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

SEE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS REPORTS

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, March 3, 2026, to Monday, April 6, 2026

Report Highlights

- **FMD in China**: FMD serotype SAT1 reported for the first time in Gansu Province and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- **FMD in Greece**: First outbreak in 25 years confirmed on Lesvos with rapid expansion and over 17 outbreaks confirmed as of March 27.
- **ASF in Germany:** First case confirmed in wild boar in Hochsauerland district, North Rhine-Westphalia.
- **ASF in South Korea**: Government to strengthen ASF response after virus detected in livestock feed.
- **100th report milestone:** Special edition highlights the evolution of the surveillance report since 2017 and invites stakeholder feedback.

MARCH 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Lesvos Island, Greece	3/16	FMD SAT1	17 farms affected, over 2,300 animals culled (2,200 sheep/goats, 100 cattle)
2	Larnaca and Nicosia districts, Cyprus	3/30	FMD SAT1	50 outbreaks confirmed across affected areas; 28,516 sheep and goats, and 1,910 cattle culled
2	Hochsauerland district, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany	3/3	ASF	First detection in this district, indicating geographic spread within the region
2	Outbreaks in several regions, Russia	3/15	Unknown	Since February, over 90,000 head of cattle have reportedly been culled across at least nine regions
2	Gansu Province and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China	4/2	FMD SAT1	China confirmed its first-ever detection of FMD serotype SAT1 in cattle
1	Japan	3/11	CSF	Outbreak in a farm with 2,336 pigs

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and its 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.

Don't Miss It: 100th Special Edition of the Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report

Watch for our **100th Special Edition** of the Swine Global Disease Monitoring Report! You'll see where we started in 2017 and how the reports have evolved over the years. We recognize that the global swine disease landscape is ever-changing, and we aim to provide timely, verified, and actionable information to help stakeholders understand global disease risk and make informed decisions. To ensure that this report continues to meet the needs of the swine and animal health industry, we will invite you to share your feedback in a short survey. Thank you for allowing us to steward this information and for your continued trust in our work.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In March (2/26/2026-4/2/2026), **four European countries** (Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **27 outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, a 1.7-fold decrease from the previous month (n=36).

While outbreaks in domestic pigs declined, the number of cases in wild boar increased. Over the same period, **16 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, and Ukraine) reported 1047 outbreaks in wild boar, up from 923 in the previous month. The highest numbers of outbreaks were reported by Poland (n=357), Italy (n=138), and Lithuania (n=132).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Europe between February 26 and April 2, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

Regional Highlights:

- **Germany | March 3: First ASF case confirmed in wild boar in Hochsauerland district, North Rhine-Westphalia.** Authorities confirmed a positive ASF case in a wild boar carcass near Schmallenberg, marking the first detection in this district and indicating geographic spread within the region.

  Since June 2025 to date, over 37,800 wild boar tested across the country have been negative, while 345 animals have tested positive, all of which were previously confined to the Olpe and Siegen-Wittgenstein districts. The new case was identified within restriction zone II, which includes parts of Olpe, Siegen-Wittgenstein, and Hochsauerland. No additional cases have been detected in the immediate area, and surveillance has been intensified, including carcass searches using canine teams and drones, alongside coordination of potential expansion of restriction zones and reinforcement of biosecurity measures.

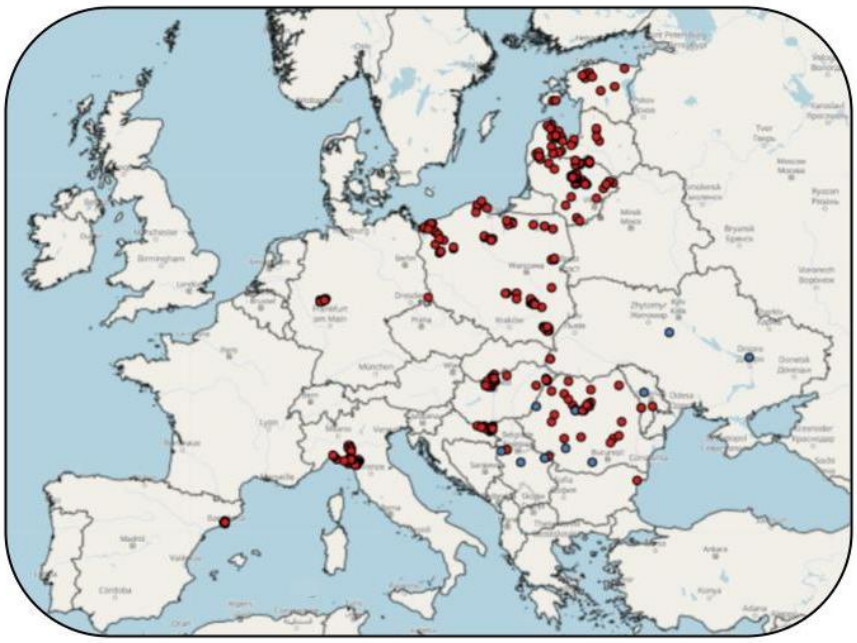

Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from February 26 to April 2, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

- **Spain | March 12: ASF outbreak in Catalonia (Barcelona area) continues with controlled spread in wild boar under intensified surveillance and population control measures.** Initial detection in the Barcelona metropolitan area prompted large-scale wild boar control operations, including trapping, coordinated hunting, night shooting, and drone-supported surveillance, particularly in high-risk zones such as Collserola. Access to natural areas was restricted to limit human-mediated spread, and carcass collection and testing were intensified.

