

SPECIAL REPORT



Continuum of HIV care

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2023 progress report

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This report by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) was coordinated by Teymur Noori. The draft version was produced under contract ECDC/2019/037 by Annabelle Howard (National AIDS Trust) and Katherine Turpie (National AIDS Trust).

This report is one in a series of thematic reports based on information submitted by reporting countries in 2021 on monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS. Other reports in the series can be found on ECDC's website at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/monitoring-implementation-dublin-2020>

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MSM	Men who have sex with men
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
PWID	People who inject drugs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

In 2021, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) updated the HIV targets for 2025 as part of the global strategy to end AIDS by 2030. The updated targets are for 95% of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) to be diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed to be on antiretroviral treatment and 95% of those on treatment to be virally suppressed by 2025. These targets, referred to as the '95-95-95 targets', are equivalent to a substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

The WHO European Region includes 53 countries in Europe and Central Asia that are further divided into three sub-regions (West, Centre, East). For the purposes of Dublin Declaration monitoring, Kosovo² and Liechtenstein have also been included and assigned to the Centre and West sub-regions, respectively. These 55 countries are referred to herein as Europe and Central Asia.

The overall performance of the Region as reported in 2023, compared with the global 95-95-95 targets, was as follows: 83% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 84% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. Overall, 65% of PLHIV were virally suppressed, which is consistent with 2022 (65%), comparable to 2021 (64%) and higher than 2020 (49%). This falls short of the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

Performance varied substantially for each stage of the continuum, both between and within the WHO European Region sub-regions. Overall, in the West sub-region, 92% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. For the Centre sub-region, these figures were 88%, 81% and 66%, and for the East sub-region they were 78%, 78% and 93%, respectively.

At 81%, the West sub-region was close to meeting the target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed, while in the Centre (47%) and East (57%) sub-regions substantial progress still needs to be made.

Among the 20 European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) countries that submitted data for all four stages of the continuum (living with HIV, diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed), 91% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 93% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 92% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. None of the 95% targets were met in 2023. Overall, 77% of all PLHIV in EU/EEA countries were virally suppressed.

The number of PLHIV who were not virally suppressed (i.e. with transmissible levels of virus) can be calculated by subtracting the number of people virally suppressed from the total number of PLHIV. Using data from the 41 countries in Europe and Central Asia that reported data for all four stages of the continuum, this was estimated at 791 531 PLHIV (35% of all PLHIV) in 2023.

Of the PLHIV who carried transmissible levels of virus in 2023, 48% were suspected to be undiagnosed, 37% were suspected to be diagnosed but untreated, and 15% were suspected to be on treatment but have an unsuppressed viral load. This suggests that a rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment and care to reduce the number of PLHIV with transmissible levels of virus could have as much of an impact as current efforts to reduce the undiagnosed population through testing. Therefore, progress towards the targets could be enhanced by a dual approach that takes both into consideration.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Table 1. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and 86% substantive target reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia, 2023

Region or sub-region	Status	2025 target	2023 result
Europe and Central Asia	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	83%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	84%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	93%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	65%
West sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	92%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	95%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	93%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	81%
Centre sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	88%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	81%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	66%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	47%
East sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	78%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	78%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	93%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	57%
EU/EEA	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	91%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	93%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	92%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	77%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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EU/EEA: European Union/European Economic Area; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Source: Country reports.

Only countries that submitted data for all four stages were included in this analysis, as these data were necessary to calculate percentages to measure against the 95% targets.

1 Introduction

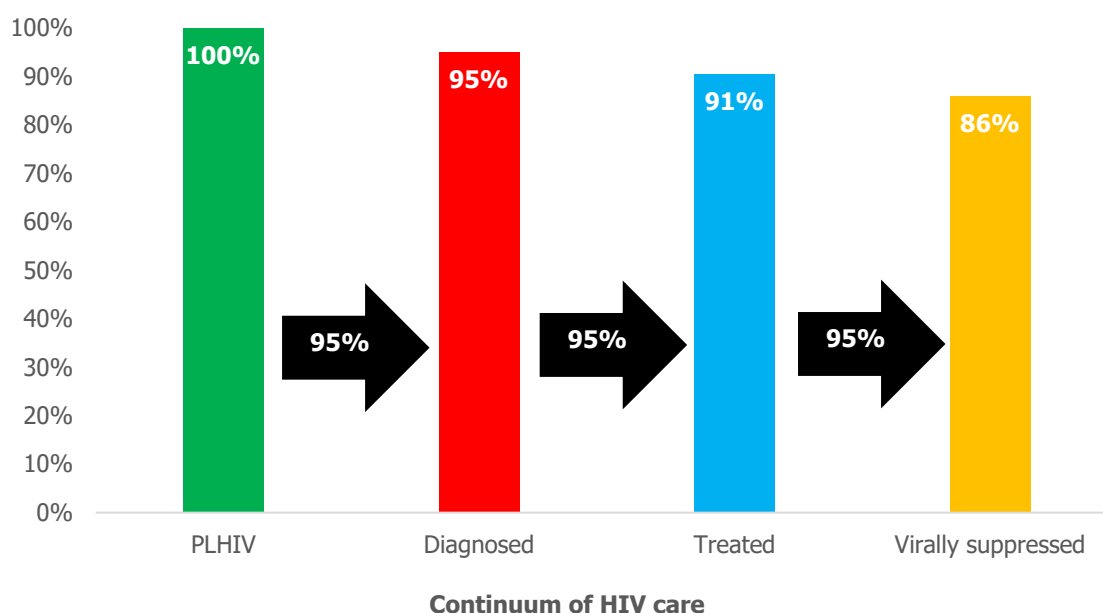
The global 90-90-90 targets first established in 2014 by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) were updated in 2021. The revised targets, referred to as the '95-95-95 targets', are for 95% of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) to be diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed to be on antiretroviral treatment and 95% of those on treatment to be virally suppressed by 2025 [1]. This translates to a substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

The updated targets serve as a conceptual framework that provides a snapshot of critical stages in achieving viral suppression among PLHIV. Achieving viral suppression offers PLHIV a normal life expectancy and a better quality of life, while also preventing onward transmission of HIV. The framework also enables countries to monitor the effectiveness of specific areas of their HIV response. The sequential nature of the stages in the continuum of HIV care indicates where countries can focus their efforts and which programmes and activities require improvement.

This report focuses on data findings related to the continuum of HIV care. Data from 2018 to 2023 (latest available year) were submitted by countries in Europe and Central Asia for the 2023 round of reporting on the implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV & AIDS.

The continuum of HIV care is comprised of four sequential stages: living with HIV, being diagnosed, being on antiretroviral treatment and being virally suppressed. In this report, the targets relating to these stages are expressed in two ways: the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets (Figures 1 and 2). Each of the global 95-95-95 targets are calculated as a percentage of the previous stage of the continuum, while the substantive targets are calculated as percentages of the total number of PLHIV. Therefore, substantive targets across the continuum could also be expressed as 95-91-86 targets.

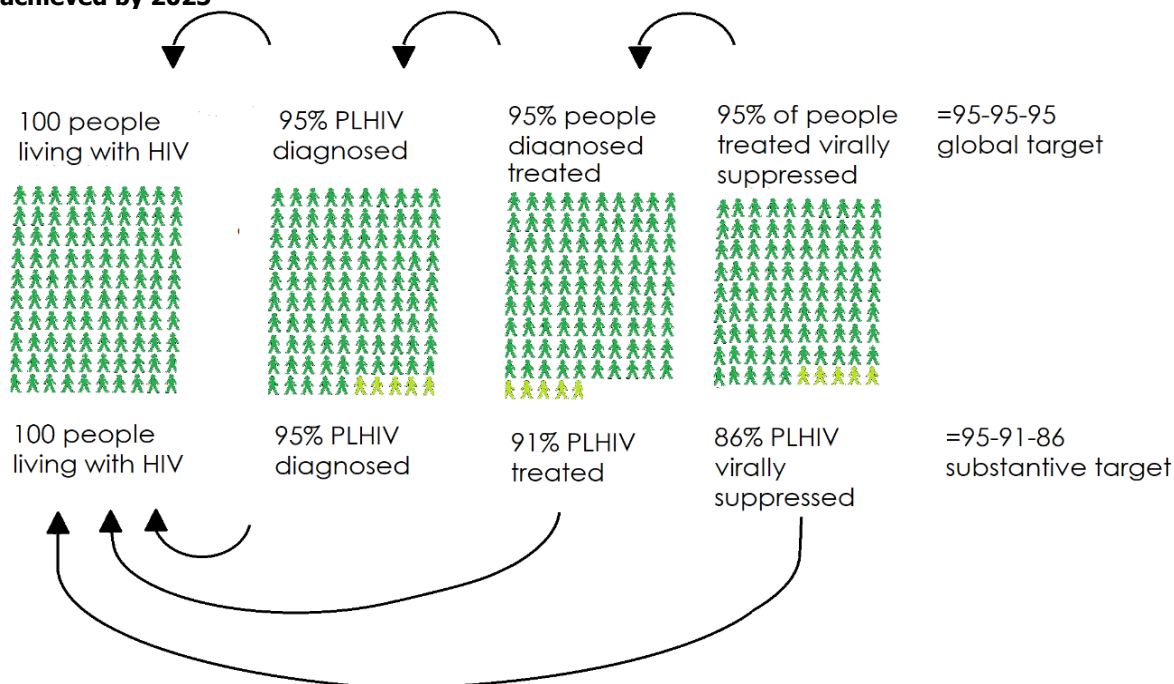
Figure 1. Global 95-95-95 targets and substantive targets for each stage of the continuum of HIV care, to be reached by 2025



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The bars represent the substantive targets (percentage of the total number of PLHIV), while the black arrows visualise how each bar is 95% of the total number of people in the previous stage of the continuum.

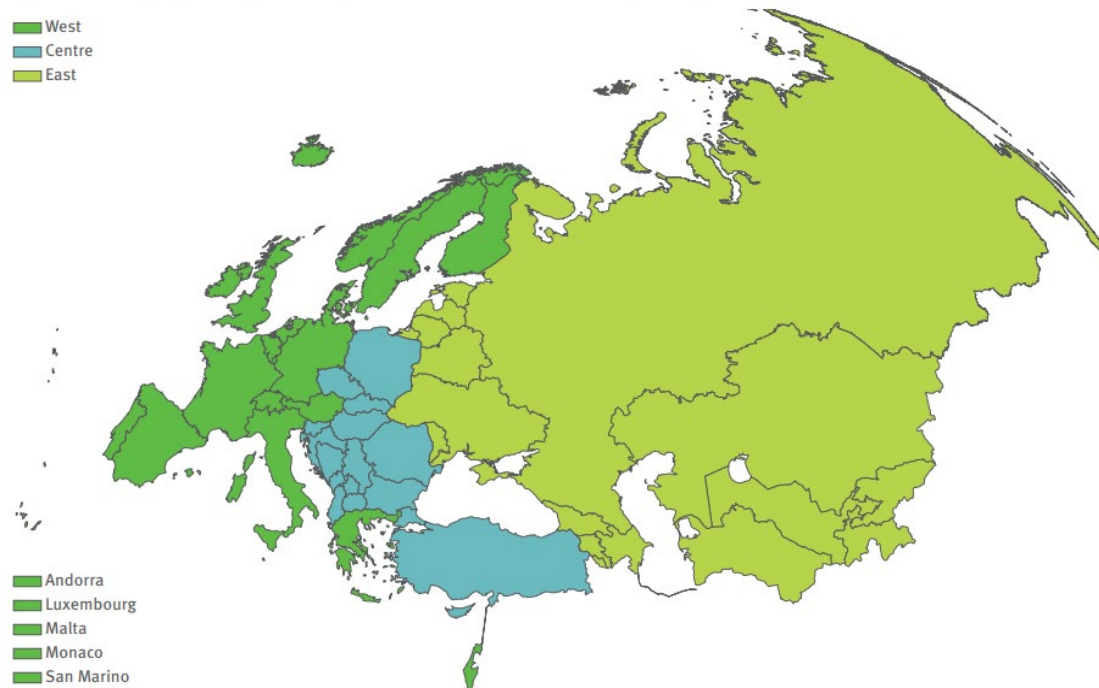
Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets, to be achieved by 2025



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

As well as considering the picture for Europe and Central Asia overall, data are presented by WHO sub-region (West, Centre, East), broadly grouping areas of Europe and Central Asia by geography and epidemiology (Figure 3). For the purposes of this report, Kosovo and Liechtenstein have also been included and assigned to the Centre and West sub-regions, respectively. Data for countries in the EU/EEA are also presented.

Figure 3. Geographical and epidemiological division of the WHO European Region into sub-regions



Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2022–2021 data. Copenhagen, Stockholm: WHO/Europe, ECDC; 2023. Available at: <http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-joint-report-surveillance-2021-data>

The 53 WHO European Region countries, plus Kosovo and Liechtenstein, are grouped into WHO sub-regions as follows:

West (24 countries): Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Centre (16 countries): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Hungary, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Türkiye.

East (15 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

2 Methods

In 2023, an ECDC survey was used to collect data to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration. Both English and Russian language versions of the survey can be accessed on ECDC's website [2]. The questionnaire was disseminated to 53 countries in Europe and Central Asia via an online survey. In 2023, the survey was not sent to Russia or Belarus. For these countries we used previously reported data in the analysis. Countries were asked to report available data for their entire population of PLHIV, as well as for the following populations: men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), migrants (defined as people born abroad), prisoners and sex workers, and any other key populations identified as important in their setting.

The survey asked countries to provide their latest estimates of the number and proportion of people at each stage of the continuum of HIV care, as per the published European standard for monitoring the continuum [3]. The consensus definitions for each of the four stages are provided in Table 2. Countries were asked to report data using these definitions. However, in practice some countries may use slightly different definitions, so caution is required when drawing comparisons between countries.

Table 2. Consensus definitions for monitoring the continuum of HIV care, as part of Dublin Declaration monitoring

Stage 1: Total estimated number of PLHIV in the country

The total estimated number should be based on an empirical modelling approach, using the [ECDC HIV Modelling Tool](#) [4], the UNAIDS Spectrum model or any other empirical estimate. The estimate should include diagnosed and undiagnosed people.

Stage 2: Number/percentage of above (estimated number of PLHIV in the country) ever having been diagnosed

The number should include all new HIV or AIDS diagnoses. It should also include those people who are in care and those who have not been linked to care.

Stage 3: Number/percentage of above (estimated number of PLHIV in the country, ever having been diagnosed) who are currently on antiretroviral treatment (ART)

The number should include all people currently on ART, regardless of treatment regimen or treatment interruptions/discontinuation.

Stage 4: Number/percentage of above (estimated number of PLHIV in the country, ever having been diagnosed or having initiated ART) who had a viral load of ≤ 200 copies/mL at last visit (virally suppressed)

The number should include all those who have ever initiated ART, regardless of regimen or treatment interruptions/discontinuation.

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

A viral load threshold for viral suppression of ≤ 200 copies/mL was used to allow for changes over time in the lower detection limits of viral load assays. A threshold of 200 copies/mL for population-level monitoring is consistent with recommendations in a systematic review of guidelines produced by the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) [5].

Countries were initially asked to complete the Dublin Declaration survey between mid-February and the end of March 2023. However, this deadline was extended multiple times and several late submissions were made (until September 2023). In the 2023 reporting year, the survey was pre-populated with the most recently reported data from previous monitoring rounds and countries were asked to update the information where new data were available. Data from 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were included in this analysis, with the most recently reported year being selected. Between July and September 2023, the reported values were checked and returned for validation. Data submitted after this date were validated as they were received. Subsequent notifications of corrections were used to update the reported information.

Absolute numerical values were collected, and countries were asked to specify the years that related to each estimate, as well as the methods and data sources for each stage of the continuum. Countries were also asked how they dealt with deaths, out-migration and loss to follow-up within their data.

In 2023, for data received on the continuum of care, information was omitted from analysis if it pre-dated 2018. A five-year 'data cut-off' was agreed to ensure an optimal trade-off between utilising as much data as possible and retaining data that are truly representative of the current HIV situation across the Region (which older, out-dated data may not be). We analysed the number of countries that reported on: i) all four stages, ii) no stages and iii) at least two consecutive stages of the continuum of HIV care by country and by key population (MSM, PWID, migrants, sex workers and prisoners). Data are presented by the previously defined West, Centre and East sub-regions, which broadly group areas of Europe and Central Asia by geography and epidemiology (Figure 3), as well as for the EU/EEA.

Main analyses

Five main analyses were conducted:

- analysis of the overall progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets, by sub-region;
- analysis of the progress towards the substantive targets made between 2020 and 2022;
- analysis of the continuum of care for key populations and comparison with outcomes for all PLHIV (for MSM and PWID, as the number of countries reporting data for the other key populations was too small to be representative);
- analysis of progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets, by EU/EEA country; and
- assessment of the total number of people living with transmissible levels of virus.

In analyses where data from multiple countries are presented together, country data were pooled for each stage of the continuum and analyses were undertaken using these pooled totals.

Global 95-95-95 targets

Analyses of progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets, both overall and for key populations, included data from countries that were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum and also from those that were reporting data for at least two consecutive stages of the continuum. For each of these targets, progress was calculated as a percentage of the previous stage of the continuum.

Global substantive targets

Analyses of progress towards the global substantive targets only included data from countries that were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum because each target is a proportion of the first stage (the estimated number of all PLHIV).

Comparisons between sub-regions for the period 2020 to 2022 were based on analyses that only included data from countries that were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum to allow for better comparability.

Transmissible levels of virus

To calculate the number of people living with transmissible levels of virus, it was assumed that PLHIV who remained undiagnosed or did not receive treatment would have transmissible levels of virus. The number of PLHIV who were not virally suppressed (i.e. with transmissible levels of virus) can be calculated by subtracting the number of people virally suppressed from the total number of PLHIV. This measure was only calculated for countries that were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum.

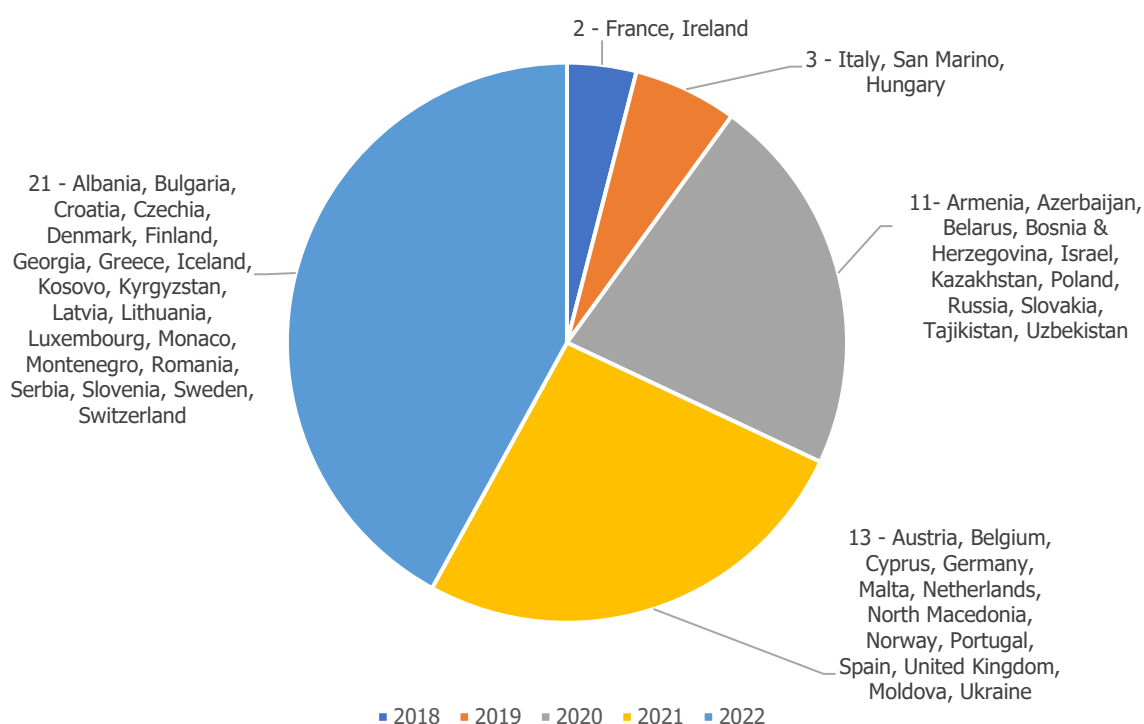
3 Results

Data availability

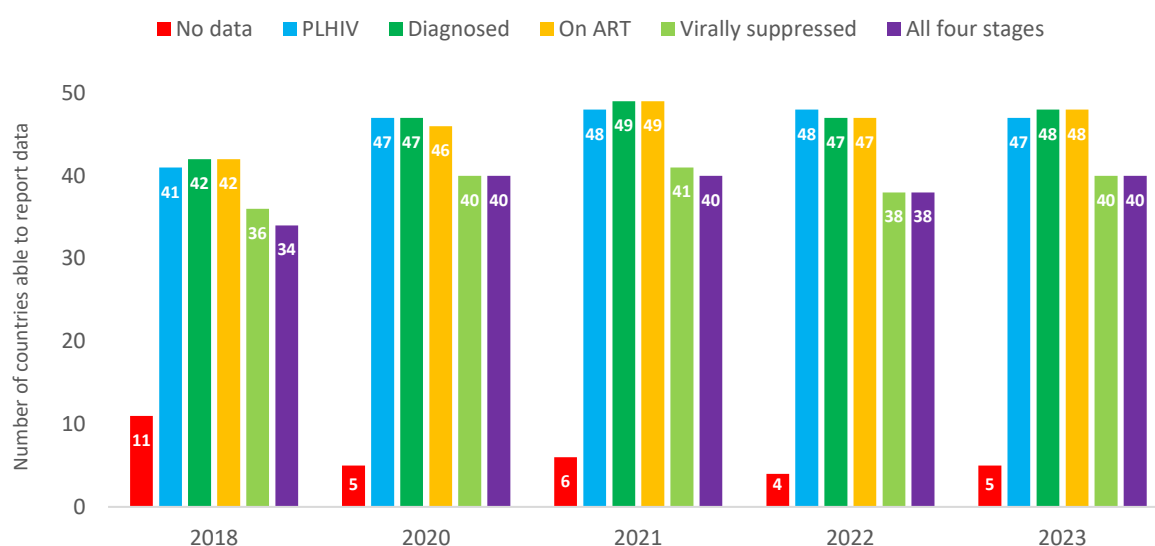
In 2023, ECDC received partial and full survey responses from 51 of the 55 European and Central Asian countries, all of which reported on at least one stage of the continuum of HIV care [3]. No data were available for any stage of the continuum of care for four countries: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Türkiye and Turkmenistan. Due to the data cut-off, data from Estonia were omitted from analysis, as all of their reported data on the continuum of HIV care pre-dated 2018. As a result, this report contains data from 50 of the 55 European and Central Asian countries. Annex 1a provides a full overview of which countries were able to provide data for each stage.

