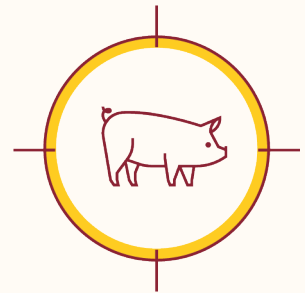


Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

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
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SPONTANEOUS
REPORTING TOOL



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Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, October 3 to Monday, November 6, 2023

Report Highlights

- **ASFV in Sardinia:** Italy has achieved a historic result by eradicating ASFV genotype I throughout the entire Sardinia region.
- **FMD in the Americas:** The bordering states of Colombia and Venezuela launch coordination efforts for the eradication and prevention of FMD.
- **ASF vaccines:** WOAHA alerts veterinary authorities and the pig industry about the dangers of using substandard African swine fever vaccines.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **Malaysia:** The National Quarantine and Inspection Services Department successfully prevented an attempt to smuggle 240 kg of pork and chicken sausages, fish balls, fish cakes, and various food products from Thailand.
- **Vietnam:** Since the beginning of this year, authorities have identified 131 cases of illegal importation of livestock, animal products and live chickens into the country, a substantial increase from the nine cases reported during the corresponding period last year.

OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Voronezh region, Russia	10/27	ASF	AgroEko, housing over 117,000 pigs
1	Several states affected (Kerala, Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura), India	Oct	ASF	Multiple outbreaks affecting wild boars and domestic pigs.
1	Continued to spread southward as far as Cheongsong County, South Korea	9/7	ASF	64 new cases in wild board reported
1	Multiple regions (Southern Tagalog, Cagayan Valley, and Cordillera), The Philippines	Oct	ASF	Over 2,000 pigs dead.

Outbreaks described in the table above are colored according to an assigned significance score. The score is based on the identified hazard and potential to affect the US swine industry. Rank (R) Blue: 1 - no change in status; Red: 2 - needs extra attention as the situation is dynamic; Black: 3 - requires consideration or change in practices to reduce exposure to the US swine industry.

African Swine Fever

EUROPE

In October (10/02/2023 - 11/06/2023), **eight countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported **603 outbreaks** in domestic pigs through the EU Animal Information System (ADIS) and WOAAH's WAHIS, demonstrating **1.6 times decrease** in number of cases compared to the previous month (n=976). Kosovo and North Macedonia did not report further outbreaks on the farms. Bosnia and Herzegovina (n=393) and Croatia (n=140) continue to be the primary sources of the high number of outbreaks. Russia reported seven outbreaks in domestic pigs, affecting two pig farms of the large pork producer AgroEko, housing over 117,000 pigs. Moreover, the disease was confirmed at local meat processing plants.

In the wild boar population, **14 countries** (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, and Ukraine) reported **237 outbreaks**, which is 1.4 times less than the previous month (n=333). Poland (n=56) and Bulgaria (n=55) witnessed the highest number of outbreaks.

Overall, since the beginning of the year, 4096 outbreaks in domestic pigs across 16 countries and 6778 outbreaks in wild boar across 20 countries (excluding Russia) have been reported through EU ADIS (01/01/2023 - 11/03/2023).

By the Numbers | ASF in Europe

The graphics below provide a summary of the current data available in WAHIS and ADIS. *It's important to note that there may be some variability in the records from different sources of information, which could lead to inaccuracies. This should be considered a snapshot of a dynamic situation.*

