Swine Health Information Center

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CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

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

PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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SPONTANEOUS REPORTING TOOL

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, October 7, 2025, to Monday, November 3, 2025

Report Highlights

- **ASF in Taiwan:** National authorities confirmed the first report of the disease in the country.
- **FMD expansion in Asia**: SAT1 confirmed for the first time in Azerbaijan.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Seized products in London's Chinatown**: Local authorities seized over 661 lb of untraceable meat and 75 packets of banned Chinese pork noodles.

OCTOBER 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Northwest region, Azerbaijan	10/25	FMD SAT 1	One farm was affected, with 156 susceptible animals, including 6 cattle, 150 sheep, and goats.
2	Taichung City, Taiwan	10/22	ASF	One outbreak confirmed on a farm with 300 pigs affected.
2	Provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga, South Africa	10/24	FMD SAT 2	Forty new outbreaks confirmed, affecting a cattle population of 13,927 susceptible animals.
1	Arunachal Pradesh, India	10/22	FMD	No further information available.
1	Lubombo region, Eswatini	10/31	FMD SAT 2	Eight new outbreaks confirmed in a susceptible cattle population of 1,721.
1	Maputo province, Mozambique	10/14	FMD SAT 1	47 cases out of 5,470 susceptible animals.
1	Papua New Guinea	10/1	ASF	Still awaiting official confirmation. If confirmed, it would mark the first reported case since 2020.

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

ASIA

Regional Highlights

- **Azerbaijan | October 25: SAT1 confirmed for the first time in the northwest of the Country.** An outbreak of FMD was confirmed on a farm in Ganja-Qazakh. The farm housed six domestic cattle and a mixed herd of 150 goats and sheep. Two cattle showed typical signs of FMD. Laboratory tests confirmed the SAT 1 serotype of the FMD virus in these two animals, which were then destroyed and disposed of safely. No other animals showed signs of infection, and no further cases have been reported. No vaccination has been carried out, although to contain the outbreak, authorities established a 3-km quarantine zone and a 10-km surveillance area, where ongoing monitoring, disinfection, and movement restrictions are being enforced, along with continued disease surveillance in neighboring regions.

Figure 1. Location of the FMD SAT 1 outbreak in Azerbaijan, close to the border with Georgia (Source: WOAH)

- **Afghanistan | October 13: FAO has vaccinated over 11 million livestock to combat disease.** The vaccines targeted several livestock diseases, including FMD, to prevent the spread and protect livestock and livelihoods.

- **India | October 22: FMD outbreak in semi-domesticated cattle in Arunachal Pradesh.** Eighteen Mithuns (*Bos frontalis*) have died from FMD, prompting the district authorities to

impose a ban on the movement and sale of meat from all hooved animals, including Mithuns, cattle, pigs, and sheep.

- **Iran | October 26: A new FMD outbreak cuts milk output as feed shortage continues.** A local news outlet reported that an outbreak of FMD has led to a sharp decline in raw milk production. The disease event, spreading across major livestock-producing provinces, including Tehran, Alborz, Qazvin, Qom, and Markazi, has been reported even among vaccinated herds and is attributed to the introduction of "a new SAT1 African strain of the virus". The particular SAT1 strain is not mentioned, however. The situation has been worsened by a near-total halt in government feed distribution, leaving dairy farms facing severe feed shortages.

AFRICA

In October 2025, three countries in southern Africa, Eswatini, Mozambique, and South Africa, reported FMD events. Eswatini and South Africa continued to experience outbreaks caused by the SAT2 serotype in domestic cattle, while Mozambique reported a new outbreak associated with the SAT1 serotype.

Regional Highlights:

- **Eswatini | October 31: Eight new SAT2 FMDV outbreaks reported in domestic cattle.** During October, Eswatini reported eight new outbreaks of FMD in domestic cattle, all of which were located in the Lubombo region. A total of 88 new cases were detected among 1,721 susceptible cattle. In response, 2,420 cattle were vaccinated as part of the ongoing control efforts. These outbreaks are linked to the wider SAT2 FMD event, which began in July 2025 and now comprises 54 active outbreaks across affected areas. The Ministry of Agriculture continues to implement control measures, including targeted vaccination, surveillance, and movement restrictions, to contain further spread of the virus.

Figure 2. Location of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Eswatini, reported in October 2025. Source: WAHIS.

