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, November 4, 2025, to Monday, December 1, 2025

Report Highlights

- **ASF in Spain:** after 30 years since the last report of ASF in the country, the disease was confirmed in two dead wild boars in Catalonia.
- **FMD in Europe:** WOAH has officially restored Slovakia's status as FMD-free without vaccination as of October 31, 2025.
- **Canada suspends U.S. imports:** The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has temporarily suspended imports of horses, swine, and ruminants following the confirmation of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) in Arizona.

NOVEMBER 2025 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Catalonia, Spain	11/26	ASF	Disease first confirmed in two wild boars - another seven cases were detected after an active search was launched.
1	Xinjiang Uygur, China	11/4	FMD O	Confirmation of the disease in a cattle quarantine station
1	Baranya County (near the border with Croatia), Hungary	11/11	ASF	Disease confirmed in wild boar - first report in an area previously ASF-free
1	Arad County, Romania	11/17	ASF	Outbreak confirmed in a 6,000-head farm
1	Laane County, Estonia	11/27	ASF	Disease confirmed in wild boar - first report in an area previously ASF-free
1	Multiple locations (Assam, Kerala, and Manipur), India	Nov	ASF	No detailed information available at this time

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

EUROPE

In November (10/30/2025-11/26/2025), the number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs continued to decline. **Six European countries** (Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Moldova, Romania, and Serbia) reported a total of **54 outbreaks**, representing a 2.1-fold decrease compared to the previous month (n=115). Romania reported the highest number of outbreaks (n = 39), including a large commercial farm housing approximately 6,000 pigs.

Meanwhile, ASF detections in wild boar continued to rise. During the same period, **16 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) reported through EC ADIS **841 outbreaks in wild boar**, a 1.4-fold increase from the previous month (n=587). The highest numbers were reported by Bulgaria (n=294), Poland (n=132), and Latvia (n=114). Additionally, Spain confirmed its first ASF case since 1994 on November 28, 2025, marking the country's first detection in more than three decades (was not included in the ADIS 11/20 - 11/26 report).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between October 30 and November 26, 2025, is presented in Figure 1.

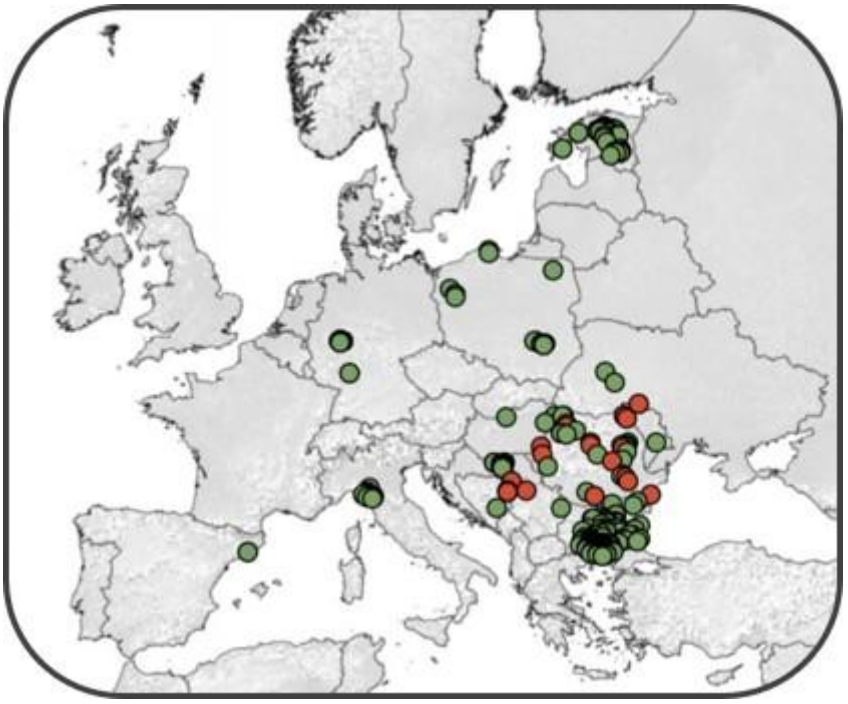

Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe from October 30 to November 29, 2025 (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar) (Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