  As of April 1, three new cases were detected in wild boar (Sant Cugat del Vallès and Sant Just Desvern), bringing the total to 42 outbreaks (three primary, 39 secondary) and 241 ASF-positive wild boar across 10 municipalities. A total of 2,804 wild boar tested negative, including 2,108 hunted animals without clinical signs and 696 animals tested through passive surveillance (carcasses or symptomatic animals). Spatial distribution of ASF-positive and negative cases is presented in Figure 2.

  Control efforts include reinforced fencing and barriers, targeted carcass searches (including perimeter zones), and ongoing wild boar population reduction, potentially involving thousands of animals to reduce transmission risk (Figure 3). No domestic pig cases have been detected, with 45 commercial farms under active surveillance in restricted zones. Importantly, changes in case numbers may reflect variations in surveillance intensity (e.g., shifts in search efforts inside vs. outside containment areas) rather than true changes in the epidemiological situation.

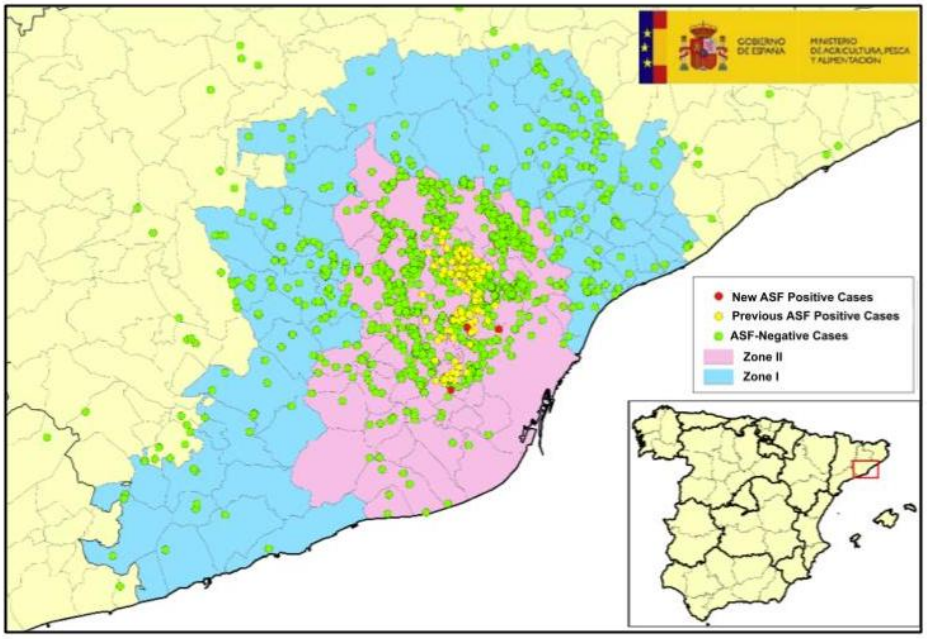

Figure 2. Spatial distribution of 42 ASF outbreaks in wild boar and locations of wild boar testing negative (captured or found dead) within Restricted Zone II as of March 26, 2026
(Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food)

