

SPECIAL REPORT



Continuum of HIV care

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin
Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in
Europe and Central Asia: 2022 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), Alison Brown (United Kingdom Health Security Agency) and Katherine Turpie (National AIDS Trust).

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
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 HIV transmission 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 subregions (West, Centre, East). For the purposes of Dublin Declaration monitoring, Kosovo² and Liechtenstein have also been included and assigned to the Centre and West subregions, respectively. These 55 countries are referred to herein as Europe and Central Asia.

In this report, for the first time, we provide an overview of the data reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia compared with the updated targets. In 2022, 51 out of the 55 countries were able to report data on at least one stage of the continuum of HIV care, compared with 48 countries in 2021. Data on all four stages of the continuum were reported by 38 countries. For the 51 countries reporting in 2022, 42 countries reported data related to the years 2020 to 2022, while nine countries reported data relating to the years prior to 2020. For each country, the most recent reporting year was used in this analysis.

The overall performance of the region in 2022, compared with the global 95-95-95 targets, was as follows: 83% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 85% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. Overall, 65% of PLHIV were virally suppressed, which is comparable to 2021 (64%) and higher than in 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 subregions. Overall, in the West subregion, 90% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 96% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 94% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. For the Centre subregion, these figures were 85%, 80% and 76%, and for the East subregion they were 78%, 78% and 93%, respectively.

At 82%, the West subregion was close to meeting the target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed, while the Centre (51%) and East (57%) subregions still have substantial progress to make.

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), 89% of all PLHIV were diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. Only the second 95% target was met. Overall, 78% 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 diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed from the total number of PLHIV. Using data from the 38 countries that were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum (which accounts for 95% of all cases), this was estimated at 772 799 PLHIV (35% of all PLHIV) in 2022.

Of the PLHIV who carried transmissible levels of virus in 2022, 50% were suspected to be undiagnosed, 36% were suspected to be diagnosed but untreated and 13% 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 aimed at reducing the number of PLHIV with transmissible levels of virus could be as impactful as the 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, 2022

Region or subregion	Status	2025 target	2022 result
Europe and Central Asia	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	83%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	85%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	93%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	65%
West subregion	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	90%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	96%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	94%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	82%
Centre subregion	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	85%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	80%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	76%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	51%
East subregion	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%	89%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	95%
	On treatment, % virally suppressed	95%	93%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	78%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% 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.

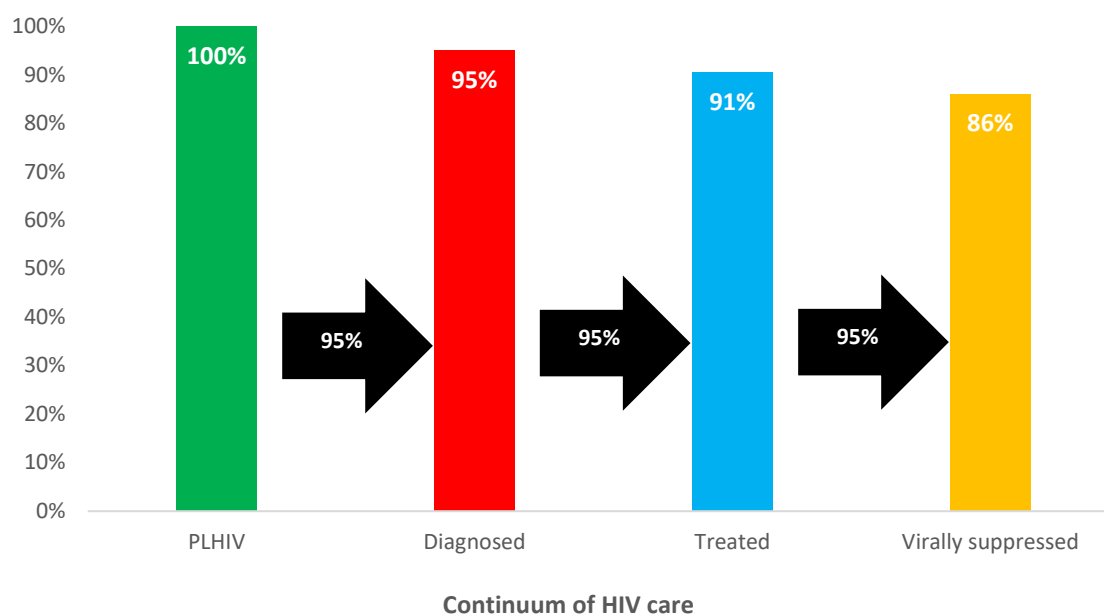
The updated targets serve as a conceptual framework that provides a snapshot of critical stages in achieving viral suppression among PLHIV. Achieving viral suppression offers PLHIV a normal life expectancy and a better quality of life, while also preventing onward transmission of HIV. The framework also 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 2022 (latest available year) were submitted by countries in Europe and Central Asia for the 2022 round of reporting on the implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV & AIDS.

The COVID-19 pandemic may have affected the data and analysis in two ways. Firstly, patients' access to HIV testing services, care and treatment may have been limited compared with previous years due to lockdowns, restrictions and recommendations to self-isolate. Secondly, many healthcare professionals across the region were transferred to COVID-19 response duties, which reduced the capacity to collate and report HIV data.

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.

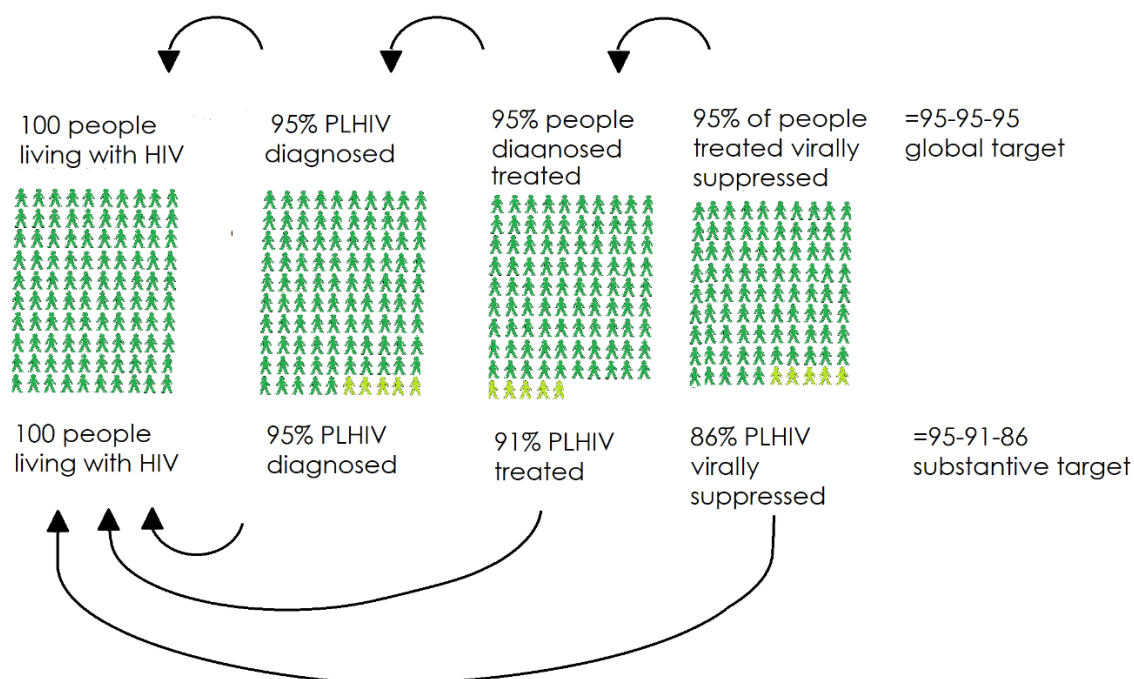
Figure 1. Global 95-95-95 targets and substantive targets for each stage of the continuum of HIV care, to be reached by 2025