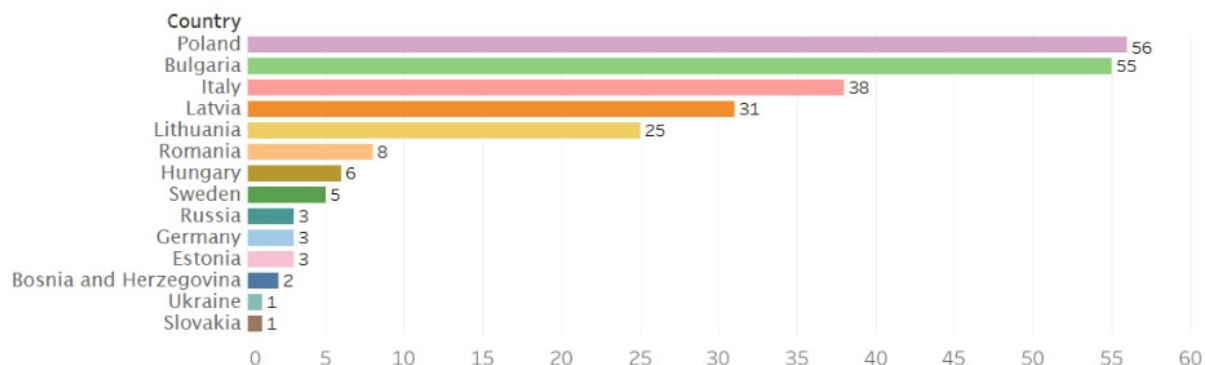


Fig. 1. Number of ASF outbreaks in wild boar population in October 2023

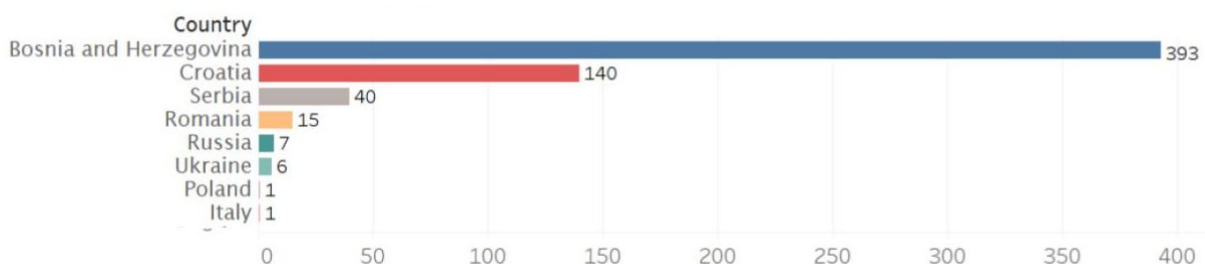
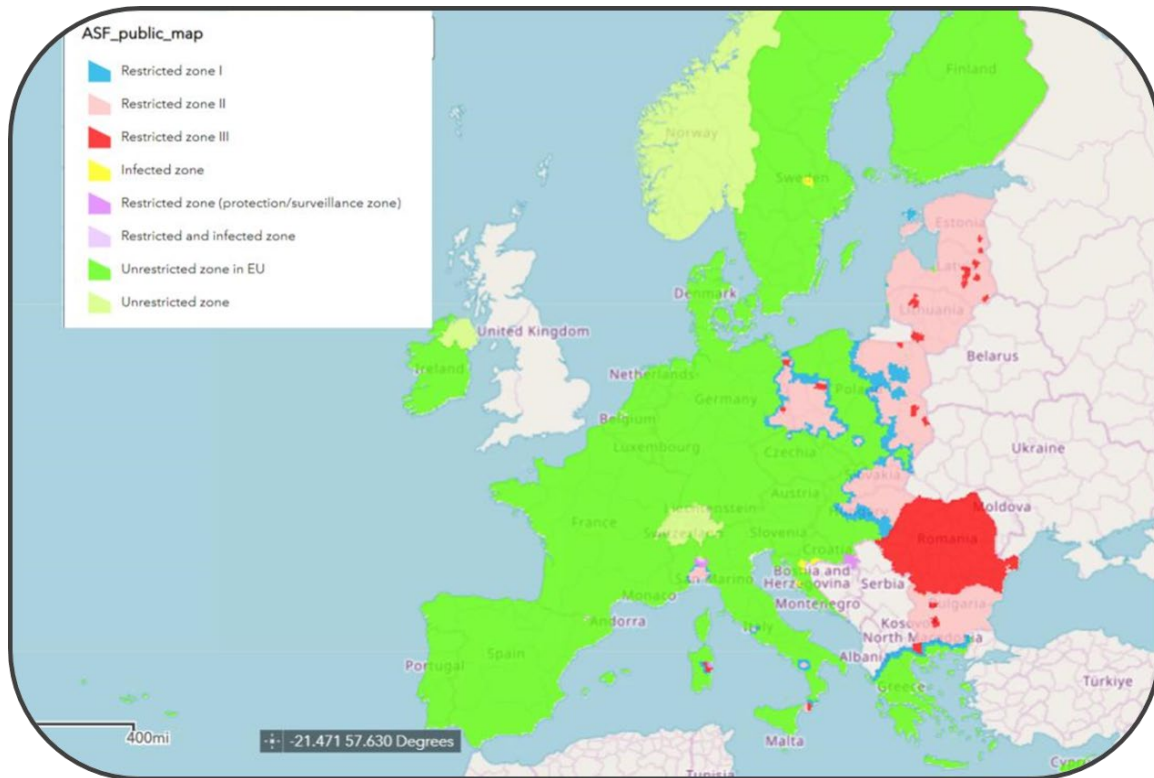
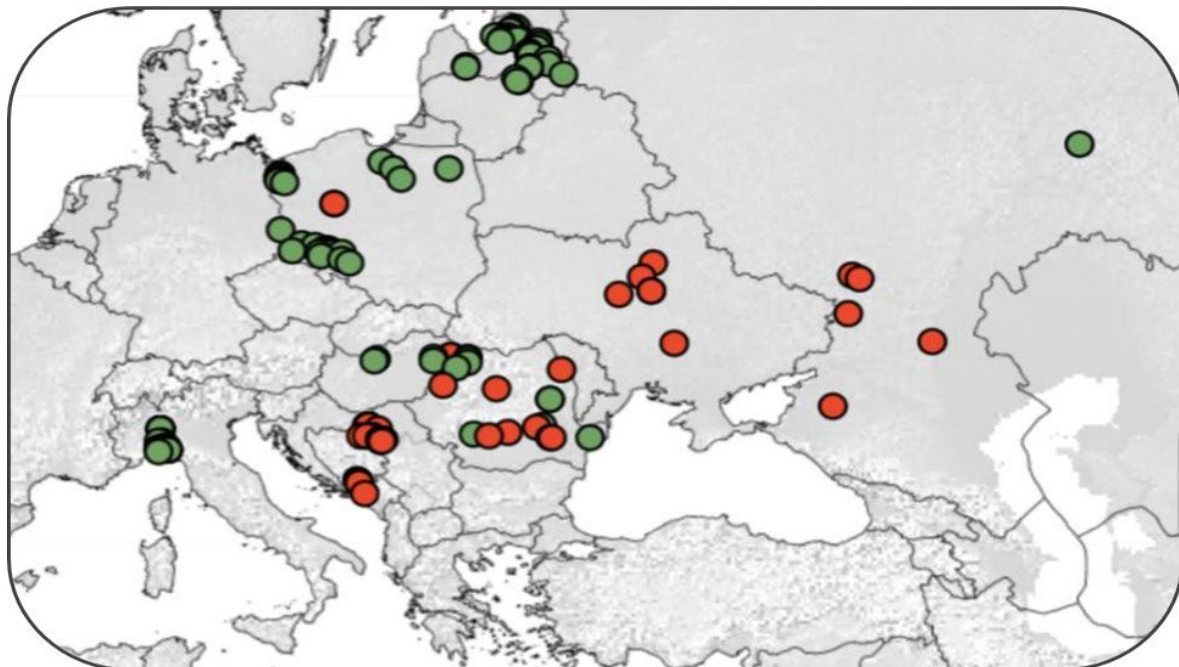


