

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

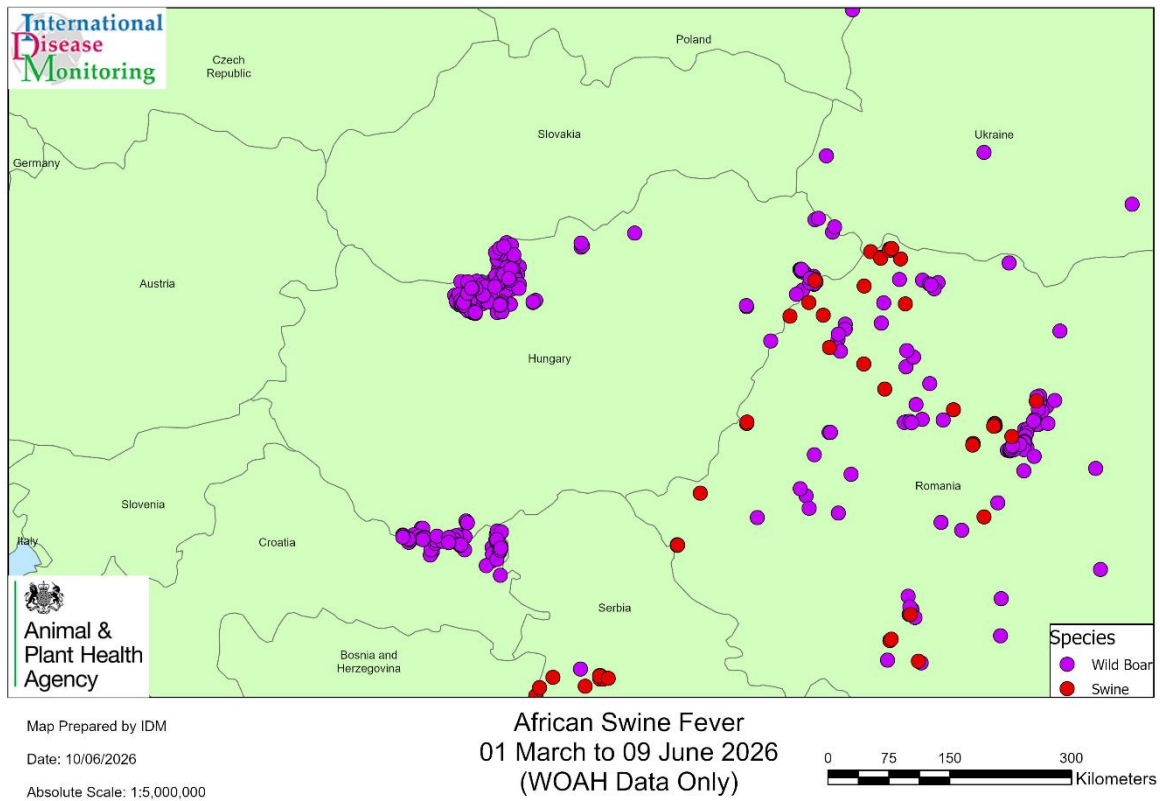
## Preliminary Outbreak Assessment

# African Swine Fever in Hungary

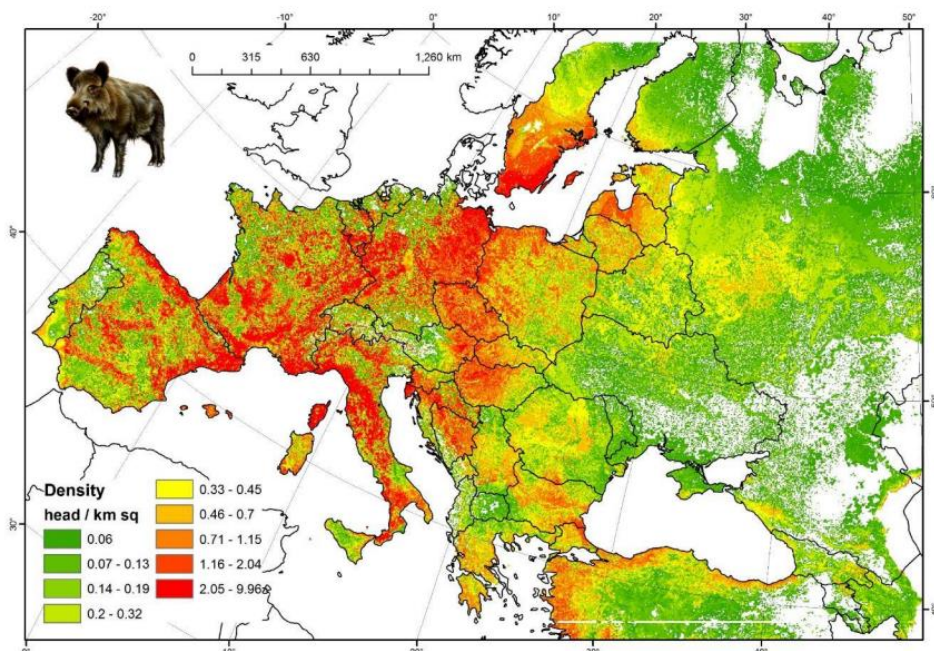
09 June 2026

### **Disease Report**

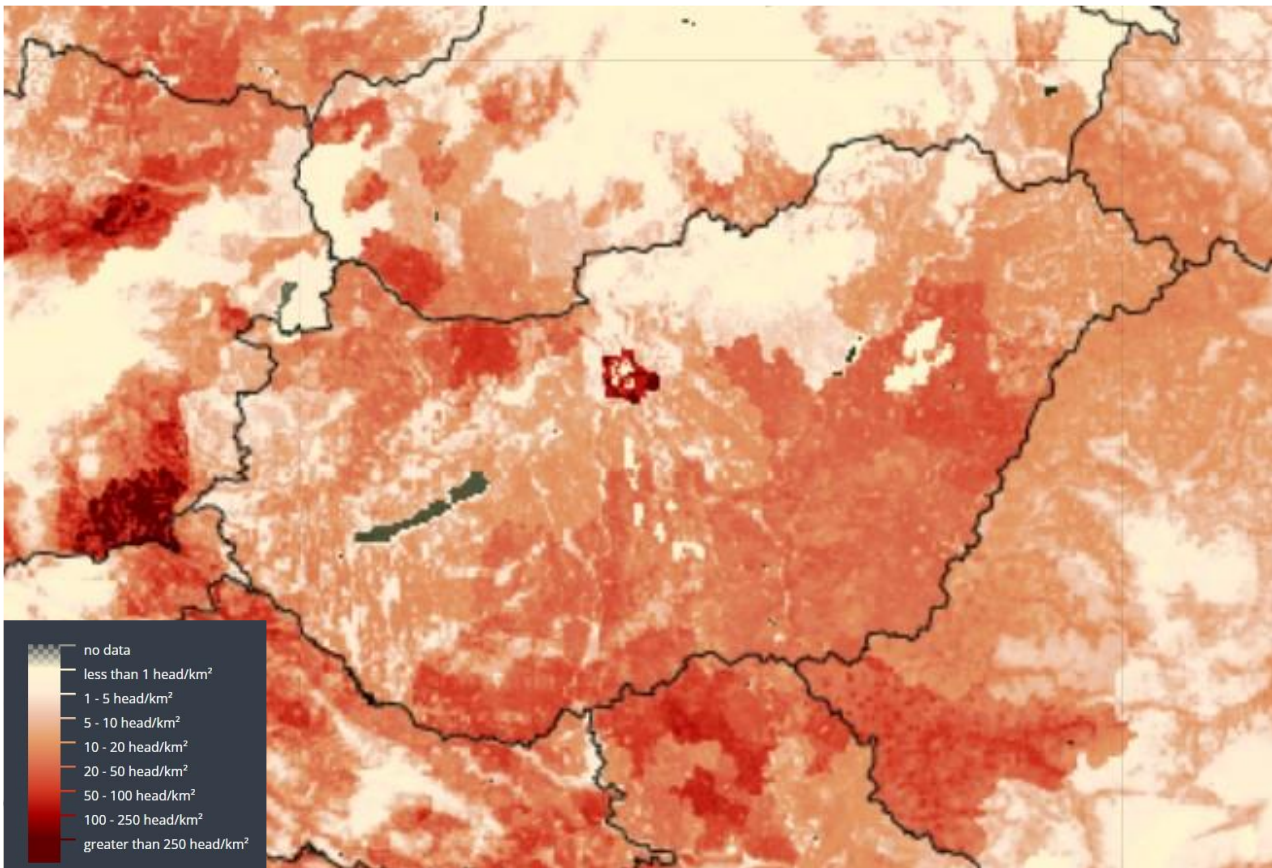
For the first time since African Swine Fever (ASF) was reported in wild boar in Hungary, the first outbreak in domestic pigs has been confirmed. The outbreak was reported on a farm in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, north-eastern Hungary, holding 3,166 pigs. The location of the outbreak is approximately 1km away from the border with Romania. Hungary has reported cases of ASF in wild boar since April 2018 (WOAH). The outbreak occurred in a restriction zone (RZ) II, an area of a Member State listed in EU legislation due to an outbreak of African swine fever in a wild porcine animal. The Hungarian National Food Chain Safety Office are implementing measures in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594.