- **South Africa | October 24: Forty new outbreaks reported.** Forty new SAT2 FMDV outbreaks were reported in domestic cattle, involving 134 cases among 13,927 susceptible animals. The outbreaks occurred across the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga, with 372 outbreaks ongoing. Control measures, including surveillance, movement restrictions, and vaccination, are being maintained to contain the spread.

- **Mozambique | October 14: New SAT1 FMDV outbreak confirmed in domestic cattle.** Mozambique has reported a new outbreak of FMD in domestic cattle in Incomanine village,

Maputo province. The event, first detected on October 3, 2025, was confirmed through RT-PCR and 3ABC ELISA. The outbreak, attributed to contact with wild species, has affected 47 cattle out of 4,570 susceptible animals. No deaths or culling have been reported, and vaccination has not yet been carried out. Control measures, including surveillance and movement restrictions, are ongoing to prevent further spread of the disease.

SOUTH AMERICA

Highlights on FMDV eradication plan

This section is meant to provide historical and contextual information about FMD in the region and South America's FMDV eradication efforts.

Background: In 1951, the countries of the Organization of American States requested the Panamerican Health Organization's (PAHO) support to combat foot-and-mouth disease across the continent. Since then, the Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA) has worked with national authorities across the region to develop and strengthen initiatives aimed at eradicating, preventing, and preparing for a potential reintroduction of the disease. As a result of the technical coordination and cooperation the first Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PHEFA) was launched in 1988, marking a decisive milestone in regional progress. In 2022, the third PHEFA was introduced, establishing an updated framework for the Americas and reflecting on achievements made since the first Action Plan (1988–2009), which set the ambitious goal of regional eradication by 2009. Building on that foundation, the second Action Plan (2011–2020) led to **over 95% of the region's territory and livestock population achieving FMD-free status, with or without vaccination (LINK)**. The current Action Plan aims to complete this trajectory, setting the goal for the entire continent to be free of FMD by 2025.

Article Spot On | Antigen bank for FMD opens in the Americas to facilitate quick access to emergency vaccines - *Rio de Janeiro, August 29, 2025 (PAHO/PANAFTOSA)*

As of August 2025, the region has achieved a major milestone: around 80% of the cattle population in the Americas is located in countries recognized by WOAH as FMD-free without vaccination, about 18% in countries free with vaccination, and only about 2% remain in countries or territories without an officially recognized free status.

Historically, the systematic vaccination of livestock has been the main strategy for controlling outbreaks and preventing new cases. However, once the absence of infection is confirmed and internal risks are eliminated, countries can suspend vaccination. In the context of an animal health crisis, emergency vaccination is globally recognized as the most effective tool and socially accepted measure for managing outbreaks, as it reduces the need for large-scale culling, mitigates economic losses, and contributes to the recovery of health status. This strategy is only possible, however, if there is a pre-existing strategic reserve of suitable antigens, which requires planning and coordination between the public and private sectors.

The creation of BANVACO aligns with long-standing recommendations from regional foot-and-mouth disease authorities, including the South American Commission for the Fight against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COSALFA), the Hemispheric Committee for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (COHEFA), and the Inter-American Meeting on Animal Health at the Ministerial Level (RIMSA). Its objective is to safeguard foot-and-mouth disease-free territories, prevent the spread of the virus in a potential outbreak, and protect the progress achieved through the PHEFA.

Access to the full article through this LINK

Current Status: Over the last several years, South America has made significant progress toward controlling and eradicating FMD. According to PAHO/PANAFTOSA, by April 2025, more than 65% of cattle in South America reside in zones certified as FMD-free *without vaccination* (PAHO, April 2025). In June 2025, both Brazil and Bolivia were recognized by WOAH as FMD-free without vaccination across their whole territories (PAHO, June 2025). Meanwhile, Argentina maintained a mixed official status: the Patagonia region is recognized as FMD-free *without* vaccination, while a north-central zone remains FMD-free *with* vaccination. Within countries that are free from FMD but have mixed zones (FMD-free areas, some with vaccination, and some without vaccination), there can be a difference of opinion between government entities and producers about how to or whether to proceed with weaning from vaccinations. Countries must balance the pursuit of FMD-free status without vaccination against the continued use of vaccination programs that lower the risk of rapid disease spread should FMD be reintroduced in areas where surveillance or biosecurity measures lapse.

