

# 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 created based on the systematic screening of multiple official data sources, such as government and international organization websites, and soft data sources like blogs, newspapers, and unstructured electronic information from around the world, that then are curated to build a raw repository. Afterward, a group of experts uses a multi-criteria rubric to score each event, based on novelty, potential direct and indirect financial impacts on the US market, credibility, scale and speed of the outbreak, connectedness, and local capacity to respond average is calculated. The output of the rubric is a final single score for each event which then it is published including an epidemiological interpretation of the context of the event.

*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.*



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



*University of Minnesota Technical Coordination*

Sol Perez<sup>1</sup>, Auguste Brihn  
Andres Perez<sup>2</sup>

*Expert Focus group*

Jerry Torrison, Montserrat Torremorell,  
Cesar Corzo, Paul Sundberg, John Deen

<sup>1</sup>Project coordinator. E-mail: [mperezag@umn.edu](mailto:mperezag@umn.edu)

<sup>2</sup>Principal investigator. E-mail: [aperez@umn.edu](mailto:aperez@umn.edu)  
[www.cahfs.umn.edu](http://www.cahfs.umn.edu)

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**Spontaneous  
reporting TOOL**



## Swine Disease Global Surveillance Report

Tuesday, June 6 to Monday, July 3, 2023

### Report Highlights

- **Evidence of African swine fever recombination:** researchers in China reported genotype I and II recombinant ASF viruses detected in pigs.
- **ASF Expansion in Europe:** first outbreaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia raise total affected countries to 23.
- **ASF in Italy:** ASF virus was detected in a wild boar carcass in the province of Pavia. The disease's arrival in Lombardy raises concerns, given the role of the region's pig farming industry.

### Surveillance at Points of Entry

- **Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport:** US Customs and Border Patrol agents seized 83 pounds of beef from a man who had come from South Africa.
- **The Customs Department, Thailand:** 161 containers of frozen pork weighing 8,818,490 pounds (4 million kg), imported without information on its origin and certification to ensure hygienic slaughtering processes, were seized and handed over to be destroyed under the Animal Epidemic Act.
- **North Toraja, South Sulawesi, Indonesia:** four trucks transporting 198 pigs despite restrictions on pig traffic in North Toraja, were detained by the ASF Task Force Team.

### OUTBREAKS BRIEF

R	Location	Date	Dx	Impact
2	Village Dragaljevac Srednji (northeast, near the border with Serbia), <b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b>	6/22	ASF	42 small farms - 1,232 pigs dead or culled
2	Vukovar-Srijem County (northeastern part of Croatia, 2 miles away from the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina), <b>Croatia</b>	6/26	ASF	2 backyard farms affected
2	Province of Pavia (the southwestern region of Lombardy), <b>Italy</b>	6/23	ASF	Wild boar carcass
2	Reports across several regions (Eastern, northern and southern), <b>Poland</b>	6/26	ASF	9 outbreaks
1	Western county of Timis, <b>Romania</b>	6/15	ASF	Commercial farm of more than 54,500 pigs
	North Toraja (South Sulawesi province), <b>Indonesia</b>	June	ASF	Over 300 pigs affected - across 19 districts

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

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### RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

*Genotype I and II recombinant ASFV detected in pigs*      [Full article - Open access](#)

Researchers in China identified three naturally occurring recombinant strains of African swine fever virus in pigs. These three ASF strains are a result of genetic material from two different types of ASFV, genotype I and genotype II, combined together. The newly discovered ASFV strains are mostly like one type (genotype I), when the B646L gene is used to determine their identity, but they contain pieces from another type (genotype II). About 56% of their genetic makeup comes from genotype II (specifically, a virus similar to ASFV Georgia 2007), while the remaining 43% is from genotype I (a virus similar to ASFV NH/P68).

Although the three recombinant viruses were found in pigs from Jiangsu province, Henan province, and Inner Mongolia, their similar genetic structures suggest that they originated from one place and then spread, rather than independently emerging in each province. It is, however, not known which exact province these virus strains originated.

In animal studies done by the same authors, these recombinant viruses were highly virulent and transmissible in pigs under experimental settings. Moreover, the study presents preliminary evidence that the live attenuated vaccine based on genotype II ASFV (Georgia07-like genotype II virus-based live attenuated vaccine), does not provide protection against challenge with the recombinant virus.

How to interpret these findings?

