

DISCLAIMER

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

The publication by WOAH of a self-declaration on its website does not reflect the official opinion of WOAH.

Responsibility for the information contained in a self-declaration lies entirely with the WOAH Delegate of the Member concerned.

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- (i) any errors, inaccuracies or omissions in the content of a self-declaration;
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Self-declaration by the Czech Republic of country free from infection with African swine fever (ASF) virus in all suids

Declaration sent to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on 14 November 2025 by Dr Zbyněk Semerád, Chief Veterinary Officer State Veterinary Administration and WOAH Delegate for the Czech Republic.

I. Introduction

The Czech Republic hereby submits a self-declaration of freedom from infection with African swine fever (ASF) virus in all *suidae* for the entire territory of the Czech Republic and requests its publication by WOAH. This self-declaration is in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.1.4. Point 2 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* is valid from 1 December 2025.

Historically, the first occurrence of the ASF virus (ASFV) in the Czech Republic was confirmed in wild boar in June 2017. In April 2019, the Czech Republic regained its status as a country free from ASF in all *suidae* according to the *Terrestrial Code*. The status was maintained until 1 December 2022, when a new ASF case was confirmed in a dead wild boar.

No outbreaks of ASF have ever been confirmed in the domestic pig population of the Czech Republic.

A signed statement that the Delegate takes responsibility for this self-declaration is provided in Annex I.

II. Evidence that ASF is a notifiable disease in the Czech Republic

There are many national and international regulations to prevent, notify, report and control ASF in the Czech Republic. The most relevant are:

EU legislation:

- [Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of The Council \("Animal Health Law"\)](#)
- Implementing regulation (EU) 2020/1882 [EUR-Lex - 02018R1882-20240201 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 [EUR-Lex - 02020R0687-20230503 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 [EUR-Lex - 02020R0689-20231011 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002 [Implementing regulation - 2020/2002 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 [EUR-Lex - 02023R0594-20231221 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls [EUR-Lex - 02017R0625-20250105 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

National legislation:

- [Veterinary Act, i.e. Act No 166/1999¹](#)
- [Vyhláška č. 176/2023 Sb. | MZe²](#)

ASF is a notifiable disease according to § 10 of Veterinary Act, i.e. Act No 166/1999 [\(1\) Státní veterinární správa | MZe³](#) and is listed in Annex II “Animal diseases and diseases communicable from animals to humans considered dangerous”.

The structure and role of the veterinary services in prevention and control of ASF in the Czech Republic

According to § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), the State Veterinary Administration (SVA) is an organization established as a veterinary administration authority with a nationwide competence, subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Chief Veterinary Officer (Director General) is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

General Director of SVA, and WOAHP delegate is MVDr. Zbyněk Semerád.

The SVA supervises health safety of food of animal origin, animal health and welfare, protection of animals against cruelty and protection of the state territory of the Czech Republic against the intrusion of dangerous animal disease agents or their carriers.

The SVA consists of the Central Veterinary Administration (CVA) located in Prague and Brno, 13 Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVAs) performing their activities in the territories of regions, and the Municipal Veterinary Administration in Prague which acts as the Regional Veterinary Administration in the territory of Prague, the Capital. Each head office of the region has several inspectorates which are dividing responsibilities in their area and are reporting to head regional office. The section of animal health counts with 227 official veterinarians. During outbreaks/cases, these veterinarians are responsible for outbreak/cases management where local or regional knowledge is important, e.g. the establishment of zones, communication, collaboration with stakeholders etc. They may also manage movement permits into/out of zones.

Whenever a dangerous animal disease is confirmed, the SVA engages the necessary number of official veterinarians to manage the stamping out procedure on the affected establishment. In case of confirmation disease “category A” in large holdings, the Integrated Rescue System helps with stamping out procedure. The official veterinarians are also engaged to e.g. examine suspect cases, perform control visits on all establishments within the zone, manage surveillance sampling or perform controls prior to movements of porcine animals or porcine products.

Laboratory examination of official samples taken within the state veterinary supervision is carried out mainly in the state veterinary institutes (SVI). There are 3 SVIs in the Czech Republic - Jihlava, Prague and Olomouc. The National Reference Laboratory for African and Classical swine fever (NRL) is the SVI Jihlava. Laboratory testing is performed in official laboratories named in line with Regulation 625/2017 and in line with the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*.

III. History of absence or eradication of ASF in the Czech Republic

Summary of cases

After more than 4 years without any case, ASF was confirmed in wild boar in the Czech Republic in the municipality Jindřichovice pod Smrkem in the district Liberec in the Region of Liberec on 2 December 2022. The animal (found dead) was tested under the passive surveillance system.

Immediately after confirmation of this dangerous disease, in accordance with national and European legislation (see above), the SVA took measures to control the spread of the disease – the infected zone was defined (200 km²), which

^{1,2,3} Available in the Czech language only

was changed over time to a restricted zone II (Frýdlantsko area). Restricted zone I was defined around it, which separates the free disease area from restricted zone II.