The most recent available data were used for analyses of each stage and each country. The most recent reporting year was 2022 for 21 countries, 2021 for 13 countries, 2020 for 11 countries, 2019 for three countries, and 2018 for two countries (five countries provided data from multiple reporting years). Figure 4 lists these countries and Annex 2 provides more detail.

Figure 4. Year of the most recent available data, submitted via the ECDC survey to monitor the continuum of HIV care in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2023



In 2023, data from 50 countries were provided for at least one stage of the continuum and 48 countries provided data for at least two consecutive stages of the continuum. A total of 41 countries provided data for all four stages of the continuum in 2023 (Table 3). This is an increase on the figures seen in previous years (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Number of countries with data available for each stage of the continuum of HIV care in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Table 3. Number of countries in Europe and Central Asia reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in reporting years 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, as well as by sub-region

Year	Total number of reporting countries in Europe and Central Asia	Total number of reporting countries, by sub-region
2023	40	<p>West (17 countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom</p> <p>Centre (11 countries): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>East (12 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>
2022	38	<p>West (16 countries): Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom</p> <p>Centre (11 countries): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>East (11 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>
2021	40	<p>West (20 countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>Centre (9 countries): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>East (11 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>
2020	40	<p>West (18 countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>Centre (11 countries): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia</p> <p>East (11 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine</p>
2018	34	<p>West (16 countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom</p> <p>Centre (8 countries): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia</p> <p>East (10 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine</p>

Data sources

The data sources and methodologies used, as well as the quality of the information collected, vary from country to country. This has an impact on the ability to compare findings from different countries and sub-regions.

In 2023, 36 countries reported the method used to estimate the number of PLHIV (Stage 1). Of these countries, 12 used the UNAIDS Spectrum model, 11 used the ECDC model and 13 used another model (Table 4).

Table 4. Data sources for the estimated number of PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2023

Data source	Number of countries (n=36)	Countries (West, Centre, East)	Year of reported data (number of countries)
Spectrum estimate	12	West: Ireland Centre: Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia East: Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine	2018 (1), 2020(2), 2021 (2), 2022 (7)
ECDC HIV modelling tool	11	West: Austria, Finland, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal Centre: Cyprus, Czechia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Slovenia	2021 (6), 2022 (5)
Other modelling tool or estimate	13	West: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom	2018 (1), 2019 (2), 2020 (1), 2021 (5), 2022 (4)

Annex 2 provides an overview of the different data sources used for each stage of the continuum. In general, countries use cohort or surveillance data, with some countries reporting use of another data source. While the quality of data systems will vary somewhat, there are advantages and disadvantages to both cohort and surveillance data. Cohort data tend to be richer in clinical information and enable the linkage of patients over time, to allow patient outcomes to be followed up. However, they are likely to be restricted to a subset of clinics and may be biased towards clinics that are performing well, which may reduce the representativeness of the data. While surveillance data can also be linked over time to create a patient cohort, accompanying clinical data may be less rich. Although surveillance data may be potentially more nationally comprehensive, and therefore representative than clinic cohort data, the quality of surveillance systems is variable, including different rates for those lost to follow-up.

Accounting for out-migration, deaths and loss to follow up

When calculating each of the stages of the continuum, the ability to account for out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up has a significant impact on the final estimates. For example, a country that is not able to account for out-migration or deaths among diagnosed PLHIV will probably have an overinflated denominator of the total number of people diagnosed. This may result in a lower proportion of people estimated to be on treatment and virally suppressed.

Table 5 provides details on which countries were able to account for out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up in their calculations for the continuum. Countries marked with an asterisk were able to account for these in all four stages of the continuum. Annex 3 provides further detail.

Table 5. Exclusion of out-migration, deaths and loss to follow up of PLHIV from continuum data, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2023

Excluded or partially excluded	Number of countries	Countries (West, Centre, East)
Deaths	40	West: Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Malta, Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal, Spain, Sweden*, Switzerland*, United Kingdom* Centre: Albania, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czechia*, Hungary, Kosovo*, Montenegro*, North Macedonia*, Poland, Romania*, Serbia, Slovakia*, Slovenia* East: Georgia* Kyrgyzstan*, Latvia, Lithuania*, Moldova*, Ukraine*
Out-migration	28	West: Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France, Germany*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Luxembourg*, Malta, Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal, Sweden*, Switzerland* Centre: Albania, Croatia*, Czechia*, Montenegro, North Macedonia*, Poland, Slovenia* East: Georgia*, Kyrgyzstan*, Lithuania, Moldova*, Ukraine*
Loss to follow up	33	West: Belgium, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany, Greece*, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg*, Malta, Netherlands*, Norway*, Sweden, Switzerland*, United Kingdom* Centre: Albania, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus, Czechia*, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania*, Slovakia*, Slovenia* East: Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova*, Ukraine*

* These countries were reporting data for the indicated category for all four stages of the continuum. The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Continuum of HIV care

This section discusses each stage of the continuum of HIV care in more detail. Annex 1a provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries for each stage, as well as their progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets.

Stage 1. Estimated number of PLHIV

Based on reported data from 47 countries for Stage 1, an estimated 2 334 662 people were living with HIV (Table 6).

Table 6. Estimated number of PLHIV: countries in the West, Centre and East sub-regions, reported in 2023

West sub-region		Centre sub-region		East sub-region	
Countries	Number of PLHIV	Countries	Number of PLHIV	Countries	Number of PLHIV
Austria	7 732	Albania	1 433	Armenia	4 771
Belgium	19 177	Bulgaria	3 199	Azerbaijan	9 937
Denmark	7 100	Croatia	1 795	Belarus	28 315
Finland	3 532	Cyprus	1 354	Georgia	8 081
France	178 700	Czechia	3 983	Kazakhstan	35 201
Germany	90 800	Kosovo	45	Kyrgyzstan	10 000
Greece	17 175	Montenegro	408	Lithuania	3 626
Iceland	368	North Macedonia	495	Moldova	15 565
Ireland	7 200	Poland	18 923	Russia	1 000 000
Israel	8 145	Romania	18 221	Tajikistan	14 246
Italy	140 730	Serbia	3 800	Ukraine	244 877
Luxembourg	1 455	Slovakia	19 415	Uzbekistan	57 555
Malta	814	Slovenia	898		
Monaco	48				
Netherlands	24 110				
Norway	4 572				
Portugal	45 32				
San Marino	71				
Spain	148 371				
Sweden	9 455				
Switzerland	17 500				
United	95 932				
Total	828 519	Total	73 969	Total	1 432 174

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 2. Number and proportion of PLHIV who have ever been diagnosed

Among the 41 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum, 83% (1 876 749) of the estimated 2 259 744 PLHIV had been diagnosed (Table 7). The equivalent figures were 91% (707 903 diagnosed/773 957 PLHIV) for the West sub-region, 90% (48 037 diagnosed/53 613 PLHIV) for the Centre and 78% (1 120 809 diagnosed/1 432 174 PLHIV) for the East.

Among the 46 countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2, 83% (1 944 695; range 65–100%) of the estimated 2 334 591 PLHIV had been diagnosed (Table 7). This is equivalent to approximately one in six PLHIV (17%) in Europe and Central Asia having an undiagnosed HIV infection. Overall, the proportion of undiagnosed PLHIV is highest in the East sub-region and lowest in the Centre.

In the 21 West sub-region countries that reported data for Stages 1 and 2, 92% (758 662; range 77–100%) of the estimated 828 448 PLHIV had been diagnosed. This means that nearly one in 10 PLHIV (8%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 13 Centre sub-region countries that reported data for Stages 1 and 2, 88% (65 224; range 70–100%) of the estimated 73 969 PLHIV had been diagnosed. This means almost one in seven PLHIV (12%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 12 East sub-region countries that reported data for Stages 1 and 2, 78% (1 120 809; range 65–88%) of the estimated 1 432 174 PLHIV had been diagnosed. This means that more than one in five PLHIV (22%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

Table 7. Number and proportion of PLHIV with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2023

Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by sub-region and region	Estimated number of PLHIV	Number of diagnosed PLHIV	% of diagnosed PLHIV	% of undiagnosed PLHIV
Data reported for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care	West (18 countries)	773 957	707 903	91%	9%
	Centre (11 countries)	53 613	48 037	90%	10%
	East (12 countries)	1 432 174	1 120 809	78%	22%
	All countries (41 countries)	2 259 744	1 876 749	83%	17%
Data reported for Stages 1 and 2 of the continuum of HIV care	West (21 countries)	828 448	758 662	92%	8%
	Centre (13 countries)	73 969	65 224	88%	12%
	East (12 countries)	1 432 174	1 120 809	78%	22%
	All countries (46 countries)	2 334 591	1 944 695	83%	17%

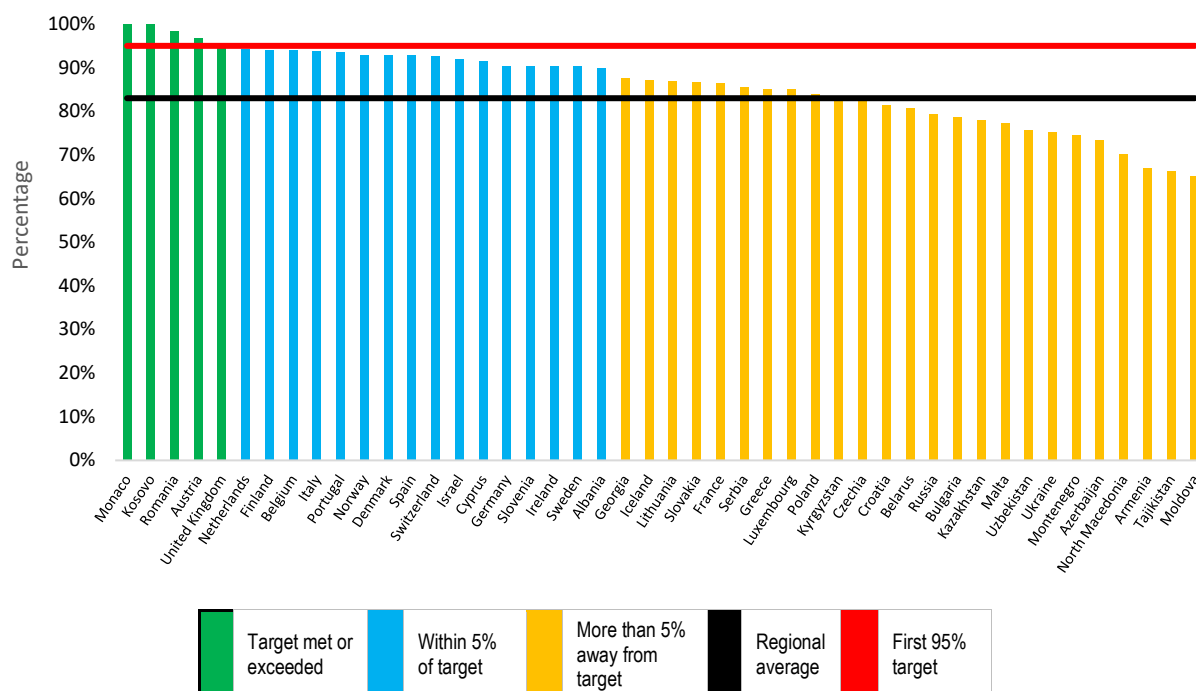
PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, five countries met the first 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV being diagnosed (Austria, Kosovo, Monaco, Romania and the United Kingdom). Another 16 countries were within 5% of this target (Albania, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland; Figure 6).

The remaining 25 countries were more than 5% away from this target. Of these, five were in the West sub-region (France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg and Malta), eight were in the Centre sub-region (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Serbia and Slovakia) and 12 were in the East sub-region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

Figure 6. Proportion of PLHIV who had ever been diagnosed in 46 countries of Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



The 95% target refers to the first 95-95-95 target: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 3. Number and proportion of diagnosed people living with HIV who are on treatment

Among the 41 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum, 85% (1 586 333) of the 1 876 749 PLHIV who had been diagnosed were on antiretroviral treatment (Table 8). The equivalent figures were 95% (674 243 on treatment/707 903 diagnosed) for the West sub-region, 80% (38 339 on treatment/48 037 diagnosed) for the Centre and 78% (873 751 on treatment/1 120 809 diagnosed) for the East.

Among the 46 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3, 84% (1 610 516; range 47–100%) of the 1 908 081 PLHIV who had been diagnosed were on treatment (Table 8). This means that 16% of diagnosed PLHIV in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

In the 20 West sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3, 95% (681 082; range 81–100%) of the 716 019 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means around one in 20 diagnosed PLHIV in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

In the 13 Centre sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3, 81% (52 563; range 63–96%) of the 65 224 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means around one in five diagnosed PLHIV (19%) in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

In the 13 East sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3, 78% (876 871; range 47–86%) of the 1 126 838 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means more than one in five diagnosed PLHIV (22%) in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

Table 8. Number and proportion of diagnosed PLHIV who were on treatment in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023

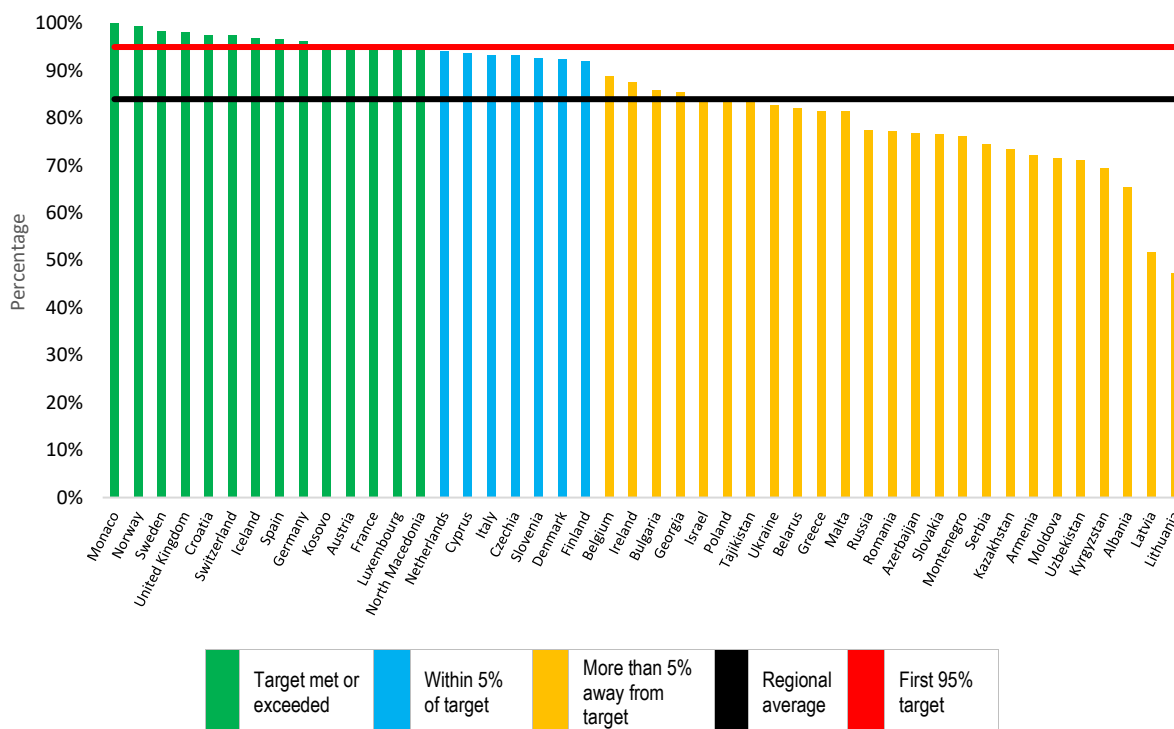
Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by sub-region and region	Number of diagnosed PLHIV	Number of diagnosed PLHIV on treatment	% of diagnosed PLHIV on treatment	% of diagnosed PLHIV not on treatment
Countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care	West (18 countries)	707 903	674 243	95%	5%
	Centre (11 countries)	48 037	38 339	80%	20%
	East (12 countries)	1 120 809	873 751	78%	22%
	All countries (41 countries)	1 876 749	1 586 333	85%	15%
Countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 of the continuum of HIV care	West (20 countries)	716 019	681 082	95%	5%
	Centre (13 countries)	65 224	52 563	81%	19%
	East (13 countries)	1 126 838	876 871	78%	22%
	All countries (46 countries)	1 908 081	1 610 516	84%	16%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, 14 of 46 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 met the second 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment (Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Iceland, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Figure 7). Another seven countries were within 5% of the target (Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands and Slovenia). The remaining 20 countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 7. Proportion of diagnosed PLHIV who were on treatment in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



The 95% target refers to the second 95-95-95 target: 95% of all diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 4. Number and proportion of PLHIV on treatment who are virally suppressed

Among the 40 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum, 93% (1 446 371) of the 1 574 410 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed (Table 9). The equivalent figures were 94% (625 561 virally suppressed/662 320 on treatment) for the West sub-region, 66% (25 422 virally suppressed/38 339 on treatment) for the Centre and 93% (813 388 virally suppressed/873 751 on treatment) for the East.

Among the 40 countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 (the same countries reporting on all four stages of the continuum), 93% (1 446 371; range 49–100%) of the 1 574 410 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed. This means that 7% of PLHIV who were on treatment in these countries had not achieved viral suppression.

