



Swine Health Information Center
Made possible by Pork Checkoff



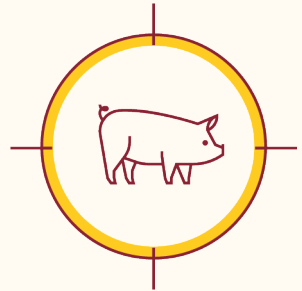
CENTER FOR ANIMAL
HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

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, Sol Perez¹

Expert Focus group

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

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

www.cahfs.umn.edu

**SPONTANEOUS
REPORTING TOOL**



SEE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS REPORTS

Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, July 2, 2024, to Monday, August 5, 2024

Report Highlights

- **African Swine Fever in Germany - another long-distance jump:** The affected region is about 250 miles from the nearest ASF-infected area in Germany and approximately 310 miles from the closest infected area in Italy. Genome sequencing suggests a new introduction event.
- **ASF in Italy:** Six farms affected across four northern provinces.
- **Canada expands its ASFV surveillance program:** The program will now include wild pigs, with the goal of early detection if ASFV is introduced.
- **ASF in Vietnam:** Recombinant genotype I/II ASF virus strains detected in Vietnam.
- **ASF in The Philippines:** Authorities to roll out ASF vaccination by late 2024.

AUGUST 2024 - OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Report Date	Dx	Impact
2	Multiple locations in Groß-Gerau district (southwest region), Germany	July	ASF	Eight outbreaks, including, one finisher, and one breeding site; over 2,300 pigs affected
2	Multiple locations across four northern provinces, Italy	7/24 - 7/30	ASF	Six farms
1	Raseiniai and Klaipėda districts, Lithuania	7/9	ASF	Two outbreaks in backyard - four large pig farms are now in restricted areas due to these outbreaks
1	Kanevskoy District, Russia	7/11	ASF	Over 9,000 pigs affected
1	Gradište, along the border of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia	7/13	ASF	Smallholder - 83 pigs affected
1	Eastern Cape province, South Africa	7/5-7/31	FMD	Fourteen SAT3 outbreaks and two SAT2
1	Manicaland province (Eastern region), Zimbabwe	7/19	FMD	Over 6,000 susceptible animals affected
1	Paro district, located west of the capital Thimphu, Bhutan	7/26	ASF	New zone affected
1	Administrative region of Gyeongsangbuk-do, South Korea	7/9-7/25	ASF	A total of 1,298 pigs were culled in both farms

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

According to EU ADIS, in July (06/27/2024 - 07/31/2024), 11 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine) reported 160 outbreaks in domestic pigs, almost doubling the numbers compared to the previous month (n=82). The virus has spread to the state of Hesse in Germany, marking the first outbreaks in western Germany. It has also crossed the Rhine River, reaching previously unaffected regions, which has raised concerns among local farmers and authorities. Meanwhile, Russia officially reported one outbreak on a backyard farm through WAHIS. The distribution of ASF outbreaks is shown in Figure 1.

In the same period, 14 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine) reported 678 outbreaks in the wild boar population. This represents a 1.4-fold increase compared to June (n=487). The majority of outbreaks were reported in Poland (n=173), Latvia (n=161), Italy (n=114), and Germany (n=111).

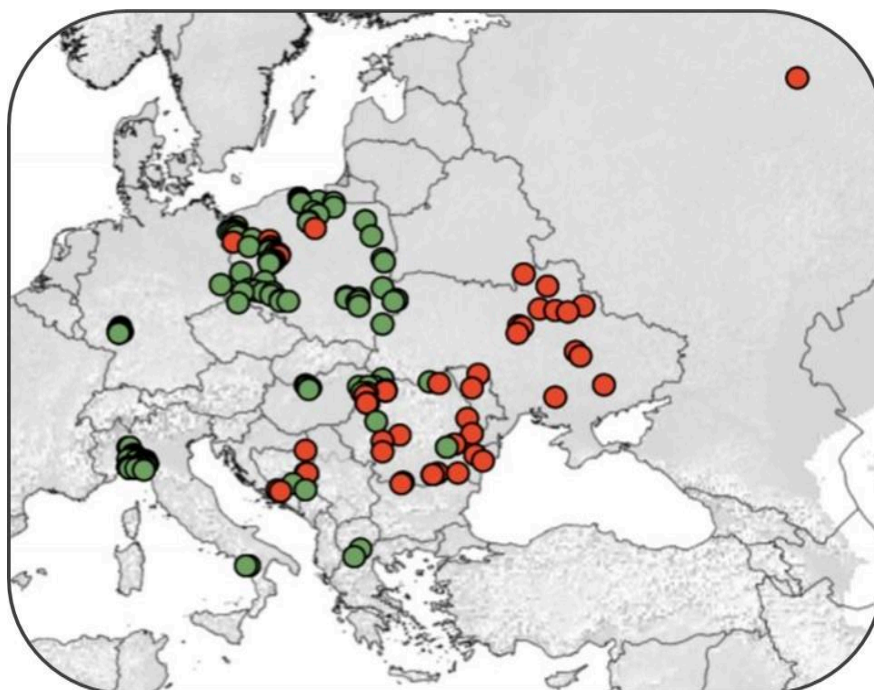


Figure 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in red: domestic pigs; in green: wild boar) from June 27, 2024, to July 31, 2024. (Source: FAO [EMPRES-1](#)).