In 2023 (May), the disease was introduced into the Česká Lípa area, ASF was confirmed in a hunted wild boar. The nearest positive cases from the Frýdlant area in restricted zone II were approximately 40 km away from this positive case. The SVA again defined the relevant zones and took measures to control the disease. Given that no further cases of ASF had been confirmed in this area for 12 months, at the beginning of May 2024 the Czech Republic asked the European Commission (EC) to lift the zones in the Česká Lípa area. The EC granted the Czech Republic's request and the change was published in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/1454](#) of 17 May 2024.

In the Frýdlantsko area, the disease situation worsened, particularly in the first half of 2024, with repeated confirmations (March, April, and May) of ASF in wild boars hunted in restricted zone I. For this reason, restricted zones II and I were enlarged in accordance with European legislation.

The SVA took other measures to better control ASF, e.g. searching for dead wild boars with students' cooperation, monitoring wild boar with drones and camera traps and cooperation with Police of the Czech Republic.

In total, 85 ASF cases in wild boar were confirmed since December 2022 – 61 found dead (including hit by vehicles) and 24 hunted (Figure 1). In the Frýdlantsko area, 84 cases were confirmed, and 1 case was confirmed in the Česká Lípa area.

The last positive case was confirmed in a hunted wild boar on 23 August 2024. In June 2025 one positive case of ASF was confirmed in a wild boar found dead, close to the Polish border. There were only bones (skull and jaw), and estimated death of the animal is August 2024. This case did not affect the favorable development of the disease situation.

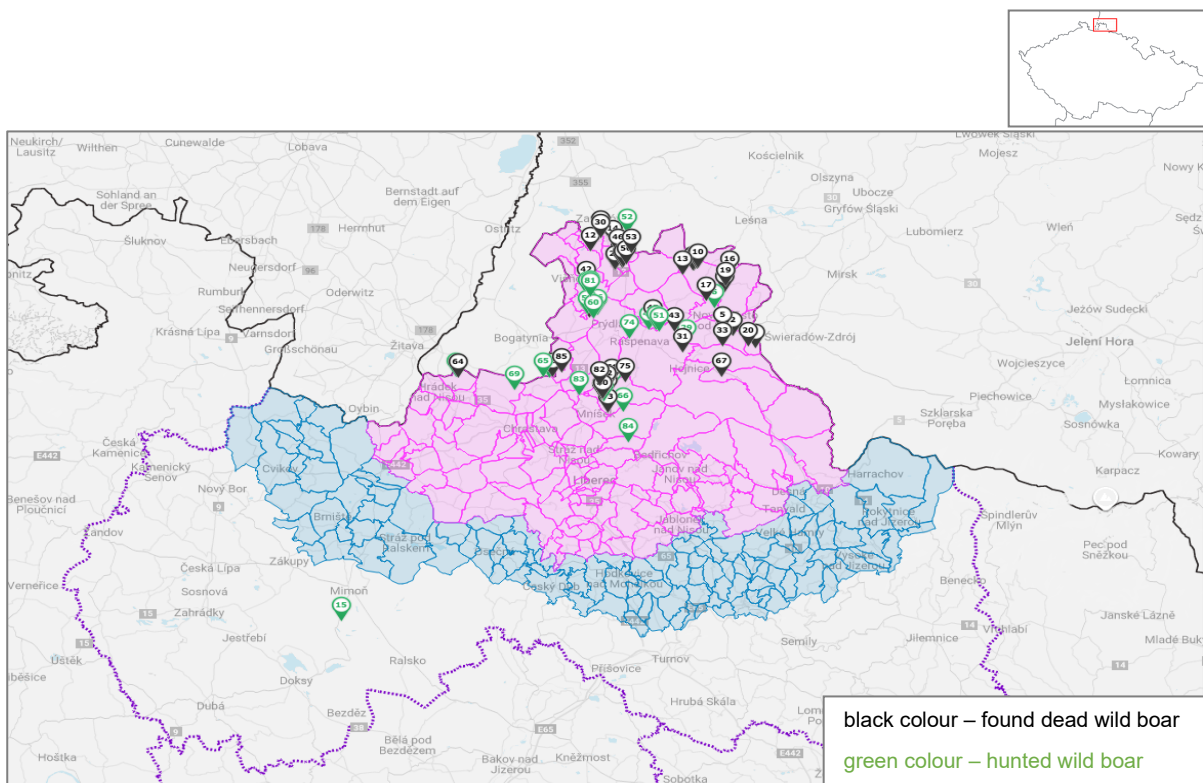


Figure 1: Map restricted zones II and I with all ASF positive cases from 1. 12. 2022 to 31. 8. 2025

Origin of case

The SVI Jihlava in cooperation with the EU's Reference Laboratory (EURL) carried out whole genome sequencing. The ASF virus was genotype II within genetic group 6, previously identified in the border areas of Poland and Germany.