- Currently, there are 24 different types of ASF. One of these types, called genotype II, was introduced from Africa into Georgia in 2007, a country in Eastern Europe and West Asia. The Georgia-07-like genotype II ASFV of high virulence has been prevalent in China since 2018.
- In 2021, researchers in China reported the emergence of genotype I ([LINK to report](#)) - the isolates recovered from two farms in different provinces showed a low virulence.
- Recombination occurs when at least two viral genomes co-infect the same host cell and exchange genetic segments. In the context of ASF, the occurrence of recombination between different genotype viruses in nature has been a topic with limited evidence until now. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms and drivers behind these events.
- This information arises at a critical moment when the global community is focusing its attention and hopes on assessing promising vaccine candidates in several endemic countries. In this context, the emergence of a new ASF variant outside Africa, for which the current vaccine candidates (based on Georgia-07-like genotype II variant) in the pipeline may not present cross protection, has the potential to hamper local and regional efforts to control the disease.
- Furthermore, the risk of spread of this new variant to other regions should be assessed based on these findings. Unfortunately, the current absence of a systematic approach to molecular surveillance for monitoring the prevailing variants circulating across different regions further compounds the challenge at hand.

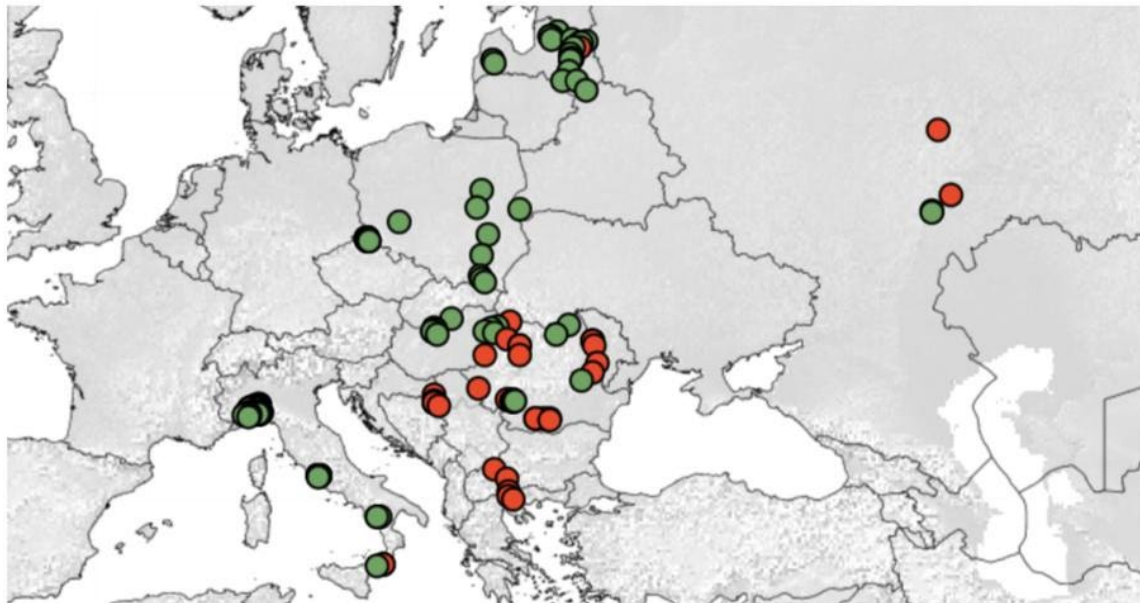
## EUROPE

In June (06/01/2023 - 06/28/2023), 10 European countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, and Serbia) reported 125 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs through the EU Animal Information System (ADIS). This number represents a significant increase compared to the previous month, where only five countries reported a total of 60 outbreaks. Additionally, another two outbreaks were reported in Russia.

For the first time, the disease was reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia, bringing the total number of affected European countries to 23. According to reports submitted to the WOA, veterinary authorities in Greece and North Macedonia have reported additional outbreaks in domestic pigs. These outbreaks occurred in the same areas as previous outbreaks and involved small herds.

According to ADIS, 12 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) reported 565 outbreaks in wild boar population, which demonstrates a 1.5 decrease in the number of cases since May (n=885). Registering the highest number of outbreaks in this category this month is Poland (n=195), followed by Italy (n=120), and Germany (n=83). One outbreak was reported in Russia, according to Empres-i.

Since the beginning of the year, 300 outbreaks in domestic pigs and 4954 in wild boars were reported through EU ADIS (01/01/23 - 06/23/2023).



Map 1. The distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in Europe (in green: wild boars; in red: domestic pigs): June 1, 2023 - July 3, 2023 (Source: FAO [EMPRES-i](#))

### Regional highlights:

- Germany | June 6: Brandenburg is making progress in combating ASF.** According to the State Secretary for consumer protection and crisis leader in the German state of Brandenburg, only four out of 11 core areas remain affected, meaning the virus is still circulating within those. Thus, local authorities are considering submitting the application to the European



Commission to remove some of the ASF containment zones, namely core areas 1 and 3, located in the districts of Dahme-Spree and Oder-Spree, south of the city of Frankfurt Oder (Map 2). The lifting of restrictions is possible if no infected boar have been found in an area for six months and if the wild boar population is less than 5% of its original size, monitored with drones and helicopters. Meanwhile, core area 6 within the Spree-Neiße district bordering Poland and the state of Saxony remains an ASF hotspot in Brandenburg.

