

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

Situation Report 67

Period covered: July 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** country in Europe reported new ASF events, while **one** country in Africa, **three** countries in Asia, and **ten** countries in Europe updated their ongoing events. No new outbreak was reported by countries/territories in the Americas and Oceania. **Eighty-three** new outbreaks were reported in domestic pigs and **193** in wild boars in Africa, Asia, and Europe, with 19,241 animal losses in domestic pigs.
- About **50%** of the outbreaks were reported in areas with a pig density of more than 10 pigs per square kilometre.
- Since February 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 June 2025, **62** outbreaks were reported more than 10 km outside previously affected areas. In particular, in Cambodia, it has been observed an ASF "jump" of around 146 km from the nearest reported ASF outbreaks. This reaffirms the necessity of maintaining high biosecurity standards and surveillance to limit the disease spread.
- Since January 2022, **12** countries have reported ASF as a first occurrence in the country, while **11** countries have reported its spread to new zones.
- Since January 2022, **1,024,062** cases in pigs and **37,880** cases in wild boars have been reported, with **2,170,124** animal losses in domestic pigs.
- Since January 2022, **67** countries and territories have reported the presence of ASF (one more than the previous update).



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

In total, during the period, ASF has been reported as present in 4 different world regions in 67 countries, affecting 1,024,062 pigs and 37,880 wild boars, with 2,170,124 animal losses. Further details, split by world region, are included in Table 1. During the period, no country or 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	844	6	115,253	0	102,688
Americas	65	0	467	0	9,412
Asia	6,422	108	307,433	541	552,931
Europe	4,733	23,635	600,909	37,339	1,505,093
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,064	23,749	1,024,062	37,880	2,170,124

*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.

