



Swine Health Information Center

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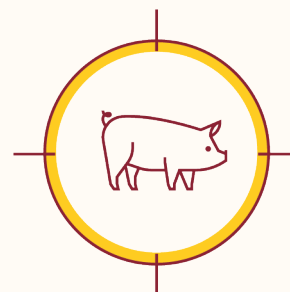


CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination

Valeriia Yustyniuk, Sylvester Ochwo, Rachael Schulte, Sol Perez¹

Expert Focus group

Jerry Torrison, Montserrat Torremorell, Cesar Corzo, Megan Niederwerder, Lisa Becton, Andres Perez

¹ Project Leader . E-mail: mperezag@umn.edu

www.cahfs.umn.edu

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, July 7, 2026, to Monday, August 3, 2026

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in Europe:** Finland reported its first ASF outbreak in wild boar near the border with Russia.
- **ASF in Vietnam:** Authorities dismantled a ring that moved over 250 tons of ASF-infected pork to market.
- **FMD in Vietnam:** Re-emergence of serotype A after an eight-year absence.

JULY 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Virolahti, Finland	7/31	ASF	Three cases confirmed in wild boar
2	Massa-Carrara Province, Tuscany	6/26	ASF	Backyard fattening farm - 12 affected pigs
2	Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland	7/9-22	ASF	Two commercial farms - over 3,500 affected pigs
1	Multiple regions, Philippines	July	ASF	New reports in 6 regions out of a total of 18
1	Dong Nai Province, Vietnam	July	ASF	Over 13,500 pigs culled
1	Fujinomiya, Japan	7/3	CSF	Outbreak in commercial farm with 1,312 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.

Tell Us What You Think

We've decided to keep our [Swine Global Disease Surveillance Report survey open](#) on a rolling basis to continue gathering feedback from our readers. Whether you read the report every month or only occasionally, we'd love to hear your thoughts. Your feedback helps us understand which sections are most valuable, identify areas for improvement, and ensure the report continues to meet the needs of the swine and animal health community.

If you haven't had a chance to complete the survey yet, it's not too late. It only takes a few minutes, and your input will help shape future editions of the report.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In July (7/2/2026-7/29/2026), **seven European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **186 outbreaks in domestic pigs** to EU ADIS, a slight increase from 164 outbreaks reported during the previous reporting period, continuing the upward trend in domestic outbreaks. Italy reported its first domestic pig outbreak in Tuscany, while Poland confirmed its second and third outbreaks of 2026 in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship. Croatia accounted for half of all reported domestic outbreaks during the reporting period (n=93), followed by Romania (n=59) and Serbia (n=23), where the epidemic continued to expand, with outbreaks reported across seven districts and approximately 30,000 pigs dead or culled.

During the same period, **13 European countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **396 outbreaks in wild boar**, a 1.7-fold decrease from the previous reporting period (n=661), continuing the recent downward trend in wild boar cases. Italy reported the highest number of cases during the reporting period (n=116), followed by Poland (n=100), and Latvia (n=49). Germany documented a substantial overall decline in wild boar cases despite re-emergence in Brandenburg. At the same time, Estonia expanded drone-assisted surveillance and targeted population control measures to reduce the risk of transmission to domestic pigs. Finland reported its first-ever outbreak in wild boar on the border with Russia.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe between July 2 and July 29, 2026, is presented in Figure 1.

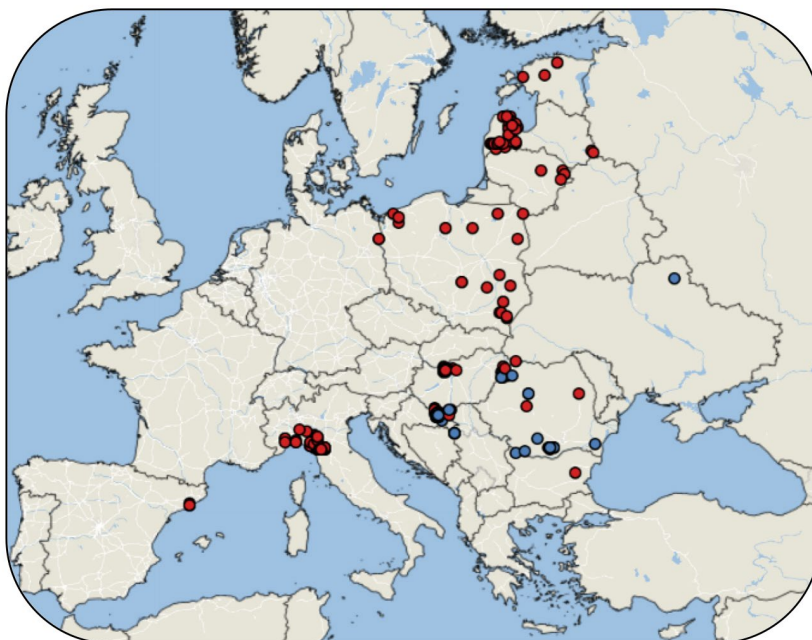


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Europe from July 2 to July 29, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)).

Regional Highlights:

- Italy | June 26: Tuscany reports its first ASF outbreak in domestic pigs.** The disease was confirmed on a small fattening farm in Comano (Massa-Carrara Province, Tuscany) with 12 pigs (holding capacity: 16 pigs). The affected farm, located within an area already under ASF restrictions due to infected wild boar, had enhanced biosecurity and had passed its last official inspection in February 2026. Authorities implemented control measures, including movement restrictions, enhanced surveillance, and biosecurity measures. The chronology of the outbreak is presented in Fig. 2.