- **Romania | June 15: ASF hits a commercial farm of more than 54,500 pigs in the western county of Timis.** The farm experienced significant losses, with almost 900 pigs succumbing to the disease. In addition, nine new outbreaks were reported in various regions across Romania, affecting backyard pig herds.
- **Bosnia-Herzegovina | June 22: the first-ever ASF outbreak was reported in domestic pigs.** The disease was confirmed on a farm in the village Dragaljevac Srednji, near Bijeljina in the north-east of the country, located within 3 miles (5 km) of the border with neighboring Serbia (Map 2), where the virus has been present since August 2019. According to the country report submitted to the WOA, there were no other pigs on the farm except for the one which died of ASF. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of Bosnia and Herzegovina later announced that the disease spread to other locations in Bijeljina, bringing the total number of affected farms to 20. So far, the disease has been confirmed in Srednji and Gornji Dragaljevac villages, Donji and Gornji Magnojevići in Sember.



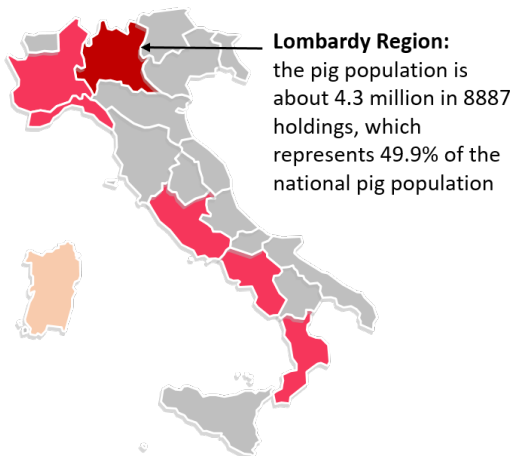
Map 2. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia - June 2023 (Source: FAO WOA, [WAHIS](#))

As of June 27, according to the official report, the virus was confirmed on 20 farms with a total of 498 pigs, 31 of which died, some have been removed or euthanized, and the rest are in the process of removal. The Ministry announced that it would continue to monitor the situation and take measures to prevent the spread of this infectious disease. An order was also issued to the Hunting Association “Semberija” to carry out a preventive shooting of wild boars in the infected and surrounding area to determine the level of circulation in this population. On June 28, the head of the Veterinary Sub-Department of the Government of Brčko District confirmed the emergence of the first cases of ASF in the local community of Vučilovac, located in the western part of Brčko District, approximately 35 miles from Bijeljina. As of June 28, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management confirmed the presence of ASF on 23 properties in Bijeljina, and one hotspot was confirmed on an individual farm with extensive cultivation in Šamac.

By July 3, ASF was detected in a total of 42 farms within the territory of the Bosnian entity Republika Srpska. The affected areas include the villages of Vršani, Čadavica Donja, Magnojević Gornji, Dragaljevac Gornji, Dragaljevac Donji, and Dragaljevac Srednji in Bijeljina. Fortunately, the disease has not yet spread to other municipalities. According to the local crisis center's report from Bijeljina, 1,232 pigs from 29 infected farms have been safely culled and removed.

- Italy | June 23: ASF hits the seventh Italian region, threatening the entire country's pig industry.** A wild boar found dead in the province of Pavia, in the southwest of the Lombardy region in northern Italy (Map 3), tested positive for ASF. With nearly half of Italy's pig farming concentrated in this region, accounting for over 4.15 million animals on 2,700 farms, the recent discovery of an infected wild boar carcass within the Varzi Dop salami production area has triggered urgent calls for action from industry associations. Paolo Maccazzola, the regional president of CIA Lombardia (Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori: pig producers association), states that the situation is dire and emphasizes the need to control this outbreak before it leads to a ban on the circulation of swine-derived products. It is crucial to avoid relying solely on hunters and forest rangers for containment, emphasizing the necessity of targeted and swift culling as a crucial response strategy.

The Italian pig industry stands as a critical pillar in the country's animal husbandry sector, generating a turnover of 11 billion euros and providing employment to 70,000 individuals across the supply chain. This sector encompasses 21 Protected Designations of Origin (PDOs) and 12 Protected Geographical Indications (PGIs). Cristiano Fini, the national president of CIA, emphasizes that the wild boar emergency and the spread of ASF have been



underestimated for too long. Currently, seven regions are affected, and it is imperative to take action to safeguard the industry and protect the export of pig products. The government is urged to provide comprehensive support to the commissioner structure, including the necessary tools, and to address the industry's concerns by reforming Law 157/92 regarding wild boar hunting and culling plans.

