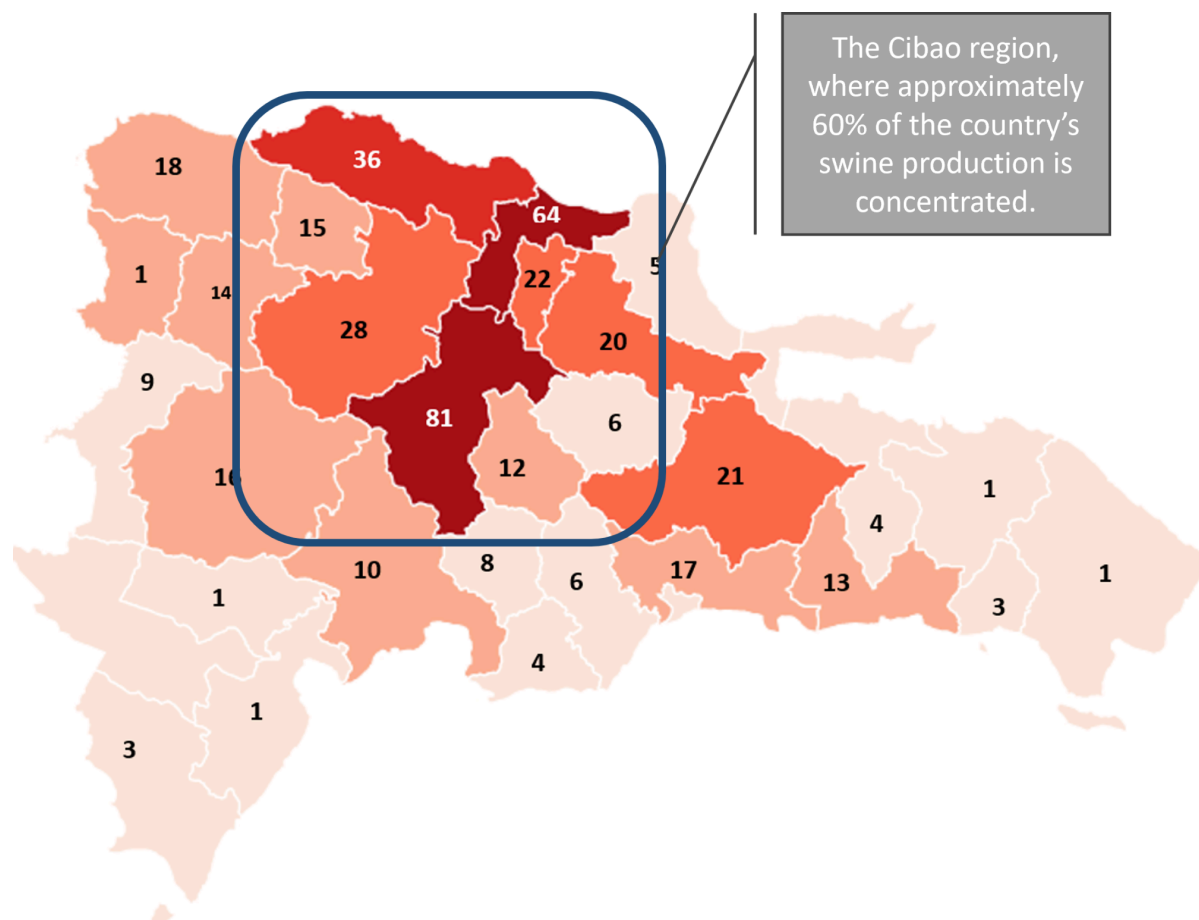


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in the Dominican Republic from January to September 2025. Source: Epidemiology Unit, DIGEGA.

It is important to note that several changes in disease control have taken place since the dissolution of the Incident Command structure in November 2024, following the joint decision by USDA and Dominican authorities to reclassify the disease status from emergency to endemic. In February 2025, the management and implementation of control strategies were formally transferred back to DIGEGA, the Livestock Directorate under the Ministry of Agriculture.

- **Compensation:** The government updated the compensation program, which has been financed solely by the Dominican government since early this year. In the Cibao region alone, more than RD\$90 million (approximately USD \$1.5 million) has been disbursed to affected producers.
- **Biosecurity Certification Program:** Running in parallel, the biosecurity certification program, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, aims to strengthen biosecurity practices within the swine production system. After technicians conduct on-site assessments, producers become eligible for a dedicated loan program to implement the improvements recommended through the initiative.
- **Enhanced Movement Control:** Authorities have also intensified animal movement control through expanded road patrols, increasing the number of teams operating across hotspot areas since April-May 2025. According to official reports, this measure has significantly increased the number of sample submissions required for movement authorization (see Figure 2).