Regional Highlights:

- **Spain | November 26:** After 30 years since the last report, Spain confirmed the presence of ASF in two wild boars found dead in Bellaterra (Barcelona). The Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete verified the detection. In the following days, 12 additional wild boar carcasses were located within a 1-km radius around Bellaterra and Cerdanyola del Vallès, bringing the total number of carcasses under investigation to fourteen. All detections occurred in an area without previous ASF circulation, indicating a point introduction consistent with long-distance ASF incursions documented in Europe (Figure 2).
  December 2:The Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete has confirmed ASF in seven additional wild boar found dead. These new confirmations bring the total to nine confirmed cases of infected wild boar, all within the same area. In response, the Official Veterinary Services of Catalonia have established a 20-kilometer control and surveillance zone around the detected cases.

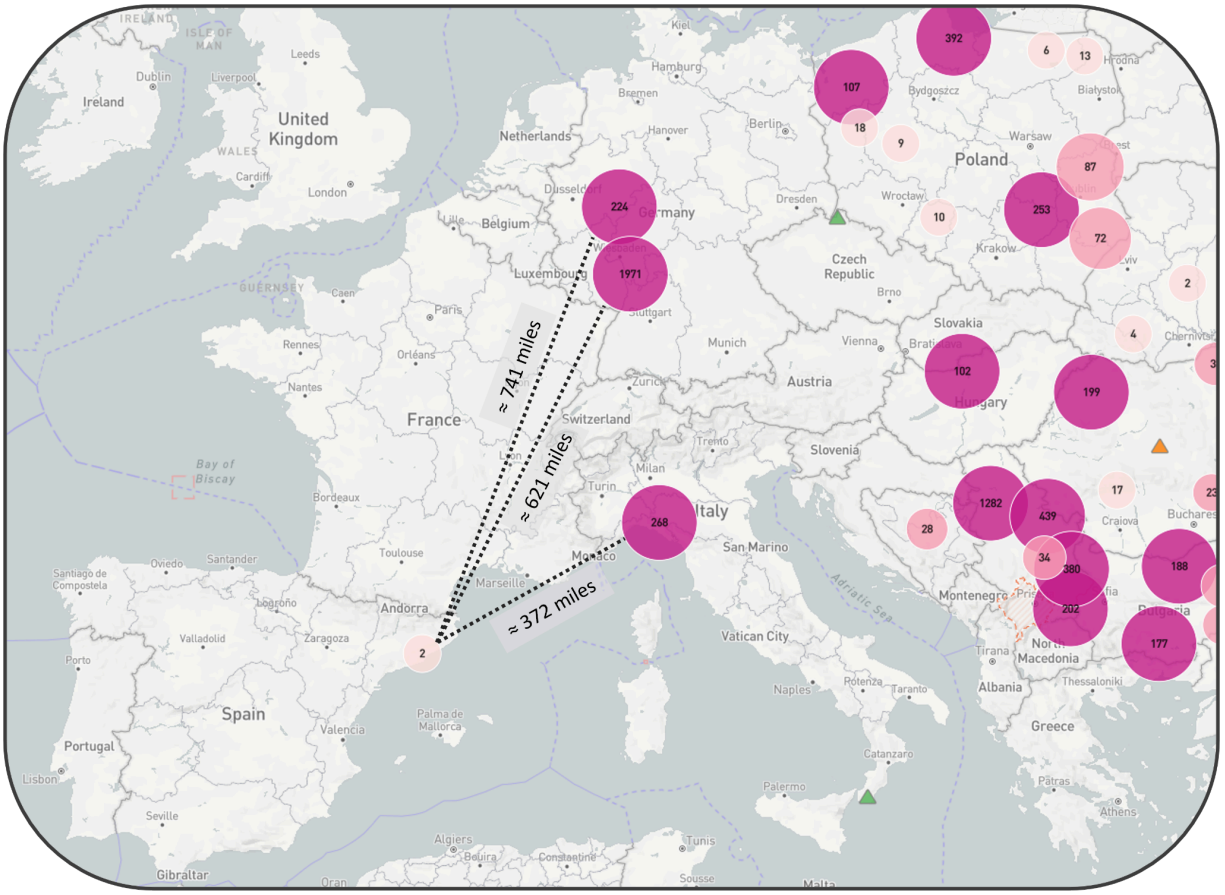

Figure 2. Location of confirmed ASF outbreaks in Spain and distribution of confirmed ASF outbreaks reported in the European region over the past two months (Note: the different colors only reflect the number of outbreaks within each cluster.)
(Source: WAHIS)

ASF is classified as a Category A disease under EU legislation. Spain notified the European Commission and WOAH immediately after the first confirmation. Regional and national

authorities activated established ASF response protocols, including the creation of an infected zone with a 20-km perimeter, restrictions on hunting and outdoor activities, increased carcass search and removal operations, and reinforced surveillance in domestic pig farms and wildlife areas. The Military Emergency Unit (UME) was mobilized, deploying personnel, decontamination points, wild boar capture teams, and drone support. No ASF detections have been reported in domestic pigs so far.

On December 2, in its most recent situation update, Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) confirmed that sequencing of wild boar genetic material conducted at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (LCV) in Algete, the National Reference Laboratory for the disease, indicates that the detected ASF virus clusters within genotype II, the same genotype currently circulating in other strains across Europe.

Background & Trade Impact

The outbreak occurred in Catalonia, the region with the highest density of domestic pig production in Spain (Figure 3). In 2024, Spain slaughtered 54 million pigs, accounting for 24% of the total EU production. Spain is the third-largest pork producer globally, after China and the United States. The confirmation of ASF has generated immediate commercial consequences. Several countries, including Japan and Mexico, implemented complete suspensions of pork imports from Spain.