In the 18 West sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4, 94% (625 561; range 49–100%) of the 662 320 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

In the 11 Centre sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4, 66% (25 422; range 62–98%) of the 38 339 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

In the 12 East sub-region countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4, 93% (813 388; range 57–96%) of the 873 751 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

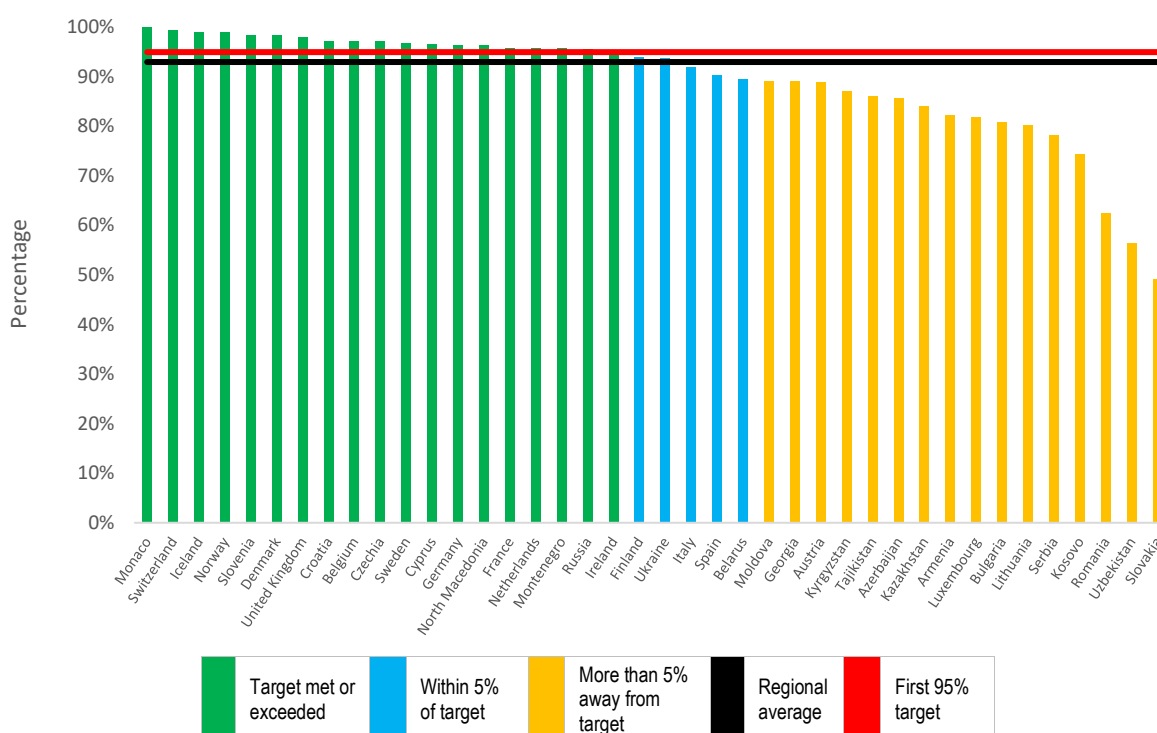
Table 9. Number and proportion of PLHIV on treatment who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023

Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by sub-region and region	Number of PLHIV on treatment	Number of PLHIV on treatment who were virally suppressed	% of PLHIV on treatment who were virally suppressed	% of PLHIV on treatment who were not virally suppressed
Countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care	West (17 countries)	662 320	625 561	94%	17%
	Centre (11 countries)	38 339	25 422	66%	34%
	East (12 countries)	873 751	813 388	93%	7%
	All countries (40 countries)	1 574 410	1 446 371	93%	7%
Countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 of the continuum of HIV care	West (17 countries)	662 320	625 561	94%	17%
	Centre (11 countries)	38 339	25 422	66%	34%
	East (12 countries)	873 751	813 388	93%	7%
	All countries (40 countries)	1 574 410	1 446 371	93%	7%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, 19 of 40 countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 met the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV who are on treatment being virally suppressed (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). Another five countries were within 5% of the target (Belarus, Finland, Italy, Spain and Ukraine; Figure 8). The remaining 16 countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 8. Proportion of PLHIV on treatment who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023

The 95% target refers to the third 95-95-95 target: 95% of all PLHIV who are on treatment are virally suppressed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Viral suppression among all PLHIV

Overall, 40 countries (17 West, 11 Centre, 12 East) reported data for all four stages of the continuum in 2023, compared with 38 countries in 2022. Based on these data, 65% (1 464 371; range 230–100%) of the estimated 2 242 569 PLHIV were virally suppressed, which falls short of the substantive target of 86% (Table 10). This means that one third of all PLHIV (35%) in Europe and Central Asia had still not achieved viral suppression.

In the 17 West sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 83% (625 561; range 66–100%) of the estimated 756 782 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that around one in six PLHIV (17%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

In the 11 Centre sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 47% (25 422; range 33–83%) of the estimated 53 613 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that around half of the PLHIV (53%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

In the 12 East sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 57% (813 388; range 30–67%) of the estimated 1 432 174 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that just under half of the PLHIV (43%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

Table 10. Number and PLHIV who are virally suppressed in countries of Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023

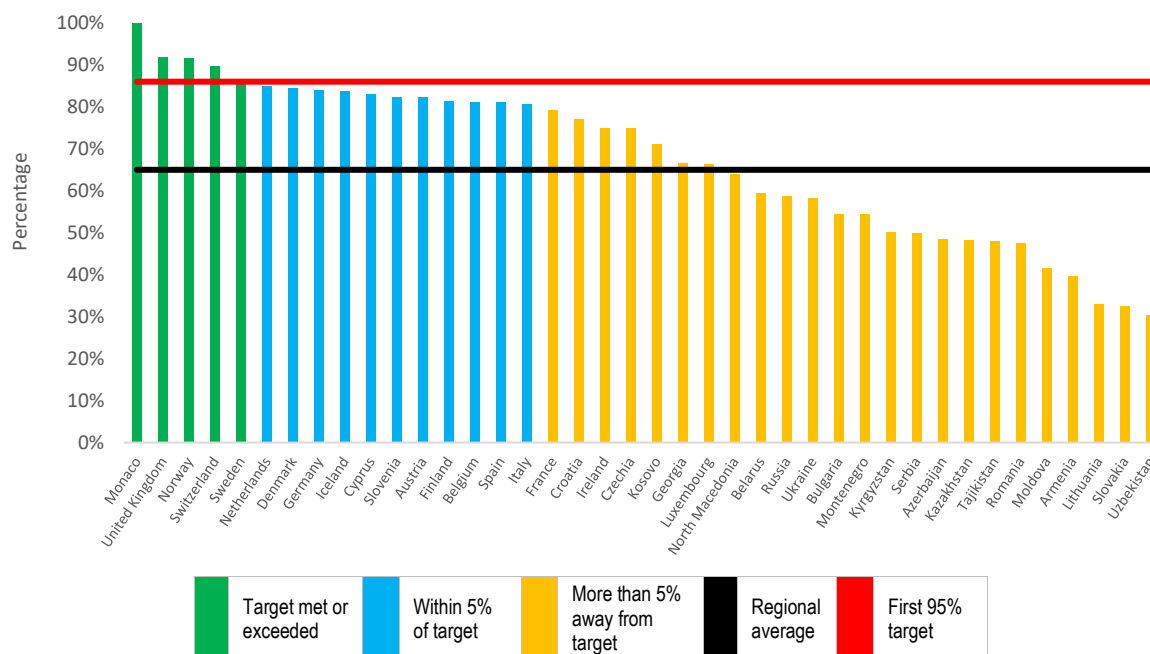
Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by sub-region and region	Estimated number of PLHIV	Number of PLHIV who were virally suppressed	% of all PLHIV who were virally suppressed	% of all PLHIV who were not virally suppressed
Countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care	West (17 countries)	756 782	625 561	83%	17%
	Centre (11 countries)	53 613	25 422	47%	53%
	East (12 countries)	1 432 174	813 388	57%	43%
	All countries (40 countries)	2 242 569	1 464 371	65%	35%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, five of 40 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum met or exceeded the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed (Monaco, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Figure 9). Another 11 countries were within 5% of the target (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain). The remaining 24 countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 9. Proportion of all PLHIV who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



The global substantive target is for 86% of all people living with HIV to be virally suppressed.

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Progress over time

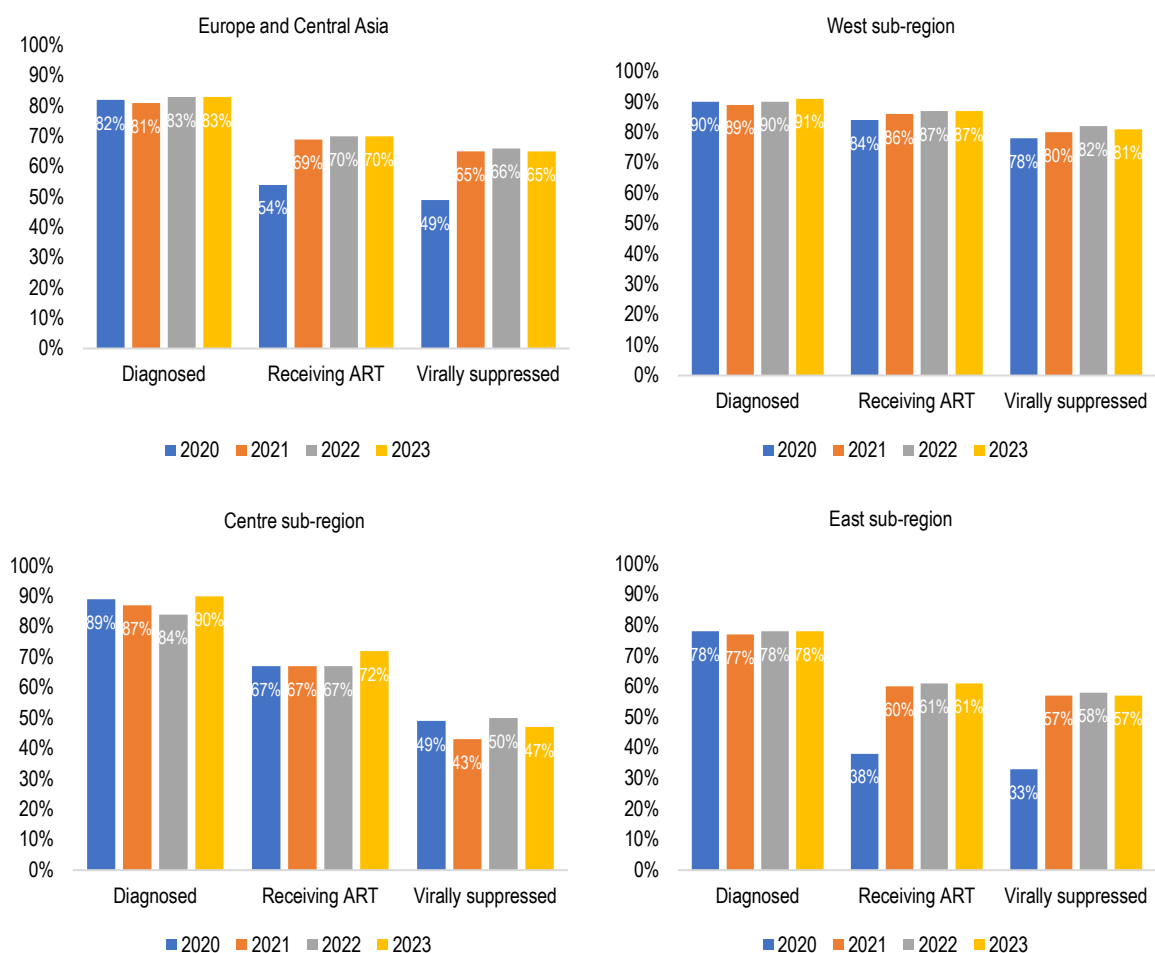
Thirty-three countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for 2020, 2021 and 2023. Nine countries provided identical data for each of the three years – these were included in the analysis.

Over the last three reporting years there has been little change in the substantive targets, which can also be expressed as 95-91-86. In 2021, 81-69-65 was achieved, compared with 83-70-66 in 2022 and 83-70-65 in 2023. However, this is a substantial improvement on 2020, when 82-54-49 was achieved. Increases can be partly attributed to countries scaling up their testing and treatment programmes.

Four countries met the 86% substantive target for the number of PLHIV who were virally suppressed in all three years (Monaco, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). Annex 4 provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries at each stage, and their performance against the substantive target of 86% of PLHIV being virally suppressed (Figure 10).

For the 35 countries reporting data for all three years, the West sub-region reported the highest values across the continuum in 2023, nearly reaching the substantive target with 83% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed. The substantial improvement first observed in the East sub-region in 2021 was sustained into 2022 and 2023.

Figure 10. Proportion of PLHIV who were diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed over time in Europe and Central Asia and by sub-region, based on data as of 2023



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

Focus on the European Union/European Economic Area

In 2023, 28 countries from the EU/EEA provided data on the continuum of HIV care. Annex 1b provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries at each stage, and their performance against the global 95-95-95 targets.

Among the 28 EU/EEA countries reporting data, 26 countries provided data on the estimated number of PLHIV (778 237 people), 28 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV who had been diagnosed (716 185 people), 26 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV on treatment (622 283 people) and 23 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV who were virally suppressed (549 676 people).

Stage 1. Estimated number of PLHIV

Based on data from 26 countries reporting for Stage 1, an estimated 778 237 people were living with HIV (Table 11).

Table 11. Estimated number of PLHIV among 26 countries in the EU/EEA, based on data as of 2023

Countries	PLHIV
Austria	7 732
Belgium	19 177
Bulgaria	3 199
Croatia	1 795
Cyprus	1 354
Czechia	3 983
Denmark	7 100
Finland	3 532
France	178 700
Germany	90 800
Greece	17 175
Iceland	368
Ireland	7 200
Italy	140 730
Lithuania	3 626
Luxembourg	1 455
Malta	814
Netherlands	24 110
Norway	4 572
Poland	18 923
Portugal	45 532
Romania	18 221
Slovakia	19 415
Slovenia	898
Spain	148 371
Sweden	9 455
TOTAL	778 237

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

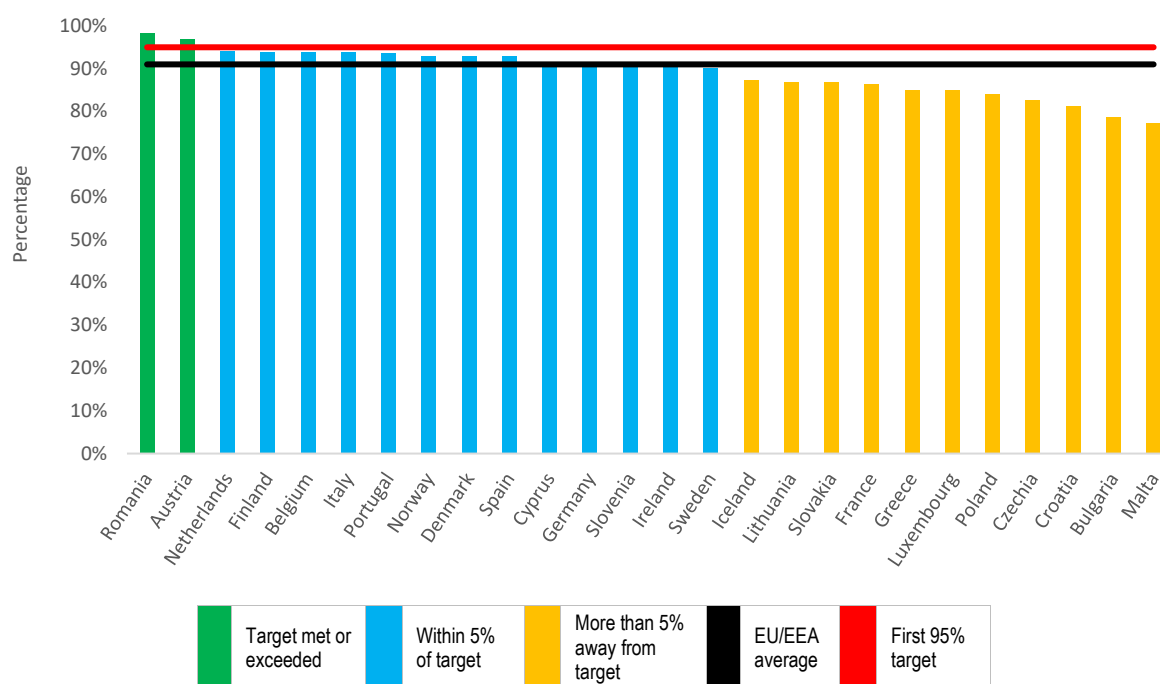
Stage 2. Number and proportion of PLHIV who have ever been diagnosed

In the 26 EU/EEA countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2, 91% (706 541; range 77–98%) of the estimated 778 237 PLHIV had been diagnosed. This is equivalent to nearly one in 10 PLHIV (9%) in the EU/EEA having an undiagnosed HIV infection.

Overall, two countries met the first 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV being diagnosed (Austria and Romania). Another 13 countries were within 5% of this target (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden; Figure 11).

The remaining 11 countries were more than 5% away from the first 95% target (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Greece, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovakia).

Figure 11. Proportion of PLHIV who had been diagnosed in 26 countries of the EU/EEA, based on data as of 2023



The 95% target refers to the first 95-95-95 target: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed.

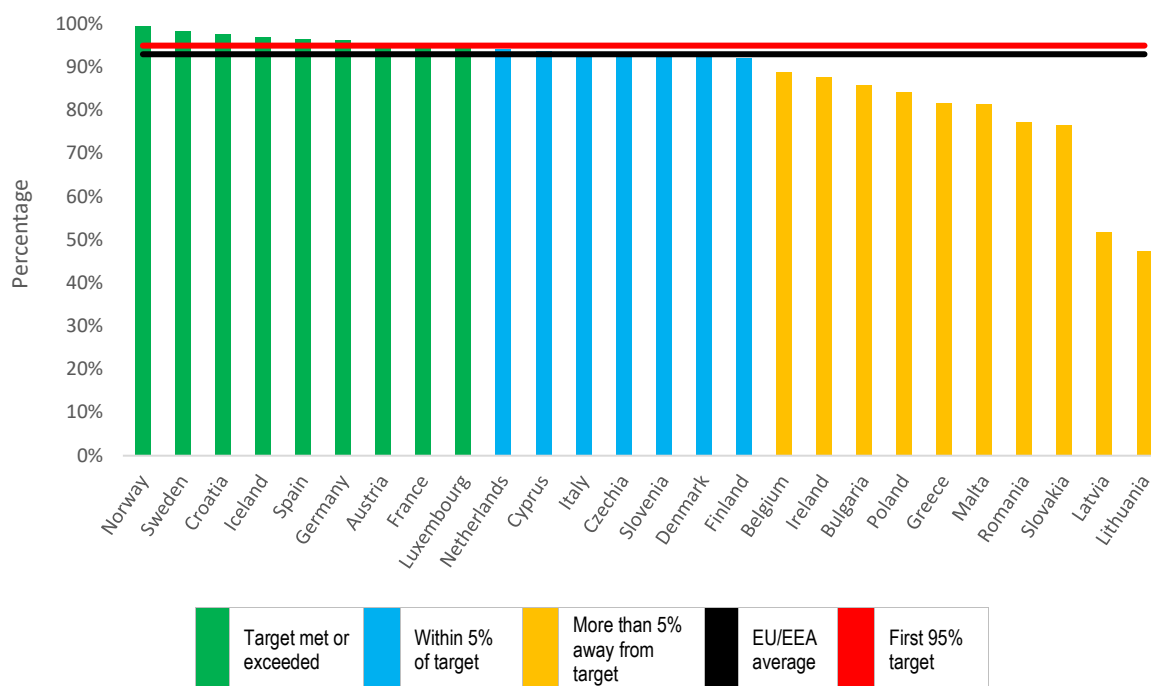
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 3. Number and proportion of diagnosed PLHIV who are on treatment

Among the 26 EU/EEA countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3, 93% (622 283; range 47–100%) of the 669 927 PLHIV who had been diagnosed were on antiretroviral treatment. This means that 7% of the PLHIV diagnosed in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

Overall, nine of 26 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 met the second 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment (Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain and Sweden; Figure 12). Another seven countries were within 5% of the target (Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands and Slovenia). The remaining 10 countries were more than 5% away from the target (Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia).

Figure 12. Proportion of diagnosed PLHIV who were on treatment in 26 countries in the EU/EEA, based on data as of 2023



The 95% target refers to the second 95-95-95 target: 95% of all diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment.

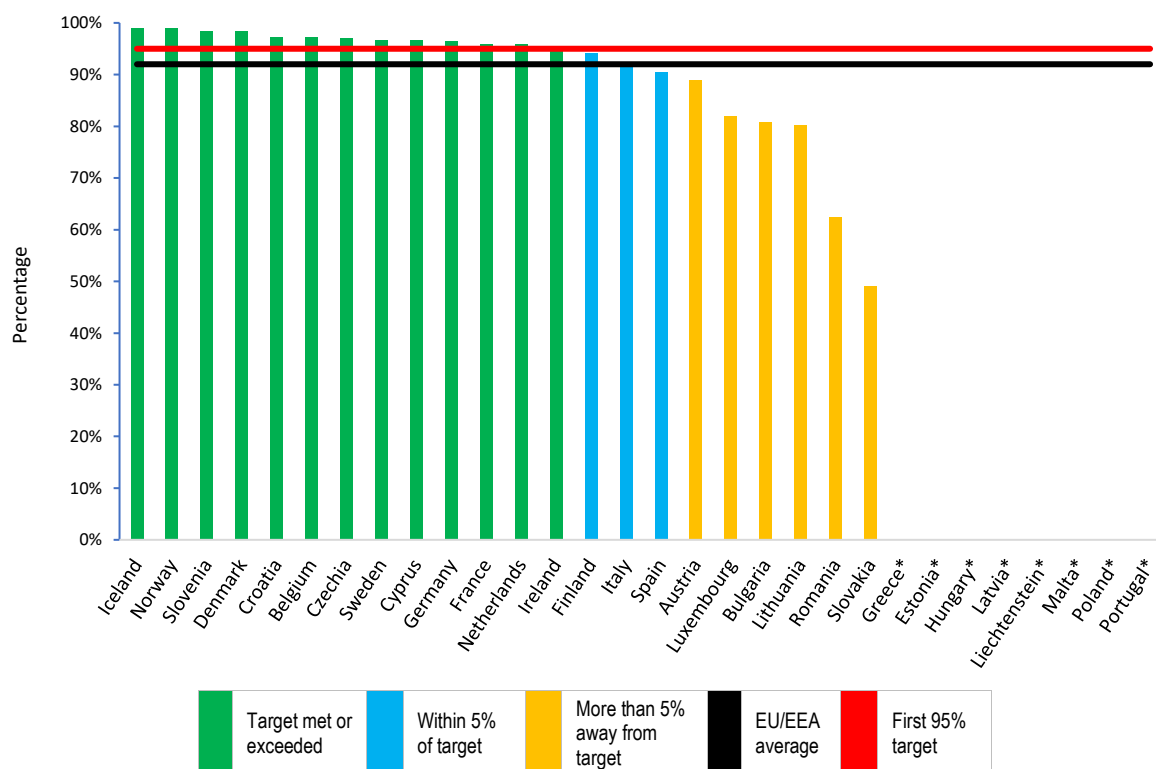
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 4. Number and proportion of PLHIV on treatment who are virally suppressed

Among the 22 EU/EEA countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4, 92% (545 834; range 49–99%) of the 593 347 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed. This means that 8% of PLHIV who were on treatment in these countries had not achieved viral suppression.