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.

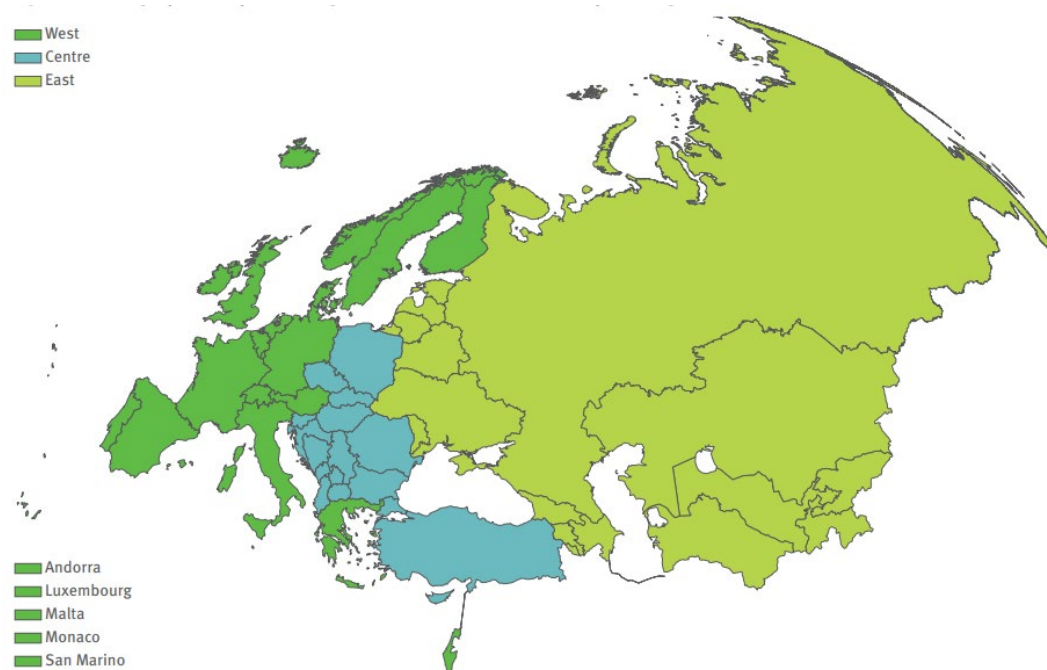
Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the global 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets, to be achieved by 2025



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

As well as considering the picture for Europe and Central Asia overall, data are presented by WHO subregions (West, Centre, East), which broadly groups 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 subregions, respectively. Data for countries in the EU/EEA are also presented.

Figure 3. Geographical and epidemiological division of the WHO European Region into subregions



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 subregions 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 2022, an ECDC survey was used to collect data to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration. Both the EU and non-EU versions of the survey (including Russian translation) can be accessed on ECDC's website [2]. The questionnaire was disseminated to the 55 countries in Europe and Central Asia via an online survey. 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, as well as 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 people living with HIV 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 people living with HIV 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 people living with HIV in the country, ever having been diagnosed) who are currently on antiretroviral treatment

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 people living with HIV in the country, ever having been diagnosed or having initiated antiretroviral treatment) 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 June 2022. However, several late submissions were made (up until September 2022) due to disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2022 reporting year, the survey was prepopulated 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 recent year reported selected. Between July and August 2022, 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.

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 subregions, 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 subregion;
- 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 PWIDs, as the number of countries able to report 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 able to report data for all four stages of the continuum and also from those that were able to report 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 able to report 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 subregions for the period 2020 to 2022 were based on analyses that only included data from countries that were able to report 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. Numbers in these categories were added to the number of PLHIV who were on treatment but were known to not be virally suppressed to provide an estimated total number of people living with transmissible levels of virus for each country. This measure was only calculated for countries that were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum.

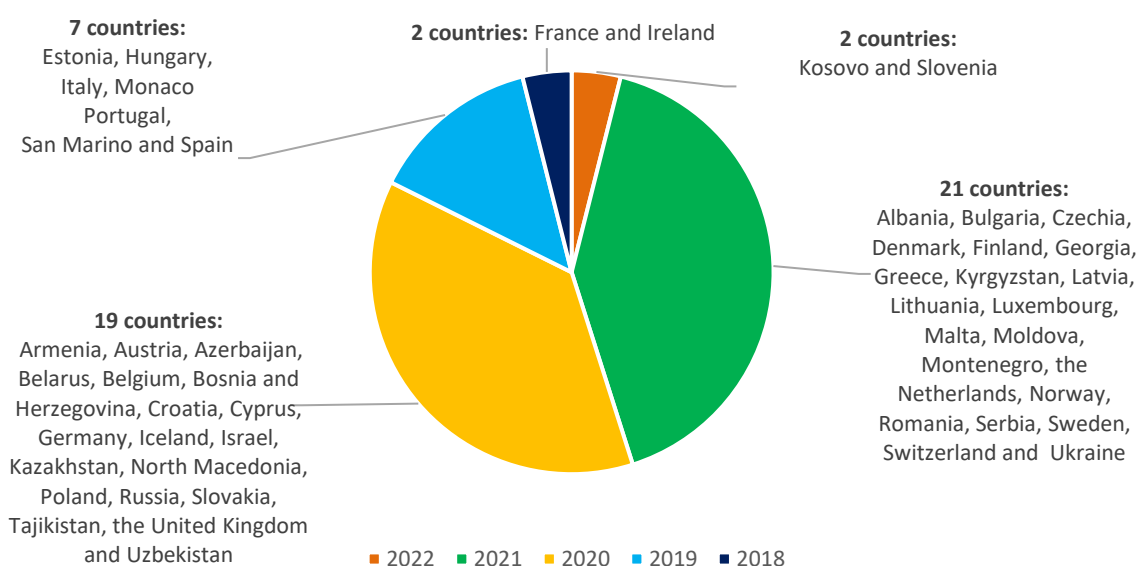
3 Results

Data availability

In 2022, 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 [6]. No data were available for any stage of the continuum for four countries: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Türkiye and Turkmenistan. Annex 1a provides a full overview of which countries were able to provide data for each stage.

