

Updated Outbreak Assessment #37

African swine fever in Europe

17 June 2025

Disease report

On 16 June 2024, Germany reported a case of African swine fever (ASF) in wild boar in Kirchhundem, western Germany, the first report in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, and approximately 120km north of the nearest affected area in Hesse. Meanwhile, an ASF-positive wild boar carcass was reported in Calabria, southern Italy, for the first time since 7 August 2024. This is the first detection of ASF outside of northern Italy since the last reported case in Campania on 7 September 2024. ASF has continued to be reported in domestic pigs and wild boar across Europe, albeit at lower numbers than we have seen in recent years. Since our last report on 24 July 2024, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have published a report analysing the epidemiology of ASF across the European Union in 2024. The report highlights an 83% decline in the number of outbreaks in domestic pigs across Europe compared to 2023. The report also examines seasonal patterns in ASF cases and evaluates surveillance methods. The number of cases of ASF in wild boar has remained similar to the previous few years, but there has been a marked increase in detections in wild boar in western Germany, with 2,172 cases reported since 1 July 2024. Notably, Sweden and Sardinia (Italy) have been officially recognised as free from ASF since our last report. In addition to these developments, clinical trials for a DIVA (Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals) ASF vaccine have commenced at The Pirbright Institute, which could have implications for future prevention and control of ASF.