The probable source was the spread of ASF in the wild boar population from Poland, where the nearest case of ASF was confirmed approx. 8 km from the border with the Czech Republic.

Vaccination against ASF

Vaccination of porcine animals against ASF is not allowed in the Czech Republic or in the EU, and vaccination has accordingly not been used as a means of control in the Czech Republic.

Control measures:

a. Zoning

After the confirmation of ASF in the wild boar population, on 2 December 2022 the infected zone (Frýdlantsko area) was determined - approximately 200 km² and in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2020/687](#) supplementing Regulation (EU) [2016/429](#) of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases.

From 20 December 2022, the requirements of the Implementing Regulation (EU) [2023/594](#) were taken. Around the infected zone was declared restricted zone I separating the infected zone from the free zone. The infected zone was turned into the restricted zone II (Figure 2).

The same approach was done Česká Lípa area.

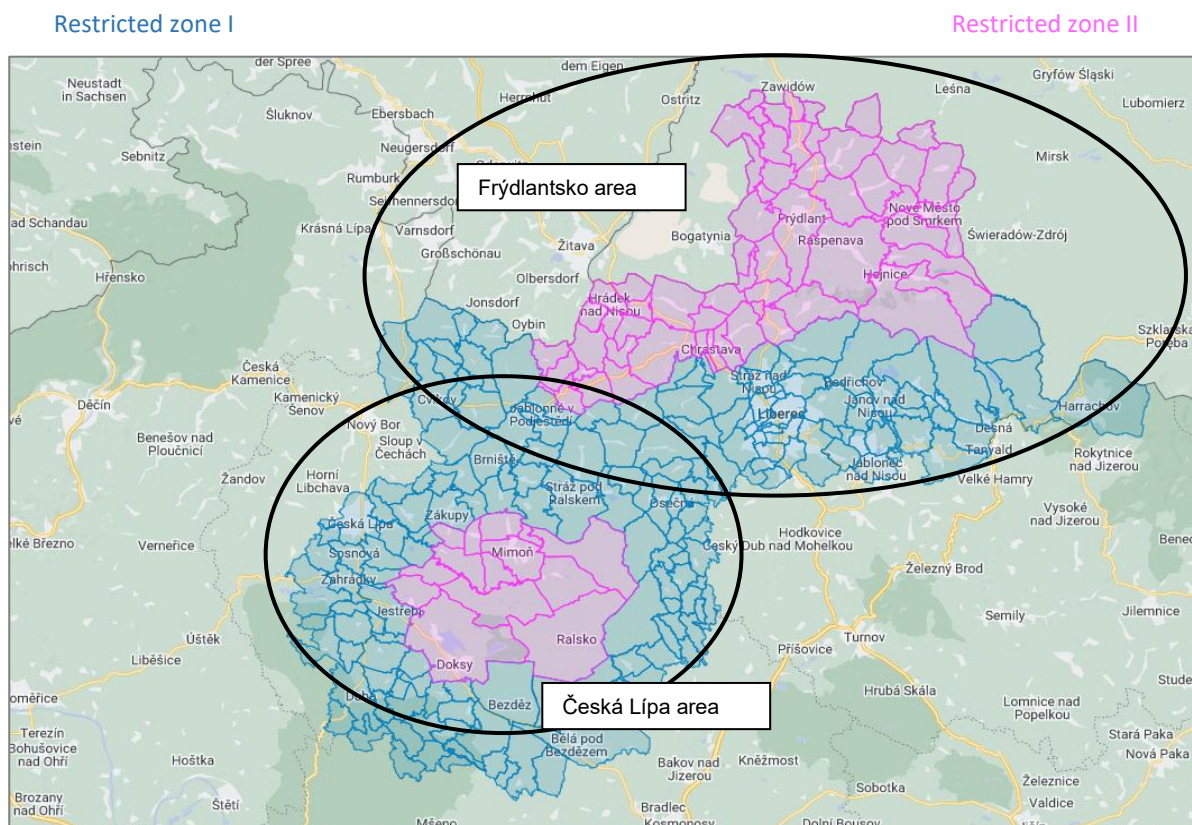


Figure 2: Map restricted zones II and I – Frýdlantsko and Česká Lípa area (10 May 2024)

Currently, only a restricted zone I is defined in the Czech Republic close to the Polish and German border – see figure 3.