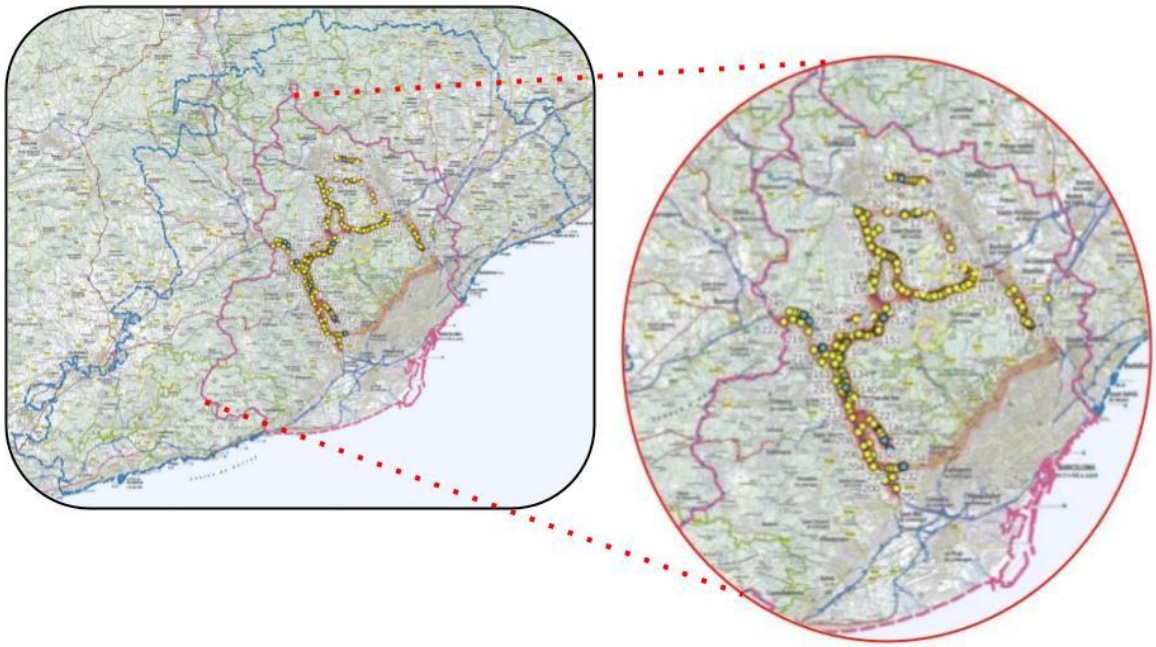

Figure 3. Location of fencing and barriers at key wild boar movement risk points (Source: Cos d'Agents Rurals, Generalitat de Catalunya). Yellow lines: primary focus areas; pink lines: the limits of Zone II; blue lines: limits of Zone I (as defined by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/568); yellow: completed closure points; blue dots: closure points under implementation; green lines with red highlighting: linear fencing structures.

Correction: *A technical error in the March report, published on March 3, 2026, resulted in incorrect mapping of ASF outbreaks in Germany and the Netherlands. No outbreaks were reported in the Netherlands, and no domestic pig cases have occurred in Germany during that period.*
The corrected map is shown below.

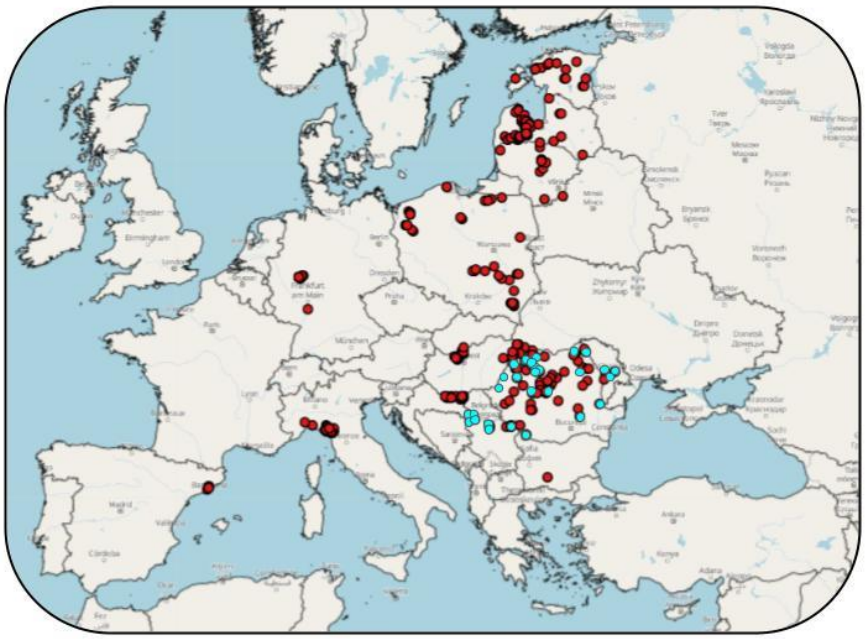

Figure 1 (Corrected version; originally published March 3, 2026). The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from January 29 to February 25, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

ASIA

In March, ASF was reported in four countries: Nepal, Vietnam, the Philippines, and South Korea. Figure 4 illustrates the spatial distribution of outbreaks in Asia in March.

Regional Highlights

- **Nepal | March 6: ASF outbreak in Gandaki province; confirmation by the Central Veterinary Laboratory was reached on March 12.** Seventy-five cases were reported, with 46 deaths. As of the WOAH report on March 15, no pigs had been culled.

- **Vietnam | March 12: Twenty-four provinces have reported 261 outbreaks so far in 2026.** This has led to the destruction of over 14,700 pigs. Vietnam continues to report widespread outbreaks but has demonstrated progress in vaccine development, with recent local sources reporting studies indicating protection against both the original and emerging recombinant genotype I/II variants, supporting integrated control efforts combining vaccination and biosecurity.

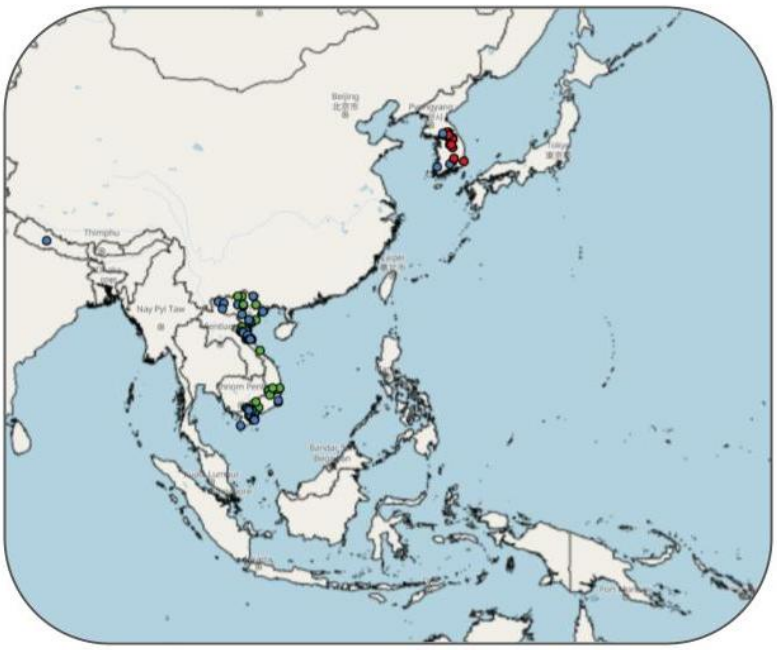

Figure 4. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Asia from February 26, 2026, to April 2, 2026, (in blue: domestic swine in red: wild boar (Source: FAO EMPRES-i).