Map 3. Regions affected by ASF outbreaks in Italy - June 2023 (Source: FAO WOA, [WAHIS](#))

Confagricoltura, another agricultural organization, shares these concerns. Alberto Cortesi, president of Confagricoltura Mantua, explains that it was anticipated that the risk would increase, particularly in the Pavese area, which borders Piedmont and is near Liguria - regions where the virus is already present. While the initiative to involve the army is welcomed, the priority is to rectify the previous lack of action to prevent further damage.

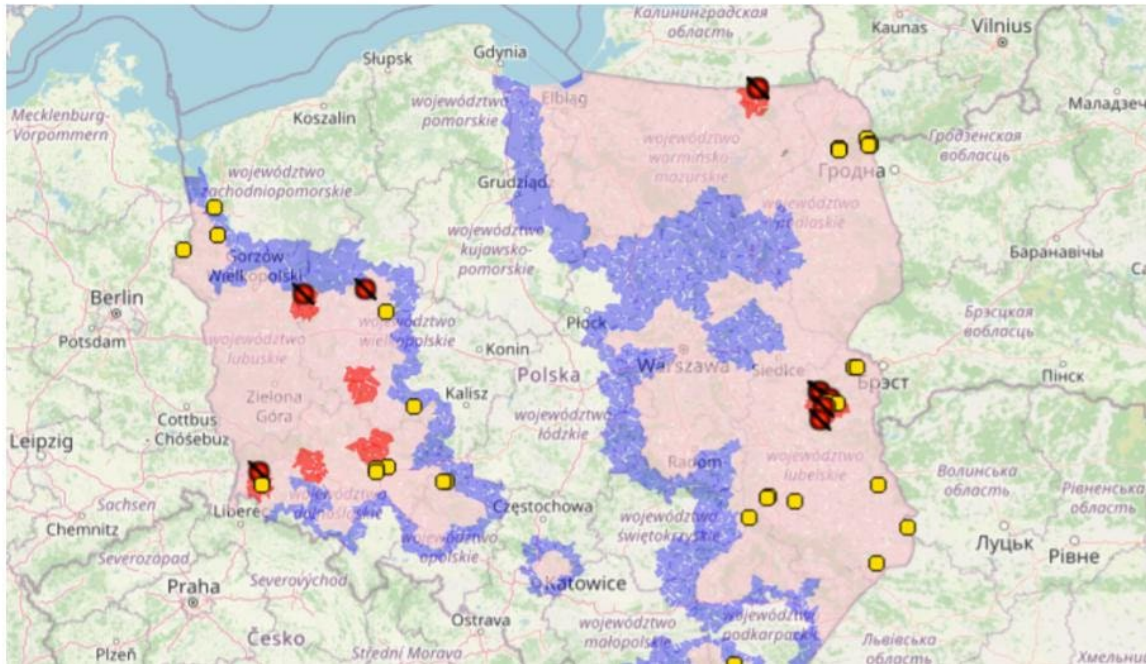
Meanwhile, the number of ASF cases in Italy's wild boar population stands at 904. Almost 800 of these cases were in the northwestern regions of Piedmont, Liguria, and now Lombardy.

- Poland | June 26: the tally of pig farms affected by ASF in 2023 has increased to 10.** In just two weeks, the number of reported outbreaks in pig farms has surged from only one earlier this year to ten. According to the Chief Veterinary Inspectorate, out of the newly reported cases, nine farms were identified as infected, with four of them situated in Eastern Poland near the Belarusian border, two - in northern Poland, close to the border with the Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia, two - in west-central Poland, and one - in southern Poland. Among these, the largest affected property in Lublin province housed 1,779 pigs. Another outbreak was registered on a farm with a total of 682 pigs (146 sows, 3 boars, 200 weaners, and 333 piglets), located in Mieczniki, in northern Poland, close to the border with the Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia.

Since the initial outbreak in 2014, the summer season has witnessed a peak in ASF occurrences in Polish pig farms, and 2023 continues to follow this pattern. Since the first introduction in 2014, the cumulative number of ASF outbreaks in pig farms across Poland has

now risen to 512. Notably, compared to recent years, 2022 and 2023 have witnessed relatively fewer outbreaks, with 14 and 10 reported cases, respectively. 2021 holds the record for the highest number of outbreaks, with 124 reported cases affecting domestic pig herds of varying sizes.

The persistence of ASF issues is evident in the number of wild boar cases reported in 2023. As of now, which is close to the year's midpoint, 1,813 ASF cases have been reported in wild boar. Most of these cases are concentrated in southwestern Poland, particularly around Wrocław in the Lower Silesia province. This indicates that the challenges associated with ASF have not yet subsided, emphasizing the ongoing need for vigilance and control measures.