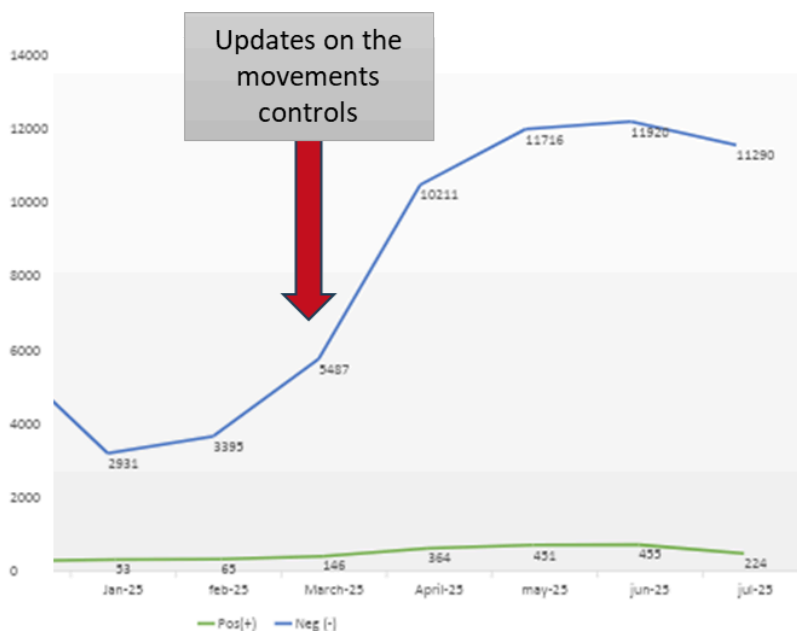


Figure 2. Number of samples submitted for ASF diagnosis under the current surveillance scheme, which requires producers to present a negative test result within the previous 20 days to obtain movement authorization.
Source: Epidemiology Unit, DIGEGA.

As the disease has become endemic in the country, and with its continued presence in neighboring Haiti, where there are currently no control efforts in place, USDA analysts noted in November 2024 that the possibility of eradicating the disease appears unlikely. Since then, local authorities have shifted their focus toward mechanisms aimed at keeping disease prevalence low, including the implementation of stronger bio-containment measures (new canine units for the detection of risk products at points of exit; new personnel for quarantine inspection; installation of new incinerators) and the promotion of enhanced farm-level biosecurity practices. Although compensation payments were initially expected to phase out, ongoing challenges in linking compensation to timely disease reporting have hindered the achievement of this goal so far.

EUROPE

In September (08/28/2025-10/1/2025), 10 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported to EU ADIS 204 outbreaks in domestic pigs. This represents a 1.8-fold increase in the number of outbreaks compared to the previous month (n=114). The highest number of outbreaks was reported by Romania (n=84), Serbia (n=67), and Croatia (n=28).

During the same period, 12 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Serbia) reported 482 outbreaks in wild boar, reflecting a 1.2-fold increase from 392 outbreaks in the preceding month. While Ukraine and Moldova have not reported any additional outbreaks of wild boar, new cases have been detected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in Bulgaria. The highest number of outbreaks was reported in Poland (n = 140), followed by Latvia (n = 121), and Germany (n = 66).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between September 2 and October 2, 2025, is presented in Figure 3.