Fig. 2. Number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs by the country in October 2023

Based on current events and surveillance in place, the following zones were established in the European Union (as of October 24):



Map 1. EU ASF zoning measures (last update: 10/24/2023, Source: [The European Commission](#))



Map 2. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in green: wild boar; in red: domestic pigs): October 2, 2023 - November 6, 2023) (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#))

Regional highlights:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina | October 7:** the ASF situation is gradually stabilizing. The Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina is experiencing a gradual improvement in the ASF situation, with no new cases recorded in the first week of October, according to the Department of Veterinary Medicine. Over the past four months, the area has been dealing with the disease, resulting in the euthanization of 10,594 infected pigs on 249 properties where the virus was detected. As of October 20, these numbers rose to 10,600 pigs across 255 households. There haven't been any new cases of swine infection for a considerable period, likely due to the colder weather. The authorities are finalizing solutions for affected farmers, with initial payments expected soon. Breeders are advised not to introduce new pigs to their farms until the end of the pandemic is officially declared in the District and to maintain the recommended disinfection measures.
- **Sweden | October 9: the infection rate among wild boars has gradually increased to 49 cases.** The number of ASF-infected wild boar cases in Sweden has reached a total of 49, although the rise is not considered significant. All confirmed cases have been located in the core area east of Fagersta, within a 1.6-mile (2.5 km) radius. These outbreaks have been ongoing for a month, with containment efforts aimed at limiting the disease's spread. Authorities, hunters, volunteers, and veterinarians are collaborating to manage the situation effectively. The focus is on preventing infected animals from leaving the area and healthy wild boar from entering. Despite progress, the battle against ASF is viewed as a marathon that requires collective efforts from the public, industries, organizations, and authorities. On October 4, a suspected case emerged of a dead pig on a farm outside the city of Linköping, over 124 miles (200 km) south of Fagersta. Immediate restrictions were imposed on the farm, but after tests by the Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA), this animal tested negative for ASF virus. This false alarm outside Linköping highlights the need for continued vigilance.
- **Belgium | October 18: Wallonia region is implementing new measures to address the persistent issue of overpopulation of wild boars.** Despite the culling of nearly 92,000 wild boars since 2019, the problem remains. The measures include allowing nighttime hunting in open plains under strict conditions, permitting the use of traps in challenging hunting areas, and organizing additional drives at the end of the hunting season when shooting targets aren't met and there's a risk to agriculture or public health. Feeding bans will also be introduced, and the hunting season will be extended until February 20 in the 2023-2024 season and until January 31 in the 2024-2025 season.
- **Czech Republic | October 20: hunters have commenced the hunting of wild boar in the Klanovice forest, located on the outskirts of Prague.** The local municipality has warned individuals using the area, particularly cyclists, joggers, and dog owners, to avoid the forest during the early morning and late evening when hunting occurs. The hunting efforts are expected to continue in the vicinity until the end of November, as the overpopulation of wild boars in the area poses a risk to the safety of individuals.
- **Russia | October 26: ASF has been detected in the Arkhangelsk region, specifically in a freezer at a local meat processing plant in the city of Kotlas.** The freezer has been placed under quarantine until December 30 following a decree from the governor of the Arkhangelsk region. The virus was identified in raw materials brought from the Kursk region, according to official information from the meat processing enterprise. However, the contaminated raw materials were not used in finished products, and the enterprise continues to operate, producing safe products for the population. All infected raw materials will be destroyed, and preventive measures will be taken to remove the quarantine.