Map 4. Regionalization in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1300 of 22 June 2023 and the distribution of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs in Poland: in red - domestic pigs, in yellow - wild boars (Source: [Chief Veterinary Inspectorate](#))

- Croatia | June 26: ASF reaches the 23rd country in Europe.** The Croatian Veterinary Institute has confirmed the presence of ASFV in blood samples taken from sick pigs and organ samples from deceased pigs in two facilities located in the Posavski Podgajac area of Vukovar-Srijem County, in the far northeastern part of Croatia, which is less than 1 mile away from the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina (Map 2). The larger farm had a population of 40 pigs, with one animal testing positive for ASF and subsequently dying. As a preventive measure, the entire herd was culled. On the smaller farm, there were eight animals, all of which tested positive for the ASF virus. In both farms, pigs were being kept outdoors. Additionally, two more suspected cases of ASF were reported - one on a farm in Gunja and another in Rajevo Selo. Samples have been collected from these suspicious establishments and are currently undergoing processing. At the same time, the Veterinary Inspection has already implemented preliminary control measures to control the spread of the disease, which include a ban on the transportation and sale of pigs, restrictions on the culling of pigs on farms, and assessing potential further spread.

The proximity of the new outbreaks in Croatia, approximately 25 km from the Bosnian town of Bijeljina, where the virus emerged one day earlier, suggests a potential connection.

- Latvia | June 27: authorities confirmed the first ASF outbreak in a farm this year.** The virus was detected in the Stradi parish of Gulbene municipality in the country's northeast. The Food and Veterinary Service (PVD) has announced that all 100 pigs on the affected holding



will be culled. The primary risk to domestic pigs comes from wild boars. In 2023, ASF was confirmed in 239 wild boars across 23 municipalities in Latvia.

## ASIA

In June, four countries (India, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia) reported ASF outbreaks in domestic swine, and South Korea reported new cases in wild boars (Map 4).



Map 5. African swine fever outbreak distribution in domestic pigs and wild boars in Asia as of June 22, 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)

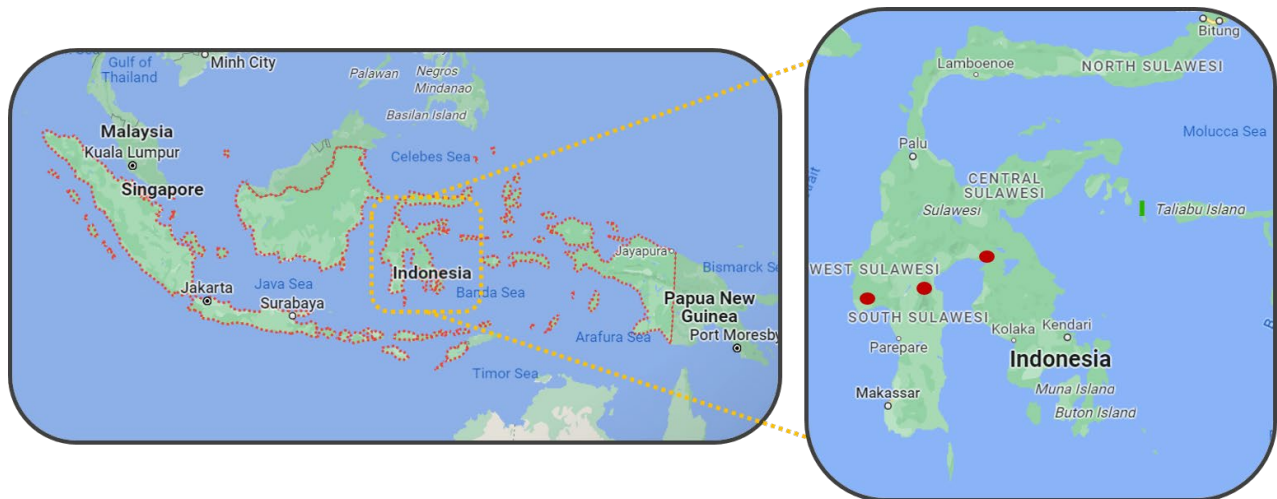
### Regional highlights:

- **Indonesia | South Sulawesi province: ASF was detected in Tana Toraja, North Toraja districts, and East Luwu District.** In **East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi**, 15 pig carcasses were found in the Angkona River. Residents initially reported the presence of multiple dead pigs in the river. Efforts were made to trace the river flow to the estuary to ensure that no pig carcasses reached the sea. Public records show that a total of 17,105 pigs have died due to ASF virus exposure in the region.

This number is distributed across 11 districts, with the highest pig deaths occurring in East Tomoni District, followed by Mangkutana District and Burau District. The introduction of the ASF has significantly reduced the pig population in East Luwu, with only 21,440 pigs remaining out of a total population of 38,556. Efforts are ongoing to contain the further spread of the virus.

