AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 72

Period covered: December 2025

This report provides an update of the ASF situation, according to the information shared with WOAH.

Key highlights

- During the period covered by this report, **one** new African Swine Fever (ASF) event was reported in Asia, while **one** country in Asia and **thirteen** countries in Europe updated their ongoing events. No new outbreaks were reported by countries or territories in the Americas and Oceania. **Twenty-five** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and around **584** in wild boars in Asia and Europe, with **2,783** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- About **26%** of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre.
- Since September 2025, the number of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and wildlife through immediate notifications and follow-up reports via the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) has shown a decreasing trend in domestic pigs, and a recent increase in wildlife in October and November 2025.
- In December 2025, **46** outbreaks were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas. In particular, in **Moldova**, it has been observed an ASF "jump" of around **30 km** from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks. This month the spread of the disease seems to have slowed down in comparison with previous big jump observed during 2025.
- In general, several indicators presented in this report seem to show a reduction in disease dynamics for the first time in a while.
- Since January 2022, **13** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **12** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, **1,136,609** cases in pigs and **43,506** cases in wild boars have been reported, with **2,319,104** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- Since January 2022, **71** countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF.

Contextual information of the ASF situation by world region (01 January 2022 – 30 November 2025)

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in **4** different world regions in **71** countries, affecting **1,136,609** pigs and **43,506** wild boars, with **2,319,104** animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 1. During the period, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 1. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions since January 2022.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	1,128	6	127,308	0	119,716
Americas	65	0	467	0	9,412
Asia	7,480	109	325,919	542	566,349
Europe	5,293	27,302	682,915	42,964	1,623,627
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,966	27,417	1,136,609	43,506	2,319,104

*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

The spatial distribution of outbreaks reported since January 2022 in domestic pigs and wildlife is shown in Figure 1.

Recent updates (01 December 2025 – 31 December 2025)

To describe the current disease situation of ASF, this section covers: (a) a list of new events which started during the period (reported through INs); (b) information on events that started before the period but were still ongoing during the period (reported through FURs); and (c) the geographic distribution of new outbreaks that started during the period. This information is based on immediate notifications (INs) and follow up reports (FURs) received by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). The outbreaks are displayed on a map in Figure 3.