Regional Highlights

- Lithuania | July 9: Two ASF outbreaks were reported on small farms in the Raseiniai and Klaipėda districts.** The State Food and Veterinary Service (VMVT) has implemented protection and surveillance zones and formed an investigation team to trace the disease's origin. **Four large pig farms are now in restricted areas due to these outbreaks**, facing losses from trade restrictions. The affected region has a high presence of wild boars, a known

vector for the virus (Figure 2). Authorities emphasized the importance of strict biosecurity measures, including not feeding pigs fresh grass or food waste, keeping pigs separate from other animals, and using proper disinfection practices. Pig keepers are reminded to update the number of pigs in their farms in the Registry quarterly and adhere to regulations within the protection and supervision zones. The VMVT urges producers to take these precautions seriously to prevent further spread of ASF.

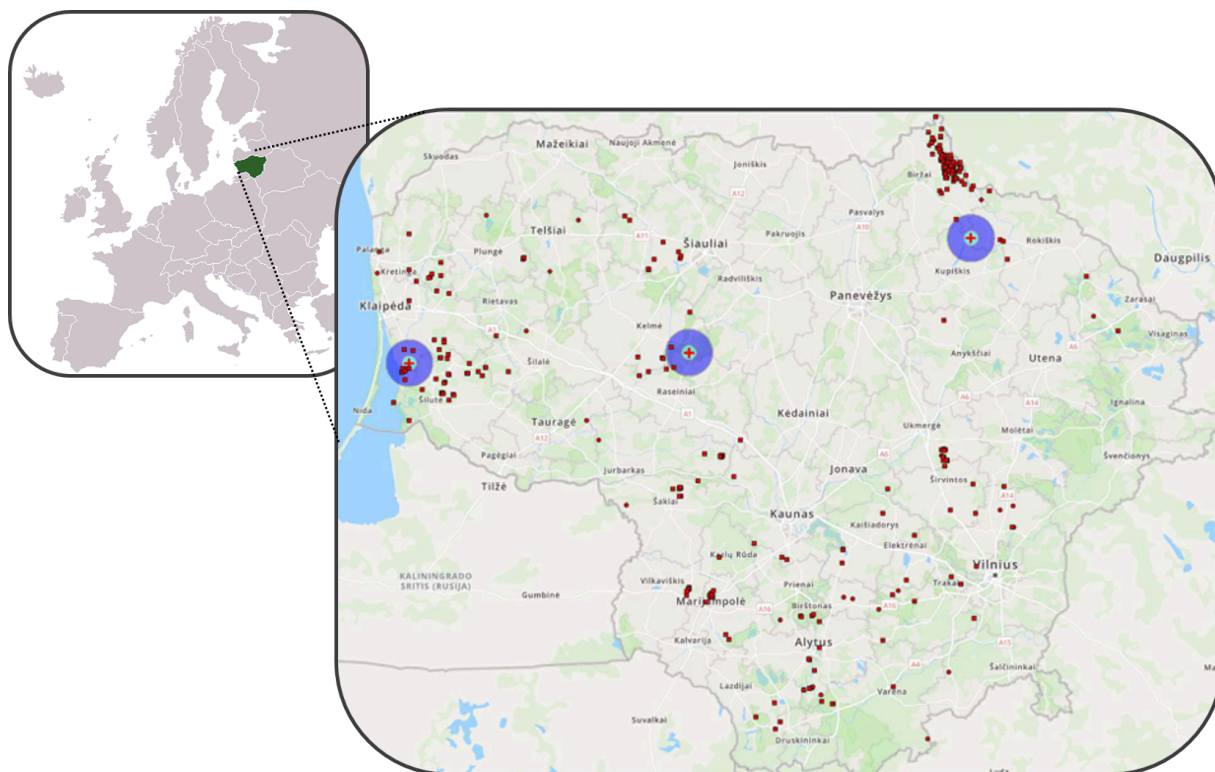


Figure 2. ASF outbreaks in wild boar (red squares) and domestic pigs (red cross) in Lithuania in 2024 (Source: [VMVT](#))

Since the beginning of the year, Lithuania has reported five outbreaks in domestic pigs, the first occurring at a non-commercial farm with three pigs on June 13. Most of these cases have been in small backyard holdings with poor biosecurity practices, including feeding thermally untreated feed such as fresh grass and potatoes. To prevent the spread of the virus, a fence has been erected along the border with Belarus, serving as a physical barrier to stop wild boar movement.

Since last February, ASF surveillance testing in hunted wild boar has been adjusted; in areas where the virus has been detected within the previous 12 months, all wild boar samples are tested by PCR, while in areas without recent virus detection, wild boar samples are selected for PCR testing based on disease prevalence. Additionally, two new ASF Restricted Zones III have been established for the most recent outbreaks.

