

Updated Outbreak Assessment #38

African swine fever in Europe

05 January 2026

Disease report

African swine fever (ASF) has continued to be reported in domestic pigs and wild boar across Europe. Since 18 June 2025, according to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) reports, outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine. ASF cases in wild boar have been reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Spain, and Ukraine (Figure 1).

According to [EU Animal Disease Information System \(ADIS\) summary tables](#), there have been additional reports in domestic pigs in Latvia and Lithuania, and in wild boar in Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia (not shown in Figure 1).

Cases of ASF in wild boar peaked in early 2025 across Europe, reaching numbers not seen in either 2023 or 2024 (Figure 2). The number of outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs have remained relatively consistent, maintaining similar levels seen in 2024 and reduced compared to the number of outbreaks seen in summer 2023 (Figure 3). The number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs and cases in wild boar by country and year (2023-2025) are available in Appendix A.

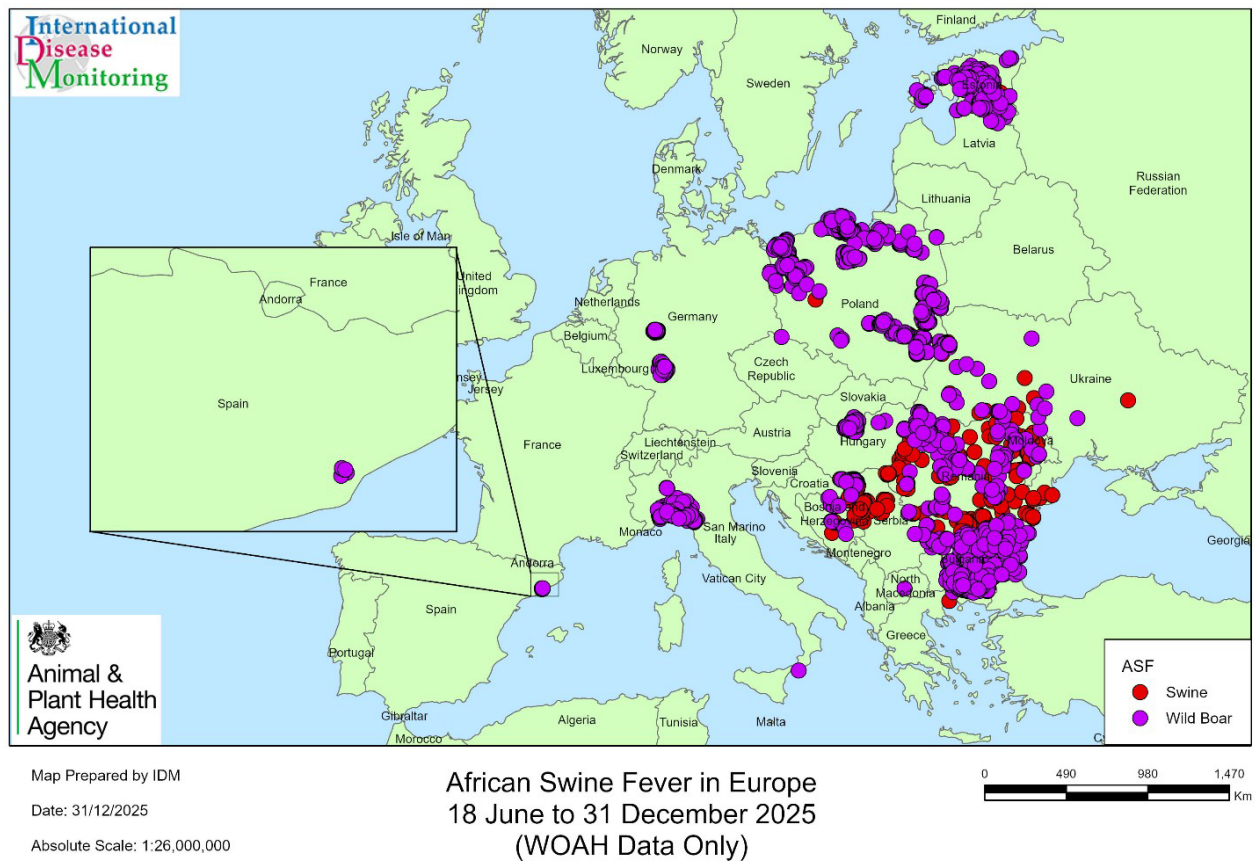


Figure 1: Map of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs (red points) and wild boar cases (purple points) across Europe from 18 June to 31 December 2025. (WOAH data only).