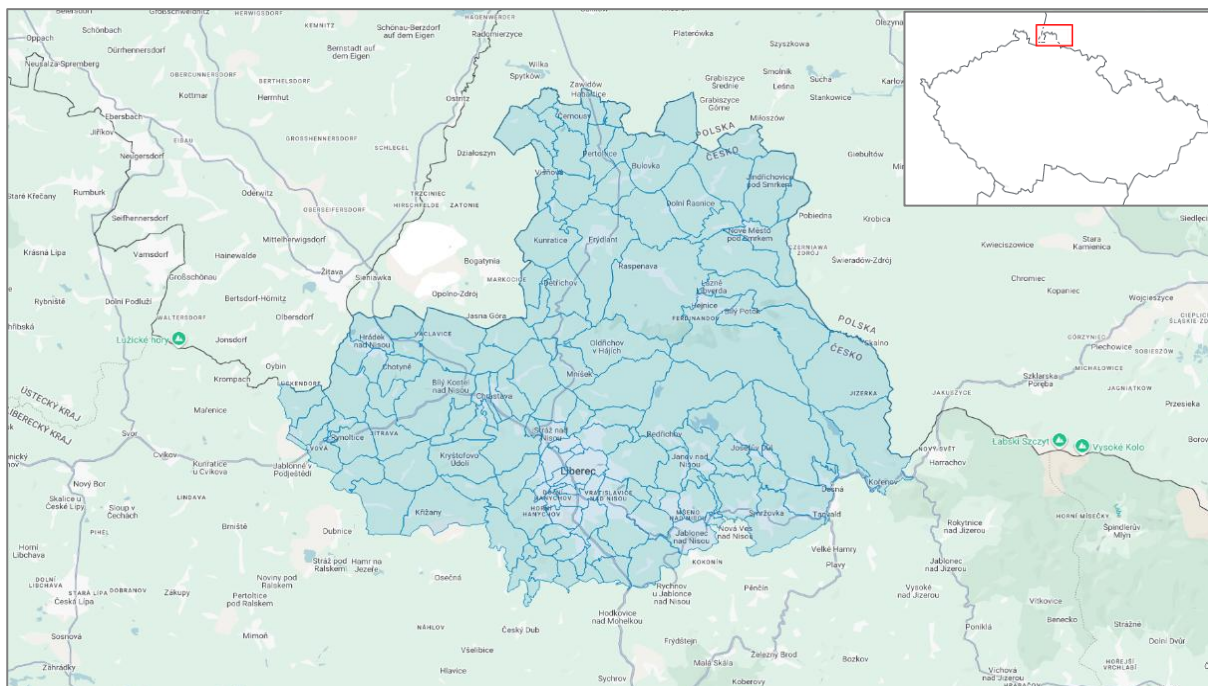


Figure 3: Map restricted zone I in the Czech Republic (currently situation)

b. Restrictions

Restrictions were applied within the infected zone:

- ban on all hunting activities of all species
- ban on feeding and baiting wild boars
- limited entry into the infected zone and activities (no walking, tourism, picking berries or mushrooms)
- public awareness on measures and occurrence of ASF

Active search of wild boar carcasses was ordered in the infected zone. Searching was performed by local hunters under biosecurity measures and supported by payment for each dead wild boar found. Sampling was carried out exclusively at the rendering plant by the official veterinarian.

The aim of these measures was, on the one hand, to avoid any passive dissemination of the virus by humans (fomites) and, on the other hand, to reduce the risk of spreading the virus by avoiding any disturbance and consequently the movement of wild boar.

c. Hunting in the restricted zones

Wild boar hunting was authorised, but solely by trained hunters adhering to specified biosecurity rules. The hunters had to complete biosecurity training - available on the SVA website (online form) - [Africký mor prasat \(AMP\) – aktuální informace – Státní veterinární správa](#). The training is completed by obtaining a certificate which can be controlled on a random basis by the RVA.

All hunted wild boars were tested for ASFV (PCR). Sampling was done by hunters or by the official veterinarian at the rendering plant.

d. Searching of wild boar carcasses

Searching for wild boar carcasses in the infected zone and restricted zones was ordered. Searching was performed by hunters or students (see below) under the leadership of official veterinarians.

All carcasses in the infected zones and restricted zone II had to be safely disposed in rendering plants and tested for ASFV. Carcasses were identified by a “seal”, collected in a plastic bag and carried to the nearest road (collection point) where dedicated vehicles transported them to the rendering plant. The official veterinarian took samples from the carcasses at the rendering plant. People searching for carcasses had undergone mandatory biosecurity training and followed a strict biosecurity protocol.

As part of improving ASF control (enhanced passive surveillance) in the Czech Republic, one of the measures implemented was searching for dead wild boars in cooperation with university and high school students. Four search days were carried out, and we used the HUNTERRA application during the searching. This application recognizes the area of the searched hunting ground, the number of people participating in the search, evaluates the searched area, and it is also possible to enter the number of dogs or drones used in the search, the number and photos of wild boar carcasses found. We found in total five carcasses of wild boars, four were ASF negative and one was ASF positive, as described above (skull and jaw).

e. Monitoring of wild boar population

To monitor the wild boar population in selected areas of the restricted zones we used camera traps and drones. Monitoring was carried out in cooperation with the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague.