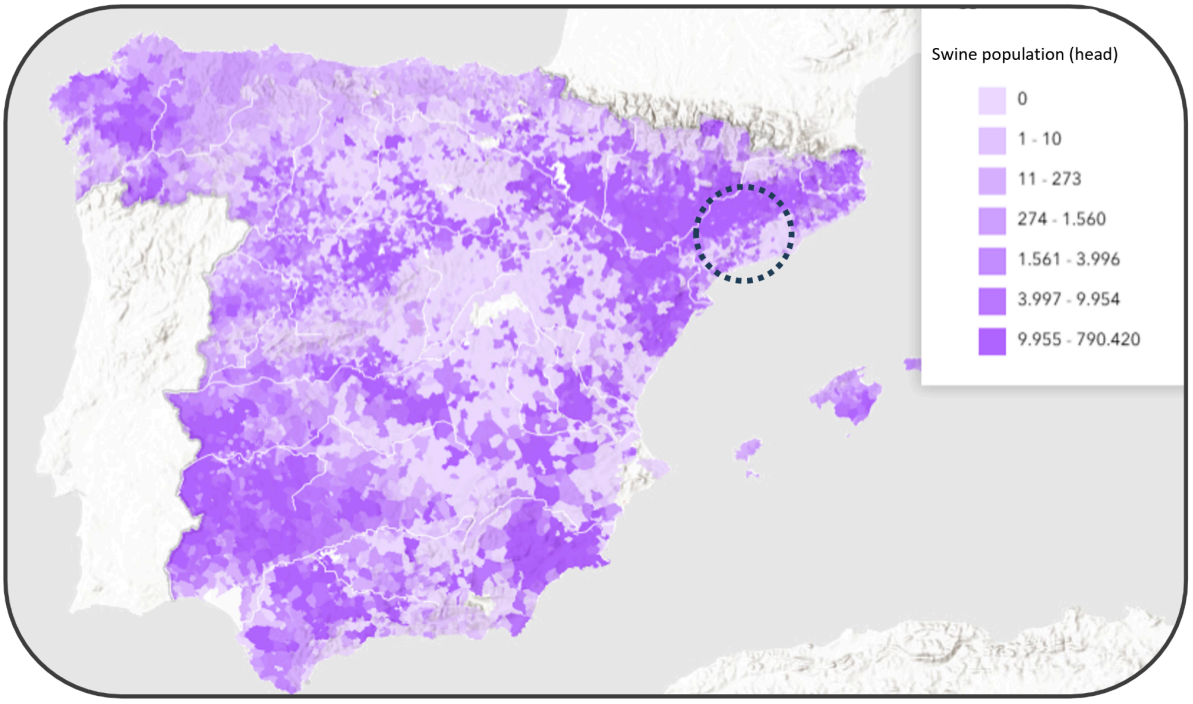

Figure 3. Swine population density across Spain, showing the circled area near Bellaterra (Barcelona) where ASF-positive wild boar were detected.

Within the European Union, trade continues under regionalisation rules, with restrictions applying only to products originating from the 39 farms located within the infected 20-kilometer zone. Outside the EU, the responses vary. The United States, the United Kingdom, and South Korea recognized regionalisation, limiting restrictions to pork originating from the province of Barcelona. However, the United Kingdom issued a temporary pause on all pork imports from Spain pending further assessment. These measures may remain in place for an extended period.

China, which received 19% of Spanish pork exports in 2024 (approximately 540,000 tonnes, valued at €1.1 billion), implemented regionalization and restricted imports from only the province of Barcelona. This action followed the ASF regionalization protocol signed by Spain and China, which entered into force on November 12, 2025. *Catalonia accounts for 23% of Spain's pig population, so regionalisation still has significant operational implications for producers and exporters in this region.*

Overall, more than 40 non-EU countries have implemented temporary restrictions or suspensions on Spanish pork exports. In 2024, Spain exported €8.78 billion in pork products to more than 100 countries, and these restrictions have immediate effects on export flows, logistics, and market access.

The long-jumping (*long-distance viral translocation*) of ASF

The epidemiological pattern observed in Catalonia aligns with previous long-distance ASF incursions in Europe, including the Czech Republic (June 2017), Belgium (September 2018), Italy (January 2022), Sweden (September 2023), and Germany (June 2024). (EFSA, 2024).

In those events, initial ASF detections occurred in wild boar populations in areas without prior infection. In each case, response measures focused on containment, carcass removal, access restrictions, and enhanced surveillance, which ultimately enabled eradication, except in the case of Germany.

According to EFSA, historically, ASF has entered EU Member States through two distinct routes:

- A "continuous wild boar-mediated spread" involving local propagation among wild boar populations and meta-populations.
- Long-distance jumps: Human-mediated translocations, resulting in new ASF clusters distant from previously infected regions.

When analyzing the second pathway, EFSA's assessments emphasize the following as recurrent risk factors for long-distance ASF translocations:

- **Contaminated meat or pork products**, including illegally transported or improperly discarded food waste.
- **Transport or trade of live wild boar or domestic pigs**, or trade of contaminated materials (vehicles, equipment, feed, bedding, fomites).

- **Human activities** in wildlife-habitat edges (tourism, hunting, waste disposal, inadequate biosecurity) that can bring infected material into contact with susceptible wild boar.

EFSA's 2024 report on risk & protective factors reiterates that biosecurity, farm practices, and management of human-mediated risk routes remain critical for both the prevention of ASF introduction and dispersion in wild boar and domestic pig populations.