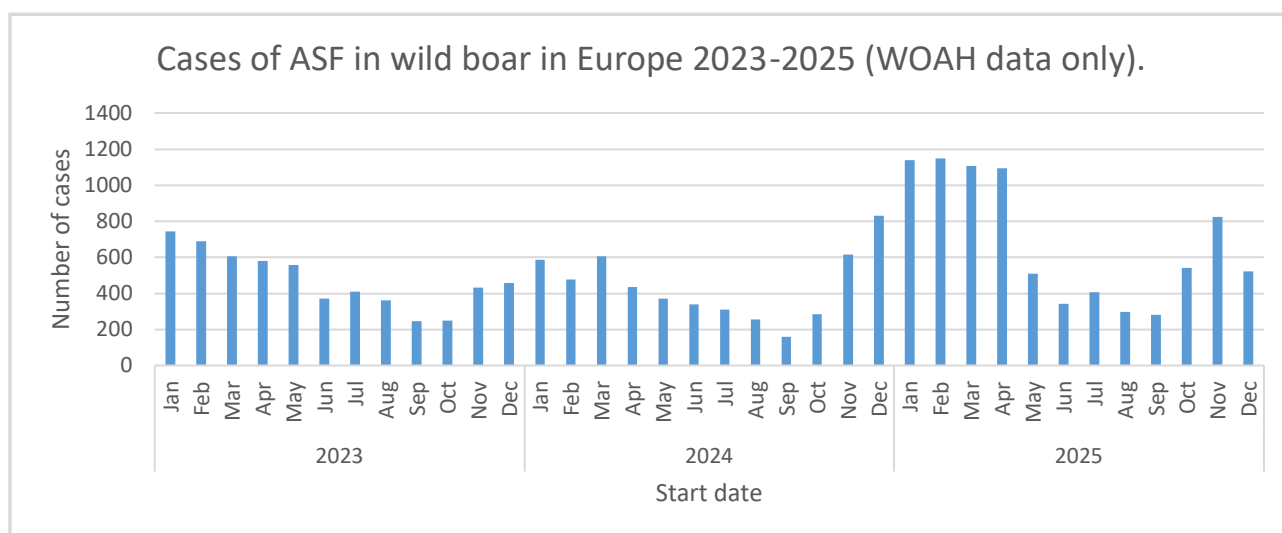


Figure 2: Graph displaying ASF cases in wild boar across Europe from 1 January 2023 to 20 October 2025 (WOAH data only).

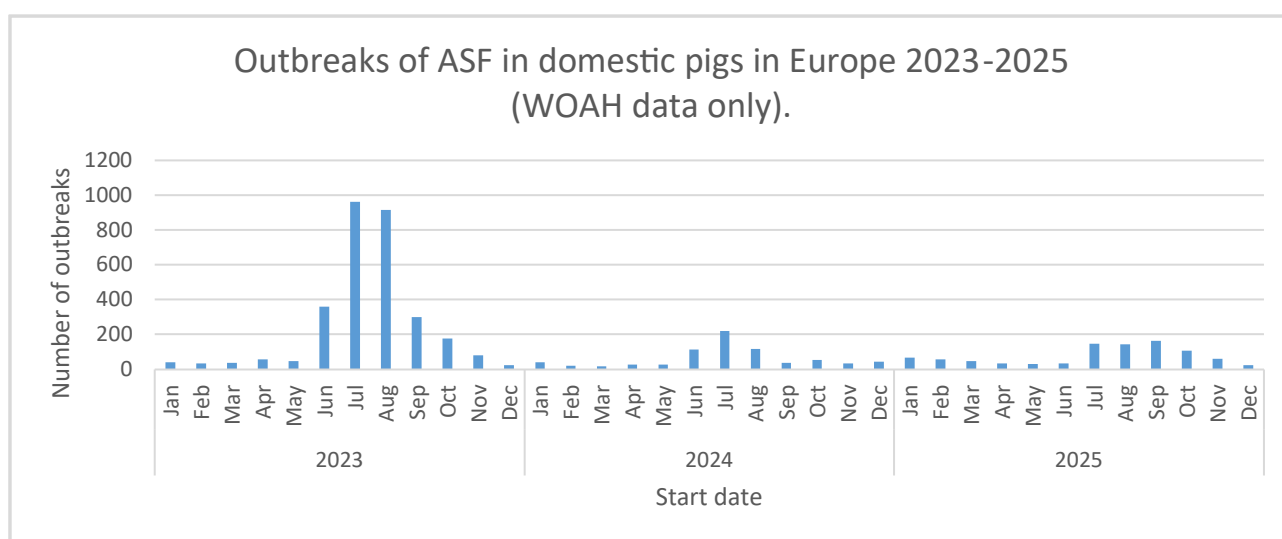


Figure 3: Graph displaying ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs across Europe from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025 (WOAH data only).

