

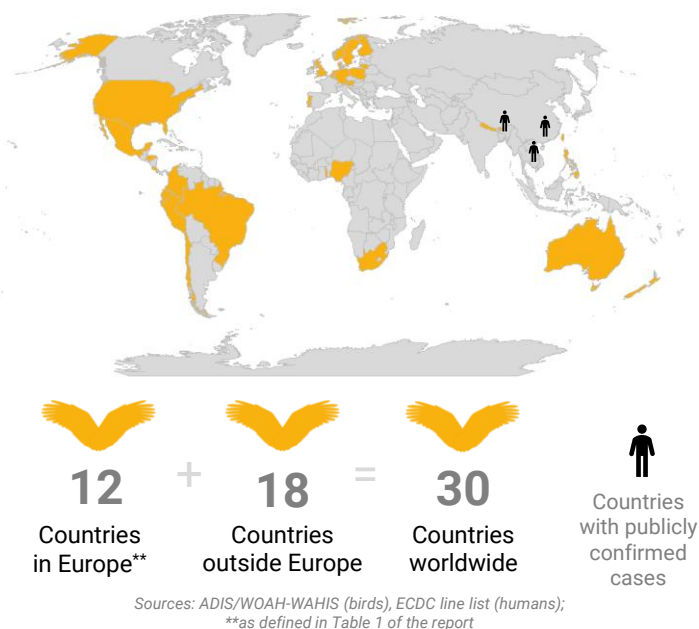
Avian influenza overview

June–August 2026*



- In Europe, HPAI A(H5N1) virus detections further declined during summer and remained at very low levels in both domestic and wild birds. No new HPAI A(H5N5) virus detections were reported.
- However, HPAI virus detections are expected to increase in the coming weeks with the arrival of migratory birds.
- Outside Europe, HPAI A(H5N1) virus has spread among local wild bird populations in Australia and has further spilled over to mammals following its first introduction to the Australian mainland in June. HPAI A(H5) viruses continued to be detected across the Americas, with Mexico reporting HPAI A(H7N3) virus detections in wild birds.

HPAI outbreaks in birds and human AI cases



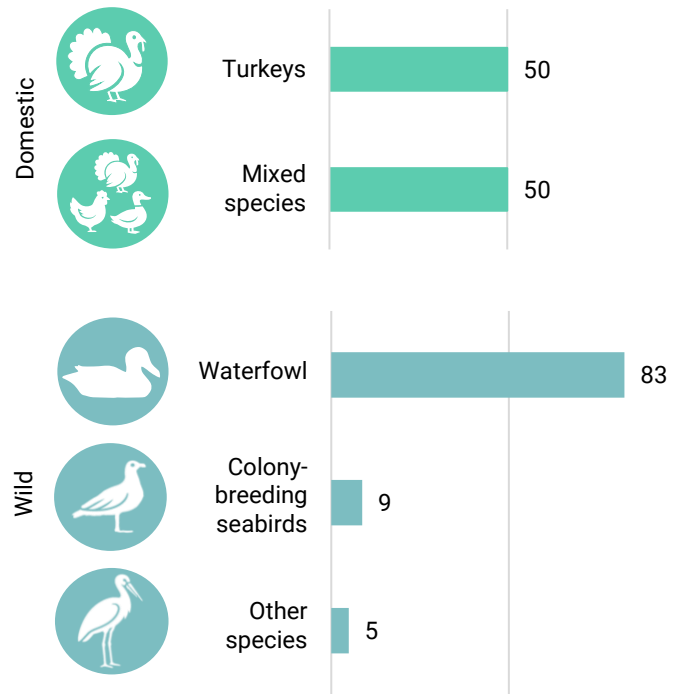
Key figures and trends

In Europe**	Outside Europe	
7	75	HPAI outbreaks in domestic birds
103	88	HPAIV detections in wild birds
4	11	HPAIV detections in wild mammals
0	76	HPAIV detections in pets, domestic and captive mammals
0	15	AI cases in humans

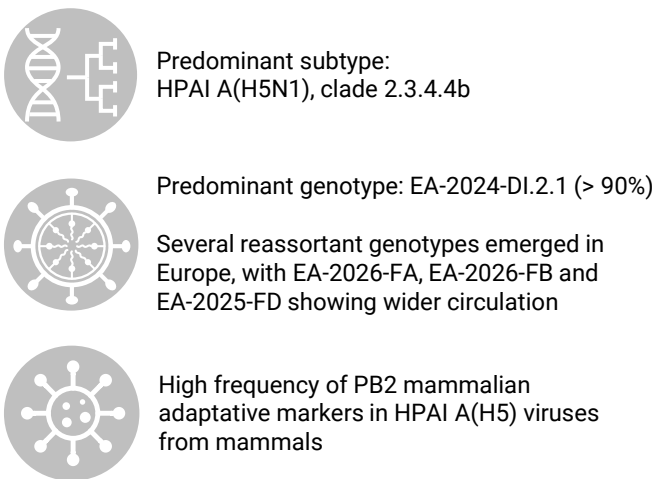
Sources: EFSA/ADIS/WOAH-WAHIS (birds), EFSA/WOAH/USDA (mammals), ECDC line list (humans); **as defined in Table 1 of the report

HPAI-affected bird categories in Europe (%)

Only the top 3 categories are displayed for each domestic and wild birds



Molecular characteristics of European AIV from animals (since October 2025)



Recommendation: Strengthen awareness, biosecurity and surveillance in the coming weeks to improve early detection of HPAI viruses and prevent their spillover into poultry establishments.