- **Philippines | March 13: Seven provinces have active ASF cases in 31 barangays.** This is a marked decrease from December 31, when 98 barangays had active cases.

- **South Korea | March 16: Government to strengthen ASF response after virus detected in livestock feed.** In South Korea, authorities have maintained the highest alert level ("Serious") and have extended enhanced quarantine measures, including nationwide testing of farms and slaughterhouses, the recall of contaminated feed, and strengthened controls on illegal animal product imports, following the detection of ASF genetic material in feed and on farm-associated fomites.

    - ASF genetic material was detected in porcine plasma protein–derived feed ingredients and compound feed through a nationwide intensive testing program of carcasses and environmental samples, suggesting contaminated feed supply as a contributing risk factor. However, no infection was confirmed in pigs at farms where positive feed samples were identified, and a direct link between feed contamination and ASF transmission remains unproven. Nevertheless, authorities recalled and initiated the destruction of over 490 tons of potentially contaminated feed as a precautionary measure.

    - ASF genetic material was also detected on farm-associated fomites (workers' clothing, hands, mobile phones, and shoes) across multiple farms during broader epidemiological investigations, indicating potential human-mediated or environmental contamination pathways not limited to a single source.

  So far in 2026, 24 ASF outbreaks have occurred in South Korea, compared to 17 outbreaks in 2024 and 2025 combined. Additionally, there have been 105 ASF

detections in wild boars in 2026. Pig farms are undergoing a third round of inspections by authorities, and 64 slaughterhouses in the country are conducting daily surveillance for ASF. Over 150,000 pigs have been culled as of **March 30.** Since March 1, 46 cases in wild boar have been reported to FAO EMPRES-i in South Korea.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

Recent reports highlight new FMD activity in Europe, including continued outbreaks in Cyprus and the first detection in Greece in 25 years. In both countries, the disease has affected cattle, sheep, goats, and mixed herds, with all outbreaks confirmed as serotype SAT1. This is notable as SAT1 is also circulating in neighboring Turkey, where 12 SAT1 outbreaks and two serotype O outbreaks were reported through EU ADIS in March 2026, indicating a broader regional epidemiological context.

Regional Highlights

- **Greece | March 15: First outbreak in 25 years confirmed on Lesvos with rapid expansion, culling, and socio-economic disruption.** The first case was detected on March 16 at a mixed sheep, goat, and cattle farm in Pelopi after a private veterinarian observed clinical signs consistent with FMD (excessive salivation, lameness, and hoof lesions), prompting immediate notification to authorities. Control measures included establishing a 3 km protection zone and a 10 km surveillance zone, encompassing >100 sheep/goat farms and ~40 cattle farms. The island's livestock population is estimated at ~420,000 sheep and goats and ~5,000 cattle.

  Subsequent spread led to multiple outbreaks across Lesvos, with cases reported in several livestock units. By March 24, at least five outbreaks had been confirmed, increasing to 17 outbreaks as of March 27. As of March 30, a total of 282 cases were identified, including 24 in cattle (140 susceptible), 193 in sheep (3,064 susceptible), and 65 in mixed sheep–goat herds (705 susceptible). The spatial distribution of outbreaks is presented in Figure 5.

  Authorities implemented EU-mandated control measures, including whole-herd culling, movement restrictions, slaughterhouse closures, and disinfection checkpoints. Additional emergency measures included suspending milk sales, restricting slaughter and trade, and limiting product movement within and off the island.

  The outbreak strain has been confirmed as FMD serotype SAT1, consistent with strains circulating in the region, including Cyprus and the nearby Turkish coast, suggesting a potential regional connection. The source of introduction remains undetermined; however, possible pathways include human-mediated movement of goods and people, maritime connections with Türkiye, and environmental factors, although no confirmed evidence of illegal animal transport has been reported.

  The outbreak has caused significant economic disruption, including halting livestock trade and affecting seasonal slaughter and exports. It has also triggered farmer protests and port blockades in Mytilene. Civil protection emergency measures have been activated, with deployment of additional veterinary teams, EU experts, and military support for surveillance and containment.

