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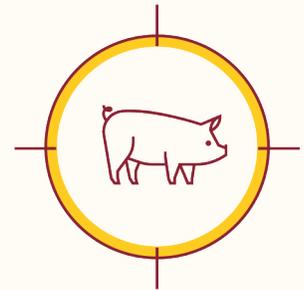


CENTER FOR ANIMAL  
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

# Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

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



## PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, February 3, 2026, to Monday, March 2, 2026

### Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever escalation in South Korea:** Twenty outbreaks confirmed across seven provinces by mid-February.
- **ASF eradication declared in Saxony (Germany):** Following 2,398 wild boar cases and five and a half years of control efforts, no new detections were reported for one year, meeting regional eradication criteria.
- **Spain expands ASF high-risk zone:** Wild boar cases rise to 162, prompting restriction expansion in Catalonia; no domestic pig infections reported.
- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak in Cyprus:** Larnaca district placed under quarantine after confirmation in cattle, with epidemiological links to sheep and goat holdings.

### Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **United Kingdom (Dover & Harwich):** Record 34 tonnes of illegal meat and nearly 300 kg of illegal pork were seized in January amid ASF and FMD biosecurity concerns.

### FEBRUARY 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple provinces, South Korea	2/1	ASF	By late February, 20 outbreaks confirmed across seven provinces, affecting more than 32,000 pigs
2	Larnaca district, Cyprus	2/20	FMD SAT1	Outbreak in cattle unit (260–300 culled); two linked sheep/goat holdings quarantined.
1	Botha-Bothe district, Lesotho	2/18	FMD	First report in the country; six cases from 17 cattle tested, FMD serotype not yet determined
1	Multiple provinces, Indonesia	2/23	FMD O	1,496 cases in cattle in three provinces

*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 February (1/29/2026-2/25/2026), **three European countries** (Moldova, Romania, and Serbia) reported **36 outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, approximately 1.3 times fewer than in the previous month (n=46).

Over the same period, **16 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **923 outbreaks in wild boar**, representing a slight decrease compared to the previous month (n=1043). The highest numbers of outbreaks were reported by Poland (n = 201), Hungary (n=135), and Italy (n=122). Spain expanded its ASF high-risk zone after seven new wild boar cases were confirmed, including one in Sant Feliu de Llobregat.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between January 29 and February 25, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

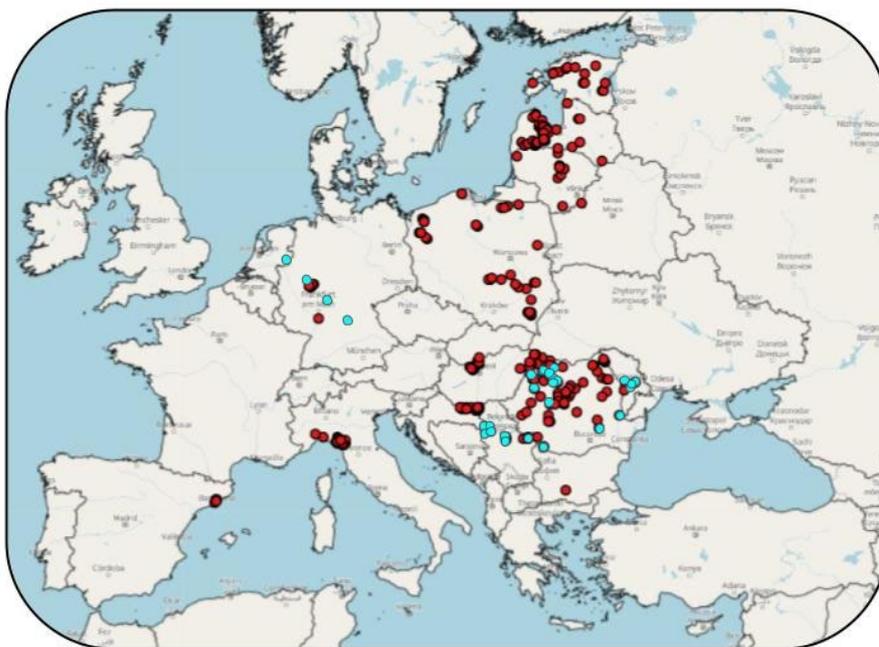


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from January 29 to February 25, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)))

### Regional Highlights:

- Germany | February 5: ASF eradicated in Saxony after five and a half years of control efforts.** Following 2,398 confirmed cases, limited to wild boar and with no domestic pig infections, Saxony has reported no new ASF detections for one year, meeting criteria for eradication. Control measures since the first case in October 2020, including the installation of approximately 830 km of protective fencing, large-scale surveillance with over 237,500 samples tested, and extensive restriction zones

covering up to one-third of the state in 2023. Authorities estimate that around \$71 million (€60 million) was spent on eradication efforts.