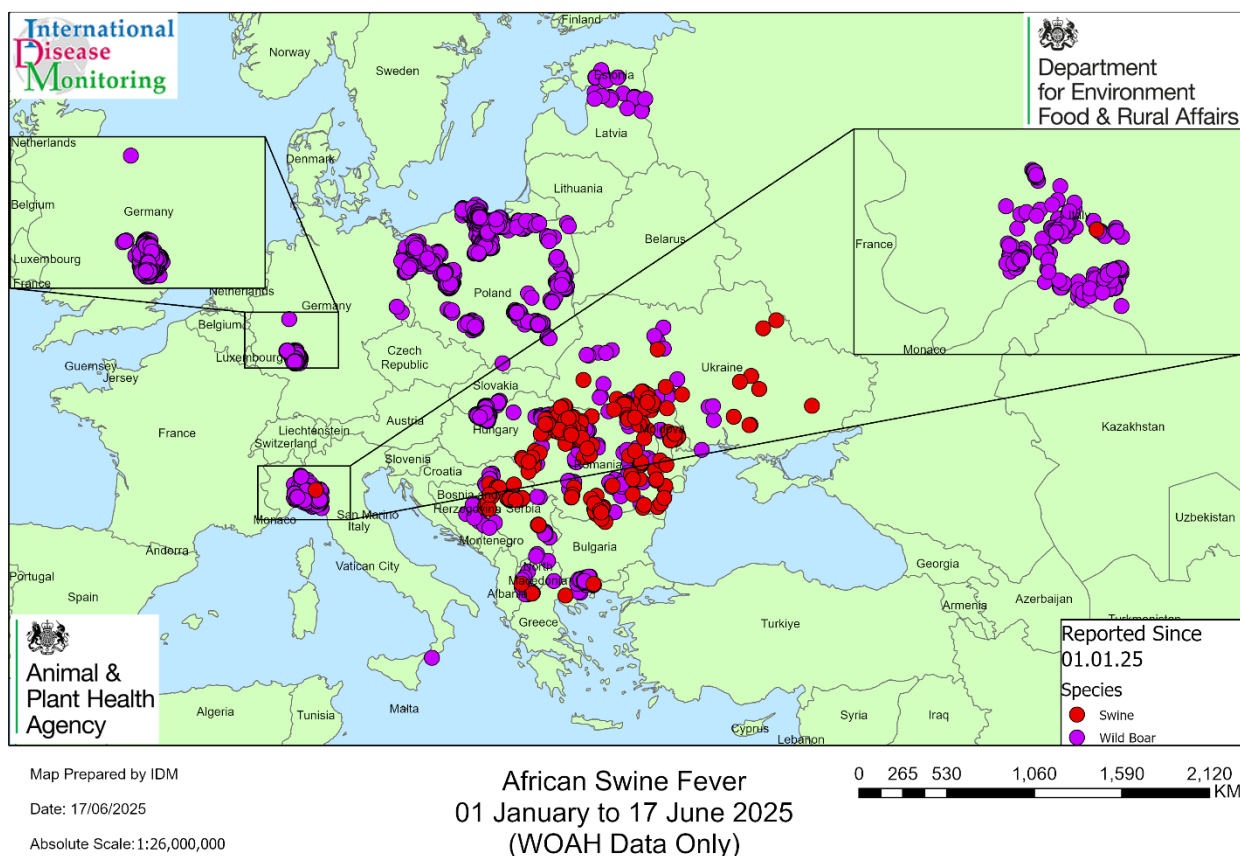


Figure 1: Map of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs (red points) and wild boar cases (purple points) across Europe from 1 January 2025 to 17 June 2025. (WOAH data only).

Since 24 July 2024, according to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) reports, outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine. ASF cases in wild boar have been reported in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Sweden and Ukraine. (Map 1). According to [EU Animal Disease Information System \(ADIS\) summary tables](#), there have been additional reports in domestic pigs in Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia, and in wild boar in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia (not shown in Map 1).

Outbreak data

Details of all outbreaks and cases provided in the map in this report were taken from WOAH unless stated otherwise. Additional information has been provided, where available, from the [ADIS summary tables](#), and information from relevant PAFF (the EU Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed) presentations.

In this report, 'Restricted zone I (RZ I)' means an area of a Member State listed in [EU legislation](#) with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures and bordering restricted zones II or III.

'Restricted zone II (RZ II)' means an area of a Member State listed in EU legislation due to an outbreak of African swine fever in a wild porcine animal with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures.

'Restricted zone III (RZ III)' means an area of a Member State listed in EU legislation due to an outbreak of African swine fever in a kept porcine animal with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures.

'Infected Area' means an area in which any RZ restrictions have been applied, but the boundaries of the RZs are yet to be implemented into legislation.

Situation assessment

EFSA

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has undertaken an [epidemiological analysis of ASF in the European Union during 2024](#). The study showed that the number of ASF outbreaks in the EU decreased by 83% from 1,929 outbreaks in 2023 to just 333 in 2024. The majority of these outbreaks occurred on small establishments holding less than 100 pigs. The study also stated that there is a clear summer seasonality of ASF in domestic pigs, with 51% of outbreaks being reported between July and September. In wild boar, some countries (Hungary, Italy, Poland and Slovakia) showed a winter seasonality however, no clear trends were observed in other countries. In total, 79% of confirmed ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs were due to clinical suspicion, 14% were systematic testing in dead pigs and 7% were from tracings.

ASF wild boar surveillance data showed that 91.5% of the collected samples came from hunted wild boar, while 5.2% were from boar found dead. PCR testing revealed a 29% positivity rate among the found-dead wild boar samples, compared to just 0.4% in hunted boar samples. The report recommends the continuation of both passive and active surveillance for domestic pigs and wild boar, with emphasis on passive surveillance. In the domestic pig population, systematic sampling of deceased animals should be maintained, particularly in holdings exceeding 1,000 pigs. They also noted that the collection of harmonised and complete data, the search and testing of wild boar carcasses, and awareness campaigns, should continue.