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

Spain

Spain reported its first cases of ASF in wild boar since 1994 on 28 November 2025. The country has now reported 11 cases, affecting between one and nine individual animals. All cases have been reported in Catalonia.

On 19 December 2025, Spain's [Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Feeding](#) reported a new case in a wild boar located nearly 5km to the south of previous detections. This required the initial 20 km Infected Zone (IZ) to be expanded. This means two additional pig farms are now located within the IZ, bringing the total to 57 commercial premises within the area. To control the spread of the disease, Spain is actively searching for wild boar carcasses in the IZ and utilising canine units and drones in the search. Underground passages, like walking subway tunnels, out of the area that wild boar may use have been blocked off. Olfactory repellents are being used around pig farms to discourage any wild boar from approaching. Several awareness campaigns targeting different groups, such as transporters of live animals or backyard and small pig farmers, have been released.

EU Veterinary Emergency Teams (EUVET) visited Spain twice, in early and mid-December. They determined that cases likely first started occurring in Spain in October 2025, meaning the epidemic was likely in its initial exponential phase. The second visit was to investigate the Animal Health Research Centre (Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal (CReSA), following concerns that the virus may have been released from these laboratories. Based on their findings, EUVET could not identify any obvious routes for virus release from the facilities.

According to [December 2025 PAFF presentations](#), the initial cases in wild boar in Spain were confirmed as genotype II. This is the genotype circulating across Europe. However, there is a novel nucleotide change in the sequence, making it a new subgroup of genotype II. These genetic differences mean it is not possible to narrow down the origin of the strain.

Germany

Since our last report, Germany has reported 425 cases of ASF in wild boar. 12 cases were reported from Baden-Wuerttemberg, 148 from Hesse, 263 from North Rhine-Westphalia and 2 from Rhineland-Palatinate.

Cases of ASF in wild boar have continued in North Rhine-Westphalia since the first detection on 16 June 2025. The core area has been completely fenced in to prevent spread of the disease. According to PAFF presentations, 18,112 samples from the area had been tested up to 7 November 2025. These include carcasses that had been hunted, found dead, shot because they had clinical signs, or reported from car accidents. Of these, 231 were positive by PCR and 2 were positive by antibody tests. July PAFF presentations reported that the sequence of the strain in North Rhine-Westphalia was most similar to those circulating in Calabria, Italy. This indicates a new introduction of the disease into Germany, although how the virus entered the new area is still not determined.

Germany reported in the November PAFF presentations that they were proposing to drop the RZII between Saxony and Brandenburg to an RZI as there has not been a case detected for more than 12 months in the region. The area is now listed as an RZI on the EU ASF Zoning measures map, as of 18 December 2025.

Italy

Since our last report, Italy has reported 287 cases of ASF in wild boar. According to the November PAFF presentations, fencing is being built along highways and along 136 km of the Viareggio railway line in Tuscany to prevent wild boar movement. According to the October PAFF presentations, the last carcass positive for ASF found in Calabria in southern Italy was on 16 May 2025. Based on decomposition of the carcass, it was estimated the animal died 6-9 months prior to discovery. Given the time without new cases being detected, Italy was proposing for Calabria to become an ASF free area. There are now no restrictions present in southern Italy, EU ASF Zoning measures map from 18 December 2025.

Poland

Since the last update, Poland has reported 18 outbreaks of ASF on domestic pig holdings with report dates ranging from 28 July to 14 November 2025.

Since our last report, according to WOA, there were a further 1,027 reports of ASF in wild boar with a total of 1,534 wild boar affected throughout the country. In November, a case of ASF in a wild boar was discovered in a free area in the Łódzkie region. The carcass showed evidence of butchering, with cuts having been made by a sharp tool and a rope tied to its hind leg. The carcass was found in a pool of the Łuciąża river, meaning it could have originated upstream. Searches have identified at least eight other positive boar in the area. The area is currently identified as an infected zone.