- Italy | February 6: Piedmont Region proposes 50% tax reduction for hunting and wildlife businesses in ASF-restricted zones.** Facing continued economic impact from ASF, Piedmont's Regional Government announced plans to halve regional taxes in 2026 for wildlife-hunting and agritourism-hunting businesses operating in EU-designated restricted zones (I, II, III). The measure targets operators experiencing significant revenue losses due to hunting bans and movement restrictions. Authorities highlighted the ecological role of these businesses in wild boar population control, as over 2,000 ASF-positive cases in wild boar have been confirmed in the region (as of February 2026). Implementation criteria will be finalized by the Regional Council resolution to enable rapid access to support and stabilize the rural tourism and land-management sector.
- Spain | February 18: ASF cases in wild boar rise to 162 as high-risk zone expands; research center ruled out as source.** Authorities confirmed 39 additional ASF-positive wild boars in the Cerdanyola high-risk zone, bringing the total there to 142. At the same time, seven new cases led to the expansion of the restricted area to 16 municipalities, including parts of Barcelona. Since the first detection in November 2025, 162 cases have been confirmed nationwide, all in wild boar, with no domestic pig infections reported. The spatial distribution of outbreaks is presented in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Spatial distribution of African swine fever cases in wild boar in Spain from November 26, 2025, to February 13, 2026; high-risk infected zone (orange) with confirmed ASF-positive wild boar detections, surrounded by a lower-risk infected zone buffer area (purple boundary line). ASF-positive wild boar detected outside the originally designated outbreak zone are highlighted with red circles (Source: [ASF Spain 2026](#))

Whole-genome sequencing confirmed that the outbreak strain does not match viruses handled at IRTA-CReSA, formally ruling out the facility as the source. The findings, included in the February 9 official report by Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries

and Food and supported by parallel sequencing from another biomedical institute, indicate the outbreak likely began between September and October, earlier than initially assumed. The strain belongs to genetic group 29, though its geographic origin remains unclear due to limited comparative sequence data. Multiple audits also reaffirmed the center’s biosecurity integrity. Investigations are now focusing on possible introduction via contaminated food products rather than laboratory escape, while 24/7 surveillance continues with intensified carcass removal, fencing, drone deployment, and requests for additional national support to contain the spread and protect the swine sector.

## ASIA

In February, ASF outbreaks in South Korea continued, tripling 2025 numbers. Re-emergence in Nepal highlights the need for continued surveillance and biosecurity. Severe economic consequences faced by farmers in India emphasize the severe negative impacts of TADs on farmers and rural economies. Outbreaks in Vietnam continue to be reported only in domestic pigs.

Figure 3 illustrates the spatial distribution of outbreaks in Asia in February.



Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Asia from January 29, 2026, to February 27, 2026, (in blue: domestic pigs; in red: wild boar (Source: [FAO EMPRES-I](#)).

## Regional Highlights

- **South Korea | February 1: Prime minister orders emergency ASF crackdown after Gochang, Jeonbuk outbreak.** The outbreak was reported on February 1 in

Jeonbuk province and follows four outbreaks in Gangwon (1), Gyeonggi (2), and South Jeolla (1) provinces last month. The outbreak was identified at a pig breeding facility that houses over 17,000 pigs and reportedly purchased boars on January 17 from a farm in South Jeolla that was later found to be positive for ASF. **On February 3, a sixth outbreak was reported in Boryeong, South Chungcheong province.** The affected farm houses 3,500 pigs. **The seventh outbreak of ASF was reported on February 4 in Changnyeong, South Gyeongsang Province.** 3,900 pigs will be culled; 2,400 from infected farms and 1,500 pigs from a farm located 1,460 feet (500 meters) from the affected farm. This outbreak is the first case of ASF reported in the province. **A third ASF case in Gyeonggi province on February 6 puts the year's total at eight.** The farm that tested positive was located less than half a mile (800 meters) from the province's first case, which occurred on January 24. A total of 8,520 pigs from the affected farm will be culled and buried. **As of February 25, 20 total outbreaks have been confirmed in seven provinces in South Korea this year,** including some that had previously been considered safe zones.