On **October 27**, a new ASF outbreak was registered in the Voronezh region, making it the fifth in the year. The initial report states that two pig farms of the large pork producer AgroEko, housing over 117,000 pigs, were detected positive. Overall, the company owns 43 pig farms. Two days later, the virus was detected at the meat processing plant and pig complex of the "Rusmeat" group. Quarantine has been declared in the district; however, the exact number of

quarantined pigs is unknown. This outbreak may lead to the culling of several tens of thousands of pigs from affected pig breeding sites (local news mentioned that compensation is to be provided from the regional budget) and products from five other companies in the affected zone.

Local outlets highlighted that the source of the virus remains unclear. Still, it is likely to have been introduced through human contact, which has been the primary mode of introducing the disease into high-biosecurity enterprises, according to local experts.

Several pig-breeding enterprises in the region have been affected. This ASF outbreak will cause significant losses, not only from pig slaughter but also due to downtime of affected sites, which can last up to a year according to veterinary rules.

- **Norway | October 7: bounty for reporting sick and dead wild boars.** The Veterinary Institute in Norway has been tasked with monitoring and diagnosing ASF in case it enters the country. So far, there have been no reported cases of ASF in Norway. The Norwegian government is taking measures to reduce the wild boar population, considered a potential vector for the disease. The wild boar is an undesirable and relatively recent species in Norway, having migrated from Sweden. The population of wild boars is mainly concentrated along the Swedish border, and efforts are being made to gather information about their numbers and behavior. Monitoring efforts include hunting statistics, genetic surveys, and game cameras to gain insights into wild boar populations and behaviors. Researchers are calling for increased funding to create a more solid knowledge base about wild boars in Norway to implement targeted measures effectively. Currently, there is no change in Norway's import of pork from Sweden, but the situation is being monitored closely. The government aims to reduce the wild boar population as a preventive measure against the spread of African swine fever.

ASFV genotype I eradicated in Sardinia

Italy has achieved a historic result by eradicating ASFV genotype I in the wild sector throughout the entire Sardinia region. This achievement comes after decades of efforts and close collaboration between various administrative levels, including local, regional, national, and European authorities, as well as hunters, farmers, and citizens. The establishment of a specific group and the implementation of a comprehensive plan have significantly improved ASF management on the island. Audits by the European Commission highlighted the actions required for disease eradication, and a roadmap was established and diligently followed. As a result, the ASF virus of genotype I has not been detected in pig farms since September 2018 and in the wild sector since April 2019.

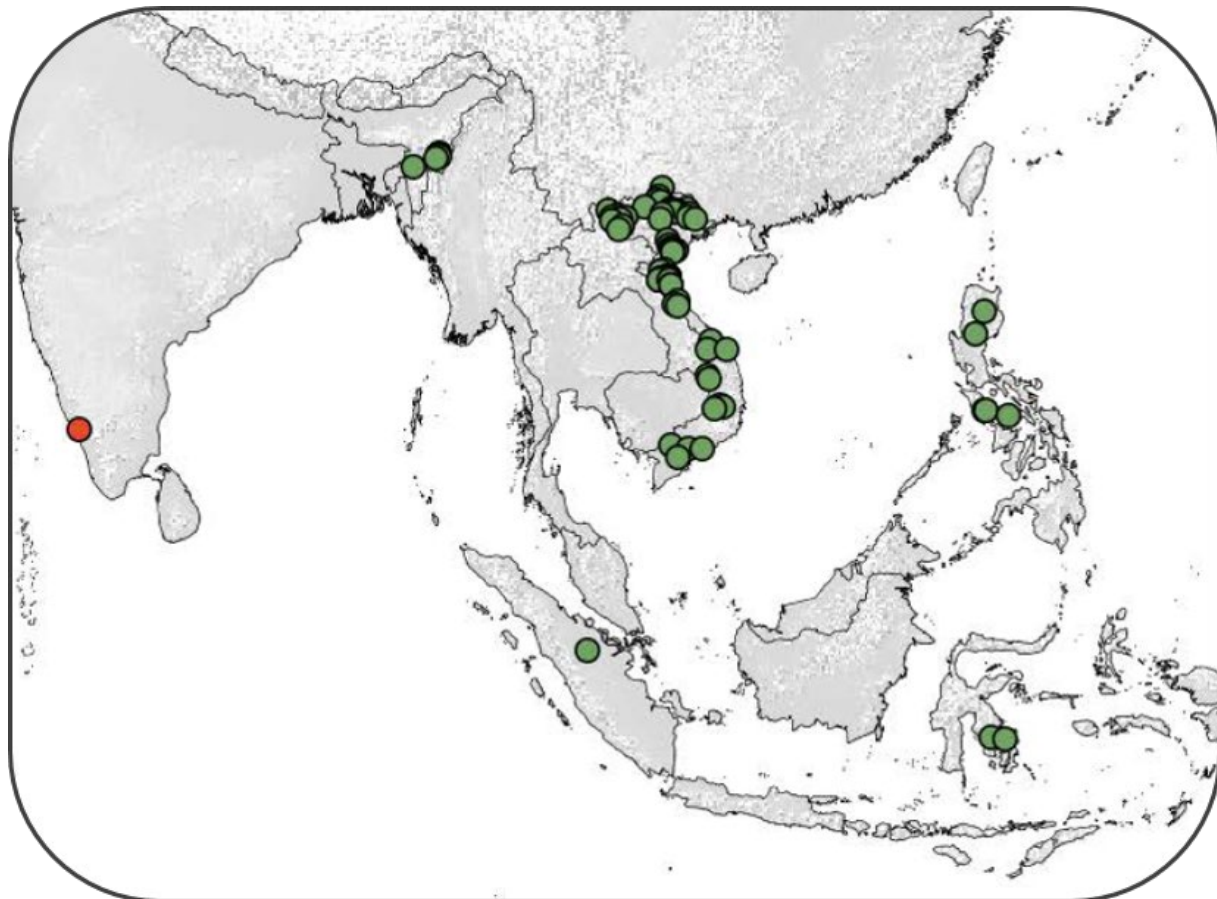
A recent verdict has significantly reshaped the requirements in effect on the island of Sardinia. The previous three zones have been redefined, with the elimination of "zone 2" (wildlife) and restrictions on "zone 1" (buffer zone) to encompass now only the perimeter around "zone 3" (regularized area for unregistered pigs). "Zone 3" remains unchanged and covers twelve municipalities in central-eastern Sardinia.