Current official FMD STATUS	South American Countries
Free from FMD, without vaccination	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guyana, Suriname
Free from FMD, with vaccination	Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Free from FMD, with mixed zones	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador

(some zones without vaccination, some with vaccination)	*(Regions are highlighted differently within each country)*
Not yet verified free from FMD	*Venezuela*

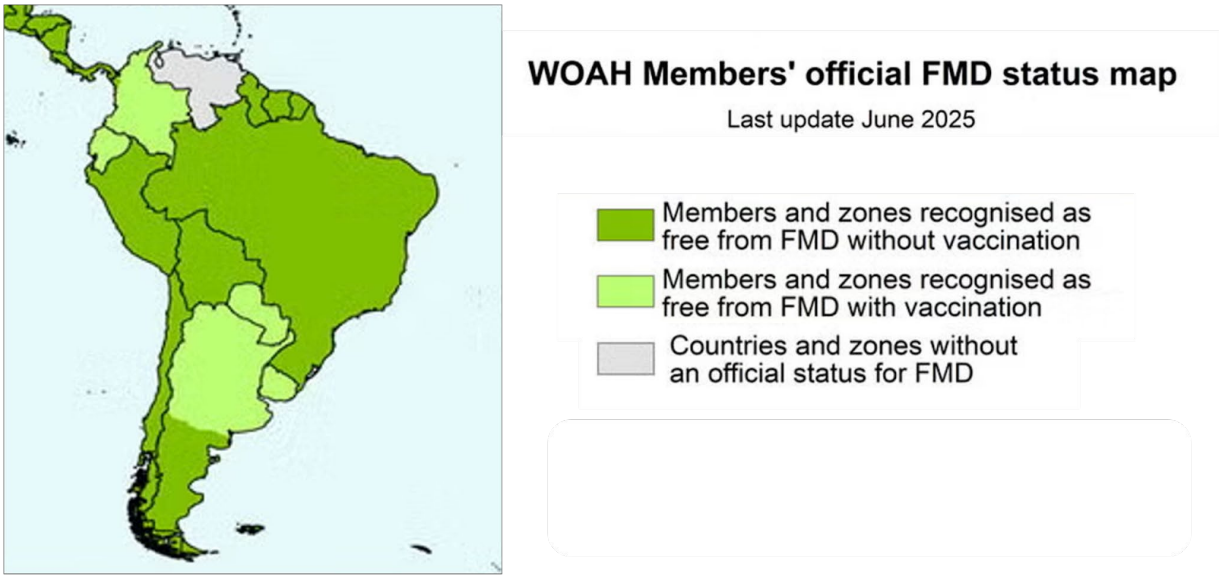

Figure 3. WOAH South American Members official FMD status map. The original image has been cropped, but not otherwise modified, to view only South America. Source: PAHO

Implications for US Swine Production: For U.S. pork producers, FMD affects all cloven-hoofed animals, and pigs are particularly efficient amplifiers of the virus. While South America's continued progress toward eradication is encouraging, global FMD dynamics in recent years show a different trend marked by resurgences in some regions, which could increase the risk of reintroduction or new introduction of the virus into the Americas. This highlights the importance of maintaining stringent biosecurity and surveillance measures to facilitate early detection and a rapid response.

African Swine Fever

ASIA

In August, four countries -Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, and the Philippines - reported new outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs.

Taiwan | October 22: The first case on a domestic pig farm in Taiwan was confirmed in Wuqi District, Taichung City. The outbreak occurred on a privately operated, mixed-age pig farm with a registered capacity of approximately 300 pigs, where sows were fed swill and piglets were provided commercial feed. PCR testing at the Veterinary Research Institute confirmed ASF on October 21, followed by virus isolation on October 25, 2025. Epidemiological findings indicated that retrospective tracing revealed the affected farm had purchased pigs from Tanzi District in late September. The source farm and a related farm in Daan District, which assisted with pig transport, reported no abnormal mortality. Movement records showed that two transport vehicles visited the affected

premises during October, involving seven associated pig farms, all of which are now under epidemiological surveillance. Preliminary findings suggest that the likely source of infection may be linked to the feeding of inadequately cooked swill.

