

Swine Health Information Center

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CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

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

PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENTER FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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SPONTANEOUS REPORTING TOOL

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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, October 6, 2026, to Monday, November 2, 2026

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in Germany**: Case confirmed in a wild boar in Brandenburg for the first time in more than four years.
- **ASF in Nigeria**: Ongoing ASF outbreaks in Ogun State have reportedly caused over USD $3.7 million in economic losses, affecting more than 2,000 pig farmers.
- **CSF in Japan**: New outbreaks reported on commercial farms, affecting over 8,500 pigs following the introduction of a new disease-control policy in May 2026.

OCTOBER 2026 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Brandenburg, Germany	10/1	ASF	First report of ASF in wild boar in four years
2	Zambezi region, Namibia	10/27	FMD	Disease spread to another region - 17 ongoing outbreaks.
2	Ehime, Gunma, and Ibaraki prefectures, Japan	10/18	CSF	Three outbreaks affecting 8,700 pigs
1	Podlaskie Voivodeship, Poland	9/17	ASF	Outbreak in domestics, 565 pigs culled.
1	Palawan, Philippines	10/3	ASF	First outbreak reported in the largest province in the country
1	Ogun State, Nigeria	10/29	ASF	Ongoing outbreak affecting over 2,000 producers
1	Multiple locations, Cyprus	10/12	FMD	Five outbreaks reported over 3,000 cattle affected

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 October (10/1/2026-10/28/2026), **three European countries** (Moldova, Romania, and Serbia) reported **828 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs** to the EU Animal Disease Information System (ADIS), an approximately 11-fold increase from 74 outbreaks during the previous reporting period. Serbia accounted for the overwhelming majority of reported outbreaks (n=804; 97.1%). The unusually high number of ASF outbreaks reported by Serbia in October warrants cautious interpretation. It remains unclear whether the increase reflects recent disease activity, delayed reporting of earlier outbreaks, or a combination of both.

During the same period, **13 European countries** (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain) reported **355 ASF outbreaks in wild boar**, an approximately 1.2-fold increase from 292 outbreaks during the previous reporting period. Poland accounted for the largest number of outbreaks (n=83), followed by Bulgaria (n=75) and Latvia (n=62). Wild boar remained an important source of ASF infection pressure across Europe. In Germany, ASF re-emerged in Brandenburg's Barnim district after more than four years without detections, while Finland expanded its core area twice following continued geographic spread in wild boar. In Spain, ASF remained confined to wild boar in Catalonia.

Figure 1 presents the spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Europe between October 1 and October 28, 2026.

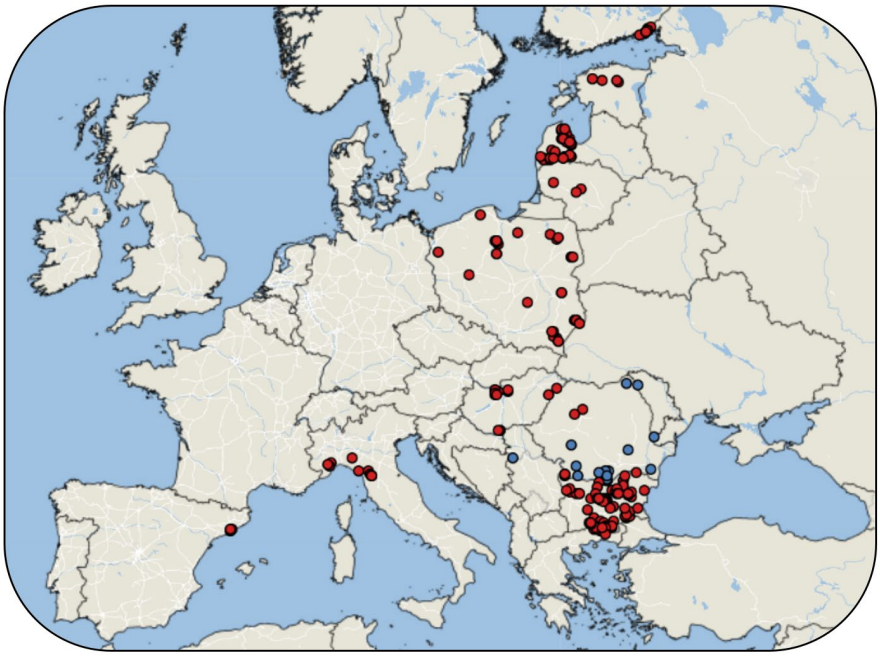


Figure 1. The distribution of ASF outbreaks reported in Europe from October 1 to October 28, 2026. In red: wild boar; blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

Regional Highlights:

- **Poland | September 17: The 10th ASF outbreak in domestic pigs in 2026 was confirmed in Podlaskie Voivodeship, marking the first outbreak in the region this year.** The outbreak occurred at a holding with 565 pigs in Półkoty, Sejny County. Overall, Poland reported 10 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 2026 (Figure 2), resulting in the culling of more than 28,000 pigs, compared with 18 outbreaks in 2025. Meanwhile, ASF continued to circulate widely in wild boar, with 1,757 outbreaks reported across 12 voivodeships as of October 12. Despite fewer outbreaks in domestic pigs compared with 2025, continued ASF circulation in wild boar remains a significant threat to pig production.