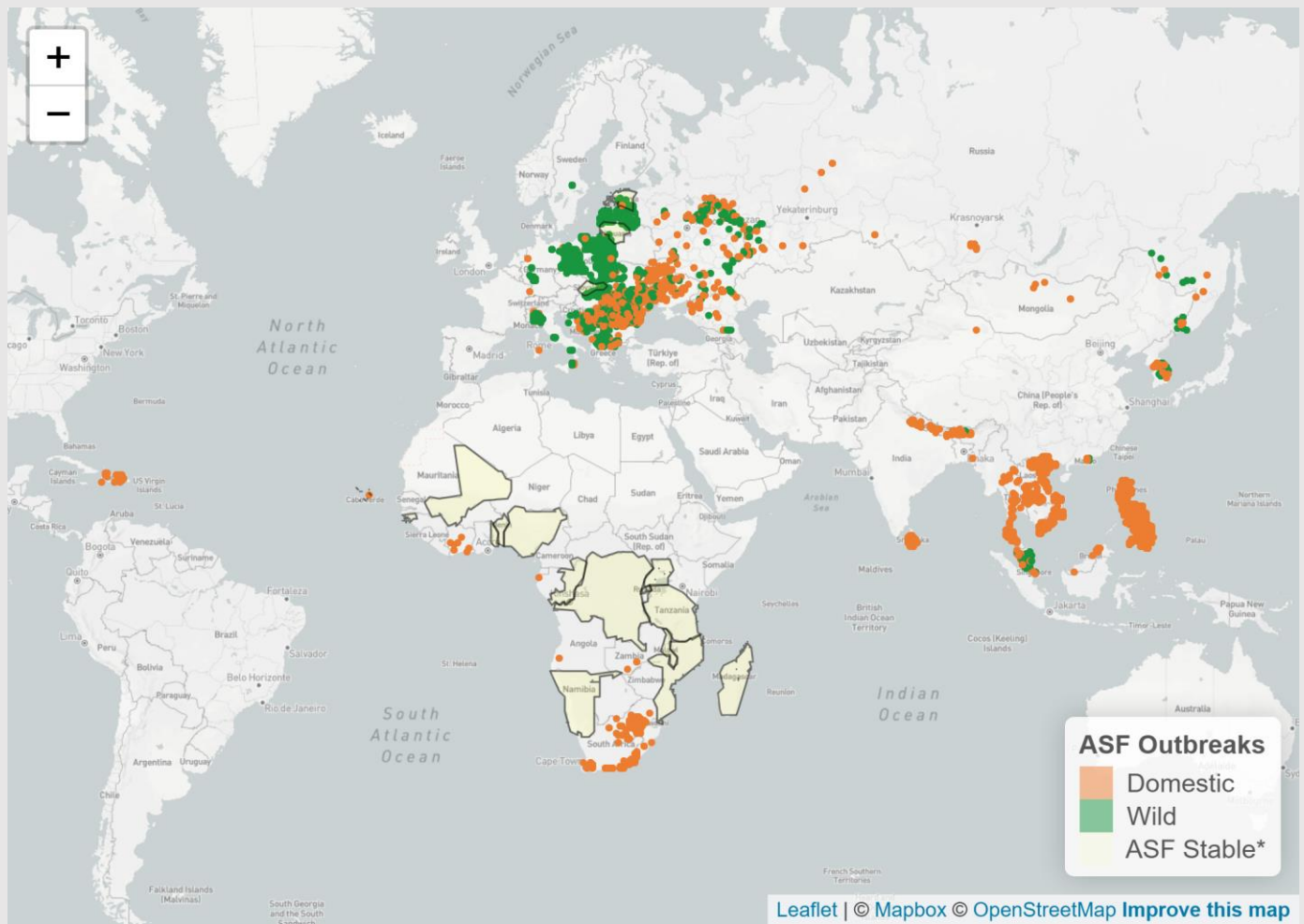


Figure 1. Map of ASF outbreaks which started during 01 Jan 2022 – 30 June 2025 in domestic pigs and wildlife.

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

Recent updates (01 July 2025 – 31 July 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.

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

Europe

Ukraine reported the recurrence of the disease (the event started on 6 July 2025 in Odessa).

Africa, Americas, Asia, Oceania

No new events reported.

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

Africa

South Africa

Asia

Cambodia, Korea (Rep. of), Malaysia

Europe

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

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 or 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	1	0	20	0	20
Americas	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	5	0	32	0	2,505
Europe	77	193	11,903	232	16,716
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83	193	11,955	232	19,241

*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 July 2025 (taking into account both INs and FURs). Trends in domestic pigs show an increasing number of reported outbreaks between March and August 2024, followed by a steady decrease, with a slight increase in July 2025. In wildlife, an increasing trend is observed between September 2024 and February 2025. An important decrease in outbreaks in wildlife is noted, starting in April and continuing in May, June and July 2025 but should be interpreted with caution as additional outbreaks from that month may be reported in August. This will be updated in future reports.

