

NDCC Disease Update 3 of 2025 – African Swine Fever

1. Current situation

- On 27 November, **African Swine Fever (ASF)** was detected in two wild boar for the first time since November 1995 in Spain.

On the 26th of November **two wild boar carcasses, both in a fresh condition, and at a distance of approximately 1 km between them**, in the proximity of the campus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (see Figure 1). Subsequently, a third case including 7 wild boars was detected on the 1st of December, one further animal on the 3rd of December and three additional animals on the 4th of December.

- No outbreaks have been detected in domestic pigs.**
- Measures introduced in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 include, among others, delimitation of an Infected Zone (IZ), **active search and disposal under official control of wild boar carcasses, a hunting ban in the area in order to prevent the movement of wild boar into a free zone, restriction of non-essential leisure activities, reinforcement of passive surveillance and biosecurity measures in pig holdings** and official visits.



Figure 1: Location of three wild boar carcasses detected to be positive to ASF in Spain.

2. Situation in Europe

ASF was introduced in 2007 into Georgia from where it spread to eastern European countries, reaching the EU in 2014. Since then, the disease has spread to other EU countries and neighboring non-EU countries. In the last 6 months, outbreaks in domestic pigs and/or wild boar have happened in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain and Ukraine.

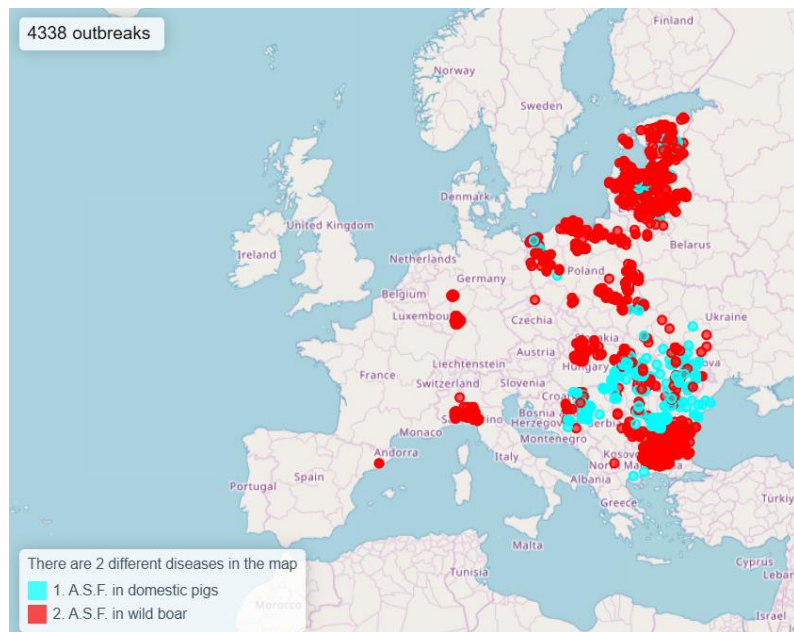


Figure 2: Location of ASF outbreaks in wild board or domestic pigs in Europe between 1st June and the 8th December 2025.

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

09 December 2025