Overall, 13 of 23 countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 met the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV who are on treatment being virally suppressed (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden; Figure 15). Another three countries were within 5 percent of the target (Finland, Italy and Spain). The remaining seven countries were more than 5% away from the target (Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia).

Figure 13. Percentage of people on treatment achieving viral suppression in EU/EEA countries, based on data as of 2023



*Indicator could not be calculated due to a lack of available data.

The 95% target refers to the third 95-95-95 target: 95% of all PLHIV who are on treatment are virally suppressed.

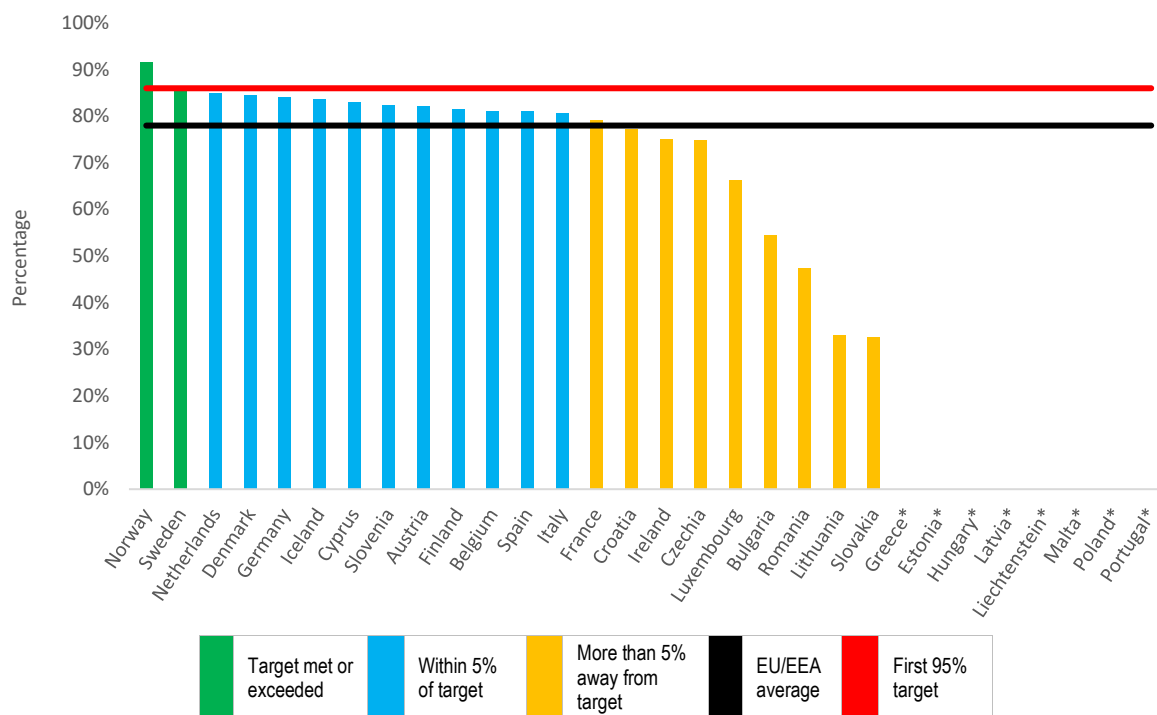
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Viral suppression among all PLHIV

Overall, 22 EU/EEA countries were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in 2023. Based on these data, 78% (545 834; range 33–92%) of the estimated 695 793 PLHIV were virally suppressed, which falls short of the substantive target of 86%. This means that approximately one in five of all PLHIV (22%) in the 22 EU/EEA countries with available data had still not achieved viral suppression.

Overall, two of 22 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum met or exceeded the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed (Norway and Sweden; Figure 14). Another 11 countries were within 5% of the target (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain). The remaining nine countries were more than 5% away from the target (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia). It is also significant that eight countries are currently unable to assess their progress towards the overall 95-95-95 target.

Figure 14. Proportion of all PLHIV who were virally suppressed in 23 countries of the EU/EEA, based on data as of 2023

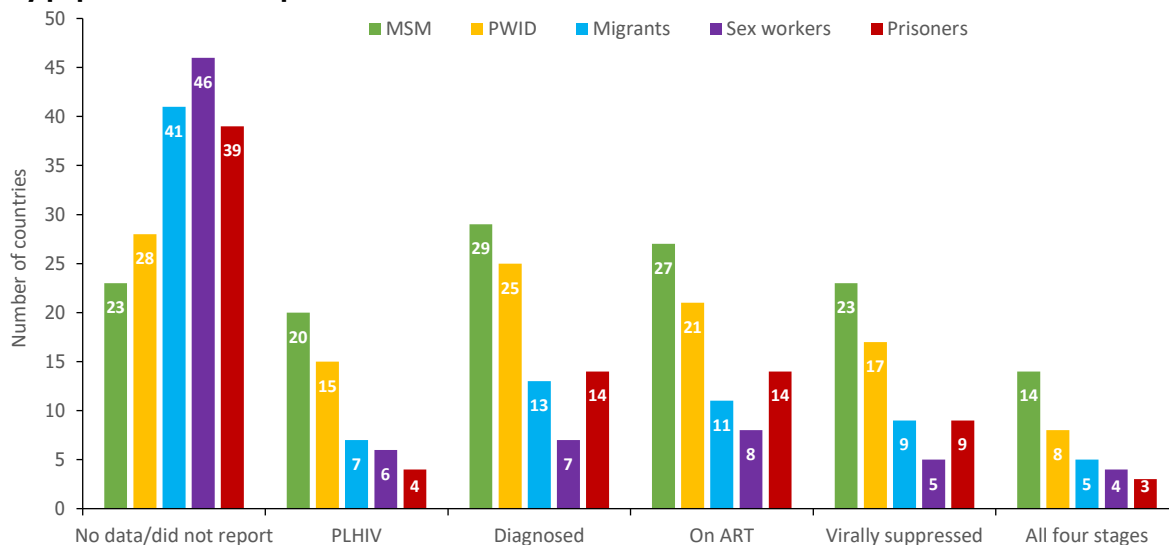


The global substantive target is for 86% of all people living with HIV to be virally suppressed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Key populations

While there are no specific global targets for key populations, HIV remains a concentrated epidemic for the majority of Europe and Central Asia, with these groups accounting for most of the people affected by HIV in many countries. This section discusses each stage of the continuum of HIV care for key populations in more detail, considering what the data tell us about the current situation in Europe and Central Asia. For MSM and PWID, we show how numbers and proportions compared with those for PLHIV overall. Annexes 5–9 offer a full overview of which data were provided by which countries at each stage, as well as progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive 86% target for the overall proportion of PLHIV who are virally suppressed. A summary of the data availability for each stage of the continuum is provided in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Number of countries with data available for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for key populations in Europe and Central Asia in 2023

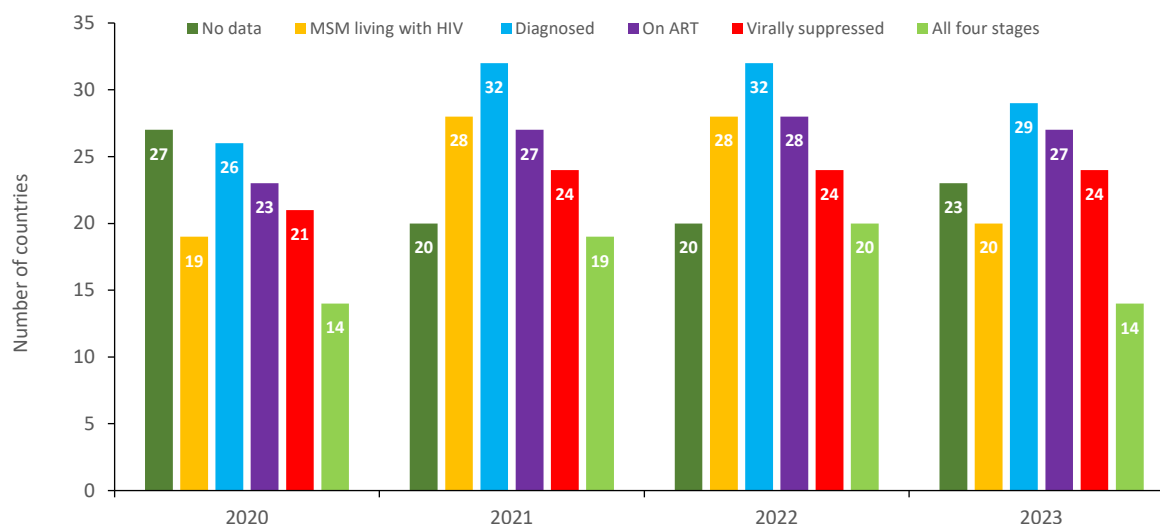


Men who have sex with men

Data availability

In 2023, 14 countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM, compared with 20 countries in 2022, 19 countries in 2021 and 14 countries in 2020 (Figure 16). The five-year data cut-off means that the number of countries with data available in 2023 was lower than in 2022 and 2021.

Figure 16. Number of countries reporting data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for MSM in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023



ART: antiretroviral treatment; MSM: men who have sex with men.

95-95-95 and overall viral suppression among MSM living with HIV

Among the 14 countries in Europe and Central Asia reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM, 88% of MSM living with HIV were diagnosed (138 369 diagnosed/157 947 living with HIV), 95% of MSM diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (130 951 on treatment/138 369 diagnosed) and 91% of MSM on treatment were virally suppressed (118 699 virally suppressed/130 951 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 88-95-91. By region, these figures were 92-95-90 in the West sub-region, 90-94-97 in the Centre and 48-92-91 in the East.

In the 18 countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for MSM (Figure 17a), 89% (159 342) of the estimated 179 922 MSM living with HIV had been diagnosed. Six countries met or exceeded the first 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum for MSM: 95% of all MSM living with HIV being diagnosed. Four countries were within 5% of the target, and the remaining eight countries were more than 5% away from the target.

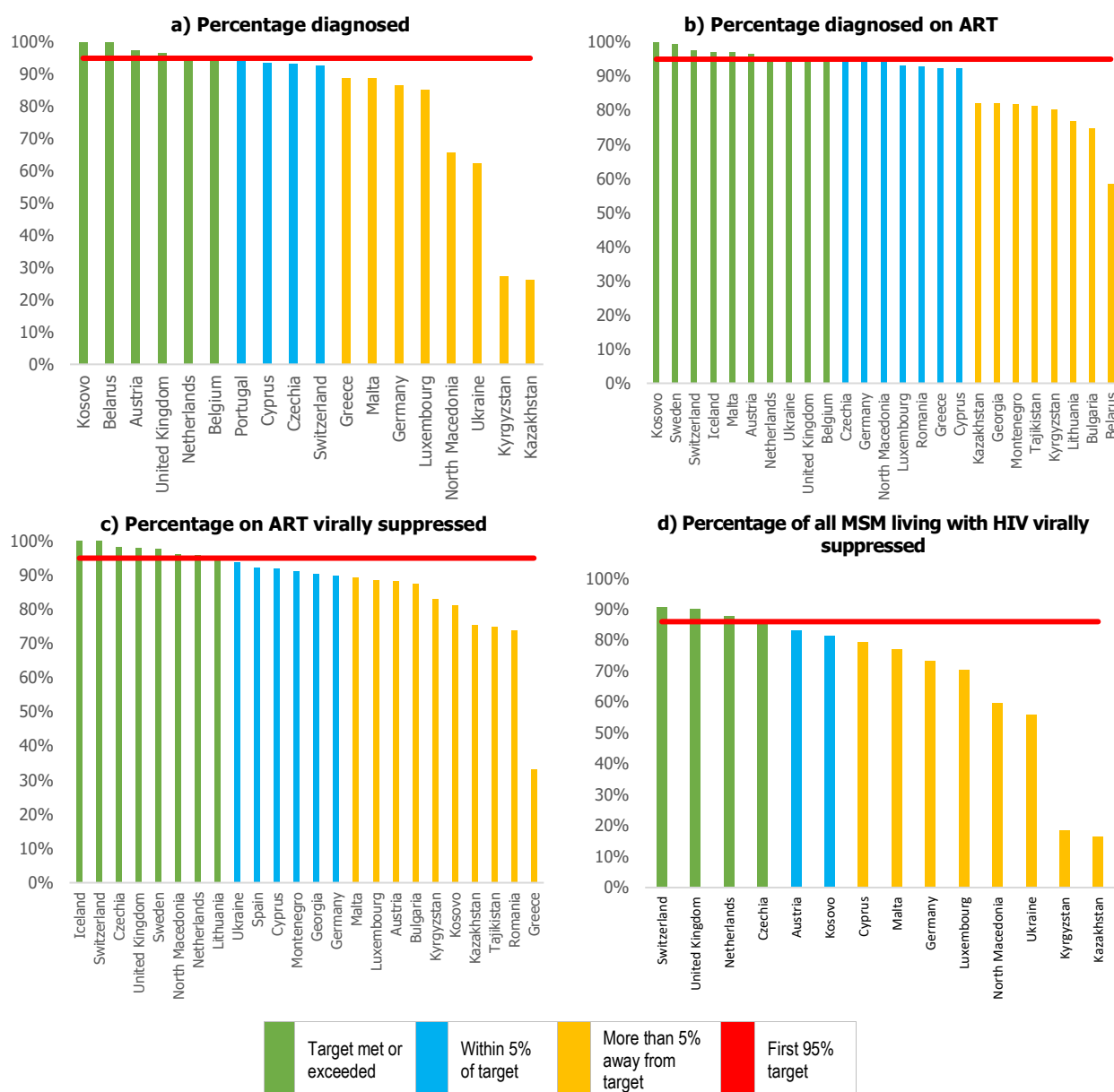
In the 25 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for MSM (Figure 17b), 94% (146 719) of the 156 626 MSM diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Ten countries met or exceeded the second 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum for MSM: 95% of diagnosed MSM living with HIV on treatment. Seven countries were within 5% of the target, and the remaining eight countries were more than 5% away from the target.

In the 24 countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for MSM (Figure 17c), 91% (178 457) of the 195 990 MSM on treatment for HIV were virally suppressed. Eight countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum for MSM: 95% of MSM living with HIV on treatment being virally suppressed. Six countries were within 5% of the target, and the remaining ten countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Among the 14 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM (Figure 17d), 75% (118 699) of the estimated 157 947 MSM living with HIV were virally suppressed. Four countries met the substantive target of 86% of all MSM living with HIV being virally suppressed. Two countries were within 5% of the target, and the remaining eight countries were more than 5% away from the target.

A summary of the MSM data reported is provided in Annex 5.

Figure 17. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the 86% substantive target for viral suppression among MSM living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



MSM: men who have sex with men; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Comparison against the national continuum of care

Fourteen countries reported data on all four stages of the continuum for both all PLHIV and MSM in 2023 (Table 12). Compared to the other countries in the Region, a higher proportion of people newly diagnosed in the countries of the West sub-region probably acquired their HIV infection through sex between men. Annex 5 summarises the variation in outcomes within sub-regions. Eight of the 15 countries reporting all four stages of the data for MSM were from the West sub-region.

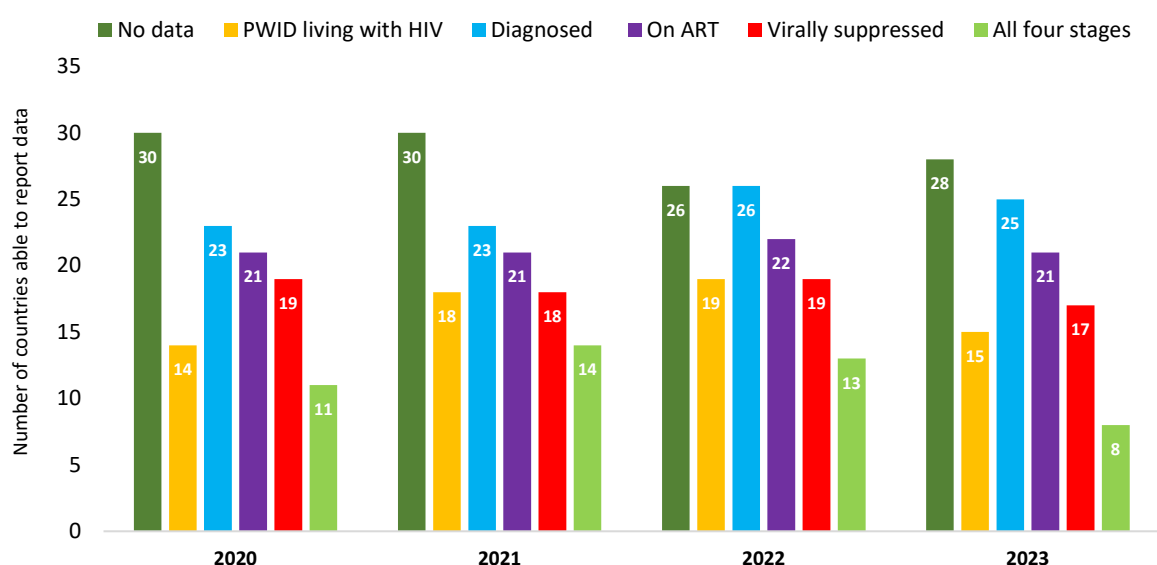
Table 12. Comparison of continuum of HIV care proportions between MSM and all PLHIV, among the 14 countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum in 2023

Continuum stage	% of PLHIV diagnosed	% of people diagnosed who are on treatment	% of people on treatment who are virally suppressed	Overall % of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
MSM	88%	95%	91%	75%
All PLHIV	84%	89%	93%	69%

People who inject drugs

Data availability

In 2023, eight countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for people who inject drugs (PWID), compared with 13 countries in 2022 and 14 countries in 2021 (Figure 18). The number of countries that could report data for each stage of the continuum was slightly lower in 2023 than in 2022, probably due to the decision to not include data that pre-dates 2018.

Figure 18. Number of countries reporting data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for PWID in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PWID: people who inject drugs.

95-95-95 and overall viral suppression among PWID living with HIV

Among the eight countries in Europe and Central Asia reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for PWID, 72% of PWID living with HIV were diagnosed (63 215 diagnosed/87 654 living with HIV), 88% of PWID diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (55 339 on treatment/63 215 diagnosed) and 82% of PWID on treatment were virally suppressed (45 551 virally suppressed/55 339 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 72-88-82. By region, these figures were 96-95-85 in the West sub-region, 71-79-85 in the Centre and 65-84-81 in the East.

