

## Updated Outbreak Assessment #35

# African swine fever in Europe

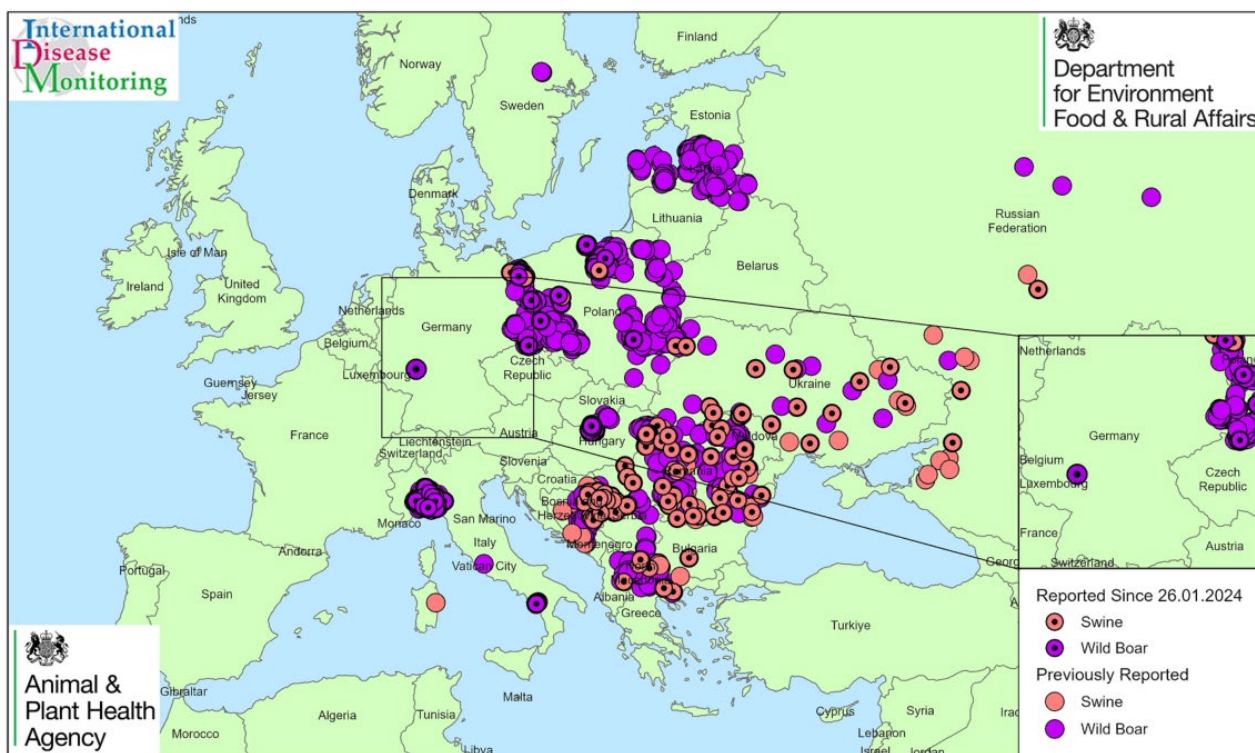
17 June 2024

### Disease report

African swine fever (ASF) has continued to be reported in domestic pigs and wild boar across Europe. ASF has recently been reported in a wild boar in western Germany for the first time. This is the first occurrence of ASF in the state of Hesse, which neighbours the highest pig-producing state in Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia. Albania reported ASF for the first time in wild boar in February 2024, bringing the total number of countries in Europe now affected by ASF to 28. Since [our last update on 25 January 2024](#), there has been further spread of ASF in wild boar within previously affected regions in northern Italy (Map 1), resulting in expansion of restriction zones northwards and westwards and new initiatives to control the wild boar population. The northernmost ASF detection in Italy to date is around 60km from the border with Switzerland and authorities have begun to prepare measures for preventing disease spread among the [wild boar population](#) in the event of an outbreak.

