

# Member's update on ASF and other high-impact swine diseases

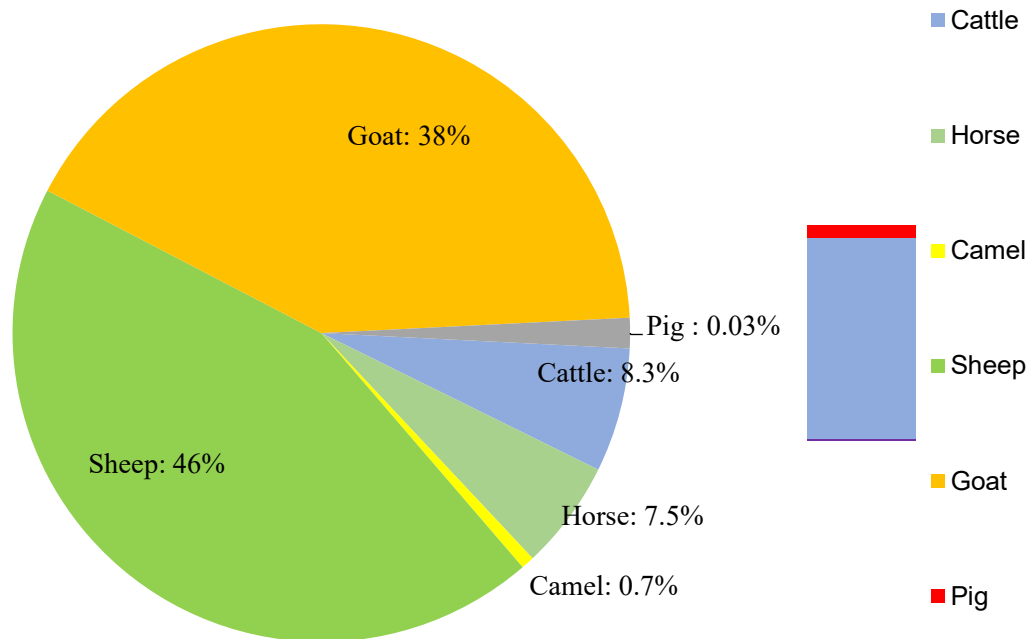
## [Mongolia]

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Institute of veterinary medicine