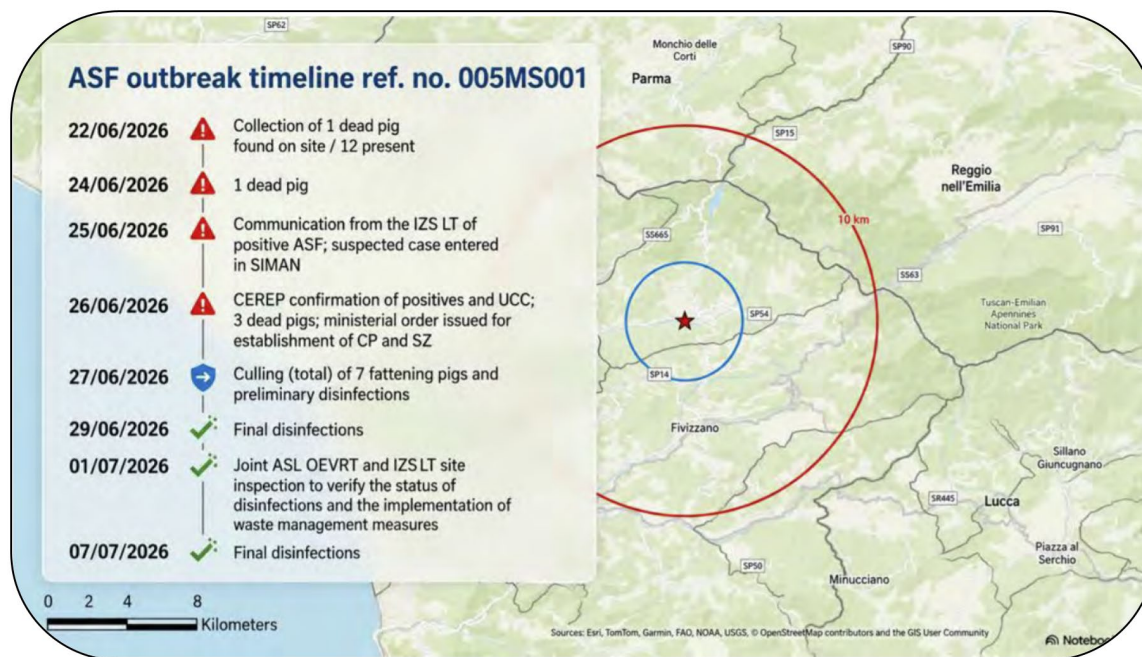


Figure 2. Timeline of key events during the first African swine fever outbreak in domestic pigs in Tuscany, Italy. (Source: [Ministry of Health](#))

Italy continues to report widespread ASF circulation in wild boar, with 891 cases confirmed in 2026 and 2,170 cumulative cases since January 2022 across 205 municipalities in Piedmont and Liguria. Since 2022, 10 domestic pig outbreaks have been reported in these two regions. Italian stakeholders continued to prioritize wild boar population reduction, carcass searches, and enhanced coordination as key ASF control measures. Hunting organizations called for greater involvement in regional decision-making, while the National ASF Commissioner emphasized accelerating carcass recovery, strengthening veterinary capacity, and improving interagency coordination to contain further spread.

- Poland | July 9: A second ASF outbreak in 2026 in domestic pigs was confirmed in Świecie County.** The disease was detected on a farm in Czapelki village (Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship) housing 774 pigs (90 sows, two boars, 210 fattening pigs, 238 weaners, and 234 piglets). The affected farm was located within an existing EU restricted zone. According to the [Polish veterinary authorities](#), within the monitoring period, 60 fattening pigs had been moved to slaughter. Protection and surveillance zones were established, encompassing 51 pig holdings with approximately 42,000 pigs.

On July 22, Poland confirmed another ASF outbreak on a commercial farm with more than 3,000 pigs in the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship. The affected farm is located approximately 2 km from the holding where the previous outbreak was confirmed on July 7. These two reports follow the first outbreak reported in May on a commercial farm with more than 21,000 pigs in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship.

- Germany | July 17: ASF activity in wild boar declined substantially nationwide despite re-emergence in Brandenburg.** During January–June 2026, Germany reported 623 ASF-positive wild boar, a 60% decrease compared with the same period in 2025, with no outbreaks in domestic pigs. However, after more than a year without detections, eight new ASF cases were confirmed in wild boar in Brandenburg's Uckermark district within the existing protection corridor along the Polish border, where virus introduction from infected wild boar in Poland is suspected. Germany currently has four active ASF areas in wild boar (North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg), and authorities continue intensive surveillance, carcass searches, fencing, and other control measures to prevent spread into domestic pig populations.
- Estonia | July 20: Authorities expanded the use of drones and strengthened hunting measures to reduce the risk of ASF transmission from wild boar to domestic pigs.** Hunters have begun using thermal imaging drones provided by the Ministry of Climate to locate wild boar, identify high-risk areas, and support targeted population control. Pig producers can also request drone surveillance near their farms to detect wild boar activity. Authorities emphasized preventing contact between wild boar and domestic pigs through enhanced biosecurity and close collaboration with hunting organizations.

Estonia has reported no ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2026, although more than 100 ASF-positive wild boar have been detected. To further reduce the risk of transmission, the Agriculture and Food Board has inspected 43 of 79 designated wild boar feeding sites within restricted zones, identifying three violations of recently introduced feeding restrictions. The regulations require hunters to relocate or discontinue feeding sites in restricted areas to discourage wild boar aggregation and reduce the risk of ASF spread to pig farms.

- Croatia | July 21: Authorities intensified wild boar control measures to contain ongoing ASF transmission.** The Croatian government announced expanded wild boar depopulation in the five affected counties, supported by drones, thermal imaging, and increased hunter participation, with compensation for harvested wild boar increased from \$91 USD (€800) to \$114 USD (€100) per animal. A new regional coordination mechanism involving hunting associations and the Ministry of Agriculture will oversee weekly control activities. Authorities emphasized that reducing the wild boar population is essential to limit virus spread and protect the swine industry.

Croatia has reported 47 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2026, affecting Osijek-Baranja (24) and Virovitica-Podravina (23) counties, along with 174 cases in wild boar, most detected in Osijek-Baranja County. According to the [Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed](#), official investigations of 46 infected establishments identified biosecurity deficiencies on 18 farms, including inaccurate animal records (12 farms), pig owners participating in wild boar hunting (two farms), and very low biosecurity with outdoor pig production and inadequate fencing (four farms). More than 20,000 farm inspections have been conducted, with biosecurity violations identified on nearly one-third of inspected holdings.

- Serbia | July 24: ASF outbreak escalates, prompting a state of emergency in affected regions.** The disease has been confirmed in seven districts, 12 municipalities, and 58 settlements, affecting 734 farms, with a state of emergency declared in nine municipalities. Approximately 30,000 pigs have died or been culled as a result of the ongoing outbreaks. Authorities emphasized strict farm biosecurity, movement controls, safe carcass disposal, and measures to minimize human-mediated transmission, while strengthening interagency coordination and providing financial compensation to affected producers. They also noted that the virus continues to circulate in the wild boar population.
- Spain | July 30: ASF remains confined to wild boar in Catalonia, where authorities have confirmed 65 outbreak foci (three primary and 62 secondary) comprising 373 ASF-positive wild boar across 13 municipalities.** More than 9,800 wild boar have tested negative through active and passive surveillance. Control efforts continue to focus on intensive carcass searches, wild boar population reduction through trapping and targeted hunting, reinforcement of perimeter fencing and other physical barriers, and enhanced surveillance. No ASF has been detected in domestic pigs, and heightened biosecurity and surveillance remain in place throughout Catalonia and the rest of Spain.
- Finland | July 31: Finland confirmed its first detection of ASF after the virus was identified by PCR in three wild boar piglets found dead in Virolahti, near the Russian border.** At the beginning of 2026, Finland's wild boar population was estimated at approximately 2,380 animals, considerably smaller than in neighboring Baltic countries. Samples have also been submitted to the EU Reference Laboratory in Spain for further analysis. Still, Finnish authorities immediately implemented control measures, including the establishment of a restricted zone covering the municipalities of Virolahti and Miehikkälä and the southern part of Lappeenranta (Figure 3). Movement restrictions on domestic pigs, enhanced farm biosecurity, suspension of hunting, bans on feeding wild boar, mandatory testing of all wild boar found dead or hunted within the restricted zone, and safe carcass disposal requirements were introduced. A 3-km core zone was also established, restricting public access to forests and prohibiting dog walking to minimize disturbance of wild boar.

