



Swine Health Information Center

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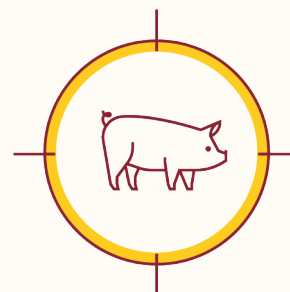


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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.



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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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SPONTANEOUS
REPORTING TOOL



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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, June 2, 2026, to Monday, July 6, 2026

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in Hungary:** Authorities confirmed the first-ever outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs at a commercial farm housing 3,166 pigs, located less than a mile from the Romanian border.
- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Africa:** FMD remained a major regional concern, with ongoing SAT1 and SAT2 outbreaks reported across Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini, and South Africa.
- **Canada and Japan sign ASF zoning agreement:** This will allow pork trade to continue from unaffected regions in the event of an ASF outbreak in Canada. Japan, Canada's largest pork export market by value, imported approximately USD \$1.3 billion in Canadian pork products in 2025, representing 31% of the country's pork export value

JUNE 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations, South Africa	6/25	FMD SAT 1	The number of unresolved outbreaks increased significantly in June, rising to 554 ongoing outbreaks compared to 141 reported in May
2	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary, 1 km from the border with Romania	6/3	ASF	Commercial farm housing 3,166 pigs.
2	Bac Kan and Cao Bang Provinces, Vietnam	6/12-14	FMD A	National authorities reported 19 cases in cattle, 13 in buffalo, and one in swine.
1	Multiple locations, Croatia	6/18	ASF	Seven outbreaks involving small pig holdings in Restricted Zones I or III.
1	Khovd Province and Bayan-Ölgii Province (In the western region), Mongolia	6/4	FMD SAT 1	62 cases reported in cattle.
1	Five different Districts, Lesotho	6/25	FMD SAT 1	Five new outbreaks - affecting cattle, sheep and goats.
1	Hhohho region, Eswatini	6/21	FMD SAT 1	Three new outbreaks involved 76 cases among 3,112 susceptible cattle.

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.

Have Your Say — We'd Love Your Feedback

We are still collecting responses to our [Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report survey](#), and your feedback is essential. Whether you read the report regularly or only occasionally, we'd like to hear from you.

Your input helps us understand what information you find most valuable, what could be improved, and how we can make the report even more useful for the swine and animal health community.

If you haven't completed the survey yet, there's still time! It only takes a few minutes, and your feedback will directly help shape future editions of the report.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In June (5/28/2026-7/1/2026), **seven European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Romania, and Serbia) reported **164 outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, representing a **4.4-fold increase** compared to the previous month (n=37). Serbia accounted for 113 (68.9%) of all reported outbreaks, while Hungary reported its first-ever ASF outbreak in domestic pigs. Following the last reported outbreak in January 2026, ASF re-emerged in domestic pig holdings in Croatia.

Meanwhile, ASF activity in wild boar continued to decline. During the same period, **14 European countries** (Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, and Ukraine) reported **661 outbreaks in wild boar**, representing a **1.2-times decrease** compared to the previous month (n=804). The most outbreaks were reported by Italy (n=200), Poland (n=155), and Germany (n=108).

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe between May 28 and July 1, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

Regional Highlights:

- **Hungary | June 3: First ASF outbreak in domestic pigs confirmed following eight years of circulation in wild boar.** Hungary confirmed its first-ever outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs at a commercial farm in Vállaj, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, housing 3,166 pigs, located within Restricted Zone II approximately 1 km from the Romanian border (Fig. 2). Clinical signs were first observed on May 28, with laboratory confirmation on June 3, followed by depopulation of the entire herd between June 4 and 6. Epidemiological investigations identified wild boar activity in a nearby ASF hotspot and possible human-mediated introduction associated with the farm's proximity to forested areas as the most likely source of infection. Authorities established 3-km protection and 10-km surveillance zones, traced animal movements to seven contact holdings and two slaughterhouses (including notification of Romania), and tested all epidemiologically linked premises; two suspected backyard outbreaks were ruled out. In response, Hungary also intensified wild boar control, requiring eradication of wild boar populations in six affected game management units

by August 31, 2026, while continuing enhanced surveillance in both domestic pigs and wild boar.

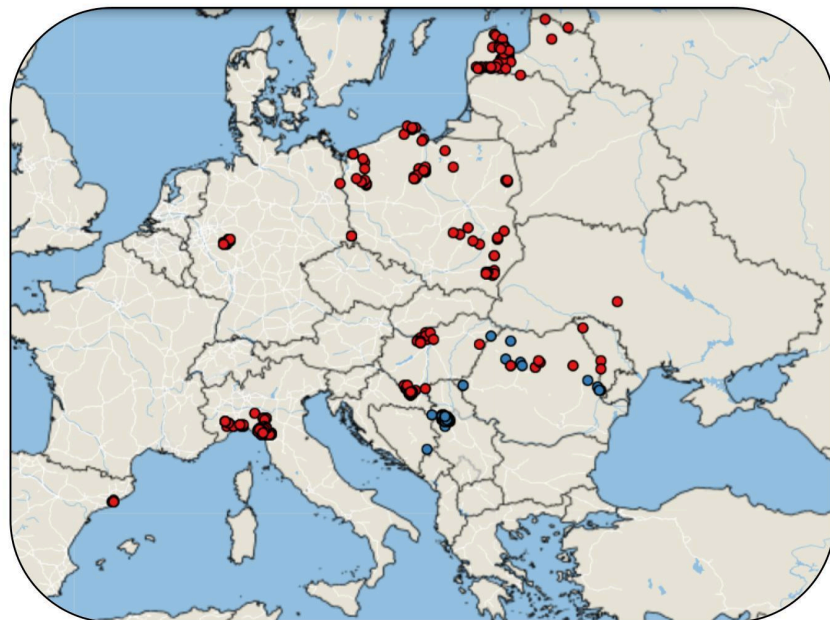


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from May 28 to July 1, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#))