22 – 23 July 2025  
Tokyo, Japan

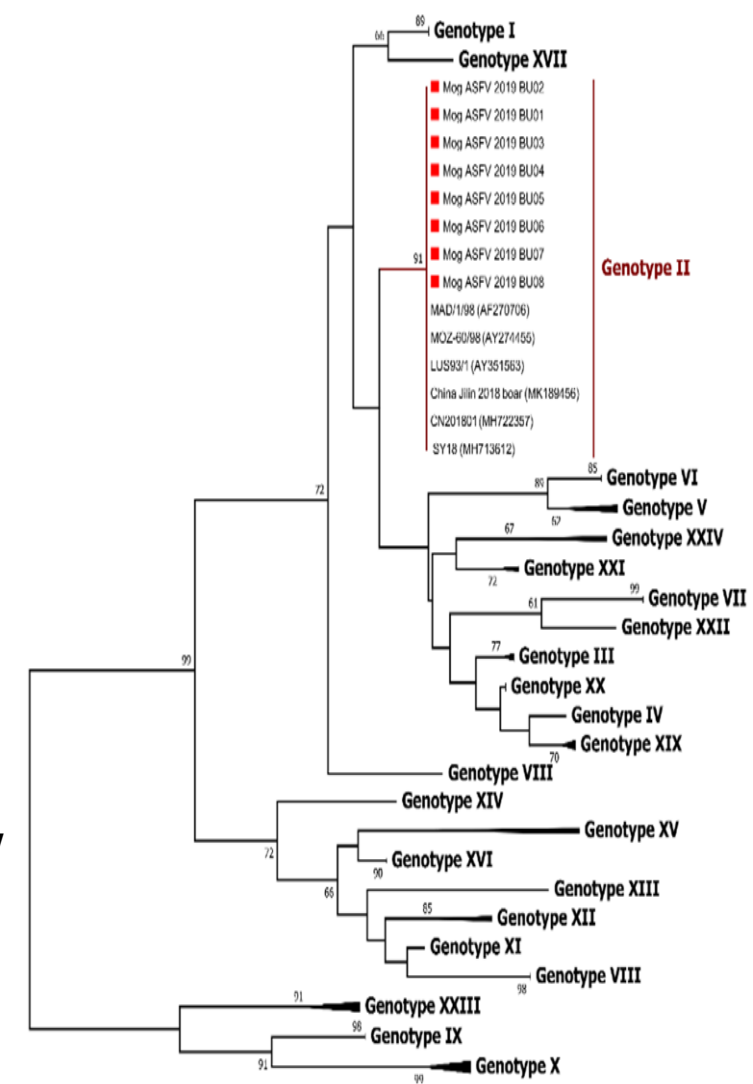
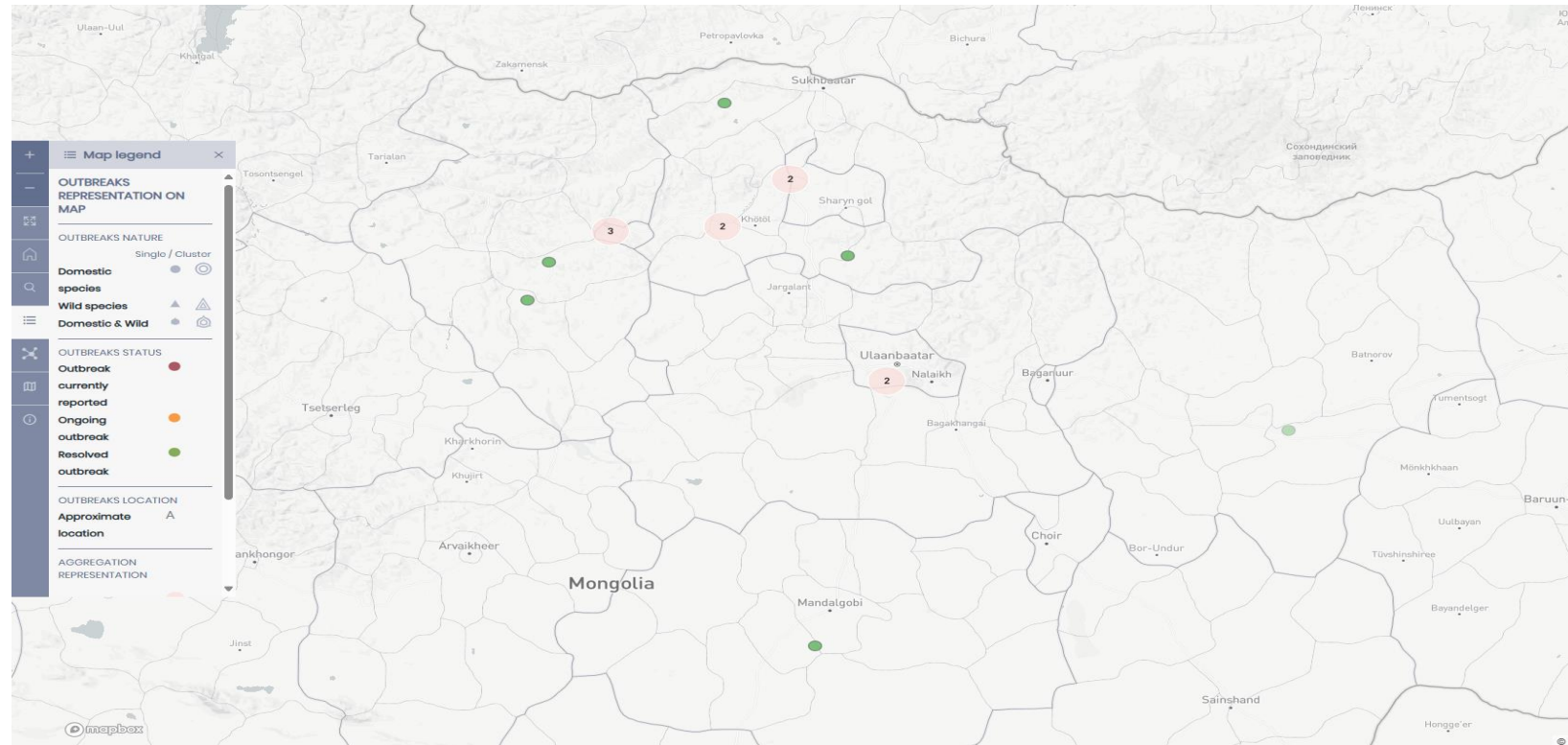
Livestock population (57.649.66 mil. 2024)  
Rate of pig population in 21.258

