ASF has been introduced into European Union MSs through two distinct spread processes: continuous wild boar-mediated spread through wild boar populations and meta-populations, for which the speed of propagation is notably slower than for some other infectious diseases in wild boars, and human-mediated translocations, leading to the establishment of new ASF clusters distant from areas of previous ASF occurrence. In affected areas within the established ASF range, there has been continued sporadic detection of cases despite very low densities of wild boars. The focal introduction of ASF into wild boars in the Czech Republic was the only occasion on which ASF spread in wild boars was apparently-controlled. Elsewhere, ASF continues to expand into new areas. In most affected countries, there have been many reported cases in wild boars and relatively few outbreaks in domestic pigs. In Romania, however, the opposite has been observed. This observation pattern in Romania should be interpreted with caution until the potential for under-detection of ASF in wild boar populations can be excluded as a possibility. This will require systematic surveillance activities in wild boar populations. Under-detection of ASF in wild boars could also occur in other regions, and should be avoided through intense passive surveillance of wild boar. The temporal patterns in the proportions of tested samples that are tested positive are consistent with the different epidemiological situations in the countries. For example, in Lithuania, there is both spatial expansion of the ASF-affected area and an increase in the proportion of polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-positive wild boars animals among those wild boar found dead. By contrast, in Estonia, there is a reduction in the proportion of PCR-positive wild boars results in the last reporting period among those wild boar found dead in the last reporting period, given that ASF infection has been present throughout the whole country for several years.