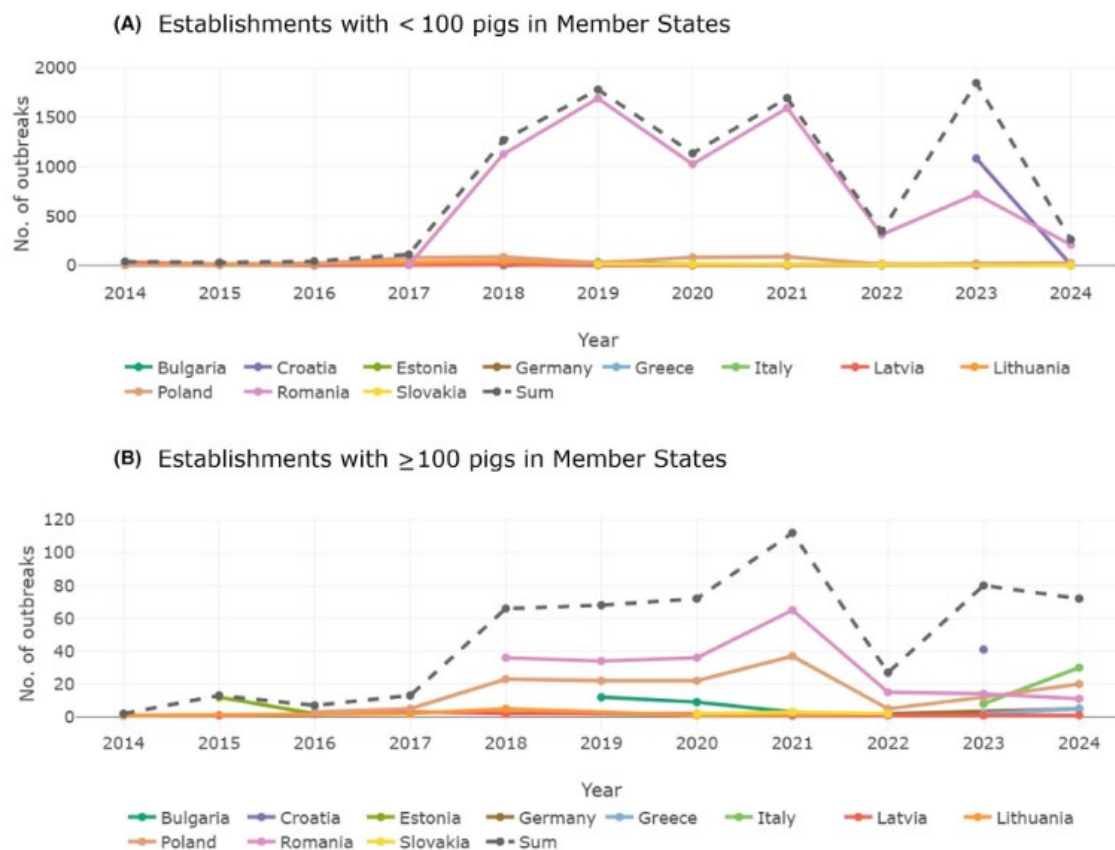


Figure 2: Early numbers of ASF outbreaks among domestic pigs notified in ADIS by Member States from 2014 to 2024, in A) establishments with fewer than 100 pigs, B) establishments with 100 pigs or more ([EFSA Epidemiological analysis of African swine fever in the European Union during 2024](#)).

Germany

On 16 June 2025, Germany made an immediate notification to WOAHP due to the appearance of ASF in a wild boar in Kirchhundem, North Rhine-Westphalia, west Germany. This is the first report of ASF in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and, a further four wild boar have tested positive since ([WAHIS](#)). The initial report came from a hunter that found the wild boar carcass. The wild boar is approximately 150km away from the border with the Netherlands and Belgium, and 120km away from the closest wild boar case in Hesse. Almost [60% of pigs in Germany](#) are found in Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia, its neighbouring state to the south. In some areas in Lower Saxony, home to more than 7 million pigs, the density of pigs is [four times the national average](#). The recent detection in North Rhine-Westphalia is around 120km away from Lower Saxony. Germany has recorded 1,958 cases of ASF in wild boar since our last report on 24 July 2024, affecting a total of 2,416 animals. Since our last report, the highest number of wild boar cases were in Hesse, accounting for 1,870 cases. Following the initial incursion in Hesse in June 2024, a rise in case numbers has been observed since December 2024, predominantly in southern Hesse, with the closest detected case situated approximately 70 km from the French border. This distance has remained the same since