- Croatia | June 18:** Seven new ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs were linked to low biosecurity and human activities. Croatia reported seven new ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs during June 2026 (eight outbreaks in total for the year), all involving small pig holdings in Restricted Zones I or III. Authorities attributed the outbreaks primarily to inadequate biosecurity and human-related factors, including hunting activities by pig owners. According to the [Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed](#), ASF continues to circulate in the wild boar population, with 173 positive wild boar detected in 2026 (140 through passive surveillance and 33 through active surveillance), underscoring the ongoing wildlife reservoir and risk of spillover to domestic pigs.
- Italy | June 24: Piedmont extends ASF control measures and authorizes controlled culling of wild boar.** The president of the Piedmont Region issued an ordinance that took effect immediately, extending ASF surveillance, eradication, and control measures for an additional 60 days to ensure continuity of disease management activities. The ordinance also authorizes controlled culling of wild boar by provincial authorities, with support from the hunting community, in response to the evolving epidemiological situation and to reduce the risk of ASF spreading to domestic pigs while protecting the region's swine industry and associated economic activities.

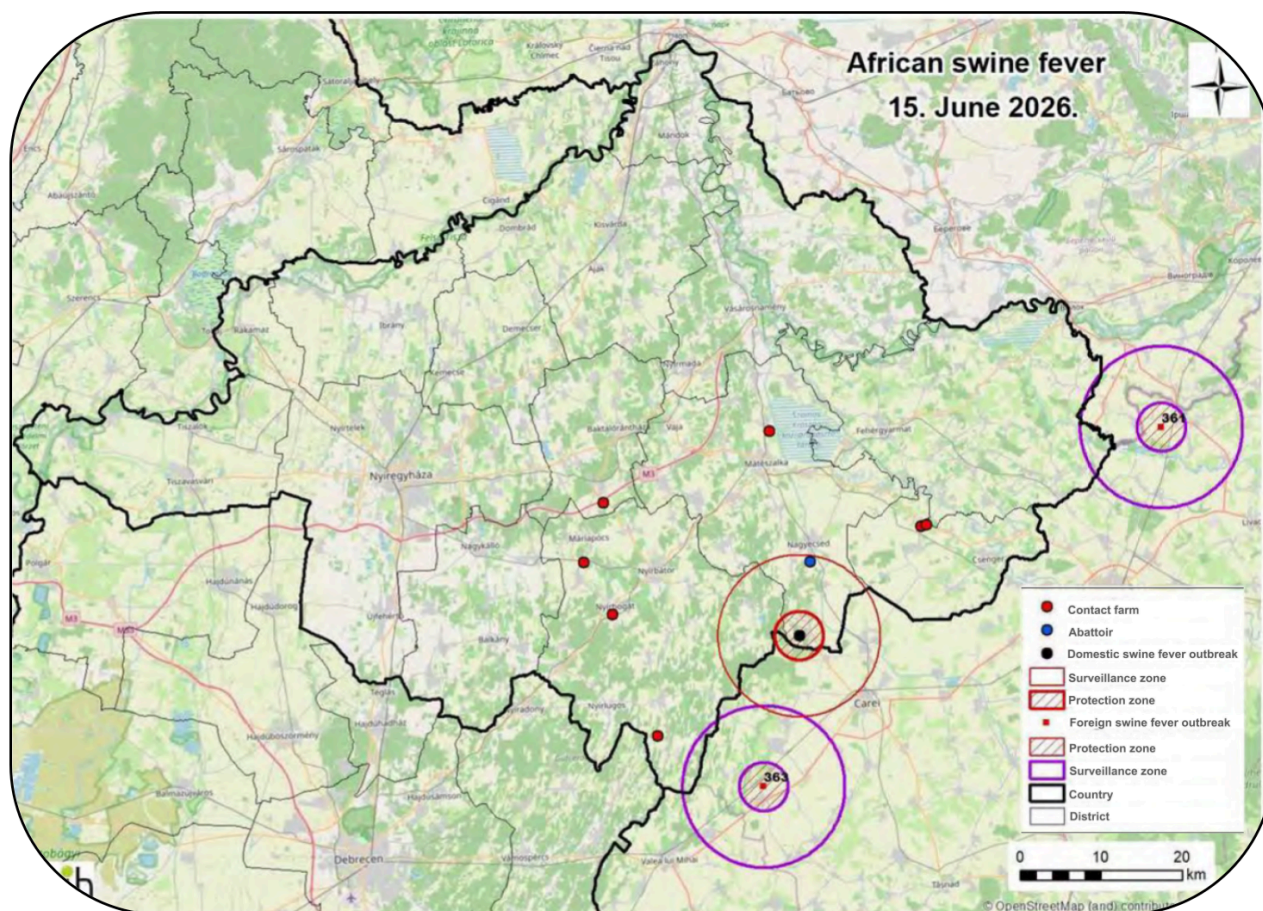


Figure 2. Location of the first ASF outbreak in domestic pigs in Hungary as of June 15, 2026. The black circle indicates the affected pig holding; red circles indicate epidemiologically linked contact farms; blue circles indicate slaughterhouses (abattoirs); and the black line delineates the national border. Protection (3 km) and surveillance (10 km) zones established around the outbreak are also shown (Source: [Ministry of Agriculture and Food-Animal health](#)).