In June, both Poland and Germany reported their first outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs of 2024. Since our last report, there has been a general decrease in the rate of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs across Europe, largely due to a reduction in outbreak numbers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. In 2023, there was a significant increase in outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs to a level not seen since 2019 (EFSA Journal, 2024). The main areas of high rates of infection in domestic pigs were located in Croatia, near to the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Romania, and these accounted for over 90% of the cases in EU member states in 2023 ([EFSA Report](#)). Clusters of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs continue to be reported in the Balkans (Map 1). Additionally, increased surveillance effort in Sweden has resulted in the finding of multiple ASF-infected wild boar carcasses related to the outbreak that occurred in September 2023 (Map 1). However, these are not considered new infections and are thought to be at least 6 months old. Efforts to control wild boar populations continue in Poland, where cases continue to be detected in wild boar.

Development of a vaccine for ASF by research institutions across Europe is ongoing, with collaborations and funding for multiple projects in recent months.



Map Prepared by IDM  
 Date: 17/06/2024  
 Absolute Scale: 1:28,800,000

African Swine Fever  
 December 2023 to June 2024  
 (WOAH Data Only)



**Map 1: African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs (red points) and wild boar cases (purple points) across Europe from December 2023 to June 2024. (WOAH data only). New data since the last report on 25 January 2024 are shown as points with a central dot.**

Since 25 January 2024, according to WOA reports, outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Poland, Serbia and Ukraine. ASF cases in wild boar have been reported in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden and Ukraine (Map 1). According to [ADIS summaries](#), there have been additional reports in wild boar in Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Montenegro (not shown in Map 1).

## Outbreak data

Details of all outbreaks and cases provided in the map in this report were taken from the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly OIE), unless stated otherwise. Additional information has been provided, where available, from the [EU Animal Disease Information System \(ADIS\) summary tables](#), and information from relevant PAFF (the EU Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed) presentations. Tables of numbers of WOA reports by country can be found in Annex A. These numbers show reports only, not the number of individual animals affected.

In this report, 'Restricted zone I (RZ I)' means an area of a Member State listed in [EU legislation](#) with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures and bordering restricted zones II or III.

'Restricted zone II (RZ II)' means an area of a Member State listed in EU legislation due to an outbreak of African swine fever in a wild porcine animal with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures.

'Restricted zone III (RZ III)' means an area of a Member State listed in EU legislation due to an outbreak of African swine fever in a kept porcine animal with a precise geographical delimitation subject to special disease control measures.

## **Situation assessment**

### **Germany**

There has been one report of ASF in domestic pigs in [Germany](#) since our last assessment. The case was reported in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania on the 5 June 2024. The farm affected had 3,000 fattening pigs, all of which have been culled. A protection (3km) and surveillance zone (10km) has been created around the farm, and there are 7,000 pigs across 67 farms within the zones according to [local media](#). Epidemiological investigations into the cause of the outbreak are still ongoing, though incursion via wild boar is not considered likely as current wildlife surveillance has not detected ASF within local wild boar populations. Human-mediated incursion has been speculated as the potential source ([www.ndr.de](http://www.ndr.de)). ASF Virus positive pork products originating from the affected premises have been found in a butcher in [Neuruppin](#). None of the meat has been released for sale and was disposed of under official supervision. Since the first report in domestic pigs in 2020 ASF has affected 9 farms in Germany.

On the 15 June, a wild boar was found positive in Gross-Gerau, west of Frankfurt in the State of Hesse, approximately 400km from the nearest infected area in Germany and around 500km from the nearest infected area in Italy. The boar had been hunted and was tested. Following the positive result, a 15km Restriction Zone has been set up around the site where the boar was shot and a [hunting ban](#) has been applied. Two more wild boar carcasses have been found in the area and examined, with [both blood samples negative for ASF](#). The district veterinary office and trained hunters are now looking for other affected animals within the 15km zone, with the help of drones.

Epidemiological investigations are ongoing, but human-mediated spread has been speculated ([Hessenschau](#)), and has been the source of large geographical jumps in disease previously. The State of Hesse neighbours North Rhine-Westphalia which contains the highest density of pigs in Germany, [5.7 million pigs](#). This case is significant as it is geographically separated from other outbreaks in wild boar and the furthest west the French and Belgian borders. Further information should become available in due course.

Since 25 January 2024, there have been 35 reports of ASF in wild boar comprising of a total of 114 animals. All of the cases have continued to be reported in Saxony and Brandenburg, close to the border with Poland and the Czech Republic.