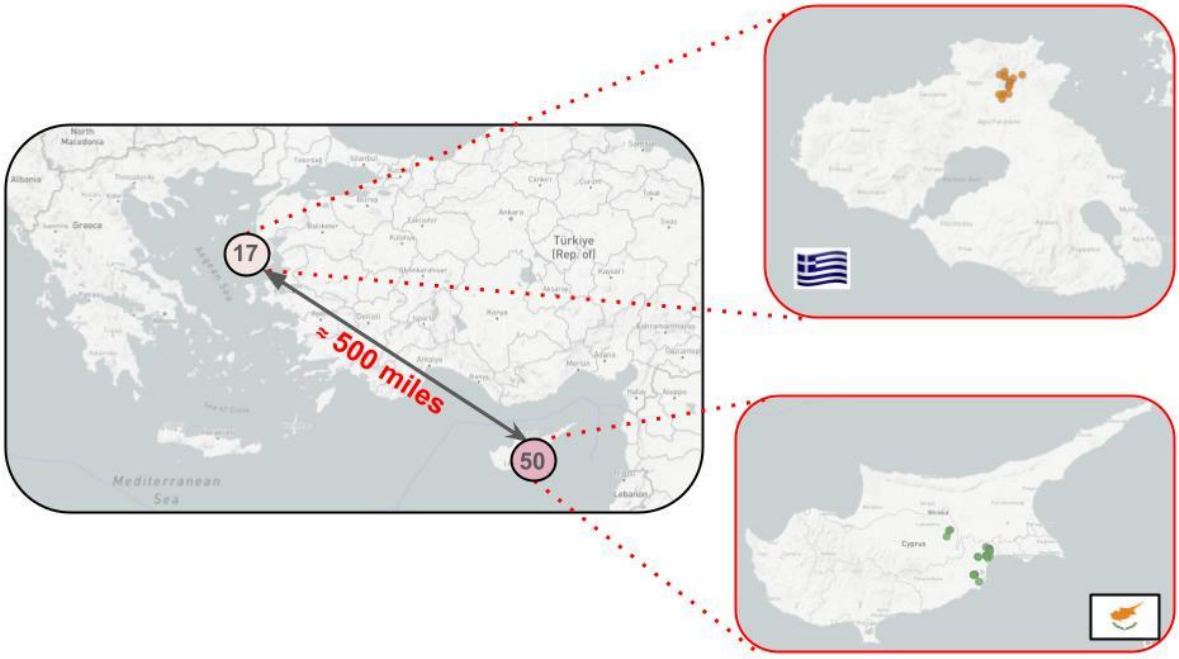

Figure 5. Spatial distribution of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks in Greece and Cyprus as of March 30, 2026; resolved outbreaks are shown in green, and ongoing outbreaks are shown in orange. (Source: WOAH WAHIS)

- **Russia | March 18: Livestock disease outbreaks prompt quarantine, mass culling, and trade concerns amid diagnostic uncertainty.** Authorities reported outbreaks across at least 10 regions, including Novosibirsk, Altai Republic, and Chuvashia, with cases officially attributed to pasteurellosis and rabies. A state of emergency was declared in Novosibirsk, and quarantine measures were implemented, with mass culling of thousands of cattle reducing livestock numbers in the region to approximately 4,000 head. Since February, over 90,000 head of cattle have reportedly been culled across at least nine regions, with estimated farmer losses of $19.5 million (1.59 billion rubles) and additional damages of $4.5 million (368.2 million rubles).

  The scale and nature of control measures have led some observers to consider alternative disease scenarios, including FMD, although no such diagnosis has been officially confirmed. Russia maintains WOAH-recognized FMD-free status through a zoning approach covering the entire territory (with and without vaccination), including one zone free without vaccination (covering a substantial portion of the country as designated by the Russian Delegate in official submissions to WOAH on August 2015 and March 2016) and multiple zones with vaccination (e.g., South, Sakhalin, Eastern Siberia, Far East, and additional central regions) (Figure 6).

  Authorities emphasized that all notifiable diseases are reported in accordance with WOAH standards and rejected suggestions of FMD involvement.

  Meanwhile, ongoing culling operations have involved not only cattle but also small ruminants, pigs, and camels, with reports indicating the removal of large numbers of animals from private farms. In parallel, public response to these measures has

included protests and individual demonstrations, and there have been reports of journalists and protesters being detained while documenting or opposing the culling activities.

External reporting citing a government document indicated a livestock export ban is affecting 15 regions in Siberia and central Russia. Given Russia's strategic goal to increase agricultural exports by 50% by 2030, including expansion into Asian markets such as China, the outbreak and associated control measures, particularly large-scale culling, movement restrictions, and potential trade limitations, may disrupt supply chains, affect export capacity, and raise concerns among trading partners regarding animal health status.