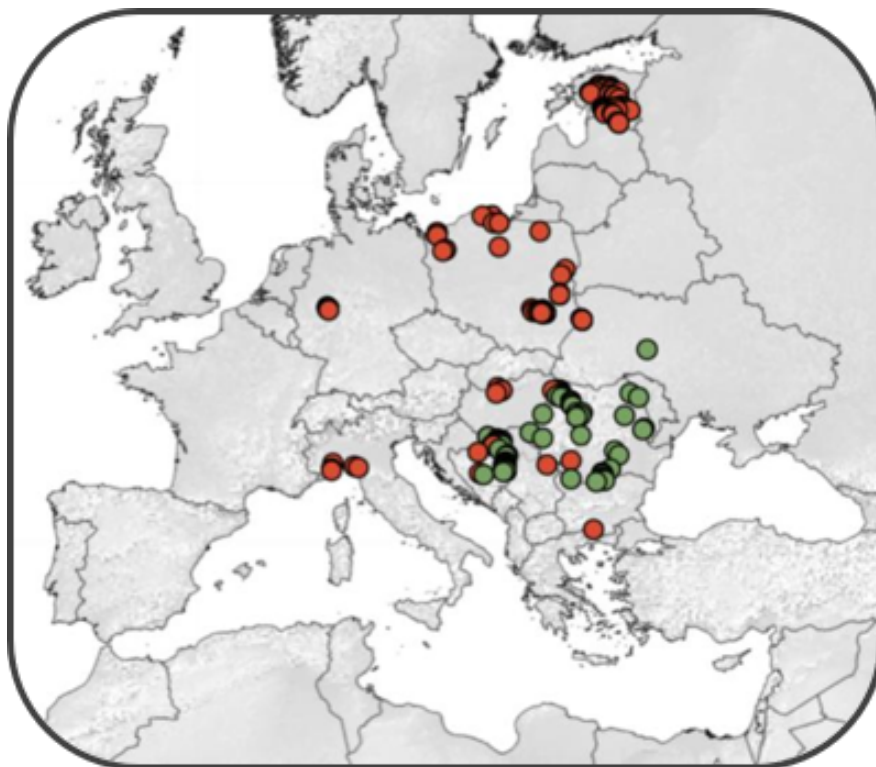


Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from September 2 to October 2, 2025 (in red: wild boar; in green: domestic pigs; Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights:

- Estonia | August 26: ASF hits Estonia’s largest pig farm, leading to culling of 27,832 pigs.** Since June 2025, Estonia has faced its most severe ASF epidemic to date, with outbreaks confirmed on 11 domestic pig farms, resulting in the culling of nearly 56,000 pigs, approximately 20% of the national herd (Figure 4). The hardest hit was Ekseko farm in Viljandi County, the country’s largest swine facility with 27,832 pigs. Another large outbreak in Viljandi County, along with cases in Tartu, Põlva, and Jõgeva counties, has further strained the sector. Most outbreaks occurred in farms housing over 1,000 animals, though smaller backyard holdings were also affected. ASF has also been detected in 168 wild boar, and an ongoing nationwide cull of 18,000 pigs aims to reduce environmental spread.