To note, from [PAFF presentations](#), the use of a 'protection corridor' with double fencing spaced 500m apart along the border with Poland has been successful, and Germany has applied for an amendment of RZ II areas to RZ I in Brandenburg.

The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) and the [Friedrich Loeffler Institute \(FLI\)](#) have been working with EFSA investigating the role of animal feed as a source of ASF spread, which has shown that ASF is only likely be spread via these routes when significantly large amounts of virus are within the product. Spread can occur in exceptional circumstances, and the findings correlated with the stability of the virus in cold and humid environments (Blome et al., 2024).

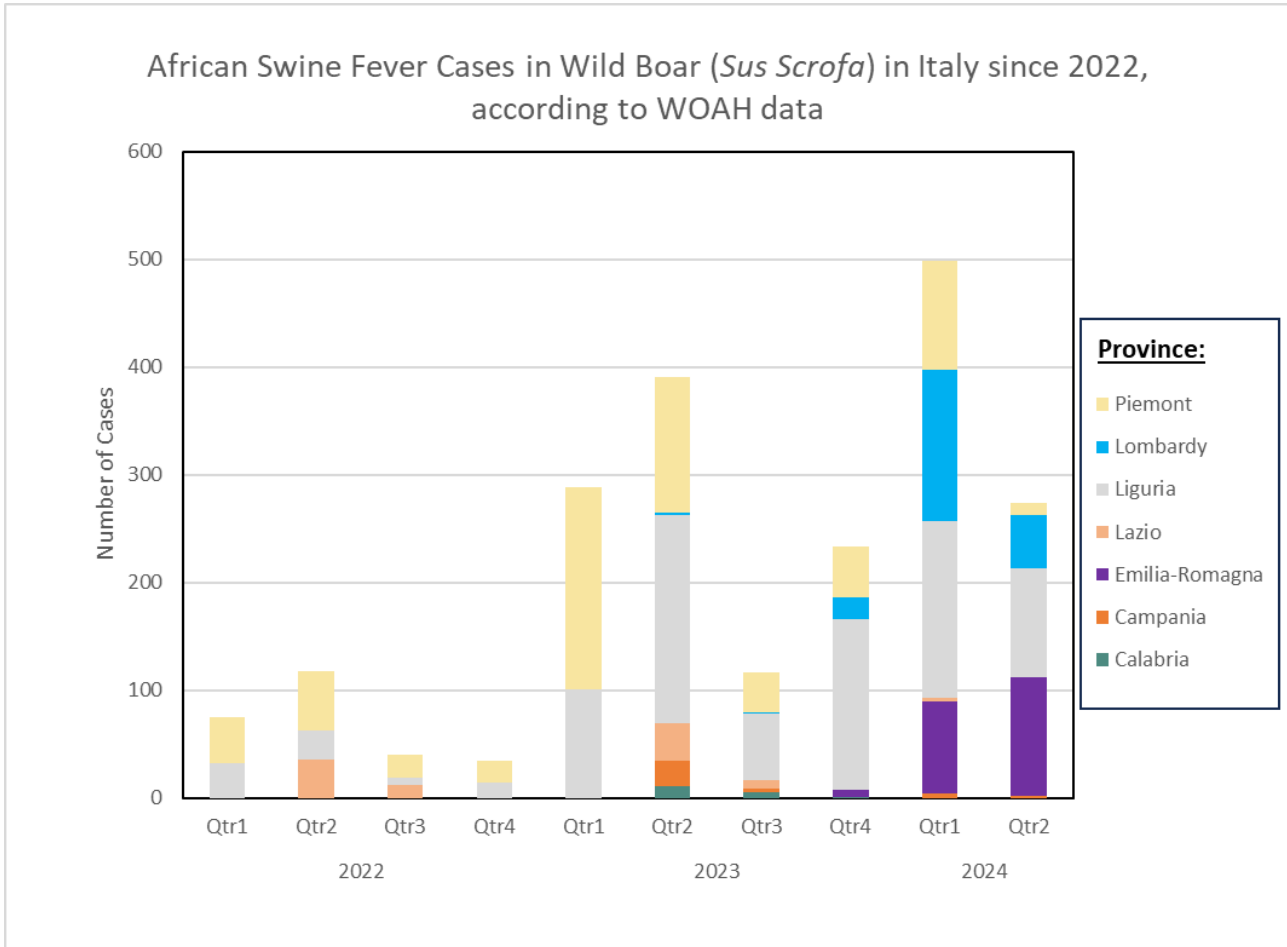
## **Albania**

Albania has reported the first occurrence of ASF within the country on 9 February 2024 in [wild boar](#). A total of 4 cases were reported in the north eastern side in Kukës region, close to the Kosovan Border and 30km from the border with North Macedonia. Albania brings the number of countries in Europe to have reported ASF to 28, since it was introduced to Europe in 2007.

## **Italy**

Since our last assessment in January 2024, there have been no outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs in Italy. In 2024, to date, there have been 826 cases of ASF in wild boar reported to WOAHP. Most cases occurred in the northern regions of Emilia Romagna, Liguria, Lombardy and Piedmont and more cases were reported in the first half of each year compared to the second half (Figure 2). Italy has increased the size of the restriction zones in these regions as a result of these detections, and the restriction zones were extended into Tuscany after finding ASF-positive carcasses near the borders of the RZ II, close to the RZ I (February 2024). In April 2024, there was enlargement of Zones I and II in Milan and Parma provinces in Lombardy and Emilia Romagna, respectively ([PAFF Presentations](#), April 2024). In May 2024, there was an extension within the county of Piacenza to the North West of Parma ([PAFF Presentations](#), May 2024). Management of ASF in restriction zones has focused on preventing wild boar movements using existing landscape features such as motorways and on gaining a better understanding of the presence and density of wild boar. Wild boar depopulation within restriction zones is ongoing, including the use of military to cull wild boar and active searching of carcasses along main transport routes (Falconi, 2024) ([PAFF Presentation](#), April 2024). There is concern regarding the spread of ASF in northern Italy and the impact on the national pork industry since Parma is the protected designation of origin for products such as prosciutto and other widely exported pork products (Paoloni, 2024). Within domestic pig populations, biosecurity checks are being completed on commercial farms, with allocation of funds