- Spain| June 23: Catalonia expands ASF control measures as wild boar outbreaks continue.** The Catalan government approved more than USD \$2.3 million (€2 million) in emergency funding to strengthen ASF surveillance, early detection, biosecurity, and outbreak response following the outbreak's declaration in March 2026. The investment supports the deployment of drone-based night surveillance, the installation of wildlife-monitoring cameras, and the expansion of wild boar carcass removal and transport services to improve early detection and reduce virus spread.

During the June reporting period, authorities confirmed seven new ASF outbreaks in wild boar within Restricted Zone II, bringing the cumulative total to 59 outbreaks (three primary and 56 secondary) involving 358 ASF-positive wild boar across 13 municipalities. Since the start of the outbreak, surveillance also identified 7,966 ASF-negative wild boar, including 6,665 animals tested through active surveillance and 1,301 through passive surveillance. Control measures continue to include intensive carcass searches, targeted wild boar population reduction through trapping and hunting, and reinforcement of perimeter fencing. Enhanced passive surveillance

and biosecurity inspections remain in place on pig farms, with no ASF detected in domestic pigs.

ASIA

In June, ASF outbreaks were reported in four Asian countries: the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and Nepal.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks across Asia between May 28 and July 1, 2026, is presented in Figure 3.



Figure 3. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Asia from May 28 to July 1, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#))

Regional Highlights

- **Philippines** | The epidemiological landscape in the Philippines exhibits a complex mix of localized flare-ups, major logistics defense, and proactive vaccine deployment. In a bid to halt systemic transmission, the DA launched a 140-million-peso animal vaccine program. Concurrently, the newly established Negros Island Region (DA-NIR) is convening its regional task force to build a unified, multi-province barrier.
 - **Visayas (Negros and Panay Islands):** Severe resurgence has hit Western Visayas, forcing [Negros Occidental](#) to essentially reset its biosecurity roadmap. The province reported 1,902 hog deaths within a two-month window

(though officials note ASF may not be the sole culprit for all mortalities). [San Enrique](#) town alone culled over 500 pigs, and [Bacolod City](#) has amplified its animal disease surveillance in response. On Panay Island, [Capiz Province](#) placed four towns under red zone watch following new confirmed cases, prompting neighboring **Antique** to tighten border controls. Notably, [Iloilo](#) confirmed its very first ASF case of 2026 in early July.

- [Cebu](#): Despite logging **zero confirmed cases**, Cebu provincial leadership proactively reinstated strict border controls and activated localized ASF task forces to shield its 20-billion-peso hog industry from the neighboring Visayan outbreaks.
- **Luzon**: [Ilocos Norte](#) successfully recovered from its active outbreak phase and transitioned into a regulated surveillance zone.
- **Vietnam** | Persistent ASF transmission continues to challenge the swine sector, with new outbreaks in major production areas leading to substantial pig losses and expanded control measures.
 - [Lam Dong Province](#): The province has seen severe viral persistence, tracking over 14,000 total hog deaths and culls since the start of 2026. A fresh outbreak was recorded on [June 21](#) at two dense processing facilities in Duc An commune, requiring the immediate destruction of an additional 3,762 pigs and putting neighboring smallholders on high alert.
 - [Dong Nai Province](#): Known as a crucial livestock hub feeding Southern Vietnam, Dong Nai culled nearly 2,000 pigs following a major outbreak in the commercial sector in late June.
- **India** | ASF has re-emerged in northeastern India with the onset of the summer season, prompting culling operations and localized trade restrictions.
 - [Assam](#): The state has emerged as a major hotspot with nine active epicenters. Rising seasonal temperatures coincided with fresh outbreaks across multiple districts, notably in **Dibrugarh, Tinsukia (specifically Doomdooma), and Charaideo**. Authorities responded by ordering mass culling operations and implementing a strict 30-day ban on pork trade and transport in the hardest-hit zones.
 - **Nagaland**: A surge in cases across farms has sparked regional alarm. Outbreaks have been officially confirmed in [Wokha](#), [Thizama Village](#) (Kohima district), [Dimapur](#) (Thahekhu Block-7 declared an infected zone), and [Merangkong village](#). District commissioners have heavily enforced Standard Operating Procedures and movement restrictions.

- **Meghalaya:** In contrast to its neighbors, state officials report that current ASF cases have been largely contained due to aggressive localized quarantine measures.
- **Nepal | Gorkha District:** Nepal recorded an acute spike in ASF mortality at the end of June. An outbreak in the Gorkha region resulted in the rapid death of over 250 pigs, highlighting ongoing vulnerabilities in biosecurity frameworks within smallholder systems.

AFRICA

ASF remains endemic across much of sub-Saharan Africa, where the disease continues to pose a major threat to pig production, food security, and rural livelihoods. During the current reporting period, South Africa reported new outbreaks in domestic pigs, while Uganda and Rwanda continued implementing control measures in response to outbreaks detected earlier in spring. Across the region, ASF control remains challenged by inadequate farm biosecurity, informal pig production systems, uncontrolled movement of pigs and pork products, and weaknesses in surveillance and early detection, all of which facilitate virus persistence and spread.