The data from drones, especially the location of the animals, was provided to hunting associations, which can use it for hunting wild boars.

f. Financial incentives

Searching of wild boar carcasses (including hit by vehicles) - finder’s reward is:

Contribution	Zone	Amount in CZK/EUR
Finder’s reward	Czech Republic	2 000/84
	Restricted zone I, restricted zone II	2 000/84
	Infected zone, newly areas in the restricted zone II	5 000/206

Hunting of wild boar – hunter’s reward is:

Contribution	Zone	Amount in CZK/EUR
Hunter’s reward	Restricted zone I	1 000/41
	Restricted zone II	2 000/84
	Restricted zone II and I – wild boar over 80 kg	10 000/410

g. Domestic slaughters

We did not apply preventive culling.

Only in the infected zone, the control measures ordered included in-house slaughter of pigs within 10 days of the control measures’ entry into force, with the requirement that the slaughters had to be notified to the relevant authority – the RVA of the SVA for the Liberec Region at least 3 days in advance. Official veterinarians then performed an inspection at the time of slaughter and also took samples for laboratory testing for ASFV. Meat and all meat products obtained from domestic pigs were intended for own consumption.

- 4 domestic slaughters were reported in the Frýdlantsko area (6 pigs slaughtered in total)
- 6 domestic slaughters were reported in the Česká Lípa area (10 pigs slaughtered in total)

All slaughters were controlled by official veterinarians, and samples were taken for laboratory testing for ASFV, with negative results.

h. Measures for pig establishments

Implementation of control measures for the prevention of ASF introduction to the domestic pig population was performed by the SVA. In parallel, control measures taken:

- strengthened biosecurity
- ban on keeping pigs outdoors (the competent authority may give exemption)
- ban on movement of pigs from/to holdings without the RVA approval, with the approval being granted only if specified veterinary conditions are met
- official inspections in pig farms, health checks, laboratory testing for ASFV
- obligation of keepers to report deaths of pigs with clinical symptoms (laboratory testing for ASFV) and to report backyard slaughters
- determination of conditions for handling products of animal origin obtained from domestic pigs kept in restricted zone II

IV. Surveillance, including an early warning system for all relevant species in the country

The wild boar population in the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a country with a high density of wild boar. Precise population density figures are not reliably available due to methodological and practical limitations of the census. However, by considering hunted wild boar, trichinella analyses, wild boar-related traffic accidents and crop damage figures, the Czech Republic's wild boar population is estimated to range from 700,000 to 750,000 animals.

The basic unit of hunting management in the Czech Republic is a hunting ground, which must have a minimum area of 500 ha and consists of a set of plots of land belonging to one or more owners. There are approximately 5,700 hunting grounds in the Czech Republic.

The pig population in the Czech Republic

Registration and identification of pigs is regulated in EU regulations ([2016/429](#), [2019/2035](#), [2021/520](#)) and national legislation.

All pig holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the register of holdings according to the provisions of Act No 154/2000 (Breeding Act) and its implementing Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture No 136/2004. The data are recorded and collected in the **Central Register of Animals** which is a comprehensive database so-called Integrated Agricultural Register (IAR), administered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) which includes the data on the origin, sex, identification numbers, number, movements and changes of individuals, herds or flocks of individual species of registered animals, as well as data on holdings, keepers, slaughterhouse operators, etc.

By 31 December 2024, the total number of domestic pigs in the Czech Republic was 1,448,455 and 7,369 pig holdings (Annex II). Most pig holdings are located in the Vysočina and the Central Bohemian Regions.

Early warning system

African swine fever is classified as a category A listed animal disease in swine in Regulation (EU) [2018/1882](#) and is a notifiable disease in the entire country of the Czech Republic paragraph §10. There is a list of emergency diseases that are subject to mandatory notification to the SVA. The list is provided under Annex 2 of Veterinary Act.

According to the Veterinary Act, all keepers must to report any suspicion of disease (abnormal mortality, clinical signs or significantly reduced production) to the competent veterinary authority. All suspected cases of ASF are immediately investigated by the veterinary authorities. An official veterinarian inspects an establishment where an outbreak is suspected, immediately imposes preliminary restrictions and additional biosecurity measures – restrictions to animal and animal products movement, clinical examination of animals and sampling. Sample testing is carried out exclusively in the SVIs.

For the occurrence of ASF, the Czech Republic has contingency plans in place in accordance with applicable EU legislation.

Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination – this document orders all preventive and diagnostic actions which are planned annually depending on current disease situation and based on requirements of national and EU legislation. Drafted annually by SVA and submitted for approval by Ministry of Agriculture.