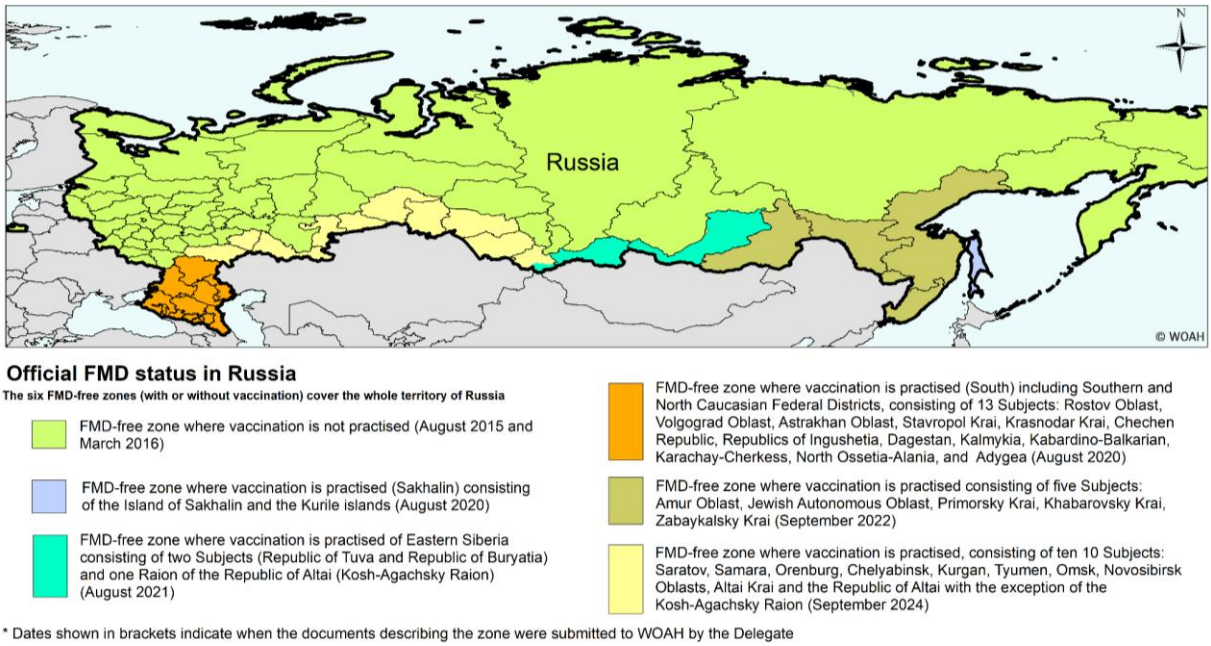

Figure 6. Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-free zones (with and without vaccination) covering the entire territory of Russia, as recognized under WOAH provisions. (Source: WOAH)

- **Cyprus | March 29: FMD outbreak expands to 50 herds with large-scale culling and intensified vaccination campaign.** The outbreak, confirmed as SAT1, has affected primarily sheep, goats, and cattle across 47 farms, including multiple locations in Larnaca district (Livadia, Oroklini, Dromolaxia, Troulloi, and Aradippou), with spread to Nicosia district (Geri and Dali). More than 30,000 animals have been affected overall. As of March 29, culling has reached 28,516 sheep and goats and 1,910 cattle under EU-mandated whole-herd depopulation policies, with operations in some areas requiring police support due to farmer resistance.

  Vaccination has been rapidly scaled up, with more than 1 million doses mobilized through EU support. First-dose coverage has reached approximately 98% of cattle and 76% of sheep and goats, while second-dose coverage has reached 37.6% of cattle and 10.6% of sheep and goats. Vaccination is prioritized in infected and surrounding zones and expanding toward national coverage; vaccines for pigs remain pending.

Epidemiological investigations suggest the virus likely circulated undetected for several weeks, particularly among small ruminants with subclinical infection, before confirmation in February. The outbreak is considered epidemiologically linked to cases reported in the northern part of the island since December 2025, with potential introduction pathways including animal or product movement across the Green Line. High farm density and close proximity of livestock units have facilitated rapid local spread. Authorities emphasize strict biosecurity, movement controls, and surveillance, noting that no new cases have been reported as of March 29.

ASIA

In March, Kazakhstan carried out large-scale border vaccination to reduce the risk of FMD incursion from Russia. In Israel, SAT1 continued to spread across multiple districts, affecting cattle, sheep, and wildlife, with several outbreaks still unresolved. Mongolia reported a new serotype O outbreak.

Regional Highlights

- **Kazakhstan | March 22: Kazakhstan vaccinates all animals in the region on the border with the Novosibirsk region of Russia.** Additionally, measures to protect livestock have been strengthened along the border. The vaccination campaign targets 330,000 cattle, over 500,000 small ruminants, and 9,000 pigs.
- **Israel | March 28: FMD virus serotype SAT1 outbreaks spread to five administrative districts, with new cases in wildlife**. FMDV serotype SAT1 continues to spread in Israel following its introduction earlier this year. New outbreaks are now reported across multiple districts, including Golan, HaZafon, Haifa, HaMerkaz, and HaDarom. Since January, 26 outbreaks have been confirmed, 17 of which remain unresolved. In March 2026 alone, 614 cases and 10 deaths were reported among 2,072 susceptible cattle. In sheep, 44 cases and 105 deaths from a population of 1,700 at-risk sheep were reported. Two cases have been detected in wild mountain gazelles, indicating potential challenges for control. Vaccination efforts are ongoing, with 2,902 animals vaccinated to date.
- **Mongolia | March 25: FMD virus serotype O reported in Sühbaatar Province.** On March 25, an outbreak of FMDV serotype O was confirmed on a farm in Sühbaatar Province. The initial case, detected on March 11, involved a 10-month-old calf that had received its first vaccine dose on November 20, 2025. The affected farm has six susceptible cattle. The origin of the current outbreak remains undetermined. FMD is endemic in Mongolia, which experiences recurrent outbreaks.
- **China | April 2: FMD serotype SAT1 reported for the first time in Gansu Province and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.** On April 2, 2026, China confirmed its first-ever detection of FMD serotype SAT1. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture reported 219 cases in cattle across two locations in Gansu Province and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, involving a total of 6,229 susceptible cattle. This is a notable change from the endemic serotypes O and A found in China. The situation is particularly concerning because the country's current vaccines offer no protection against the SAT1 serotype. The origin of this SAT1 outbreak is still unknown, however, considering Gansu and Xinjiang are pastoral areas, the virus may have been introduced via livestock trade routes or cross-border animal movement. According to a recent FAO risk assessment of FMD SAT1 spread, SAT1 has rapidly

spread beyond Africa into the Middle East and parts of Europe since 2025, driven largely by informal livestock movements.