Regional Highlights

- South Africa | July 1: [WAHIS](#) reported 399 laboratory-confirmed cases of ASF in domestic pigs.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

The FMD situation in the Eastern Mediterranean showed signs of improvement, although transmission continued on Lesbos Island, Greece. Between May 28 and July 1, 2026, authorities reported 37 SAT1 outbreaks in Greece and one SAT1 outbreak in Cyprus to the EU Animal Disease Information System (ADIS). The outbreak in Cyprus occurred at a mixed sheep-and-goat holding in the Nicosia district, with authorities reporting encouraging surveillance results suggesting the outbreak is nearing containment. In Greece, outbreaks continued to affect sheep, goats, cattle, and mixed ruminant holdings on Lesbos Island, where response efforts remained focused on surveillance, depopulation, movement controls, and enhanced biosecurity to limit further spread.

Regional Highlights

- **Cyprus | June 15: Negative surveillance results indicate progress toward FMD containment.** Authorities reported that all surveillance and tracing samples collected in Limassol and Nicosia tested negative, with results from the final batch pending. As of mid-June, 121 infected holdings had been confirmed, including 104 sheep and goat farms, 14 cattle farms, and three pig farms, with outbreaks concentrated in Larnaca (82), Nicosia (38), and Limassol (one). Depopulation had been completed on 119

affected farms, resulting in the culling of 52,600 sheep and goats (11.7% of the national population), 3,018 cattle (3.5%), and 24,483 pigs (7.8%). Extensive surveillance showed no outbreaks in Famagusta or Paphos after testing 184 farms, while 578 holdings in Nicosia, Larnaca, and Limassol tested negative. More than 32,000 blood samples (NSP ELISA) and 11,000 PCR samples had been analyzed. Vaccination coverage reached 84% of cattle, 78% of sheep and goats, and 41% of pigs, with additional vaccine doses received to support continued nationwide vaccination. Enhanced movement controls and surveillance remained in place, including measures along the buffer zone, and authorities emphasized that it was still too early to lift restrictions despite the encouraging surveillance results.

- Greece | June 18: FMD response expands as outbreaks continue on Lesbos.** The outbreak expanded beyond the initial affected area, with additional outbreaks confirmed within the Further Surveillance Zone (Figure 4). As of June 15, Greece had confirmed 119 FMD outbreaks on Lesbos Island, resulting in the culling of 57,053 susceptible animals, including 56,486 sheep and goats, 552 cattle, and 15 pigs. Additional outbreaks were detected within the Further Restricted Zone, while surveillance in Protection Zones neared completion and a second round of field inspections was underway. A total of 210 FMD-positive holdings had been identified, and authorities continued to strengthen response capacity by deploying 31 field veterinarians and expanding laboratory testing capacity. To support the continuity of agricultural trade while minimizing the risk of transmission, authorities implemented a controlled marketing system for products from the Further Restricted Zone. Fresh meat may originate only from FMD-negative holdings, be transported to the nearest slaughterhouse under strict biosecurity and full traceability, and be processed at a rate of one holding per slaughterhouse per day. Meat from these animals is permitted for consumption only on Lesbos Island, while movement outside the island remains prohibited.

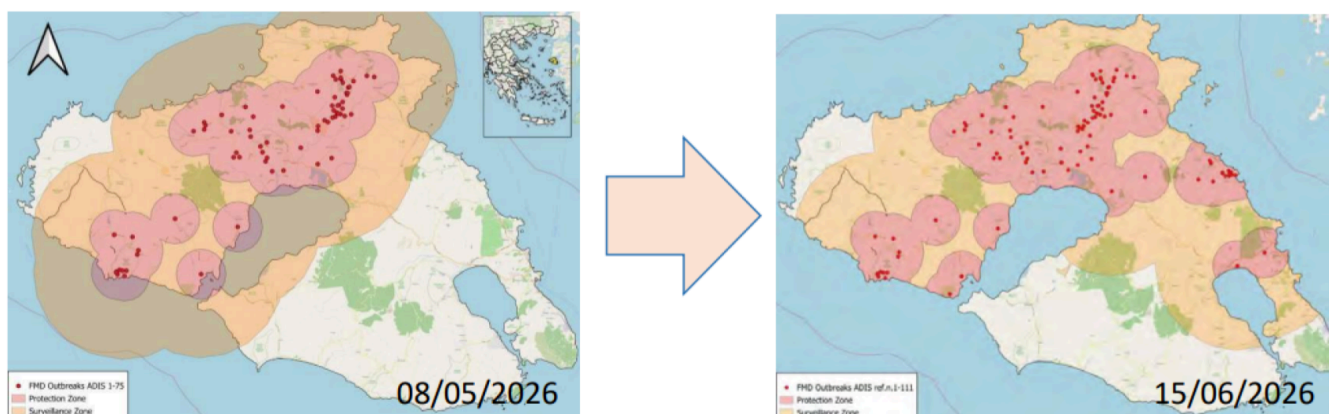


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of FMD outbreaks on Lesbos Island, Greece, (on the left) as of May 8, 2026, and (on the right) as of June 15, 2026. (Source: [Ministry of Rural Development and Food](#))

ASIA

In June, Vietnam reported FMD serotypes A and O in three northern provinces, including detections linked to a major cattle market in Thai Nguyen Province. Mongolia reported additional FMD outbreaks following its first SAT1 detection in May, with SAT1 continuing in western provinces and serotype O reported in sheep in Dornogovi Province.

