

Updated Outbreak Assessment #41

African swine fever in Europe

14 July 2026

Disease report

Since our [last update](#) on 16 April 2026 African swine fever (ASF) has continued to be reported in domestic pigs and wild boar across Europe. Particularly, there have been reports of ASF in domestic pigs in Tuscany, Italy. These are the first reports in domestic pigs in the region. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have also published an epidemiological analysis of ASF in the EU in 2025. The report noted a summer seasonality of domestic pig outbreaks and a winter seasonality of wild boar cases. The number of outbreaks in domestic pigs and cases among wild boar were higher in 2025 than in 2024.

According to reports published by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), additional outbreaks of ASF have been reported in domestic pigs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine (Figure 1), There have been no further reports of ASF in domestic pigs in Hungary [since the initial report](#). Additionally, WOAH has reported additional cases of ASF in wild boar across Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Spain and Ukraine. The number of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs and cases in wild boar by country and year (2023-2026) are available in Appendix A.

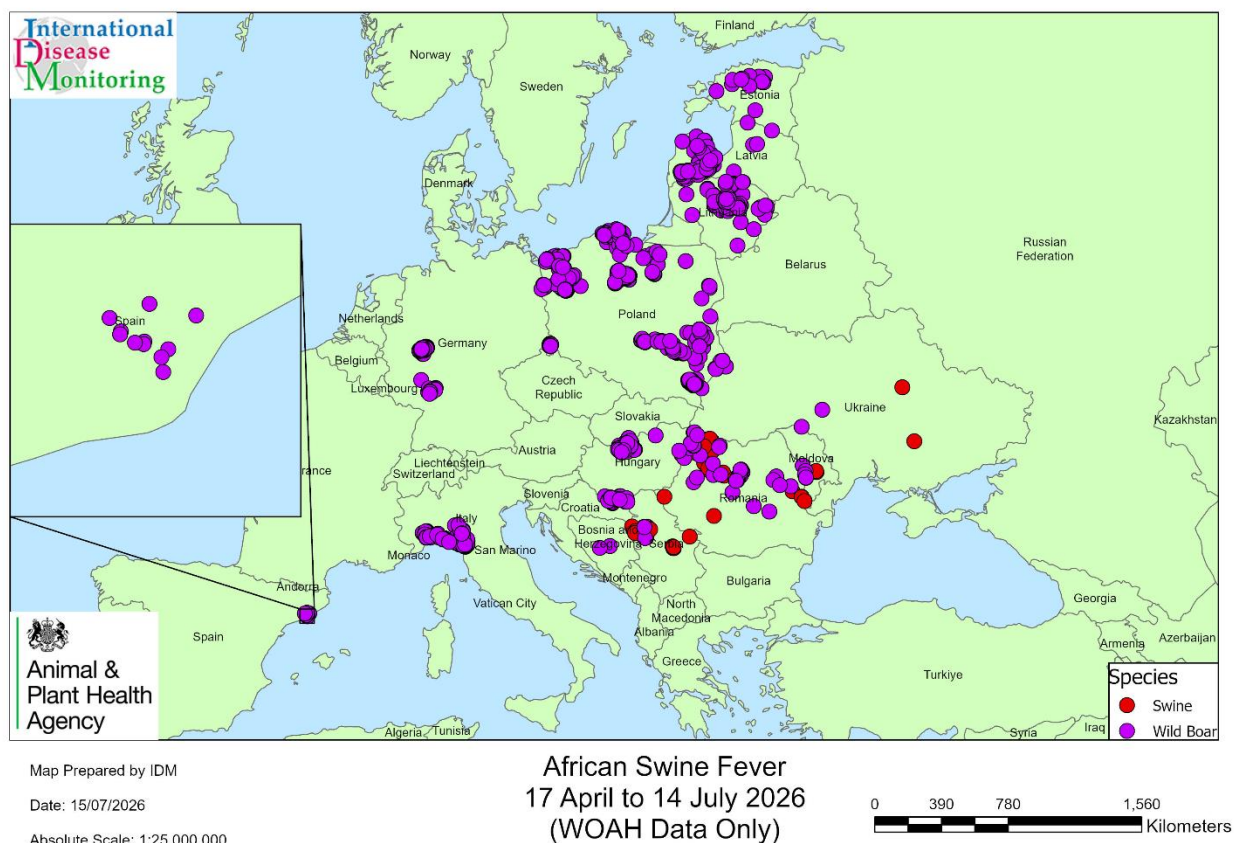


Figure 1: Map of African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs (red points) and wild boar cases (purple points) across Europe from 17 April to 14 July 2026 (WOAH data only).

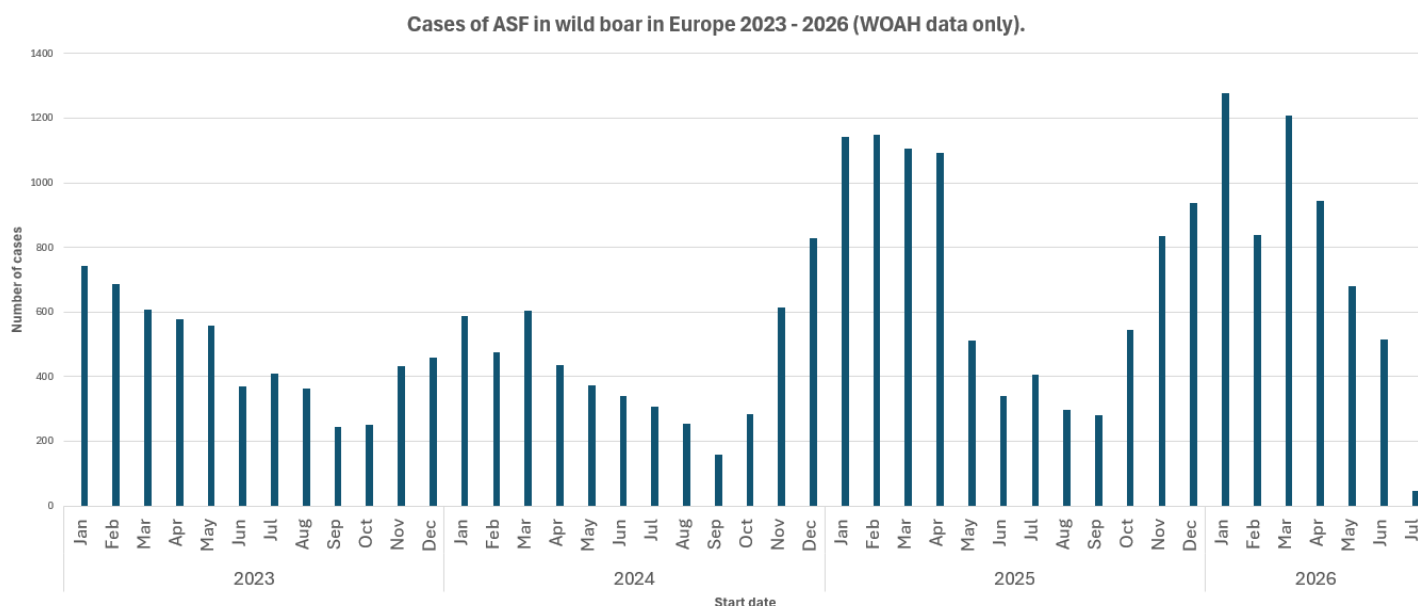


Figure 2: Graph displaying ASF cases in wild boar across Europe from 1 January 2023 to 14 July 2026 (WOAH data only, based on outbreak start date).