- **Russia | July 11: Authorities have declared an emergency in the Kanevskoy District of Krasnodar Krai due to an ASF outbreak.** The outbreak occurred at the "Kanevskoy Bacon" agricultural complex, with 9,467 pigs, seven of which died. ASFV was detected in samples on July 9. Almost 9500 pigs will be destroyed.

- **Germany | Eight outbreaks reported across Groß-Gerau district:**
 - **July 12: ASF outbreak confirmed on a pig farm in Groß-Gerau district (Biebesheim am Rhein), State of Hesse, marking the state's first farm infection.** Nine pigs were culled under veterinary supervision. A protection zone with a 1.8-mile (3 km) radius and a surveillance zone extending 6 miles (10 km) around the farm have been established. In these zones, there are stringent limitations on the movement of pigs and pork products, as well as on slaughter. The trade of live animals is generally prohibited, and slurry, manure, and used bedding cannot be removed from the area. Slaughter products may only be marketed within Germany or must be heated for export as canned goods. Large-scale carcass searches began in the region, involving specialized dogs and drones.
 - **On July 18: A second outbreak was confirmed on a commercial farm in Stockstadt (District of Groß-Gerau) housing 1100 finishers.** Three dead pigs were reported to the competent authority, while other animals showed symptoms of illness. The laboratory of the state confirmed the suspicion and the entire herd was culled.
 - **On July 23: ASF was confirmed in another two farms in the southwestern district of Groß-Gerau and thus in Hesse's existing restriction zone - one with 17 pigs and the other with 170 pigs.** The owner of the smaller farm discovered a dead pig in his herd and reported it to the Veterinary Office. On the larger farm, some pigs showed signs of weakness and fever. The district veterinary office immediately took samples, which tested positive at the state laboratory. All 187 domestic pigs have been culled to prevent the spread of the disease. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Hesse, together with restricted zones, are shown in Figure 3.

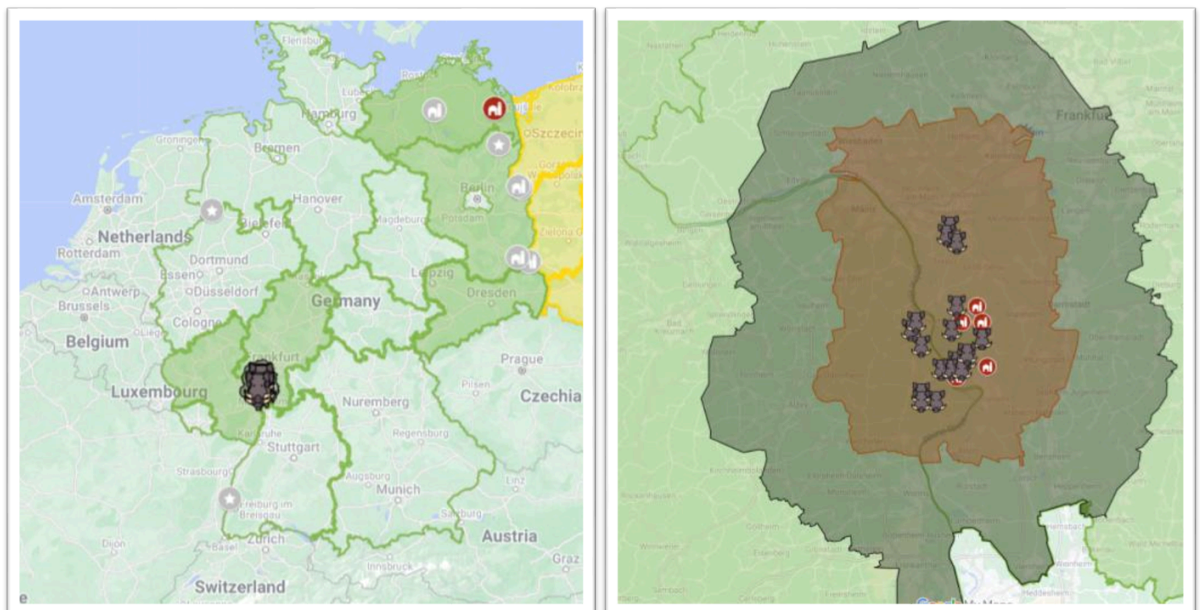


Figure 3. ASF spread in Western Germany as of July 22 and the restricted zone: wild boar head represents the distribution of cases in the wild boar population, red circles - recent outbreaks on the farms, gray circles - past outbreaks on the farms (prior to 2024)
 (Source: [ASF infected pig farms Germany/Poland 2014-2024](#))

- **On July 26: Three additional facilities were affected by ASF.** The impacted farms in the Groß-Gerau district each have nine, 33, and 158 domestic pigs, with one of the farms also housing around 50 wild pigs in a pen. In addition to the domestic pigs, the wild pigs on the affected farms are being culled by a specialized company. Unlike domestic pigs, these wild pigs are being hunted using firearms.
- **On July 30: ASF hit a breeding operation of 1,800 pigs in Trebur, marking the eighth affected farm in Groß-Gerau district.** The farmer reported finding a dead animal to the relevant veterinary authority. The samples taken were tested and confirmed positive for ASF, according to the district's announcement. As required by the Animal Disease Act, the entire herd will be culled.