The next phase of the response in Spain will focus on delimiting the extent of the virus in wildlife, maintaining the infection within the current perimeter, and preventing any spillover into domestic pig farms.

- **Hungary | November 11: ASF confirmed in a wild boar in Baranya County, an area previously free of the virus.** The infected animal was shot near the Croatian border, and the case is believed to be linked to the natural spread of ASF from Croatia's wild boar population. Following confirmation, 15 game management units were reclassified as infected, and additional high-risk zones were designated in Baranya, Bács-Kiskun, and Tolna counties. Preventing spillover to domestic pigs remains the top priority, with strict compliance to disease-control measures emphasized.

- **Romania | November 17: An outbreak confirmed at a 6,000-head farm in Olari, Arad County.** The virus was detected in one section containing 700 pigs, all of which will be culled and buried on-site due to the lack of high-capacity incineration facilities. The remaining 5,200 pigs on the farm are currently disease-free but may be culled preventively if infection spreads to the second unit. This marks the fourth active ASF outbreak in Arad County, alongside cases in smallholder households in Iclau, Nădlac, and Arad city. The county hosts 22 large pig farms totaling over 60,000 animals, raising concern about further spread.

- **Estonia | November 27:** ASF was detected in Lääne County after hunters found several wild boar carcasses near Martna and Taebla, marking the first cases in the region during the current outbreak. The positive results follow recent detections in Ida-Viru County and on Saaremaa, indicating continued spread among wildlife. All carcasses were incinerated, and authorities noted that nearly 10,000 wild boar cases and 55,000 domestic pig culls have occurred nationwide this year.

ASIA

In November, three countries, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam, reported new outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, while Taiwan reported continuing investigations and updates from the October outbreak.

Regional Highlights

- **India | During November,** multiple new ASF outbreaks occurred across Assam (Sivasagar on November 3, Tinsukia on November 12, Darrang on November 19, Dibrugarh on November 11), Kerala (Malappuram on November 7), and Manipur on November 13, leading to extensive

culling, declaration of surveillance and containment zones, and statewide control measures including an Assam-wide pig-movement ban.

- **Philippines | November 13: Quezon City temporarily closed 14 La Loma lechon shops after ASF detection,** disrupting pork-based holiday operations and prompting heightened local control measures. On November 28, Mayor Joy Belmonte reported, “We are happy to announce that the 14 lechon establishments in La Loma are now free from the ASF virus.”

- **Vietnam | November 16: Rising ASF cases in Vinh Long and the broader Mekong Delta region triggered intensified containment efforts to prevent further spread.** Authorities are urging strengthened farm-level biosecurity as cases continue to increase across affected provinces.

- **Taiwan | November 3: Authorities confirm that unsterilized food waste was the likely source of ASF outbreak last month**. Historically, the central government has discouraged farmers from using food waste as pig feed, but granted permits on the condition that farmers upload photos showing that it had been sterilized at above 90°C for at least one hour. These conditions are being re-evaluated to determine whether stronger measures are needed and how to best enforce them. As of November 6, Taiwan has since confirmed zero active ASF cases and has resumed pig transport and slaughter.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

Slovakia | November 3: WOAH has officially restored the country’s status as FMD-free without vaccination as of October 31, 2025. In announcing the decision, national veterinary authorities emphasized the importance of maintaining strong biosecurity and strict compliance with disease-prevention measures. They noted that lessons learned from the recent event should strengthen preparedness for any future incidents, stressing that responsible practices by breeders remain essential to avoiding further outbreaks and the severe consequences they bring.

On November 19, the government lifted the state of emergency declared earlier in the year due to the FMD outbreak, noting that necessary control measures had been completed. Of the $11.5 million (€10 million) allocated for the response, roughly $5 million (€4.3 million) remained unused and has been reassigned to cover personnel costs related to outbreak management.