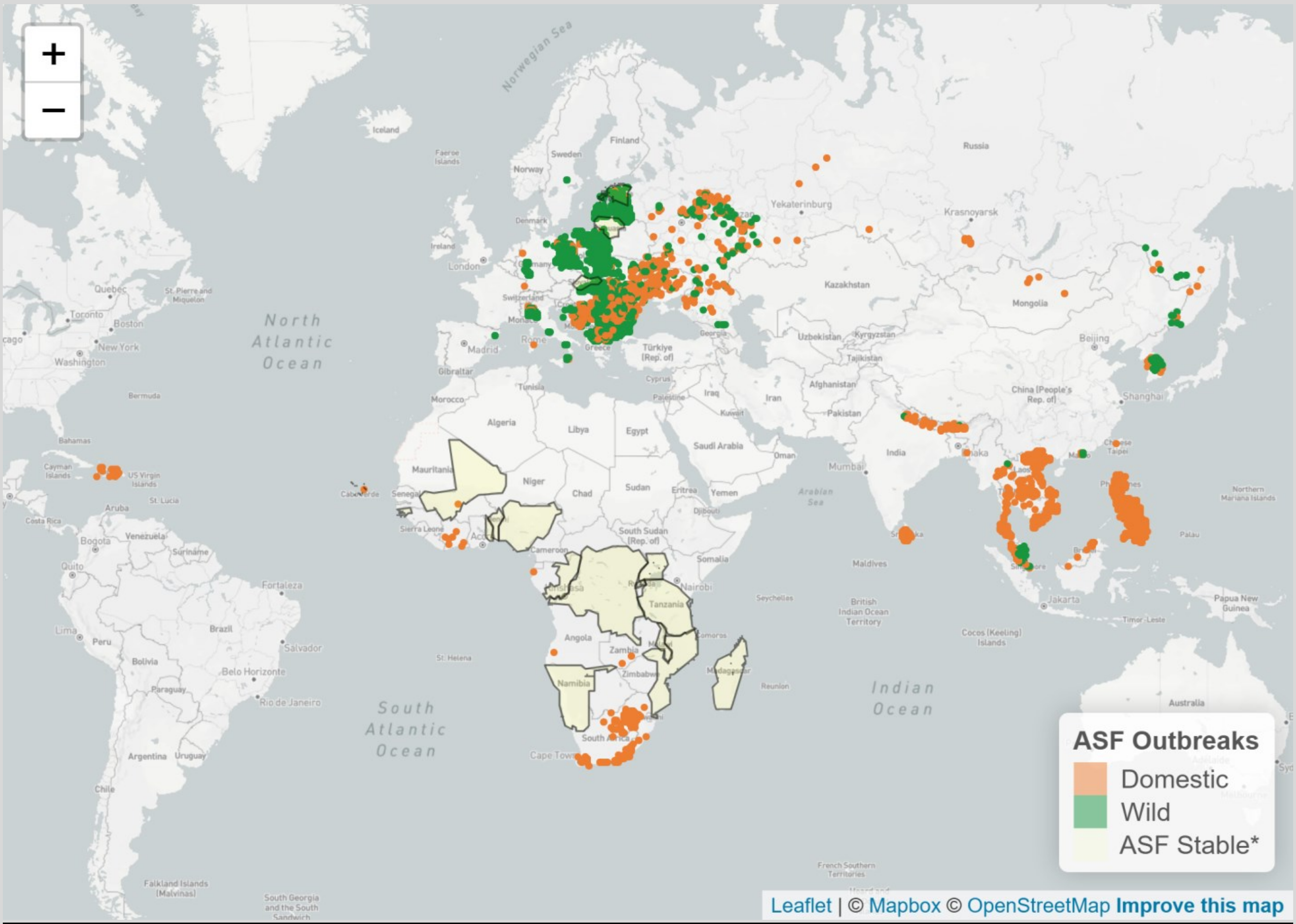

Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 30 November 2025 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

*ASF declared sufficiently stable for information to be reported on six-monthly basis without geocoordinates

New events by world region (reported through INs, see Figure 3)

Asia

Hong Kong (SAR-PRC) reported the recurrence of the disease (the event started on 16 December 2025 in Yuen Long).

Europe, Africa, Americas, Oceania

No new events reported.

On-going events for which there were new outbreaks, by world region (reported through FURs, see Figure 3)

Asia

Hong Kong (SAR-PRC)

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine

Africa, Americas, Oceania

No ongoing events updated.

The number of outbreaks, cases and losses during the period covered by this report are displayed in Table 2. During the period covered by the report, no country/territory reported vaccination of pigs in response to the outbreaks.

Table 2. Summary of the number of outbreaks, cases and animal losses caused by ASF in the different world regions during the reporting period.

	Outbreaks		Cases		Losses*
	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs	Wild boar	Domestic pigs
Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	1	0	14	0	2,378
Europe	24	584	1,743	960	360
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	584	1,757	960	2,738

*Losses (deaths + animals killed and disposed of): this figure refers to losses in the establishments affected by the outbreaks and it does not include the animals culled in areas around the outbreak for controlling the disease.

Regarding the temporal dynamics of the disease as reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding areas with stable situations), Figure 2 shows the evolution of the monthly number of reported outbreaks in domestic and wild animals from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2025 (taking into account both INs and FURs). The trend in domestic pigs shows an increasing number of reported outbreaks between March and August 2024, while in wildlife an increasing trend is observed between September 2024 and February 2025. After a minor peak in July 2025, a tendency to decrease in domestic animals was noted from August to December 2025. Meanwhile, an increase in wildlife was observed in October and November 2025. As usual, figures for the last month should be interpreted with caution, as additional outbreaks from this period may be reported in January. This will be updated in future reports.