Additionally, a restriction zone has been implemented until December 22 in response to the recent outbreak of ASF genotype II in a farm in Dorgali. The presence of "imported" ASF genotype 2 in Sardinia was confirmed, and investigations are ongoing to understand the outbreak's dynamics.

This development is not expected to impact the progress made with Europe towards the complete liberalization of Sardinia due to the different genotypes involved.

ASIA

In October, five countries (India, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic swine. India and South Korea reported new ASF cases in wild boars.



Map 3. African swine fever outbreak distribution in domestic pigs and wild boars in Asia as of October 26, 2023. (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#) - Data sources: Republic of Korea, Viet Nam: WAHIS & media information, the Philippines: WAHIS & government websites, Indonesia: official database “isikhnas”, Other: WAHIS - (in green: wild boar; in red: domestic pigs): October 2, 2023 - November 6, 2023))

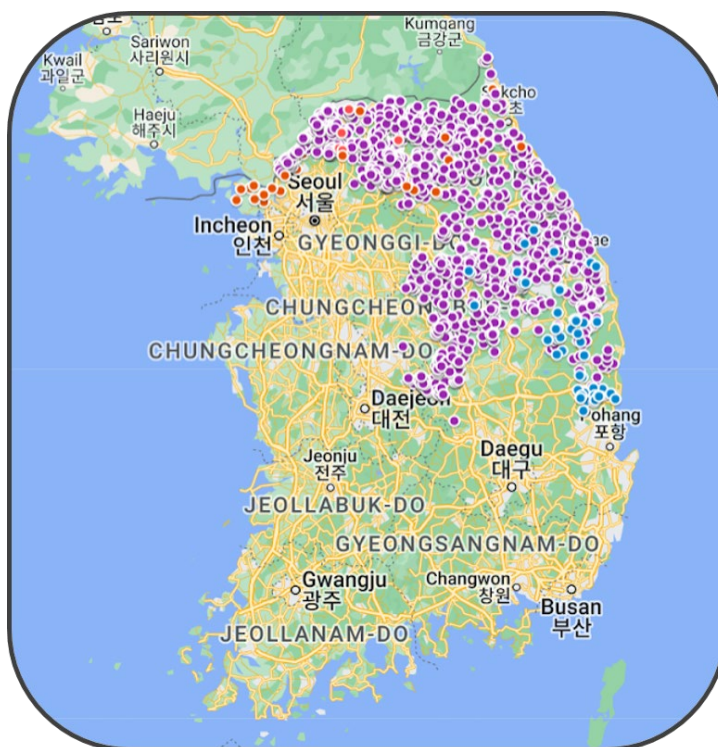
Regional highlights:

- India | October 4 to 28: ASF reported in Kerala, Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura states.**
 On October 4, the **state of Kerala** reported a case of ASF after a wild boar was found dead in the Kozhikode district. Local news outlets, however, reported that the ASF case is in an area with no domestic pig farms in the nearby vicinity. Despite this, the authorities plan to conduct mass sensitization and awareness campaigns. Two other states, **Mizoram and Manipur**, have reported ASF in domestic pigs. The current outbreaks of ASF in Mizoram have led to the deaths of more than 900 pigs, and more than 500 pigs have been culled. Previously, in 2021, a total of 12,568 pigs had to be culled, and in 2022, 11,594 pigs were culled in the same state. The ASF outbreak in Manipur has been reported in seven districts where several farms have been affected, resulting in a staggering loss of approximately Rs 30 crore (approximately US\$ 3.6 million). The Manipur Progressive Pig Farmers Association (MAPPFA) has urged the public to cooperate with officials from the Manipur Veterinary and Animal Husbandry (VAH) department during the culling of infected pigs and to refrain from disposing of pig carcasses in rivers and lakes. The recent ASF outbreak has been reported on multiple pig farms, further compounding the issue.