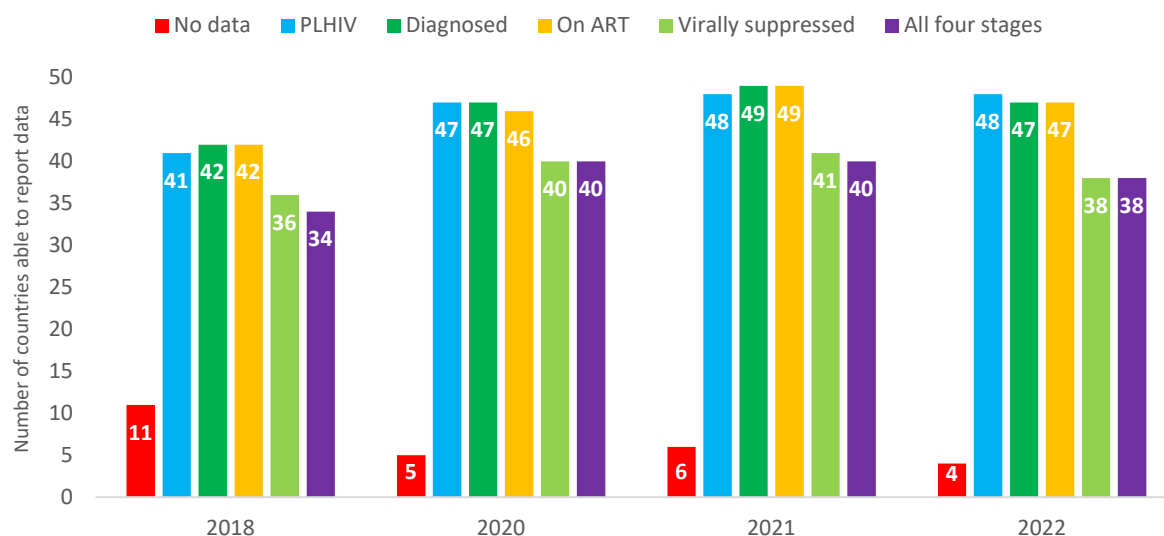
The most recent available data were used for analyses of each stage and each country. The most recent reporting year was 2022 for two countries, 2021 for 21 countries, 2020 for 19 countries, 2019 for seven countries, and 2018 for two countries. Figure 4 lists these countries and Annex 2 provides more detail. Ten countries provided data from multiple reporting years.

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 2022



In 2022, 51 countries provided data for at least one stage of the continuum and 46 countries provided data for at least two consecutive stages of the continuum. A total of 38 countries provided data for all four stages of the continuum in 2022 (Table 3). This was slightly less than in 2021 and 2020, but more than in 2018 (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 and 2022



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

Table 3. Number of countries in Europe and Central Asia able to report data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in reporting years 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022, as well as by subregion

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

		East (10 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine
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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 subregions.

In 2022, 41 countries reported the method used to estimate the total number of PLHIV (stage 1). Of these countries, 14 used the UNAIDS Spectrum model, 11 used the ECDC model and 16 used another model (Table 4).

Table 4. Data sources for the estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

Data source	Number of countries, by region (n = 41)	Countries, by subregion	Year of reported data (number of countries)
Spectrum estimate	14	West: Ireland Centre: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia East: Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine	2018 (1), 2019 (1), 2020 (3), 2021 (9)
ECDC HIV modelling tool	11	West: Austria, Finland, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal Centre: Cyprus, Czechia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Slovenia	2019 (1), 2020 (4), 2021 (4), 2022 (2)
Other modelling tool or estimate	16	West: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom East: Estonia	2017 (2), 2018 (1), 2019 (3), 2020 (6), 2021 (4)

Annex 2 provides an overview of the data sources used for each stage of the continuum. Generally, countries use cohort or surveillance data, though some countries reported using another data source. While the quality of data systems will vary somewhat, there are advantages and disadvantages of 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. While surveillance data may be more nationally comprehensive and therefore more representative than clinic cohort data, the quality of surveillance systems varies, 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 people living with HIV from continuum of HIV care data reported by countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2022

Excluded or partially excluded	Number of countries	Countries, by subregion
Out-migration	25	West: Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, Germany*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Luxembourg*, Malta*, the Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal, Sweden*, Switzerland* Centre: Croatia*, Czechia*, North Macedonia*, Poland, Slovenia* East: Georgia*, Kyrgyzstan*, Lithuania, Moldova*, Ukraine*
Deaths	36	West: Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, Germany*, Greece, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg*, Malta*, the Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom* Centre: Albania, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czechia*, Kosovo*, North Macedonia*, Poland, Romania*, Slovakia*, Slovenia* East: Estonia, Georgia*, Kyrgyzstan*, Lithuania, Moldova*, Ukraine*
Loss to follow-up	28	West: Belgium, Denmark*, Finland, France*, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy*, Malta*, the Netherlands, Norway*, Portugal, Switzerland*, Centre: Albania, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czechia*, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania*, Slovakia*, Slovenia* East: Georgia, Kyrgyzstan

* These countries were able to report 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 2022. 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 people living with HIV

Based on reported data from 48 countries who had data for stage 1, an estimated 2 322 663 people were living with HIV in 2022 (Table 6).

Table 6. Estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia by subregion, reported in 2022

West subregion		Centre subregion		East subregion	
Country	Number of PLHIV	Country	Number of PLHIV	Country	Number of PLHIV
Austria	7 652	Albania	1 433	Armenia	4 771
Belgium	18 620	Bulgaria	3 199	Azerbaijan	9 937
Denmark	6 800	Croatia	1 700	Belarus	28 315
Finland	3 473	Cyprus	1 325	Estonia	6 855
France	178 700	Czechia	3 674	Georgia	8 081
Germany	91 400	Kosovo	45	Kazakhstan	35 201
Greece	16 637	Montenegro	352	Kyrgyzstan	9 222
Iceland	296	North Macedonia	500	Lithuania	3 558
Ireland	7 200	Poland	18 923	Moldova	15 565
Israel	8 145	Romania	20 130	Russia	1 000 000
Italy	140 730	Serbia	3 200	Tajikistan	14 246
Luxembourg	1 365	Slovakia	1 041	Ukraine	244 877
Malta	814	Slovenia	815	Uzbekistan	57 555
Monaco	48				
Netherlands	24 110				
Norway	4 572				
Portugal	41 889				
San Marino	71				
Spain	151 387				
Sweden	9 184				
Switzerland	17 350				
United Kingdom	97 700				
Total	828 143	Total	56 337	Total	1 438 183

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 2. Number and proportion of people living with HIV who have ever been diagnosed

Among the 38 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 82% (1 826 108) of the estimated 2 216 289 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed (Table 7). The equivalent figures were 90% (680 651 diagnosed/754 305 PLHIV) for the West subregion, 85% (28 937 diagnosed/34 214 PLHIV) for the Centre and 78% (1 116 520 diagnosed/1 427 770 PLHIV) for the East.