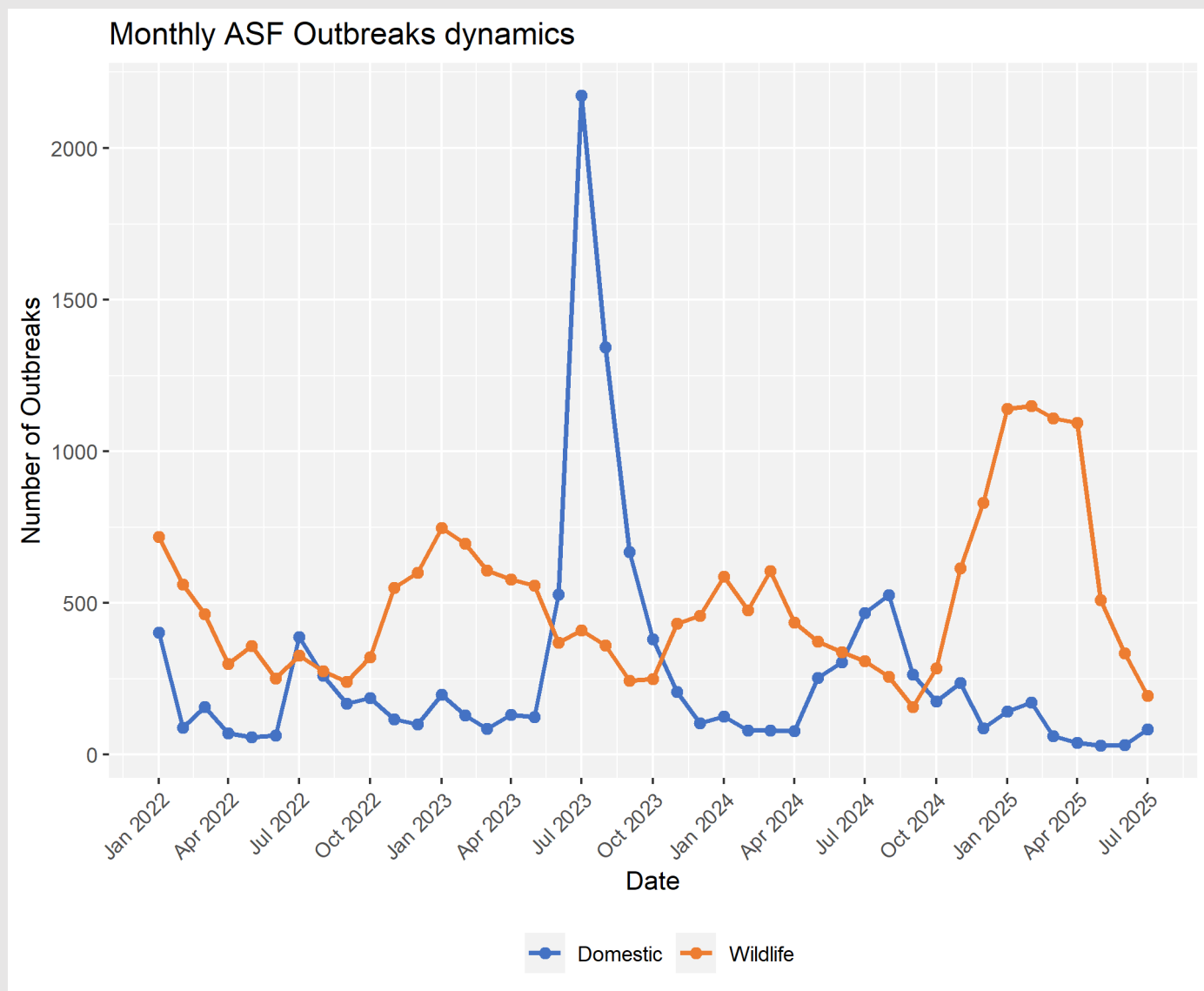


Figure 2. Trends in the monthly number of reported ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild animals for the period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 July 2025 reported through the WAHIS early warning system (excluding endemic areas).

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 **52% 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 June 2025 as a reference, we note that during the period covered by this report, **62 outbreaks** were notified more than 10 km outside the previous geographical distribution. In July 2025, the most distant outbreak (in Cambodia) was reported **146 km** from the previous geographical location.