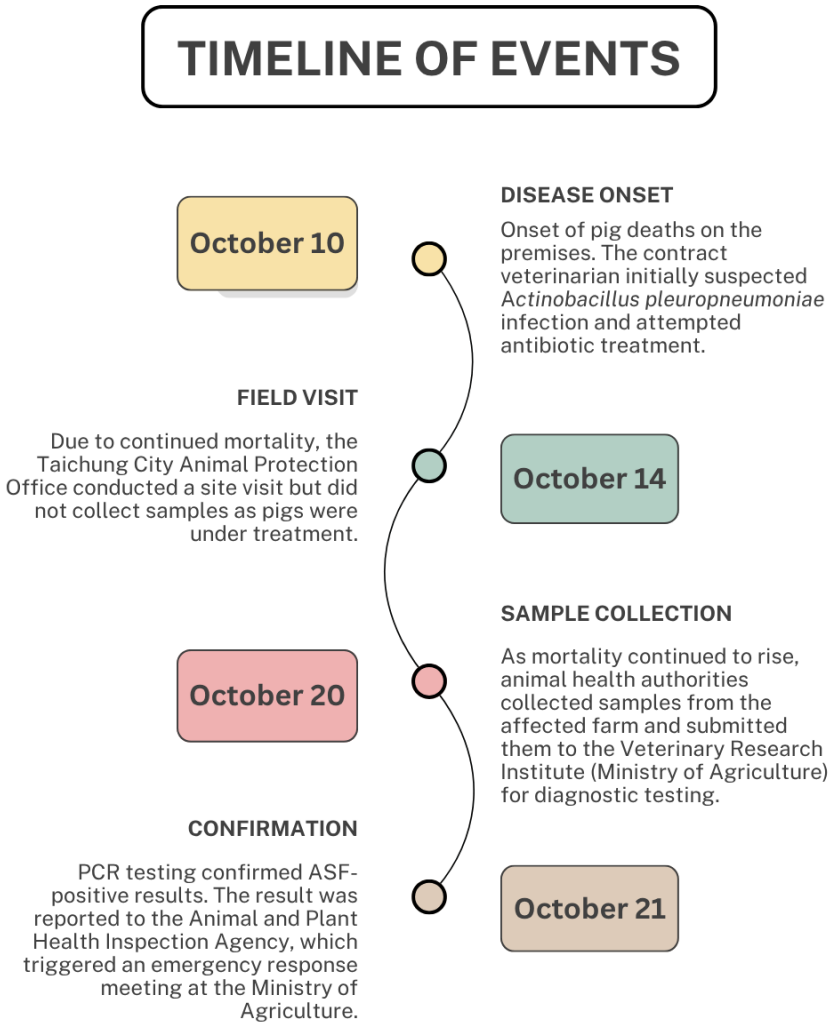

Figure 4. First report of ASF in Taiwan: timeline of events

Following confirmation of the outbreak, a movement control order was issued, and all pigs on the affected farm were preemptively culled and safely disposed of on-site. Cleaning and disinfection were completed, and a 3-km control zone was established around the infected premises, encompassing two additional farms. Movement of pigs within the zone was restricted, and epidemiological investigations and intensified surveillance were initiated. Details of the initial response plan are illustrated in Figure 4. No further abnormal mortality or secondary outbreaks have been detected, and disinfection and monitoring activities remain ongoing.

Fig. 5. Response actions following the first suspected ASF case in Taichung City (Note: The nationwide ban on pig slaughter was extended to 15 days following confirmation of the outbreak.).
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan.

Swine Industry Overview and Economic Impact of ASF in Taiwan

Taiwan's pig farming industry is a vital part of its agricultural sector, comprising approximately 5,500 farms with a total population of about 5 million pigs. Production is concentrated primarily in the western and southern regions, especially Yunlin, Pingtung, Changhua, Chiayi, and Tainan Counties, which collectively account for the majority of the national herd. Northern areas such as New Taipei City and Taoyuan also maintain pig farms, though on a smaller scale. In contrast, eastern and outlying island regions, including Hualien, Taitung, Penghu, Kinmen, and Lienchiang, are characterized by smaller herds and fewer farms. Farm sizes across Taiwan vary widely, ranging from small family operations with fewer than 100 pigs to large commercial farms housing several thousand animals. Overall, pig production is most intensive in the central and southwestern plains, with Yunlin County recognized as the country's leading pig-producing area. The administrative divisions of Taiwan and the location of the outbreak are shown in Figure 6.