Following the detection, several trading partners imposed restrictions. Taiwan removed Finland from its ASF-free list and immediately banned imports of live pigs and pork products from Finland. The Finnish Food Authority advised producers to suspend exports of pork and pork products to non-EU countries until market access conditions are clarified. Major pork processors, including HK Foods and Atria, suspended exports to key markets such as Japan, China, Singapore, and Taiwan. Finland exports approximately USD \$85 million (€74 million) worth of pork annually to countries outside the European Union.

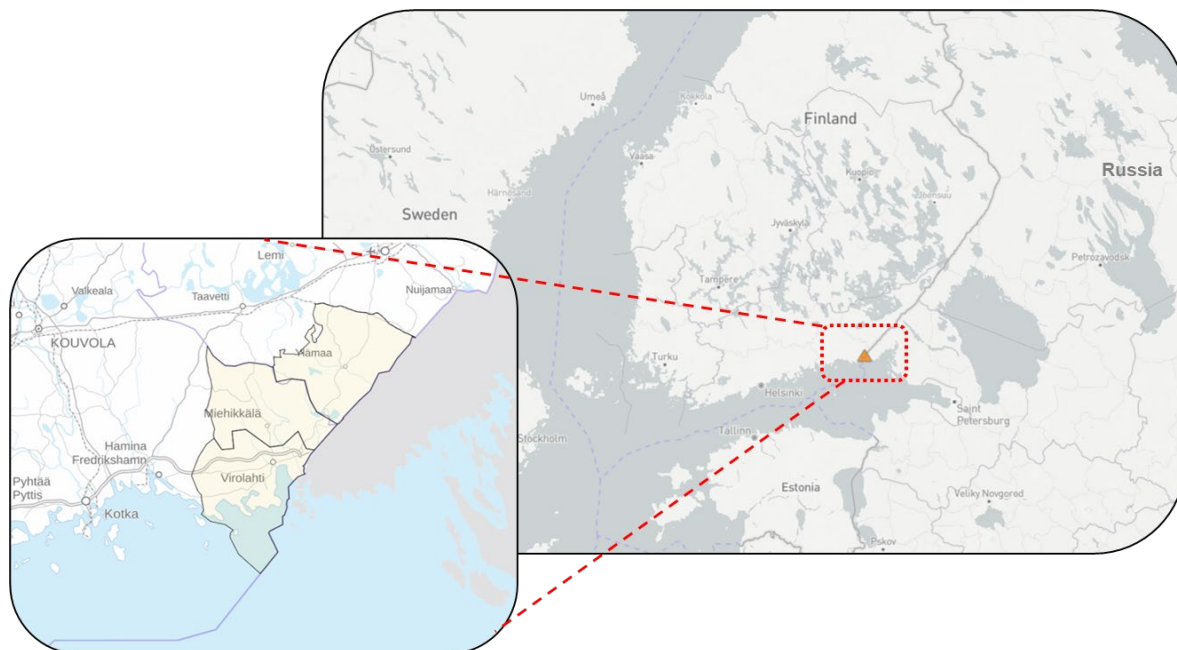


Figure 3. Infection zone established by Finnish authorities following the first detection of African swine fever in wild boar in Virolahti, southeastern Finland, July 2026 (Source: [Finnish Food Authority](#))

- Russia | July 30: Although no ASF outbreaks were officially reported to WOA and no national updates were published by the federal veterinary authority during the reporting period, regional veterinary authorities continued to report confirmed ASF detections and implement control measures.** Multiple regional reports and local media citing state veterinary authorities indicated continued ASF activity in both wild boar and domestic pigs across several regions. In Nizhny Novgorod Oblast, quarantine was introduced in the Koverninsky and Bolsheboldinsky districts following the detection of ASF in wild boar within hunting grounds. Vladimir Oblast imposed quarantine after laboratory confirmation of ASF in a domestic pig in the Gus-Khrustalny District. At the same time, Stavropol Krai reported ASF in domestic pigs in the Krasnogvardeysky District, where surveillance, culling, compensation, and epidemiological investigations were initiated. In Bryansk Oblast, veterinary authorities confirmed ASF in wild boar and implemented a disease control plan, including carcass disposal, disinfection, and enhanced surveillance. In addition, the Tula Oblast Veterinary Committee announced intensified surveillance activities, including systematic searches for wild boar carcasses and laboratory testing, noting that new ASF foci continue to be detected periodically in different regions of the country.

ASIA

In July, ASF outbreaks were reported in five Asian countries: the Philippines, Vietnam, India, Bhutan, and Taiwan.

The spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia between July 2 and July 29, 2026, is presented in Figure 4.



Figure 4. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks reported in Asia from July 2 to July 29, 2026 (in red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: [FAO EMPRES-i](#)))

Regional Highlights

- Philippines** | ASF activity continues across the Philippines, with confirmed detections in July spanning at least six of the country's 18 administrative regions and reaching all three major island groups, Luzon (Cordillera, Ilocos), the Visayas (Negros Island Region, Western Visayas, Central Visayas), and Mindanao (BARMM). Negros Island remains the epicenter, while several unaffected provinces have imposed precautionary trade restrictions.