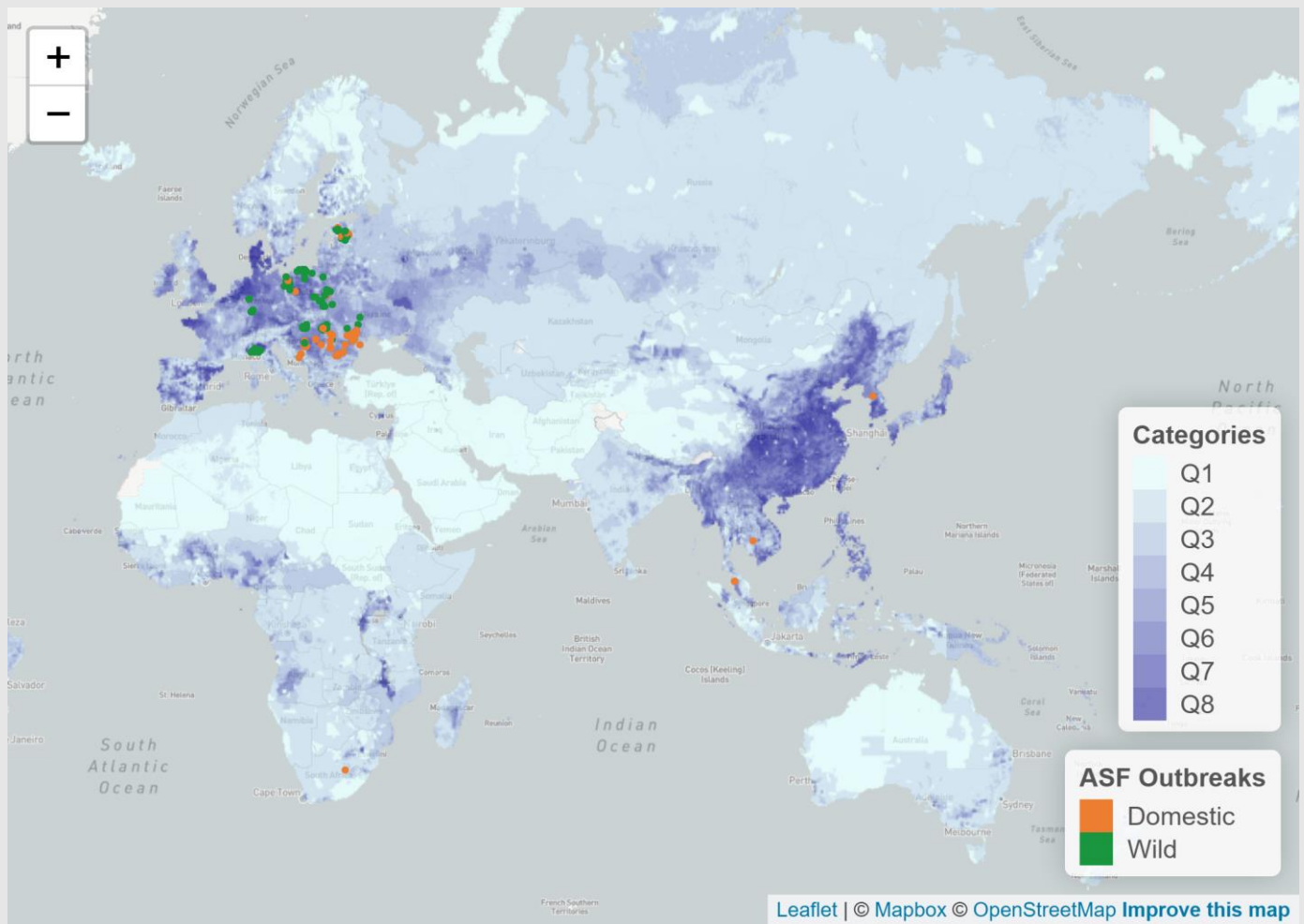


Figure 3. Map of ASF outbreaks which started between 01 July 2025 – 31 July 2025 in domestic animals and wildlife. Zoomed views are provided as well. The density of pigs based on [FAO GLW 4: Gridded Livestock Density](#) (as of 2020) is shown in the background in shades of blue.

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

Twenty self-declarations from 19 countries are currently active and can be consulted in the [dedicated dashboard](#) on WOA website.

During the reporting period, no new self-declaration of freedom from ASF was published by WOA.

Recommendations

- ASF continues to represent a global threat, and WOAHA 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, [WOAHA stresses the importance of using only high-quality vaccines](#) with demonstrated effectiveness and safety, in accordance with standards in the *Terrestrial Manual*, including the first standards for the production of safe and effective vaccines against ASF which were adopted in May 2025 by the World Assembly of WOAHA Delegates, found in [Chapter 3.9.1. of the Terrestrial Manual](#).
- As of 31 January 2025, no countries and territories have officially reported to WOAHA the implementation of vaccination in response to ASF around reported outbreaks. Based on the six-monthly reports received to date, no countries and territories have also officially reported the use of preventive vaccination. WOAHA urges Members who have a vaccination programme in place to share the information with WOAHA 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*.
- WOAHA 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.

More information and WOAHA resources

- [WOAHA 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: WOAHA vaccine standard adopted](#)
- [ASF: WOAHA stresses the importance of using high-quality vaccines that comply with newly adopted standard](#)
- WOAHA regional webpages for ASF which provides regional updates on the disease situation and activities:
 - [Africa](#)
 - [Americas](#)
 - [Asia and the Pacific](#)

- [Europe](#)

- WOA and FAO designed [communication tools](#) on ASF for use by any interested party.
- WOA [Terrestrial Animal Health code](#)
- WOA [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.
- WOA 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.