

# NDCC Disease Update 2 of 2025 – African Swine Fever

## 1. Current situation

On 14 June, African Swine Fever (ASF) was detected in a wild boar for the first time in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), Germany approximately 150 km from the border with the Netherlands. On 17 June, an additional 4 wild boar cases were confirmed in the same area.

ASF was first confirmed in wild boar in Germany in September 2020, with almost 8000 confirmed cases in wild boar since then.

However, detection of the virus in wild boar in this new area represents a jump of approximately 200km north from the closest confirmed cases, and a move closer to borders with the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark.

The most recent outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs in Germany occurred in August 2024.



Figure 1. Map of recent ASF case in wild boar in Germany. Courtesy of ADIS (European Commission's Animal Disease Information System)

Figure 2. ASF continues to be reported in both wild boar and domestic pigs in Europe. The map on the right illustrates confirmed cases in domestic pigs (blue) and wild boar (red) since the beginning of 2025. Courtesy of ADIS (European Commission's Animal Disease Information System)



## 2. Situation Summary in Germany

Metric	Details
Confirmed cases	5 wild boar cases, found dead
Disease spread	Several regions of Germany are affected by ASF. NRW affected for first time, representing spread northwards. It is not yet clear how ASF has been introduced to this new area.

**No outbreaks of ASF have ever been detected in Ireland. An incursion of the disease to Ireland would have devastating impacts on the Irish pig industry.**

### 3. Managing the Risk

ASF virus can survive for several months in pork and pork products such as sausages, cured meats, smoked meats (meat/meat products can also carry other animal diseases such as foot and mouth disease).

- Do not bring meat products into Ireland from outside the EU, and never bring home pork or pork products if travelling abroad to regions affected by ASF.
- Do not bring pork or pork products onto Irish farms where they may accidentally be eaten by pigs, e.g., ham sandwiches, salami, cured meat etc.
- Always use a secure bin to dispose of waste food, so that it cannot be accessed by farm animals, wild animals, or wild birds.
- Hunters or visitors who travel to ASF affected countries should take measures to ensure that they do not bring ASF into Ireland (see further information for cleaning and disinfection advice).
- Upon return to Ireland after visiting an ASF affected region avoid contact with pigs and pig farms for 72 hours.
- **NEVER FEED FOOD WASTE TO PIGS**
  - Food waste (swill) including kitchen waste, pork products and catering waste must be disposed of carefully and never fed to livestock.
  - Pig owners in Ireland are advised to implement biosecurity measures to mitigate the risk of an outbreak of ASF in Ireland.

### 4. How to report a suspect outbreak

Report a suspect to your [Regional Veterinary Office](#) during normal office hours or the National Disease Emergency Hotline at 01 4928026 (outside of normal office hours) without delay.

### 5. Further information

 Further information on ASF and biosecurity guidance [here](#)

 [Regional Veterinary Office](#) / National Disease Emergency Hotline on 01-492-8026

This update is designed to keep you informed and help protect Irish livestock and livelihoods. The cooperation of all stakeholders is crucial in the protection of the health and welfare of Irish pigs.

**National Disease Control Centre**

**20 June 2025**