South Korea has had three times as many ASF outbreaks so far in 2026 as in all of 2025. The Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency is investigating the cause of the recent rash of ASF outbreaks, evaluating the risk of movement onto farms and of external introduction of the virus. One expert from Konkuk University College of Veterinary Medicine suggested the virus is likely spreading due to human factors. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) has stepped up quarantine and biosecurity measures, including culling and disinfection of vehicles. The Prime Minister also urged the Ministry of Climate, Energy, and Environment to investigate the possibility of wild boar involvement in recent outbreaks, based on habitat density, evidence of boar activity near affected farms, and fencing issues that could allow contact between wild and domestic animals. MAFRA found ASF viral particles in stored porcine plasma, a feed ingredient; the DNA was found through PCR, so it is unknown if the viral particles were simply inactivated fragments or part of a live virus capable of infecting pigs. In an effort to protect the nation's pigs, MAFRA has declared a ban on this type of feed additive and ordered anyone holding any of the potentially contaminated feed to incinerate it.

- **Vietnam | February 2-16: Twenty-six outbreaks reported to FAO EMPRES-i.** The outbreaks occurred across 25 localities and were reported only in domestic pigs.
- **Nepal | February 7-16: Three outbreaks reported to FAO EMPRES-i.** The first outbreak, initially observed on February 1 in Eastern Nepal, included 12 cases, of which nine had died at the time of reporting and none had been destroyed; a total of 30 pigs were at risk in this outbreak. The second outbreak was initially observed in Western Nepal on February 3 and was reported on February 16. Forty-two pigs were at risk, seven were classified as cases, and five had died at the time of reporting; none had been destroyed. The third outbreak, observed on February 10 in Central Nepal and reported on February 16, included 17 cases, of which eight had died, and none had been destroyed at the time of reporting. Sixty-three pigs were considered to be at risk in this outbreak.
- **India | February 7: Report on how ASF is impacting Assam pig farmers released.** Of India's 28 states, 22 have had ASF outbreaks. The state of Assam has the highest pig population, holding 23% of the national swine herd, although pigs contribute only 5% to the total meat output in the state. In Assam, 700,000 individuals are classified as backyard pig farmers, who utilize extensive systems in which pigs

are allowed to roam freely. In 2025, 30 districts in Assam were affected by ASF, with 300 outbreak epicenters. Due to the faster growth and higher yields inherent in pig farming compared to goat farming, pig farming is a central economic driver of rural economies, and the impacts of ASF on rural economies are widespread and severe. Experts stated that the significant risk factors for ASF spread include: movement of people, such as farmers, pig handlers, and traders; garbage feeding and improperly heated swill - many backyard farmers in India purchase food waste from hotels, as it is approximately half to one-fifth of the price of commercial feed; selling of sick pigs - some farmers sell sick pigs to traders rather than reporting outbreaks, to avoid culling and attempt to recoup some losses; and slaughtering of pigs slaughtered in markets with poor sanitation and biosecurity. Ante- and post-mortem inspection requirements at official meat processing plants would eliminate the trading of sick pigs by preventing diseased animals from entering the human food chain, thereby increasing food safety and reducing the risk of ASF spread. A pork processing plant completed in 2024 in an effort by the government to improve Assam's self-sufficiency in pork production was never operationalised; the manager of the Assam Livestock and Poultry Corporation claimed the traders who purchase sick animals and sell the meat in markets are not willing to use the plant, as it would prevent them from selling the pork from sick animals at markets. The current policy on culling is to cull all pigs within a 1 km radius of an infected farm, regardless of biosecurity practices on surrounding farms. Farmers have demanded that the culling policies be updated to stop blanket culling in the 1 km surrounding an outbreak for farmers that practice good biosecurity unless their pigs show clinical signs; Assam's Animal Husbandry Department has appealed to the federal government of India, which sets the policy, to update or allow flexibility in the policies. Farmers claim that compensation for culled pigs is often delayed and inadequate, failing to account for their market value. Delays are in part due to the scale of the 2025 outbreak exceeding initial estimates, straining the State Department's funds. Farmers are also not compensated for pigs that die before culling, which has led some to sell sick pigs rather than report outbreaks.