In response to the ASF outbreak, the authorities have declared specific pig farms as epicenters, imposing restricted zones within a one-kilometer radius (0.62 miles) and surveillance zones extending ten kilometers (6.2 miles) from these epicenters. The Manipur VAH department is responsible for culling infected pigs within these zones, and they have imposed strict protocols on the movement of equipment, tools, and vehicles associated with these farms, whether they have infected or suspected pigs.

In **Tripura**, the outbreak was initially identified in three farms located in different villages. Samples were sent for testing on October 9, and the confirmation of ASF was received on October 28. The Department of Animal Resources Development officially initiated the culling of infected pigs on November 1. As part of the containment effort, 14 pigs were culled on November 3, and the affected farms were set to undergo sanitization. The response efforts involve the coordination of multiple teams and a focus on containment within a one-kilometer radius around the affected pig farms. This decisive action reflects the government's dedication to containing the virus and protecting both the swine industry and public health in the Khowai Sub-Division.

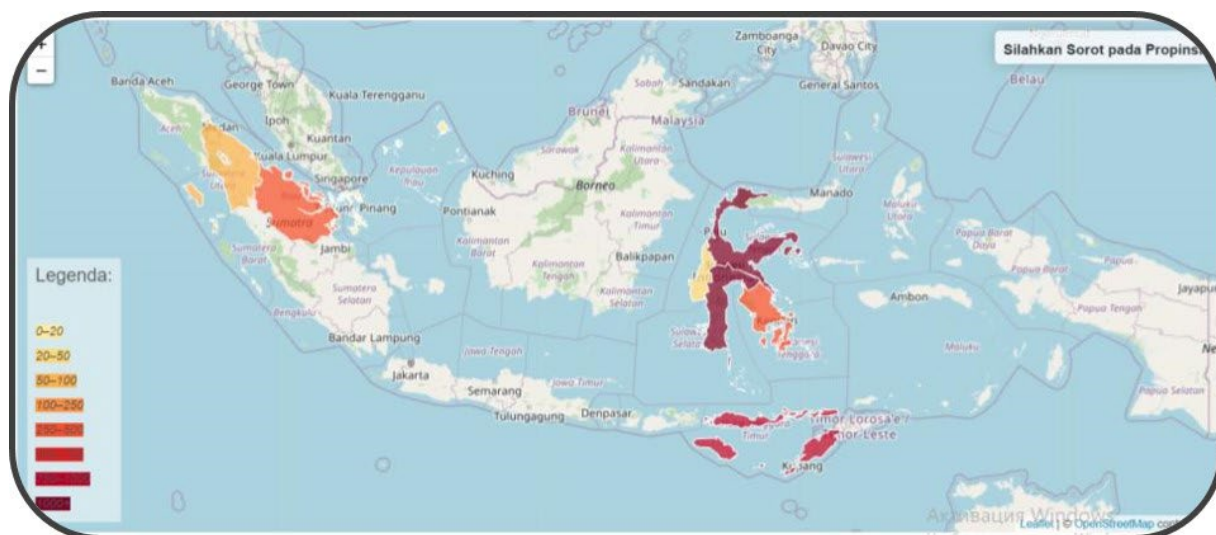
- South Korea | September 7:** the ASF outbreak in wild boars has continued to spread southward as far as Cheongsong County, in north Gyeongsang province. In October, 64 new cases of ASF in wild boar were reported. The cumulative cases of ASF in wild boar reported since 2019 now stand at 3,302. More information about the ASF situation in South Korea can be found by clicking this [link](#).



Map 4. Historical distribution of ASF outbreaks since 2019 in South Korea

- The Philippines | October 8-21:** new ASF outbreaks in Southern Tagalog, Cagayan Valley, and Cordillera Administrative regions. On October 7 and 8, national authorities reported ASF outbreaks in three towns in southern Tagalog, Canjalon, Mansalay, and Roxas town, to FAO via the EMPRESi disease outbreak notification platform. Epidemiological details of these outbreaks have, however, not been provided. Local news outlets, however, reported that in Roxas town, the ASF outbreaks have affected eight barangays, where over 152 farms have been affected and almost 500 pigs have died due to ASF. In Cagayan Valley (Admin Region II), 1300 cases were reported in Nueva Vizcaya, while in the Cordillera, 267 dead domestic pigs were reported in Tabuk City, and about 200 pig farmers have been affected by the ASF outbreak. The city administration in Tabuk has called for a declaration of a state of calamity due to the ASF outbreak and suggested the use of drastic disease control and biosecurity measures in response to this outbreak.

- **Indonesia | October 25:** Among the Indonesian provinces, the Riau Islands, South Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi have experienced the most significant pig losses due to ASF, with Southeast Sulawesi becoming the eighth province to confirm cases of the disease, affecting 356 pigs up to October 25. Confirmed cases density are shown below on Map 5.



Map 5. National African swine fever case density map in 2023, Indonesia
(Source: [National Animal Disease Situation](#))

Precautions regarding the use of ASF vaccines

On October 19, AVAC Vietnam Joint Stock Company, along with international partners, signed a contract to distribute the African swine fever vaccine product AVAC ASF LIVE. The company signed cooperation agreements with partners from:

- The Philippines (KPP Power Commodities Inc),
- Indonesia (PT Putra Perkasa Genetika),
- Malaysia (Yenher Agro-Products Snd Bhd),
- India (Indian Immunologicals Ltd),
- and Myanmar (Earlybirds Delivery service limited).