On **July 2**, five new cases were confirmed in [Negros Oriental](#), and after the province completed culling of affected swine and additional surveillance of 66 swine blood samples, the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) reported all samples from the different barangays were [negative](#) for ASF on **July 23**. In [Negros Occidental](#), 14 of the 31 local government units (LGUs) are affected by ASF. As of **July 13**, 2,185 hogs (of 61,854) have died from ASF, accounting for ~3.5% of the province's swine population, which Governor Eugenio Jose reports is "under control." This includes four new positive cases from [Bacolod City](#) (**July 24**), as well as the first ASF-positive asymptomatic hog detected through routine surveillance at a [Bacolod abattoir](#) (**July 16**). [Iloilo Province](#)

detected its first ASF case [since 2022](#) from an affected backyard hog farm after the farmer reported five pig deaths. Biosecurity lapses have been identified as the likely source of ASF introduction. Authorities have elected not to implement border closures because the affected farm is believed to be in an isolated location (**June 23**). [Benguet Province](#) reported an ASF outbreak in Itogon after more than 70 pigs from seven backyard farms tested positive in Barangay Tuding, leading to depopulation, disinfection, and movement restrictions. (**July 10**). [Basilan Province](#) confirmed a new ASF outbreak in Lamitan City, affecting 113 hog farmers and resulting in at least 284 pig deaths (**July 28**). [Cebu City](#) confirmed a localized ASF outbreak after 20 pigs from a single piggery tested positive (**July 27**). [Cebu](#), [La Union](#), and several municipalities in the [Cordillera](#) Administrative Region have imposed precautionary bans or tightened border inspections to reduce the risk of disease spread.

- Vietnam** | ASF activity continues in Vietnam, with outbreaks prompting ongoing control efforts. In [Dong Nai Province](#), more than 13,500 pigs have been culled in response to ASF outbreaks (**July 5**). Authorities also continue to target illegal movement of infected swine, including the dismantling of a network trafficking more than [250 metric tons](#) of ASF-infected pork intended for market (**July 19**) and the detection of approximately 80 ASF-infected pigs among a [35-metric-ton](#) shipment during food safety inspections in Ho Chi Minh City (**July 30**). Separately, Ha Tinh Province announced a [2026–2030 strategy](#) to strengthen prevention and control of avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, and ASF through enhanced surveillance, biosecurity, and response capacity (**July 24**).
- India** | ASF activity continues across northeastern India, with new outbreaks reported in four of the region's eight states, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram. In [Assam](#), 55 pigs were culled following an outbreak in Haluwagaon, Nagaon (**July 4**), additional outbreaks were confirmed in [Lakhimpur](#) (**July 3**), [Jamuguri](#) (**July 15**), [Kaliabor](#) (**July 30**), and [Simoluguri village in Tinsukia](#), where culling operations and a 30-day ban on pork trade and transport were implemented (**July 21**). [Since 2020](#), Assam has reported more than 51,000 pig deaths and the culling of over 27,000 pigs due to ASF (reported on **July 28**). **Nagaland** confirmed an outbreak in [Kohima](#) and established containment zones and pig movement restrictions (**July 16**), while surveillance in [Wokha](#) found no evidence of ASF transmission (**July 15**). [Meghalaya](#) reported new ASF cases in multiple villages in East Jaintia Hills (**July 4**), and [Mizoram](#) requested that the central government declare the ongoing ASF outbreak a natural disaster to facilitate additional financial assistance (**July 28**). Additionally, India announced the development of [its first indigenous ASF vaccine](#), including a MA-104 cell-based candidate developed by ICAR-NISHAD (**July 16**), representing a significant advancement in the country's long-term ASF preparedness plan.
- Taiwan** | Taiwan continues to strengthen ASF prevention following detection of an ASF-positive pig carcass that drifted ashore in [Kinmen County](#); authorities suspended pork shipments from Kinmen to Taiwan, enhanced border surveillance, disinfected the affected area, and confirmed that nearby pig farms remained free of disease (**July 14**). Taiwan also expanded the use of an [AI-assisted surveillance system](#) to monitor

compliance with regulations requiring heat treatment of food waste used as pig feed, identifying multiple biosecurity violations and issuing fines to reduce ASF introduction risk (**July 23**).

AFRICA

In July, ASF outbreaks were reported in Nigeria, Kenya, and Cameroon. The disease continues to pose a major threat to pig production, trade, food security, rural livelihoods, and national economies.

Regional Highlights

- **Nigeria | July 26: ASF outbreak devastates pig producers in Plateau State, prompting urgent calls for government support.** Local news outlets reported loss of thousands of pigs following an ASF outbreak in pig farms in Plateau State affecting both smallholder and commercial farms. Pig farmers from the region have sent an appeal to their Governor, through an open letter requesting immediate intervention. In the letter, the stakeholders said that the disease threatened the survival of the swine industry in their State through disruption of pork production, destruction of livelihoods and heightening concerns over food security, employment and the state's economy. Most producers were unable to continue with [operations](#).
- **Kenya | July 26: Veterinary authorities investigate suspected ASF outbreak after reports of widespread pig deaths in Kakamega County.** In a statement appearing in the local press, the Kakamega County authorities have notified pig industry stakeholders of suspected ASF outbreaks in Shinyalu and Ikolomani sub-counties. This follows farmers' reporting of mass deaths of pigs across different age groups and sexes, lethargy, and reddening of the skin, raising the ASF suspicion. The statement further said that veterinary officers are investigating the [unexplained deaths](#) while laboratory tests were underway to confirm the diagnosis. Veterinary authorities further urged pig farmers, traders, transporters, and pork consumers to remain vigilant and comply with [disease control measures](#) to prevent further [spread](#).
- **Cameroon | July 26: Confirmed ASF outbreak prompts rapid emergency response in western Cameroon.** Veterinary authorities in Bafoussam and Mbouda, Western Region of Cameroon, have launched an [emergency response to contain the outbreak](#). To create a protective barrier around the outbreak zones and limit the spread of the disease, the authorities have initiated humane culling of infected pigs, safe disposal of carcasses through burning and burial, put restrictions on the movement of pigs and pork products from affected areas, and intensified surveillance. Along with this, authorities have emphasized that farmers should be keen on biosecurity practices that include controlled farm access and disinfection of footwear, equipment, and vehicles.

Classical Swine Fever

Asia

- **Japan | July 3: Japan reported a new CSF outbreak in domestic pigs on a commercial farm with 1,312 susceptible pigs.** The outbreak resulted in two

confirmed cases and two deaths, while 1,230 pigs were ultimately culled as part of the response, including 138 piglets born after the initial selective culling and euthanized before control measures were completed on July 21. The source of infection was classified as unknown or inconclusive, and the affected farm will remain under enhanced surveillance with daily reporting of mortality and abnormal findings for approximately three months.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

The FMD situation in the Eastern Mediterranean continued to improve, with transmission remaining limited to Lesbos Island, Greece. In July (7/2/2026 - 7/29/2026), Greece continued to report SAT1 outbreaks (n=26) affecting sheep, goats, cattle, and mixed ruminant holdings on Lesbos, although the outbreak trajectory stabilized and the most recent outbreaks were epidemiologically linked to previously affected holdings. In Cyprus, no new outbreaks have been reported since June 9. Despite the favorable epidemiological situation, FMD-related export restrictions continued to affect the swine sector.