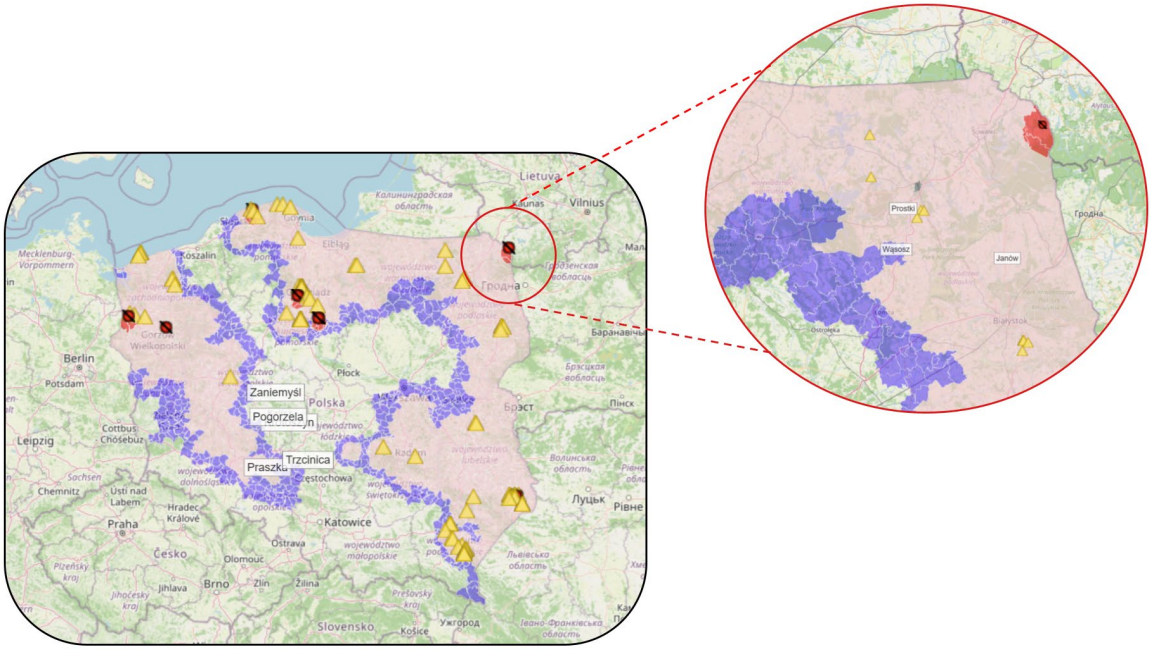


Figure 2. ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs and wild boar in Poland in 2026, highlighting the most recent domestic pig outbreak in Podlaskie Voivodeship. Red-and-black symbols: ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs; yellow triangles: outbreaks in wild boar; blue, pink, and red shaded areas indicate ASF Restricted Zones I, II, and III, respectively. The map reflects restriction zones established under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/2371 of October 22, 2026 (Source: Chief Veterinary Inspectorate)

- **Germany | October 1: ASF was confirmed in a wild boar in Brandenburg's Barnim district for the first time in more than four years, following the re-emergence of the disease in neighboring Uckermark in July 2026.** The infected animal was found near Lunow, within an existing high-risk area along the Oder River near the Polish border. The last ASF detection in Barnim was recorded in February 2022. Authorities are coordinating additional control measures, including the establishment of a second restricted zone, while existing fencing along the Oder River remains in place to limit wild boar movements. Barnim is now the second district in Brandenburg affected by ASF in 2026, following 42 confirmed cases in wild boar in Uckermark since July. All recent detections have occurred within existing restricted areas, and no outbreaks in domestic pigs were reported in connection with these events.

- **Finland | October 29: ASF continued to spread geographically in wild boar, prompting further expansion of the core area within the existing infected zone.** As of October 28, Finland had reported 79 ASF-positive wild boar across four

municipalities (Virolahti, Miehikkälä, Lappeenranta, and Pyhtää) since the first detection in July, including 30 detections in October (Figure 3). Several cases were detected outside the existing core area, indicating continued geographic spread. On October 15, the Finnish Food Authority expanded the core area approximately 9 km northeast in Lappeenranta following an ASF detection in a hunted wild boar. On October 29, authorities further expanded the core area approximately 11 km westward into Virolahti and Miehikkälä after 15 dead wild boar were found in a localized area outside the previous core boundary. Seven tested positive for ASF, while results for the remaining eight were pending. The boundaries of the broader infected zone remained unchanged. No ASF outbreaks have been reported in domestic pigs.