The presence of the ASF was also confirmed in pigs that died suddenly in **North Toraja, South Sulawesi**. The virus has now spread to Tana Toraja and North Toraja, areas with a high pig population in South Sulawesi. These regions have a significant number of pigs due to cultural rituals and customs involving pigs. The Head of the Livestock Division of the Tana Toraja Agriculture and Livestock Service Office stated that approximately 346,710 pigs are at risk. So far, around 300 pigs have been confirmed to be infected with the virus, and the outbreak has spread to 19 districts. However, authorities believe that many farmers have not

yet reported cases, which poses a dangerous situation as the virus could spread rapidly. The local government has temporarily closed the inter-regional flow of pigs and feed from outside the area to address the situation.



Map 6. The distribution of ASF outbreaks in Sulawesi, Indonesia - June 2023

In **Polewali Mandar (Polman) Regency, West Sulawesi**, thousands of pigs have died of ASF in two locations. The outbreaks began in March and are still ongoing (latest data available - June 17). Mapilli Polman Animal Health Center (PKM) has identified two sub-districts where the virus has spread: Sudindingan Village and Darma Village in the Polewali District of Polman. These areas are well-known for pig breeding. PKM Mapilli has recorded the deaths of approximately 500 pigs in Sulewatan Village and additional deaths in Darma Village. ASF was initially detected in Sudindingan Sub-District and then spread to the neighboring Madatte Village. Unfortunately, local farmers have been slow to report pig deaths to animal officials, hindering containment efforts.

- **The Philippines | June 8: ASF has expanded its presence into new territories, indicating its ongoing spread and impact.** No province in the Western Visayas region is spared anymore as Hamtic town, Antique province, has confirmed ASF cases among its hogs. Around 500 hog raisers have been affected by ASF in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo, and Negros Occidental provinces.

The Governor of Negros Occidental has reported that several barangays in the province have been affected by ASF and other hog diseases. A total of 142 barangays across 17 towns and cities in Negros Occidental are dealing with the impact of these diseases. According to the Provincial Veterinary Office, as of June 22, the total number of hog mortalities has reached 14,404, which accounts for approximately 9.79 percent of the province's hog population. The losses incurred by the hog industry are estimated at around \$2,680,186 (P157,658,000).

Meanwhile, the Court of Appeals (CA) has issued a temporary restraining order (TRO) against the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) regarding its culling and zoning map policy for ASF containment in Cebu Province. The CA found that implementing the policy would cause significant and irreparable damage to the province, including its hog industry worth \$198,505,800 (P11 billion). The TRO, which lasts for 60 days, was welcomed by Governor Gwendolyn Garcia, who urged other local government units to lift their bans on hog and pork product imports from Cebu. The CA also mentioned the need to re-evaluate the current ASF protocols and acknowledged the constitutional issue of property rights and due process raised by the Provincial Government. The BAI has reported the presence of ASF in multiple areas of Cebu Province, leading to culling and trade restrictions. The TRO aims to restore the pre-ASF status in Cebu and alleviate the economic hardships faced by hog farmers in the region.

- **Vietnam | June 18: ASF re-emerged in Dak Nong Province.** According to the Dak Nong Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the province had to eliminate over 950 pigs across 15 villages and communes due to the disease. As the Central Highlands region enters the rainy season, the unpredictable weather heightens the risk of further outbreaks. In response to the reemergence of the epidemic, several animal quarantine teams have been mobilized temporarily to prevent the transportation of animals and animal products in and out of the affected areas. Furthermore, extensive awareness campaigns have been conducted to promote responsible practices such as proper captive breeding, refraining from purchasing, selling, or transporting sick or diseased pigs, and avoiding the slaughter or consumption of infected animals. Additionally, it is crucial to discourage the disposal of sick or dead pigs into the environment.
- **India | June 20: Mizoram state reported an ASF outbreak in Champhai District.** According to the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer in Champhai, ASF has been identified as the cause of pig deaths in Champhai Vengsanga. As a result, on June 20, 2023, Champhai Vengsang was declared an infected area under the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act.

On June 27, ASF was detected in Kannur, Kerala state, leading to the culling of 93 pigs at four farms. The District Animal Husbandry Officer in charge stated that six more farms are in the affected area. The District Collector, who is also the chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority, has directed authorities to submit an urgent report on whether pigs have been moved from infected pig farms to other farms within the Udayagiri grama panchayat in the past two months. The Animal Husbandry Department, in collaboration with the police and Regional Transport Office, will carry out strict checks at check posts and other entry points into the district. This is meant to address the illegal smuggling of pigs from other states, which could contribute to the spread of ASF.