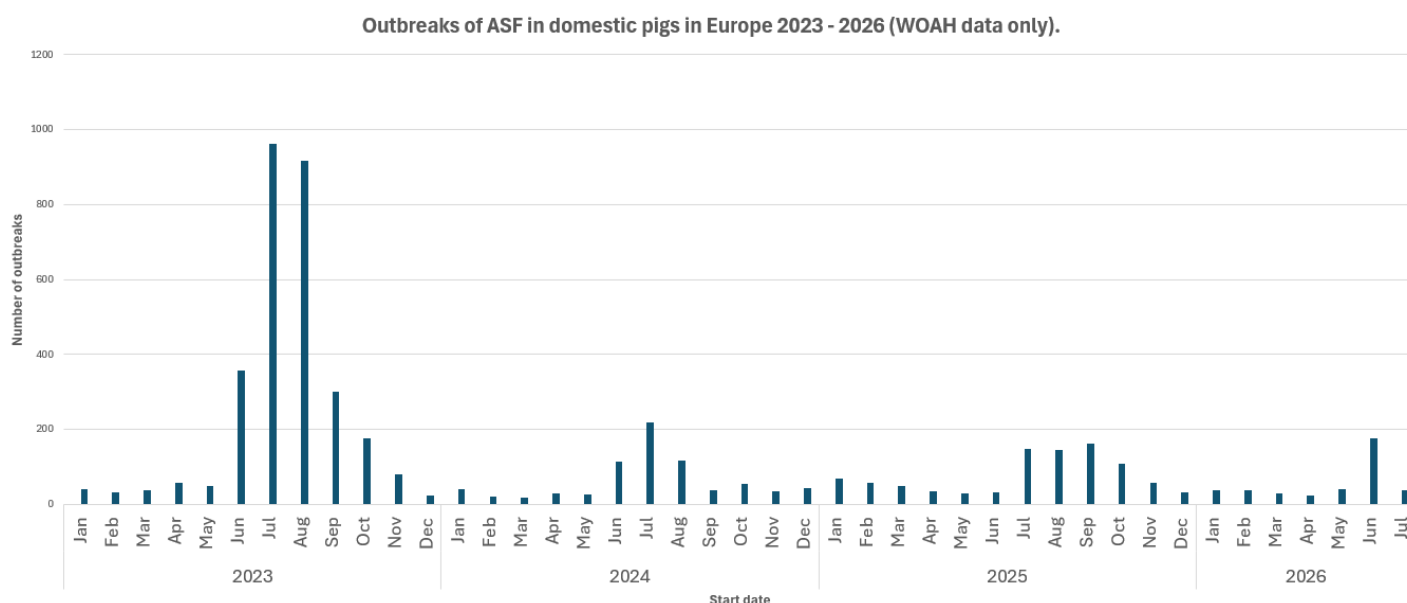


Figure 3: Graph displaying ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs across Europe from 1 January 2023 to 14 July 2026 (WOAH data only, based on outbreak start date).

Outbreak data

Details of all outbreaks and cases provided in the map and in this report were taken from WOAH unless stated otherwise. Additional information has been provided, where available, from the [ADIS summary tables](#), and information from relevant PAFF (the EU Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed) presentations.

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.

'Infected Area' means an area in which any RZ restrictions have been applied, but the boundaries of the RZs are yet to be implemented into legislation.

Situation assessment

EFSA

EFSA have produced a report summarising the ASF outbreaks and cases throughout 2025, noting an increase in both compared to 2024. During 2025, Romania accounted for 81% of domestic pig outbreaks in Europe (476 outbreaks), with 91% of these occurring on establishments holding fewer than 100 pigs. Romania is known for its predominance of backyard pig holdings, with [99% of pig farms containing fewer than ten pigs](#). This production structure, together with [reduced biosecurity measures on backyard holdings](#), is likely to have contributed to the higher number of outbreaks. Although summer seasonality in domestic pigs was observed in 2025 in some EU countries, it was not as pronounced as it has been in previous years (Figure 3), with outbreaks occurring over a longer summer period. No outbreaks were reported in countries that had not previously reported outbreaks in 2025. A winter seasonality has been observed in some countries in wild boar cases. Factors affecting seasonality include wild boar ecology and virus survival in carcasses, depending on the environment. The increased number of ASF positive wild boar in 2025 is suggested to be due to more intensive surveillance efforts in affected countries. Spain was the only country that reported cases in 2025 that has not recently been affected by ASF. This was noted in the report as one of the two major translocation events, along with ASF in wild boar in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. These have been discussed in the report below in each countries respective section.