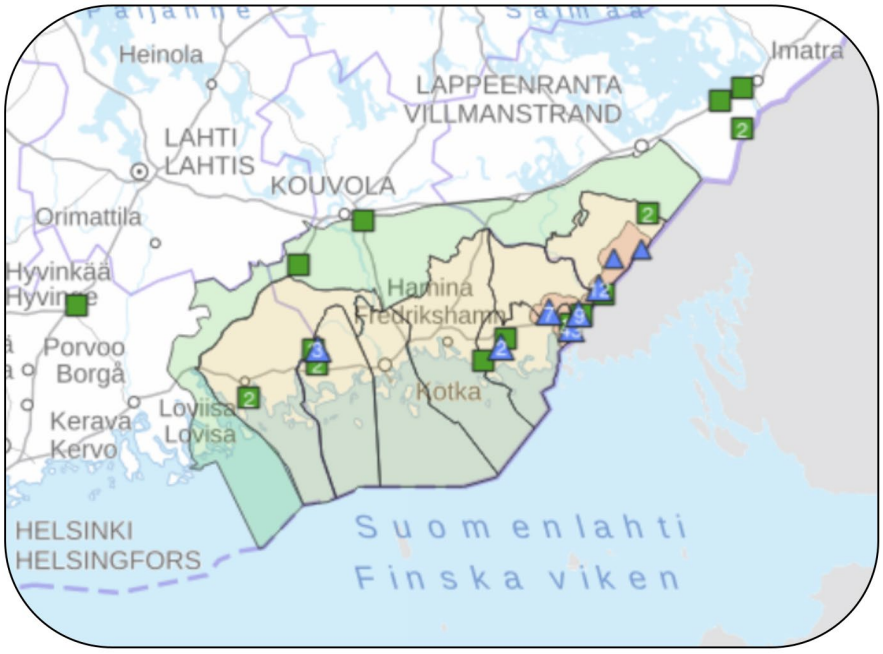


Figure 3. ASF detections in wild boar and restriction zones in southeastern Finland as of October 29, 2026. Blue triangles: laboratory-confirmed ASF cases in wild boar, green squares: locations where ASF was not detected. Numbered symbols indicate clusters of findings. Shaded areas show the ASF infected zone (yellow), including the core area (red), and the additional restricted zone (green) (Source: Finnish Food Authority)

- **Spain | October 29: ASF continued to circulate in wild boar in Catalonia, with 423 confirmed cases across 13 municipalities and no detections in domestic pigs.** According to Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 78 ASF outbreaks (three primary and 75 secondary) had been reported as of October 29. The latest outbreak involved four wild boar found dead in Sant Cugat del Vallès (one) and Sant Quirze del Vallès (three), all within the fenced Restricted Zone II. Surveillance has also identified 14,313 ASF-negative wild boar, including 12,184 captured or hunted animals and 2,129 investigated through passive surveillance. Authorities continue carcass searches, wild boar population reduction, reinforcement of fencing and other barriers, and enhanced biosecurity inspections and surveillance at pig farms in restricted zones. No ASF cases have been detected in domestic pigs, and most pig holdings within Restricted Zone II are currently empty.

ASIA

In October, new ASF outbreaks were reported in the Philippines, India, and Vietnam, while media reports suggested a potential surge in cases in China.

Figure 4 presents the spatial distribution of ASF outbreaks in Asia between October 1 and October 28, 2026.



Figure 4. The distribution of ASF outbreaks reported in Asia from October 1 to October 28, 2026. In blue: domestic pigs (Source: FAO EMPRES-i)

Regional Highlights

- **China | October 2: Online media sources reported continued ASF concerns in China, with reports of disease activity in multiple regions and pig farmers expressing concern that pigs were becoming infected despite vaccination.** Additional media reports alleged that diseased pigs were being transported from Laos into China for processing amid ongoing ASF outbreaks, raising concerns about the potential cross-border movement of infected animals. However, these accounts have not been independently verified.

- **Philippines | October 3: ASF continued its geographic spread, with Palawan confirming its first ASF outbreak on October 3, prompting increased surveillance, quarantine, and containment measures.** On October 23, Cebu City imposed restrictions on livestock entry following confirmation of ASF in 10 pigs. However, on October 27, authorities eased these restrictions to allow the entry of live hogs intended for the lechon trade, reflecting adjustments to local movement controls following the outbreak.

  Hog production is a primary sector of Palawan's agricultural economy, accounting for roughly 68% of the province's total livestock inventory

- **Vietnam | October 5: An Giang province established three rapid response teams following ASF outbreaks in three localities that resulted in the culling of 141 pigs.** Provincial authorities assessed the risk of further disease spread as high and implemented enhanced surveillance and controls on pig transportation, sales, and slaughter. Localities were directed to prepare personnel, supplies, disinfectants, equipment, and funding for outbreak response, while authorities emphasized timely disease reporting and proper disposal of infected pig carcasses. By October 27, ASF had spread to 12 communes across the province, with 388 pigs reportedly culled.