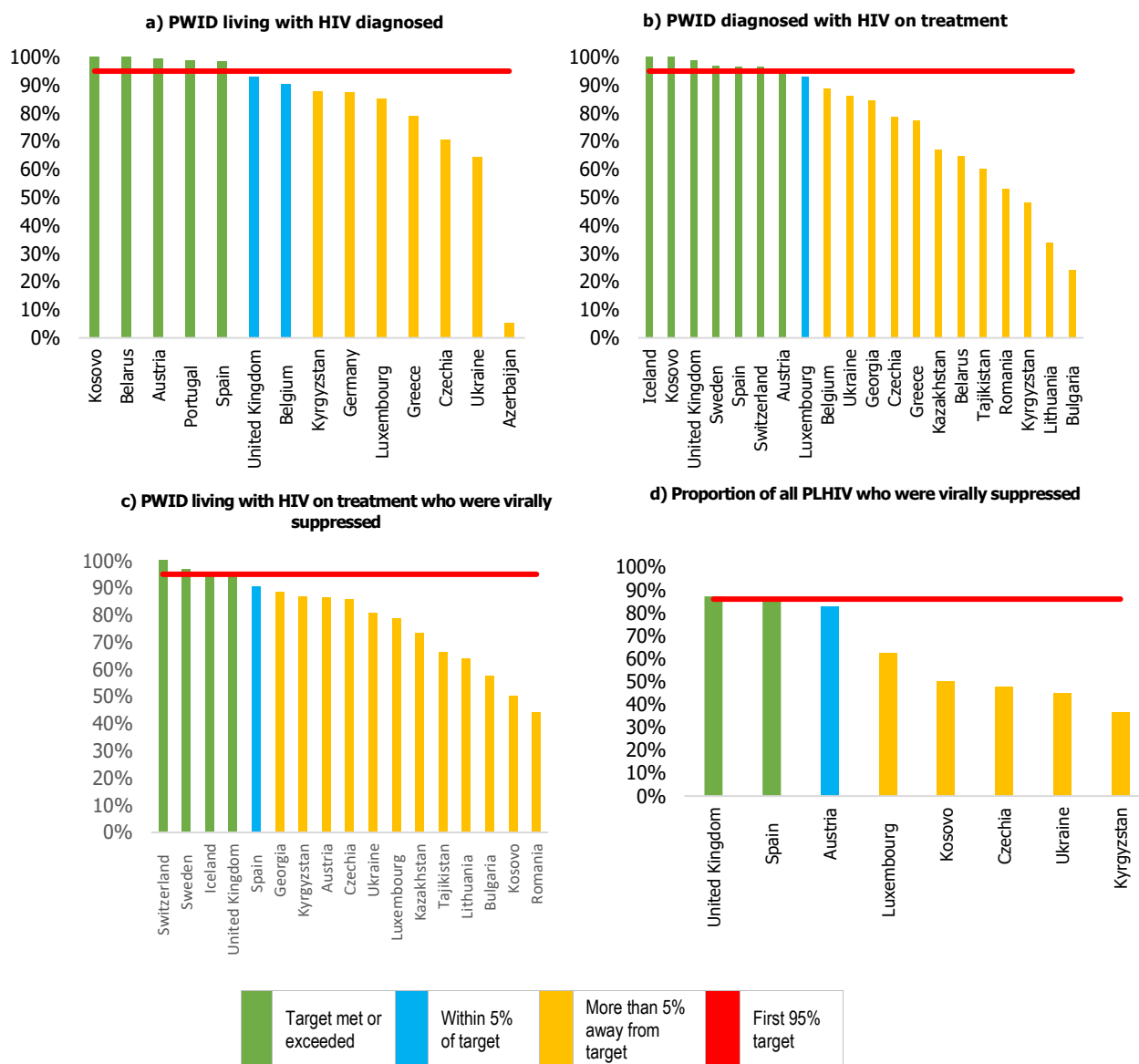
In the 14 countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2 (Figure 19a) of the continuum for PWID, 54% (96 186) of the estimated 178 993 PWID living with HIV had been diagnosed. Five countries met or exceeded the 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. Two countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining seven countries were more than 5% away from the target.

In the 20 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 (Figure 19b) of the continuum for PWID, 80% (75 102) of the 93 534 PWID diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Seven countries met or exceeded the 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of PLHIV being on treatment. One country was within 5% of the target. The remaining 12 countries were more than 5% away from the target.

In the 17 countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 (Figure 19c) of the continuum for PWID, 82% (54 247) of the 66 029 PWID on treatment for HIV were virally suppressed. Four countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. One country was within 5% of the target. The remaining 12 countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Among the eight countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for PWID (Figure 19d), 52% (45 551) of the estimated 87 654 PWID living with HIV were virally suppressed. Two countries met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the PWID population. One country was within 5% of the target. The remaining five countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 19. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the 86% substantive target for viral suppression among PWID living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



PLHIV: people living with HIV; PWID: people who inject drugs.

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Comparison against the national continuum of care

There were nine countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for both PWID and all PLHIV in 2023 (Table 13).

Table 13. Comparison of continuum of HIV care proportions between PWID and all PLHIV, among the nine countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum

Population	% diagnosed with HIV	% of diagnosed people who were on treatment	% of people on treatment who were virally suppressed	Overall % of people who were virally suppressed
PWID living with HIV	72%	88%	82%	52%
All PLHIV	85%	90%	92%	70%

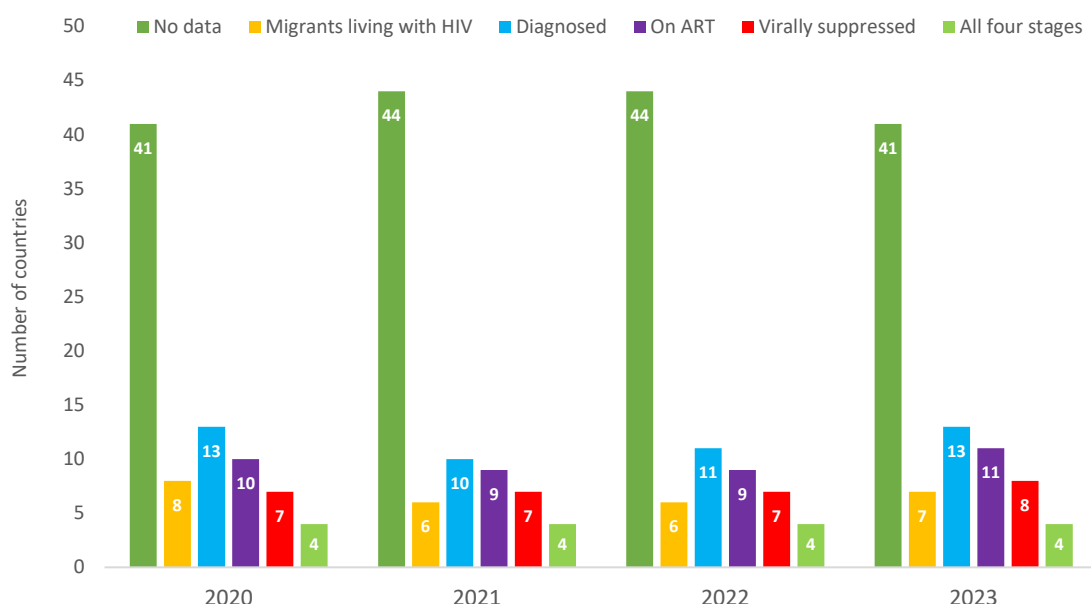
PWID: people who inject drugs.

Migrants

Data availability

In 2023, four countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants (Figure 20). There were no data available on migrants from 41 countries.

Figure 20. Number of countries reporting data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for migrants in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

95-95-95 and overall viral suppression among migrants living with HIV

Among the four countries in Europe and Central Asia reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants, 91% of migrants living with HIV were diagnosed (34 126 diagnosed/37 020 living with HIV), 95% of migrants diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (32 344 on treatment/34 126 diagnosed) and 92% of migrants on treatment were virally suppressed (29 784 virally suppressed/32 344 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 92-95-92.

In the seven countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for migrants (Figure 21a), 91% (54 375; range 68–96%) of the estimated 59 653 migrants living with HIV had been diagnosed. Only one country (the United Kingdom) met the 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum for migrants: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. Two countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining four countries were more than 5% away from the target.

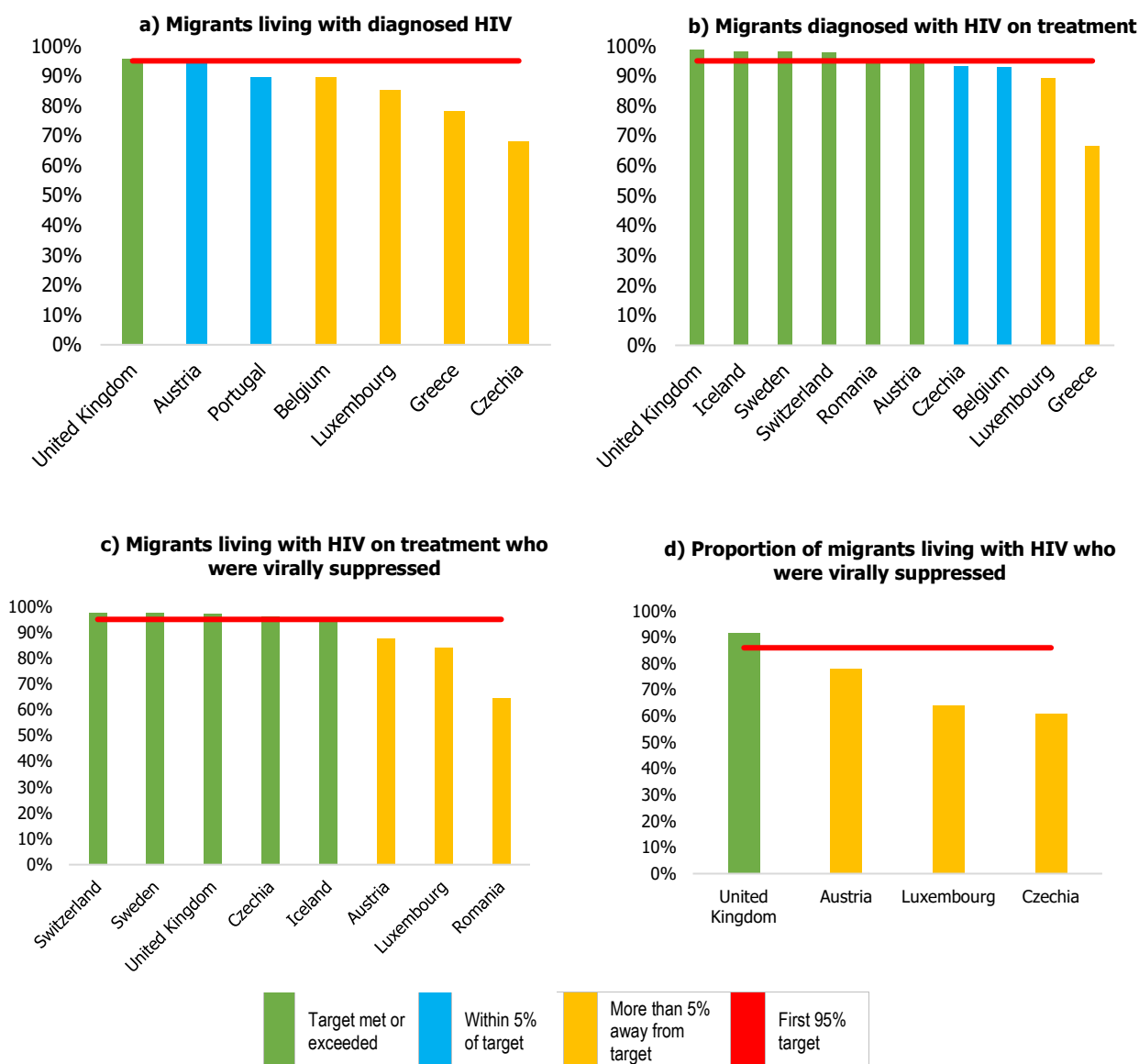
In the 10 countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for migrants (Figure 21b), 95% (48 649; range 67–99%) of the 51 218 migrants diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Six countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum for migrants: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. Two countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining two countries were more than 5% away from the target.

In the eight countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for migrants (Figure 21c), 96% (36 612; range 65–98%) of the 38 131 migrants on treatment for HIV were virally suppressed. Five countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum for migrants: 95% of all PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. The remaining three countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Among the four countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants (Figure 21d), 88% (28 778; range 61–92%) of the estimated 32 628 migrants living with HIV were virally suppressed. One country, the United Kingdom, met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the PWID population. The remaining three countries were more than 5% way from the target.

A summary of the migrant data reported is provided in Annex 7.

Figure 21. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the 86% substantive target for viral suppression among migrants living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

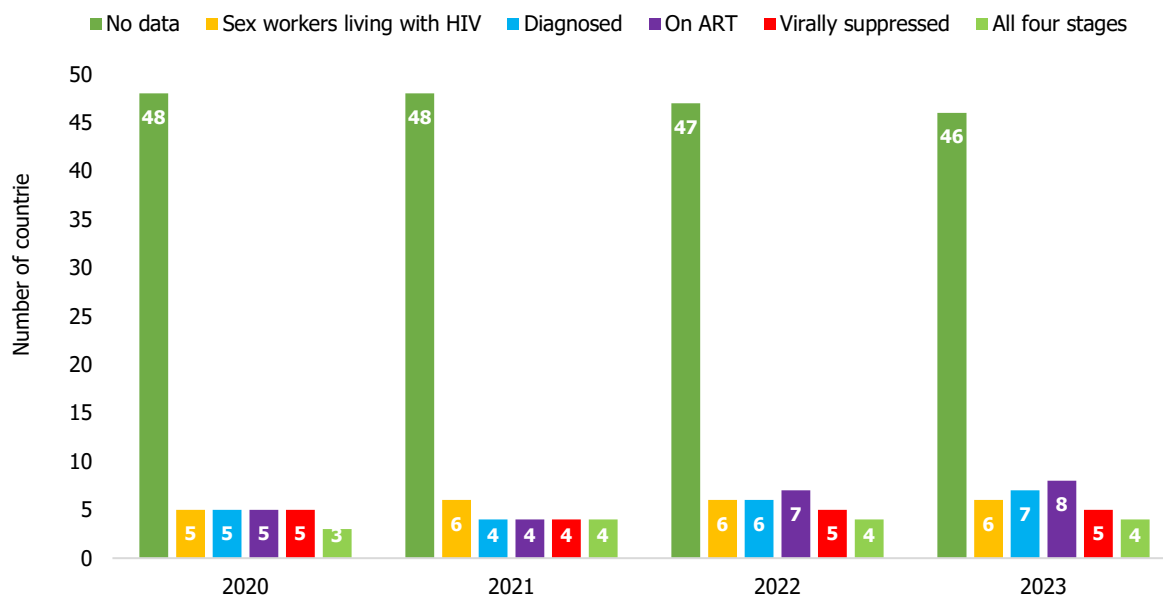
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Sex workers

Data availability

In 2023, four countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers, the same number as the previous two years (Figure 22). No data were available on sex workers from 46 countries.

Figure 22. Number of countries reporting data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for sex workers in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023



ART: antiretroviral treatment

95-95-95 targets and overall viral suppression among sex workers living with HIV

Among the four countries in Europe and Central Asia reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers, 82% of sex workers living with HIV were diagnosed (4 645 diagnosed/5 644 living with HIV), 91% of sex workers diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (4 220 on treatment/4 645 diagnosed) and 79% of sex workers on treatment were virally suppressed (3 351 virally suppressed/4 220 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 82-91-79. By region, these figures were 89-100-81 in the West sub-region (only Luxembourg reported for all four stages) and 82-91-79 in the East. No data were reported from the Centre sub-region (Figure 23).

In the five countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for sex workers (Figure 23a), 86% (6 133) of the estimated 7 132 sex workers living with HIV had been diagnosed. One country met the first 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum for sex workers: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. The remaining four countries were more than 5% away from the target.

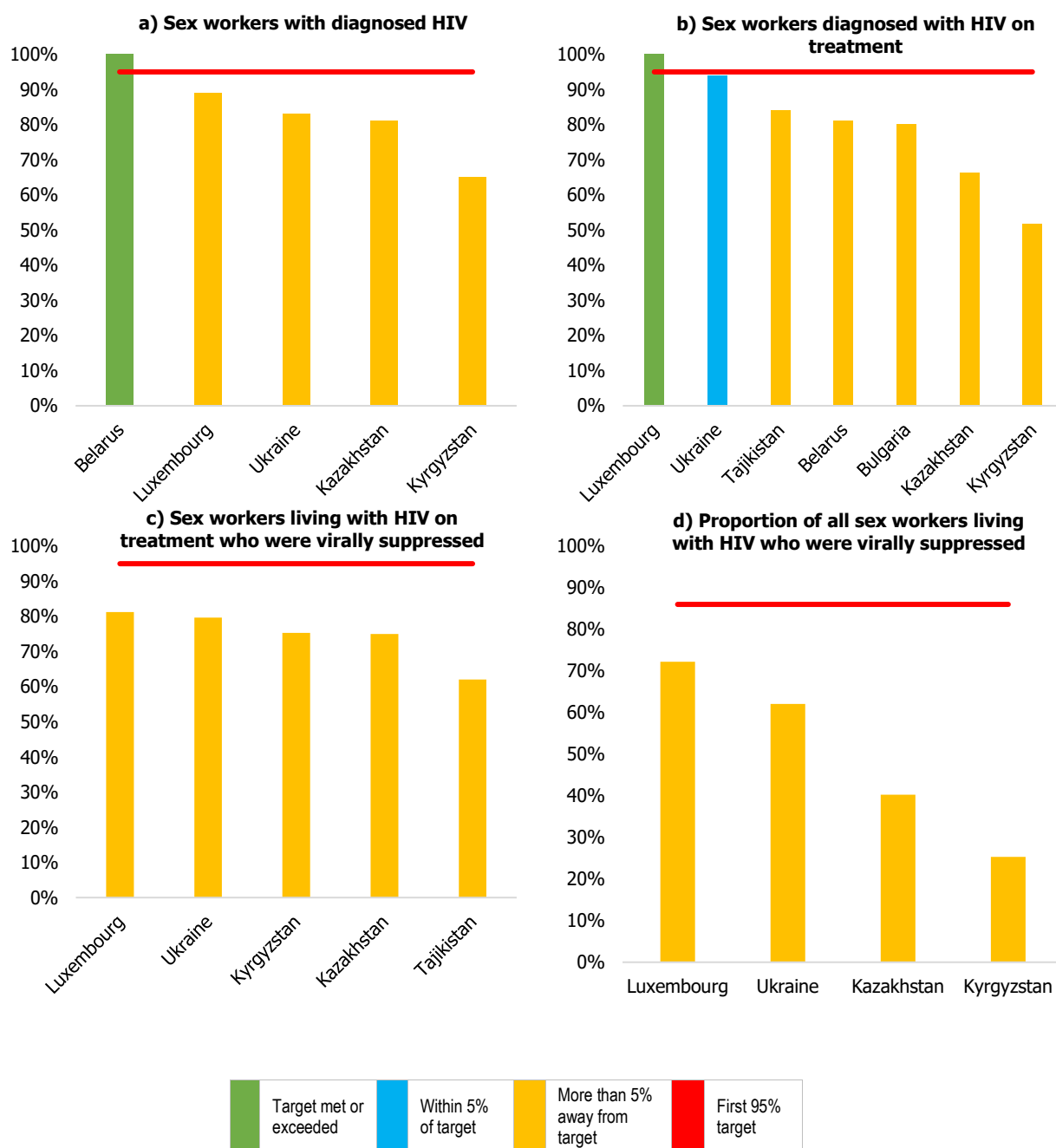
In the seven countries reporting data for Stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for sex workers (Figure 23b), 88% (5 566) of the 6 301 sex workers diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. One country met or exceeded the 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum for sex workers: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. One country was within 5% of the target. The remaining five countries were more than 5% away from meeting the target.

In the five countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for sex workers (Figure 17c), 79% (3 436) of the 4 357 sex workers on treatment were virally suppressed. None of the countries met the 95% target for Stage 3 of the continuum for sex workers: 95% of PLHIV on treatment to be virally suppressed. All five countries were more than 5% away from meeting the target.

Among the four countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers (Figure 23d), 59% (3 351) of the estimated 5 644 sex workers living with HIV were virally suppressed. No countries met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the sex worker population.

A summary of the sex worker data reported is provided in Annex 8.

Figure 23. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the 86% substantive target for viral suppression among sex workers living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



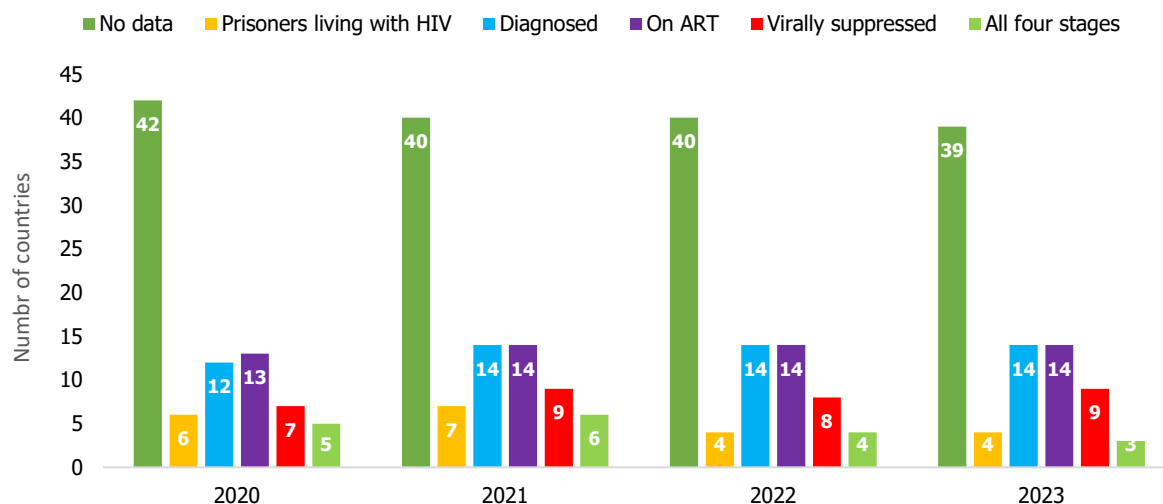
PLHIV: people living with HIV. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Prisoners

Data availability

In 2023, three countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 24). Thirty-nine countries could not provide any data.