expected to made available for farmers in areas where repopulation is to be allowed.



**Figure 2: Graph of the number of African swine fever cases in wild boar in each Italian province in each quarter since 2022 (WOAH data)**

A small number of ASF cases have also been detected in found-dead wild boar in the regions of Campania and Lazio but have been found to be historical cases, including 3 carcasses in Lazio ([PAFF Presentation](#), 19 March 2024) and one in Campania that were estimated to be over 200 days old. ([PAFF Presentation](#), 25 April 2024)

## Poland

Poland have reported their first outbreak in domestic pigs since October 2023, following confirmation of ASF on 4 June 2024 in a smallholding of 10 pigs where 8 were infected, in Lubeksie in the east of the country. According to [PAFF presentations](#), Poland has applied for multiple restriction zones to be altered within the affected regions. This included lifting of restriction zones in Śląskie region and the reversion of multiple regions zones from RZ II to RZ I. There has been a recent extension of the eastern restriction area to the North past Gdansk in the city of Gdynia due to an increase in cases being found during surveillance in the area. While it has been over 6 months without a domestic pig outbreak, there have historically been ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs in summer months every year since 2014, when Poland was first affected.

Since our last report, according to WOAAH, there were a further 800 reports of ASF in wild boar with a total of 1,279 wild boar affected throughout the east and the west of the country.

The hunting of wild boar in areas at risk of ASF is to be allowed in the Silesian Voivodeship which borders the Czech Republic and Slovakia (news [reports](#)). It is expected that, by the end of 2024, more than 3,000 wild boar will be shot within this province alone, which is 4 times higher than previous years.

## **Sweden**

ASF was reported in Sweden for the first time in wild boar on 6 September 2023. It is thought that the source of infection was from a single source exposure within the region of Fagersta. This year, Sweden reported 6 positive cases to WOAAH, these have been historical cases of carcasses found. The reports have been in Fagersta only, close to the epicentre of the outbreak.