General national surveillance

Surveillance programme in domestic pigs and wild boars

Wild boar passive surveillance is carried out on the entire territory of the Czech Republic (in all 14 regions) since 2014 as a response to the ASF situation in Europe and for early detection of ASF (see Table 1, results from 2020 to 2025). The surveillance in wild boar is based on reports from hunters and the public on carcasses found in nature. The surveillance includes: testing of wild boar found dead (including hit by motor vehicles) and live wild boar with suspicion of ASF. Samples, blood or organs (spleen or lungs or kidney or sample from a long bone or sternum in the case of a massive decomposed body) are taken by hunters or by the official veterinarian. Samples are analysed for the presence of the ASFV by PCR in the SVIs.

Table 1. Passive surveillance in wild boars - number of found dead wild boar and tested for ASFV, 2020 – 2025 (until October 31)

Year	Number of wild boar sampled	Positive	Negative
2020	1 535	0	1 535
2021	2 279	0	2 279
2022	1 880	1	1 879
2023	2 159	45	2 114
2024	1 783	14	1 769
2025	1 505	1*	1 504

* positive case in wild boar found dead (only bones - skull and jaw), estimated death of the animal is August 2024

Domestic pig passive surveillance is carried out in the entire territory of the Czech Republic (in all 14 regions) since 2017 (see Table 2, results from 2020 to 2025). The surveillance in domestic pigs is based on reports from keepers. The surveillance includes: testing of all cases of sudden deaths without clear cause or suspected to be from ASF (e. g. fever, haemorrhagic lesions, etc.), mass deaths and abortions of sows. Samples, blood or organs (spleen or lungs or kidney) are taken by the private veterinarian or by the official veterinarian. Samples are analysed for the presence of the ASFV by PCR in the SVIs.

Table 2. Passive surveillance in domestic pigs - number of domestic pigs tested for ASFV, 2020 – 2025 (until October 31)

Year	Number of domestic pigs sampled	Positive	Negative
2020	3 622	0	3 622
2021	3 794	0	3 794
2022	3 163	0	3 163
2023	3 002	0	3 002
2024	3 082	0	3 082
2025	2 420	0	2 420

Enhanced surveillance during the occurrence of outbreaks

During the occurrence of outbreaks, passive and active surveillance were performed in accordance with national and European legislation as well as Article 15.1.31 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Domestic pigs:

Passive surveillance and enhanced passive surveillance were in place, in line with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2023/594](#) - all pig establishments in the restricted zones had to send the first two dead (> 60 days old) pigs per week. In some cases, animals were tested before movement if ordered by the Regional Veterinary Administration (RVA). Some examinations were performed during the investigation in the infected zone - it referred to the testing of domestic pigs within the infected zone as part of ordered domestic slaughters. All establishments keeping pigs (commercial and for own consumption) were urged to contact their private or official veterinarian as soon as any unexpected morbidity was observed.

In commercial farms, official controls were taking place according to the frequency set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2023/594](#):

In restricted zones I and II - at least twice a year, with an interval of at least four months between such visits.

In restricted zone III - at least once every three months.

Official controls in farms where pigs are kept for own consumption are performed based on RVA risk analysis – in restricted zones II and I, 30% of the establishments for own consumption, in restricted zone III, 50% of the establishments for own consumption.

Wild boar:

Passive surveillance in wild boars covered all wild boar carcasses found during active searching in the infected zone and in restricted zones I and II (RZ I and RZ II), including wild boar hit by vehicles (Table 3 and 4). Active surveillance included all wild boars hunted in RZ I and RZ II. Samples were taken by hunters or the official veterinarian at the rendering plant. Samples were analysed for the presence of the ASFV by PCR in the SVIs.

Enhanced surveillance is still carried out in the area (restricted zone I) listed above, in section III, under “Control measures”.

Table 3. Enhanced surveillance - number of domestic pigs and wild boars tested for ASFV during the occurrence, period 1 December 2022 – 19 September 2025

Sample category	In total	Positive	Negative
Enhanced passive surveillance, domestic pigs	899	0	899
Pre-movement test, domestic pigs	28	0	28
Investigation in the infected zone, domestic slaughters	16	0	16
Wild boar hunted RZ II	3 188	21	3 167
Wild boar hunted RZ I	6 197	3	6 194
Wild boar carcasses RZ II	201	61	140
Wild boar carcasses RZ I	219	0	219

Table 4. Number of ASF positive cases, period 2022 – 2025

Year	hunted wild boar	found dead wild boar	total
2022	0	1	1
2023	11	45	56
2024	13	14	27
2025	0	1*	1*
Total	24	61	85

* positive case in wild boar found dead (only bones - skull and jaw), estimated death of the animal is August 2024

Awareness campaign and risk mitigation measures

Information on the animal health situation related to African swine fever, recommendations and more detail information for hunters, keepers, veterinarians and the general public were published on the official website of the SVA and disseminated through social media and press releases.

URL link (in Czech language): [Africký mor prasat \(AMP\) – aktuální informace – Státní veterinární správa](#).