Fig. 6. Administrative divisions of Taiwan, with the red star indicating the location of the ASF outbreak in Taichung City. Colors are used solely to help visualize the different divisions. (Source: Wikipedia)

Before this report, Taiwan's pork industry was experiencing a strong resurgence in international trade, driven by its recognition as the only country in Asia free of ASF, CSF, and FMD. Building on this disease-free status, Taiwan had resumed exports of fresh pork to the Philippines in 2023 and to Singapore in early 2025, the first such shipments in more than two decades. Its processed pork products, including frozen, dried, and vacuum-packed meats, were already being exported to Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia, New Zealand, and Australia. Negotiations were actively underway to expand market access, with Japan identified as the next key destination for fresh pork and the United States emerging as a priority market for processed pork. Although these developments marked a significant milestone for Taiwan's pig sector, industry experts cautioned that high domestic

pork prices and limited pig supply posed challenges to maintaining stable export volumes despite the favorable international conditions.

The potential economic impact of ASF in Taiwan is estimated to be approximately 200 billion NTD (approximately $6.4 billion USD). This figure reflects both the direct and indirect consequences of a large-scale outbreak, encompassing losses from pig production, culling, trade restrictions, and disruptions across processing and retail sectors. The estimate is grounded in Taiwan's agricultural assessments, which value the annual pig farming output at nearly 80 billion NTD ($2.6 billion USD), and consider the broader economic contribution of related industries. Historical precedent also supports this projection: the 1997 FMD outbreak resulted in losses exceeding 170 billion NTD (approximately $5.5 billion USD), demonstrating the potential scale of damage if ASF spreads uncontrollably.

Progress Toward Eradication and Recent Reversal

This outbreak marks a significant setback for Taiwan's swine industry, which had recently made substantial progress in eradicating major transboundary animal diseases. Taiwan submitted its self-declaration of freedom from ASF to WOAH in July 2024 and, in May 2025, received official recognition of freedom from classical swine fever (CSF), becoming the only country in Asia recognized as free from both ASF and CSF. These milestones followed years of successful control efforts, including the elimination of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in 2020 and the gradual phase-out of CSF vaccination after the last recorded case in 2015. The confirmation of ASF in domestic pigs, therefore, represents a critical reminder of the persistent risk associated with practices such as swill feeding and highlights the importance of maintaining strict biosecurity and surveillance to safeguard Taiwan's disease-free status.

Regional Highlights

- **South Korea | October 1:** In 2025 to date, 6,969 wild boars have been captured and tested; 3 have tested positive for ASF.
- **Papua New Guinea | October 1: A suspected ASF outbreak was reported in Papua New Guinea.** If confirmed, this will be the first official report of ASF in the country since the first outbreak in 2020.
- **Vietnam | October 15: ASF-infected pigs sold in Can Tho.** Pork meat at market stalls and carcasses in slaughterhouses were found to be positive for ASF, despite being stamped with a quarantine seal. The pork was being sold as part of an illegal operation that was selling meat from illegally slaughtered ASF-positive pigs.
- **Philippines | October 16: Department of Agriculture to purchase 30,000 breeder pigs for the repopulation program.** The program is part of an effort to mitigate the devastating effects of ASF on farmers. 9 active ASF outbreaks were reported as of **October 17, 2025**.
- **India | October 16: Containment measures increased for vehicles entering the state of Tamil Nadu from the state of Kerala.** These measures were implemented in response to the

detection of ASF in wild boars in the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Outbreaks continue in Mizoram, Assam, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu as of **October 16.** On **October 28**, an outbreak was announced on a University farm in Kerala; all pigs in a 1 km radius will be culled.

- **China | October 16: Efforts to increase local ASF prevention capacity and national reporting are underway.** Additionally, a subunit vaccine has completed Phase I clinical trials with an efficacy of 75-80%; large-scale vaccination is planned for 2026.

EUROPE

In October (10/2/2025-10/29/2025), **eight European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **115 outbreaks in domestic pigs**, representing a 1.8-fold decrease from September (n=204). The highest numbers were recorded in Romania and Serbia, each reporting 47 outbreaks.

During the same period, **13 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) reported **587 outbreaks in wild boar**, representing a 1.2-fold increase compared to September (n=482). The highest numbers were recorded in Croatia (n=152), followed by Latvia (n=110), and Poland (n=95). Notably, Slovakia reported seven new cases after a two-month absence of detections.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between October 2 and October 29, 2025, is presented in Figure 7.