Regional Highlights

- **Vietnam** | Vietnam's commercial and trading sectors faced heavy operational disruptions through June due to high-mortality outbreaks. To curb rapid horizontal transmission, several of the largest livestock and cattle markets in Northern Vietnam unexpectedly suspended operations. This decision has caused significant gridlock and anxiety among regional traders ([Market Disruptions](#)).
 - **June 26: FMD Serotypes A and O reported in three northern Provinces.** According to local media and reports submitted to FAO EMPRES-i+ by national authorities, FMD outbreaks have been reported in Bac Kan, Cao Bang, and Thai Nguyen provinces in northern Vietnam. On June 12, national authorities reported 19 cases of FMD serotype A in cattle in Bac Kan Province. On June 14, authorities reported 13 cases of FMD serotype A in buffalo and one case in swine in Cao Bang Province. Information on deaths and the number of susceptible animals was not reported.

In [Thai Nguyen Province](#), authorities suspended trading at Nghiê Loan cattle market after FMD virus was detected in buffalo and cattle samples collected from a livestock collection point and the market. Testing identified FMD serotypes A and O, including two cattle samples from the market that tested positive for serotype A. Nghiê Loan is one of the largest cattle markets in northern Vietnam, handling about 1,000 buffalo and cattle per trading session and operating five times per month. Authorities have temporarily halted livestock trading, collection, and transport at the market until the outbreak is controlled. These outbreaks come as Vietnam strengthens preparedness against the possible introduction of FMD SAT1, which has recently spread across parts of the Middle East and Asia, including China. SAT1 has not been detected in Vietnam. Currently licensed FMD vaccines in the country cover serotypes O, A, and Asia1, but not SAT1.

- **Mongolia** | **June 17: Mongolia reports additional FMD outbreaks following the earlier detection of SAT1.** Mongolia is responding to several FMD outbreaks, following the country's first confirmed detection of the SAT1 serotype on May 21, 2026. As of June 4, 62 SAT1 cases had been reported in cattle in two western provinces: Khovd and Bayan-Ölgii. A separate FMD outbreak was reported on June 7 in Dundgovi Province in southern Mongolia, although the serotype has not yet been publicly identified. In addition, FMD serotype O was reported in Dornogovi Province in southeastern Mongolia, affecting 35 domestic sheep.

AFRICA

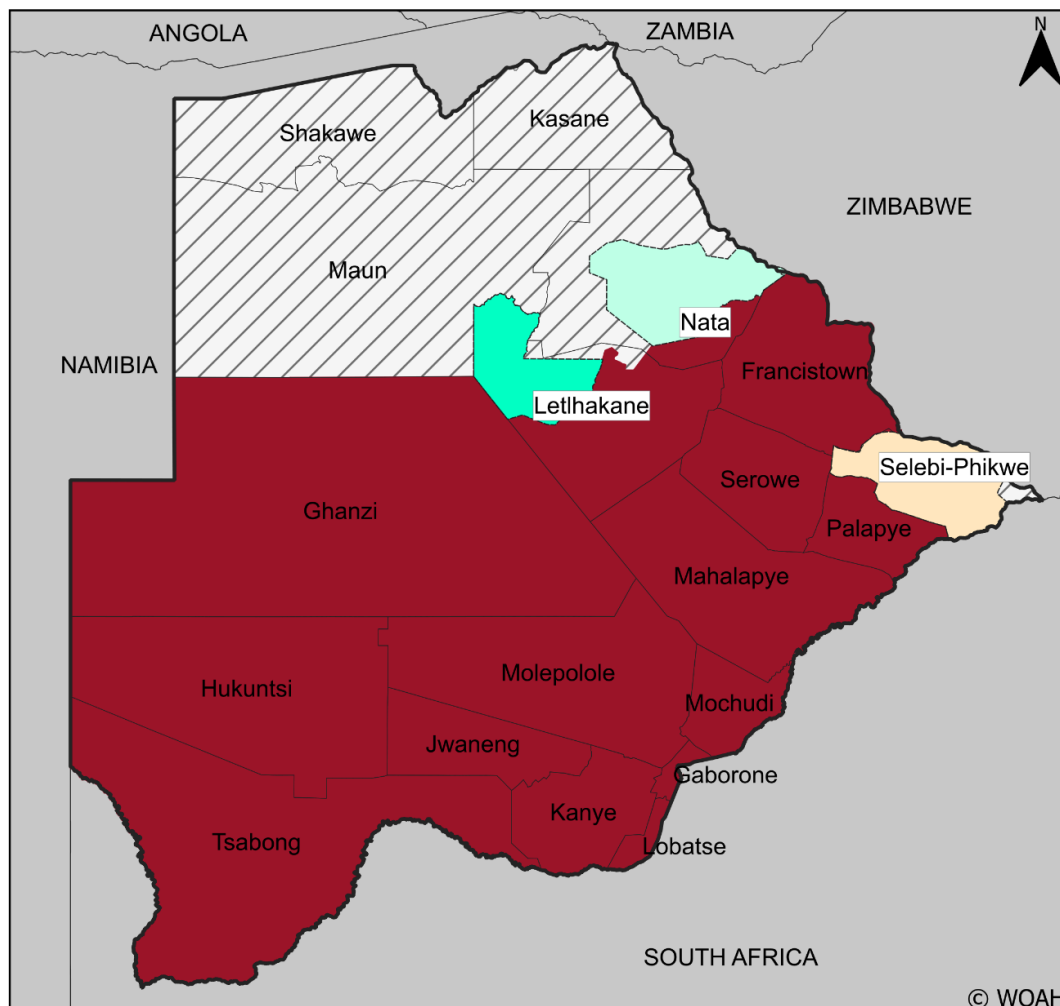
FMD remained a major regional concern in June, with ongoing SAT1 and SAT2 outbreaks reported across Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini, and South Africa. While Botswana reported progress in containing the SAT1 event in the North East District, transmission continued in the Southern District, where new outbreaks were reported. Lesotho and Eswatini reported new SAT1 outbreaks affecting cattle and small ruminants, while South Africa continued to report widespread unresolved FMD outbreaks, with a sharp increase in SAT1 outbreaks and extensive unresolved SAT2 outbreaks. In North Africa, Libya reported FMD serotype O outbreaks in sheep and cattle in Tripoli and Misratah.