## Foot-and-Mouth Disease

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### EUROPE

**Cyprus | February 20: An outbreak of FMD serotype SAT 1 was confirmed in the Larnaca district, triggering quarantine and mass culling.** Authorities confirmed FMD at a cattle unit in Livadia. At the same time, epidemiological investigations identified two large sheep and goat holdings in Oroklina as the likely epicentre, where laboratory findings indicate the virus had been circulating for at least two weeks before detection. Approximately 260 to 300 cattle at the Livadia farm are being culled, and all farm products have been seized. The two affected sheep and goat units are under strict quarantine and intensive surveillance; however, large-scale culling of small ruminants has not been reported at this stage. Officials note that sheep and goats may show milder or less obvious clinical signs, and their infection status is being closely monitored. Any additional confirmed case within the 3 km protection zone would trigger culling at that premises, including small ruminants if infected. Twenty-three livestock premises within a protection zone are under strict quarantine with daily inspections and movement restrictions. Roads to affected areas are blocked, vehicles disinfected, and additional veterinary staff deployed. Vaccination remains under consideration depending on further spread.

In December 2025, FMD was reported in areas not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus, beginning in Lapathos (Famagusta district) and affecting multiple cattle farms (approximately 968 cattle across six holdings), with spread to nearby units. Around 250,000 doses of a quadrivalent vaccine supplied from Türkiye were deployed, containing strains O TUR 07, A TUR 24, SAT-1 BOT 1/77, and SAT-2 IRQ 23. Vaccination was initiated in the affected village and extended to 3-km and 10-km zones. The precise origin of the virus remains unconfirmed, though regional SAT-1 circulation in Türkiye has been noted as a possible factor.

## ASIA

In February 2026, Cambodia, Indonesia, Israel, and South Korea reported new or ongoing FMD epidemiological events. Indonesia continues to experience widespread serotype O activity across multiple provinces despite expanded vaccination efforts. Israel updated its total to five SAT1 outbreaks in the Golan region following a recent introduction, and South Korea confirmed its second serotype O outbreak within three weeks, triggering rapid containment and emergency vaccination measures.

### Regional Highlights

- **Cambodia | February 20: FMD Serotype O reported in two Provinces.** The Provinces of Phnom Penh and Kâmpóng Chhnang reported outbreaks at a backyard farm and a village, respectively. These outbreaks were first detected in January but confirmed in February. The immediate origin of the outbreaks is inconclusive, and the number of susceptible animals at risk was not reported; however, four cases in domestic cattle have been reported. FMD is endemic in Cambodia.
- **Indonesia | February 23: FMD control efforts expanded amid widespread Serotype O activity.** Indonesia continues to report widespread FMD activity, with 641 new outbreaks recorded between August 2025 and February 2026 across 15 of the country's 38 provinces, according to follow-up reporting to WOA. A total of 3,058 new cases were reported during this period, primarily in cattle (2,871 cases), with smaller numbers in buffalo (65), sheep (63), goats (41), and swine (18). In early 2026, three Provinces reported FMD cases. Riau province reported 480 cases, already surpassing its total for 2025, while East Java, the country's largest cattle-producing region, recorded 839 cases in January alone. West Java reported 177 cases as of February 1. Since January 2025, 273,020 cases have been reported, and 23,096,907 animals are at risk. The source of infection is attributed primarily to fomites, including people, vehicles, equipment, and feed, consistent with ongoing transmission linked to livestock movement and biosecurity gaps. Control measures include quarantine, movement restrictions, zoning, surveillance, disinfection, and reactive vaccination. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced plans to distribute 4 million FMD vaccine doses nationwide in 2026, with priority allocation to high-risk areas. All the current outbreaks are caused by serotype O. Indonesia was declared FMD-free in 1986 and was officially recognized by WOA as FMD-free without vaccination in 1990. The disease re-entered the country in April 2022, marking the end of more than three decades of freedom and leading to the current endemic situation.
- **Israel | February 26: New FMD cases reported.** Israel has updated the number of outbreaks associated with the recently introduced SAT1 serotype to five. Of these, four outbreaks have been resolved, while one remains ongoing. All outbreaks have occurred in the Golan region, with 577 cases reported among 3,434 susceptible cattle

and goats. To date, 1,806 susceptible animals have been vaccinated as part of the response efforts.

- **South Korea | February 20: South Korea reported its [second outbreak](#) of FMD serotype O in three weeks, from a beef cattle farm in Goyang city, Gyeonggi Province.** Two cases among 130 susceptible domestic cattle were reported. This incident triggered the deployment of quarantine and disease control specialists, and all animals at the affected farm were culled in accordance with disease prevention protocols. In addition, [emergency vaccinations](#) and clinical testing will be performed on over 200,000 animals at 1,092 neighboring farms in the cities of Goyang, Paju, Yangju, and Seoul.