- **India | October 12: India reported continued ASF activity in Assam.** On October 12, two areas in Dhemaji district were declared infected zones following an ASF outbreak. On October 18, authorities imposed a 30-day pork sale ban in Sadiya, Tinsukia district, followed by an indefinite pork sale ban in Moran on October 25 following additional ASF detections. These measures demonstrate ongoing efforts to contain ASF through localized restrictions on pork sales and movement.

AFRICA

During October, ASF continued to affect pig production in Africa, with South Africa reporting additional cases outside its designated ASF Control Zone and Nigeria experiencing substantial pig mortality and economic losses in Ogun State. The developments highlight the persistent challenges of ASF control in endemic regions, including recurring outbreaks, production losses, and the need for effective surveillance, biosecurity, and producer support.

Regional Highlights

- **South Africa | October 7: ASF continues to affect domestic pigs outside the country's designated ASF Control Zone, according to the latest available follow-up report submitted to the WOAH.** The notification documented 191 additional cases and deaths among 382 susceptible pigs, with another 171 pigs killed and disposed of. Since the event began in April 2019, cumulative figures have reached 34,817 cases and 33,212 deaths among 152,575 susceptible pigs, with an additional 60,769 pigs killed and disposed of and 4,406 slaughtered for commercial use. The source of infection remains unknown or inconclusive, and the event is ongoing. Authorities continue to implement quarantine, zoning, and disinfection measures.

- **Nigeria | October 29: Ongoing ASF activity in Ogun State has reportedly caused economic losses exceeding NGN 5 billion (approximately USD $3.7 million), affecting more than 2,000 pig farmers.** Nigeria is one of Africa's leading pork producers, accounting for an estimated 65% of West Africa's pig population and producing more than 300,000 metric tons of pork annually before 2020. ASF is endemic in Nigeria, and according to farmers' representatives, the current situation marks the third major episode affecting Ogun State within the past decade. During a particularly severe outbreak in 2020, which began in the Ogun and Lagos areas before spreading to other parts of the country, farmers estimated that nearly 1 million pigs were lost nationwide, although official figures were unavailable. The ongoing ASF activity in Ogun State has reportedly resulted in tens of thousands of pig deaths, widespread farm closures, and associated employment losses. On October 14, affected producers called for compensation, financial assistance, and additional disease-control support. State authorities reported notifying the Federal Ministry of

Livestock Development and emphasized the need for laboratory confirmation and formal disease reporting to support response and compensation efforts.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

EUROPE

During October (10/1/2026-10/28/2026), FMD developments in Europe included continued outbreaks in Greece, additional control measures associated with previously identified infections in Cyprus, and strengthened disease prevention efforts in Russia amid ongoing FMD activity in neighboring countries. Greece reported four outbreaks in sheep and goats, while Cyprus formally recorded five previously identified cases involving approximately 3,000 livestock, prompting further culling and disinfection measures. No FMD outbreaks were officially confirmed in Russia's Zabaykalsky Krai.

Regional Highlights

- **Russia | October 8: Authorities in Zabaykalsky Krai introduced a heightened alert regime and strengthened preventive measures against FMD following outbreaks in neighboring China and Mongolia.** Measures include additional livestock vaccination in 12 border districts, restrictions on grazing within 10 km of the international border, enhanced veterinary surveillance, and additional funding for vaccine procurement. No FMD outbreaks have been officially confirmed in Zabaykalsky Krai. The measures follow earlier large-scale livestock culling operations in other Russian regions, including Novosibirsk and Irkutsk oblasts, where authorities attributed disease-control activities to other livestock infections, although the reported diagnoses have been questioned by some local farmers and veterinary specialists.
- **Cyprus | October 12: Additional FMD-related culling and disinfection measures have delayed plans to reopen affected livestock farms, although authorities emphasized that the infections were identified earlier and do not represent new outbreaks.** Veterinary officials reported five previously identified cases involving approximately 3,000 animals at livestock holdings in Avgorou, Dromolaxia, Alethriko, Aradippou, and Pentakomo. The animals had tested positive for FMD antibodies during the summer, but the findings were only formally announced in October following consultations with the European Commission. Authorities subsequently announced plans to cull approximately 2,000 additional livestock. The developments have delayed the introduction of sentinel animals, originally scheduled for October, and the planned reopening of the first affected farms by the end of November. Following culling and disinfection, sentinel animals will undergo approximately 40 days of monitoring, including two rounds of testing, before farms can be cleared to resume operations. Meanwhile, nationwide coverage with the second FMD vaccine dose has reached 96%, and surveillance sampling has reached 70%. Authorities continue to develop compensation measures for affected producers, including support for income losses resulting from prolonged farm closures.

ASIA

In October, FMD activity in Asia included outbreaks in Türkiye, where authorities implemented movement restrictions and strengthened control measures. Meanwhile,

Mongolia announced plans to begin domestic FMD vaccine production to reduce reliance on imports and strengthen disease preparedness.