Among the 45 countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2, 83% (1 912 968; range: 65–100%) of the estimated 2 312 179 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed (Table 7). This is equivalent to approximately one in six

PLHIV (17%; range: <1–35%) in Europe and Central Asia having an undiagnosed HIV infection. Overall, the proportion of undiagnosed PLHIV is highest in the East subregion and lowest in the Centre.

In the 21 West subregion countries that reported data for stages 1 and 2, 90% (748 567; range: 77–100%) of the estimated 828 072 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed. This means that 1 in 10 PLHIV (10%; range: <1–23%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 13 Centre subregion countries that reported data for stages 1 and 2, 85% (47 881) of the estimated 56 337 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed. This means that almost one in seven PLHIV (15%; range: <1–34%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 11 East subregion countries that reported data for stages 1 and 2, 78% (1 116 520; range: 65–83%) of the estimated 1 427 770 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed. This means that nearly one in five PLHIV (22%; range: 17–35%) in these countries had an undiagnosed HIV infection.

Table 7. Number and proportion of people living with HIV with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by subregion 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 (16 countries)	754 305	680 651	90%	10%
	Centre (11 countries)	34 214	28 937	85%	15%
	East (11 countries)	1 427 770	1 116 520	78%	22%
	All countries (38 countries)	2 216 289	1 826 108	82%	18%
Data reported for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum of HIV care	West (21 countries)	828 072	748 567	90%	10%
	Centre (13 countries)	56 337	47 881	85%	15%
	East (11 countries)	1 427 770	1 116 520	78%	22%
	All countries (45 countries)	2 312 179	1 912 968	83%	17%

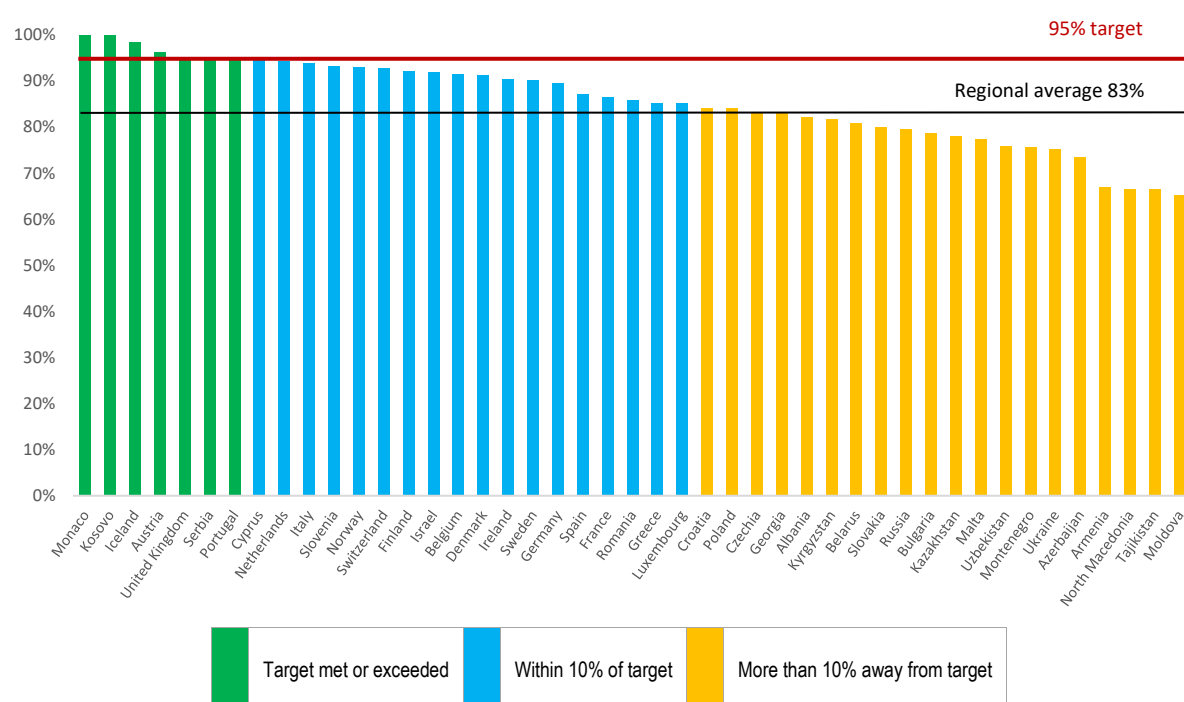
PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, seven countries met the first 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV being diagnosed (Austria, Iceland, Kosovo, Monaco, Portugal, Serbia and the United Kingdom). Another 18 countries were within 10% of this target (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland; Figure 6).

The remaining 20 countries were more than 10% away from this target. Of these, one was in the West subregion (Malta), eight were in the Centre subregion (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland and Slovakia) and 11 were in the East subregion (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

Figure 6. Proportion of people living with HIV who had ever been diagnosed in 45 countries of Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022



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 2022. 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 38 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 85% (1 547 107) of the 1 826 108 PLHIV who had ever been diagnosed were on antiretroviral treatment (Table 8). The equivalent figures were 96% (652 793 on treatment/680 651 diagnosed) for the West subregion, 80% (23 087 on treatment/28 937 diagnosed) for the Centre and 78% (871 227 on treatment/1 116 520 diagnosed) for the East.

Among the 43 countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3, 85% (1 583 687; range: 50–100%) of the 1 872 688 PLHIV who had ever been diagnosed were on treatment (Table 8). This means that 15% of diagnosed PLHIV (range: 0–50%) in these countries were not benefiting from HIV treatment.

In the 18 West subregion countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3, 95% (670 683; range: 57–100%) of the 702 298 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means around 1 in 20 diagnosed PLHIV in these countries were not benefiting from HIV treatment.

In the 13 Centre subregion countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3, 81% (38 757; range 63–96%) of the 47 881 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means around one in five diagnosed PLHIV (19%; range: 4–37%) in these countries were not benefiting from HIV treatment.

In the 12 East subregion countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3, 78% (874 247; range 50–86%) of the 1 122 509 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment. This means more than one in five diagnosed PLHIV (22%; range: 14–50%) in these countries were not benefiting from HIV treatment.