Germany

In our last update, it was noted that in February 2026 [Saxony was declared free from ASF](#) by the German Ministry of Social Affairs, following no cases in the area for over 12 months ([TSIS](#)). However, on 1 April 2026, WOAHP reported one case of ASF in wild boar in Saxony. Since our last update, an additional 69 cases have been reported to WOAHP, bringing the total in 2026 to 88.

Elsewhere in Germany, since our last report, WOAHA has reported a further 355 cases of ASF in wild boar. These have been reported in Baden-Württemberg (1), Rhineland-Palatinate (1), Brandenburg (2), Hesse (28) and North Rhine-Westphalia (323).

Recent PAFF presentations note that in the Saxony area, there has not been any spread of the virus to new areas, with intensive surveillance undertaken using dogs and drones. Any wild boar carcasses found were fresh. In Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden-Württemberg, very few wild boar carcasses are being found, with no positive boar since the last PAFF presentation. It is also noted that wild boar density has decreased in these areas. However, in North Rhine-Westphalia, the wild boar density remains high, along with the number of positive wild boar.

In the EFSA report, Germany experienced a long-distance translocation event of ASF in June 2025. This was in North Rhine-Westphalia, southwestern Germany, approximately 200km away from the closest reports of ASF at the time. Genomic analysis has shown that the virus is of a different strain than those circulating in Germany at the time, with closest similarity to viruses circulating in Calabria, Italy.

[From the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Environment and Consumer Protection in Brandenburg](#), ASF was detected in wild boar in the district of Uckermark, after a year of no cases. The cases are within current RZIs however, are of concern due to being in a fully fenced area which was erected to prevent boar entering from Poland. Intensive searches are ongoing with the use of dogs and drones, and pig farmers in the area have been advised to strengthen biosecurity measures.

Spain

Spain reported its first cases of ASF in wild boar since 1994 on 28 November 2025. As of 9 July, the [ministry of agriculture for Spain](#) (MAPA) reported a total of 364 cases (up from 241 on the 9 April). All cases have been reported in Catalonia. MAPA have identified 3 primary outbreaks with 58 secondary outbreaks in surrounding areas. The most recent update showed detections near Sant Cugat del Vallès and Sant Just Desvern, which are already within the restriction zones. Enhanced passive surveillance has been undertaken on the farms within Catalonia and the rest of Spain, with no farms being affected at this time.

On 20 February, the zoning proposals put forward by Spain were officially recognised by the EU. Under the new control measures, areas where ASF virus has been detected in wild boar population are subject to RZI regulations and a RZI zone has been established around the active zone where the virus has not been detected. This new zoning allows for the movement of domestic pigs and wild boar products outside of the restricted zones which was previously not possible. Control measures as part of the restricted zones include, fencing of affected zones to prevent wild boar from moving, 100% sampling of wild boar culled by trained hunters, active searches for carcasses, and pig traps.

In the 2025 EFSA report on ASF, Spain observed one of the long-distance translocation events. At the time of the event, the closest detection of ASF was 700km away in northern Italy. Epidemiological investigations found that the virus was likely to be introduced to the area around September to October 2025 however, the source of introduction still remains unknown. Genetic analysis identified a distinct genotype II variant, which is different from the one currently circulating in Europe. [Due to gaps in genetic sequencing data](#), the exact origin of the outbreak could not be determined. Possible scenarios include human mediated introduction from contaminated pork products or food waste.