AFRICA

In February 2026, there was a sharp increase in the number of FMD outbreaks in South Africa, with 228 new outbreaks reported between late February and the end of March. In Eswatini, SAT1 and SAT2 outbreaks remain unresolved, while in Lesotho, there have been three new outbreaks since reporting its first-ever outbreak of FMD. Botswana showed signs of containment, with no new cases reported following vaccination efforts, although several outbreaks remain unresolved. Namibia declared an FMD control area in the south of the country, bordering South Africa, to protect meat export status.

Regional Highlights:

- **Lesotho | March 27: New FMD SAT1 outbreaks.** Three new FMD SAT1 outbreaks were confirmed on March 5, 2026, in Leribe district. The outbreaks are associated with the introduction of new animals and illegal movements, with transmission likely occurring through shared cattle posts in mountainous grazing areas. Of the 198 susceptible cattle in this disease event, 28 cases and three deaths were reported. Currently, no animals have been culled or vaccinated.

- **Botswana | April 1: FMD SAT1 outbreaks contained in two zones.** The absence of new cases in March suggests the outbreak remains effectively contained within zones 3c and 6b, a success that follows the completion of the second vaccination round on March 18. While movement restrictions persist in the immediate affected zones, limited, permit-based movement is now permitted in the surrounding 20 km buffer. Despite this containment, the response must continue, as seven outbreaks remain unresolved, involving 4,322 susceptible cattle, 134 new reported cases, and a total of 4,207 animals having been vaccinated. Trade impacts continue, including the EU suspension of beef imports from zone 3c, while surveillance and movement controls remain critical to containment.

- **Namibia | March 17: Namibia declares FMD control area to protect meat export status.** The country established an FMD control area in the Karas region along its southern border with South Africa to prevent disease incursion and protect its FMD-free status. The control zone spans areas around the Orange River and border posts, with strict movement restrictions imposed on cloven-hoofed animals, including mandatory veterinary permits, a minimum 30-day isolation period, and enhanced serological surveillance before movement into free zones.

- **Eswatini | March 30:** Disease events caused by FMDV serotypes SAT1 and SAT2 continue spreading. FMD activity continues, with 27 new SAT1 outbreaks reported in the Manzini and Hhohho regions and nine SAT2 outbreaks in Shiselweni. The SAT1 outbreaks resulted in 118 new cases among 503 susceptible cattle. For SAT2, three new cases were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 3,003 among 54,750 susceptible animals. A total of 66,289 cattle have been vaccinated. Control and vaccination efforts remain ongoing to limit further spread.

Classical Swine Fever

Japan | March 11: CSF confirmed in Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Prefecture, marking the 102nd outbreak since the disease re-emerged in September 2018. The affected farm housed approximately 1,550 pigs, with an additional epidemiologically linked farm (650 pigs) identified. Clinical signs were first reported on March 10, and infection was confirmed on March 11 following laboratory testing by the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization.

Control measures include quarantine, culling, and disposal of approximately 2,336 pigs across affected and associated premises, movement restrictions, and disinfection. A national epidemiological investigation is underway to determine the source of infection, with authorities emphasizing the risk of virus spread via people, vehicles, and potentially contaminated environments. Enhanced biosecurity measures, including prevention of wild animal contact, have been reinforced.

Illicit Trade and Food Safety Violations

Bulgaria | March 31: Nationwide food safety operation intensifies controls amid FMD concerns and illegal trade risks. Authorities seized over 130 tonnes of food products (≈67 tonnes of meat and 65 tonnes of dairy) during more than 1,000 inspections across the supply chain. Violations included expired products, lack of traceability, improper labeling, and poor storage. Measures also target illegal animal transport as a key disease risk. Enhanced border controls now include disinfection of passenger flows and inspection of luggage for animal-derived products to reduce disease introduction risk.

Global Policy Developments and Updates: Trade Implications

- **Germany | March 10: U.S. and Canada lift FMD-related import restrictions following disease-free status reinstatement.** The United States and Canada have recognized Germany as free from FMD and lifted restrictions on imports of animals and animal products imposed after the January 2025 outbreak in Brandenburg. Exports of fresh meat, processed meat products, and dairy products (e.g., cheese) can now resume. Germany regained its WOAH “FMD-free without vaccination” status in April 2025 after successful containment of the outbreak, with no additional cases reported.

- **Australia | March 17: FMD outbreak in Greece triggers broad import restrictions and removal of FMD-free status.** Australia removed Greece from its FMD-free country list and imposed import restrictions on a wide range of products derived from susceptible species, including dairy products (e.g., cheese), meat and personal food items, natural casings, reproductive materials, veterinary therapeutics, pet food and feed, and laboratory goods containing animal-derived materials. The measures extend beyond live animal trade and affect multiple sectors reliant on animal products. Import restrictions apply to products sourced from Greece on or after February 15, 2026.