late December 2024. Elsewhere in southwestern Germany, 36 cases have been detected in Rhineland-Palatinate, along with 12 cases in Baden-Württemberg. Elsewhere, Brandenburg has reported 37 cases, while Saxony has recorded two. This is a big decrease in cases, since they peaked in 2022 in Saxony and 2023 in Brandenburg. Since our last update, Germany implemented an RZI and RZII in Hesse, they also implemented a RZIII, however, this has since been revoked due to no outbreaks being reported in the region since August 2024.

Since our last report, there have been eight reports of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in Germany. The outbreaks were reported in July and August 2024, with seven occurring in Hesse, western Germany, and one in Rhineland-Palatinate, southwest Germany. This was the first report of ASF in domestic pigs in Rhineland-Palatinate, where a micro-farm in Gerolsheim, in the district of Bad Dürkheim was affected. The farm housed three pigs. In Hesse, five of the affected premises housed under 170 pigs and the remaining two housed 971 and 1,129 pigs, respectively. A RZIII was implemented which included seven other pig farms within the zone. A number of restrictions applied within the zone, such as prohibitions on the movement of domestic pigs and their products, hunting bans and restrictions on hunting, and the requirement to keep dogs on leashes. Regarding wild boar, further measures within the RZIII included intensive carcass testing, drone surveillance, and the erection of fences. In Brandenburg and Saxony, the RZIII has been revoked, and both the RZII and RZI have shrunk.

From Germany's most recent [PAFF Presentation](#), intensive surveillance has been undertaken, searches for wild boar carcasses, and awareness campaigns. In Brandenburg, over the past year, intensive searches including dogs, human chains and drones, have been completed. During the search, 43 carcasses were found, and 4,757 boars were hunted, all of which tested negative for ASF. A solid fence has also been erected, stretching approximately 1,725 km, that runs near and along the borders of Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland.

Italy

On 28 May, Italy made an immediate notification to WOA as they confirmed a detection of ASF in Calabria in a single wild boar. This marks the first report in the south since September 2024, and the first in Calabria since 7 August 2024. Currently, there is no further information on this report and the source of infection remains unknown. Since our last update, in Italy, there have been 472 reports of ASF in wild boar in the north of the country, where disease has been present since 2022. Affected regions include Emilia-Romagna, Liguria, Lombardy, Piedmont and Tuscany. These are the first cases of ASF in Tuscany. The reports have start dates between July 2024 and April 2025. In southern Italy, there were four reports of ASF in wild boar between July and August 2024, and these were all in Campania. In domestic pigs, there have been 32 outbreaks since our last update. These were all in northern Italy on farms, with the most recent report being in January 2025. The majority of reports occurred in August and September 2024, with 23 in these months. From PAFF Presentations, within the RZII and RZ III zones, prevention measures

include fencing, actively and passively searching for carcasses and where possible, removing the susceptible population. In RZIs, passive surveillance and hunting and capturing boar is ongoing. In free zones, there is also passive surveillance and managing of wild boar populations through hunting. In September 2024, Sardinia was recognised as ASF free by the European Commission. The first report was in 1978, when genotype I was identified, while genotype II later appeared in 2023.

Poland

Since the last update, Poland has reported 21 outbreaks of ASF on domestic pig holdings, dispersed across the central and northern regions of the country. These outbreaks were reported between July and September 2024. No outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported since. According to the 2024 EFSA report, Poland was responsible for 30% of wild boar cases in the EU. Additionally, the disease expanded into previously unaffected central regions of the country.

Since our last report, according to WOA, there were a further 3,516 reports of ASF in wild boar with a total of 5,697 wild boar affected throughout the country, particularly close to the borders with Germany, Ukraine, Kaliningrad (Russia), and Belarus. Cases in wild boar increased over the winter months, from 150 in November 2024 to 414 in December and 535 in January 2025. The number of reports has consistently remained high, with around 400 per month since March 2025.