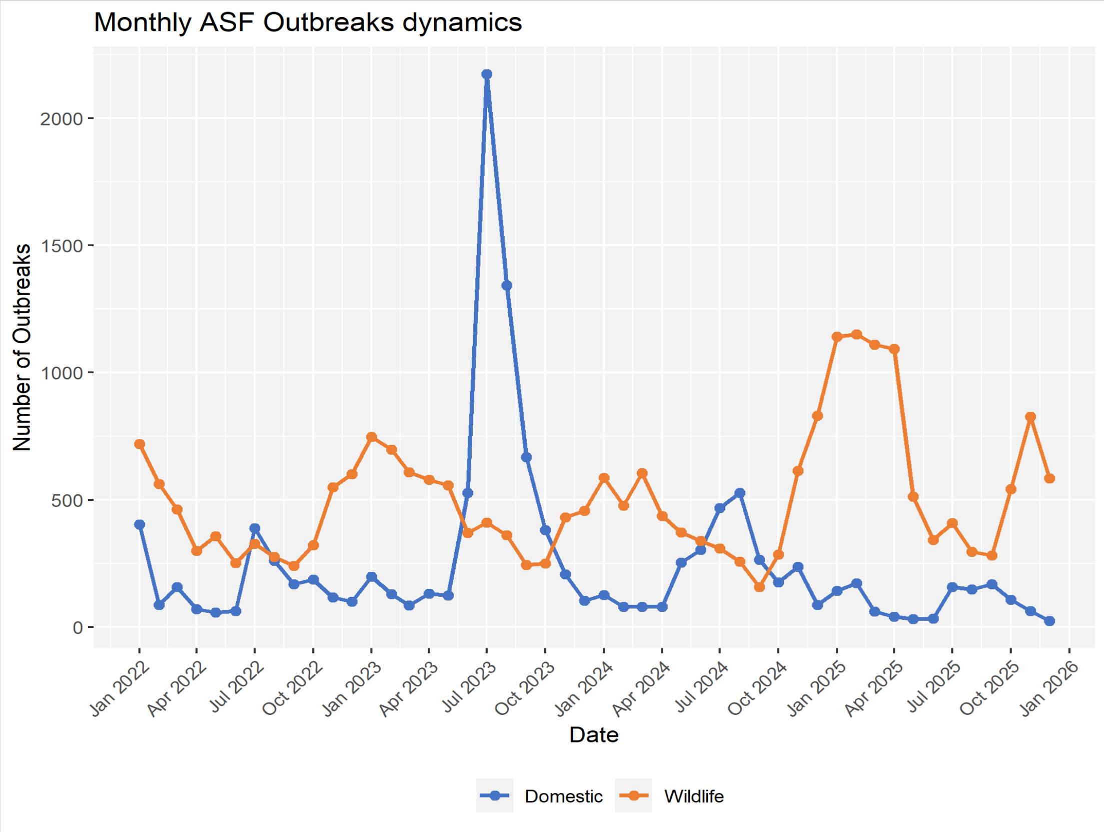

Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 December 2025 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

The distribution of outbreaks is shown in Figure 3. To highlight the impact of the disease spread on the pig industry, the density of pigs is shown in the background. About 26% of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre. If we take the geographical distribution of the disease between 1 January and 30 November 2025 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, 46 outbreaks were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. In December 2025, the most distant outbreak (in Moldova) was reported 30 km away from the closest geographical location affected by ASF.

Self-declaration of freedom from ASF submitted during the reporting period

Nineteen self-declarations from 18 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the dedicated dashboard on WOAH website. During the reporting period, no new self-declaration of freedom from ASF was published by WOAH.