Rate of livestock by species



Pig population: 21.258

# Disease situations of ASF



Mongolia has imported pig meat products from other countries due to the low population of pigs. In Mongolia, ASF was first reported in 2019. It was genotype II of ASF. There is no vaccine in Mongolia.

Outbreaks occurred in 2019, 2023-2024

The last case was reported in January 2025.

Pig farms are mainly classified as backyard, and different for biosecurity and management depending on the herd size and economic effects of farms.



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## The outbreaks of swine infectious diseases



- Classical swine fever first report case occurred in 1960 in Bulgan province
- Outbreak occurred in 2011, 2012, 2014
- The last case occurred in 2015 Ulaanbaatar, Dornod provinces

In Mongolia has been reported 14 outbreaks in 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 ([Genetic and virulence characterization of classical swine fever viruses isolated in Mongolia from 2007 to 2015. Enkhbold B, et al., Virus Genes. 2017 Jun;53 \(3\):418-425](#)).







Lacking disease notification and information

Seasonal issues (hot, harsh winter, rain)

Wild Boar Population: they can serve as a reservoir for ASF and CSF.

Lack of Biosecurity: In some regions, there may be a lack of awareness on pig farms

Transboundary Movements: The movement of people, vehicles, and animals across borders

The total land area of Mongolia is 1,564,116 million square km

21 provinces + Ulaanbaatar city



**National  
strategy for  
swine disease  
control**



**Surveillance**



**Response and  
control**



**Containment  
against disease  
incursion**



**Vaccination  
programs**

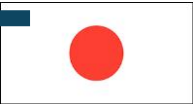
# National strategy for swine disease control

In Mongolia, surveillance of swine infectious diseases is conducted by the General Authority for Veterinary Services (GAVS) in collaboration with provincial and local veterinary units. Both active (sampling and laboratory testing) and passive (case reporting) surveillance approaches are applied. Surveillance activities are regularly conducted in high-risk areas for diseases such as ASF and CSF.