## AFRICA

In February 2026, FMD activity continued to evolve across southern Africa, with Lesotho reporting its first-ever outbreak and ongoing SAT1 and SAT2 transmission in Eswatini, and SAT1 in Botswana. South Africa continued reporting new FMD SAT2 outbreaks, with over 500 new cases in domestic cattle reported. At the same time, Namibia is strengthening preparedness efforts to protect its FMD-free status amid increasing regional cross-border risk.

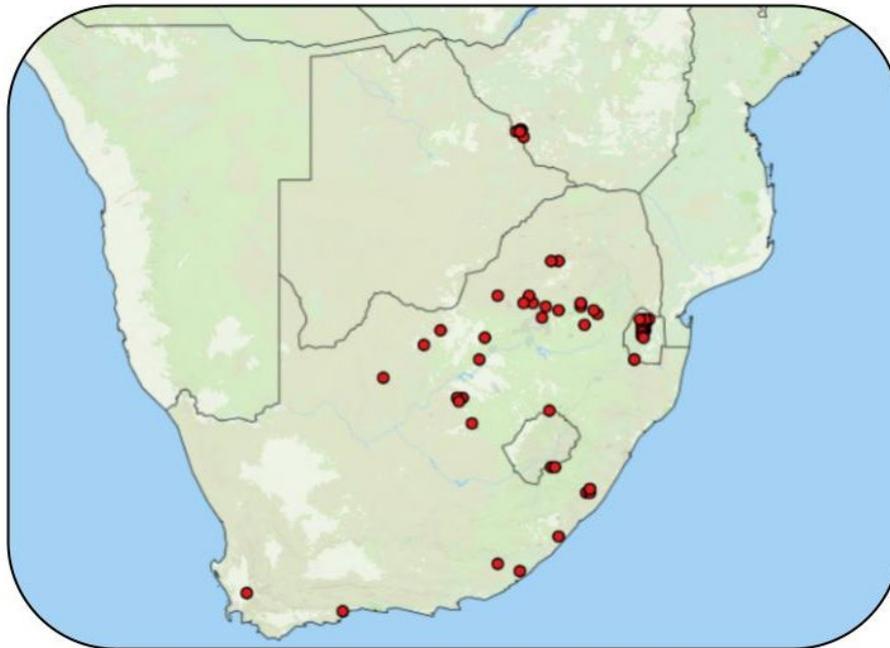


Figure 4: A map of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Southern Africa. The red dots are reported outbreak geolocations from January 30 to February 26, 2026 (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)).

### Regional Highlights:

- **Lesotho | February 18: First occurrence of FMD in the country.** Lesotho's Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition reported the country's first confirmed

outbreak of FMD following detection of compatible clinical signs in cattle at a cattle post in Mahlase, Botha-Bothe District, bordering South Africa's Free State Province. Laboratory testing of 17 cattle identified six animals positive for FMD Non-Structural Protein (NSP) antibodies. Additional samples have been submitted to the WOAHP reference laboratory in Botswana for virus typing and vaccine matching. The affected cattle post has been placed under strict quarantine, with neighboring cattle posts under precautionary quarantine and active surveillance. Authorities are urging livestock owners to report suspect cases promptly. While the epidemiologic source remains under investigation, the outbreak occurs in the context of extensive FMD activity in neighboring South Africa, suggesting potential cross-border risk.

- **Namibia | February 11: Namibia seeks \$94M to protect FMD-free status as regional risk increases.** Namibian authorities are seeking NAD N\$1.5 billion (about USD \$94 million) to protect its USD \$900 million livestock sector as FMD activity in neighboring South Africa moves closer to its border. The country maintains WOAHP-recognized FMD-free status, which is critical for beef exports to the European Union and other premium markets. Planned investments include expanded border patrols, tighter import controls, enhanced surveillance in border areas, establishment of buffer zones, vaccine stockpiling, and upgrades to biosecurity and meat-processing infrastructure to help preserve trade if an outbreak occurs.
- **Eswatini | February 26: FMD activity continues, with 26 new SAT1 outbreaks reported in the Manzini and Hhohho regions and 10 ongoing SAT2 outbreaks in Shiselweni.** The SAT1 outbreaks resulted in 91 new cases among 12,357 susceptible cattle, with no deaths reported and 905 animals vaccinated. For SAT2, additional reports documented seven new cases among 783 susceptible cattle, with 114 animals vaccinated. No animals were killed, disposed of, or slaughtered for commercial use. Control and vaccination efforts remain ongoing to limit further spread.
- **Botswana | February 18: FMD SAT1 outbreak expands to a new disease zone.** FMD SAT1 transmission continues in zones 3c (Maitengwe) and 6b, following the January 25 confirmation near the Zimbabwe border. Total cases have increased to 125 among 3,851 susceptible cattle, with no deaths reported and 3,735 animals vaccinated. Surveillance indicates no spread beyond zones 3c and 6b to date, with six ongoing outbreaks, all in the North-East district. Control measures remain in place, including movement restrictions, zoning, traceability, disinfection, and risk-based vaccination, with booster vaccination planned 28 days after primary vaccination.