Regional Highlights:

- **Botswana | June 30: Significant progress made in containing FMD outbreaks.**
The FMD serotype SAT1 outbreak in the North East District has been contained, with no new outbreaks reported in disease control zones 3C and 6B since the last cases were recorded in March 2026. Three rounds of cattle vaccination have been completed in zones 6B North and 3C Masunga. Additional vaccination activities are planned for mid-June 2026 in 6B South, 3C Tutume, and within a 40 km radius in Zimbabwe along the Botswana border.

In the Southern District, however, FMD serotype SAT1 transmission remains active. Two new outbreaks were reported in June, bringing the number of ongoing outbreaks to 22. The new outbreaks involved 18 cases among 2,629 susceptible cattle, with 2,308 cattle vaccinated. Control measures remain in place in zones 11, 12, and 13, including emergency vaccination, biosecurity measures, surveillance, and movement controls. Since March 31, 2026, Botswana has lost WOAHP recognition for a significant portion of its “FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practiced” (Figure 5), which presents the country's official WOAHP FMD status following the 2026 SAT1 outbreaks. The affected zone includes Disease Control Zones 3c, 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

FMD-free zones in Botswana



Official FMD status in Botswana

- FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of Zone 4a (August 2014), consisting of part of Letlhakane
- FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of Zone 3b (August 2016), consisting of part of Nata
- FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of Zone 7 (August 2018), consisting of part of Selebi-Phikwe
- Suspension of the FMD-free zones where vaccination is not practised:
 - Zone 6b, consisting of part of Francistown (25 January 2026);
 - Zone 3c Maitengwe, consisting of parts of Francistown (3 February 2026);
 - Zone consisting of zones 3c (Dukwi), 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, covering Gaborone, Ghanzi, Hukuntsi, Jwaneng, Kanye, Lobatse, Mahalapye, Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Serowe, Tsoabong and part of Francistown, Letlhakane and Nata (31 March 2026)
- ▨ Zone of Botswana without a recognised FMD status, covering Shakawe, Kasane, Maun, part of Selebi-Phikwe, part of Nata and part of Letlhakane

District Framed districts are partly included in the FMD-free zones where vaccination is not practised.

* Dates shown in brackets indicate when the relevant applications were submitted to WOA by the Delegate.

Figure 5 A map showing the official FMD status in Botswana (Source: WOA).

- Lesotho | June 25: Five new FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported.** Lesotho reported five new FMD serotype SAT1 outbreaks with start dates in June 2026, each under a separate ongoing WOA event. The outbreaks occurred in five different districts. Four outbreaks affected cattle, while one affected sheep and goats. These outbreaks involved 24 cases among 67 susceptible animals, with no deaths or vaccinations reported. Control measures include movement control, quarantine, screening, traceability, disinfection where applicable, and surveillance within and outside restricted zones.

Table 1. New FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported in Lesotho with start dates in June 2026

Event ID	District	Start date	Species affected	Susceptible	Cases
7327	Qacha's Nek	June 2	Cattle	9	3
7351	Berea	June 3	Cattle	22	5
7279	Butha-Buthe	June 4	Cattle	12	7
7332	Leribe	June 8	Cattle	13	3
7380	Thaba-Tseka	June 15	Sheep and goats	11	6

- Eswatini | June 21: Three new FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported in Hhohho.** Eswatini reported three new FMD SAT1 outbreaks under an ongoing WOA event that began in September 2025. All three outbreaks occurred in the Hhohho region and affected cattle. Together, the new outbreaks involved 76 cases among 3,112 susceptible cattle, with no deaths reported. A total of 2,213 cattle were vaccinated in response to the outbreaks.
- Libya | June 27: FMD serotype O outbreaks reported in Tripoli and Misratah.** Libya reported four FMD serotype O outbreaks to WOA. In Tripoli, three outbreaks were reported. Sheep were affected at Alnashie, with 26 cases and four deaths among 75 susceptible sheep. Cattle were affected at Ain Zara and Bir alealam, with a combined 31 cases and five deaths among 95 susceptible cattle. Ain Zara also reported 76 susceptible sheep, but no sheep cases were recorded there. In Misratah, one cattle outbreak was reported at Alsakat, involving one case and one susceptible animal, with no deaths. Overall, the outbreaks involved 58 cases among 247 susceptible animals, including 32 cattle cases and 26 sheep cases, with nine deaths and no vaccination reported. The source of infection remains unknown or inconclusive, and control measures include disinfestation, quarantine, and surveillance within the restricted zone.
- South Africa | June 25: FMD remains widespread, with new SAT1 activity reported.** The number of unresolved FMD SAT1 outbreaks increased significantly in June, rising to 554, up from 141 reported in May. National authorities identified 350 new cases among 25,487 susceptible cattle, with 1,256 head newly vaccinated. Cumulatively, the SAT1 event has impacted 2.55 million susceptible animals, resulting in 7,586 cases. While cattle account for the majority of affected livestock, cases have

also been confirmed in goats, swine, and wildlife, including sable antelope and African buffalo. Total reported losses include 157 deaths, while vaccination coverage has reached 38,489 animals.