Figure 24. Number of countries reporting data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for prisoners in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

95-95-95 targets and overall viral suppression among prisoners living with HIV

Four countries in Europe and Central Asia reported data for all four stages of the continuum for prisoners, however Romania provided inconsistent information and was therefore excluded from the prisoner analysis. Among the three remaining countries, 99.9% of prisoners living with HIV were diagnosed (4 728 diagnosed/4 732 living with HIV), 93% of prisoners diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (4 380 on treatment/4 728 diagnosed) and 84% of prisoners on treatment were virally suppressed (3 677 virally suppressed/4 380 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 99.9-93-84. By region, these figures were 85-87-90 in the West sub-region and 100-93-84 in the East. No valid data were reported from the Centre sub-region.

In the three countries reporting data for Stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 25a), 99.9% (4 728) of the estimated 4 732 prisoners living with HIV had been diagnosed. Two countries met or exceeded the first 95% target for Stage 2 of the continuum for prisoners: 95% of PLHIV being diagnosed. The one remaining country was more than 5% away from the target.

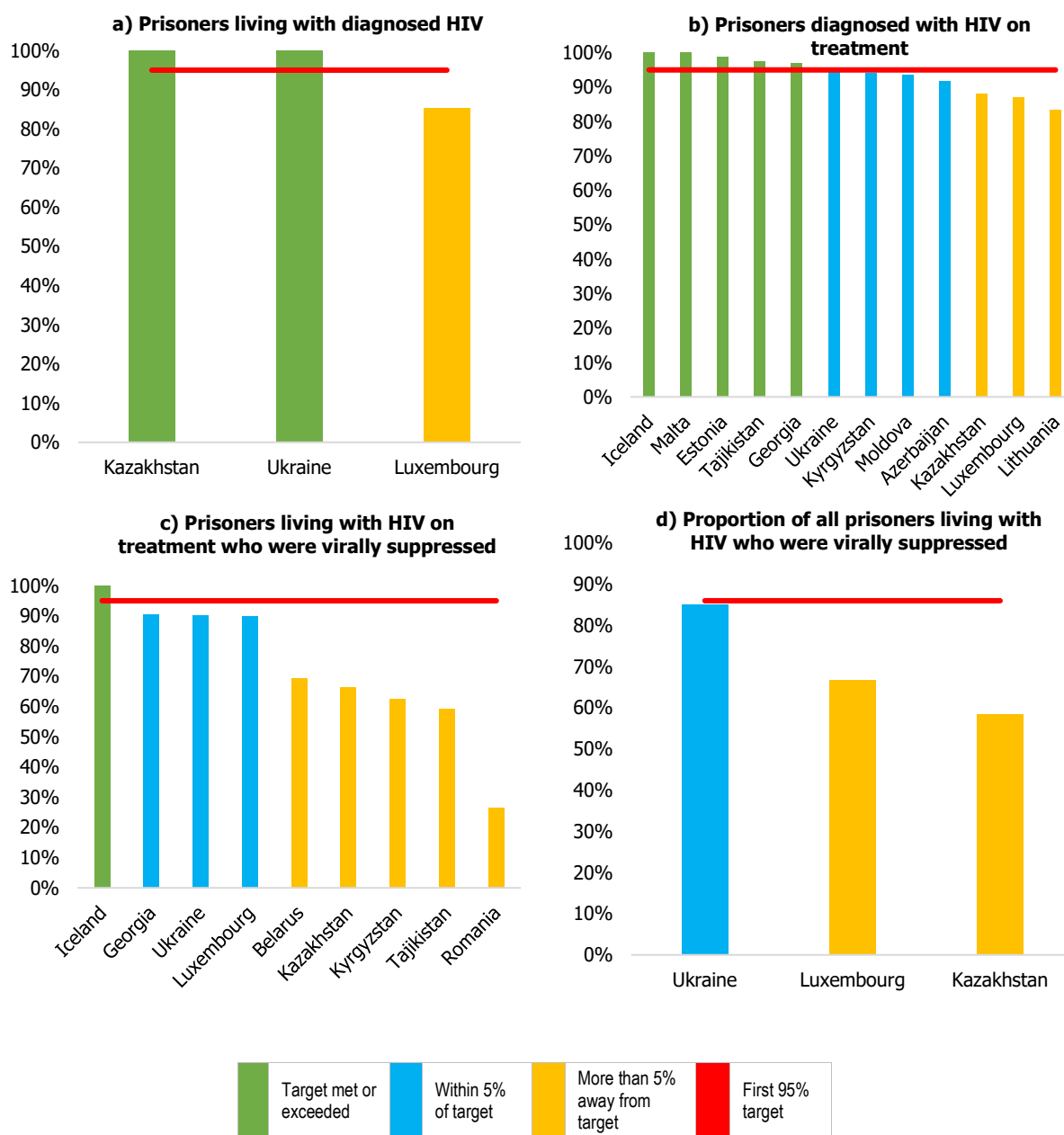
Thirteen countries reported data for Stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 25b), however Bulgaria provided inconsistent information and was therefore excluded from the prisoner analysis. Among the remaining 12 countries, 93% (5 883) of the 6 335 prisoners diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Five countries met or exceeded the second 95% target: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. Four countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining three countries were more than 5% away.

In the nine countries reporting data for Stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 25c), 77% (4 771) of the 6 201 prisoners on treatment were virally suppressed. One country, Iceland, met the third 95% target for Stage 4 of the continuum for prisoners: 95% of PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. Three countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining five countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Among the three countries reporting valid data for all four stages of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 25d), 78% (3 677) of the estimated 4 732 prisoners living with HIV were virally suppressed. No countries met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the prisoner population. One country was within 5% of the target. The remaining two countries were more than 5% away from the target.

A summary of the prisoner data reported is provided in Annex 9.

Figure 25. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and 86% substantive target for viral suppression among prisoners living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, based on data as of 2023



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

The estimated number of people with transmissible levels of virus

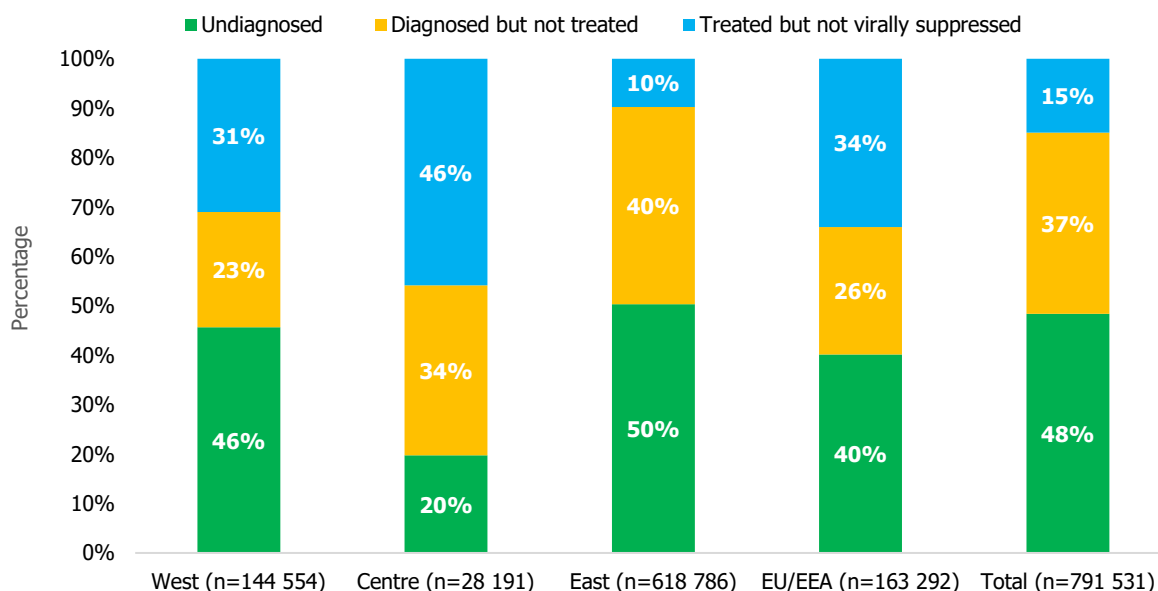
Viral suppression is key to the 95-95-95 targets and ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. It is well known that ART is now so effective that PLHIV who are on treatment and are virally suppressed (i.e. have an undetectable viral load of ≤ 200 copies/mL) cannot transmit the virus, even if they have sex without condoms [6]. This is sometimes referred to as 'U=U' (undetectable = untransmittable). Understanding the number of people with transmissible levels of virus and whether they are undiagnosed, diagnosed but not on treatment, or on treatment but not virally suppressed is therefore a useful way to identify where countries should focus their efforts to improve viral suppression outcomes.

The number of people with transmissible levels of virus can be calculated by subtracting the number of people diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed from the total number of PLHIV.

In the 41 countries that reported data for all four stages of the continuum, the number of people with transmissible levels of virus was estimated at 791 531 PLHIV, equivalent to 35% of all PLHIV (Figure 26). The reality for the Region overall is likely to be higher, as not all countries could provide data for all four stages of the continuum. In 2023, the 41 countries with data reported that 48% (382 995) of people living with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, 37% (290 416) were estimated to be diagnosed but not on treatment, and 15% (118 120) were estimated to be on treatment but not virally suppressed. This indicates that the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be greatly reduced through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment, along with widespread implementation of combination prevention. This could have a similar impact to current efforts to increase HIV testing.

Figure 26 shows the number of people with transmissible levels of virus by WHO sub-region and for EU/EEA countries. There were clear differences between sub-regions. In the West sub-region, nearly half of those with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, while in the Centre over one third were diagnosed but not on treatment. In the East sub-region, around half were undiagnosed and 40% were diagnosed but not on treatment. In the EU/EEA, 40% of those with transmissible levels of virus were undiagnosed and approximately one in four (26%) were diagnosed, but not on treatment. More information is provided in Annex 10.

Figure 26. Distribution of people with transmissible levels of virus, by sub-region, for the EU/EEA overall and for Europe and Central Asia overall, based on data as of 2023



The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2023. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

4 Concluding remarks and priorities for action

Data reporting

The higher 95-95-95 targets required countries to intensify their efforts to efficiently test and treat PLHIV and to provide the support necessary for those affected to attain and maintain an undetectable viral load. Tracking progress with timely data is vital in order to identify which areas need further investment. Although a data cut-off of five years was agreed by the Dublin Declaration Steering Group (meaning that analysis did not include data pre-dating 2018), the fact that five countries still provided data from 2018 and 2019 is a matter of concern. It may be worth considering whether a three-year data cut-off may be more appropriate for future analyses. Furthermore, five countries did not report any data and, of those that reported, nine could not report data for all four stages of the continuum, preventing a full assessment of the current situation.

The inability to report on viral suppression is particularly pronounced. This may be due to a rise in virtual consultations with fewer face-to-face visits (including CD4 and viral load monitoring) as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further efforts are needed to ensure that routine viral load monitoring is available to all PLHIV who are in care, and that these data are routinely collected at the national level. There is also a need to critically examine the information received, as some countries reported viral suppression percentages as almost 100%. It is necessary to consider data sources to ensure that reported data are truly reflective of all PLHIV (e.g. not just people attending major hospitals and treatment centres in urban settings).

Overall progress towards the 95-95-95 targets and substantive targets

According to the data reported in 2023, the overall progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets in Europe and Central Asia was as follows: 83% of all PLHIV had been diagnosed, 84% of diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment and 93% of PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 83-84-93. Overall, 65% of all PLHIV were virally suppressed, with only five countries meeting or exceeding the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed. These outcomes are nearly identical to the data that were reported in 2022: 82-85-93, with 65% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

At the sub-regional level, the West sub-region had three countries that achieved the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed. In the West sub-region, 92% of all PLHIV had ever been diagnosed, 95% of diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 92-95-93. The second 95% target was met and the sub-region is on the cusp of meeting the third 95% target. However, it is important to note that the overall figures mask variation between countries and four countries were more than 5% away from meeting the substantive target of 86%.

The Centre sub-region's reported outcomes were 88-81-66, indicating a need to widen access to treatment, promote adherence by implementing support services and scale up testing and prevention efforts. It is a matter of concern that only 47% of PLHIV were virally suppressed in the Centre sub-region, meaning that more than one in two PLHIV are at risk of ill health and can still pass on the virus. Since the Centre sub-region has experienced a more rapid increase in new HIV diagnoses than anywhere else in Europe and Central Asia [7], this situation should be urgently addressed.

The East sub-region's reported outcomes were 78-78-93, indicating a need to promote testing and access to treatment. The improvements that this sub-region made in 2021 were sustained in 2022. As with the Centre sub-region, the low proportion of PLHIV who are virally suppressed is a matter of concern. Only 57% of PLHIV in the East sub-region are virally suppressed. This means that almost half of PLHIV in this region are not benefitting from viral suppression.

We have also assessed the survey results for the EU/EEA. Among EU/EEA countries, 91% of all PLHIV had been diagnosed, 93% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 91% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 91-93-92. Overall, 77% of PLHIV were virally suppressed.

Key populations

Substantial health inequalities can be masked if outcomes are only known for the overall population of PLHIV. Ending AIDS by 2030 will not be possible if the necessary interventions for key populations are not made. Further work is needed to disaggregate the continuum of HIV care by key population. Without knowledge of the outcomes for specific key populations, countries cannot adjust their policies or target interventions effectively for specific groups.

It is encouraging that four countries met the substantive target of 86% of MSM living with HIV being virally suppressed (another two are within 5% of the target). Overall, across Europe and Central Asia, three-quarters of MSM living with HIV were virally suppressed. However, countries that can report data for MSM tend to be the ones with better outcomes (nearly half of these countries are from the West sub-region, which usually reports better outcomes). When the analysis is restricted to the 19 countries that were reporting data for all four stages of the continuum, the proportions of PLHIV who are virally suppressed, for MSM and the general population, are 75% and 69%, respectively.

Outcomes for MSM in the East sub-region need further improvement. Overall, the East sub-region achieved 40% viral suppression, compared with 78% in the West and 82% in the Centre. Furthermore, the proportions of MSM who were virally suppressed were much lower than for the general population, particularly in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that as only a few countries reported data for MSM, outcomes are likely to overestimate performance in the region at that time. Those countries reporting data were also the ones with better outcomes for all PLHIV.

PWID remain a key population disproportionately affected by HIV, with 16% of new HIV diagnoses across the Region acquired through injecting drug use. This is particularly true of the East sub-region, where PWID accounted for 21% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission in 2022 (compared with 2% and 4% in the Centre and West, respectively) [7]. Given this high proportion of diagnoses in PWID, it is important that more countries from the East sub-region begin to report disaggregated data for this key group. At present, only nine of the 15 countries from this sub-region can do so and only two can report data for all four stages for PWID.

Outcomes for PWID are considerably lower than for PLHIV overall. When restricted to the countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum, the overall proportion of PWID living with HIV who were virally suppressed was 52%, compared with 70% among all PLHIV. This highlights the need for a tailored approach that includes harm reduction (e.g. needle and syringe provision and opioid substitution therapy) and innovative methods to improve adherence in order to improve outcomes in this key population.

The number of countries reporting disaggregated data for migrants, sex workers and prisoners remains low. Five countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants, four for sex workers and four (with only three reporting valid data that was used in this analysis) for prisoners. While the proportion of new diagnoses relating to sex workers and prisoners remains unknown across the Region, it is estimated that migrants made up 27% of all new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA in 2021. A disproportionately large amount of information on migrants is reported by the West sub-region while a disproportionately large amount of data on sex workers and prisoners was reported by the East sub-region.

While outcomes may seem good for these key populations compared to PLHIV overall, the figures should be interpreted with caution, given the very low number of countries included in the analyses and the inclusion of relatively large countries in this low number of countries.

There are some key populations for which continuum of care data are not currently collected, including transgender and non-binary communities, women and Black communities. While transgender people and women are sometimes included in the disaggregation in other continuum of care sections in the survey they do not have their own sections in the same way that MSM, PWID, migrants, sex workers and prisoners do. This means that the opportunity to report data is not equal for all key populations, resulting in missing data and lack of ability to understand progress towards targets for these groups. Efforts should be made to ensure that countries are reporting data for all key groups, as without the opportunity to do so, countries will not strive to better their monitoring systems in order to obtain these data. Having information on all key groups is crucial to adapting the most optimal interventions for specific communities, and this, in turn, will improve progress towards the 95-95-95 targets across the Region.

For all key populations, accessibility to the entire continuum of HIV care should be prioritised by implementing patient-centred services in a non-stigmatising and inclusive environment, preferably with the involvement of community representatives. Adoption of combination HIV prevention approaches (e.g. access to condoms, PrEP and frequent testing for those at high risk of contracting HIV) are key to reducing the number of HIV infections. Expanding accessibility of testing by offering different testing methods, such as lay-provider testing and self-testing, is particularly important in countries that have been previously identified as having a limited range of testing methods available [8]. Prompt linkage to treatment, as well as support for adherence to treatment and retention in care, should be implemented to improve rates of viral suppression. Evidence-based national policies and strategies will be crucial to the successful implementation and scaling up of these approaches.

Transmissible levels of virus

As the outcomes of the 95-95-95 targets are percentages of the total number of PLHIV, they mask the underlying numbers. The total number of people with transmissible levels of virus can only be calculated if data are reported for all four stages of the continuum. In 2023, it was estimated that over one third of PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia had transmissible levels of virus in 2022, with the majority of these people living in the East sub-region.

Of the people living with transmissible levels of virus in 2022, 48% were estimated to be undiagnosed, 37% diagnosed but not on treatment and 15% on treatment but not virally suppressed. This indicates that the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be reduced through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment, along with widespread implementation of combination prevention. This could be done alongside efforts to reduce the undiagnosed population through testing, and could be equally effective.

Limitations

Although countries were asked to report data using the definitions agreed upon by the Dublin Declaration Advisory Group, in practice some countries use slightly different definitions. Caution is therefore required when making comparisons. There are also variations in the year of data reported, data sources, time frames, analysis, and quality, which limits the scope for directly comparing data between countries.

While strong performance is the goal, some estimates of 100% of PLHIV being diagnosed and virally suppressed, in countries previously unable to report information, should be critically examined. These results need further investigation, as it is possible these data came from clinical datasets that are not fully representative of all clinics and all settings within a country.

There is still a considerable amount of missing data, which makes it difficult to generalise findings for the entire European and Central Asian region, especially for key populations. There is evidence to indicate that in some countries in the East sub-region, misclassification of mode of transmission for new HIV diagnoses (as PWID rather than MSM) may obscure the reality of HIV incidence in these two key populations [9, 10]. This means that estimates for key populations should be interpreted with caution where stigmatisation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender populations and injecting drug use is highly prevalent. The lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may also have contributed to slower progress in reaching targets than may otherwise have been seen.

Introducing a five-year data cut-off ensures that data remain up-to-date and therefore representative of the current progress populations have made towards the HIV targets. Nevertheless, many groups saw their levels of data reporting decrease as a result, since many countries were unable to report data after 2018. A trade-off must be reached between ensuring data completeness and including as many data as possible, while maintaining the representativeness and accuracy of data across the Region. Including older data may provide an unrealistic picture of the HIV epidemic across the Region, but a decision must be made as to whether this, or no data at all for some countries, is preferable.

The progress towards the 95-95-95 targets reported in 2023 may present an overly optimistic picture. The methods employed in this report do not consider patients not linked to care, or patients not retained in care (although some countries do report this) and countries are not currently encouraged to present information on data completeness. Many countries estimate viral suppression by applying the proportion of PLHIV who are on treatment and virally suppressed to the number with that information missing, even though this figure might not be accurate. Further work is needed to resolve this.

Conclusions

While there was little change in outcomes relating to the 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets across Europe and Central Asia between 2022 and 2023, more is being asked of each country. For the first time, we have been able to show detailed progress towards the 95-95-95 targets, not just by sub-region and Europe and Central Asia, but also for the EU/EEA. A main priority area in the future monitoring should be improvement of data, in terms of timeliness, completeness and representativeness, as well as in relation to key populations. Failure to improve in these areas will limit the extent to which progress can be made towards reducing HIV transmission and ending AIDS by 2030.