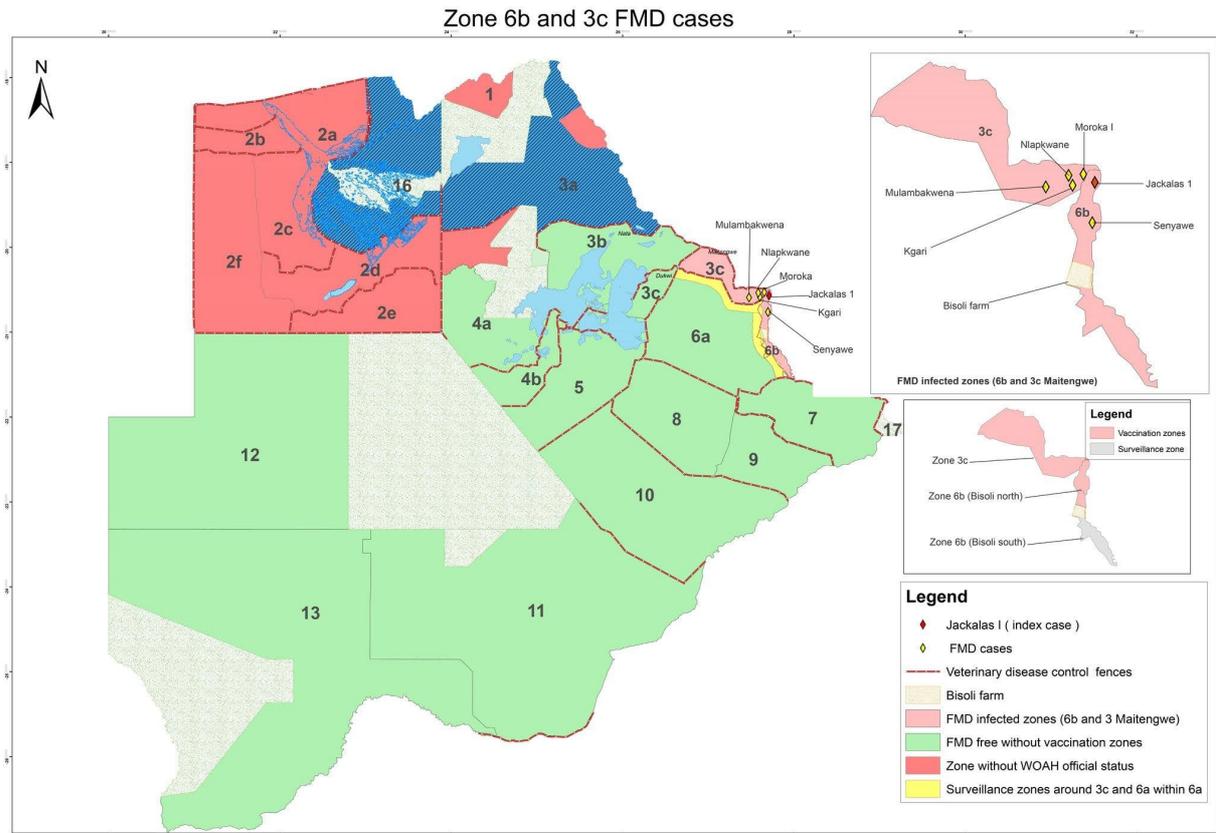


Figure 5. Map showing the zoning structure of foot-and-mouth disease in Botswana, the locations of FMD cases in zones 3c and 6b. (Note: Only the zones bordering Zimbabwe are shown.) (Source: [Botswana government](#))

## Surveillance at Point of Entry - Illicit Movement of Animal Products

**Port of Dover, United Kingdom | February 19: Record 34 tonnes of illegal meat seized in January amid biosecurity concerns.** Dover Port Health Authority confiscated approximately 34 tonnes of illicit meat in January 2026, the highest monthly total on record, surpassing the 24.5 tonnes recorded in January 2025 and the 8.5 tonnes in January 2024. Since September 2022, total seizures have exceeded 300 tonnes. UK officials and industry groups have called for increased staffing and stronger enforcement following recent ASF and FMD outbreaks in continental Europe. The government confirmed \$4.2 million USD (£3.1 million) in funding for port health operations in 2025/26.