For serotype SAT2, South Africa continues to monitor 1,848 unresolved outbreaks, though no new cases were confirmed in the latest update. The cumulative scale of the SAT2 event remains substantial, with 55,476 cases recorded among 2.05 million susceptible animals, including cattle, goats, sheep, swine, and African buffalo. Reported losses include 586 deaths and 47 animals killed and disposed of, while 46,328 animals were slaughtered or culled for commercial use. Mitigation efforts have resulted in the vaccination of more than 123,000 animals under the SAT2 response.

Regulatory and Trade Developments

Taiwan | June 11: Processed pork exports resume following recovery of ASF-, CSF-, and FMD-free status. The first shipment of processed pork products to Singapore follows the recovery of self-declared ASF-, CSF-, and FMD-free status in April 2026. The initial consignment of 10,000 packs of pork sausages marks the resumption of pork exports, with authorities highlighting the achievement as evidence of confidence in the country's animal health surveillance, disease control, and food safety systems.

To further strengthen biosecurity, authorities also announced that the use of food waste as pig feed will be prohibited beginning in 2027 as part of the national ASF prevention strategy. The policy is expected to increase waste management and production costs during the transition, while authorities expand food waste processing capacity and develop standardized recycled feed systems to support long-term implementation.

Canada | June 16: Canada and Japan sign ASF zoning agreement to protect pork trade during future outbreaks. Canada and Japan finalized a bilateral zoning agreement that will allow pork trade to continue from unaffected regions in the event of an ASF outbreak in Canada. Japan, Canada's largest pork export market by value, imported approximately USD 1.3 billion (CAD 1.8 billion) in Canadian pork products in 2025, representing 31% of the country's pork export value. The agreement strengthens Canada's ASF preparedness by supporting regionalization and minimizing potential trade disruptions. With Japan included, Canada now has ASF zoning arrangements with eight trading partners: the United States, the European Union, Singapore, Hong Kong, Vietnam, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines, and Japan, covering nearly 69% of Canada's pork export value.

Spain | July 1: Spain reaches agreements to resume pork exports to Honduras, Ecuador, and Ukraine under ASF regionalization. Spain approved new veterinary export certificates allowing pork and pork product exports to resume to Honduras, Ecuador, and Ukraine based on the EU regionalization approach for ASF. The agreements permit exports from areas outside ASF-restricted zones and, where applicable, require WOA-compliant risk mitigation measures such as heat treatment or prolonged curing. The new arrangements are expected to facilitate market access while maintaining safeguards against ASF transmission.

New World Screwworm: Movement Restrictions and International Trade Measures Expand Following U.S. Detection

On June 3, 2026, the United States confirmed its first case of New World screwworm (NWS) in the continental United States since eradication in 1966, in a calf from Zavala County, Texas. Although a localized outbreak primarily affecting the endangered Key deer population was successfully eradicated in the Florida Keys during 2016–2017, the current detections represent a new incursion associated with the northward expansion of NWS through Central America and Mexico since 2023–2024. Subsequent detections in Texas and New Mexico prompted rapid implementation of interstate movement controls, international trade restrictions, and enhanced surveillance.

As of July 1, 31 animal cases had been confirmed (21 active and 10 resolved). No cases have been reported in wildlife or feral animals, and no wild screwworm flies have been detected in surveillance traps. Active infestations remain limited to Texas, while the New Mexico outbreak has been resolved.

United States

Texas established NWS Infested Zones covering affected counties and prohibited movement of warm-blooded animals from these zones without authorization from the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) (Figure 6).

Animals leaving infested zones require:

- official inspection,
- an NWS movement certificate,
- treatment or preventive documentation,
- official animal identification.

USDA expanded surveillance, epidemiological investigations, quarantine, and sterile insect release programs.

At least 15 U.S. states introduced additional interstate entry requirements for livestock and companion animals originating from affected states or infested zones, generally requiring veterinary inspection and health certification.

USDA suspended exports of live animals from the United States to Mexico, including cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, birds, ferrets, and dogs, pending further assessment.

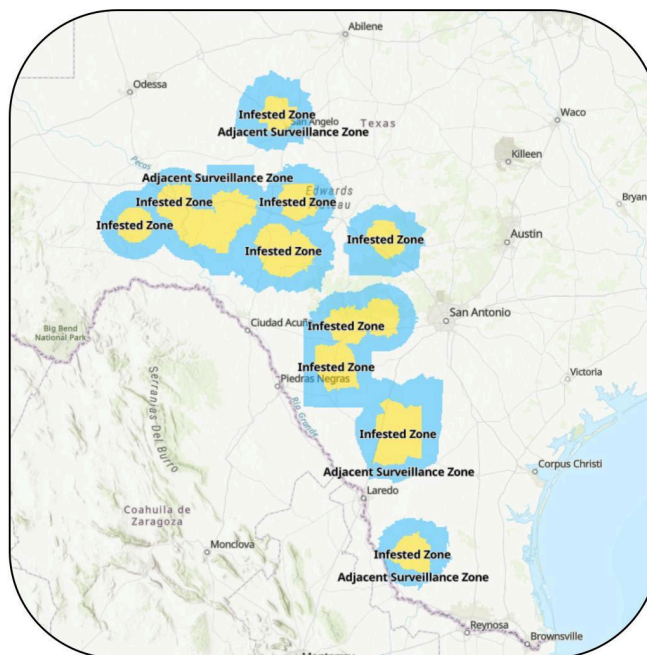


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of New World screwworm (NWS) infested and surveillance zones in Texas, USA, as of July 1, 2026. Yellow indicates counties within the designated NWS infested zone subject to movement restrictions, while blue indicates adjacent surveillance zones where enhanced surveillance and monitoring activities are being conducted to support early detection and prevent further spread. (Source: [Texas Animal Health Commission](#))

International Trade and Movement

- *Mexico and Canada*

Mexico suspended imports of most live animals from the United States, including pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses.