- **United Kingdom | March 17: UK imposes comprehensive import restrictions on Greece following FMD outbreak on Lesvos.** Following notification of FMD on March 16, the UK suspended imports from the entire territory of Greece of live ruminant and porcine animals, germplasm (semen and embryos), fresh meat, and untreated meat products from susceptible species. Imports of milk and dairy products were also restricted, with only products meeting specific heat-treatment standards permitted. Additional prohibitions include hay and straw, untreated wool and hair, animal casings, and a wide range of animal by-products. Border controls were strengthened, with consignments from Greece held, returned, or split to prevent cross-contamination. These measures aim to mitigate the risk of FMD introduction into the UK livestock sector.

- **Kazakhstan | March 21: Expands restrictions on Russian imports following livestock disease outbreaks.** Authorities banned imports of feed wheat and other feed grains from Russia and reinforced earlier restrictions on livestock, animal products, and transit, including enhanced cargo inspections and transport disinfection, citing veterinary safety concerns linked to outbreaks that led to mass culling of cattle in neighboring Russian regions.

- **Belarus | March 26: Imposes an import ban on animals and animal products from affected Russian regions.** Authorities introduced temporary restrictions covering at least 20 regions in Russia, including Stavropol, banning imports of livestock, meat, dairy products, animal-origin raw materials, and feed containing animal components in response to reported disease outbreaks.

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
Canada and the USA lift foot-and-mouth disease restrictions and recognize Germany's FMD-free status
African swine fever: Carcass found in the Hochsauerland district
Russia
Russia says multiple cattle illnesses are complicating Siberian outbreak
Russia Imposes Cattle Quarantine in an Area of the Volga Region
Russia's mass cattle culling sparks protests as US report raises spectre of foot-and-mouth cover-up
Russia: Novosibirsk livestock plummets to 4,000 after mass culling
Livestock Slaughter in Siberia: Foot-and-Mouth Disease, New Collective Farms, or "Squeezing Out" Resources for the War in Ukraine?
Farmers Flock to Moscow Demanding Putin Put a Stop to Mass Culling of Cattle
Spain
Emergency measures in Barcelona mass culling of wild animals over virus
12,000 Boars at Risk How Collserola Is Being Cleared of Wild Animals
UPDATE ON THE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER SITUATION IN WILD BOARS IN CATALONIA
Cyprus
"We are at the tip of the iceberg" Georgiadou says on foot-and-mouth disease outbreak
EU sends Cyprus emergency aid amid foot-and-mouth disease fallout
Vaccinations reach 98% of cattle and 76% of sheep and goats; no new cases recorded
Farmers demand end to mass slaughter of healthy animals and push for nationwide vaccination
EU experts warn Cyprus faces major livestock threat from foot-and-mouth outbreak
30,000 animals dead, but were authorities too late?
Greece
Greece reports first FMD outbreak in 25 years
Foot-and-Mouth Disease spreads in Greece: new outbreaks confirmed after Lesvos cases
Greece confirms new foot-and-mouth cases on northeastern Lesvos

[Following new laboratory confirmation, the total number of foot-and-mouth disease cases on Lesvos has now reached 17]
[More than 2,300 Animals Culled Due to Livestock Disease in Lesbos]
[Foot-and-mouth disease: Voices of despair from the quarantine of Lesvos]
UK
[17 March 2026: Outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Greece]
Bulgaria
[Authorities Seize Hundreds of Tonnes of Food in Clean Food Operation]

ASIA

Vietnam
[Vietnam's DTLCP vaccine protects against the variant virus.]
Kazakhstan
[Kazakhstan vaccinates all livestock along border]
[East Kazakhstan rolls out large scale FMD vaccination campaign]
[Kazakhstan bans animal feed wheat imports from Russia after cattle disease outbreak]
Belarus
[Kazakhstan, Belarus Curb Russian Livestock Imports Over Disease]
South Korea
[Results of '26 African Swine Fever Epidemiological and Genetic Analysis and Strengthening of Measures to Prevent Spread]
[Government strengthens ASF response]
[South Korea culls 150,000 pigs]
[2,300 pigs culled after CSF confirmed]
Japan
[CSF in Japan]

Oceania

Australia
[Australia Restricts Imports From Greece After Foot-and-Mouth Cases]

Abbreviations:

ASF - African swine fever
CSF - Classical swine fever
FMD - Foot-and-mouth disease
PRRS - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
SVV - Seneca Valley Virus
CCHF - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
PPV - Porcine parvoviral infection
WOAH - The World Organisation for Animal
EFSA - The European Food Safety Authority
PDCoV - Porcine Deltacoronavirus

The GSDMR team compiles information drawn from multiple national (Ministries of Agriculture or Livestock, Local governments, and international sources (WOAH, FAO, DEFRA, EC, etc.), as well as peer-reviewed scientific articles. The team makes every effort to ensure, but does not guarantee, the accuracy, completeness, or authenticity of the information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on maps and graphics do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the GSDMR team concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, or sea area or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.
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