These historical detections do not affect Sweden's proposal to apply for disease freedom in Autumn 2024, and it is possible that further carcasses may be found following winter thawing and before lush vegetation also hinders the detection of carcasses. The initial and ongoing disease controls implemented by [Sweden](#) appear to have contained the spread of ASF in the country. These have included organised carcass searches and testing by trained specialists, and national passive surveillance of sampling of wild boar, the restriction zone around the single source, erection of fencing, culling of pigs on farms in the infected zone and movement restrictions ([PAFF presentations](#)).

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Since our last update in January 2024, there were 20 outbreaks in domestic pigs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to WOAAH reports. All of the outbreaks were on backyard premises, housing between 2 and 938 pigs. The majority of the outbreaks were in the north-east of the country, near Brčko and a secondary cluster near to Sarajevo. The highest density of domestic pigs is located in the northern regions of the country. The number of outbreaks is significantly lower than previous reports during 2023, as between September to December 2023 there were a monthly average of 235 reports, with the highest being 464 in October and lowest of 73 in December 2023. It remains to be seen whether there will be an increase in outbreaks in the latter half of 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported 35 cases in wild boar, distributed throughout the country. International Assistance regarding control of ASF has been offered by China and Austrian authorities in relation to equipment and laboratory materials (Saša Bošković, 2023).

## **Croatia**

Since January, Croatia reported no domestic pig outbreaks of ASF but reported 28 outbreaks in wild boar to WOAAH, with 36 individuals affected. These were in all located in Vukovarsko-Srijemska, along the border of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the summary report on ADIS, the last report of ASF in Croatia in domestic pigs occurred at the beginning of December 2023. The total number of cases reported in domestic pigs for 2023 was 1,124. Along with Romania, Croatia reported some of the highest numbers of domestic pig cases in [Europe](#), with these 2 countries accounting for 96% of the outbreaks within EU member states in 2023. In addition, 1,000 of these outbreaks were reported within Vukavarsko-Srijemska only, which were predominately small holding establishments.

The ASF plan for Croatia includes a pig census in restricted zones, and all farms in restricted zones to have biosecurity checks with farms that are non-compliant with biosecurity to have their stock culled. Additionally, strict rules for the repopulation of affected farms are to be implemented, alongside passive and active wild boar surveillance, and awareness campaigns. The zone within Zadar county, along the west coast of Croatia has been lifted due to no evidence of ASF virus circulating, according to the most recent [PAFF presentation](#). However, in the last year ASF has persisted in the east of the country and there has been an extension of the restriction zones along the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Greece**

Since our last report, Greece has reported a further 4 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. In February, one holding in Thessaloniki was confirmed positive resulting in the cull of 491 pigs and a secondary cull was completed at a linked premises prior to confirmation. In April and May, there were a further 2 outbreaks in Thessaloniki. In June, a new outbreak on a farm of 290 pigs was confirmed in Macedonia and Thrace.

There were 16 ASF cases in wild boar since our last report. The majority of detections in wild boar have been in found-dead animals, and only 2 ASF-positive wild boar were hunted.

Since our last report there has been further extension of RZ II zones along the borders with North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Albania.

## **Romania**

Romania has reported 56 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the whole of the country (WOAH data only) since our last assessment on the 25 January 2024. Of these, 9 were on farm premises with between 10 and 20,328 pigs. The remaining 37 outbreaks were on backyard premises with between 1 and 53 animals. ASF outbreaks in Romania have decreased from over 1,000 per year in 2020 and 2021 to 330 in 2022. There was a slight increase in 2023 with 537 (WOAH) outbreaks reported in the year however, the number of outbreaks is falling. The whole of Romania remains under RZ III restrictions.

Romania also reported 74 cases of ASF in wild boar, comprising of 108 animals.

## **Bulgaria**

Since the last report, there has been 1 ASF outbreak in domestic pigs in central Bulgaria in late March 2024. This occurred on a backyard premises where 11 carcasses were found abandoned, and is thought to have arisen from indirect contact with wild boar. Prior to this, the last ASF outbreak in domestic pigs occurred in August 2023 ([PAFF presentation](#)). Improved biosecurity and control of backyard units, such as regular inventories and a ban on keeping pigs outdoors and a ban on live pig markets, is currently considered to be playing a role in the control within the domestic pig population.