On the same day, an outbreak of ASF was confirmed again in Idukki, more than 155 miles away from Kannur. The disease was detected in the 15th Ward of Patamugha in Vathikudi Panchayat. Out of the 230 pigs on the farm, 170 have already died. The remaining pigs will be euthanized to prevent the disease from spreading further. Moreover, in response to the outbreak, pigs on farms within a one-kilometer radius of the affected area will be euthanized to prevent further virus spread.

- **Thailand | June 16: the Customs Department has seized and handed over 159 containers of illegal pork to the Department of Livestock Development to be destroyed.** A total of 161 containers of frozen pork imported without proper information on their origin and certification for ensuring hygienic slaughtering processes were seized. Legal action has been taken, involving 159 containers of illegal pork weighing 4.3 million kilograms. As a result, the smuggled pork was handed over to be destroyed under the Animal Epidemic Act. Two remaining containers are currently undergoing the legal process at the customs office in Laem Chabang Port. Previously, the customs department had forwarded the illegal pork cases to the Central Investigation Bureau to initiate legal action against the individuals responsible, regardless of their identities. Additionally, the department has strengthened prevention measures and efforts to suppress pork and pig smuggling.
- **Indonesia | June 26: the ASF Task Force Team in North Toraja, South Sulawesi, detained four trucks carrying 198 pigs that attempted to break into the Torut area despite restrictions on pig traffic.** The pigs originated from Luwu and were destined for the Bolu Animal Market in Toraja, based on an order from a trader in the area. The trucks and drivers are currently being detained at the Palopo-Torut border for questioning. The case has been handed over to the Torut Animal Husbandry Service for further legal action. The government is implementing measures to prevent the spread of the ASF virus, as the number of pigs affected by ASF in Torut has been increasing. It was reported that approximately 5,520 pigs have died from ASF in the area. To mitigate the situation, authorities are ordering vehicles to turn back if they attempt to breach the border and transport pigs into Torut.

## Surveillance at Points of Entry

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### ASIA

**Thailand | June 13: an Indian man was arrested at Bangkok's Suvarnabhumi International Airport with approximately 440 pounds (200 kg) of animal parts.** The individual arrived from India with six heavy pieces of luggage, arousing the suspicion of customs and livestock officials at the airport. Upon inspection, they discovered cow hides weighing approximately 132 pounds (60 kg) and 308 pounds (140 kg) of pig's canine teeth in his bags. The man claimed that he intended to convert the pig's teeth into amulets, sell them as tiger teeth, and deceive unsuspecting buyers by misrepresenting the cowhides as tiger skins. However, he was detained and charged with violating the animal epidemic law for attempting to smuggle animal parts into the country. Such actions could potentially contribute to the spread of diseases, including Foot and Mouth Disease, lumpy skin disease in cattle, and African swine fever. The man could face a maximum prison sentence of two years and/or a fine not exceeding 200,000 baht if convicted.

**Thailand | June 15: Thai customs and livestock officials have successfully intercepted two trucks transporting 109 head of cattle suspected to have been smuggled from Myanmar.** The arrests of the two drivers took place in Tak, a border province in Thailand. The first truck, carrying 43 cattle, was en route to Sukhothai province from the Mahawan sub-district in Mae Sot district when it was stopped at a customs checkpoint in Huai Ya-oo. The second vehicle, also originating from the Mahawan sub-district, was destined for Yasothon and was carrying 66 head of cattle. During the inspection, officials discovered that the drivers were using "recycled" permits for the movement of the cattle, which violated the animal epidemic act. According to the act, the transportation of animals into or out of a zone under watch for animal epidemics without a permit from a veterinarian in the zone is prohibited. In Tak province, all villages, sub-districts, and districts have been declared as zones under watch for foot and mouth disease in cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. To prevent the spread of FMD and safeguard domestic cattle farmers and consumers, livestock officials in Tak have intensified efforts to intercept cattle smuggling from Myanmar. Control measures for the disease in Myanmar are considered inadequate.

### NORTH AMERICA

**USA: Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport | June 2023: US Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) agents recently confiscated 83 pounds of beef jerky for more than \$2,000 from a man arriving from South Africa.** The individual had initially informed the agents that he wanted to declare beef in his luggage. Upon examination by CBP Agriculture Specialists using X-ray technology, it was determined that the meat was beef biltong, a type of cured and dried meat commonly found in South Africa. The entry of cured and dried meat from South Africa is restricted due to the potential transmission of animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease. The meat was seized and subsequently destroyed via steam sterilization. CBP states that the most frequently seized items at customs include pork and beef sausages, plant materials, planting seeds, and fruit. Depending on the time of year, there may be an increased occurrence of seizures involving beef and pork products.