Regional Highlights

- Greece | July 9: FMD surveillance and vaccination activities continue as the outbreak situation stabilizes.** Since June 18, Greece has established a new Protection Zone in the northern part of the island (Figure 5), deployed 22 field veterinarians, and expanded laboratory capacity, with four additional laboratories successfully completing interlaboratory validation for FMD PCR and ELISA testing. Intensive surveillance and laboratory screening continue across affected areas, with priority given to completing examination of the island's livestock population.

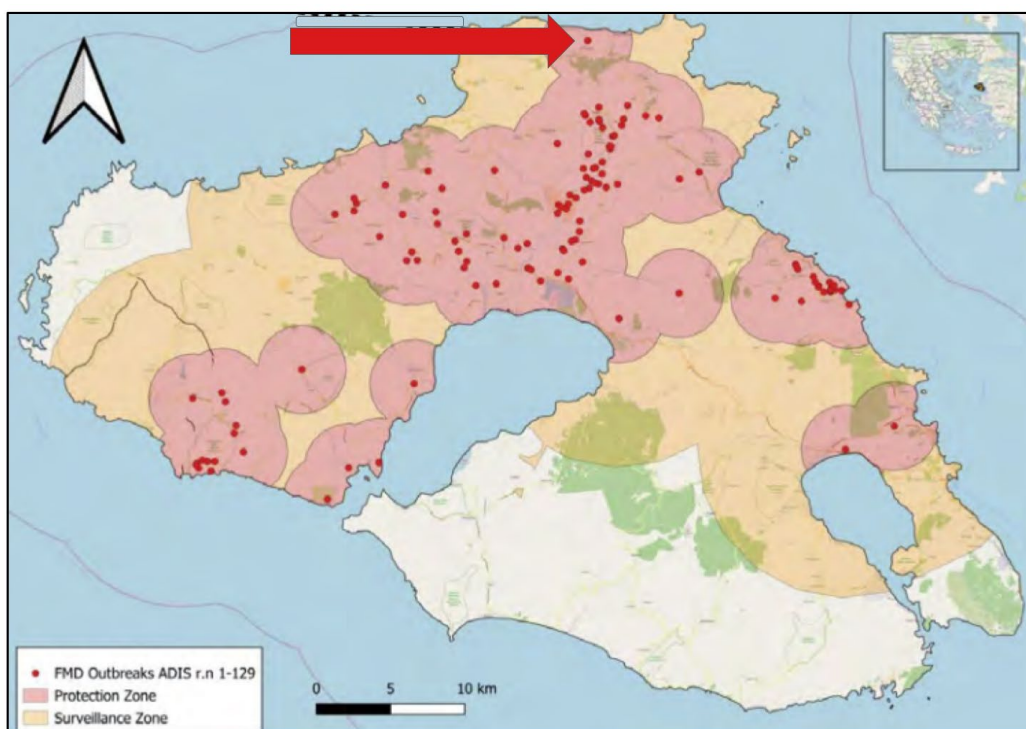


Figure 5. Spatial distribution of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks and protection zones in Greece, March 16–July 3, 2026. The arrow indicates the new Protection Zone established in the northern part of the island since June 18, 2026 (Source: [Ministry of Rural Development and Food](#))

As of July 3, Greece had reported 129 FMD outbreaks, with the two most recent outbreaks epidemiologically linked to previously affected holdings in the same municipal district. The temporal pattern of weekly FMD outbreaks in Greece is presented in Figure 6. A total of 65,181 animals have been culled, including 64,610 sheep and goats, 536 cattle, and 35 swine. Surveillance has examined 219,827 animals in the Protection Zone, 75,045 in the Surveillance Zone, and 41,518 in the Further Restricted Zone. According to the [Ministry of Rural Development and Food](#), most outbreaks (n=114) were confirmed by ELISA alone, while seven were confirmed by both PCR and ELISA and eight by PCR alone. The last PCR-positive result was detected on June 10 in the Municipal District of Kalloni. Surveillance has also been strengthened in the rest of Greece, particularly in Thrace and the Aegean Islands, with enhanced clinical and serological monitoring for multiple transboundary animal diseases, increased vigilance along the border with Türkiye, and mandatory vehicle disinfection measures.

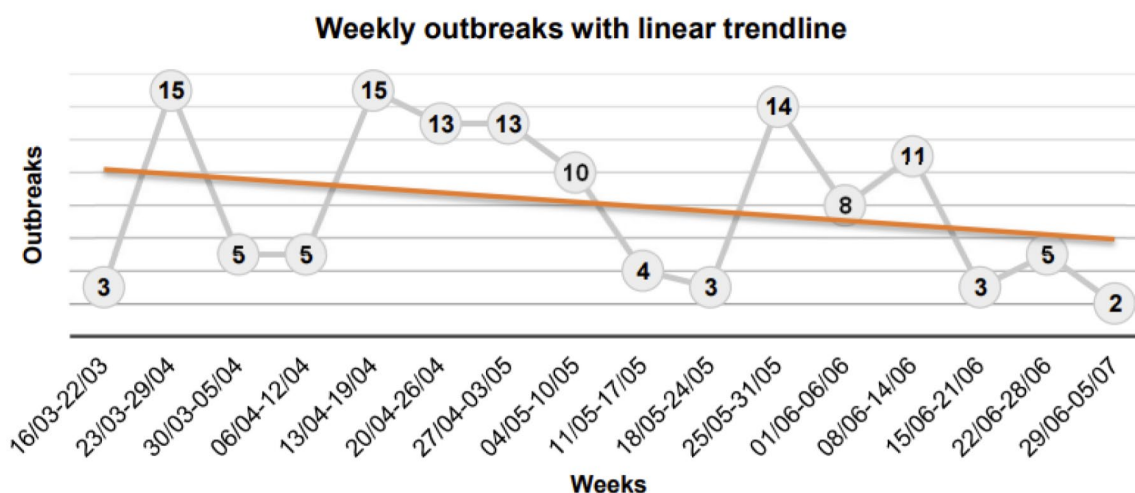


Figure 6. Temporal dynamics of weekly foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Greece, March 16–July 7, 2026 (Source: [Ministry of Rural Development and Food](#))

- Cyprus | July 24: Government introduces compensation scheme to address pork market disruptions caused by FMD-related export restrictions.** Cyprus approved a \$1.9 million USD (€1.65 million) support program allowing producers to voluntarily cull up to 33,000 healthy piglets (7–20 kg), with compensation of \$57 USD (€50) per animal, to reduce pork oversupply resulting from the suspension of fresh pork exports under EU disease control measures. Culled piglets will be euthanized at approved slaughterhouses and processed for biogas production. Authorities stated that the measure is temporary and will be discontinued once market conditions stabilize.