**Figure 1: ‘Zoomed in’ map of Europe displaying the ASF outbreak in Hungary along with wild boar cases between 1 March and 9 June 2026 (WOAH data only).**



**Figure 2: Map displaying wild boar density per km squared (Source: FAO/Targeted research effort on African swine fever (ASFORCE), 2015; Pittiglio and others, 2018).**



**Figure 3: Map displaying domestic pig density in Hungary (Source: Empres-i, 2026)**

## Situation Assessment

ASF is still circulating across much of eastern Europe in both domestic pigs and wild boar. Pig production in Hungary has been declining for decades, with the majority of pig livestock in Hajdú-Bihar County, eastern Hungary and Bács-Kiskun County, south-central Hungary. Hungary also has a lower slaughterhouse throughput compared to other countries in Europe ([The pig sector in Hungary | Agroberichten Buitenland](#)). However, the average size of large-scale holdings remains substantial, with around 2,933 pigs per herd (Szabó and others., 2023). Lots of backyard farms keep a small number of sows for on-farm slaughter, processing and consumption, especially for disznóvágás, a winter tradition including the slaughter of pigs.

With a high wild boar density (see Figure 2), these populations represent a significant risk to the domestic pig population, especially where recent ASF positive wild boar detections have occurred. It remains a critical time for the spread of the virus throughout Europe as well as into other regions through human-mediated routes such as introduction from non-commercial imports (including illegal imports) or fomites.

Restrictions are already in place for existing cases of ASF in wild boar, and further restrictions will be put in place following these domestic pig outbreaks, mirroring EU restrictions. This will only allow the import of fresh pork into Great Britain from ASF-free areas, in line with the Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Porcine meat products continue to be permitted, if treated appropriately. [From 12 April 2025](#), it has been illegal for

travellers to bring cattle, sheep, goat, and pig meat, as well as dairy products, from EU countries into Great Britain for personal use (personal imports) with very [limited exemptions](#). This is to cover the uncertainty introduced by the reports of Foot and Mouth Disease in Europe. Live animals, germinal products and untreated wool, hair, skins and hides are not permitted for personal import under separate rules.

Prior to this, 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 did not apply to commercial imports, which remain unaffected by the control, but Great Britain will be bringing in further controls.

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.

## Conclusion

For the first time ASF has been reported in domestic pigs in Hungary. The affected farm is not located in an area with high wild boar or domestic pig density. From the [Hungarian National Food Chain Safety Office](#), the herd is being slaughtered, and an epidemiological investigation is underway. Details on the source of introduction is currently unknown. While ASF has continued to be reported in both domestic pig and wild boar populations across much of eastern Europe, this report was not unexpected, but it is worth noting how long Hungary has managed to keep ASF out of the domestic pig population since the initial introduction into their wild boar population in 2018.

Given the above, we consider that the risk of entry of ASF virus in live animals and commercial products of animal origin (POAO) from affected countries, remains 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 human-mediated pathways and moving of non-commercial porcine POAO, is considered to remain at HIGH (occurs very often).

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

We will continue to monitor the situation.

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WOAH [WAHIS](#)