These reports on farms mark the 17th case of ASF in Germany since the virus first appeared in 2020. Previously, nine other farms, primarily in states near the border with Poland, had also been affected.

BACKGROUND

The initial ASF case in Hesse was identified in **mid-June** in a wild boar in the Groß-Gerau district. Since then, a comprehensive carcass search has been underway in the area to establish a core and restriction zones. Within less than a month, ASF was confirmed in wild boar in the neighboring state of Rhineland-Palatinate. As of July 26, approximately 17,000 hectares have been searched, revealing 64 positive carcasses. Electrified fences are being installed around the core area to prevent the spread of the disease beyond this zone.

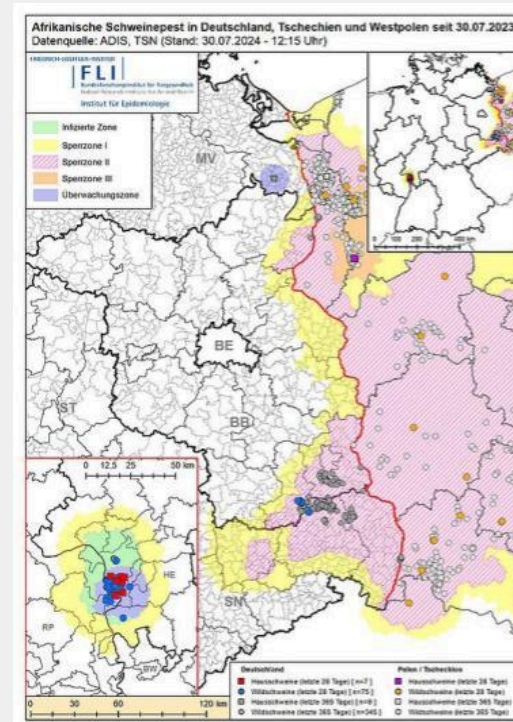


Figure 4. ASF restriction zones in Germany and western Poland, as of 30 July 2024 (Source: [FLI](#)) - Follow this [\[LINK\]](#) to access the dynamic dashboard and read detailed descriptions of the legends

TRACING ORIGIN

Recent genome analysis by Germany's Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut suggests that **the recent ASF outbreaks in Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate are likely caused by a virus strain from southeastern Europe rather than from eastern Germany.** The analysis found that the virus strain in these regions is genetically similar to those found in southeastern Europe, with no typical mutations seen in strains from Germany and

Poland. The spread of ASF is hypothesized to be linked to food or supplies brought by Eastern European truck drivers or workers.

Key takeaways:

- **Another long-distance jump:** The affected region is about 250 miles (400 km) from the nearest ASF-infected area in Germany and approximately 310 miles (500 km) from the closest infected area in Italy.
 - **Overcoming natural barriers:** The virus has now crossed the Rhine River, affecting previously free regions—the first outbreaks were in western Germany.
 - **Threat to the largest production sites:** Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate border North Rhine-Westphalia, which has the highest pig density in Germany, with 5.7 million pigs.
 - **Origin of the virus and introduction:** the virus strain is genetically similar to those found in southeastern Europe, indicating that it may have been introduced through food or supplies brought in by Eastern European truck drivers or workers.
-
- **Croatia | July 13: An ASF outbreak was detected on a family pig farm in Gradište, near Vinkovci, along the border of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.** Out of 83 pigs at the location, 78 were euthanized, while five died due to the disease. In response, strict containment measures were implemented. The farm owner reported that no wild boars or scavengers were observed in the area, with birds being the only suspected carriers. The farm is equipped with video surveillance, electric fences, and a disinfection barrier, and the only individuals in contact with the animals were the owner and his family. The Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that further spread of the disease is not expected but has advised pig farmers to exercise caution and remain vigilant. Local farmers and agricultural workers have expressed concerns about the management of the outbreak and its impact on small family farms. Thus, following last year's ASF outbreak, which led to the euthanization of approximately 35,000 pigs in Slavonia, farmers are worried about their livestock being wiped out once more.

According to ADIS summaries, this is the first report of ASF in domestic pigs in Croatia since December 2023, when the country reported one of the highest numbers of domestic pig cases in Europe, with a total of 1,124 outbreaks. The majority of these outbreaks occurred in Vukavarsko-Srijemska and were predominantly in small holding establishments.

- **Italy | July 24: ASF reported on six farms across four northern provinces: Milan and Pavia in Lombardy, Novara in Piedmont, and Piacenza in Emilia-Romagna between July 24 and July 30.** Figure 5 shows the location of the outbreaks. No detailed information has been released regarding the infected farms' size, but at least 76 pigs have been confirmed as infected with ASF. Infected farms have experienced varying mortality rates, with the total number of dead pigs ranging from one to 31 per farm. This marks a resurgence of ASF in Italian swine farms, adding to the existing endemic situation in Sardinia.