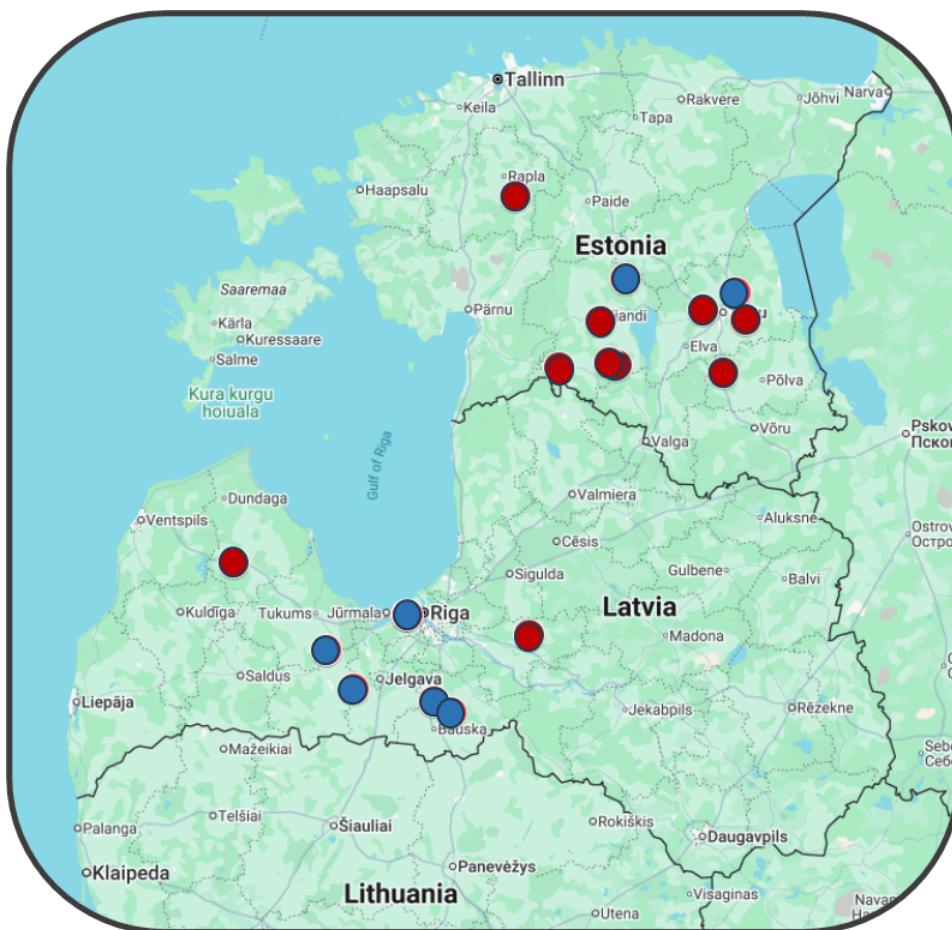


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of pig farms affected by African swine fever outbreaks in Estonia and Latvia as of September 1, 2025 (in blue: farms housing up to 340 pigs; in brown: commercial farms; Source: [ASF in Baltic States, 2025](#)).

The Estonian Agriculture and Food Board (PTA) has implemented strict containment measures, including culling, movement restrictions, biosecurity inspections, and farm entry bans. Carcass disposal has become a major bottleneck: although incineration and domestic processing plants are being used, limited capacity has slowed operations. Estonia also explored options for sending culled pigs abroad, including to neighboring Lithuania, but these

negotiations failed due to biosecurity concerns. This has left the country reliant on domestic facilities, with burial sites prepared as a last-resort measure.

The epidemic is described as the largest crisis in Estonian pig farming, disrupting production chains and threatening the industry's viability. While compensation is available to farms that comply with biosecurity rules, meat processors face significant financial losses, as infected or suspect pork must be destroyed at their own expense. Government officials acknowledge the outbreak as a national emergency, though debates continue over financial support for the broader pork industry.

- **Latvia | September 2: the largest outbreak to date, with over 23,000 pigs culled at Baltic Pork Ltd., a major farm located in the Laubere area near Ogre in central Latvia, reported.** The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) has imposed quarantine and movement restrictions, intensified inspections, and launched an epidemiological investigation. This outbreak follows several smaller incidents earlier in the year, including cases in Tukums, Jelgava, Bauska, Talsi, Mārupe, and Madona municipalities, affecting holdings that ranged from a few pigs to nearly 5,000.

As of September 22, ASF has been confirmed in 11 domestic pig farms in 2025, impacting over 28,000 pigs, a significant increase from 2024, when seven farms and 585 pigs were affected (Figure 4). Since the virus was first detected in Latvia in June 2014 near the Belarusian border, ASF has remained a persistent threat. In addition to domestic outbreaks, ASF has also been detected this year in 1,082 wild boars across 27 counties, 166 parishes, and four urban areas of Latvia, underscoring the ongoing risk of virus introduction from the environment and wildlife.

- **Germany | September 5: Five years on, Saxony has ASF largely under control.** Since the outbreak in October 2020, Saxony has confirmed 2,398 infected wild boars or carcasses. The state has invested approximately \$63.3 million (€54 million) in disease control, with more than half allocated to building and dismantling 530 miles (850 km) of protective fencing. Thanks to these measures, ASF is now largely contained, with only one active case remaining in parts of the Bautzen and Görlitz districts. Restricted zones are being progressively reduced.

Meanwhile, ASF in North Rhine-Westphalia remains contained to two districts (165 wild boar), while in Hesse, the outbreak is more severe, with over 2,200 cases and expanding restricted zones. Many pig farms in the area remain empty due to market barriers, financial strain, and lagging biosecurity improvements.

- **Croatia | September 18: ASF was confirmed at two large farms in Osijek-Baranja County, including one near Kneževi Vinogradi with 9,829 pigs and another near Osijek with 1,665 pigs.** Together, these outbreaks resulted in the culling of more than 12,000 pigs. Since ASF first appeared in June 2023, Croatia has lost over 51,000 pigs, equivalent to about 5% of the national herd, marking the most severe outbreak in the country to date. In addition to these large-scale cases, smaller backyard farms have also been affected during the summer.