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Annex 1a. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people, reported in 2023

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
West	Andorra				
	Austria	7 732	7 490	7 149	6 358
	Belgium	19 177	18 022	16 013	15 558
	Denmark	7 100	6 600	6 100	6 000
	Finland	3 532	3 320	3 057	2 875
	France	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400
	Germany	90 800	82 100	79 100	76 300
	Greece	17 175	14 616	11 923	
	Iceland	368	321	311	308
	Ireland	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400
	Israel	8 145	7 487	6 327	
	Italy	140 730	132 098	123 359	113 430
	Liechtenstein				
	Luxembourg	1 455	1 237	1 179	965
	Malta	814	629	512	
	Monaco	48	48	48	48
	Netherlands	24 110	22 712	21 397	20 490
	Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188
	Portugal	45 532	42 643		
	San Marino	71		71	
Spain	14 8371	137 733	133 050	120 291	
Sweden	9 455	8 533	8 401	8 123	
Switzerland	17 500	16 200	15 800	15 700	
United Kingdom	95 932	91 522	89 926	88 127	
	Sub-total	828 519	758 662	681 153	625 561
Centre	Albania	1 433	1 288	843	
	Bosnia & Herzegovina			270	
	Bulgaria	3 199	2 514	2 158	1 743
	Croatia	1 795	1 460	1 424	1 384
	Cyprus	1 354	1 240	1 162	1 123
	Czechia	3 983	3 291	3 072	2 983
	Hungary		3 615		
	Kosovo	45	45	43	32
	Montenegro	408	304	232	222
	North Macedonia	495	348	329	317
	Poland	18 923	15 899	13 381	
	Romania	18 221	17 923	13 837	8 643

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
	Serbia	3 800	3 253	2 427	1 900
	Slovakia	19 415	16 848	12 904	6 336
	Slovenia	8 98	811	751	739
	Türkiye				
	Sub-total	73 969	68 839	52 833	25 422
East	Armenia	4 771	3 193	2 305	1 898
	Azerbaijan	9 937	7 302	5 618	4 815
	Belarus	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804
	Estonia				
	Georgia	8 081	7 071	6 050	5 386
	Kazakhstan	35 201	27 485	20 176	16 946
	Kyrgyzstan	10 000	8 300	5 771	5 028
	Latvia		6 029	3 120	
	Lithuania	3 626	3 150	1 493	1 197
	Moldova	15 565	10 139	7 267	6 478
	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870
	Tajikistan	14 246	9 459	7 960	6 850
	Turkmenistan				
	Ukraine	244 877	184 029	152 226	142 586
	Uzbekistan	57 555	43 606	31 021	17 530
	Sub-total	1 432 174	1 126 838	876 871	813 388
Total		2 334 662	1 954 339	1 610 857	1 464 371

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Subtotal and total absolute numbers include countries that reported data for any stage of the continuum.

Annex 1b. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets for Stages 1 and 2, reported in 2023

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed
West	Austria	7 732	7 490	97%
	Belgium	19 177	18 022	94%
	Denmark	7 100	6 600	93%
	Finland	3 532	3 320	94%
	France	178 700	154 600	87%
	Germany	90 800	82 100	90%
	Greece	17 175	14 616	85%
	Iceland	368	321	87%
	Ireland	7 200	6 500	90%
	Israel	8 145	7 487	92%
	Italy	140 730	132 098	94%
	Luxembourg	1 455	1 237	85%
	Malta	814	629	77%
	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Netherlands	24 110	22 712	94%
	Norway	4 572	4 251	93%
	Portugal	45 532	42 643	94%
	Spain	148 371	137 733	93%
	Sweden	9 455	8 533	90%
	Switzerland	17 500	16 200	93%
United Kingdom	95 932	91 522	95%	
	Sub-total	828 448	758 662	92%
Centre	Albania	1 433	1 288	90%
	Bulgaria	3 199	2 514	79%
	Croatia	1 795	1 460	81%
	Cyprus	1 354	1 240	92%
	Czechia	3 983	3 291	83%
	Kosovo	45	45	100%
	Montenegro	408	304	75%
	North Macedonia	495	348	70%
	Poland	18 923	15 899	84%
	Romania	18 221	17 923	98%
	Serbia	3 800	3 253	86%
	Slovakia	19 415	16 848	87%
	Slovenia	898	811	90%
		Sub-total	73 969	65 224

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed
East	Armenia	4 771	3 193	67%
	Azerbaijan	9 937	7 302	73%
	Belarus	28 315	22 855	81%
	Georgia	8 081	7 071	88%
	Kazakhstan	35 201	27 485	78%
	Kyrgyzstan	10 000	8 300	83%
	Lithuania	3 626	3 150	87%
	Moldova	15 565	10 139	65%
	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	79%
	Tajikistan	14 246	9 459	66%
	Ukraine	244 877	184 029	75%
	Uzbekistan	57 555	43 606	76%
		Sub-total	1 432 174	1 120 809
Total		2 334 591	1 944 695	83%

**Only countries that have reported Stages 1 and 2 of the HIV continuum of care are included.*

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 1c. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets for Stages 2 and 3, reported in 2023

WHO sub-region	Country	Diagnosed	Treated	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART
West	Austria	7 490	7 149	95%
	Belgium	18 022	16 013	89%
	Denmark	6 600	6 100	92%
	Finland	3 320	3 057	92%
	France	154 600	147 500	95%
	Germany	82 100	79 100	96%
	Greece	14 616	11 923	82%
	Iceland	321	311	97%
	Ireland	6 500	5 700	88%
	Israel	7 487	6 327	85%
	Italy	132 098	123 359	93%
	Luxembourg	1 237	1 179	95%
	Malta	629	512	81%
	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Netherlands	22 712	21 397	94%
	Norway	4 251	4 230	100%
	Spain	137 733	133 050	97%
	Sweden	8 533	8 401	98%
	Switzerland	16 200	15 800	98%
	United Kingdom	91 522	89 926	98%
	Sub-total	716 019	681 082	95%
Centre	Albania	1 288	843	65%
	Bulgaria	2 514	2 158	86%
	Croatia	1 460	1 424	98%
	Cyprus	1 240	1 162	94%
	Czechia	3 291	3 072	93%
	Kosovo	45	43	96%
	Montenegro	304	232	76%
	North Macedonia	348	329	95%
	Poland	15 899	13 381	84%
	Romania	17 923	13 837	77%
	Serbia	3 253	2 427	75%
	Slovakia	16 848	12 904	77%
	Slovenia	811	751	93%
		Sub-total	65 224	52 563
East	Armenia	3 193	2 305	72%

WHO sub-region	Country	Diagnosed	Treated	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART
	Azerbaijan	7 302	5 618	77%
	Belarus	22 855	18 765	82%
	Georgia	7 071	6 050	86%
	Kazakhstan	27 485	20 176	73%
	Kyrgyzstan	8 300	5 771	70%
	Latvia	6 029	3 120	52%
	Lithuania	3 150	1 493	47%
	Moldova	10 139	7 267	72%
	Russia	794 220	615 099	77%
	Tajikistan	9 459	7 960	84%
	Ukraine	184 029	152 226	83%
	Uzbekistan	43 606	31 021	71%
	Sub-total	1 126 838	876 871	78%
Total		1 908 081	1 610 516	84%

**Only countries that have reported Stages 2 and 3 of the HIV continuum of care are included.*

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 1d. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets for Stages 3 and 4, reported in 2023

WHO sub-region	Country	Treated	Virally suppressed	% on ART who are virally suppressed
West	Austria	7 149	6 358	89%
	Belgium	16 013	15 558	97%
	Denmark	6 100	6 000	98%
	Finland	3 057	2 875	94%
	France	147 500	141 400	96%
	Germany	79 100	76 300	96%
	Iceland	311	308	99%
	Ireland	5 700	5 400	95%
	Italy	123 359	113 430	92%
	Luxembourg	1 179	965	82%
	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Netherlands	21 397	20 490	96%
	Norway	4 230	4 188	99%
	Spain	133 050	120 291	90%
	Sweden	8 401	8 123	97%
	Switzerland	15 800	15 700	99%
	United Kingdom	89 926	88 127	98%
	Sub-total	662 320	625 561	94%
Centre	Bulgaria	2 158	1 743	81%
	Croatia	1 424	1 384	97%
	Cyprus	1 162	1 123	97%
	Czechia	3 072	2 983	97%
	Kosovo	43	32	74%
	Montenegro	232	222	96%
	North Macedonia	329	317	96%
	Romania	13 837	8 643	62%
	Serbia	2 427	1 900	78%
	Slovakia	12 904	6 336	49%
	Slovenia	751	739	98%
		Sub-total	38 339	25 422
East	Armenia	2 305	1 898	82%
	Azerbaijan	5 618	4 815	86%
	Belarus	18 765	16 804	90%
	Georgia	6 050	5 386	89%
	Kazakhstan	20 176	16 946	84%
	Kyrgyzstan	5 771	5 028	87%
	Lithuania	1 493	1 197	80%

WHO sub-region	Country	Treated	Virally suppressed	% on ART who are virally suppressed
	Moldova	7 267	6 478	89%
	Russia	615 099	587 870	96%
	Tajikistan	7 960	6 850	86%
	Ukraine	152 226	142 586	94%
	Uzbekistan	31 021	17 530	57%
	Sub-total	873 751	813 388	93%
Total		1 574 410	1 464 371	93%

**Only countries that have reported Stages 3 and 4 of the HIV continuum of care are included.*

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 1e. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets for all 4 stages, reported in 2023

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Austria	7 732	7 490	7 149	6 358	97%	95%	89%	97%	92%	82%
	Belgium	19 177	18 022	16 013	15 558	94%	89%	97%	94%	84%	81%
	Denmark	7 100	6 600	6 100	6 000	93%	92%	98%	93%	86%	85%
	Finland	3 532	3 320	3 057	2 875	94%	92%	94%	94%	87%	81%
	France	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400	87%	95%	96%	87%	83%	79%
	Germany	90 800	82 100	79 100	76 300	90%	96%	96%	90%	87%	84%
	Greece	17 175	14 616	11 923	3 842	85%	82%	32%	85%	69%	22%
	Iceland	368	321	311	308	87%	97%	99%	87%	85%	84%
	Ireland	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400	90%	88%	95%	90%	79%	75%
	Italy	140 730	132 098	123 359	113 430	94%	93%	92%	94%	88%	81%
	Luxembourg	1 455	1 237	1 179	965	85%	95%	82%	85%	81%	66%
	Monaco	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Netherlands	24 110	22 712	21 397	20 490	94%	94%	96%	94%	89%	85%
	Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188	93%	100%	99%	93%	93%	92%
	Spain	148 371	137 733	133 050	120 291	93%	97%	90%	93%	90%	81%
	Sweden	9 455	8 533	8 401	8 123	90%	98%	97%	90%	89%	86%
	Switzerland	17 500	16 200	15 800	15 700	93%	98%	99%	93%	90%	90%
	United Kingdom	95 932	91 522	89 926	88 127	95%	98%	98%	95%	94%	92%
	Sub-total	756 782	693 287	662 320	625 561	92%	96%	94%	92%	88%	83%
Centre	Bulgaria	3 199	2 514	2 158	1 743	79%	86%	81%	79%	67%	54%
	Croatia	1 795	1 460	1 424	1 384	81%	98%	97%	81%	79%	77%
	Cyprus	1 354	1 240	1 162	1 123	92%	94%	97%	92%	86%	83%
	Czechia	3 983	3 291	3 072	2 983	83%	93%	97%	83%	77%	75%

WHO sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
	Kosovo	45	45	43	32	100%	96%	74%	100%	96%	71%
	Montenegro	408	304	232	222	75%	76%	96%	75%	57%	54%
	North Macedonia	495	348	329	317	70%	95%	96%	70%	66%	64%
	Romania	18 221	17 923	13 837	8 643	98%	77%	62%	98%	76%	47%
	Serbia	3 800	3 253	2 427	1 900	86%	75%	78%	86%	64%	50%
	Slovakia	19 415	16 848	12 904	6 336	87%	77%	49%	87%	66%	33%
	Slovenia	898	811	751	739	90%	93%	98%	90%	84%	82%
	Sub-total	53 613	48 037	38 339	25 422	90%	80%	66%	90%	72%	47%
East	Armenia	4 771	3 193	2 305	1 898	67%	72%	82%	67%	48%	40%
	Azerbaijan	9 937	7 302	5 618	4 815	73%	77%	86%	73%	57%	48%
	Belarus	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804	81%	82%	90%	81%	66%	59%
	Georgia	8 081	7 071	6 050	5 386	88%	86%	89%	88%	75%	67%
	Kazakhstan	35 201	27 485	20 176	16 946	78%	73%	84%	78%	57%	48%
	Kyrgyzstan	10 000	8 300	5 771	5 028	83%	70%	87%	83%	58%	50%
	Lithuania	3 626	3 150	1 493	1 197	87%	47%	80%	87%	41%	33%
	Moldova	15 565	10 139	7 267	6 478	65%	72%	89%	65%	47%	42%
	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870	79%	77%	96%	79%	62%	59%
	Tajikistan	14 246	9 459	7 960	6 850	66%	84%	86%	66%	56%	48%
	Ukraine	244 877	184 029	152 226	142 586	75%	83%	94%	75%	62%	58%
	Uzbekistan	57 555	43 606	31 021	17 530	76%	71%	57%	76%	54%	30%
Sub-total	1 432 174	1 120 809	873 751	813 388	78%	78%	93%	78%	61%	57%	
Total		2 242 569	1 862 133	1 574 410	1 464 371	83%	85%	93%	83%	70%	65%

*Only countries that have reported all 4 stages of the HIV continuum of care are included.

Target met or exceeded	Within 5% of target	More than 5% away from target
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Annex 1f. Continuum of care for PLHIV in the EU/EEA: number of people and targets, reported in 2023

Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
					% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
Austria	7 732	7 490	7 149	6 358	97%	95%	89%	96%	92%	82%
Belgium	19 177	18 022	16 013	15 558	94%	89%	97%	94%	84%	81%
Bulgaria	3 199	2 514	2 158	1 743	79%	86%	81%	79%	67%	54%
Croatia	1 795	1 460	1 424	1 384	81%	98%	97%	81%	79%	77%
Cyprus	1 354	1 240	1 162	1 123	92%	94%	97%	92%	86%	83%
Czechia	3 983	3 291	3 072	2 983	83%	93%	97%	83%	77%	75%
Denmark	7 100	6 600	6 100	6 000	93%	92%	98%	93%	86%	85%
Estonia										
Finland	3 532	3 320	3 057	2 875	94%	92%	94%	94%	87%	81%
France	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400	87%	95%	96%	87%	83%	79%
Germany	90 800	82 100	79 100	76 300	90%	96%	96%	90%	87%	84%
Greece	17 175	14 616	11 923		85%	82%		85%	69%	
Hungary		3 615								
Iceland	368	321	311	308	87%	97%	99%	87%	85%	84%
Ireland	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400	90%	88%	95%	90%	79%	75%
Italy	140 730	132 098	123 359	113 430	94%	93%	92%	94%	88%	81%
Latvia		6 029	3 120			52%				
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	3 626	3 150	1 493	1 197	87%	47%	80%	87%	41%	33%
Luxembourg	1 455	1 237	1 179	965	85%	95%	82%	85%	81%	66%
Malta	814	629	512		77%	81%		77%	63%	

Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
					% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
Netherlands	24 110	22 712	2 1397	20 490	94%	94%	96%	94%	89%	85%
Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188	93%	100%	99%	93%	93%	92%
Poland	18 923	15 899	13 381		84%	84%		84%	71%	
Portugal	45 532	42 643			94%			94%		
Romania	18 221	17 923	13 837	8 643	98%	77%	62%	98%	76%	47%
Slovakia	19 415	16 848	12 904	6 336	87%	77%	49%	87%	66%	33%
Slovenia	898	811	751	739	90%	93%	98%	90%	84%	82%
Spain	148 371	137 733	133 050	120 291	93%	97%	90%	93%	90%	81%
Sweden	9 455	8 533	8 401	8 123	90%	98%	97%	90%	89%	86%
	712 968	647 370	605 270	545 834	91%	94%	90%	91%	85%	77%

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 2. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: year of data and data sources, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	PLHIV		Diagnosed		Treated		Virally suppressed	
		Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:
West	Andorra								
	Austria	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Belgium	Other modelling tool/estimate	21/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Denmark	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022
	Finland	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	France	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018
	Germany	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Greece	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022		
	Iceland		31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022
	Ireland	SPECTRUM	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018	Other data source	31/12/2018
	Israel	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020		
	Italy	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019
	Liechtenstein								
	Luxembourg		31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022
	Malta	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021		
	Monaco	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022
	Netherlands	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Norway	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Portugal	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021				
	San Marino	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2019			Other data source	31/12/2019		
Spain	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	
Sweden	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	
Switzerland	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	
United Kingdom	Other modelling tool/estimate	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	
Centre	Albania		31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022		

Sub-region	Country	PLHIV		Diagnosed		Treated		Virally suppressed	
		Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:	Data source	End date of reporting period:
	Bosnia & Herzegovina						2020		
	Bulgaria	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022
	Croatia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	06/04/2023	Cohort data	31/12/2022
	Cyprus	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Czechia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	Hungary			Surveillance data	31/12/2019				
	Kosovo	ECDC modelling tool	31/03/2022	Cohort data	31/03/2022	Cohort data	31/03/2022	Cohort data	31/03/2022
	Montenegro	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	North Macedonia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	Poland	SPECTRUM	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020		
	Romania	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	Serbia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2019
	Slovakia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020
	Slovenia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022	Cohort data	31/12/2022
	Türkiye								
East	Armenia		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Azerbaijan		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Belarus		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Estonia								
	Georgia		31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	Kazakhstan		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Kyrgyzstan	SPECTRUM	01/01/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022
	Latvia			Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022		
	Lithuania	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2022
	Moldova	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Russia		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Tajikistan		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Turkmenistan								
	Ukraine	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Uzbekistan		2020		2020		2020		2020

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Annex 3. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: exclusion of out-migration, deaths, and loss to follow-up, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	Deaths				Out-migration				Loss to follow up			
		All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
West	Andorra												
	Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Denmark	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Finland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes
	France	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Germany	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	Yes
	Greece	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Iceland		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No
	Ireland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Israel	Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially	Partially	Partially		Partially	Yes	Partially	
	Italy	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No	Partially	No	Other	Other
	Liechtenstein												
	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially	Partially	Yes		Partially	Partially	Partially	
	Monaco	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Norway	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Portugal	Yes	Yes			Partially	Partially			No	No		
	San Marino	Don't know		Don't know		Don't know		Don't know		Other		Other	
Spain	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Other	Other	Other	Other	
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other	Other	Other	
Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	No	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	
Centre	Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes		Don't know	Don't know	Yes		No	Partially	Yes	
	Bosnia & Herzegovina												
	Bulgaria	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Croatia	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Partially	No	No
	Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Hungary		Yes				No				No		
	Kosovo	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

Sub-region	Country	Deaths				Out-migration				Loss to follow up			
		All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
	North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially	Partially	Yes	
	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		No	No	No	
	Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Slovenia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Türkiye												
East	Armenia												
	Azerbaijan												
	Belarus												
	Estonia												
	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Kazakhstan												
	Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Latvia		Yes	Yes			No	Don't know			Other	Other	
	Lithuania	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Russia												
	Tajikistan												
	Turkmenistan												
	Ukraine	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan													

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Annex 4. Continuum of care for PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and substantive targets in 2021, 2022 and 2023

Sub-region Re	Country	2021							2022							2023						
		All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Austria	7 655	7 209	6 574	4 873	94%	86%	64%	7 652	7 358	7 016	6288	96%	92%	82%	7 732	7 490	7 149	6 358	97%	92%	82%
	Belgium	19 090	17 090	15 750	15 312	90%	83%	80%	18 620	17 035	15 317	15062	91%	82%	81%	19 177	18 022	16 013	15 558	94%	84%	81%
	Denmark														7 100	6 600	6 100	6 000	93%	86%	85%	
	Finland	3 265	3 069	2 907	2 736	94%	89%	84%	3 473	3 196	2 878	2726	92%	83%	78%	3 532	3 320	3 057	2 875	94%	87%	81%
	France	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400	87%	83%	79%	178 700	154 600	147 500	141400	87%	83%	79%	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400	87%	83%	79%
	Germany	90 700	79 900	76 800	74 100	88%	85%	82%	91 400	81 900	79 800	76500	90%	87%	84%	90 800	82 100	79 100	76 300	90%	87%	84%
	Greece														17 175	14 616	11 923		85%	69%		
	Iceland														368	321	311	308	87%	85%	84%	
	Ireland	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400	90%	79%	75%	7 200	6 500	5 700	5400	90%	79%	75%	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400	90%	79%	75%
	Italy	137 000	126 000	119 000	102 000	92%	87%	74%	140 730	132 098	123 359	113430	94%	88%	81%	140 730	132 098	123 359	113 430	94%	88%	81%
	Luxembourg	1 315	1 118	999	820	85%	76%	62%	1 365	1 161	1 047	891	85%	77%	65%	1 455	1 237	1 179	965	85%	81%	66%
	Malta	740	555	555	298	75%	75%	40%	814	629	512	298	77%	63%	37%							
	Monaco	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%
	Netherlands	23 700	21 969	20 478	19 625	93%	86%	83%	24 110	22 712	21 397	20190	94%	89%	84%	24 110	22 712	21 397	20 490	94%	89%	85%
	Norway	4 455	4 100	4 020	3 938	92%	90%	88%	4 572	4 251	4 230	4188	93%	93%	92%	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188	93%	93%	92%
	Spain	151 387	131 774	128 216	115 907	87%	85%	77%	151 387	131 774	128 216	115907	87%	85%	77%	148 371	137 733	133 050	120 291	93%	90%	81%
	Sweden	8 971	8 097	7 943	7 702	90%	89%	86%	9 184	8 289	8 173	7728	90%	89%	84%	9 455	8 533	8 401	8 123	90%	89%	86%
	Switzerland	17 100	15 850	15 600	15 400	93%	91%	90%	17 350	16 100	15 500	15450	93%	89%	89%	17 500	16 200	15 800	15 700	93%	90%	90%
	United Kingdom	105 248	98 552	96 866	93 951	94%	92%	89%	97 700	93 000	92 100	89400	95%	94%	92%	95 932	91 522	89 926	88 127	95%	94%	92%
	Sub-total	756 574	676 431	648 956	603 510	89%	86%	80%	754 305	680 651	652 793	614906	90%	87%	82%	773 957	707 903	674 243	629 403	91%	87%	81%
Centre	Albania	1 433	1 102	678	561	77%	47%	39%	1 433	1 178	747	561	82%	52%	39%							
	Bulgaria	3 690	3 084	1 766	1 200	84%	48%	33%	3 199	2 514	1 923	1867	79%	60%	58%	3 199	2 514	2 158	1 743	79%	67%	54%
	Croatia	1 700	1 429	1 262	1 229	84%	74%	72%	1 700	1 429	1 262	1229	84%	74%	72%	1 795	1 460	1 424	1 384	81%	79%	77%
	Cyprus														1 354	1 240	1 162	1 123	92%	86%	83%	