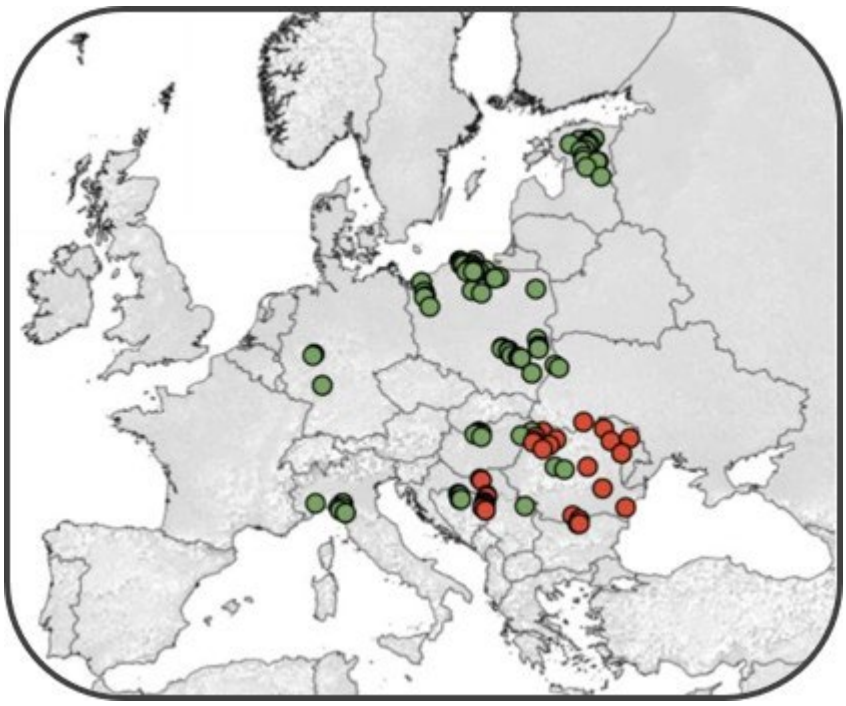

Figure 7. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from October 2 to October 29, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar (Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights:

- **Estonia | October 1:** The Agriculture and Food Board (PTA) officially ended the ASF emergency phase after all infected farms were cleared, 56,000 pigs culled, and initial disinfection completed. Eleven farms have been affected so far in 2025, marking the most severe resurgence since 2017. While restrictions on major outbreak sites, including the Paju farm and Metsküla burial site, were lifted, biosecurity measures and follow-up assessments remain in place. Despite the end of active outbreaks in domestic pigs, ASF continues to spread rapidly among wild boars, with over 200 cases detected by early October, particularly in Viljandi and Tartu counties, keeping the risk of re-emergence high for 2026.

- **Croatia | October 21:** The country is still recovering from the severe ASF outbreaks in September, which affected several large farms in Osijek-Baranja County, resulting in the culling of around 12,000 pigs and contributing to a national total exceeding 50,000 pigs (approximately 5% of the national herd) since the disease emerged in 2023. In October, new ASF cases were reported mainly in small holdings housing up to 33 pigs. As of late October, ASF was confirmed in 53 domestic pig facilities and 327 wild boars across Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem counties. The Croatian government mobilized the army and police to enforce farm security, control transportation, and prevent the illegal movement of meat. Authorities attribute the continued spread mainly to poor farm biosecurity and contact with infected wild boars along the borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, maintaining a high regional risk of further spread. ASF zoning measures in the EU are illustrated in Figure 8.

Fig. 8. ASF zoning measures in the European Union (Source: European Commission)

Surveillance at Point of Entry - Illicit Movement of Animal Products

- **United Kingdom | October 2025:** Authorities in London's Chinatown seized over 300 kg (661 lb) of untraceable meat and 75 packets of banned Chinese pork noodles during inspections of

restaurants and shops on Wardour, Lisle, and Gerrard Streets. The confiscated products, namely vacuum-sealed chicken, marinated pork, and sliced beef, could not be linked to any registered UK supplier and were destroyed due to the risk of ASF contamination. Importing pork from China is prohibited under UK law because of ASF concerns.