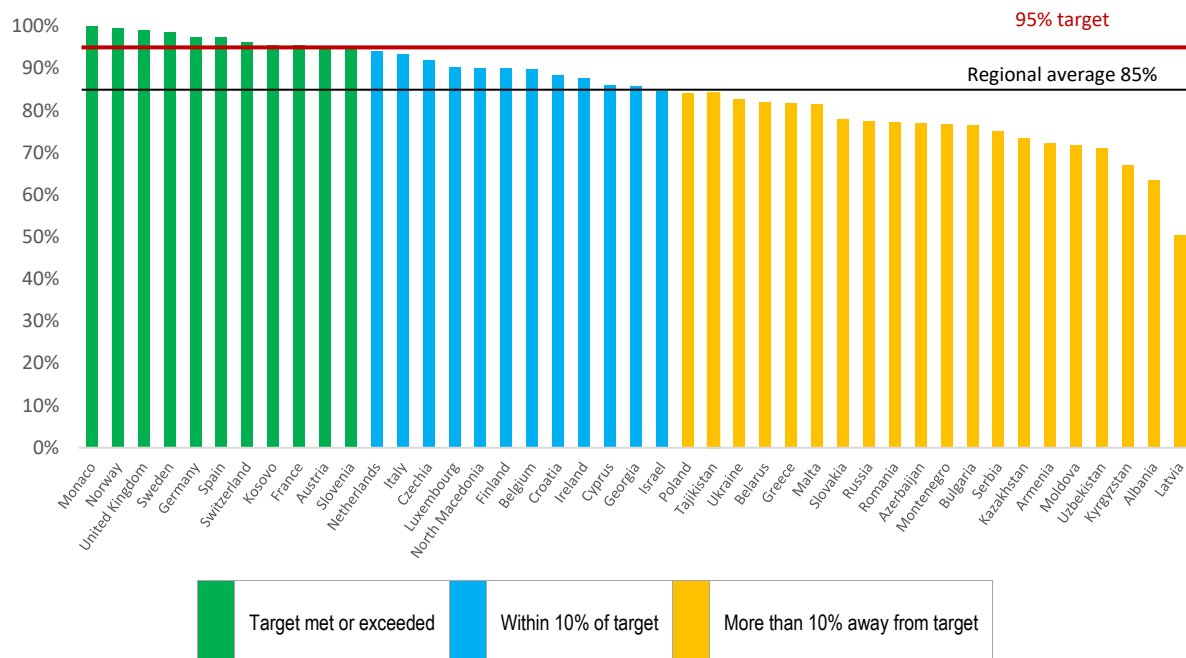
Table 8. Number and proportion of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by subregion 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 (16 countries)	680 651	652 793	96%	4%
	Centre (11 countries)	28 937	23 087	80%	20%
	East (11 countries)	1 116 520	871 227	78%	22%
	All countries (38 countries)	1 826 108	1 547 107	85%	15%
Countries reporting data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum of HIV care	West (18 countries)	702 298	670 683	95%	5%
	Centre (13 countries)	47 881	38 757	81%	19%
	East (12 countries)	1 122 509	874 247	78%	22%
	All countries (43 countries)	1 872 688	1 583 687	85%	15%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, 11 of 43 countries able to report 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, France, Germany, Kosovo, Monaco, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Figure 7). Another 12 countries were within 10% of the target (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and North Macedonia). The remaining 20 countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Figure 7. Proportion of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

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 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 4. Number and proportion of people living with HIV on treatment who are virally suppressed

Among the 38 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 93% (1 443 490) of the 1 547 107 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed (Table 9). The equivalent figures were 94% (614 906 virally suppressed/652 793 on treatment) for the West subregion, 76% (17 479 virally suppressed/23 087 on treatment) for the Centre and 93% (811 105 virally suppressed/871 222 on treatment) for the East.

Among the 38 countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 (the same countries able to report on all four stages of the continuum), 93% (1 443 490; range 57–100%) of the 1 547 107 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed. This means that 7% (range: 0–43%) of PLHIV who were on treatment in these countries had not achieved viral suppression.

In the 16 West subregion countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4, 94% (614 906; range: 58–100%) of the 652 793 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

In the 11 Centre subregion countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4, 76% (17 479; range: 63–98%) of the 23 087 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

In the 11 East subregion countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4, 93% (811 105; range: 57–96%) of the 871 222 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed.

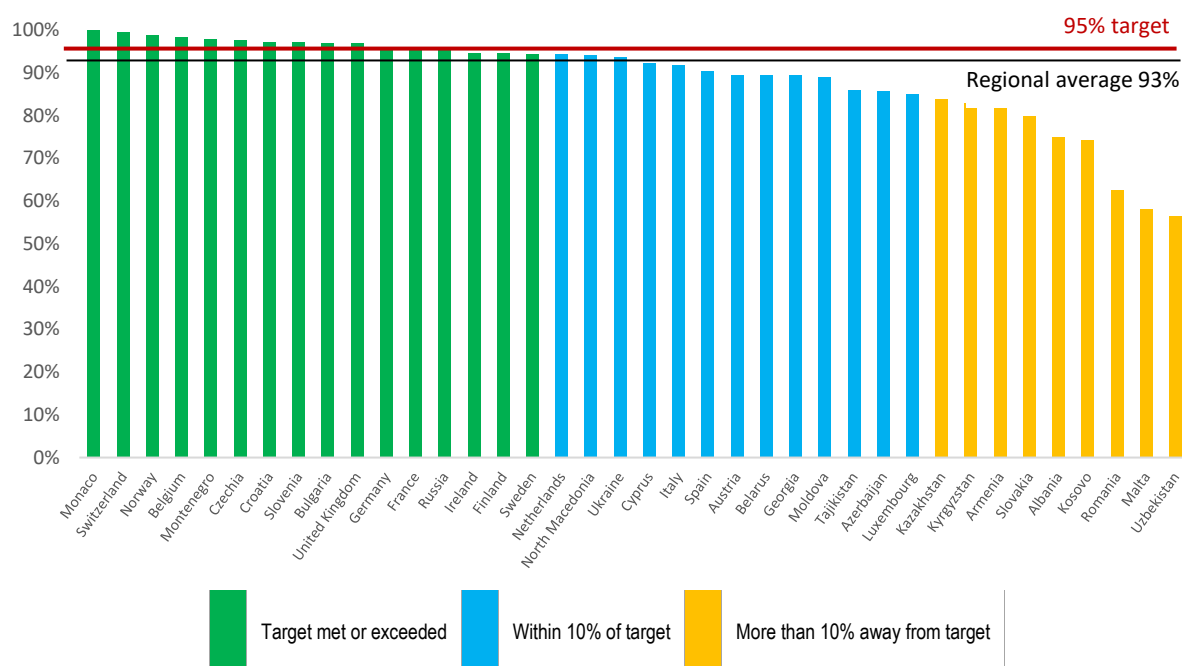
Table 9. Number and proportion of PLHIV on treatment who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by subregion 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 stages 3 and 4 of the continuum of HIV care	West (16 countries)	652 793	614 906	94%	6%
	Centre (11 countries)	23 087	17 479	76%	24%
	East (11 countries)	871 222	811 105	93%	7%
	All countries (38 countries)	1 547 107	1 443 490	93%	7%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, 16 of 38 countries able to report 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, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). Another 13 countries were within 10% of the target (Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cyprus, Georgia, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Spain, Tajikistan and Ukraine; Figure 8). The remaining nine countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Figure 8. Proportion of people living with HIV on treatment who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