Timeline:

- **July 24:** The first outbreak was reported on a breeding farm near Trecate in Novara province. Reports indicate either one or three pigs had died due to ASF, and the remaining animals were culled.
- **July 24:** The second outbreak was detected in Besate, Milan province, also on a breeding farm. Positive swabs were found after an increase in mortality, with 28 pigs having died.
- **July 26:** The third outbreak occurred near Mortara in Pavia province, on a breeding farm where positive swabs were found on two dead sows.
- **July 28:** The fourth outbreak was reported in Gambolò, Pavia province, where four dead animals were discovered.
- **July 29:** The fifth outbreak was found near Vernate, Milan province, about 6 miles (10 km) from the Besate site. This smaller farm saw an increase in mortality, with 10 pigs reported dead.
- **July 30:** The sixth outbreak was confirmed in Piacenza, Emilia-Romagna region, near Ponte dell'Olio. This farm had 31 infected pigs, six of which had died.

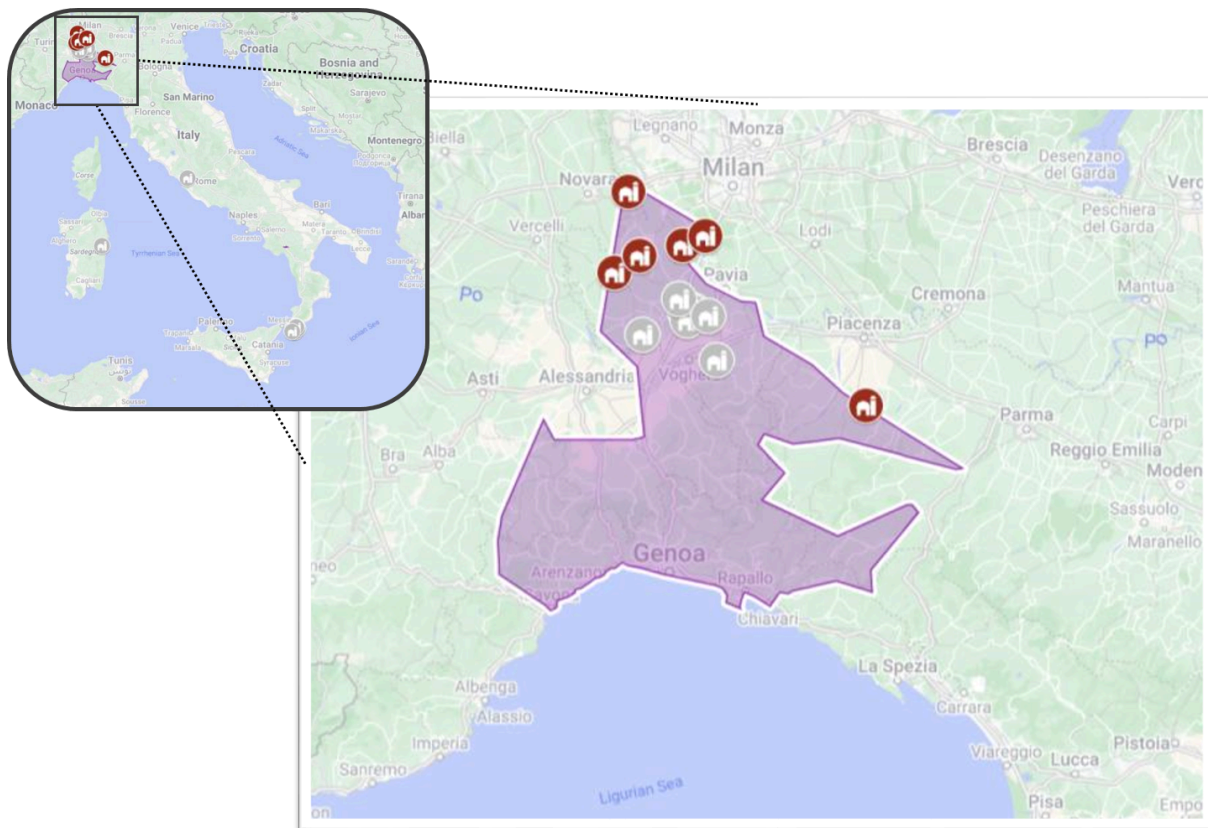


Figure 5. Location of new (red) and previous (gray) ASF outbreaks on farms Lombardy, Piemonte, and Liguria regions (highlighted in purple) of Italy (Source: [ASF region Lombardy-Piemonte-Liguria](#))

ASIA

In July, seven countries (Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Thailand, The Philippines, South Korea, and Vietnam) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs. As of July 25, South Korea reported 18 cases in domestic pigs and 37 cases in wild boars. The locations of these outbreaks are shown in Figure 6.