Information is also communicated via email to official veterinarians, hunters and other stakeholder organisations.

The following requirements apply to establishments of domestic pigs in the entire country (Decree No 176/2023):

Pig farmers shall establish permanent continuous fencing of all

- buildings intended for pig farming,
- auxiliary buildings and land used for storing feed and bedding for pigs and
- land to which pigs have access; pig farmers shall fence these lands with at least a double fence, with the distance between the two fences being at least 50 cm; the inner fence may be replaced by functional mechanical barriers or a functional electric fence.

The SVA has organized regular meetings twice or three times year with all stakeholder organisations and relevant authorities to keep them updated on the situation in the Czech Republic and the EU.

V. Measures implemented to maintain freedom in the country

Legislation concerning the implementation of the measures taken in connection with African swine fever occurrence:

1. Act No. 166/1999 Coll. concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (the Veterinary Act), as amended;
2. Regulation (EU) [2016/429](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law');
3. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) [2020/687](#) supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases;
4. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2023/594](#) of 16 March 2023 laying down special disease control measures for African swine fever and repealing Implementing Regulation [\(EU\) 2021/605](#).

Import of pigs and pig products

Pigs and pig commodities are imported in accordance with the *Terrestrial Code* requirements and also with the EU legislation. The consignments must be accompanied by an animal health certificate issued by an official veterinarian in the country of origin. Each consignment is subject to veterinary controls at designated border control posts of the European Union. The country of origin must be approved and listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) [2021/404](#). Accompanying animal health certificates must be in line with Implementing Regulations [\(EU\) 2020/2235](#) and [2021/403](#), as well as Commission Regulation [\(EU\) 142/2011](#), which also are aligned with Chapter 15.1 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Movements of pigs and pig products between EU Member States must comply with the requirements set out in Chapter 8 of part II of Commission Delegated Regulation [\(EU\) 2020/688](#), supplementing the Animal Health Regulation (EU) [2016/429](#). The consignments must come from approved and registered establishments where disease monitoring is carried out.

Catering and kitchen waste feeding

Catering and kitchen waste feeding of domestic pigs is prohibited on the entire territory of the Czech according to Chapter II, section 1, article 11 of [Regulation \(EC\) no 1069/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009, laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing [Regulation \(EC\) No 1774/2002](#).

VI. Other considerations

On the entire country of the Czech Republic, passive surveillance of found dead or hit by vehicles wild boars continues. Intensive hunting of wild boar is applied the whole year and some prohibited hunting methods are permitted. The movement of wild boars within the territory of the Czech Republic, their import and export to/from the Czech Republic is prohibited. Import of wild boar „trophies“ from countries with the ASF occurrence is prohibited.

The surveillance programme and preventive measures are applied to domestic pig establishments too. Farm official controls targeted at biosecurity continue.

According to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Scientific Opinion Czech Republic is free of *Ornithodoros* species, which are involved in the transmission of ASFV. The *Ornithodoros* species have never been reported to be present within the Czech Republic territory.

VII. Conclusion

Considering that:

- ASF is a notifiable disease in the Czech Republic,
- control measures were taken and ASF did not significantly spread to other areas, positive cases were confirmed in a relatively small area – only Liberec district,
- 12 months have passed since the confirmation of the last positive case of ASF in a wild boar
- There is no evidence of the presence or involvement of *Ornithodoros* ticks in the transmission of ASF in the country
- control measures prevented the introduction of ASF into domestic pig establishments
- EU legislation applied,
- Surveillance has been carried out in accordance with Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.33. of the *Terrestrial Code* and there is an early warning system in place,
- the ongoing ASF awareness programme and national rules on biosecurity measures are in place.

The WOAHA Delegate of the Czech Republic declares that the country complies with the requirements for a country free from infection with African swine fever in all suids as of 1 December 2025, in compliance with Chapter 1.4. and 1.6. and Article 15.1.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and in accordance with the information provided in WAHIS.

⁴ <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1703>

Annex I

I, the undersigned Zbyněk Semerád, DVM, Director General (CVO), Delegate of the Czech Republic to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), take responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from infection with African swine fever virus in all suids in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.1.4.2 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

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Drawn up on 14/11/2025

Signature of the Delegate:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive script that is difficult to decipher but appears to be the name of the delegate.