Virus-Proof Pigs: A Genetic Breakthrough Against Classical Swine Fever

Researchers at the Roslin Institute, in collaboration with international partners, have achieved a major breakthrough by creating pigs that are completely resistant to classical swine fever (CSF) through the use of gene editing. Using CRISPR/Cas9 technology, the team modified a single gene, DNAJC14, which the virus depends on to replicate within host cells. Laboratory tests confirmed that cells from the edited pigs could not support infection by CSFV or bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV). When exposed to CSFV under experimental conditions, the gene-edited pigs showed no signs of infection, no detectable viral RNA, and no antibody response, whereas unedited control pigs developed typical symptoms of disease. Importantly, the edited animals remained healthy and fertile, showing no adverse effects from the genetic modification. This discovery demonstrates, for the first time, that disrupting DNAJC14 can prevent infection by pestiviruses in live animals, offering a powerful new strategy to protect livestock from devastating viral diseases. The study highlights gene editing as a promising complement to vaccination and biosecurity measures, potentially transforming global efforts to control transboundary animal diseases and strengthen livestock resilience.

While the study provides compelling evidence of complete resistance to pestiviruses, several limitations should be acknowledged. The sample size for the in vivo challenge was relatively small (four edited and four control pigs), which limits the statistical power and generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the experiment tested only a single CSFV strain (Alfort/187) under controlled laboratory conditions, leaving uncertainty about whether the same protection would hold against other viral strains or under farm-like exposure scenarios. The study also did not include cohabitation or transmission trials, which would help determine whether gene-edited pigs could still carry or shed the virus when exposed in mixed populations. Furthermore, the long-term effects of the DNAJC14 modification on animal health, productivity, and immune responses to other pathogens remain unknown. While the gene-editing approach shows great promise, regulatory, ethical, and public acceptance challenges will need to be addressed before such animals can be used in commercial herds.

The US Food and Drug Administration has previously approved two notable gene-edited pig lines: the PRRS-resistant pigs developed by Pig Improvement Company (PIC) in 2024 and the GalSafe pigs approved in 2020. Both represent major milestones in animal biotechnology: one enhancing animal health and welfare by preventing a significant swine disease, and the other improving human health by eliminating alpha-gal sugar linked to severe meat allergies. However, commercial availability remains limited, as large-scale production, distribution, and market integration of these genetically engineered pigs are still being evaluated.

Crooke, H., Schwindt, S., Fletcher, S. L., Isken, O., Harding, S., Berkley, N., Tait-Burkard, C., Warren, C., Whitelaw, C. B. A., Tautz, N., & Lillico, S. G. (2025). DNAJC14 gene-edited pigs are resistant to classical pestiviruses. Trends in Biotechnology. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tibtech.2025.09.008

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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

Croatia
African Swine Fever
Estonia
Estonian Agriculture and Food Board ends African swine fever emergency situation
High risk of ASF persists in Estonia as virus spreads among wild boars
UK
Urgent warning over smuggled MEAT linked to highly contagious virus: More than 300kg 'clearly intended for London restaurants' seized

ASIA

Taiwan

[Taiwan reports its first case of African swine fever and culls scores of pigs]
[Pig head count survey report in May 2025]
[WOAH WAHIS Report]
[Taiwan becomes only Asian country free of three major swine diseases]
[Taiwan 'pleased to provide' ASF case info to China if confirmed: MAC]
[Taiwan eyes Japan for fresh pork, U.S. for processed meat exports]

Afghanistan

[FAO vaccinates 11 million Afghanistan livestock]

India

[ASF in wild boars prompts increased containment measures]
[ASF Outbreak in University farm]
[FMD outbreak in Arunachal Pradesh]

Iran

[FMD outbreak cuts milk outputs]

Papua New Guinea

[Suspected ASF outbreak]

ASF - African swine fever
CSF - Classical swine fever
FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease
PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

Philippines

[ASF situation in the Philippines]
[DA to purchase 30000 pigs]

Vietnam

[ASF infected pork meat sold at market stalls]

Taiwan

[Taiwan reports outbreak of ASF]

AMERICAS

FMD Map: [Foot-and-mouth disease - PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organization]

Brazil: [Adepará delivers certificate of foot-and-mouth disease free zone without vaccination for the productive sector | Agência Pará]

South America: [South America nears eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, with over 65% of livestock in disease-free zones without vaccination - PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organization]

USA

Abbreviations:

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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