There have been 95 cases of ASF in wild boar this year, according to [ADIS](#). Previously in 2023, the total number of cases in wild boar was 653 cases. The number of cases is similar to that seen at the end of May 2023, when Bulgaria had reported 120 outbreaks in wild boar.

## **Serbia**

Since our last report, 29 outbreaks of ASF have been reported by WOAHP in domestic pigs in Serbia. Of these, 27 were in backyard holdings predominately to the west of Belgrade. The remaining 2 outbreaks were on commercial farms. The backyard premises housed between 2 and 290 animals. According to WOAHP data, Serbia have had 68 reports within wild boar since the last update. In the EFSA report (EFSA Journal, 2024), it was concluded that Serbia showed a sharp increase in 2023, with 9 times more outbreaks compared to 2022.

According to ADIS summaries, Serbia have reported 47 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs with the last report in June, and 73 cases in wild boar since the beginning of the year, no further details are available as these are yet to be reported by WOAHP.

## **Latvia**

Since our last report, Latvia has reported no outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Latvia has reported 213 cases in wild boar, comprising of 458 animals. These cases have been spread throughout the country but with clusters present in the central southern region.

According to PAFF presentations, Latvia proposed to lift certain areas under Restriction Zone III, following a 3-month period since the establishments were disinfected, clinical exams have been carried out, active and passive surveillance for both wild and captive pigs have been carried out. The epidemiological situation has improved and since April, there has been no RZ III zones within Latvia, the whole country is predominately RZ II with a small section of RZ I in the far Southwest of the country.

## **Lithuania**

According to ADIS summaries, this year Lithuania has had 290 cases of ASF in wild boar. There have been no outbreaks within domestic pigs since our last report. In [recent PAFF](#)



[reports](#), the northern RZ and eastern RZ II has applied to be recategorised to RZ I, due to having no ASF outbreaks in the last 12 months. The entire border with Belarus has been surrounded by a fence which has provided a physical barrier to the movement of wild boar. Since February 2024, there has been an alteration in the ASF surveillance testing of hunted wild boar. In areas where virus has been detected within the last 12 months, wild boar are tested by [PCR](#), but in areas where virus has not been detected they will be only be selected for PCR testing on a case by case basis.

## **Estonia**

To date in 2024, according to ADIS summaries, there have been 4 wild boar cases reported with no reports since February 2024. Currently, the entire country is in RZ II with the exception of the island Saare after the countries declaration to lift zones at the previous PAFF presentations in [November](#) 2023.

## **Czech Republic**

The Czech Republic has reported 11 more cases of ASF in wild boar since our last assessment in January 2024. All cases were in the Liberecký region, close to the border with Poland. Due to one of the wild boar being found within the RZ I, Czech Republic have applied in April 2024, to extend their RZ II and RZ I zone along their border with Germany ([PAFF Presentation](#), April 2024). The Czech Republic has not reported any outbreaks in domestic pigs since ASF was re-introduced in December 2022.

## **Hungary**

Since 25 January 2024, there have been a further 188 reports of ASF in wild boar comprising a total of 221 animals in Hungary. There are 3 main clusters of cases one being just to the north of Budapest, another in Salgótarján and the final cluster around Debrecen. The clusters are relatively close to the border with Slovakia and Romania.

## **Moldova**

Since our last report, Moldova has reported 3 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Two outbreaks were located in separate villages, affecting one and three pigs in the Northern region of Moldova. These were located approximately 12km from an ASF-positive wild boar detection reported in April 2024. The most recent case in June was located in the North Moldova also in a village. Moldova has reported a further 4 cases of ASF in wild boar since the last update, all of which occurred along the border with Romania.

## **Montenegro**

Since first being reported in January 2024, there have been no further reports within wild boar or domestic pigs in Montenegro.

## Republic of North Macedonia

Since the last outbreak assessment, the Republic of North Macedonia has reported 6 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Of these, 4 premises were farms, 2 outbreaks were categorized as a 'village premises' and one was a backyard premises. North Macedonia has continued to report ASF in wild boar in areas across the country, with 47 cases since our last report. The number of cases reported has been consistently in single digits through January to May 2024.