The nationwide export restrictions, currently in place until August 1, 2026, have created a significant domestic pork surplus, as producers are unable to export approximately 1,500 pigs per week, leading to increased production costs and declining market prices. The compensation scheme is intended to reduce herd sizes, prevent further economic losses, and avoid culling breeding animals while FMD

control measures remain in effect. The measure has generated criticism from animal welfare organizations, which argue that improved contingency planning could have avoided the need to destroy healthy animals. The FMD outbreak remains under control, with no new outbreaks reported since June 9, while vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring continue. According to the [Cyprus Veterinary Services](#), second-round vaccination has been completed in 87% of cattle, 67% of sheep and goats, and 41% of pig establishments. An additional 500,000 doses of Aftopor vaccine were scheduled for delivery on July 19, following the receipt of 500,000 doses of Aftovaxpur in June, with vaccination of ruminants expected to be completed by early September. Post-vaccination monitoring began on June 26 with 101 establishments (3,876 samples) testing negative for antibodies against FMD non-structural proteins, supporting the effectiveness of the vaccination program.

ASIA

In July, outbreaks of FMD were reported in South Korea, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Focus On: FMD in Vietnam

Historical context and epidemiological situation

FMD has been endemic in Vietnam since 1898. Three FMDV serotypes have historically circulated: serotype O, the predominant cause of outbreaks; serotype A, last detected around 2018 after outbreaks in 2004 and 2015–2017; and Asia 1, last reported in 2008. Since 2020, four serotype O lineages have circulated, with O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e responsible for most recent outbreaks. During implementation of the 2021–2025 National FMD Control Program, reported outbreaks and affected animals declined by more than 85% compared with 2016–2020.

Re-emergence of serotype A in 2026

In June 2026, Vietnam reported the re-emergence of FMDV serotype A after an eight-year absence. Four outbreaks in Cao Bang, Thai Nguyen and Lao Cai provinces affected 58 animals (46 buffaloes, 11 goats, and one pig, which died and was destroyed). Gene sequencing confirmed serotype A, and WOAHA classified the event as an ongoing recurrence.

Although the source was officially reported as inconclusive, national investigations identified livestock movement between Nghien Loan and Tra Linh markets as the likely transmission pathway, triggering tracing and enhanced market surveillance.

Control measures included quarantine, movement restrictions, traceability, surveillance, disinfection, and ring vaccination with antigenically matched serotype A vaccines, as serotype O vaccines do not protect against serotype A. Virus isolation, genomic sequencing, and epidemiological investigations remain underway to determine the virus origin and lineage. The outbreaks have been contained, and no further cases have been reported since July 12.

The geographic distribution of four FMDV genotype A outbreaks is shown in Figure 7. The outbreaks were detected in Dam Thuy and Trung Khanh communes in Cao Bang Province, Nghien Loan commune in Thai Nguyen Province, and Bac Ha commune in Lao Cai Province. Notably, Nghien Loan and Tra Linh (located in Trung Khanh) are among the largest cattle markets in northern Vietnam, where animals from multiple provinces are traded, supporting

epidemiological investigations that identified livestock movement as the likely route of virus spread.

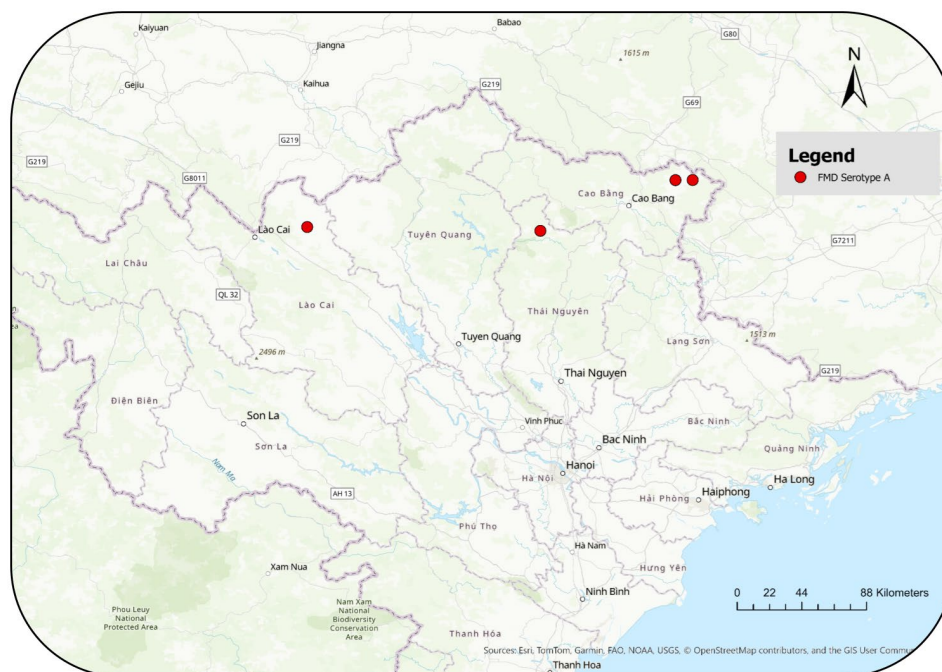


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of the re-emergence of FMDV genotype A outbreaks reported in northern Vietnam in June-July 2026. (Source: WOA/WHIS and local news)

Evolution of Vietnam's FMD control strategy

Vietnam has implemented three consecutive national FMD control programs, reflecting a gradual shift toward more risk-based disease management.

The **2016–2020 National FMD Control Program** focused primarily on geographical risk zoning, targeted vaccination of cattle and buffaloes in high-risk areas, and establishment of disease-free zones. Vaccination was conducted twice annually with a target coverage of at least 80% of eligible animals in designated control areas.

The **2021–2025 National FMD Control Program** expanded vaccination to include breeding pigs in addition to cattle and buffaloes and emphasized the use of high-potency (≥ 6 PD₅₀) vaccines, antigenic matching, and post-vaccination monitoring. The program also established measurable objectives for reducing outbreaks and expanding disease-free establishments and zones. Introduction of six PD₅₀ vaccines beginning in 2019 was associated with substantial reductions in reported FMD activity during 2021–2025.