Italy

For the first time, ASF has been reported in domestic pigs in Tuscany. The initial outbreak was reported on a farm in Comano, housing 12 pigs and was detected during a [routine health inspection](#) carried out by veterinary services. The outbreak is approximately 140km away from the closest outbreak in domestic pigs, which was reported in April in Piedmont however, there have been multiple recent reports in wild boar in the area. The source of introduction currently remains unknown. Restriction zones have been proposed to the European Commission for agreement and control measures implemented. Since the initial outbreak reported on 4 July 2026, on 10 July, Italy reported a second outbreak in the Tuscany region to WAHIS. The outbreak occurred on a farm in San Marcello Pistoiese, housing 90 pigs, and approximately 60km away from the outbreak in Comano. Elsewhere, one outbreak has occurred in domestic pigs, reported in Piedmont on a farm housing fattening pigs.

Since our last report, Italy has also reported 446 cases of ASF in wild boar. Of these, 247 occurred in Tuscany, 90 in Emilia-Romagna, 21 in Piemonte and 88 in Liguria. All cases have occurred in areas already affected by ASF.

Poland

Since the last update, Poland has reported 548 cases of ASF, affecting a total of 1,089 wild boar. [Media reports](#) indicate that during the same period (January to July), fewer cases were reported in wild boar in 2026 than in 2025, although numbers remain high. These cases have been reported across the country in clusters, with start dates between March and June 2026. According to WOA, Poland has reported two outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs since the last update, in contrast to the previous report which noted that the last domestic pig outbreak occurred in October 2025. These have been reported on farms in Kujawsko-Pomorskie, mid-northern Poland and Zachodniopomorskie, northwestern Poland, housing 774 and 1,827 pigs, respectively. From recent [PAFF Presentations](#), Poland have enlarged several restriction zones due to cases in free zones and cases in RZII that are of close proximity to the RZI. [A RZIII has also been proposed](#) due to an outbreak of ASF within the current RZII.

Hungary

Since the last update, there have been a further 1457 reports of ASF in wild boar in Hungary. There continues to be three main clusters of cases, one being just to the north of Budapest, another in Salgótarján and the final cluster around Debrecen.

Hungary has also reported one outbreak in domestic pigs, the first outbreak since the introduction of ASF into the wild boar population in 2018. From PAFF presentations, on 28 May, pigs on the affected farm were exhibiting clinical signs and salmonella was initially thought to be the cause. On 1 June, samples were taken and enhanced passive surveillance implemented. On 2 June, preliminary samples came back positive for ASF, with official surveillance starting and a standstill of movements. On 3 June, ASF was confirmed and a day later, culling started on the farm. Tracing activities were conducted at contact holdings and slaughterhouses, where samples were collected and clinical inspections carried out. During surveillance activities, two backyard holdings had pigs that were displaying clinical symptoms consistent with ASF and were immediately culled. These samples later came back negative. From the epidemiological investigation, wild boar contact is currently considered the most likely source of introduction as the farm is close to a forest, which is a wild boar hotspot. There have also been recent wild boar cases in the area. Restriction zones have been proposed to the European Commission for agreement. Between 29 July 2025 and 14 June 2026, 72,173 wild boar were tested across Hungary from hunted, found dead, roadkill and boar shot due to exhibiting clinical signs, with only 756 positive. This gives a prevalence of 1.05% among the tested wild boar, which should be interpreted with caution as county-level data would be required to identify potential hotspots and better understand the geographic distribution of infection. Our outbreak assessment, [ASF in Hungary](#), contains further details of the outbreak.

Romania

Since our last assessment, Romania have reported 54 additional outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs across the whole of the country. The outbreaks are spread throughout multiple counties across the country. The whole of Romania remains under RZ III restrictions. Since our last update, Romania also reported 61 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting a total of 101 individuals. These cases have been reported across the country.