Annex II

The pig population in the Czech Republic (Table 5 and 6)

Table 5. Domestic pigs – number of establishments

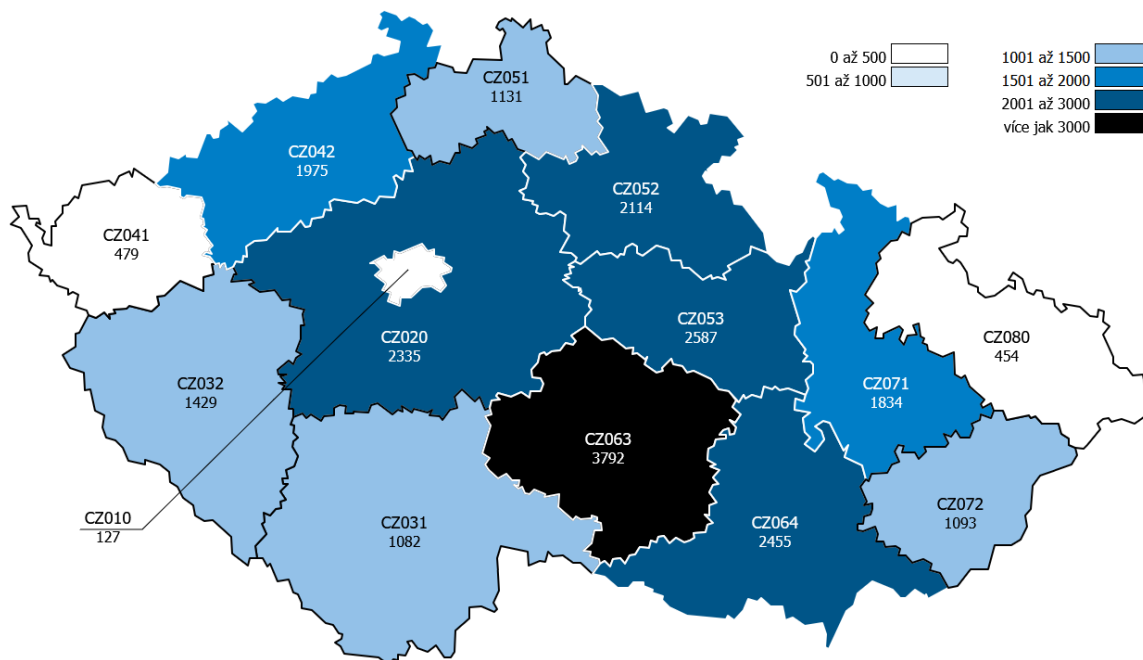
Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prague	6	17	15	23	15	27	25
Central Bohemian	387	875	1 225	1 292	841	1 223	1 173
South Bohemian	243	636	311	801	512	735	698
Plzeň	140	386	502	528	339	482	453
Karlovy Vary	22	46	150	67	40	62	63
Ústí nad Labem	92	256	336	370	208	352	335
Liberec	66	197	279	281	204	220	205
Hradec Králové	143	351	578	537	353	540	497
Pardubice	179	709	918	830	582	804	765
Vysočina	341	1 007	1 261	1 104	753	1 001	955
South Moravian	204	809	1 079	978	611	908	876
Olomouc	157	509	638	556	373	536	508
Zlín	280	570	553	431	266	382	360
Moravian-Silesian	133	437	574	525	352	488	456
Total	2 393	6 805	8 419	8 321	5 449	7 760	7 369

Table 6. Domestic pigs – number of animals

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prague	798	758	554	443	503	563	631
Central Bohemian	201 946	207 333	200 946	268 761	245 219	251 327	257 233
South Bohemian	122 580	110 685	112 419	132 389	113 914	115 025	108 846
Plzeň	117 802	111 522	111 906	110 446	91 200	98 065	108 096
Karlovy Vary	15 190	16 783	17 107	19 192	15 666	14 707	15 880
Ústí nad Labem	72 343	82 932	75 970	107 467	103 447	101 879	105 368
Liberec	20 244	23 038	22 357	36 909	27 034	34 248	35 788
Hradec Králové	73 984	74 980	70 155	109 793	94 931	100 876	100 625
Pardubice	135 957	130 647	121 462	131 656	125 362	128 038	116 917
Vysočina	228 615	255 293	268 454	267 972	243 093	250 267	257 750
South Moravian	157 805	156 024	140 709	186 517	153 360	173 433	176 721
Olomouc	89 838	87 847	75 281	95 986	77 139	92 226	96 616
Zlín	70 783	73 253	67 949	56 766	25 412	41 896	43 339
Moravian-Silesian	23 433	31 236	21 681	33 751	23 180	24 548	24 645
Total	1 313 381	1 362 331	1 306 950	1 558 048	1 339 460	1 427 098	1 448 455

Density of domestic pigs in the Czech Republic (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Domestic pigs – density per 100 km²



CZ010	Prague	CZ052	Region of Hradec Králové
CZ020	Central Bohemian Region	CZ053	Region of Pardubice
CZ031	South Bohemian Region	CZ063	Region of Vysočina
CZ032	Region of Plzeň	CZ064	South Moravian Region
CZ041	Region of Karlovy Vary	CZ071	Region of Olomouc
CZ042	Region of Ústí nad Labem	CZ072	Region of Zlín
CZ051	Region of Liberec	CZ080	Moravian-Silesian Region