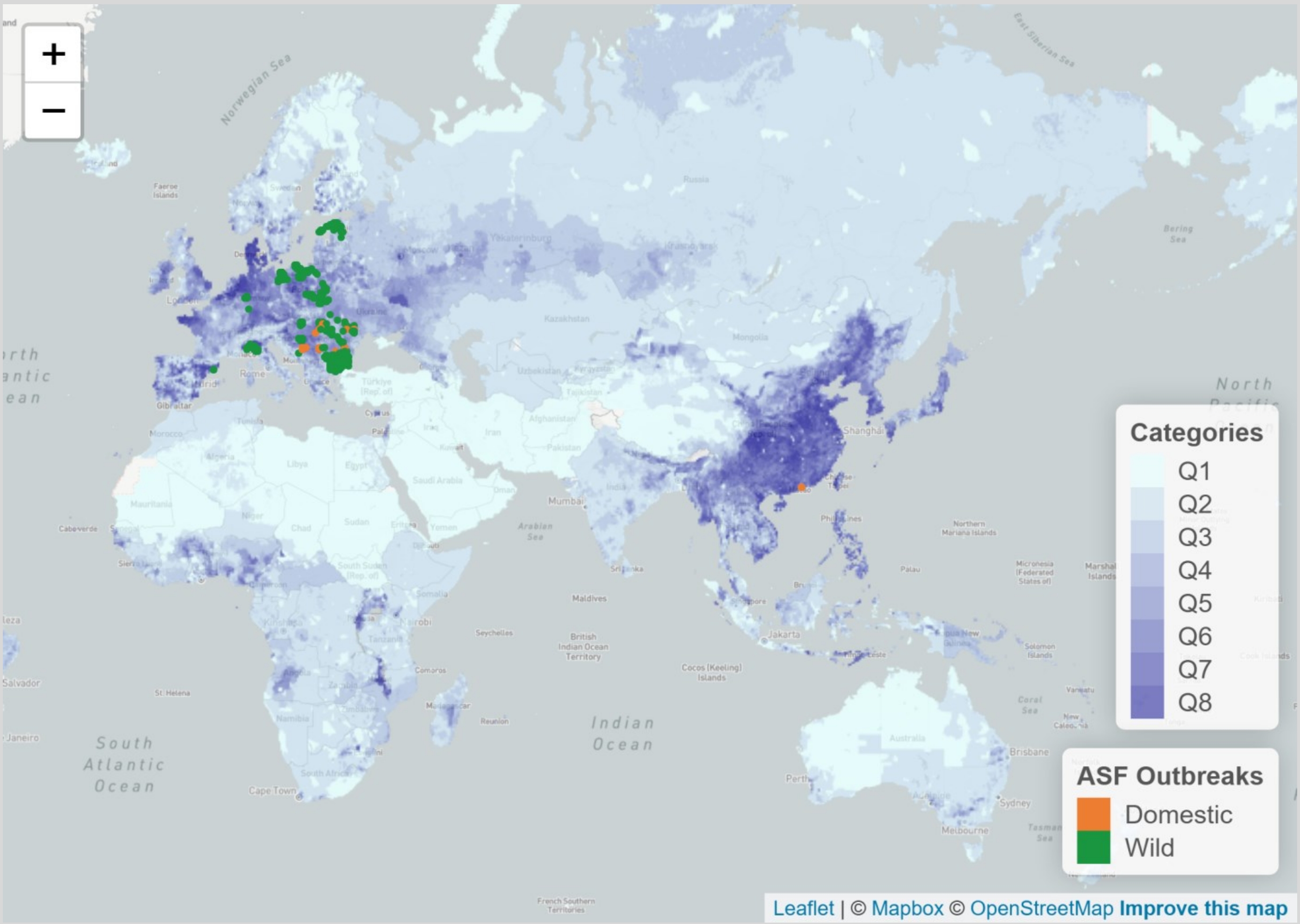

Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 01 December 2025 – 31 December 2025 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAH highlights the importance of implementing strict biosecurity, an early reporting and response system, while maintaining a high level of awareness on the disease among all actors involved in the value chain.

- There are countries that have approved or are conducting field trials of the use of modified live vaccine candidates against ASF Genotype II. As with all vaccines, WOAH stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the *Terrestrial Manual*, including those that have been drafted for ASF vaccines. WOAH is developing a set of guidelines on the field evaluation of ASF vaccines and how to conduct post-vaccination monitoring, in accordance with WOAH international standards. In July 2025, an *ad hoc* Group meeting was convened to peer-review the first draft. The Group's recommendations are available in the meeting report. (The French and Spanish versions are available as well.)

- As of 30 November 2025, no countries or territories have officially reported to WOAH the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. Based on the six-monthly reports received to date, no countries or territories have either officially reported the use of preventive vaccination. WOAH urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAH and the international community.

- Any vaccination strategy for ASF should be undertaken as part of a well-designed vaccination programme that considers factors including the local epidemiology of ASF, the circulating strains, the expected objectives and the adequacy and sustainability of the relevant technical, financial and human resources. The vaccination programme should also include post-vaccination surveillance and monitoring as well as an exit strategy for the cessation of vaccination, as per Chapter 4.18. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

- WOAH urges its Members to continue to promptly notify the occurrence of ASF and to share the relevant epidemiological information, including information on any newly detected recombinant strains and vaccination trials that can facilitate transparency and assist the global control of the disease.

- WOAH urges its Members to strengthen ASF prevention and preparedness of Veterinary Services, local services and wildlife professionals through the eModule *African swine fever in wild boars, biosecurity management and practice* (available for free in 4 languages on WOAH eLearning Platform)

SCAN ME TO START LEARNING

More information and WOAH resources

- WOAH ASF webpage
- World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)
- Consult the chapter on ASF in the State of the World's Animal Health report
- African swine fever historical evolution
- African swine fever: WOAH vaccine standard adopted
- ASF: WOAH stresses the importance of using high-quality vaccines that comply with newly adopted standard
- WOAH regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities: Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe
- WOAH and FAO designed communication tools on ASF for use by any interested party.
- WOAH *Terrestrial Animal Health code*
- WOAH Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
- ASF Reference Laboratory summary of available PoC kits to guide field workers, practitioners and decision-makers in their use and laboratory algorithm manual to address the detection of virulent and variant forms of ASFV.
- WOAH e-learning module on ASF in wild boars, biosecurity management and practice
- Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) page for ASF
- Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance
- For any press inquiry on ASF, e-mail us at media@woah.org.