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 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Viral suppression among all people living with HIV

Overall, 38 countries (16 West, 11 Centre, 11 East) were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum in 2022, compared with 40 countries in 2021. Based on these data, 65% (1 443 490; range: 30–100%) of the estimated 2 216 289 PLHIV were virally suppressed, which falls short of the substantive target of 86% (Table 10). This means that one third of all PLHIV (35%; range: 0–70%) in Europe and Central Asia had still not achieved viral suppression.

In the 16 West subregion countries able to report data for all four stages, 82% (614 906; range: 37–100%) of the estimated 754 305 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that around one in five PLHIV (18%; range: 0–63%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

In the 11 Centre subregion countries able to report data for all four stages, 51% (17 479; range: 39–86%) of the estimated 34 214 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that half of the PLHIV (50%; range: 14–61%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

In the 11 East subregion countries able to report data for all four stages, 57% (811 105; range: 30–64%) of the estimated 1 427 770 PLHIV were virally suppressed. This means that under half of the PLHIV (44%; range: 36–70%) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

Table 10. Number and proportion of all people living with HIV who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022

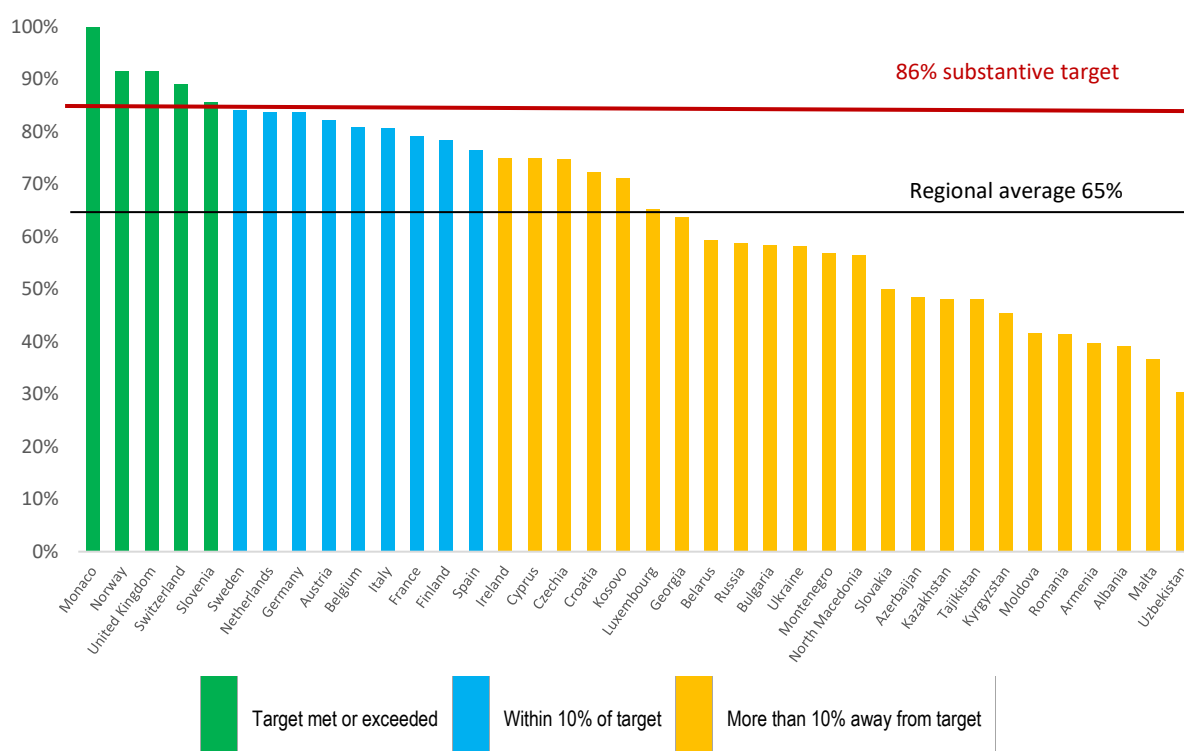
Data availability	Number of reporting countries, by subregion and region	Estimated number of PLHIV	Number of PLHIV who were virally suppressed	% of all PLHIV who were virally suppressed	% of all PLHIV who were not virally suppressed
Countries reporting data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care	West (16 countries)	754 305	614 906	82%	18%
	Centre (11 countries)	34 214	17 479	51%	49%
	East (11 countries)	1 427 770	811 105	57%	43%
	All countries (38 countries)	2 216 289	1 443 490	65%	35%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this table reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Overall, 5 of 38 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 (Monaco, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Figure 9). Another nine countries were within 10% of the target (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden). The remaining 24 countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Figure 9. Proportion of all people living with HIV who were virally suppressed in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022



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 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Progress over time