Hungary

Since 24 July 2024, there have been a further 812 reports of ASF in wild boar comprising a total of 926 animals in Hungary. There are three main clusters of cases one being just to the north of Budapest, another in Salgótarján and the final cluster around Debrecen. The clusters are relatively close to the border with Slovakia and Romania. Case numbers rose throughout the winter, escalating from 63 in December to 185 in January, followed by a slight decrease to 155 in February. However, a downward trend appears to be emerging so far in 2025, with reports dropping to 79 in May. There haven't been any detections of ASF in domestic pigs in Hungary.

Romania

Romania has reported 285 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the whole of the country since our last assessment on the 24 July 2024. Of these, 11 outbreaks involved domestic pigs found on public land, 258 were on backyard premises with less than 170 animals, and the remainder were on farms housing between 103 and 31,865 pigs. The whole of Romania remains under RZ III restrictions. Romania also reported 211 cases of ASF in wild boar. At the recent PAFF presentation in May, Romania has increased incentives for active and passive surveillance of found dead and hunted wild boar. In 2024, Romania experienced its lowest outbreak count since before 2017. Despite this decline, the country still accounted for 66% of all EU outbreaks that year.

Albania

Following the first reports of ASF in wild boar in February 2024, since our last report, Albania reported one additional case of ASF in wild boar, bringing the total number of reports to three. In November 2024, a total of seven boar tested positive after being found by the hunter's association dead in a forest. The boar were found in Lezhës, northwestern Albania. On 26 December 2024, Albania reported their first outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs. The farm was in Lezhës and housed 71 pigs. From the [Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development](#), the farm had been inspected three times by veterinarians due to the wild boar case in November. No clinical signs were observed, and the animals were said to be in good health. On 25 December 2024, the farmer reported that eight out of 71 pigs had died, and seven pigs died the following day. On 26 December, ASF was confirmed by RT-PCR testing. Measures included banning the sale and trade of live pigs in Lezhës, restricting movements within the area, and prohibiting slaughter within the protection zone. Additionally, tracing activities were initiated, and biosecurity measures were reinforced across both protection and surveillance zones.

Austria

From Mays PAFF Presentations, Austria have produced an annual report for their wild boar action plan. Austria remains free from ASF and has stated the main goals of the action plan are to raise awareness and reduce wild boar density. However, these can be difficult as ASF has been a threat for a long time and there are no financial incentives for hunters. There are nine states in Austria, each of which have different hunting laws. The east of the country has a higher wild boar population density due to the landscape. The west is more mountainous, which means it has a lower wild boar population density. In states that have a higher wild boar population, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection has proposed to increase hunting by 5%, whereas in states with a lower wild boar population, they have proposed to keep hunting the same. Additional measures in Austria include active surveillance of wild boar for both ASF and CSF, an obligation to report found dead wild boar, and regular ASF and CSF task force meetings. In 2024, 223 found dead wild boar and 663 hunted wild boar were tested for ASF, all of which were negative.

Serbia

Serbia has reported 299 outbreaks of ASF in domestic swine, with outbreaks dispersed across the country. These outbreaks have start dates between April 2024 and May 2025. Among these reports, 286 occurred on backyard holdings with fewer than 132 pigs, while 11 were reported on farms accommodating between 18 and 421 pigs. The remaining two cases were classified as occurring in a forest and another unspecified location. Serbia has also reported 59 cases of ASF, affecting a total of 125 individuals.

Latvia

Since our last report, according to [ADIS summaries](#), Latvia has reported four outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, with two outbreaks in August 2024, one in October 2024, and the most recent in May 2025. Latvia has also reported 446 cases of ASF in wild boar in between August and December 2024, and has already reported 610 cases in 2025.