ASIA & EURASIA

In November, Azerbaijan reported that its SAT1 FMD outbreak in Ganja-Qazakh had been fully resolved following culling of affected animals and completion of quarantine and surveillance measures. Türkiye announced that its nationwide SAT1 outbreak is now under control, supported by high vaccination coverage, continued monitoring, and coordinated implementation of its Emergency Action Plan. China notified WOAH of an SAT O outbreak in Xinjiang Uygur, where all affected and susceptible cattle at an animal quarantine station were culled to prevent further spread.

Regional Highlights

- **Azerbaijan | November 28: FMD outbreak resolved.** The FMD outbreak reported last month on a farm in Ganja-Qazakh has now been resolved. Following the confirmation of SAT1 infection in two cattle, both animals were culled and safely disposed of. No additional cases have been detected among the remaining cattle, goats, or sheep. The 3-km quarantine zone and 10-km surveillance area remained in effect until completion of monitoring and disinfection activities, after which movement restrictions were lifted. With no further signs of infection, authorities have declared the event closed.

- **Türkiye | November 25: FMD situation under control.** According to news reports, Türkiye's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that the nationwide SAT1 FMD outbreak has been brought under control following extensive vaccination, quarantine, and monitoring efforts. The ministry reported that 92% of cattle have now received the first round of vaccination, with the second phase underway, and that field sampling and genetic monitoring of the virus are continuing. All activities are being implemented under the national Emergency Action Plan, with coordinated support from provincial and district directorates, laboratories, and field teams. Authorities also noted that legal action has been taken against individuals spreading misinformation about the outbreak, and that Türkiye remains in close communication with WOAH and FAO as it continues to report developments and prioritize the protection of animal health and livestock production.

- **China | November 4: FMD outbreak reported in the autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur.** China sent an immediate notification to WOAH about the outbreak, which occurred in October 2025, at an animal quarantine station. A total of 10 cases in cattle and 120 susceptible domestic cattle were reported. All 120 cattle were killed and disposed of. The FMD virus Serotype for this outbreak was confirmed to be Serotype O, which is known to cause sporadic outbreaks in the Xinjiang Uygur region.

AFRICA

In November 2025, two countries in southern Africa, Eswatini and South Africa, reported FMD events. Eswatini continued to experience outbreaks caused by the SAT2 serotype in domestic cattle, while South Africa reported outbreaks involving both SAT1 and SAT2. Mozambique did not report any new outbreaks; however, authorities provided an update on last month's SAT1 event, revising the total to 45 cases among 2,511 susceptible cattle.

Regional Highlights:

- **Eswatini | November 28: One new SAT2 FMDV outbreak reported in domestic cattle.** In November, Eswatini reported a new outbreak of FMD in domestic cattle, detected in the Shiselweni region. Fourteen new cases were confirmed among 1,092 susceptible animals. In response, 961 cattle were vaccinated as part of ongoing control efforts. This outbreak is connected to the broader SAT2 FMD event that began in July 2025, which now comprises 31 active outbreaks, a notable decrease from 54 active outbreaks in October.

- **South Africa | November 21: Continued expansion of FMD SAT1 and SAT2 outbreaks.** South Africa provided an update on the ongoing FMD outbreaks in the country, specifically SAT1 and SAT2. For the SAT1 outbreak in Gauteng province, authorities reported five new cases among 100 susceptible domestic cattle, bringing the cumulative totals since October

2025 to 255 cases and 93,634 susceptible animals. For the SAT2 outbreak, 33 new outbreaks were reported in domestic cattle, involving 73 cases among 4,783 susceptible animals. These outbreaks occurred across KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, North West, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga provinces, with 418 outbreaks currently active, an increase from 372 last month. Control measures, including enhanced surveillance, movement restrictions, and vaccination, continue to be implemented to limit further spread. Over 931,200 animals have been vaccinated with government-procured vaccines over the past three months, and the government plans to roll out a nationwide vaccination program.