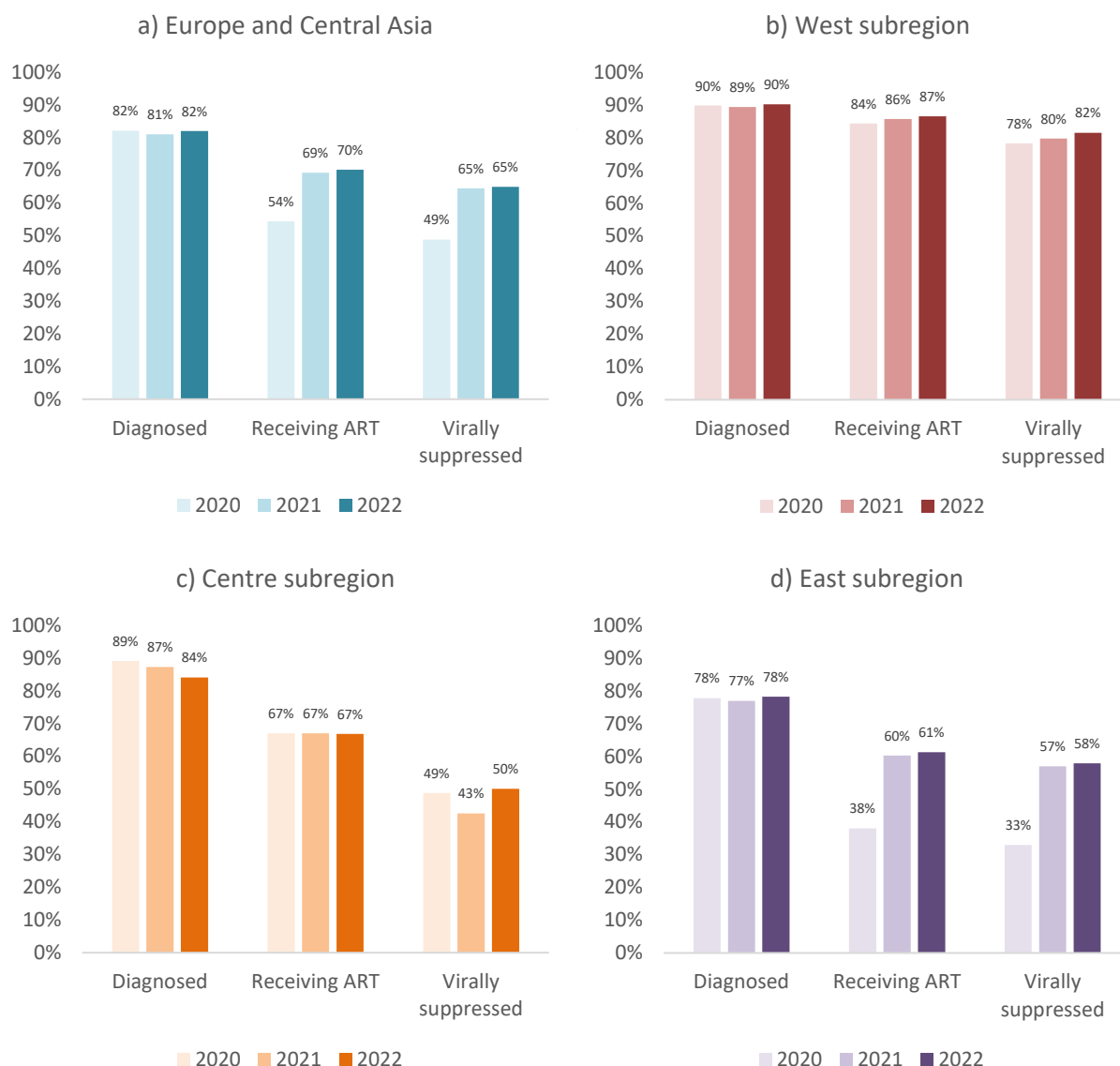
Thirty-five countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for 2020, 2021 and 2022. Four countries provided identical data over each of the three years. These were included in the analysis. Over the last three reporting years there has been some improvement in the substantive targets, which could also be expressed as 95-91-86. In 2020, 82-54-49 was attained, compared with 81-69-65 in 2021 and 83-70-65 in 2022.

Increases can be partly attributed to countries scaling up their testing and treatment programmes. In the case of the East subregion, for example, Russia nearly doubled the number of people diagnosed with HIV that were on treatment and the number on treatment who were virally suppressed between 2020 and 2021.

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 able to report data for all three years, the West subregion reported the highest values across the continuum in 2022, nearly reaching the substantive target with 82% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed. The substantial improvement observed in the East subregion in 2021 was sustained in 2022.

Figure 10. Proportion of people living with HIV who were diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed over time in Europe and Central Asia and by subregion, reported in 2022



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

Focus on the European Union/European Economic Area

In 2022, 29 EU/EEA countries 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, as well as their progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets.

Among the 29 EU/EEA countries able to report data, 27 countries provided data on the estimated number of PLHIV (766 049 people), 25 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV who had ever been diagnosed (684 551 people), 25 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV on treatment (600 860 people) and 20 countries provided data on the number of PLHIV who were virally suppressed (526 412 people).

Table 11 provides an overview of the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum in 2022.

Table 11. Data on the continuum of HIV care reported by the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report for all four stages of the continuum in 2022

Country	Stage 1: Estimated number of PLHIV	Stage 2: Number of diagnosed PLHIV	Stage 3: Number of diagnosed PLHIV on treatment	Stage 4: Number of PLHIV on treatment who are virally suppressed
Austria	7 652	7 358	7 016	6 288
Belgium	18 620	17 035	15 317	15 062
Bulgaria	3 199	2 514	1 923	1 867
Croatia	1 700	1 429	1 262	1 229
Cyprus	1 325	1 252	1 076	993
Czechia	3 674	3 058	2 813	2 747
Finland	3 473	3 196	2 878	2 726
France	178 700	154 600	147 500	141 400
Germany	91 400	81 900	79 800	76 500
Ireland	7 200	6 500	5 700	5 400
Italy	140 730	132 098	123 359	113 430
Luxembourg	1 365	1 161	1 047	891
Malta	814	629	512	298
Netherlands	24 110	22 712	21 397	20 190
Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188
Romania	20 130	17 271	13 352	8 350
Slovakia	1 041	833	650	520
Slovenia	815	759	718	698
Spain	151 387	131 774	128 216	115 907
Sweden	9 184	8 289	8 173	7 728
Total	671 091	598 619	566 939	526 412
Percentage	–	89%	95%	93%

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Percentages represent the proportion of the people in the prior stage of the continuum. Therefore, the percentages were calculated with the number of people in the prior stage of the continuum as the denominator.

Stage 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV in the EU/EEA

Among the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 671 091 people were estimated to be living with HIV (Table 11).

Stage 2: Number and proportion of people living with HIV who have ever been diagnosed in the EU/EEA

In the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 89% (598 619; range: 77–96%) of the estimated 671 091 PLHIV had ever been diagnosed (Table 11). This is equivalent to approximately one in eight (11%; range: 4–23%) PLHIV in the EU/EEA having an undiagnosed HIV infection.

Only one of these countries met the first 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum: 95% of PLHIV being diagnosed (Austria). Another 14 countries were within 10% of the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Cyprus, the Netherlands, Italy, Slovenia, Norway, Finland, Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Spain, France, Romania and Luxembourg; Figure 11). The remaining five countries were more than 10% away from the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Croatia, Czechia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Malta).