From the most recent PAFF Presentation, the outbreak in May was the first report of ASF in domestic pigs in Latvia in 2025. There was considered to be no direct contact with wild boar, even though there have been cases in the area.

Lithuania

Since our last report, according to ADIS summaries, there have been 2 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs in Lithuania. These were both reported in October 2024, and no outbreaks have been reported since. Of these, one was reported in a non-commercial pig holding housing five pigs. The holding was in a RZII which was subsequently reclassified as an RZIII. Epidemiological investigations identified poor biosecurity at the holding, including the presence of rodents in the storage area, poorly maintained pig housing and the potential for human-mediated introduction of the virus. The second outbreak was reported in a non-commercial pig holding with eight pigs. Clinical signs were observed in one pig including loss of appetite, temperature and a red spot on the shoulder area. The holding was already within a RZIII and the closest ASF positive wild boar approximately 3 to 4km away. From epidemiological investigations, the holding had poor biosecurity, with litter stored outdoors.

Lithuania have also reported approximately 617 cases of ASF in wild boar since our last update on 24 July 2024. From [Januarys PAFF Presentation](#), Lithuania have proposed to use thermal drones to detect wild boar in 2025. They will also undertake awareness campaigns for both pig keepers and hunters.

Greece

Since our last report, Greece has reported three outbreaks in domestic pigs. Of these, one was reported in April 2025 on a farm in Xanthi, northeastern Greece. The farm housed 56 pigs which were housed outdoors. There were also three positive wild boar within the same city ([PAFF Presentation – Greece, April 2025](#)). Two further outbreaks were reported in June 2025. Of these one was on a farm in Florina, northwestern Greece and housed two pigs. Cases of ASF in wild boar have been reported in Florina, close to the farm. The other outbreak was reported in Thessaloniki, north central Greece. The farm housed 590 pigs. The closest cases in wild boar to the farm were in March, approximately 60km away. No further information is currently available on these outbreaks. A total of 79 cases of ASF have been reported in wild boar, with clusters identified in Florina, northwestern Greece. Additionally, another cluster is expanding outward, with sporadic cases emerging in and around Drama, in northeastern Greece.

Bulgaria

From ADIS summaries, since our last update, Bulgaria has reported approximately 888 cases of ASF in wild boar. An increase of incidents was noted over the winter months going from just one case in September to 94 in October and reaching a peak of 267 in November. Since then, cases have gradually reduced from 221 in January to 33 in February and 17 in March, with no further reports since.

Montenegro

Montenegro has reported one case of ASF in wild boar in January 2025. The report occurred in Pljevlja, northern Montenegro, close to the border with Serbia, and involved two individuals. This is the second report of ASF in wild boar in Montenegro, one year after their initial report.

Sweden

Since the first report of ASF in Sweden in September 2023, there have been a low number of cases in wild boar reported with those confirmed in 2024 likely to have died between July and September 2023. Since our last update, there has been one further confirmation in August 2024, however the animal remains have been judged to come from animals which died prior to September 2023. In September 2024, Sweden was recognised as free from ASF. These historical detections do not affect Sweden's disease freedom. The genotype was confirmed as II, group 19, with the exact source of introduction remaining unknown and whole genome sequencing inconclusive, long distance human mediated translocation can be assumed ([PAFF Presentation – ASF in Sweden, September 2024](#)).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Since our last report, Bosnia and Herzegovina have reported 15 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Outbreaks were reported between August 2024 and March 2025, on backyard holdings housing between one and 85 pigs. These reports were located in the northeast and east of the country, close to the border with Serbia and Croatia. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported 15 cases of ASF in wild boar. These were reported across the west and central areas of the country. Cases in wild boar have declined greatly since the first reports in 2023. From ADIS, there were 1,511 cases in wild boar in 2023, compared to just 33 in 2024. Outbreaks, however, did increase in 2024 to 38 from 29 in 2023.