Canada temporarily prohibited entry of livestock originating from Texas or present in Texas within the previous 21 days.

USDA APHIS continues to negotiate import requirements with trading partners as country-specific restrictions evolve.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection introduced enhanced entry requirements for dogs crossing the U.S.–Mexico border, including mandatory veterinary certification confirming freedom from screwworm and compliance with CDC import requirements.

- *European Union*

Although NWS is not currently listed under the EU Animal Health Law, the European Commission has initiated preparedness activities:

- EFSA was requested to conduct a scientific risk assessment (interim report due October 2026).
- Additional epidemiological information has been requested from the United States.

- Member States have been advised to strengthen awareness among veterinarians, border inspection personnel, and animal owners traveling to or from affected regions.
- Existing EU import rules already require imported animals to originate from establishments free from movement restrictions and showing no evidence of transmissible disease before export.

WOAH continues to recommend pre-export and post-import inspection of susceptible mammals originating from infested countries, no restrictions on animal products.

New World Screwworm: What You Need to Know

- *What is it?*

A parasitic fly whose larvae (maggots) feed on the living tissue of warm-blooded animals.

- *Which animals are affected?*

Livestock (including pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses), wildlife, pets, and occasionally humans.

- *How does infestation occur?*

Adult flies lay eggs in open wounds or natural body openings. The larvae hatch within 12–24 hours and burrow into living tissue.

- *What should I look for?*

Non-healing wounds, foul odor, bloody discharge, visible maggots, swelling, pain, or animals reluctant to eat or move.

- *How can I prevent it?*

Keep wounds clean, use fly control, inspect animals regularly, and seek veterinary care for any suspicious wounds.

- *What should I do if I suspect NWS?*

Isolate the animal, contact your veterinarian immediately, and avoid moving the animal until instructed by animal health authorities.

- *Can animals still be moved?*

Movement from affected areas may require inspection, treatment, permits, or health certification. Always check current state or federal requirements before transport.

- *Is pork safe to eat?*

Yes. NWS is not a food safety concern. Control measures are aimed at preventing spread through infested live animals.

- *Additional SHIC Resources*

[NEW WORLD SCREWORM: CONSIDERATIONS FOR SWINE](#) (fact sheet)

[USDA Confirms New World Screwworm Detections in Texas and New Mexico in June 2026](#)

Surveillance at Point of Entry

Cyprus | June 9: Authorities intercept nearly two tonnes of meat transported across the Green Line. Authorities in the northern part of Cyprus seized 4,165 lb (1,889 kg) of meat during a vehicle inspection in Mia Milia after the shipment was suspected to have been transported from the government-controlled areas without authorization. The meat was confiscated, the driver was detained, and an investigation was launched to determine how the shipment crossed the Green Line and whether animal health and movement regulations had been violated.

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

Cyprus

[Negative test results raise hopes foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Cyprus is contained](#)
[Suspected meat smuggling from government-controlled areas to occupied north](#)
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CYPRUS

Italy

[Swine fever: Piedmont authorizes controlled culling of wild boar](#)

Spain

[Catalonia reinforces with 2 million the control of African swine fever](#)

[Update on the African Swine Fever Situation in Wild Boar in Catalonia](#)

[Spain agrees on new pork export conditions with Honduras, Ecuador, and Ukraine](#)

Hungary

[Preliminary Outbreak Assessment](#)

[Hungary Reports First Case of African Swine Fever in Domestic Pigs](#)

ASIA

Taiwan

[Restaurants wary of upcoming pig feed ban](#)
[Taiwan resumes pork exports with 1st Singapore shipment](#)

Philippines:

[Back to scratch: ASF resurgence forces Negros Occidental to restart hog biosecurity](#)
[DA launches P140M animal vaccine program | The Manila Times](#)

[DA-NIR to convene regional task force for coordinated ASF response | Philippine News Agency](#)

Vietnam:

[Large livestock markets in northern Vietnam have temporarily suspended operations due to disease outbreaks.](#)

AFRICA

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN AFRICA

[Detection of African swine fever virus in the tissues of asymptomatic pigs in smallholder farming systems along the Kenya-Uganda border: implications for transmission in endemic areas and ASF surveillance in East Africa](#)

North America

USA

[New World Screwworms](#)
[Screwworm Finding: USDA Halts Animal Exports to Mexico](#)
[CBP Issues a reminder for travelers with dogs crossing the U.S.-Mexico Border](#)
[Interstate and International/U.S. Trade Restrictions: New World Screwworm Current Status](#)
[Mexico blocks most imports of live animals from US after screwworm cases](#)
[Canada Bans Texas Livestock Imports After Second Screwworm Case](#)
[Investigation into Introduction of New World Screwworm into Florida Keys](#)
Canada
[Canada signs African swine fever zoning agreement with Japan](#)

Abbreviations:

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

CCHF - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
PPV - Porcine parvoviral infection
WOAH - The World Organisation for Animal
EFSA - The European Food Safety Authority
PDCoV - Porcine Deltacoronavirus

SVV - Seneca Valley Virus

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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