The vaccine will be used to protect pig herds, particularly in small and medium-scale farming, and is an important solution for countries in the region.

Company representatives informed that while the vaccine is effective, it will continue to undergo improvements to meet evolving needs as the virus mutates and epidemiological changes occur. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development praised this achievement and acknowledged the significance of disease prevention in the livestock industry. It represents a substantial step forward in livestock disease prevention and control.

Meanwhile, WOAH alerts veterinary authorities and the pig industry about the dangers of using substandard African swine fever vaccines

On October 18, 2023, the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) published a statement about the use of sub-standard ASF vaccines as summarized below:

ASF is currently a global threat to the pig industry, with no effective vaccine or treatment available for many years. However, recent developments have raised hopes for combating this highly contagious disease. The WOAH has stressed the importance of using high-quality ASF vaccines that meet international standards. Poor-quality or non-compliant vaccines not only fail to protect against ASF but also pose the risk of spreading vaccine viruses, potentially leading to the emergence of new, undetectable strains of the disease.

In addition to emphasizing vaccine quality, WOAH underscores that ASF vaccination should be just one component of a comprehensive control strategy. Such a strategy should incorporate strict biosecurity measures, import controls, and movement restrictions. It should be tailored to local conditions and resources, include post-vaccination monitoring, and have an exit plan following WOAH international standards. As the world continues to grapple with ASF, WOAH is closely monitoring the progress of various ASF vaccine candidates and working on standards to ensure the safe and effective production of vaccines to combat this serious pig disease.

Previous reports about suspected use of unlicensed ASF vaccines

- **January 2021:** Two new gene-deleted strains of ASF virus were reported to be circulating in China. The origin of these strains was attributed to the use of illegal ASF vaccines. As a result, China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs announced a crackdown on illegal ASF vaccines and increased testing for artificial gene-deleted strains in the pig population.
- **October 2023:** Farmers' group in the Philippines raises concerns about the illegal sale of ASF vaccines, and claims that this is responsible for spreading the disease. The vaccine importer, however, clarified that these vaccines were being used as part of an ongoing clinical trial. This situation highlights the critical importance of transparent communication among all involved parties when introducing new vaccines in a country. Such communication is essential because it can influence how farmers and producers perceive the vaccine, potentially affecting future vaccination rates.

USDA APHIS adds Nepal to the APHIS list

On October 24, 2023, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) updated its list to include the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal as a region affected by ASF. This decision was prompted by Nepal's official report to the World Organization for Animal Health on May 18, 2023, confirming the first case of ASF within the country. The APHIS list categorizes the animal health status of global regions and serves as a reference for regulating the importation of live animals and animal products from areas identified as potential risks for specific pests or animal diseases.

Foot and Mouth Disease

SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia - Venezuela

In a meeting held in Cúcuta, Colombia, on October 18, 2023, representatives from the National Institute of Integral Agricultural Health (INSAI) of Venezuela and the Agricultural Institute of Colombia (ICA), along with cattle producers from both countries, including the Venezuelan Foundation for Animal Health Services (FUNVESSA) and the Colombian Federation of Cattlemen (FEDEGAN), along with vaccine production laboratories from both nations, came together to strengthen efforts in eradicating and preventing FMD. This collaborative effort primarily focuses on the border regions and is coordinated by the Pan American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health (PANAFTOSA - OPS/OMS), with support from the OPS representatives in Colombia and Venezuela.

Among all the countries in the Americas, Venezuela is the only one not recognized as free from FMD by WOA.

The meeting resulted from agreements reached in a technical document signed in April at the PANAFTOSA headquarters during a [binational meeting](#). Authorities and representatives from the public and private sectors of Brazil and Paraguay also attended this meeting, along with representatives from other regional countries, forming the Regional Commission for Monitoring the National Plan for the Eradication of FMD Disease in Venezuela. This commission is established within the framework of the Hemispheric Plan for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease 2021-2025 ([PHEFA](#)).

During the meeting, INSAI and ICA agreed to extend the technical document's validity officially. Also, they agreed to harmonize national vaccination cycles against FMD and intercycle coordination in the border area. Furthermore, they discussed establishing an official regulation for vaccine sales, especially in the border region, and decided to launch an informative campaign among cattle producers to improve vaccine coverage for animals on the border.

Finally, both parties decided to form a technical committee comprising representatives from the border states of both countries to coordinate the proposed actions and conduct a joint FMD simulation exercise in the border region.

PANAFTOSA supports Venezuela by providing continuous technical cooperation to achieve FMD eradication in the country. They have worked on reevaluating the National Program for Prevention, Control, and Eradication of FMD and have established new strategies to gradually work toward disease eradication.