Hungary

Since 18 June 2025, there have been a further 231 reports of ASF in wild boar, comprising a total of 248 animals in Hungary. There continues to be three main clusters of cases, one being just to the north of Budapest, another in Salgótarján and the final cluster around Debrecen. There have been fewer cases per month throughout 2025 compared to 2024. However, in November 2025 there was a detection of ASF in a new area, involving four cases in wild boar in Baranya in the south of the country, close to the border with Croatia. According to the December PAFF presentation, Hungary is implementing a total depopulation of wild boars within a 10 km zone along the border with Croatia. There haven't been any detections of ASF in domestic pigs in Hungary.

Romania

Romania has reported 311 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the whole of the country since our last assessment on the 17 June 2025. Of these, 14 outbreaks involved domestic pigs found on public land, 284 were on backyard premises with less than 170 animals, and the remaining 13 were on farms, with one premises housing over 28,000 pigs. The whole of Romania remains under RZ III restrictions. Romania also reported 116 cases of ASF in wild boar affecting 164 individuals.

Estonia

Since our last update, Estonia has reported 11 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs on farm premises across the country. These are the first outbreaks in domestic pigs reported to WOA from Estonia since 2015. Two of these were on large premises with 5,611 and 3,778 pigs, respectively. According to the UK's National Pig Association, one of the outbreaks was on Estonia's largest pig farm, resulting in 28,500 pigs being culled (National Pig Association). Three of the RZIII zones established due to the outbreaks in domestic pigs meet the EU's guidelines for reverting to RZII, and Estonia indicated in their December PAFF presentation they will be applying for this. Estonia has also reported 221 cases of ASF in wild boar between June and December 2025, affecting 293 individuals throughout the country. In the December PAFF presentations, Estonia reported that six of these cases in wild boar were on the island of Saaremaa.

Serbia

Serbia has reported 215 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, with outbreaks dispersed across the country, primarily along the western borders with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. These outbreaks have start dates between April and December 2025. Among these reports, 202 occurred on backyard holdings with fewer than 97 pigs, while 12 were reported on farms with between 101 and 230 pigs. The remaining outbreaks were classified as occurring in an unspecified location. Serbia has also reported 29 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting a total of 181 individuals.

Latvia

Since our last report, according to [ADIS summaries](#), Latvia has reported 11 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, with one outbreak in June 2025, one in July 2025, four in August 2025, four in September and one in December 2025. One of the outbreaks was on a large farm with 20,000 animals (National Pig Association). Latvia has also reported 656 cases of ASF in wild boar in between June and December 2025.

Lithuania

Since our last report, according to ADIS summaries, there have been nine outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs in Lithuania, with two in July 2025, three in August 2025, one in September 2025, two in October, and one in December 2025. Lithuania have also reported approximately 367 cases of ASF in wild boar from June 2025 to December 2025. According to the December PAFF presentations, between 24 November and 1 December, 31 out of 36 found dead wild boar tested positive for ASF within an RZ1 area. The country is proposing to change the area to an RZII.

Greece

Since our last report, Greece has reported one outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs. This occurred in June 2025, on a farm with seven pigs in Serres, northeastern Greece. Greece has reported three cases in wild boar since our last report, all in December 2025 and all in Drama in the north of the country.

Bulgaria

Since our last update on 17 June 2025, Bulgaria has reported 668 cases of ASF in wild boar affecting 946 individuals. Most cases occurred in October (141), November (330) and December (193) whereas there were only four cases between July and September 2025. No outbreaks of ASF were reported in domestic pigs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Since our last report, Bosnia and Herzegovina have reported 45 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Outbreaks were reported between May 2025 and December 2025, on backyard holdings housing between one and 85 pigs. Outbreaks were mainly in Central Bosnia (17) between July and September, but from August through to December reports were predominantly in Vlasenica (21) in the east of the country, close to the border with Serbia. Outbreaks in domestic pigs have declined greatly since the first reports in 2023. From WOA, there were 1,508 outbreaks in 2023, compared to just 36 in 2024 and 52 in 2025.

Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported 14 cases of ASF in wild boar. These were reported in the central areas of Central Bosnia and Sarajevo, and in the north in Banja Luka.

Croatia

Since 18 June 2025, Croatia has reported 52 outbreaks of ASF in kept pigs, all on farm premises. One outbreak was on a farm premises with two wild boar in Osječko-Baranjska, close to the borders with Hungary and Serbia, and the remainder were in domestic pigs in Osječko-Baranjska and Vukovarsko-Srijemska, along the border of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total number of outbreaks in 2025 (53 outbreaks) is reduced compared to the 290 outbreaks reported in 2024.