## Russia

Russia has reported 3 outbreaks in domestic pigs, in the south-west of the country, since our last assessment according to WOAHA reports. Two of the outbreaks were located close to the border with Ukraine. All were on backyard holdings. There was also 1 case of ASF in wild boar in West Russia since our last assessment, affecting 5 individuals.

## Ukraine

Ukraine has reported 12 outbreaks in domestic pigs since the last update, reported all across the country. The outbreaks were on a mixture of commercial farm, backyard, 'other', and village premises, with the largest premises containing 420 pigs. Ukraine has also reported 9 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting 40 animals of which 5 were hunted and the rest were found dead.

## Conclusion

ASF continues to circulate in wild boar across multiple regions in Europe. This is not unexpected, as there has typically been an increase in the number of cases observed across affected European countries in the winter and spring months, due to groups of wild boar congregating together to reproduce and adverse climatic conditions such as fallen snow encouraging wild boar to share limited resources. ([Seasonal Occurrence of African Swine Fever in Wild Boar and Domestic Pigs in EU Member States – PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)). The recurrence of ASF in Poland and Germany within domestic pig populations highlights the continued threat to livestock despite good control when managed in wild boar populations, and that human-mediated routes of incursion continue to be a risk. The new case in wild boar in western Germany is concerning due to the obvious jump in location from wild boar outbreaks in Eastern Germany. Human-mediated spread has been implicated in large geographical jumps previously, and with Germany currently hosting the Euros football tournament, there will be considerable movement of people in to and around Germany, possibly from other ASF affected areas. We will continue to monitor the situation. The continued expansions of restriction zones in northern Italy is of concern, and suggests that, while disease spread is covering distance is relatively slowly, ASF is not being contained in the region. It is encouraging, however, that so far this steady spread has not resulted in outbreaks in domestic pigs. It is also important to note that some restriction zone expansions have been precautionary rather than as a result of new

disease detection, such as the recent expansion of RZs into Tuscany. The ASF situation in Italy highlights the difficulty in controlling ASF in wild boar populations, particularly in difficult terrain. On the other hand, in southern regions of Italy, only historical cases of ASF have been detected in recent months, in decomposed carcasses and there has been no further expansion of restriction zones.

While Sweden has continued to confirm positive cases in 2024, all cases to date have been historical and dated back to the initial outbreak and located near to the initial cause which suggests limited spread of disease. This example, and the outbreaks in southern Italy, demonstrates that ASF spread among wild boar can be contained, particularly if disease control is implemented quickly after first detection. However, efforts to contain the disease can be helped or hindered by terrain and climate conditions.

The further spread of ASF in Europe, including recently to Albania, highlights the ability of the virus to translocate to new areas. The remarkable number of ASF outbreaks that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in 2023 is an example of the impact that the disease can have on domestic pigs following ASF incursion into new regions. While spread of ASF has been slowed by disease control measures in both domestic pigs and wild boar, these measures could be complimented if a vaccine for ASF were to become available.

There has been ongoing investment into vaccinations for ASF by EU-funded projects such as Horizon's [VAX4ASF](#) project which involves collaboration between institutions across Europe including The Pirbright Institute in the United Kingdom. [The Pirbright Institute](#) has also recently partnered with The Vaccine Group in Plymouth to progress the development of a safe and effective vaccine for ASF. A vaccine for ASF in Europe is likely some years away, but progress in this area is promising.

While the number of ASF outbreaks in Europe in 2023 was the largest in recent years, trade between the most affected countries and the United Kingdom is minimal. There are also import restrictions in place for EU member states and rest of world countries affected by African swine fever. These restrict the export of live pigs and pork products from regions impacted by ASF or put mitigating measures, such as heat treatment, in place to reduce the risk.

The increase in cases in wild boar during the winter period is consistent with seasonal increases from November to January seen in previous years across Europe. However, the continued expansion of ASF and restriction zones into new areas in northern Italy remains a concern, and we will monitor the situation closely.

Given the above, we consider that the risk of entry of ASF virus in live animals and products of animal origin (POAO) from affected countries, remains unchanged at **MEDIUM (occurs regularly)**.