Croatia

Since 24 July 2024, Croatia has reported six outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, all on village premises with between 12 and 98 pigs. The outbreaks were in Vukovarsko-Srijemska, along the border of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of these, five outbreaks were reported in August 2024 and one in February 2025. Croatia also reported eight cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting a total of 19 individuals. All reports were from forests in Vukovarsko-Srijemska. From ADIS summaries, Croatia has also experienced a

decline in detections of ASF in wild boar, with 1,124 cases in 2023 and just 6 in 2024. The level of surveillance for ASF in wild boar in Croatia, and many other countries, at different times is not clear. They did however experience a slight increase in domestic pig outbreaks, from 13 in 2023 to 39 in 2024.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has only reported one case of ASF in wild boar since our last assessment in July 2024. The boar was hunted in August 2024 in the Liberecký region, close to the border with Poland. The Czech Republic has not reported any outbreaks in domestic pigs since ASF re-emerged in the country in December 2022. From Czech Republic's most recent PAFF Presentation in June 2024, they planned to place camera traps and use drones to monitor their wild boar population, increase hunting of wild boar using traps, and reduce the wild boar population in selected areas in cooperation with the police.

Estonia

Since our last update, Estonia has reported 27 cases of ASF in wild boar, across the central and southern regions of the country. No outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported since July 2023.

Moldova

Since our last report, Moldova has reported 41 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the country. Of these, three were on farm premises housing 186, 39,400 and 68,333 pigs, respectively and the remainder on backyard and village holdings housing under 68 pigs. Moldova has also reported 10 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting a total of 22 individuals. Of these, four cases were in central Moldova, and the remaining six close to the border with Ukraine and Romania.

Slovakia

Since our last report, according to ADIS summaries, there have been two outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs since our last update. Of these, one outbreak was in August 2024 and the other in May 2025. In wild boar, there have been approximately 198 cases of ASF in Slovakia since our last report. From [PAFF Presentations](#), there is ongoing active and passive surveillance in wild boar populations. Between January and April 2025, through active surveillance, 4,047 samples were taken, 57 of which were positive. Through passive surveillance, 243 out of 368 wild boar samples were positive for ASF. In 2025, Slovakia have only reported one outbreak in domestic pigs, which was at a fattening unit housing 18,568 individuals. Clinical signs such as fever, apathy, diarrhoea and decrease in feed intake were reported on 30 April, and was later confirmed on 2 May. In November 2024, a biosecurity inspection was conducted on the farm and found no breaches. The farm had a biosecurity plan, rodent control stations, vehicle disinfection area, fencing around the whole farm and a guest book. Nine wild boar positive with ASF were found within 6.86km

of the farm between 8 January and 10 March 2025. The closest wild boar case was found in January, which was hunted 3.6km away from the farm. Source of introduction of the virus is still unknown, with investigations ongoing.

North Macedonia

North Macedonia has reported two outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs since July 2024. One outbreak was reported in August 2024 on an unspecified premises in eastern North Macedonia, close to the border with Bulgaria. The other report was in January 2025 on a village premises with 42 pigs in the south-west, close to the border with Albania. North Macedonia has also reported 21 cases of ASF, affecting a total of 45 wild boar. These reports were spread throughout the country, with clusters near to the border with Albania, Greece, Kosovo and Bulgaria.

Ukraine

Ukraine has reported 56 outbreaks in domestic pigs across the country since the last update. The outbreaks were on a mixture of commercial farm, backyard and unspecified premises. The farm premises housed between 22 and 32,611 pigs and the remaining 36 outbreaks were on premises with less than 200 animals. Ukraine has also reported 28 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting 90 animals.