Authorities cite illegal pig and wild boar trade as a major driver of the spread. The government has responded with 24-hour police surveillance of large farms, army-supported disinfection,

border controls, and strict movement restrictions in infected zones. ASF has also been confirmed in 44 wild boars, prompting a mass culling campaign in Osijek-Baranja, Vukovar-Srijem, and surrounding counties. Hunters, supported by forestry services, are tasked with reducing wild boar populations to biological minimum levels, using both hunting and trapping, to curb further spread from neighboring Serbia, Hungary, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The agriculture minister warned that unless stronger biosecurity and compliance are enforced, ASF could spread to larger farms, potentially affecting up to 75% of Croatia's pig production, as 67% of pigs are concentrated on just 1.5% of farms.

ASIA

In September, India, Vietnam, Malaysia, Vietnam, South Korea, and the Philippines reported new outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs.

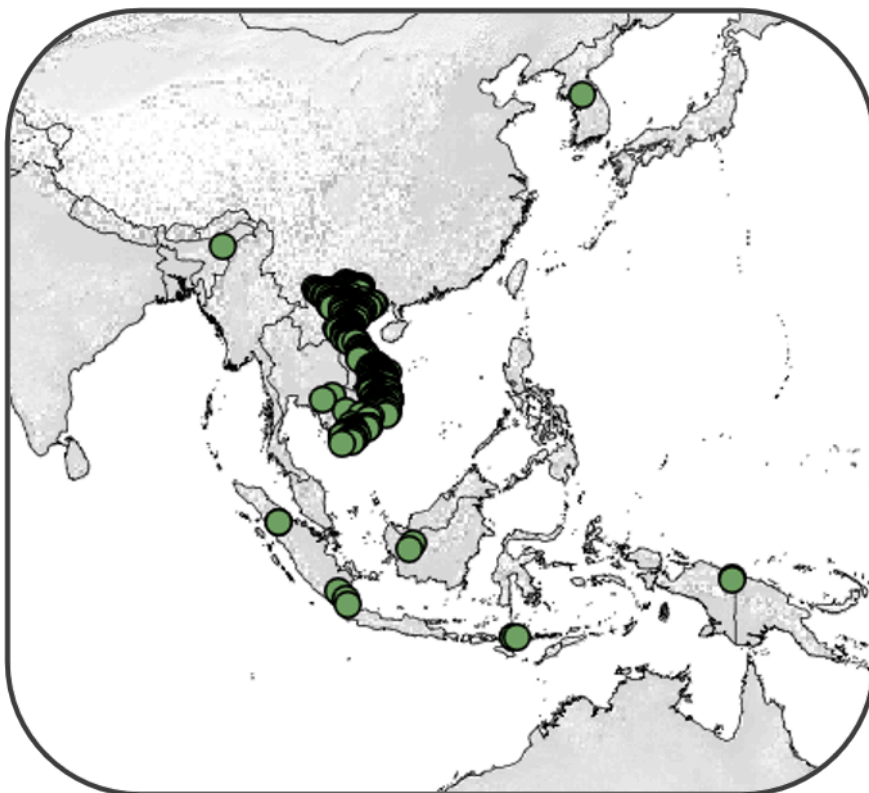


Figure 5. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Asia from September 2 to October 2, 2025 (in green: domestic pigs; Note: While the reports from Vietnamese authorities on accumulated and ongoing outbreaks accurately reflect the current situation, they create some distortion in the map compared with other countries, where only outbreaks reported within the last month are displayed. Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights

- **India | September:** New ASF outbreaks were reported across several Indian states, with Punjab and Kerala recording new outbreaks and Arunachal Pradesh continuing containment measures from August. In Punjab, ASF was confirmed in Ajnala (Amritsar district) and SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr district), prompting culling operations and containment measures in affected villages near the Pakistan border. State officials placed surrounding areas under high alert as a precaution against further spread. In southern India, ASF was also detected in Kumarakom (Kottayam district, Kerala), where local authorities initiated biosecurity and carcass disposal protocols. Meanwhile, Arunachal Pradesh's West Siang district maintained bans on pig imports and inter-district movement following earlier detections, while advocacy groups urged implementation of the National Research Center on Pigs' (NRCP) ASF control framework.
- **Philippines | September:** In recent efforts to strengthen ASF surveillance in the Philippines, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and BioAssets Corporation have rolled out a rapid DNA extraction kit, a real-time detection assay, and a mobile biocontainment laboratory designed for on-site diagnostics. These tools are intended to augment conventional control strategies in a country where ASF has affected 76 of 82 provinces and remains active in six.