Regional Highlights

- **Mongolia | October 7: Mongolia plans to release its first domestically produced FMD vaccine doses in November 2026, aiming to reduce reliance on imported veterinary vaccines.** The state-owned Biocombinat enterprise is establishing domestic FMD vaccine blending and packaging capabilities in collaboration with laboratories in Russia and China, with field trials scheduled for October. Between 2021 and 2025, Mongolia spent approximately USD $20 million (more than 70 billion tugriks) importing vaccines against major livestock diseases, including FMD, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), and lumpy skin disease (LSD). Biocombinat currently manufactures 46 veterinary and diagnostic products and has an annual production capacity of 135,000 liters of liquid vaccines and 31 million doses of freeze-dried vaccines. The initiative is part of Mongolia's broader efforts to strengthen domestic veterinary vaccine production and livestock disease preparedness.
- **Türkiye | October 27: An outbreak of FMD serotype A in cattle was reported to the EU ADIS in Şebinkarahisar, Giresun Province, northeastern Türkiye.** Earlier in October, veterinary authorities reported an FMD outbreak in Kızılcaköy, Aydın Province, in western Türkiye, prompting animal movement restrictions within designated protection and surveillance zones and additional biosecurity measures. The serotype of the Aydın outbreak was not specified. Meanwhile, veterinary officials in the Eskişehir–Bilecik region reported that approximately 60,000 cattle had been vaccinated against FMD and urged producers to maintain vaccination schedules.

AFRICA

In October, FMD developments in Africa included temporary suspension of international trade in livestock and livestock products, change of control strategy, opting for vaccination over culling and FMD spreading to new territories. Algeria suspended importation of live animals due to detection of a new strain of FMD virus, while Namibia changed control strategy from culling to vaccination as EU suspends imports. South Africa reported a case of FMD in wildlife as the disease spreads out to new State Veterinary Areas.

Regional Highlights:

- **Namibia | October 27: FMD serotype SAT1 spread to another region, prompting emergency vaccination, movement restrictions, and intensified surveillance.** The outbreak was first detected in late September in the Karasburg State Veterinary District of the southern //Kharas Region. By October 6, authorities had confirmed infection on 17 farms, with 129 positive animal samples. On October 7, the government announced that vaccination would be prioritized over widespread culling, citing the time elapsed since initial detection and the extent of the outbreak, with approximately 100,000 vaccine doses available. On October 11, authorities reported FMD in the northeastern Zambezi Region, where 12 samples from cattle on Kalala Island tested positive. Emergency vaccination commenced, alongside restrictions on livestock movements, animal gatherings, and slaughter activities. Additional measures included intensified surveillance, livestock tracing, veterinary checkpoints, and

construction of disease-control fencing along the Orange River. According to Namibia's October 27 notification to WOAH, 17 FMD SAT1 outbreaks remained ongoing, with 87 reported cases among 2,181 susceptible cattle and 86 cattle vaccinated.

- **South Africa | October 29: FMD activity continued across the country, with additional cases reported in Free State Province and infections confirmed in wildlife.** On October 3, Free State reported four new cases, bringing the provincial total to 803 affected premises, of which 738 had been released from quarantine and 65 remained under restrictions. Approximately 1.67 million cattle had received a first vaccine dose in the province. On October 13, FMD was confirmed in kudu at Addo Elephant National Park in Eastern Cape Province, prompting enhanced biosecurity measures. In its October 29 follow-up report to WOAH, South Africa reported three additional FMD outbreaks involving 49 cases among 292 susceptible cattle, with no new deaths reported. The notification covered an ongoing SAT1-associated event that began in 2025.
- **Botswana | October 26: Botswana continues to record new cases.** Botswana veterinary authorities reported one new outbreak, characterized by nine cases and 662 susceptible cattle that were eventually vaccinated.

New World Screwworm: Regulatory and Movement Control Updates

NWS remains an animal health concern in the United States following detections in Texas and New Mexico. Meanwhile, continued NWS spread in Mexico, including detections in northern states bordering the United States, is influencing livestock movement and trade along the U.S.–Mexico border.

The port-of-entry in Columbus, New Mexico, re-opened on October 26 to cattle imports from Mexico despite continued NWS detections in northern Mexico and increasing detections in New Mexico and Texas, including the first detection in U.S. wildlife in a hunter-harvested elk in Pecos County, Texas. An additional port-of-entry in Nogales, Arizona, is scheduled to re-open to cattle imports on November 30. It is unknown at this time if the first detection of NWS in Arizona, reported in a dog in Cochise County on October 28, will impact this re-opening.

NWS Situation in Mexico

As of October 27, Mexico reported 49,832 cumulative cases of NWS, of which 3,048 cases involved swine, and 2,037 active cases, of which 93 involve swine. Detections in northern states, including Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas (Figure 7), highlight the continued risk of northward spread and the importance of surveillance and inspection at U.S. livestock ports of entry.