МАЛ, АМЬТНЫ ГОЦ ХАЛДВАРТ, ХАЛДВАРТ ӨВЧНИЙГ ТАНДАХ 2025 ОНЫ ТӨЛӨВЛӨГӨӨ

Д/д	Тандалтын нэр	I сар	II сар	III сар	IV сар	V сар	VI сар	VII сар	VIII сар	IX сар	X сар	XI сар	XII сар
ГОЦ ХАЛДВАРТ ӨВЧНИЙ ХАЛДВАРЫН ТАНДАЛТ													
1	Шүлхий өвчний халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
2	Бог малын мэлсөн өвчний халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
3	Зэрлэг амьтны гоц халдварт өвчнүүдийн халдвар илрүүлэх тандалт							МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ					
ДАРХЛАЖУУЛАЛТЫН МОНИТОРИНГ													
4	Шүлхий өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг				Дархлаажуулалт	МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ	Дархлаажуулалт	МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ					
5	Мялзан өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг						Дархлаажуулалт	МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ					
6	Бруцеллөз өвчний дархлаажуулалтын дараах мониторинг							Дархлаажуулалт	МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ				
ХАЛДВАРЫН ЦАР ХҮРЭЭ ТОГТООХ ТАНДАЛТ													
7	Хээлтүүлэгч малын бруцеллөз тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, МЗХ, УМЗЦЛТ							
8	Адууны халдварт өвчнүүдийн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
9	Шинэ болон дахин сэргэж буй өвчнүүдийн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
10	Бруцеллөз өвчний тандалт /Нийслэл/					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, МЗХ, УМЗЦЛТ							
ӨВЧИН, ХАЛДВАРГУЙГ НОТЛОХ ТАНДАЛТ													
11	Үхрийн тархи сархихах эмгэгийн тандалт							МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ					
12	Үхрийн сүрьеэ, лейкоз өвчний тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
13	Сүрьеэ, ям өвчний тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, МЗХ							
14	Үхрийн цээж өвчний тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, МЗХ							
ХҮНСНИЙ ХАНГАМЖ, АЮУЛГҮЙ БАЙДЛЫН ХӨТӨЛБӨР													
15	Шувууны аж ахуйн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
16	Гахайн эсхилох өвчнүүд тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
17	Зөгийн Америк/Европ үжил өвчнүүдийн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
18	Бичил биотний тэсвэрсэлтийн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
19	Малын эмийн үлдэгдлийн тандалт					МЗЕГ, АНМЗГ, УМЗЦЛТ							
20	Надлагааны газарт суурилсан тандалт									МЗЕГ, УМЗЦЛТ			





# Surveillance

East Asia CVO Meeting 2025

## 1. Active surveillance

- Sera surveillance provided in central/eastern region of Mongolia.
  - Support: Ministry of Food and Agricultural General Authority for Veterinary Services (GAVS)
  - Management/performance: State Central Veterinary laboratory  
Selected provincial vet labs
- Since 2014, our country has been implementing serological surveillance of swine infectious diseases every year
- In 2014-2024 – Total sera: 360-440
  - Tested disease: CSF, PRRS, ASF, TGE, FMD, Corona virus, brucellosis, influenza A, parvovirus.
  - Involved in: Central region -5 provinces, 5 districts.



## 2. Passive Surveillance

Monitoring reports from farmers, veterinarians and publics regarding sick or dead pigs either in the farm, back yard or in the palm oil plantation or forest area.

## 3. Surveillance in Wildboar

Since 2022, veterinary authorities have been working together with hunters and herders to carry out passive surveillance of wild boars.

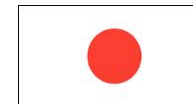
Sample collected: Blood, internal organ.



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## Response and control

In the event of a disease outbreak, rapid response measures are implemented including outbreak containment, culling of infected and suspected pigs, disinfection, and movement restrictions. Response activities are coordinated in line with national veterinary guidelines in cooperation with local authorities.

## Vaccination programs (if applicable)



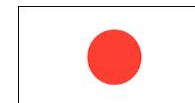
Vaccination against Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is implemented in selected regions as a preventive measure. Currently, there is no registered vaccine used for ASF or PRRS in Mongolia. Vaccination programs are implemented under official veterinary oversight when permitted.

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## Containment against disease incursion

Preventive measures to avoid disease incursion include import controls, surveillance in border areas, enforcement of quarantine regulations and restriction of illegal movements of pigs and pig products. Inter-regional pig movement is also monitored and controlled.