The potential high risk for non-commercial imports of pork products from ASF affected areas remains of high concern. Evidence from inspections at Great Britain ports suggest that there are several vehicles illegally bringing pork meat into Great Britain from some regions of the EU affected by ASF. Some of these instances involved large quantities of porcine POAO, some of which appear to be home-slaughtered and arrive in Great Britain from an undisclosed origin, as a non-commercial import, with poor levels of biosecurity and food hygiene. Therefore, the risk of ASF entering Great Britain, from the human-mediated pathway and moving porcine POAO, is considered to remain at **HIGH (occurs very often)**, though there is considerable uncertainty around this until data is fully collated and analysed, and we will reassess as further information becomes available.

It remains a critical time for the spread of the virus throughout Europe, particularly with lots of movement of people during the Euros football tournament, as well as into other regions through human-mediated routes such as introduction from non-commercial imports (including illegal imports) or fomites. On 1 September 2022, strict new controls were introduced restricting the movement of pork and pork products into Great Britain from the European Union (EU) and European Free Trade Association states. It is no longer legal to personally bring in pork or pork products weighing over 2 kilograms unless they are produced to the EU's commercial standards. This does not apply to commercial imports, which remain unaffected by the control, but Great Britain will be bringing in further controls. Although this legislation does not currently apply to non-commercial imports of pork products less than 2 kg from the EU, all travellers are strongly advised to avoid bringing, buying, ordering on the internet, or requesting any pork products – for example, fresh or frozen meat, dried or cured meats, sausages, salamis, or pâté – back to the UK from affected parts of Europe. It remains illegal for travellers to import meat or dairy products from Asia and other non-EU country areas.

Swill feeding any animal, whether pigs, poultry, ruminants, or wildlife is illegal and has the potential to cause substantial harm. We would like to emphasise to all pig keepers, pig producers, smallholders, and the general public to ensure pigs are not fed catering waste, kitchen scraps or pork products, thereby observing the swill feeding ban.

All pig keepers, whether commercial holdings or not, should remain vigilant and ensure that any visitors or seasonal workers have not had any recent contact with pigs, pig products, pig premises, wild boar (including hunting) or equipment associated with such activities in the affected regions in Europe or other affected parts of the world. As with all biosecurity, these measures are only as effective as the people using them, so proper training should be provided.

Pig keepers and veterinarians should remind themselves of the clinical signs for ASF. Any suspect cases must be reported promptly. Read guidance about [African swine fever: how to spot and report the disease](#) for more information.

We will continue to monitor the situation.

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[ASF Albania: Europe's 28th country to report the virus - Pig Progress](#). Accessed: 31 May 2024

## Annex A: Cases of ASF in wild boar and domestic pigs in Europe

The tables below show the cases of ASF in wild boar in Europe and the number of reports of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs, according to WOH data from 25 January 2024 to 15 June 2024.

### Number of cases in wild boar in 2024

	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
<b>Albania</b>	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	0	49	6	0	6	0	61
<b>Croatia</b>	1	9	15	9	2	0	36
<b>Czech Republic</b>	0	0	2	4	5	4	15
<b>Germany</b>	0	21	30	34	11	18	114
<b>Greece</b>	1	10	0	5	0	1	17
<b>Hungary</b>	32	52	44	52	29	13	222
<b>Italy</b>	74	163	156	162	159	112	826
<b>Lativa</b>	38	108	210	102	0	0	458
<b>Moldova</b>	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
<b>Poland</b>	0	254	417	300	220	88	1,279
<b>Republic of North Macedonia</b>	84	92	20	0	0	31	227

<b>Romania</b>	15	57	22	8	6	0	108
<b>Russia</b>	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Serbia</b>	0	47	0	193	0	0	240
<b>Sweden</b>	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
<b>Ukraine</b>	1	11	11	15	1	0	40
<b>Total</b>	247	882	937	831	444	267	3,668

### Number of outbreaks in domestic pigs 2024

	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	0	9	5	0	5	1	20
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Greece</b>	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
<b>Germany</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Moldova</b>	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
<b>North Macedonia</b>	1	5	0	1	0	0	7
<b>Poland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
<b>Romania</b>	7	7	8	12	13	10	57
<b>Russia</b>	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
<b>Serbia</b>	0	20	0	9	0	0	29

<b>Ukraine</b>	1	1	3	2	1	5	13
<b>Total</b>	9	45	19	26	20	24	143