Canada suspends U.S. imports of horses, swine, and ruminants after Vesicular Stomatitis Virus outbreak in Arizona

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has temporarily suspended imports following two outbreaks of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) in Arizona (Cochise and Gila Counties).

On October 31, 2025, the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa, confirmed vesicular stomatitis New Jersey virus (VSNJV) in horses on two separate premises in Cochise County, Arizona, marking the first U.S. VSV detections of 2025. On the first premises, a 21-year-old mare tested positive based on oral lesions; the remaining 52 horses and 120 cattle showed no clinical signs. On the second premises, an 8-year-old gelding met the confirmed case definition, while six additional horses and 60 cattle were unaffected. Both detections were supported by compatible clinical signs and viral genome sequencing from lesion swabs. Initial epidemiological investigations on both premises indicate that the likely source of infection was the incursion of VSV-infected insect vectors. No recent livestock movements on or off either premises were documented. All affected premises in Cochise County were released from quarantine on November 12. On November 24, a third confirmed VSNJV case was reported in Gila County, involving a new equine premises. Biosecurity measures and vector mitigation have been instituted to reduce within-herd spread of the virus.

Premises with laboratory-confirmed VSV are classified as *confirmed positive*. After a county has a confirmed case, new equine premises showing compatible clinical signs are not required to be tested; they are quarantined and classified as *presumptive positive*. Premises may also be deemed presumptive positive if clinical animals do not meet the confirmed case definition but laboratory evidence indicates recent infection. Both confirmed and presumptive positive premises are quarantined for a minimum of 14 days from the onset of lesions in the last affected animal.

The last outbreak of VSV in the U.S. occurred from May 2023 through January 2024, with a total of 319 premises affected in three states (California, Nevada, and Texas). Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) circulates annually between livestock and insect vectors in southern Mexico, and only occasionally results in incursions into the U.S. when climatic and ecological factors support the movement of VSV-infected insect vectors northward.

VSV Fast Facts

- Vesicular stomatitis is a viral disease that primarily affects horses and cattle, and occasionally affects swine, sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas, and people who come into contact with these animals.
- VSV is endemic in the Western Hemisphere, in warmer climates, and occurs sporadically in temperate climates.
- Known competent vectors for VSV transmission include black flies, sand flies, and biting

midges.
- Animal-to-animal spread occurs through contact with saliva or fluid from ruptured blisters.
- Rarely fatal, but VSV can cause significant economic losses by triggering movement restrictions and disrupting international trade.
- Clinical signs are indistinguishable from FMD, and laboratory testing is required to distinguish between the two.
- Incubation period is 2 to 8 days.
- Clinical signs include raised fever, vesicles/blister-like lesions on the lips, nostrils, coronary band, prepuce, and teats.
- Affected pigs usually first show signs of lameness caused by foot lesions.
- In humans, Vesicular stomatitis causes acute influenza-like illness with symptoms such as fever, muscle aches, headache, and malaise.
- There is no specific treatment and no licensed VSV vaccine is available for use in the U.S.

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
Slovakia
Veterinary and Food Administration: Slovakia Regains FMD-free Status
Government Lifts State of Emergency Related to Outbreak of FMD in Slovakia
Hungary
Nébih confirms the presence of African swine fever (ASF) in a wild boar in Baranya County
Romania
Swine fever confirmed at Romanian farm of about 6,000 animals, 700 to be culled
Estonia
African swine fever now found in Lääne County

ASIA
India - Sivasagar, Tinsukia, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Malappuram, Manipur
Philippines - Quezon City temporarily closes 14 La Loma lechon shops ; Belmonte: La Loma lechon ASF-free
Taiwan - Unsterilized food waste: Official, Pig transport and slaughter resumes
Vietnam - Rising ASF cases in Vinh Long

AMERICAS
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Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
USA
2025 Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) Situation Report – October 31, 2025
Vesicular Stomatitis

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

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