**Harwich Port, United Kingdom | February 19: Nearly 300 kg of illegal pork seized in January.** Port Health authorities, working with Border Force, intercepted close to 300 kilograms of illegal pork entering via courier shipments from a European country. The products were concealed in foil and packed in suitcases. All items were confiscated and destroyed in accordance with biosecurity regulations aimed at preventing the introduction of diseases such as ASF and FMD.

## Unusual Vaccine-Like ASF Strain Detected in Thailand (2024)

In 2024, researchers in Thailand found an unusual form of ASF in two pig farms that were about 500 miles apart. The virus belonged to the common genotype II strain. Still, it had genetic changes similar to those seen in weakened (attenuated) vaccine strains, even though the pigs had not been vaccinated. Instead of causing the typical sudden deaths seen with ASF, the affected pigs showed longer-lasting, milder signs such as breathing problems, swollen joints, slow growth, and occasional deaths.

Detailed genetic testing showed that parts of the virus's genome were missing in a way that matches some experimental vaccine strains. Investigators do not yet know how this strain appeared in Thailand. Possible explanations include unauthorized use of live ASF vaccines or movement of infected pigs or pork products across borders.

Nguyen, T., Venkateswaran, D., Prakash, A., Nguyen, Q., Suntisukwattana, R., Jongkaewwattana, A....Nilubol, D. (2026). Vaccine-Like African Swine Fever Virus Strain in Domestic Pigs, Thailand, 2024. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 32(2), 299-302. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid3202.251245>.

### Points to consider

- **ASF does not always cause sudden, high mortality.** Some strains may produce milder, longer-lasting signs such as poor growth, respiratory problems, or joint swelling, which can quietly affect productivity.
- **Vaccine-like virus strains have now been detected in the field,** raising concerns about the possible unauthorized use or unintended spread of live experimental vaccines.
- **Genotype II ASF virus continues to evolve.** Even in regions where the disease is already established, new genetic variants are emerging.
- **Detection may become more challenging.** Chronic or mild cases could be overlooked if surveillance focuses only on sudden deaths.
- **Strong biosecurity remains essential.** Movement of pigs and pork products, as well as unauthorized vaccination practices, are potential pathways for introduction.
- **Ongoing diagnostic vigilance is critical.** PCR-based surveillance and routine testing are key tools for identifying unusual or atypical ASF strains early.

## South Korea Hit with Multiple Transboundary Animal Disease (TAD) Outbreaks

The outbreaks of ASF, FMD, and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) occurring around the Lunar New Year, a major holiday in South Korea, have raised concerns about disease spread driven by human movement during the holidays, as well as concerns about the stability of local supplies of pork. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) has stated that the culled pigs are a small percentage of the total South Korean

swine herd, but other experts claim that these outbreaks may drive down consumer demand, causing long-lasting damage to the industry. Early in February, MAFRA temporarily permitted shipments of pigs from farms in the quarantine zone one week earlier than usual under quarantine; these farms must have adequate biosecurity facilities and negative ASF test results. Gyeonggi was one province that supported early quarantine by conducting emergency testing at 34 pig farms; this will reduce the economic impact of quarantine on farmers, support the local pork supply, and stabilize pork prices.

While the rest of the country grapples with multiple transboundary animal disease outbreaks, Goyang City has enjoyed three years of freedom from HPAI and ASF, according to city officials. Goyang City has implemented a “smart quarantine” based on information and communications technology (ICT). Livestock vehicles are tracked via GPS for real-time route monitoring, enabling faster response times in epidemiologic investigations. The city also uses CCTV to monitor when vehicles enter and exit farms and to monitor on-farm conditions; plans include using CCTV to monitor livestock vehicles traveling through high-risk areas for HPAI outbreaks, such as a nearby wetland that is home to many birds. Goyang City has also employed six clinical veterinarians to implement vaccination and diagnostics for TADs; through this unit, the city has achieved the highest level of FMD vaccination in the country. It is also mandatory to disinfect all livestock vehicles entering and leaving the city, stopping the transmission of many TADs at the city border. If a TAD occurs in a nearby region, quarantine control checkpoints are instituted to preemptively stop livestock transport vehicles from the affected area from entering the city. Additionally, the city is stepping up efforts to curb the spread of rabies; 6,000 pet dogs are vaccinated for rabies every year, and wildlife bait vaccines are distributed regularly. The next steps for companion animals include strengthening movement restrictions for dogs infected with *Brucellosis* species.