## Swine Influenza

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### THE AMERICAS

#### Brazil

*H1N1 variant report - According to WHO, the case is sporadic, without dissemination.*

The Oswaldo Cruz Institute's Laboratory of Respiratory Viruses conducted an investigation into a fatal case in Paraná, Brazil, caused by the swine influenza A(H1N1)v virus. The patient, who had cancer and lived near a pig farm, exhibited symptoms such as fever, headache, sore throat, and abdominal pain before being hospitalized for a severe acute respiratory infection, where later passed away.



Laboratory testing confirmed the presence of influenza A(H1N1)v virus with a high degree of similarity to viruses found in pigs in Brazil in 2015. The Ministry of Health notified the World Health Organization, and further characterization of the virus will be carried out by the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention. While the patient had no direct contact with pigs, two close contacts who worked at the pig farm tested negative for influenza and did not develop respiratory illness. The risk of community transmission is assessed as low by the WHO.

*Editor's note: We cite articles using the information that they contain. Influenza A viruses that normally circulate among swine are called variant viruses if they infect humans. WHO/OIE/FAO standardization announcement from 2014 - [LINK](#)*

### Fact box: Influenza A viruses of swine

Swine influenza is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza viruses that regularly cause outbreaks of influenza in pigs. Influenza viruses that commonly circulate in swine are called "swine influenza viruses" or "swine flu viruses." Like human influenza viruses, there are different subtypes and strains of swine influenza viruses.

Influenza A viruses of swine do not normally infect humans. However, sporadic human infections with influenza viruses that normally circulate in swine and not people have occurred. When this happens, these viruses are called "**variant viruses**." They also can be denoted by adding the letter "v" to the end of the virus subtype designation.

In recent years, the main Influenza A viruses of swine circulating in U.S. pigs are: swine triple reassortant (tr) H1N1, trH3N2, and trH1N2. With the exception of the 2009 H1N1 virus, influenza viruses that circulate in swine are very different from influenza viruses that commonly circulate in people.

For more information regarding human infections with variant viruses -- [LINK](#)

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### 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

##### Germany

[ASF Germany: Brandenburg asks for restriction zones to be lifted](#)

##### Bosnia-Herzegovina

[ASF Bosnia-Herzegovina: virus found in domestic pig African swine fever confirmed on 20 properties in Bosnia and](#)

[Herzegovina: Authorities issued a warning](#)

[Euthanasia of pigs in Semberija due to African plague](#)

[The first Cases of African Swine Fever Infection appeared in Brcko](#)

[African swine fever in RS Šamac and the ban on markets Info](#)

[African Swine Fever continues to spread in Entity of RS](#)

##### Italy

[Swine fever alarm: first case in Lombardy](#)

[African swine fever spreads to 7th Italian region](#)

##### Poland

[Number of infected pig farms in 2023 rises to 8](#)

[Another ASF outbreak. They have to slaughter about 700 pigs](#)



[ASF in Poland - maps, restricted areas, outbreaks in pigs and wild boars](#)

**Croatia**

[African swine fever reported for first time in Croatia](#)

[Virus hops across border to infect 23rd country in Europe](#)

**Latvia**

[Domestic outbreak of African swine fever detected in Latvia](#)

[This year's first African swine fever case recorded for domestic pigs in Latvia](#)

**NORTH AMERICA**

**USA**

[MSP Customs and Border Patrol agents seize 83 pounds of restricted meat from South Africa](#)

[Passenger has 83 pounds of beef jerky seized going through US Customs](#)

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Brazil**

[N1N1 in Brazil](#)

**ASIA**

**India**

[CHAMPHAI VENGSAANG PIGS FARM ANNOUNCED](#)

[African swine flu detected in Kannur, 93 pigs to be culled in four farms](#)

[African swine fever confirmed again in Idukki](#)

**Indonesia**

[Prevent ASF Virus, 4 Trucks Transporting 198 Pigs in North Toraja Detained](#)

[15 Pig Carcasses Exposed to ASF Virus Rediscovered in East Luwu](#)

[ALERT!! African Fever Virus in Pigs Has Been Detected in Toraja](#)

[Hundreds of Thousands of Pigs in Tana Toraja Threatened to Death As a result of the ASF Virus Outbreak](#)

[Thousands of Pigs in Polman Die. What is the ASF Virus?](#)

**The Philippines**

[African Swine Fever infects hogs in 62 towns in Western Visayas](#)

[Swine diseases hit 142 brgys in NegOcc CA halts BAI's ASF culling, zoning policy in Cebu](#)

**Thailand**

[Indian man caught with 200kg of animal parts at Suvarnabhumi airport](#)

[4 million kg. of smuggled pork to be destroyed](#)

[Two trucks carrying 109 illegal head of cattle from Myanmar seized in Tak](#)

**Vietnam**

[Dak Nong: African Swine Fever Recurrence](#)

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](mailto:SwineGlobal@umn.edu)**