NWS Control Updates

Construction of a sterile NWS fly production facility at Moore Air Base in Edinburg, Texas, is well underway and proceeding ahead of schedule, per an update from USDA APHIS. The facility is now expected to be completed in April 2027 and fully operational by the end of 2027 with a maximum production capacity of 300 million sterile flies per week. Currently, sterile flies being distributed in Texas and New Mexico are produced in Pacora, Panama, and Metapa, Mexico before being transported by air to the United States for dispersal.

Development of a potential NWS vaccine is underway at Medgene, a vaccine production company, with the support of a grant from the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research. The vaccine, which is in early testing stages, aims to inhibit NWS larvae's ability to feed on tissue and is currently intended for use in cattle.

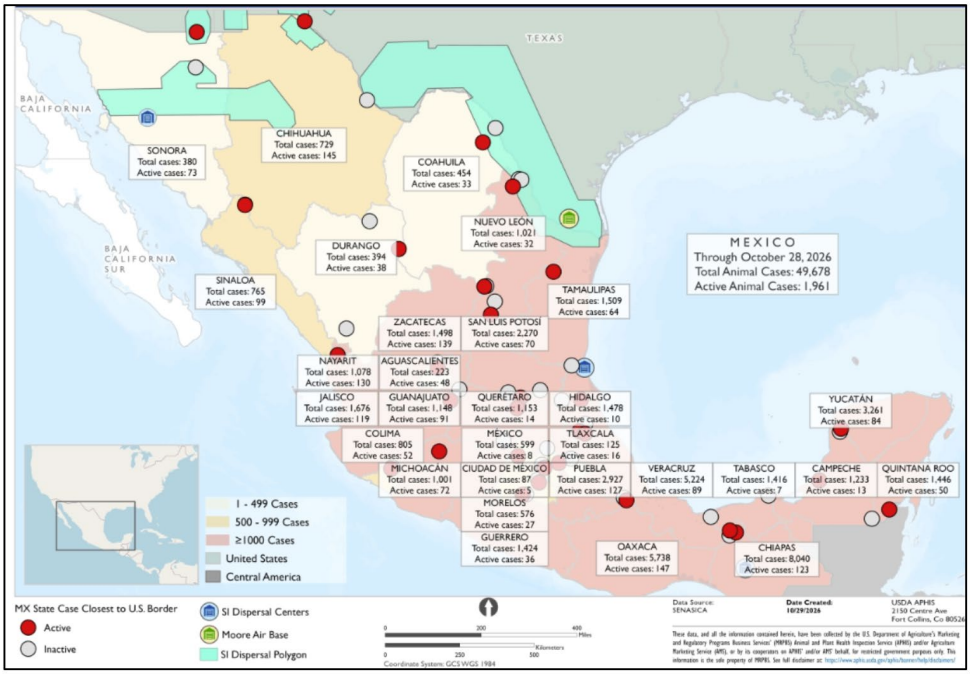


Figure 7. New World screwworm cases in Mexico as of October 29, 2026. The map shows cumulative and active animal cases by Mexican state, locations of cases closest to the U.S. border, and U.S. sterile insect dispersal infrastructure (Source: USDA APHIS; data source: SENASICA)

Classical Swine Fever

In October, CSF outbreaks were reported in India and Japan. In India, an outbreak in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands prompted movement restrictions and an emergency vaccination campaign, while Japan confirmed two outbreaks in domestic pig farms in Ehime and Gunma prefectures, affecting premises housing approximately 5,900 pigs.

Regional Highlights:

- **Japan | October 18: Three CSF outbreaks were confirmed at pig farms in Ehime, Gunma, and Ibaraki Prefectures, affecting premises housing approximately 8,700 pigs, while additional infections were detected in wild boar in Chiba Prefecture.** On October 7, CSF was confirmed at a farm housing approximately 4,000 pigs in Ozu City, Ehime Prefecture, following reports of fever, diarrhea, difficulty walking, and mortality. Laboratory testing identified a wild-type CSF virus, marking Japan's 106th domestic-pig outbreak since the disease re-emerged in 2018. On October 10, a second outbreak was confirmed at a farm housing approximately 1,900 pigs in Shibukawa City, Gunma Prefecture. An epidemiologically related farm with approximately 900 pigs was also identified for investigation, although infection there had not been confirmed. On October 16, CSF was confirmed at a farm housing approximately 2,800 pigs in Kasumigaura City, Ibaraki Prefecture, marking Japan's 108th domestic-pig outbreak since 2018. Meanwhile, Chiba Prefecture confirmed its first CSF detection in wild boar on October 10, followed by another detection on October 18 in Kamogawa City. Authorities implemented culling, epidemiological investigations, enhanced

surveillance, biosecurity measures, and vaccination, including additional oral vaccine distribution for wild boar. Under Japan's revised CSF control policy introduced in May 2026, selective culling may be applied in vaccination areas rather than mandatory whole-herd depopulation.