Meanwhile, the government has imported the AVAC live-attenuated vaccine from Vietnam, though its adoption has been limited (5–10% of farmers), and concerns persist about the lack of publicly available trial data, genetic stability, and possible risks of reversion.

- **South Korea | September 8: Over 800 pigs culled in Yeoncheon.** South Korea has reported new outbreaks of ASF two months after it was discovered in Paju in July. This marks the fifth case of the disease this year. The South Korean government raised the national epidemic alert to its highest level in September.

September 16: Yangju City in Gyeonggi Province announced that farms that had been subject to culling and breeding restrictions due to four outbreaks of ASF between December 16, 2024, and March 16, 2025, have recently begun restocking their pigs.

After the outbreaks, farms that had culled their pigs underwent strict biosecurity management, including phased cleaning, washing, disinfection, and improvements to quarantine facilities, before proceeding with the restocking process.

The city plans to ensure the stable operation of restocked farms by conducting regular inspections and thoroughly managing farm access vehicles, personnel, and disinfection facilities. In addition, biosecurity training will be provided to pig farmers.

- **Vietnam | September:** By July, over 970 outbreaks had been reported across 28 provinces, affecting more than 100,000 pigs, mostly on smallholder farms with low biosecurity. The virus includes both genotype II and recombinant genotype I+II strains.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Los Angeles Port, U.S. | August 15, 2025: CBP seized over 6,000 pounds of poultry and meat products smuggled from China, falsely labeled as tilapia.** The shipment, from a repeat offender, posed a major biosecurity risk due to unmanifested swine, avian, and ruminant products. In FY2024, CBP intercepted over 1.3 million quarantine materials, including 400,000 animal products and 100,000 pest interceptions.
- **Pasir Gudang Port, Malaysia | September 17–24, 2025: The Malaysian Border Control and Protection Agency foiled an attempt to smuggle in frozen meat and chicken worth about \$308,641 (RM1.3 million).** Three containers without Maqis import permits or health certificates were seized: one with 61,324 lb (27,816 kg) of frozen pork from the U.S., Poland, and Vietnam, and two with over 116,845 lb (53,000 kg) of frozen chicken from Thailand. Authorities warned that importing agricultural products without permits is an offense under the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011, punishable by fines up to \$23,742 (RM100,000) or six years in prison.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

ASIA

Regional Highlights

- **Türkiye | September 26: Türkiye reports more FMD outbreaks.** On September 26, 50 new FMD SAT1 outbreaks were notified to the European Commission via the EU Animal Diseases Information System (ADIS), raising the total number of active outbreaks to 38. These outbreaks occurred in cattle and sheep. Local news reports state that livestock markets in 14 provinces have reopened, following successful vaccination efforts against the newly detected SAT-1 serotype.
- **Mongolia | September 4: FMD outbreak in domestic sheep.** Mongolia has reported an FMD outbreak in domestic sheep on a farm in Dornod Province, which borders Russia and China. One case was detected among 1,240 susceptible sheep; the affected animal was culled while the remaining 1,239 were vaccinated. The FMD virus serotype was confirmed to be serotype O. Although the source of the outbreak remains unknown, authorities have launched precautionary measures, including the vaccination of 19,178 sheep and goats in surrounding areas.

AFRICA

In September 2025, Eswatini, South Africa, and Zimbabwe reported significant FMD disease events, as well as control efforts. Eswatini and South Africa continued to report SAT2 outbreaks in domestic cattle

Regional Highlights:

- **Eswatini | September 30: Nine new SAT2 FMDV outbreaks reported in domestic cattle.** This month, nine new FMD outbreaks were reported in the Lubombo and Shiselweni regions of Eswatini, according to the country's follow-up report to WOAAH. A total of 30 new cases were detected among an unspecified number of susceptible cattle, while 3,126 cattle were vaccinated in response. These outbreaks are part of an ongoing event that began in July 2025, which has so far resulted in 46 unresolved outbreaks, 2,623 reported cases, and around 42,000 cattle considered at risk. Control measures, including surveillance, traceability, and vaccination, are being implemented. To date, 33,227 cattle have been vaccinated in the affected areas. As part of the plan to vaccinate a large number of at-risk animals, the Ministry of Agriculture has procured [150,000 doses](#) of FMD vaccine from Botswana and plans a vaccination campaign in the Lubombo region.
- **South Africa | October 3: Twenty-six new FMD SAT2 outbreaks reported in four provinces.** In a follow-up report to WOAAH, authorities confirmed 26 new FMD outbreaks in September across Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga to 26, with 24 cases and 5,537 new susceptible domestic cattle. Overall, 333 outbreaks remain unresolved across KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga.
- **Zimbabwe | September 30: Authorities intensify measures to control FMD in Matabeleland Province.** According to local news reports in Zimbabwe, the Department of Veterinary Services has intensified efforts to control FMD in Beitbridge District, where 42,944 animals (species not specified) had been vaccinated by September 29. The outbreak, first detected in June 2025 in Beitbridge West, has since spread to Beitbridge East, which is currently the worst-affected area. Authorities have introduced strict livestock movement controls, quarantined affected animals, including cattle, goats, pigs, and sheep, and rolled out a comprehensive vaccination program. Surveillance and inspections are ongoing, with more than 400 cases reported to date. In addition, public awareness campaigns are underway to educate farmers on prevention and control measures, emphasizing recognition of common FMD symptoms such as blisters on the mouth and feet, excessive salivation, lameness, fever, reduced productivity, and weight loss.

Brucella suis Returns to Denmark's Pig Herds After Decades

After 25 years without cases, Denmark confirmed an outbreak of *Brucella suis* biovar 2 in a free-range pig herd in Herning on August 22, 2025, following confirmation by the French Agency for Food Safety and the Environment (ANSES) reference laboratory. The affected herd includes approximately 3,850 pigs, with no fatalities reported, though reproductive losses triggered suspicion earlier in August. The outbreak poses potential economic risks and raises concerns about zoonotic transmission, despite no human cases being identified to date.

Control measures, including movement restrictions and traceability, have been implemented, but the source of infection remains unknown. Brucellosis had not been detected in Danish pig herds since 1999, making this re-emergence significant. *Brucella suis* biovars 1–3 mainly affect domestic pigs, feral pigs, wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and other *Suidae*. Biovar 2 is also found in wild European hares (*Lepus europaeus*) and is endemic in wild boar across Europe, serving as a potential source of infection for domestic pigs. Outbreaks are often linked to farming practices and weak biosecurity, especially in areas with intensive pig production.

In Denmark, outdoor pig farms are required to use double fencing to prevent public access and contain the pigs. While Denmark has no free-ranging wild boar, stray animals from neighboring countries have occasionally been detected and are culled under the current policy.

The recent confirmation has had a significant impact on animal certification and trade. A total of 89 export certificates have been flagged, and the standard certification basis for pig movements within the EU can no longer be applied.

Currently, pigs can only be moved to other EU countries if they originate from farms that maintain animals under controlled housing conditions and adhere to proven biosecurity and risk mitigation measures to prevent the spread of brucellosis. Farms keeping pigs outdoors or receiving animals from outdoor systems are excluded, as they cannot meet the required standards.

Previously, Denmark benefited from an exemption allowing exports under the assumption of freedom from brucellosis for five years. With the August 2025 outbreak, this exemption is no longer valid, and movements for production to other EU countries are suspended.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is currently developing a pre-movement monitoring program to support future certification and restore export possibilities.

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

Latvia

[Latvia Confirms African Swine Fever on 20,000-Head Pig Farm](#)

Estonia

[ASF Estonia: Ekseko farm falls victim, pig culls exceed 55,000](#)

[Meat producers with ASF cases must cover the cost of stock disposal](#)

[Estonia warns of extreme risk of new African swine fever outbreaks](#)

[Estonian pig farmers determined to rebuild despite ongoing swine fever crisis](#)

[Põltsamaa farm hit with African swine fever cases](#)

Germany

[Saxony takes stock: swine fever largely contained](#)

[ASF Germany: Wild boar cases in NRW grow to 165](#)

Croatia

[Croatia Battles African Swine Fever Outbreak ASF Croatia: 12,000 pigs culled as virus enters various farms](#)

[Wild boar culling begins in Croatia due to African swine fever](#)

Denmark

[After 25 years, Denmark confirms an outbreak of Brucella suis biovar 2 in free-range pigs in Herning](#)

[Brucellosis in pigs](#)

ASIA

Malaysia

[Bid to smuggle in frozen meat, chicken worth RM1.3mil foiled](#)

South Korea

China

India

Indonesia

Philippines

AMERICAS

USA

[Customs and Border Protection Seize Unmanifested Poultry and Meat from China](#)

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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