Sub-region Re	Country	2021							2022							2023						
		All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
East	Czechia	3 503	2 948	2 690	2 625	84%	77%	75%	3 674	3 058	2 813	2747	83%	77%	75%	3 983	3 291	3 072	2 983	83%	77%	75%
	Kosovo														45	45	43	32	100%	96%	71%	
	Montenegro	392	201	196	121	51%	50%	31%	352	266	204	200	76%	58%	57%	408	304	232	222	75%	57%	54%
	North Macedonia	404	263	231	195	65%	57%	48%	500	332	299	282	66%	60%	56%	495	348	329	317	70%	66%	64%
	Romania	19 415	16 848	12 904	6 336	87%	66%	33%	20 130	17 271	13 352	8350	86%	66%	41%	18 221	17 923	13 837	8 643	98%	76%	47%
	Serbia															3 800	3 253	2 427	1 900	86%	64%	50%
	Slovakia	1 041	833	650	520	80%	62%	50%	1 041	833	650	520	80%	62%	50%	19 415	16 848	12 904	6 336	87%	66%	33%
	Slovenia	806	730	708	677	91%	88%	84%	815	759	718	698	93%	88%	86%	898	811	751	739	90%	84%	82%
	Sub-total	32 384	2 7438	21 085	13 464	85%	65%	42%	32 844	27640	21 968	16454	84%	67%	50%	53 613	48 037	38 339	25 422	90%	72%	47%
East	Armenia	4 771	3 193	2 305	1 898	67%	48%	40%	4 771	3 193	2 305	1898	67%	48%	40%	4 771	3 193	2 305	1 898	67%	48%	40%
	Azerbaijan	9 937	7 302	5 618	4 815	73%	57%	48%	9 937	7 302	5 618	4815	73%	57%	48%	9 937	7 302	5 618	4 815	73%	57%	48%
	Belarus	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804	81%	66%	59%	28 315	22 855	18 765	16804	81%	66%	59%	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804	81%	66%	59%
	Georgia	8 358	6 357	5 442	5 435	76%	65%	65%	8 081	6 705	5 746	5144	83%	71%	64%	8 081	7 071	6 050	5 386	88%	75%	67%
	Kazakhstan	35 201	27 485	20 176	16 946	78%	57%	48%	35 201	27 485	20 176	16946	78%	57%	48%	35 201	27 485	20 176	16 946	78%	57%	48%
	Kyrgyzstan	9 222	7 050	4 442	3 974	76%	48%	43%	9 222	7 527	5 044	4184	82%	55%	45%	10 000	8 300	5 771	5 028	83%	58%	50%
	Lithuania															3 626	3 150	1 493	1 197	87%	41%	33%
	Moldova	14 474	9 679	6 810	5 913	67%	47%	41%	15 565	10 139	7 267	6478	65%	47%	42%	15 565	10 139	7 267	6 478	65%	47%	42%
	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870	79%	62%	59%	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587870	79%	62%	59%	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870	79%	62%	59%
	Tajikistan	14 246	9 459	7 960	6 850	66%	56%	48%	14 246	9 459	7 960	6850	66%	56%	48%	14 246	9 459	7 960	6 850	66%	56%	48%
	Ukraine	257 548	176 871	146 488	137 196	69%	57%	53%	244 877	184 029	152 226	142586	75%	62%	58%	244 877	184 029	152 226	142 586	75%	62%	58%
	Uzbekistan															57 555	43 606	31 021	17 530	76%	54%	30%
Sub-total	1 382 072	1 064 471	833 105	787 701	77%	60%	57%	1 370 215	1 072 914	840 206	793575	78%	61%	58%	1 432 174	1 120 809	873 751	813 388	78%	61%	57%	
Total	21 71 030	1 768 340	1 503 146	1 404 675	81%	69%	65%	2 157 364	1 781 205	1 514 967	1424935	83%	70%	66%	2 259 744	1 876 749	1 586 333	1 468 213	83%	70%	65%	

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Target met or exceeded	Within 5% of target	More than 5% away from target
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Annex 5. Continuum of care for MSM living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	No. of MSM living with HIV	No. of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	No. of MSM living with HIV who are receiving ART	No. of MSM living with HIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed MSM living with HIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of MSM living with HIV who are on ART	% of MSM living with HIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	3 401	3 314	3 200	2 828	97%	97%	88%	97%	94%	83%
	Belgium	7 504	7 154	6 790		95%	95%		95%	90%	
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany	60 000	52 000	49 000	44 000	87%	94%	90%	87%	82%	73%
	Greece	8 602	7 640	7 056		89%	92%		89%	82%	
	Iceland		142	138	138		97%	100%			
	Ireland										
	Israel		2 473								
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	557	474	442	391	85%	93%	88%	85%	79%	70%
	Malta	625	555	539	482	89%	97%	89%	86%	86%	77%
	Monaco										
	Netherlands	14 500	13 876	13 262	12 709	96%	96%	96%	96%	91%	88%
	Norway										
	Portugal	11 300	10 648			94%			94%		
	San Marino										
Spain	64 248		57 919	53 460			92%		90%	83%	
Sweden		2 710	2 693	2 629		99%	98%				
Switzerland	7 780	7 220	7 050	7 050	93%	98%	100%	94%	91%	91%	
United Kingdom	44 773	43 241	41 078	40 256	97%	95%	98%	96%	92%	90%	
Total	140 238	128 320	121 627	107 716	92%	95%	89%	88%	87%	77%	
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		1 305	977	855		75%	88%			
	Croatia										
	Cyprus	708	662	611	562	94%	92%	92%	92%	86%	79%
	Czechia	2 518	2 348	2 218	2 178	93%	94%	98%	93%	88%	86%
	Hungary		2 029								
	Kosovo	16	16	16	13	100%	100%	81%	100%	100%	81%
	Montenegro		182	149	136		82%	91%			
	North Macedonia	392	258	243	234	66%	94%	96%	54%	62%	60%

Sub-region	Country	No. of MSM living with HIV	No. of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	No. of MSM living with HIV who are receiving ART	No. of MSM living with HIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed MSM living with HIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of MSM living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of MSM living with HIV who are on ART	% of MSM living with HIV who are virally suppressed
East	Poland										
	Romania		2 112	1 964	1 452		93%	74%			
	Serbia			335							
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Total	3 634	3 284	3 088	2 987	90%	94%	97%	81%	85%	82%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan		246								
	Belarus	3 171	3 171	1 858		100%	59%		100%	59%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia		1 108	910	823		82%	90%			
	Kazakhstan	4 092	1 078	886	668	26%	82%	75%	26%	22%	16%
	Kyrgyzstan	1 552	426	342	284	27%	80%	83%	22%	22%	18%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania		314	241	229		77%	95%			
	Moldova	1 403									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		59	48	36		81%	75%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	8 431	5 261	5 008	4 702	62%	95%	94%	62%	59%	56%
	Uzbekistan										
Total	14 075	6 765	6 236	5 654	48%	92%	91%	47%	44%	40%	
Total	157 947	138 369	130 951	116 357	88%	95%	89%	86%	83%	74%	

ART: antiretroviral treatment; MSM men who have sex with men

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 6. Continuum of care for PWID living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	No. of PWID living with HIV	No. of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	No. of PWID living with HIV who are receiving ART	No. of PWID living with HIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PWID living with HIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of PWID living with HIV who are on ART	% of PWID living with HIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	976	971	933	807	99%	96%	86%	99%	96%	83%
	Belgium	353	319	283		90%	89%		90%	80%	
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany	9 500	8 300			87%			87%		
	Greece	2 456	1 944	1 504		79%	77%		79%	61%	
	Iceland		41	41	39		100%	95%			
	Ireland										
	Israel		885								
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	136	116	108	85	85%	93%	79%	85%	79%	63%
	Malta			11							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal	10 001	9 892			99%			99%		
	San Marino										
Spain	14 508	14 302	13 816	12 517	99%	97%	91%	99%	95%	86%	
Sweden		349	338	327		97%	97%				
Switzerland		870	840	840		97%	100%				
United Kingdom	1 834	1 700	1 682	1 594	93%	99%	95%	98%	92%	87%	
Total	19 910	19 033	18 043	15 003	96%	95%	83%	96%	91%	75%	
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		541	130	75		24%	58%			
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia	140	99	78	67	71%	79%	86%	71%	56%	48%
	Hungary		28								
	Kosovo	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%
	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										

Sub-region	Country	No. of PWID living with HIV	No. of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	No. of PWID living with HIV who are receiving ART	No. of PWID living with HIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PWID living with HIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PWID living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of PWID living with HIV who are on ART	% of PWID living with HIV who are virally suppressed
	Poland										
	Romania		1 426	756	334		53%	44%			
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
Total		142	101	80	68	71%	79%	85%	71%	56%	48%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan	60 250	3 225			5%			5%		
	Belarus	11 235	11 235	7 286		100%	65%		100%	65%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia		1 852	1 567	1 386		85%	88%			
	Kazakhstan		10 113	6 786	4 979		67%	73%			
	Kyrgyzstan	2 345	2 056	991	861	88%	48%	87%	88%	42%	37%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania		1 567	530	338		34%	64%			
	Moldova	3 296									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		2 006	1 206	800		60%	66%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	65 257	42 025	36 225	29 197	64%	86%	81%	64%	56%	45%
Uzbekistan											
Total		67 602	44 081	37 216	30 058	65%	84%	81%	65%	55%	44%
Total		87 654	87 654	63 215	55 339	45129	72%	88%	82%	72%	63%

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PWID: people who inject drugs.

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 7. Continuum of care for migrants living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	No. of migrants living with HIV	No. of migrants living with HIV diagnosed	No. of migrants living with HIV receiving ART	No. of migrants living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of migrants living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed migrants living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of migrants living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of migrants living with HIV on ART	% of migrants living with HIV virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	3 194	3 015	2 852	2 493	94%	95%	87%	94%	89%	78%
	Belgium	9 916	8 861	8 233		89%	93%		89%	83%	
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany		14 500								
	Greece	4 392	3 434	2 285		78%	67%		78%	52%	
	Iceland		177	174	166		98%	95%			
	Ireland										
	Israel										
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	1 011	860	769	647	85%	89%	84%	85%	76%	64%
	Malta			345							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal	12 717	11 388			90%			90%		
	San Marino										
Spain											
Sweden		5 718	5 618	5 484		98%	98%				
Switzerland		2 200	2 150	2 100		98%	98%				
United Kingdom	27 163	25 962	25 641	24 872	96%	99%	97%	96%	94%	92%	
Total	35 760	33 271	31 547	28 012	93%	95%	89%	93%	88%	78%	
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria										
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia	1 260	855	797	766	68%	93%	96%	68%	63%	61%
	Hungary										
	Kosovo										

Sub-region	Country	No. of migrants living with HIV	No. of migrants living with HIV diagnosed	No. of migrants living with HIV receiving ART	No. of migrants living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of migrants living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed migrants living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of migrants living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of migrants living with HIV on ART	% of migrants living with HIV virally suppressed
West	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania		136	130	84		96%	65%			
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Total		1 260	855	797	766	68%	93%	96%	68%	63%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan										
	Belarus										
	Estonia										
	Georgia										
	Kazakhstan										
	Kyrgyzstan										
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova										
	Russia										
	Tajikistan										
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine		236								
Uzbekistan											
Total		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total		37 020	34 126	32 344	28 778	92%	95%	89%	92%	87%	78%

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 8. Continuum of care for sex workers living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	No. of sex workers living with HIV	No. of sex workers living with HIV diagnosed	No. of sex workers living with HIV receiving ART	No. of sex workers living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of sex workers living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed sex workers living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of sex workers living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of sex workers living with HIV on ART	% of sex workers living with HIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria										
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany										
	Greece										
	Iceland										
	Ireland										
	Israel										
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	18	16	16	13	89%	100%	81%	89%	89%	72%
	Malta			1							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal										
	San Marino										
Spain											
Sweden											
Switzerland											
United Kingdom											
Total		18	16	16	13	89%	100%	81%	89%	89%	72%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		5	4			80%				
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia										
	Hungary										
	Kosovo										

Sub-region	Country	No. of sex workers living with HIV	No. of sex workers living with HIV diagnosed	No. of sex workers living with HIV receiving ART	No. of sex workers living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of sex workers living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed sex workers living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of sex workers living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of sex workers living with HIV on ART	% of sex workers living with who are virally suppressed
	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania										
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
Total		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan										
	Belarus	1 488	1 488	1 205		100%	81%		100%	81%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia										
	Kazakhstan	350	284	188	141	81%	66%	75%	81%	54%	40%
	Kyrgyzstan	217	141	73	55	65%	52%	75%	65%	34%	25%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova	307									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		163	137	85		84%	62%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	5 059	4 204	3 943	3 142	83%	94%	80%	83%	78%	62%
Uzbekistan											
Total		5 626	4 629	4 204	3 338	82%	91%	79%	82%	75%	59%
Total		5 644	4 645	4 220	3 351	82%	91%	79%	82%	75%	59%

ART: antiretroviral treatment.

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 9. Continuum of care for prisoners living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	Number of prisoners living with HIV	Number of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	Number of prisoners living with HIV receiving ART	Number of prisoners living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed prisoners living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of prisoners living with HIV on ART	% of prisoners living with HIV virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria		218								
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany										
	Greece										
	Iceland		3	3	3		100%	100%			
	Ireland										
	Israel										
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	27	23	20	18	85%	87%	90%	85%	74%	67%
	Malta		11	11			100%				
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal										
	San Marino										
Spain											
Sweden											
Switzerland											
United Kingdom											
	Total	27	23	20	18	85%	87%	90%	85%	74%	67%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		6								
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia										
	Hungary										
	Kosovo										

Sub-region	Country	Number of prisoners living with HIV	Number of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	Number of prisoners living with HIV receiving ART	Number of prisoners living with HIV virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed prisoners living with HIV on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of prisoners living with HIV who are diagnosed	% of prisoners living with HIV on ART	% of prisoners living with HIV virally suppressed
	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania*	391		378	100			26%		97%	26%
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
Total		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan		417	383			92%				
	Belarus			1 036	717			69%			
	Estonia		254	251			99%				
	Georgia		98	95	86		97%	91%			
	Kazakhstan	1 290	1 290	1 136	753	100%	88%	66%	100%	88%	58%
	Kyrgyzstan		167	157	98		94%	62%			
	Latvia										
	Lithuania		175	146			83%				
	Moldova		326	305			94%				
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		156	152	90		97%	59%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	3 415	3 415	3 224	2 906	100%	94%	90%	100%	94%	85%
Uzbekistan											
Total		4 705	4 705	4 360	3 659	100%	93%	84%	100%	93%	78%
Total		4 732	4 728	4 380	3 677	100%	93%	84%	100%	93%	78%

ART: antiretroviral treatment.

*Sub-totals and totals for numbers 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% of target		More than 5% away from target
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Annex 10. Number of people with transmissible levels of virus in Europe and Central Asia: reported in 2023

Sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Number undiagnosed	Number untreated	Number not virally suppressed	Total with transmissible levels of virus	Proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible virus	Proportion undiagnosed	Proportion untreated	Proportion not virally suppressed
West	Austria	7 732	242	341	791	1 374	18%	18%	25%	58%
	Belgium	19 177	1 155	2 009	455	3 619	19%	32%	56%	13%
	Denmark	7 100	500	500	100	1 100	15%	45%	45%	9%
	Finland	3 532	212	263	182	657	19%	32%	40%	28%
	France	178 700	24 100	7 100	6 100	37 300	21%	65%	19%	16%
	Germany	90 800	8 700	3 000	2 800	14 500	16%	60%	21%	19%
	Greece	17 175	2 559	2 693		5 252	31%	49%	51%	0%
	Iceland	368	47	10	3	60	16%	78%	17%	5%
	Ireland	7 200	700	800	300	1 800	25%	39%	44%	17%
	Italy	140 730	8 632	8 739	9 929	27 300	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Luxembourg	1 455	218	58	214	490	34%	44%	12%	44%
	Monaco	48	0	0	0	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Netherlands	24 110	1 398	1 315	907	3 620	15%	39%	36%	25%
	Norway	4 572	321	21	42	384	8%	84%	5%	11%
	Spain	148 371	10 638	4 683	12 759	28 080	19%	38%	17%	45%
	Sweden	9 455	922	132	278	1 332	14%	69%	10%	21%
	Switzerland	17 500	1 300	400	100	1 800	10%	72%	22%	6%
United Kingdom	95 932	4 410	1 596	1 799	7 805	8%	57%	20%	23%	
	Subtotal	773 957	66 054	33 660	36 759	136 473	18%	48%	25%	27%
Centre	Bulgaria	3 199	685	356	415	1 456	46%	47%	24%	29%
	Croatia	1 795	335	36	40	411	23%	82%	9%	10%
	Cyprus	1 354	114	78	39	231	17%	49%	34%	17%
	Czechia	3 983	692	219	89	1 000	25%	69%	22%	9%
	Kosovo	45	0	2	11	13	29%	0%	15%	85%
	Montenegro	408	104	72	10	186	46%	56%	39%	5%
	North Macedonia	495	147	19	12	178	36%	83%	11%	7%
	Romania	18 221	298	4 086	5 194	9 578	53%	3%	43%	54%
	Serbia	3 800	547	826	527	1 900	50%	29%	43%	28%
	Slovakia	19 415	2 567	3 944	6 568	13 079	67%	20%	30%	50%
	Slovenia	898	87	60	12	159	18%	55%	38%	8%
	Subtotal	53 613	5 576	9 698	12 917	28 191	53%	20%	34%	46%
East	Armenia	4 771	1 578	888	407	2 873	60%	55%	31%	14%
	Azerbaijan	9 937	2 635	1 684	803	5 122	52%	51%	33%	16%
	Belarus	28 315	5 460	4 090	1 961	11 511	41%	47%	36%	17%
	Georgia	8 081	1 010	1 021	664	2 695	33%	37%	38%	25%
	Kazakhstan	35 201	7 716	7 309	3 230	18 255	52%	42%	40%	18%

Sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Number undiagnosed	Number untreated	Number not virally suppressed	Total with transmissible levels of virus	Proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible virus	Proportion undiagnosed	Proportion untreated	Proportion not virally suppressed
	Kyrgyzstan	10 000	1 700	2 529	743	4 972	50%	34%	51%	15%
	Lithuania	3 626	476	1 657	296	2 429	67%	20%	68%	12%
	Moldova	15 565	5 426	2 872	789	9 087	58%	60%	32%	9%
	Russia	1 000 000	205 780	179 121	27 229	412 130	41%	50%	43%	7%
	Tajikistan	14 246	4 787	1 499	1 110	7 396	52%	65%	20%	15%
	Ukraine	244 877	60 848	31 803	9 640	102 291	42%	59%	31%	9%
	Uzbekistan	57 555	13 949	12 585	13 491	40 025	70%	35%	31%	34%
	Subtotal	1 432 174	311 365	247 058	60 363	618 786	43%	50%	40%	10%
	Total	2 259 744	2 259 744	382 995	290 416	110 039	783 450	35%	49%	37%

ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 and 95-90-86 targets only include countries where data were reported for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care.

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