Croatia also reported 246 cases of ASF in wild boar. These occurred between June and December 2025, with the majority (155 outbreaks affecting 305 individuals) occurred in October. One report in June was from forests in Vukovarsko-Srijemska, and the rest were in forests in Osječko-Baranjska. This is an increase compared to previous years, with 9 cases in wild boar in 2023 and 33 in 2024.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has only reported one case of ASF in wild boar since our last assessment, which occurred 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. According to the September PAFF presentations, passive surveillance in 2025 identified 53 dead wild boar, and only the above mentioned positive from an estimated death in August 2024 was found. Active surveillance in 2025 tested 1,905 samples from hunted boar and all tested negative for ASF. Given the lack of active cases for over a year, the Czech Republic proposed to change its RZII areas to RZI and drop its RZI to an ASF free area.

Moldova

Since our last report, Moldova has reported 18 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the country. All outbreaks were on backyard holdings with the number of animals unspecified in most cases. Moldova has also reported 14 cases of ASF in wild boar.

Slovakia

Since our last report, according to ADIS summaries, there have been no outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. In wild boar, there have been approximately 44 cases of ASF in Slovakia since the beginning of June 2025 through the end of December. From the October [PAFF Presentations](#), there is ongoing active and passive surveillance in both domestic pigs and wild boar populations. Between January and September 2025, 7,436 samples from domestic pigs were tested (2,929 from active surveillance and 4,507 from passive surveillance). For wild boar, a total of 16,770 samples were tested (16,084 from active surveillance and 686 from passive surveillance). Of these, 375 were positive (91 from the active surveillance samples and 284 from the passive surveillance samples). Slovakia also proposed in October to drop the RZIII, introduced after the outbreak in domestic pigs in May, to an RZII after no further outbreaks occurred in the area.

North Macedonia

Since our last report on 17 June 2025, North Macedonia has reported only one case of ASF in a wild boar, in October. There have been no reports of outbreaks in domestic pigs since our last report.

Ukraine

Ukraine has reported four outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs between June and September 2025 since the last update. One outbreak was on a backyard premises in Vinnytsya in the middle of the country with one pig. The other three outbreaks were on farm premises with 300, 200 and 45 pigs in Chernivtsi, L'viv, and Ivano-Frankivs'k, respectively, in the west of the country. Ukraine has also reported 9 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting 21 animals.

Conclusion

ASF continues to circulate in wild boar across multiple regions in Europe. The detection of ASF in wild boar in Spain and the circulation within wild boar and domestic pigs in Estonia in 2025 highlight 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. 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 with reduced numbers of cases in wild boar in 2025 compared to 2023 and 2024 (Table A2), although there have been expansions of the disease into new regions such as Tuscany.

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)**.

As of 18 December 2025, Great Britain has introduced an [EU wide ban](#) for personal imports of fresh meat, meat products, milk, dairy products, colostrum, colostrum products and certain composite products and animal by-products of ruminant and porcine origin. This is in response to multiple disease outbreaks across the EU. These special measures will apply until revoked or amended and replace earlier safeguard declarations.

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.

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References

ADIS (2025) [Animal Disease Information System](https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/animal-disease-information-system-adis_en). Available from: https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/animal-disease-information-system-adis_en.

National Pig Association. 2025. [“ASF outbreaks in Estonia and Latvia result in 50,000 pigs being culled.”](#)

PAFF Presentations. Available from: [Presentations - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/paff/presentations/)

Appendix A

Table A1: Number of outbreaks in domestic pigs, 2023-2025

| Country | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Albania | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1508 | 36 | 52 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Croatia | 9 | 290 | 53 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Germany | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Greece | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Italy | 15 | 32 | 1 |
| Moldova | 19 | 13 | 53 |
| North Macedonia | 14 | 6 | 1 |
| Poland | 30 | 44 | 18 |
| Romania | 529 | 217 | 478 |
| Serbia | 604 | 304 | 249 |
| Ukraine | 37 | 69 | 21 |

Table A2: Number of cases of ASF in wild boar 2023-2025

| Country | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Albania | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 22 | 45 | 27 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 668 |
| Croatia | 9 | 33 | 254 |
| Czech Republic | 49 | 27 | 1 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| Germany | 153 | 365 | 2075 |
| Greece | 2 | 18 | 80 |
| Hungary | 407 | 437 | 877 |
| Italy | 1029 | 1198 | 644 |
| Moldova | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| North Macedonia | 41 | 62 | 17 |
| Poland | 2746 | 2152 | 3491 |
| Romania | 291 | 177 | 256 |
| Serbia | 343 | 92 | 64 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Sweden | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 10 | 15 | 34 |