## Economic Consequences of a Potential African Swine Fever Outbreak in the United States

A recent economic modeling study published in *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* evaluated the potential economy-wide impacts of an ASF outbreak in the United States using multiple outbreak and export-restriction scenarios. The findings show that a small, rapidly contained outbreak would result in relatively limited economic disruption, with estimated U.S. welfare losses of \$310 to \$563 million and no significant impact on GDP. However, a large outbreak could reduce U.S. hog production by 7% to 8.5% and pork production by up to 10.8%, drive hog prices up by roughly 41%, increase pork prices by about 6.5%, and generate national welfare losses exceeding \$10 billion. Even under partial export bans, substantial trade diversion would occur, with competing exporters such as Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and European countries expanding their market share at the United States' expense. The study emphasizes that the economic consequences escalate sharply with outbreak size and that early detection, rapid containment, strong biosecurity, and effective regionalization agreements are critical to minimizing long-term damage to U.S. pork producers and maintaining global market access.

de Menezes, T. C., Countryman, A. M., Pendell, D. L., Rushton, J., Tichel, J., & Simmons, H. (2026). Potential economy-wide impacts of an African swine fever outbreak in the United States. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*, 13, 1752899. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2026.1752899>

### 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

### Germany

[African swine fever eradicated in Saxony](#)

### Spain

[Spain intensifies efforts as African swine fever zone expands](#)

[Lab ruled out as source of Spain's African swine fever outbreak](#)

[39 more wild boars test positive for swine fever](#)

### UK

[Record 34t of illegal meat seized at Port of Dover in January 2026](#)

### Italy

[Swine fever: The Piedmont Region proposes halving taxes for wildlife and hunting companies](#)

### Cyprus

[Cyprus imposes strict quarantine to contain foot-and-mouth outbreak](#)

[260 cattle facing slaughter as Cyprus locks down 23 farms after foot-and-mouth outbreak](#)  
[Foot-and-mouth outbreak triggers quarantine and mass culling in Larnaca](#)

## ASIA

### India

[ASF policy gaps are devastating pig farmers](#)

### South Korea

[Prime Minister orders ASF crackdown](#)

[MAFRA Announces Additional Outbreaks of ASF](#)  
[ASF at a pig farm in Gochang, Jeonbuk](#)

## Abbreviations:

**ASF** - African swine fever

**CSF** - Classical swine fever

**FMD** - Foot-and-mouth disease

**PRRS** - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

**SVV** - Seneca Valley Virus

## Gov't confirms 6th ASF case

[Authorities to cull 3,900 pigs in response to ASF](#)

[Another ASF Case in Pocheon](#)

[ASF spreads to safe zones](#)

[New swine fever case reported in Hwaseong](#)

[South Korea detects African swine fever outbreak in Dangjin](#)

[ASF outbreak Reaches Naju, South Jeolla](#)

[ASF in feed additives](#)

[Goyang City uses ICT to defend against TADs](#)

[S Korea reports 20th case of ASF](#)

[Gyeonggi supports early pig shipments](#)

[S. Korea Detects First FMD Case in Nine Months](#)

[S. Korea reports 2nd foot-and-mouth disease case](#)

## Peer-reviewed publications:

### Peer-reviewed publications:

Nguyen, T., Venkateswaran, D., Prakash, A.,

Nguyen, Q., Suntisukwattana, R.,

Jongkaewwattana, A....Nilubol, D. (2026). Vaccine-Like African Swine Fever Virus Strain in Domestic Pigs, Thailand, 2024. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 32(2), 299-302.

<https://doi.org/10.3201/eid3202.251245>.

de Menezes, T. C., Countryman, A. M., Pendell, D. L., Rushton, J., Tickel, J., & Simmons, H. (2026). Potential economy-wide impacts of an African swine fever outbreak in the United States. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*, 13, 1752899.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2026.1752899>

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