- **India | October 12: CSF was confirmed in pigs on Car Nicobar Island, prompting movement restrictions and an emergency vaccination campaign across parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.** The outbreak was confirmed during the first week of October, with pig mortalities reported in several villages of Car Nicobar and additional deaths reported in parts of Sri Vijaya Puram, although CSF infection at these additional locations was not confirmed. Authorities prohibited the transportation of live pigs, pork, and pork products, including frozen meat, until further notice. Following an assessment by national veterinary officials, an emergency shipment of 20,000 CSF vaccine doses arrived on October 12, and vaccination began the same day in South Andaman, with plans to extend the campaign across South Andaman and Nicobar districts. Additional measures included surveillance, mortality investigations, safe carcass disposal, strengthened farm biosecurity, and community awareness campaigns. The outbreak is particularly significant for local livelihoods and the conservation of the indigenous Nicobari pig breed.

10,500 Pigs Lost: Switzerland's Enzootic Pneumonia Outbreak Highlights Risks in Connected Production Systems

Switzerland is responding to a major outbreak of enzootic pneumonia (EP) in pigs, with approximately 10,500 animals slaughtered or euthanized across the country as of October 6, 2026. First reported on September 9, the outbreak has affected an interconnected pig production network involving 60 farms across 14 cantons, including 20 breeding farms in six cantons and 40 associated fattening farms. Authorities ordered complete herd clearance at the breeding farms and imposed movement restrictions on the fattening operations to interrupt transmission. Lucerne was the most affected canton, with approximately 5,200 pigs removed from 11 farms. Additional measures include cleaning and disinfection, a minimum 10-day period without pigs before farm restrictions can be lifted, and veterinary surveillance of neighboring holdings. As of October 6, authorities reported no evidence of infection spreading beyond the affected production network.

Epidemiological context

- Switzerland implemented a nationwide EP eradication program between 1996 and 2004, substantially reducing disease occurrence. However, sporadic outbreaks continue to be reported, and EP remains a notifiable disease subject to mandatory control measures. Switzerland relies on surveillance, herd sanitation, animal movement restrictions, and strict biosecurity rather than vaccination.

- The 2026 outbreak highlights a recognized vulnerability of interconnected pig production systems. The affected farms belonged to a pig ring, a network linking breeding and fattening operations across multiple locations. Such networks can facilitate transmission through animal movements and contact between holdings, allowing infections to affect geographically distant farms. Previous Swiss epidemiological studies have identified participation in multisite production networks as a risk factor for EP.

- The original source of infection in the 2026 outbreak has not been established. Although the affected network extended across 14 cantons, authorities had not identified transmission beyond that network as of early October. The extent of infection among associated fattening farms and the effectiveness of movement restrictions and herd sanitation will be important indicators of whether the outbreak has been contained.

Disease fact sheet | Enzootic pneumonia (EP) in pigs

Causative agent: *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, a bacterial respiratory pathogen

Susceptible species: domestic pigs; not zoonotic

Transmission: direct contact, respiratory secretions, airborne spread over limited distances, and movement of infected pigs

Clinical signs: persistent dry cough, reduced growth performance, and chronic respiratory disease; mortality is generally low in uncomplicated infections

Economic impact: reduced growth rates, poorer feed efficiency, veterinary costs, and losses associated with herd sanitation and movement restrictions

Regulatory and Trade Developments

Regulatory and trade measures reported in October addressed the FMD situation in Namibia and Algeria, a temporary ban involving Mexico, the ASF status of the Philippines, and Colombia's CSF status and export activities.

- **European Union | October 5: The EU suspended imports of certain meat products from Namibia following an FMD outbreak.** The restrictions cover fresh meat from domestic ungulates (cattle, sheep, and goats) and wild ungulates, as well as certain processed meat products, including jerky and biltong. Products that have undergone treatments prescribed under EU legislation remain eligible for import.
- **Namibia | October 28: Authorities lifted restrictions on the movement of meat into the //Kharas Region following an FMD outbreak reported in late September.** Meat shipments into the region were permitted to resume, provided products originated from registered abattoirs, butcheries, or cold-storage facilities and were accompanied by the required documentation. The sale and transportation of cooked and processed meat products, including biltong and dried sausages, as well as pasteurized milk from registered businesses, remained permitted.
- **Colombia | October 6: Colombia was approved to export beef and pork to the Philippines.** The Philippines approved the veterinary health certificates for beef and pork to facilitate the importation of the products. Each establishment must prove that the products meet the sanitary conditions before it can be shipped.
- **India | October 16: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration imposed territory-wide restrictions on the movement of live pigs, pig feed, pork, and pork products following confirmed outbreaks of ASF and CSF.** In early October, CSF was confirmed in Car Nicobar, while laboratory testing subsequently confirmed ASF in pigs in Sri Vijaya Puram and Arong, Car Nicobar. The ASF-related restrictions cover transportation by road, sea, and air, alongside prohibitions on pig markets and gatherings.
- **Mexico | October 19: A temporary suspension of cattle exports to the United States was lifted after laboratory testing ruled out FMD in a calf with suspicious lesions.** On October 16, a veterinarian detected blister-like lesions on a calf's snout during a routine inspection in Sonora, prompting the Sonora Regional Livestock Union (UGRS) to suspend cattle exports as a precaution and activate animal health protocols. Following negative FMD test results, cattle exports to the United States resumed on October 20.