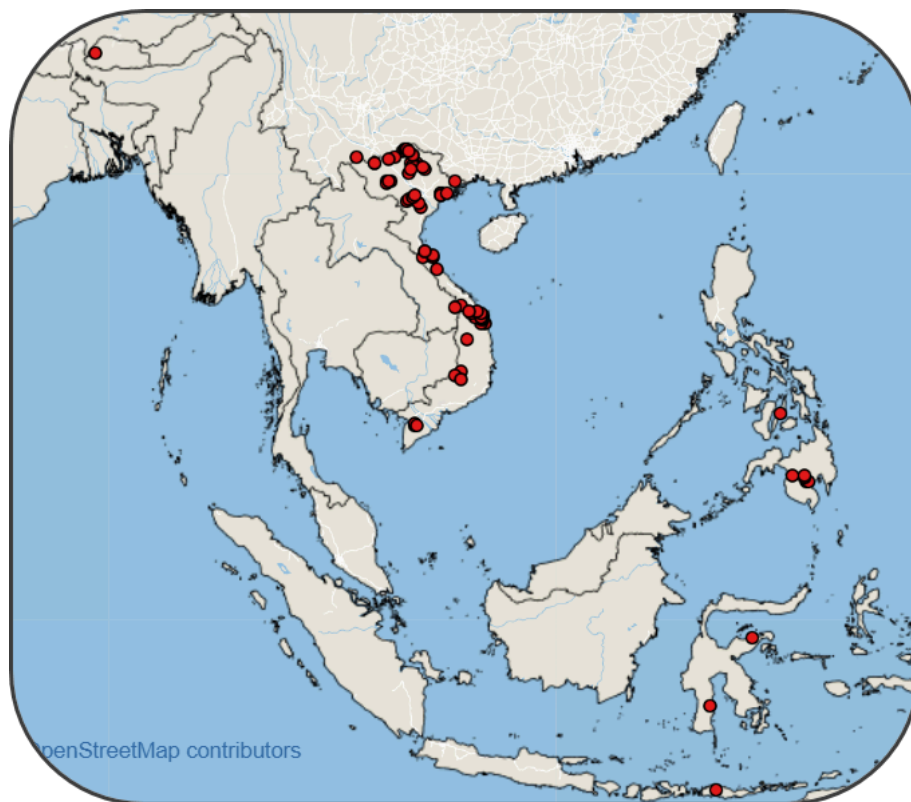


Figure 6. ASF outbreak distribution in domestic pigs in Asia (July 2 to August 5, 2024). (In red: domestic pigs) (Source: FAO EMPRES-i—Data sources: Republic of Korea, Vietnam: WAHIS and media information, The Philippines: WAHIS and government websites, Indonesia: official database isikhnas.)

Regional Highlights

- Bhutan | July 26: ASF reported in a new disease zone.** Authorities in Bhutan notified WOAHA of an ASF outbreak in a new disease zone in Lamgong, Paro district, located west of the capital Thimphu. This outbreak occurred on July 16 in a backyard swine farm, with two cases and one death reported. One susceptible domestic pig was culled and disposed of. Since February, Bhutan has reported new ASF outbreaks in five districts, and for the first time in May, ASF was reported in wild boars in the country's central region.
- South Korea | July 9-25: ASF cases in domestic swine and wild boars continue to rise.** Follow-up reports submitted to WOAHA indicate that two domestic swine farms in South Korea suffered ASF outbreaks in July. The swine farms are located in Andong and Yecheon, respectively, in the administrative region of Gyeongsangbuk-do. The farm in Andong, with 193 domestic pigs, reported 12 cases and 10 deaths, while the farm in Yecheon, with 1,117 pigs, reported six cases and two deaths. A total of 1,298 pigs were culled in both farms. Authorities are taking several measures to control further outbreaks, including stamping out, large-scale screening, surveillance, disinfection, and movement control. Also, in July, South Korea reported 37 new cases of ASF in wild boars. Wild boar cases were not reported to WOAHA but

were instead reported on a national disease reporting website. As of July 30, 4,141 ASF cases have been confirmed in wild boar.

- **The Philippines | July 1-16: Central Visayas, Cordillera, and Soccsksargen administrative regions record multiple ASF outbreaks.** Several ASF outbreaks occurred in these three administrative regions in July, according to local news reports and disease notifications made by national authorities to FAO-EMPRESi. The details on the extent and impact of these outbreaks are, however, not clear, although two events, one in Cotabato, Soccsksargen administrative region, and the other in Manabo, Cordillera administrative region, stand out. In Cotabato Province, authorities have disposed of about 700 infected and dead pigs. The Municipal Agriculture Office is actively collecting and disposing of infected pigs in response to reports from owners. As of July 13, local pork sellers were instructed to cease operations due to contaminated pork, and a strict ban on pork sales will remain until ASF is eradicated. In Manabo, Abra, a culling operation was implemented as over 200 pigs were affected by suspected ASF. Blood samples were taken for confirmatory tests before the pigs were buried. Local officials reported over 200 pig deaths within a week across seven barangays. An executive order was issued to temporarily stop the slaughtering and sale of pork, and the movement of pigs and processed pork products is restricted through a quarantine checkpoint. The town is considering declaring a state of calamity.

Philippines to roll out ASF vaccination by late 2024

The Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced on July 31 that an ASF vaccine will be rolled out by late 2024. Guidelines for the controlled use of ASF vaccines are being finalized with agricultural and veterinary stakeholders, with public consultations to follow. The rollout will prioritize eligible commercial farms, semi-commercial enterprises, and clustered backyard farms in the Red (buffer zones) and Pink Zones (infected zones) under strict DA supervision.