Conclusion

ASF continues to circulate in wild boar across multiple regions in Europe. The detection of ASF in wild boar in a new region of Germany, the recurrence of ASF detections in southern Italy and Montenegro and with the first outbreak in domestic pigs in Albania, highlights the continued threat to livestock. Human-mediated routes of incursion continue to be a risk. The rise in cases among wild boar in western Germany, within 70km of the French border, is concerning. However, the disease has remained largely contained, as the closest reported case to France has held steady at that distance for some time. It is unclear whether the case in North Rhine-Westphalia is from spread within Germany or an incursion from elsewhere. Human-mediated spread has been implicated in large geographical jumps previously, and there could be gradual spread further west via movements of wild boar if they are not effectively controlled. Disease spread has also remained relatively slow in northern Italy, although there have been expansions of the disease into new regions such as Tuscany. The 83% reduction in domestic pig outbreaks in 2024 compared to 2023, according to EFSA, is a positive development, but is also reflective of the magnitude of the number of outbreaks that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in 2023.

In our last update, we noted that [The Pirbright Institute](#) has partnered with The Vaccine Group in Plymouth to progress the development of a safe and effective vaccine for ASF. Since then, [clinical trials in pigs have begun](#). The vaccine produced is intended to protect against genotype II, the main strain circulating around Europe, although it may not be

commercially available for [several years](#). In May 2025, [WOAH adopted a new ASF vaccine standard](#) for the production of safe and effective vaccines. The vaccines must be proven safe before use, meaning they do not harm the animals or the environment and they must not contain wild ASF viruses. The vaccines must also match the genotype circulating in the region of vaccination to ensure its effectiveness and limit the risk of recombinant strains emerging.

Given the above, we consider that the risk of entry of ASF virus in live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) from affected countries, remains unchanged at **MEDIUM (occurs regularly)**.

Porcine products from North Rhine-Westphalia and neighbouring Lower Saxony made up approximately 7.5% and 2.5% imports of porcine products from Germany, respectively. There were no imports of live pigs from Germany in the last 6 months. To date, ASF has been detected in wild boar only in this region, and there have been no pig outbreaks in Germany since August 2024, when it was reported in Rhineland-Palatinate. We will continue to monitor the situation.

Due to the presence of FMD in the EU, [from 12 April 2025](#), it has been illegal for travellers to bring cattle, sheep, goat, and pig meat, as well as dairy products, from EU countries into Great Britain for personal use (personal imports) with very [limited exemptions](#). This is to cover the uncertainty around the reports of aerosol transmission taking place early in the outbreaks and the immediate slaughter of non-commercial animals surrounding the infected establishments. Live animals, germinal products and untreated wool, hair, skins and hides are not permitted for personal import under separate rules.

The potential high risk for non-commercial imports of pork products from ASF affected areas remains of high concern. Evidence from inspections at Great Britain ports suggest that there are vehicles illegally bringing pork meat into Great Britain from some regions of the EU affected by ASF. Some of these instances involved large quantities of porcine POAO, some of which appear to be home-slaughtered and arrive in Great Britain from an undisclosed origin, as a non-commercial import, with poor levels of biosecurity and food hygiene. Therefore, the risk of ASF entering Great Britain, from the human-mediated pathway and moving porcine POAO, is considered to remain at **HIGH (occurs very often)**, though there is considerable uncertainty around this until data is fully collated and analysed, and we will reassess as further information becomes available.

Swill feeding any animal, whether pigs, poultry, ruminants, or wildlife is illegal and has the potential to cause substantial harm. We would like to emphasise to all pig keepers, pig producers, smallholders, and the general public to ensure pigs are not fed catering waste, kitchen scraps or pork products, thereby observing the swill feeding ban.

All pig keepers, whether commercial holdings or not, should remain vigilant and ensure that any visitors or seasonal workers have not had any recent contact with pigs, pig products, pig premises, wild boar (including hunting) or equipment associated with such activities in the affected regions in Europe or other affected parts of the world. As with all biosecurity, these measures are only as effective as the people using them, so proper training should be provided.

Pig keepers and veterinarians should remind themselves of the clinical signs for ASF. Any suspect cases must be reported promptly. Read guidance about [African swine fever: how to spot and report the disease](#) for more information.

We will continue to monitor the situation.

Authors

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