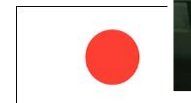
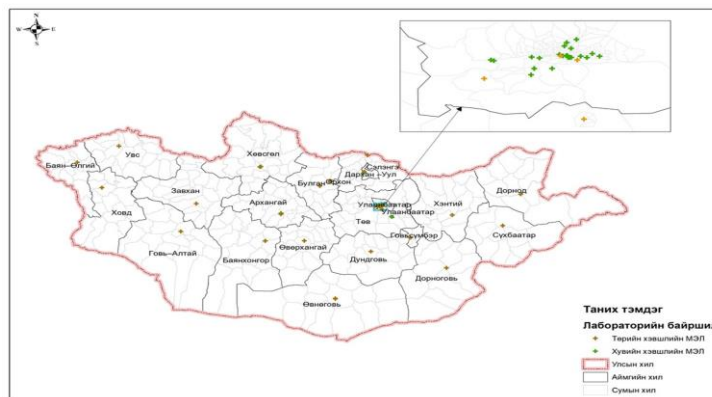
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## STATE CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY TADs

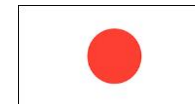


- **Biosafety laboratory level III**
- **Molecular Biology Laboratory**
- **Cell culture laboratory**
- **Serological laboratory**
- **Strain bank**
- **Gene sequencing**
- **Nucleic acid bank**



## Swine Disease Diagnostic capacity

№	Swine diseases	Diagnostic Tests			
		Virus Isolation	ELISA	PCR	qRT-PCR
1	African Swine Fever (ASF)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Classical Swine Fever (CSF)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS)		✓	✓	✓
4	Swine Influenza (SIV)		✓	✓	✓
5	Porcine Circovirus		✓		
6	Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)		✓	✓	✓
7	Brucellosis		✓	✓	
8	Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)		✓		
9	Porcine Parvovirus		✓	✓	





## Collaboration mechanism

To establish coordinated actions among relevant organizations to efficiently conduct surveillance, diagnosis, control, and prevention of priority swine diseases.

### **Mechanism:**

- **Information Sharing:** Regular communication and data exchange between government veterinary services, laboratories, farmers, and other stakeholders.
- **Joint Surveillance:** Coordinated active and passive surveillance activities involving veterinary networks, diagnostic labs, and field veterinarians.
- **Diagnosis and Reporting:** Standardized diagnostic protocols and timely reporting of suspected or confirmed cases.
- **Control and Prevention:** Implementation of agreed-upon control measures such as vaccination, movement restrictions, and biosecurity practices.
- **Capacity Building:** Training and resource sharing among stakeholders to improve diagnostic and response capabilities.
- **Emergency Response:** Clear roles and responsibilities during outbreaks to enable rapid response and containment.

## Stakeholders

- **Government Veterinary Authorities:** National and regional animal health departments responsible for policy, coordination, and regulatory oversight.
- **Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories:** Provide confirmatory testing and support disease surveillance.
- **Veterinarians and Animal Health Workers:** Conduct field surveillance, sample collection, and implement control measures.
- **Pig Farmers and Producer Associations:** Participate in reporting, biosecurity, and vaccination efforts.
- **Research Institutions:** Support epidemiological studies and diagnostic development.
- **Customs and Border Control:** Monitor import/export to prevent disease introduction.
- **International Organizations (e.g., WOA, FAO):** Provide technical guidance, standards, and support for disease control programs

- *A brief description of challenges to control priority swine disease(s) and your actions to overcome those challenges (1 slide)*

➤ 1. PLAN WELL - IMPLEMENT STEP BY STEP – UPDATE – IMPROVEMENT

WOAH, FAO regulation, recommendation, SOPs, National disease control strategy & plan

➤ 2. EARLY DETECTION, EARLY AWARENESS & QUICK RESPONSE

➤ 3. TRAINING & EVENT ACTIVITIES FOR EVERYONE (local-VETs, Lab staffs, officers)

➤ 4. LACK OF DISEASE NOTIFICATION FORM HERDER AND PRIVATE VETS



- laboratory capacity building (to upgrade laboratory capacity for bacterial swine diseases using molecular testing)
- International collaboration WOA, IAEA
- Proficiency test for swine diseases panel ASF CSF PRRS

# Thank you!

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Contact information

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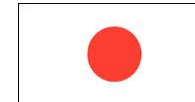
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