The National ASF Prevention and Control Program reported 403 Red Zones and 737 Pink Zones in the Philippines as of July 14. Out of the target 600,000 doses, **150,000 doses of A-VAC ASF (developed by the AVAC Viet Nam., JSC)** Live are expected to arrive by the third quarter. This Vietnamese-developed vaccine is intended for pigs four weeks and older, offering at least five months of immunity.

The vaccine, proven safe and effective through two years of trials, will have a two-year Certificate of Product Registration under monitored release, subject to annual evaluation. The DA has allocated P350 million for the purchase of vaccines and related necessities, anticipating a decline in ASF cases and pork prices by June 2025. The DA and FDA emphasize the importance of legal and safe vaccine distribution to protect the swine industry and national food security.

- **Thailand | July 10: ASF in Chiang Mai.** Thailand has reported its second outbreak of ASF for the year. The outbreak, which began on June 5, occurred in a village in the Doi Saket district of Chiang Mai province and affected 70 pigs. Three cases and one death were reported, and 69 susceptible pigs were culled. According to the disease notification report to WOAHA, the last ASF outbreak in Thailand was on February 21, 2024. For the current outbreak, the source of the infection is suspected to be swill feeding and fomites. Epidemiological comments in the report to WOAHA indicate that “food scraps fed to pigs might not have been heated thoroughly due to the large container size, leaving some virus particles undestroyed despite boiling”. A second theory put forward by the authorities is that stray dogs may have introduced the virus into a farm by moving contaminated food scraps from a nearby waste collection area.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada | July 30: ASF early detection surveillance program expands to wild pigs. The Canadian government has expanded its ASF surveillance program, CanSpotASF, to include wild pigs, an invasive species in Canada. Though ASF has not been detected in Canada, the disease poses a severe threat to swine herds, the pork industry, and the Canadian economy. Wild pigs can act as carriers for ASF and cause significant ecological and agricultural damage. The expanded program encourages wildlife officers, trappers, veterinarians, and farmers to submit wild pig samples for ASF testing. The expansion of CanSpotASF, supported by federal and provincial governments and various industry groups, enhances Canada's preparedness and response capabilities, ensuring the health and safety of the nation's swine herds and protecting economic stability.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

AFRICA

In July, South Africa reported FMD outbreaks caused by SAT2 and SAT3 virus serotypes as part of two separate disease events. Zimbabwe officially reported the outbreaks, which started in June, to WOA, and Uganda received a second batch of FMD vaccines from Egypt.

Regional Highlights

- **South Africa | July 5-31: The number of Ongoing FMD outbreaks in the Eastern Cape has been updated.** National authorities updated the number of ongoing outbreaks from disease events in Eastern Cape province to 23 total outbreaks as of July 31. In one event caused by the FMDV SAT3 virus, the number of outbreaks increased from seven in June to 21 in July. In the second event, caused by the SAT2 virus, the number of ongoing outbreaks remains at two. Over the last three months, 676 new cases have been reported in a susceptible cattle population of over 200,000. In a different province, KwaZulu-Natal province, there are over 150 unresolved FMD outbreaks, while in Mpumalanga province, all the outbreaks have been resolved.
- **Zimbabwe | July 19:** National authorities have updated the number of ongoing FMD outbreaks in domestic cattle from three to six, according to a follow-up report to the WOA in July. The three new outbreaks occurred in Manicaland province, in eastern Zimbabwe, between April and June 2024. This current wave of outbreaks is believed to have started after cattle were infected by buffaloes, with the virus spreading among cattle during communal grazing. The FMD virus serotype has not yet been determined. To date, 103 cases and one death have been reported in a population of 6,056 cattle. Several control measures have been implemented to curb the disease's spread, and 31,972 cattle have been vaccinated in the villages surrounding the outbreak areas.
- **Uganda | July 16:** Uganda received a second consignment of 3 million doses of FMD vaccines from Egypt, three months after the first shipment in May. The vaccines were officially received and are expected to significantly aid in combating the FMD outbreak that has affected Uganda's cattle corridor, a vital area for cattle farming stretching across several districts. The

outbreak has led to quarantines in 32 of Uganda's 135 districts, prompting the Ministry of Agriculture to ban the movement of livestock and livestock products in these areas. Uganda, which has about 14 million cattle, requires 44 million doses of FMD vaccine annually, costing \$176 million per year for a bi-annual vaccination program. The Egyptian government has also donated equipment to assist in vaccine production. The goal is to collaborate on producing a quadrivalent vaccine with serotypes O, A, SAT-1, and SAT-2. The National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) will produce a monovalent vaccine with serotype SAT-1, to be combined with Egypt's trivalent vaccine, creating a complete quadrivalent vaccine. FMD is endemic in Uganda, with serotypes O, A, SAT-1, and SAT-2 being the most common.