A recent modelling study based on Romanian outbreak data has analysed how ASF spreads between wild boar and domestic pigs (Hayes and others., 2026). The study suggested that approximately 60% of ASF infections on pig farms originated from other infected farms, with 27% of outbreaks being attributed to contact with infected wild boar. The study also noted that transmission likely occurs both ways, with approximately 40% of wild boar infections proposed to originate from infected pig farms.

Lithuania

Since our last report, Lithuania reported 264 cases of ASF in wild boar across the entire country. The highest number of cases have been reported in Panevezio county (194 cases), with no reports of ASF in domestic pigs in Lithuania in 2026. [From PAFF Presentations in June](#), so far in 2026 out of 5,995 hunted boar, 74 have tested positive with ASF. However, 1448 wild boar have been found dead, of which 1,425 were positive. These reports are spread across the country, with a higher concentration of reports in the central, eastern and northern regions. Lithuania have proposed to revert part of the RZII to a RZI in the west of the country due to a lack of cases in wild boar.

Latvia

Since our last report, there have been 135 cases of ASF in wild boar. The majority of cases have been reported in the western half of the country, particularly in the municipalities of Tukuma (40), Talsu (32), Saldus (28) and Dienvidkurzemes (13), with a few sporadic reports on the eastern side. The eastern regions of Latvia generally have a higher wild boar density than the western part of the country (FAO/Targeted research effort on African swine fever (ASFORCE), 2015; Pittiglio and others, 2018).

There have not been any further detections of ASF in domestic pigs since our last report. To date, only one outbreak has been reported in Latvia in 2026, which was in January. [The Food and Veterinary Services in Latvia](#) are now proposing to amend the RZIII to an RZII after undertaking active and passive surveillance, a study to demonstrate there are no *Ornithodoros* ticks, and inspections in all registered pig establishments in the RZ.

Estonia

Since our last update, Estonia has reported 18 cases of ASF in wild boar throughout the country. The entire country remains under RZI and RZII ([EU Commission, 2026](#)). There have not been any reports of ASF in domestic pigs in Estonia so far in 2026.

Serbia

Since our last update, Serbia has reported 156 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. The majority of outbreaks were reported in Mačvanski district (79 outbreaks) and Sremski district (54 outbreaks). Additional outbreaks were reported in Pomoravski (9) and Kolubarski (2) districts. These outbreaks were predominantly on backyard premises, with affected holdings ranging from small household pig keepers to larger backyard herds.

Serbia has also reported five cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting 10 individuals. Four cases were reported in Sremski district, in western Serbia close to the border with Croatia, and one case was reported in Borski district in eastern Serbia, close to the borders with Romania and Bulgaria. The affected areas remain consistent with previously affected regions and there is no evidence from the current reports of substantial geographical expansion of the disease.

Moldova

Since our last report, Moldova has reported five outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Of these outbreaks, three were reported in Cahul, southern Moldova, and the remaining outbreaks were reported in Ialoveni, central Moldova. Moldova also reported eight cases of ASF in wild boar. These cases were reported in Cahul, Edineț, Hîncești, Ialoveni, Leova and Nisporeni, including reports in the north of the country close to the border with Ukraine and in western Moldova close to the border with Romania.

Ukraine

Since our last report, Ukraine has reported three outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs. Of these reports, one outbreak was reported in Dnipropetrovs'k and affected 28 pigs, another in Sumy, affecting 11 pigs and the remaining outbreak in Poltava, affecting 86 pigs. Ukraine also reported two cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting a total of two individuals. Both cases were reported in Vinnytsya, western Ukraine.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Since our last report, Bosnia and Herzegovina has reported three outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs on backyard premises each housing under 90 pigs. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported three cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting three individuals. These were all in central Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia

Since our last report, Croatia has reported 51 outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, with farms housing between one and 471 pigs. Croatia also reported 12 cases of ASF in wild boar, affecting 14 individuals. The wild boar cases occurred in Osječko-Baranjska county in northeastern Croatia, while outbreaks in domestic pigs have been reported in Osječko-Baranjska and Viroviticko-Podravska counties.