BACKGROUND

On May 26, 2023, within the framework of the 90th WOA General Assembly of Delegates, Colombia officially received certification for a **region comprising 29 municipalities in the Norte de Santander department as free from FMD with vaccination**. This certification recognizes the area's status as being free from this disease while acknowledging that vaccination measures have been implemented.

Surveillance at Points of Entry

NORTH AMERICA

USA | October 5: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agricultural specialists at the Minneapolis-St Paul International Airport confiscated giraffe feces from an Iowa woman returning from Kenya. The unidentified woman openly declared the materials she was carrying to inquisitive agricultural specialists from the U.S. CBP. She explained her intention to create a necklace and mentioned her prior experience using moose droppings for a similar project. The agricultural specialists confiscated the box and followed the U.S. Department of Agriculture's destruction protocol by subjecting the excrement to steam sterilization, effectively eliminating it. Kenya is presently grappling with ASF, CSF, Newcastle disease, FMD, and swine vesicular disease.

ASIA

Vietnam | October 18: authorities have identified 131 instances of livestock, animal products, and live chickens being illegally imported into the country, marking a substantial increase from the nine cases reported during the corresponding period last year. The seized items included 160,000 live animals, mostly cattle and fowls, 116 tons of animal products like beef and pork, and also 44,000 poultry eggs. Smugglers often cross the border from China at night and use motorbikes to transport their illicit cargo across the country. Animal products smuggled from Laos and Cambodia into Vietnam pose a risk of spreading FMD and mycotic dermatitis, which can affect the domestic livestock industry and public health.

Thailand | October 20: the Department of Thai Customs has announced a crackdown on pork smugglers, emphasizing that all cases will go to court with maximum penalties pursued. This follows a shooting incident involving livestock officials - one shot dead and another injured - after a cold storage room was searched in Phetchabun province on October 11. The individual taken into custody for the shooting incident is a local business owner who became agitated when authorities discovered 1,000 kg of illicit meat stored in his freezers. Police investigations revealed that this storage facility had been operating without a permit for several years. This incident is indicative of a more extensive issue, as illustrated by another case in April. During that instance, authorities confiscated 161 shipping containers at Laem Chabang Port in Chon Buri province, uncovering a total of 4.5 million kg of pork products originating from the Americas and Europe.

The issue of pork smuggling is growing, with concerns about the resources available for law enforcement. Consumers are often unaware of the origin of pork products, impacting small-scale swine farmers. Smuggled pork constitutes a significant portion of the market, sold at low prices and ordered through social media platforms. A comprehensive effort involving multiple government agencies is needed to ensure the legality and safety of products in the market and to address businesses dealing in illicit goods. Financial support for small-scale farmers is crucial. The proposal to revoke permits for importing pigs' internal organs should be considered if their use cannot be controlled.

Malaysia | October 31: the Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Department (Maqis) successfully thwarted an attempt to smuggle a substantial amount of foodstuff from Thailand into the country via Durian Burung. Maqis officers intercepted a lorry at the Kota Putra Immigration, Customs, Quarantine, and Security Complex, discovering 240 kilograms of pork and chicken sausages, fish balls, fish cakes, and various food products. The lorry driver lacked the necessary permit for the transportation of these food items. The case is under investigation and may result in penalties, including imprisonment for up to six years or a maximum fine of 21,000\$ (RM100,000) or both. This seizure is part of an effort to control the entry of pork-based products to prevent the spread of ASF and address the entry of agro-food commodities mixed with non-halal products, thereby ensuring food biosecurity and compliance with established rules and regulations.

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

Norway

[Swine fever in Sweden is spreading. Norway offers bounty for reporting sick and dead wild boars](#)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[The Situation with African Swine Fever is slowly calming down](#)

[Over Ten Thousand Pigs were eutanised in Brcko District](#)

Sweden

[ASF Sweden: Infection rate in wild boar rises slowly to 49](#)

Czech Republic

[Hunting of wild boar underway in Klanovice forest](#)

Italy

[Swine fever, eradication in Sardinia, historic result](#)

[Italy: eradication of African swine fever from wild boar throughout Sardinia](#)

[Swine fever, in Sardinia the European Commission recognizes the eradication in wild boar. President Solinas: "The island is a virtuous example in the fight against the virus"](#)

Belgium

[Belgium: Wallonia takes new measures against wild boar overpopulation](#)

Russia

[African swine fever was discovered at a meat factory in the Arkhangelsk region](#)

[A threat of a national scale: African swine fever has been detected in pig farms](#)

ASIA

Vietnam

[Animal smuggling into Vietnam becoming rampant](#)

[Vietnam officially exports African swine fever vaccine](#)

Thailand

[Fighting pork smugglers](#)

Malaysia

[Maqis seizes 240kg of foodstuff being smuggled in from Thailand](#)

India

[Tripura Government Orders Culling Of African Swine Fever-Infected Pigs In Khowai](#)

[Pig culling in Tripura's Khowai begins after detection of African Swine Fever](#)

Indonesia

[Southeast Sulawesi Province reported its first ASF cases](#)

[Chinese group reports on effective ASF vaccine](#)

NORTH AMERICA

USA

[Passenger has giraffe feces confiscated at MSP, said it was to make a necklace](#)

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**