Taiwan Seeks Recognition as a Classical Swine Fever-Free Zone

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) announced on July 1 that Taiwan plans to apply to WOAHP for recognition as a CSF-free zone without the use of vaccination. If successful, Taiwan could become the first Asian nation to be free of all three major swine diseases—FMD, CSF, and ASF—by 2025. Currently, [37 countries are recognized as CSF-free](#), while three countries, Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador have CSF-free zones.

Taiwan has completed a year without administering CSF vaccinations to pigs, marking a significant milestone. The last reported case of CSF in Taiwan was in Changhua County in 2005. Between 2021 and 2022, the MOA conducted a comprehensive vaccination campaign along with environmental risk monitoring and educational sessions for producers. Vaccinations ceased in July of the previous year, followed by continuous monitoring. Achieving CSF-free status would reduce the need for personnel and vaccination costs, and minimize losses from vaccination side effects. This recognition would not only enhance the competitiveness of Taiwan's pork and swine industry but also underscore the effectiveness of the country's animal health measures. The MOA is committed to ongoing negotiations with export markets to support the growth and profitability of the industry. If approved, Taiwan would be the only country or region in Asia to achieve CSF-free status, joining the ranks of nations leading in swine disease eradication and showcasing the success of its animal health initiatives.

Recombinant genotype I/II ASF virus strains detected in Vietnam

A team of researchers has identified recombinant ASFV strains, combining genotypes I and II (rASFV I/II), in domestic pigs from six northern provinces in Vietnam. This is the first detection of such recombinant strains in the region. The team analyzed 26 blood samples from suspected ASF cases using both real-time and conventional PCR methods. Phylogenetic analysis revealed that six samples contained recombinant ASFV strains with genotype I sequences in the p72 gene, genotype II sequences in the p54 gene, and serotype VIII in the CD2v gene. Comparison with known rASFV I/II strains from China showed notable differences, particularly in the genome's central variable region (CVR). These findings suggest multiple independent introductions of these recombinant strains into Vietnam, as indicated by their distinct CVR profiles. The concern arises, given that it is unknown if the current live-attenuated ASFV p72 genotype II vaccines used in Vietnam would trigger an effective immune response against the recombinant strains. Consequently, there is a risk that these new strains could spread more widely and complicate control efforts. Detailed findings of this study are published in the CDC [Journal of Emerging Infectious Diseases](#).

Scotland invests in biosecurity on pig farms to tackle Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome

The Scottish government has allocated £438,700 to a national disease control project to improve pig farm biosecurity standards, focusing on eradicating PRRS. Managed by Wholesome Pigs Ltd, a not-for-profit company owned by all the commercial pig farmers in the country, the initiative includes providing tests to affected premises, controls to prevent spread between farms, mapping disease locations, and educating farmers on biosecurity practices. A new biosecurity app will offer tailored assessments to help prevent disease spread. The Agriculture Minister also emphasized the project's importance in protecting farms from diseases like ASF and enhancing animal health, welfare, and productivity. The project also aligns with the sector's efforts to reduce carbon emissions and achieve net-zero goals.

Surveillance at Point of Entry

Sultan Ismail Petra Airport in Pengkalan Chepa, Malaysia | June 26: Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Department (Maqis) officers confiscated 44 pounds of meat during routine checks. A man's attempt to bring sacrificial beef from Bangladesh to Malaysia was thwarted when the meat was seized at the airport. The meat was seized as a precautionary measure against FMD. No arrests were made. Under Malaysian law, importing agricultural products without a Maqis permit can result in penalties.

New release:

- [Updated Outbreak Assessment #36 African swine fever in Europe \(DEFRA\)](#)
- [Updated Outbreak Assessment #25 African swine fever in Asia \(DEFRA\)](#)

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

Lithuania

[African swine fever destroys pig farms in Lithuania one by one - there is a threat of bankruptcy of pig farms](#)

UK

[Scotland allocates £438k to improve biosecurity on pig farms](#)

Germany

[ASF detected in domestic pig population](#)
[ASF Germany: First case on farm in Hesse; virus hops across Rhine river](#)
[District Mainz-Bingen: First pig plague investigation positive](#)
[African swine fever: first case in Rhineland-Palatinate](#)
[More cases of swine fever - protection zone to be expanded](#)
[Second case of swine fever in pigs confirmed](#)
[ASF Germany: Commercial farm with 1,100 finishers infected](#)
[Further cases of African Swine Fever in Hesse](#)

[Swine Fever in Three New Facilities - Crisis Team](#)
[1,800 pigs in Trebur must be culled after a contagious virus was found in one animal](#)
[ASF Germany: Virus in Hesse likely from eastern Europe](#)
[Italy](#)
[6 farms infected in 4 provinces in the north](#)
ASIA
[Malaysia](#)
[20kg korban meat from Bangladesh seized at airport](#)
[Russia](#)
[Croatia](#)
[81 pigs euthanized in Slavonia as a result of the African swine fever](#)

[9.5 thousand pigs will be destroyed in the Kuban agricultural complex](#)
[Emergency Declared in Russian Region Due to African Swine Fever](#)
Indonesia
AFRICA
NORTH AMERICA
Canada
[Canada's early detection surveillance program for African swine fever expands to wild pigs](#)

Abbreviations:

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

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

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

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