From [PAFF presentations in June](#), Croatia reported that some of the recent outbreaks recorded occurred on small pig establishments where either biosecurity measures were inadequate or pig owners also participated in hunting activities, which may have resulted in the virus being brought back to their farms.

Slovakia

From available ADIS summaries, Slovakia have reported three outbreaks of ASF in domestic pigs, all in June. There have also been cases in wild boar, with 15 in May and 13 in June. [Platforme bulletins](#) note a sharp increase of ASF in domestic pigs, with 78 outbreaks over the four weeks prior to 5 July 2026.

Conclusions

ASF continues to circulate in wild boar across multiple regions in Europe. Overall, the number of ASF cases in wild boar have been increasing throughout 2024, 2025, and in the 2026 (with 5,874 cases reported so far, compared to only 4,886 cases in 2024 (based on report date)) (Figure 2 above). The continued detection of ASF in wild boar in Spain, ongoing transmission in Western Germany, an outbreak in domestic pigs in Hungary, and the persistence of disease across central and eastern Europe highlight the challenges of controlling ASF and the continued threat to domestic pig populations.

The continued rise in cases among wild boar in western Germany, including North Rhine-Westphalia and neighbouring regions, remains concerning due to the proximity of affected areas to ASF-free regions. However, the disease has largely remained within established infected zones, supported by intensive surveillance and fencing measures.

The potential for human-mediated spread has been implicated in large geographical jumps of ASF virus, such as the introduction into Spain in 2025 and Sweden in 2023 and remains a key concern for further spread within Europe. There could be gradual spread further west through movements of wild boar if they are not effectively controlled through fencing and culling. Although ASF continues to spread at higher levels than in 2024, the vast majority of outbreaks in 2025 (91%) have been recorded on farms holding fewer than 100 pigs. As we enter the peak of summer, we expect to see an increase in ASF outbreaks and a decrease in wild boar cases, where a winter seasonality is typically observed.

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)**.

As of 18 December 2025, Great Britain has introduced an [EU wide ban](#) for personal imports of fresh meat, meat products, milk, dairy products, colostrum, colostrum products and certain composite products and animal by-products of ruminant and porcine origin. This is in response to multiple disease outbreaks across the EU. These special measures will apply until revoked or amended and replace earlier safeguard declarations.

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 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.

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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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at iadm@apha.gov.uk.

Appendix A: WOAHA data only

Table A1: Number of outbreaks in domestic pigs, 2023-2026 (based on report date).

Country	2023	2024	2025	2026
Albania	0	1	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1508	36	52	7
Bulgaria	2	1	0	0
Croatia	293	6	53	52
Estonia	0	0	11	0
Germany	1	10	0	0
Greece	6	5	4	0
Hungary	0	0	0	1
Italy	15	32	1	3
Latvia	8	0	0	1
Moldova	19	13	53	14
North Macedonia	15	5	1	0
Poland	30	44	18	2
Romania	533	213	478	126
Russia	56	6	0	0
Serbia	615	304	239	175
Ukraine	37	71	19	5

Table A2: Number of cases of ASF in wild boar 2023-2026 (based on report date).

Country	2023	2024	2025	2026
Albania	0	3	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	45	27	8
Bulgaria	0	0	668	281
Croatia	9	33	254	89
Czech Republic	49	27	1	0
Estonia	0	0	252	69
Germany	153	365	2075	668
Greece	2	21	77	1
Hungary	407	437	877	533
Italy	1029	1198	699	914
Latvia	747	238	0	434
Lithuania	0	0	0	833
Moldova	4	4	25	23
Montenegro	0	1	1	0
North Macedonia	42	66	12	0
Poland	2746	2153	3490	1558
Romania	291	177	256	343
Russia	37	3	0	0
Serbia	343	92	69	65

Country	2023	2024	2025	2026
Spain	0	0	11	50
Sweden	60	8	0	0
Ukraine	10	15	34	7