The new **2026–2030 National Plan for Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, and Foot-and-Mouth Disease** replaces the disease-specific FMD program with an integrated national strategy. Compared with previous programs, it places greater emphasis on risk-based vaccination, genomic surveillance, antigenic characterization, early warning systems, biosecurity, traceability, and disease-free production systems. The plan aims to reduce FMD outbreaks and compulsory culling by at least 30% compared with the 2021–2025 average, vaccinate more than 70% of livestock subject to mandatory

vaccination, strengthen detection of emerging FMDV variants, and further expand disease-free livestock establishments and zones.

Why does this matter?

The re-emergence of FMDV serotype A after eight years highlights that low disease incidence does not eliminate the risk of introducing new virus variants. Rapid detection, antigenically matched vaccination, and movement controls are critical because vaccines against one serotype do not protect against another.

Regional Highlights

- South Korea | July 2: Veterinary authorities in North Gyeongsang Province have deployed every effort at their disposal to contain the spread of confirmed FMD after outbreaks at pig and cattle farms in Yecheon.** The disease was detected following an environmental inspection at a slaughterhouse in Yeongju on June 25. This discovery triggered an epidemiological traceback to the linked farms and found outbreaks at one pig farm and five cattle farms in Yecheon. This followed a deployment of an initial quarantine team from the Korea Animal Health Integrated System that fully controlled the entry of people and vehicles to the affected farms and enforced emergency culling of infected animals at the farms (38 pigs; 24 cattle). Plans were made to quickly undertake [emergency vaccination](#) of all cloven-hoofed animals. Six livestock markets across five neighboring cities and counties (Andong, Uiseong County, Sangju, Mungyeong and Yeongju) were closed. Three quarantine checkpoints on major roads near the affected farms were erected to restrict access to the [quarantine zone](#).

On July 3, an immediate notification report from Korean authorities was published by WOA, reporting six new outbreaks of FMD serotype O in Yecheon County, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, with all outbreaks beginning on July 3. The event represents a recurrence of FMD after the country's previous occurrence on February 28, 2026. One outbreak occurred on a swine farm, while five involved cattle farms located within the same area of Yecheon County. The outbreaks involved 24 cases among 508 susceptible cattle and 14 cases among 5,500 susceptible swine. All 38 confirmed cases were killed and disposed of, with no deaths reported before culling.

- Indonesia | July 13: More than 3,000 FMD outbreaks remain unresolved.** Authorities provided an update on an ongoing FMD serotype O event that began in March 2025. Since February 2026, 1,115 outbreaks have been reported, while 3,358 outbreaks remain active. The latest update included 6,036 new cases and 112 deaths among domestic animals. Cattle accounted for most new cases, with 5,813 cases and 108 deaths, followed by domestic buffaloes with 126 cases and four deaths, goats with 49 cases, and sheep with 48 cases. Cumulatively, authorities have reported 279,056 cases and 595 deaths among approximately 23.1 million susceptible animals. Cattle remain the most affected species, accounting for 277,775 cases and 590 deaths. A total of 880,627 animals have been vaccinated since the onset of this disease event, including 733,894 domestic cattle, 115,538 sheep, 22,766 goats, and 8,429 domestic buffaloes.

AFRICA

In July, Botswana reported new SAT1 outbreaks, while South Africa saw continued growth in SAT1 cases but fewer unresolved SAT2 outbreaks. South Africa also introduced an online system to support voluntary vaccination and improve tracking. In Libya, serotype O spread to additional districts, causing thousands of cases and hundreds of deaths in cattle and sheep.

Regional Highlights:

- **Botswana | July 14: Two FMD SAT1 outbreaks reported in the southwest.** In mid-July, Botswana reported two FMD outbreaks in domestic cattle on separate farms in Kgalagadi District to WOA. The outbreaks involved 29 cases among 3,160 susceptible cattle, of which 2,180 were vaccinated. As of July 14, authorities had reported 24 FMD SAT1 outbreaks across Southern Barolong, Southern Ngwaketse, South-East, and Kgalagadi districts. These outbreaks involved 245 confirmed cases among 42,801 susceptible cattle, with 29,074 cattle vaccinated.
- **Libya | July 28: FMD serotype O spreads to five administrative districts.** Over the past month, FMD serotype O has expanded beyond Tripoli and Misratah to include Al Marj, Al Marqab, An Nuqat al Khams, Az Zawiyah, and Benghazi. With 38 outbreaks currently active, authorities have reported 3,245 new cases and 496 deaths (including 410 sheep) among 13,955 susceptible ruminants. Cumulative figures for this event now reach 3,460 cases and 536 deaths across a susceptible population of 14,961 cattle and sheep. Response efforts prioritize quarantine, movement controls, surveillance, and disinfection; however, no vaccination activities have been reported to date.
- **South Africa | July 24: Continued expansion of FMD SAT1 outbreaks.** FMD remains widespread, with SAT1 outbreaks continuing to expand. The number of unresolved SAT1 outbreaks increased from 554 in June to 720 in July. In the latest update, authorities reported 1,068 new cases among 14,709 susceptible animals, a substantial increase from the 350 new cases reported in June. An additional 43 deaths were recorded, and 3,433 animals were newly vaccinated. Cumulatively, the SAT1 event has involved 2,618,485 susceptible animals, with 10,342 cases and 679 deaths reported. Although cattle account for most cases, infections have also been confirmed in goats, swine, and wildlife, including sable antelope and African buffalo. A total of 51,183 animals have been vaccinated as part of the SAT1 response. For serotype SAT2, South Africa continues to monitor 1,466 unresolved outbreaks, down from 1,848 reported in June. No new SAT2 cases were reported in the latest update.

South Africa launches online system for voluntary FMD vaccination. In a massive step to control FMD through vaccination, the Department of Agriculture launched an online FMD authorization system to support voluntary vaccination by livestock owners and managers. Through the FMD Reporting platform, applicants can seek approval as authorized persons, notify provincial veterinary authorities at least five days before vaccination, and submit a vaccination report within 14 days after administration. Reports must include details on the animals vaccinated, vaccine used, and farm location to support traceability and national monitoring.

Approved private-sector platforms may also be used, provided their data are shared with the Department of Agriculture. Farmers will cover the cost of vaccines used for

voluntary vaccination, while the government will continue supplying vaccines in outbreak areas and to farmers unable to afford them. Agricultural organizations, vaccine importers, and veterinarians are being encouraged to coordinate vaccine demand and distribution. Authorities indicated that the system will help track vaccination progress and support South Africa's future application to WOAHP for recognition of FMD-free status with vaccination.