- **Philippines | October 27: Cebu Providence allows the importation of live hogs.** Under the Executive Order 55, the Governor allowed the entrance of live hogs strictly for immediate slaughter at accredited facilities. This is the first importation after the 45-days banned of live hogs, fresh pork, and processed pork products from Negros Island due to ASF.

- **Algeria | October 27: Algeria temporarily suspends live imports of cattle.** The suspension applies to cattle imports from all countries and comes after the increasing expansion of the serotype SAT1 of FMD in North Africa. It also restricts some internal movement of animals, and some markets have been closed. The government had established control zones to avoid the spread of the virus.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

- **Thailand | October 25: Over 2 tonnes of French meat seized due to illegal imports.** The imports included salted beef, wild boar meat, wild boar liver, smoked pork cheeks, smoked turkey breast, chilled quail, pigeon carcasses, duck meat, duck breast, duck legs, bone-in lamb loin, canned beef ham, salami and Parma ham. The inspectors collected samples of the shipment after the information didn't match the import permit. The entire shipment is pending destruction.

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
Poland
Poland: ASF outbreak reported in domestic pigs in Podlaskie Voivodeship
Russia
Russia declares 'state of emergency' as disease spreads in two other nations
Following the "plague," an "especially dangerous disease" affecting livestock has emerged in Russia
Germany
African swine fever (ASF) in Brandenburg: Wild boar in the Barnim district tests positive
Germany: ASF returns to Barnim district after more than four years
Finland
ASF Finland: Core area expands towards northeast
Cyprus
Further 2,000 animals to be culled due to FMD
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Delays Reopening of Livestock Farms
Greece
Spain
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Switzerland
Enzootic pneumonia in pigs in Switzerland; mass cull across Lucerne and other cantons
Pig disease outbreak leads to mass cull across Switzerland

ASIA
Japan
Two pig farm outbreaks of classical swine fever confirmed within days in Gunma and Ehime prefectures, Japan
New outbreak of classical swine fever at a pig farm in Ibaraki Prefecture and first wild boar detection in Chiba Prefecture, Japan
China
ASF is spreading in multiple parts of China; pig farmers report that even vaccinated pigs are still getting sick
Diseased Pigs From Laos Allegedly Enter China for Processing Amid ASF Outbreak
India
A&N Administration Bans Transportation of Live Pigs, Pig Feed, Pork, Pork Products Following Classical Swine Fever Outbreak in Car Nicobar
Outbreak of Classical Swine Fever Confirmed in Car Nicobar and Parts of Sri Vijaya Puram
ASF outbreak triggers pig movement ban across Andaman and Nicobar
Two Dhemaji areas declared infected zones after ASF outbreak
Assam: Tinsukia administration imposes 30-day pork ban in Sadiya after ASF outbreak

[Assam: Pork Sale Banned Indefinitely in Moran After African Swine Fever Detection]
Philippines
[Cebu City imposes livestock entry controls]
[Cebu allows entry of live hogs for lechon]
[Palawan confirms first ASF case]

Thailand
[More than 2 tonnes of premium French meat seized over alleged illegal imports]
Vietnam
[Ho Chi Minh City police bust banned-substance pig fattening ring, 10,000 tonnes of tainted pork sold]
[An Giang establishes 3 rapid response teams to prevent and control African swine fever.]
[An Giang urgently implements measures to prevent and control ASF]
Türkiye
[Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak on October 15, 2026]

AFRICA
Algeria
[Algeria temporarily suspends live imports of cattle]
Botswana
[WAHIS Report]
Namibia
[EU suspends Namibian meat imports over FMD]
[Government opts for FMD vaccination over culling]
[Namibia detects foot-and-mouth disease in second region]
[Meat deliveries allowed into ||Kharas]
South Africa
[Free State Records Four New Foot-and-Mouth Disease Cases]
[Foot-and-mouth disease confirmed in kudu at Addo Elephant National Park]
[WAHIS Report_FMD]
[WAHIS Report_ASF]
Nigeria
[Naija Focus: Swine Fever in Ogun]

North America
Canada
[New World screwworm- Import restrictions for live animals entering Canada from the United States]
Mexico
[SENASICA]
[Green light for Sonora cattle! Exports to the United States reopen through Agua Prieta after disease ruled out]
USA
[FFAR Research Explores New World Screwworm VAccine]
[Port Closures and Reopening Dates]
[Sterile Fly Production and Dispersal Facilities]
[Sterile screwworm fly facility in Edinburg to be completed sooner, USDA says]
[USDA Confirms First Detection of New World Screwworm in U.S. Wildlife]
[USDA Confirms New World Screwworm in Arizona]

South America
Colombia
[Colombian beef and pork will arrive in the Philippines]

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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