New Evidence on ASF Transmission Dynamics at the Wildlife–Livestock Interface

A newly published mechanistic modeling study examined the first wave of the 2018 ASF epidemic in Romania to quantify transmission between domestic pigs and wild boar and evaluate alternative control strategies. The model estimated that 60% of domestic pig farm outbreaks originated from other infected farms, 27% from infected wild boar populations, and 13% from external sources, while 39% of wild boar infections were linked to domestic pig farms and 61% to other infected wild boar populations, demonstrating substantial bidirectional transmission between the two host populations.

Among the evaluated interventions, reactive and preventive culling of domestic pig herds produced the greatest reductions in the projected epidemic size, whereas improved passive surveillance and environmental sanitation (carcass removal) had more modest effects. However, uncertainty around the estimates suggested that strengthening existing measures alone may be insufficient to interrupt transmission once the epidemic is established.

The authors conclude that effective ASF control requires coordinated management of both domestic pigs and wild boar, as interventions targeting only one host are unlikely to achieve sustained disease elimination. They emphasize the importance of integrated surveillance, wildlife management, and mathematical modeling to support evidence-based outbreak response and preparedness.

Hayes, B., Vergne, T., Rose, N. et al. A multi-host mechanistic model of African swine fever emergence and control in Romania. *Nat Commun* 17, 2659 (2026). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-026-70769-6>

Pseudorabies: Mexico Reopens Market Following Restoration of U.S. Disease-Free Status

On July 17, Mexico lifted all remaining restrictions on imports of U.S. pork offal and other pork by-products following the restoration of the United States' pseudorabies-free status. The temporary restrictions, implemented after pseudorabies was detected on a small commercial swine farm in Iowa in late April, had affected exports of products including skins, jowls, snouts, stomachs, hearts, and other pork variety meats. Disease investigations linked the detection to exposure to infected feral swine, and rapid depopulation and surveillance confirmed that the infection had not spread beyond the affected herd. Mexico's removal of restrictions restores a market valued at an estimated USD \$6–7 million per week for U.S. pork variety meat exports. During the same period, Chile, Colombia, and South Korea also lifted their import restrictions, while China continues to require testing of all U.S. pork offal shipments, resulting in additional export delays.

New World Screwworm (NWS): Regulatory and Movement Control Updates

NWS preparedness and movement controls continue to intensify. On July 24, Florida authorities arrested an individual accused of illegally transporting 24 sheep and goats from Texas after attempting to bypass mandatory agricultural inspection and veterinary certification requirements established under the state's emergency NWS regulations. The case highlights continued enforcement of animal movement restrictions designed to prevent NWS introduction into states where no detections have been reported to date. Authorities continue coordinating surveillance and response efforts with federal and state partners.

Regional Highlights:

- **Canada | July 14: Canada suspended imports of susceptible livestock species from Texas following New World screwworm detections in the state.** Effective August 13, Canada also introduced enhanced health certification requirements for exports of susceptible livestock (horses, mules, pigs, wild boar, cattle, bison, water buffalo, sheep, goats, deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, llamas, alpacas, vicunas, guanacos, and Bactrian camels) from all U.S. states, requiring certification that animals had not resided in or transited through an NWS-affected state during the 21 days preceding export. Shipments that do not meet these certification requirements will be refused entry into Canada.
- **Mexico | July 23: Mexico and the United States introduced additional NWS-related requirements for cross-border movement of pets.** Effective August 3, Mexico requires pet dogs entering from the United States to be accompanied by an NWS Inspection Certificate issued by a USDA-accredited veterinarian within five days before travel, certifying the absence of NWS and confirming the animal is free of ectoparasites and healing wounds. Similar NWS inspection documentation is also required for pet birds, in addition to the standard veterinary health certificate. Mexico also prohibited imports of pet and commercial ferrets from all U.S. states due to NWS detections. Conversely, because Mexico is considered NWS-affected, dogs entering or returning to the United States from Mexico must comply with existing APHIS screwworm freedom certification requirements. Depending on U.S. state-specific import requirements, other animals, such as cats, may also require health certification. These measures complement enhanced inspections by Mexican authorities at ports of entry, including physical examination of animals for ectoparasites and wounds, disinfection of carriers when necessary, and additional quarantine or treatment if NWS or other regulated ectoparasites are suspected.
- **United States | July 29: USDA announced plans to reopen the Douglas, Arizona, port of entry for cattle imports from Mexico following improvements in the NWS situation.** The department noted that the port is located hundreds of miles from the outbreak area and accounts for only a small share of cattle movement. Authorities emphasized that surveillance will continue and that the port will be closed immediately if the risk of NWS transmission increases.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Philippines (Cebu) | July 8: Authorities strengthened surveillance at ports of entry following reports of attempted illegal transport of live pigs from ASF-**

affected areas. A reported attempt to land pigs through a coastal area in Ronda was prevented by local police before the vessel docked. In response, Cebu Province intensified monitoring at major and minor ports, increased coordination among veterinary, police, coast guard, and local authorities, and enhanced coastal surveillance to prevent unauthorized animal movements. A 45-day ban on the entry of live pigs, pork, and pork products from Negros Island and other ASF-affected areas remains in effect, with confiscation of prohibited shipments and reinforced farm biosecurity measures aimed at maintaining Cebu's ASF-free status.

- Philippines (Manila) | July 22: Authorities seized illegally imported frozen meat products at the Port of Manila.** The Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Customs confiscated approximately USD \$400,000 (PHP 23.27 million) worth of undeclared frozen meat products imported from China after inspections revealed poultry products concealed within shipments declared as processed seafood. The shipment was detained for alleged violations of customs and food safety regulations, with authorities coordinating veterinary inspection to assess product safety and pursuing an investigation of the consignee for potential large-scale agricultural smuggling.
- Israel | July 23: Authorities intercepted an illegal shipment of animal products at the Port of Ashdod.** Israeli customs and agricultural authorities seized more than 12 metric tons of beef and pork fat, valued at over USD \$327,247 (NIS 1 million), after importers allegedly misdeclared the shipment as cosmetic-grade pork fat to conceal products intended for the food supply. The meat originated from a non-approved Polish facility and was deemed unfit for human consumption. The investigation remains ongoing, highlighting continued enforcement against illegal imports that pose risks to food safety and animal health.

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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 Health
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.

Any inquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at SwineGlobal@umn.edu.

University of Minnesota Technical Coordination: Maria Sol Perez (PI), Valeriia Yustyniuk (Project Coordinator), Sylvester Ochwo, Sarah Neuser, George Ondieki, Tania Tavata Meneses Hernandez, and Allyson Patterson.