Figure 11. Proportion of people living with HIV who had ever been diagnosed in the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in 2022



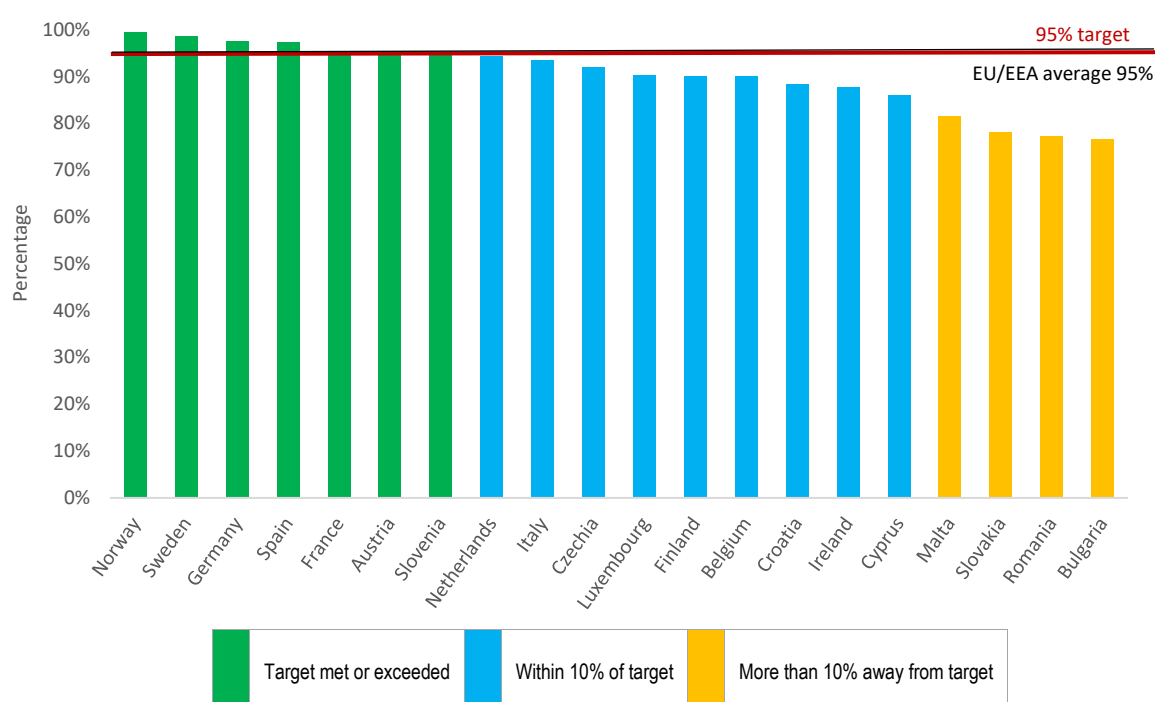
The 95% target refers to the first 95-95-95 target: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 3. Number and proportion of diagnosed people living with HIV who are on treatment in the EU/EEA

Among the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 95% (566 939; range: 76–100%) of the 598 619 diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment (Table 10). This means that 5% of diagnosed PLHIV (range: 0–24%) in EU/EEA countries were not benefiting from HIV treatment.

Overall, 7 of the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum met the second 95% target for stage 3: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Norway, Sweden, Germany, Spain, France, Austria and Slovenia). Another nine countries were within 10% of the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: the Netherlands, Italy, Czechia, Luxembourg, Finland, Belgium, Croatia, Ireland and Cyprus). The remaining four countries were more than 10% away from the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Malta, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria; Figure 12).

Figure 12 Proportion of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment in the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in 2022



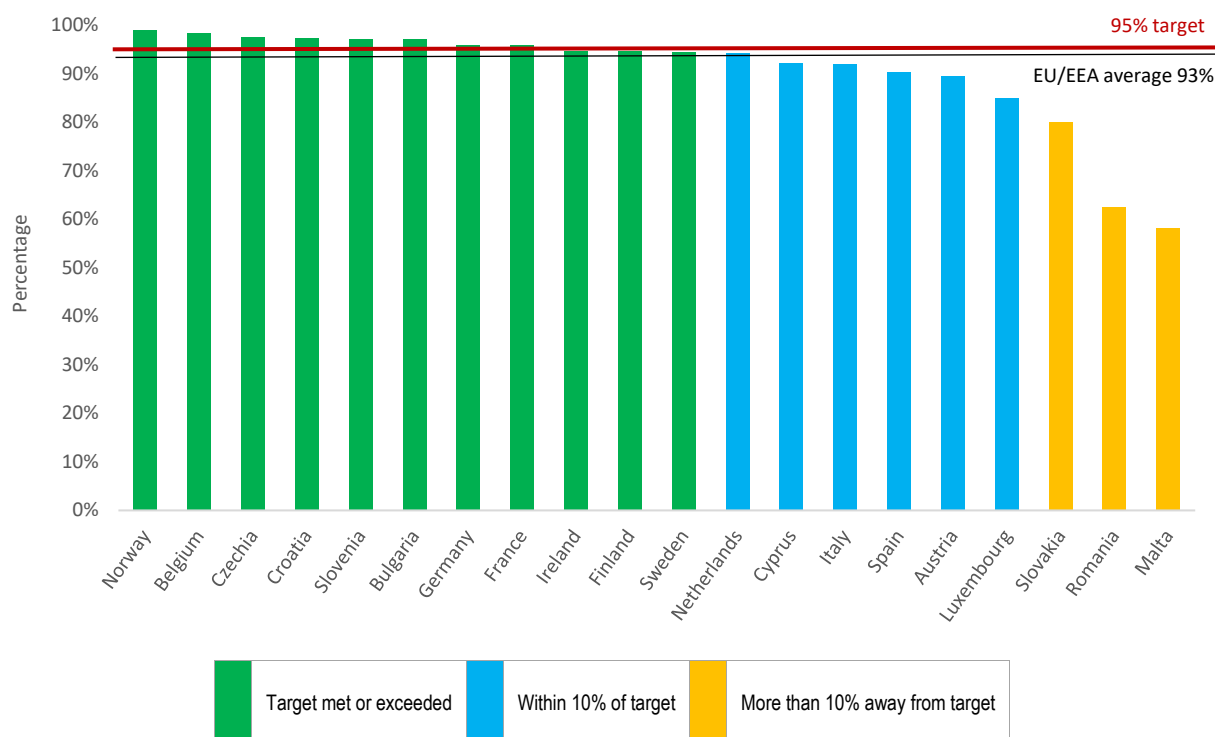
The 95% target refers to the second 95-95-95 target: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV are on treatment. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Stage 4. Number and proportion of people living with HIV on treatment who are virally suppressed in the EU/EEA

Among the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 93% (526 412; range: 58–99%) of the 566 939 PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed (Table 11). This means that 7% of PLHIV (range: 1–42%) who were on treatment in these countries had not achieved viral suppression.

Overall, 11 of the 20 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum met the third 95% target for stage 4: 95% of PLHIV who are on treatment being virally suppressed (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Norway, Belgium, Czechia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Ireland, Finland and Sweden). Another six countries were within 10% of the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: the Netherlands, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, Austria and Luxembourg). The remaining three countries were more than 10% away from the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Slovakia, Romania and Malta; Figure 13).

Figure 13. Proportion of people living with HIV on treatment who were virally suppressed in the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in 2022



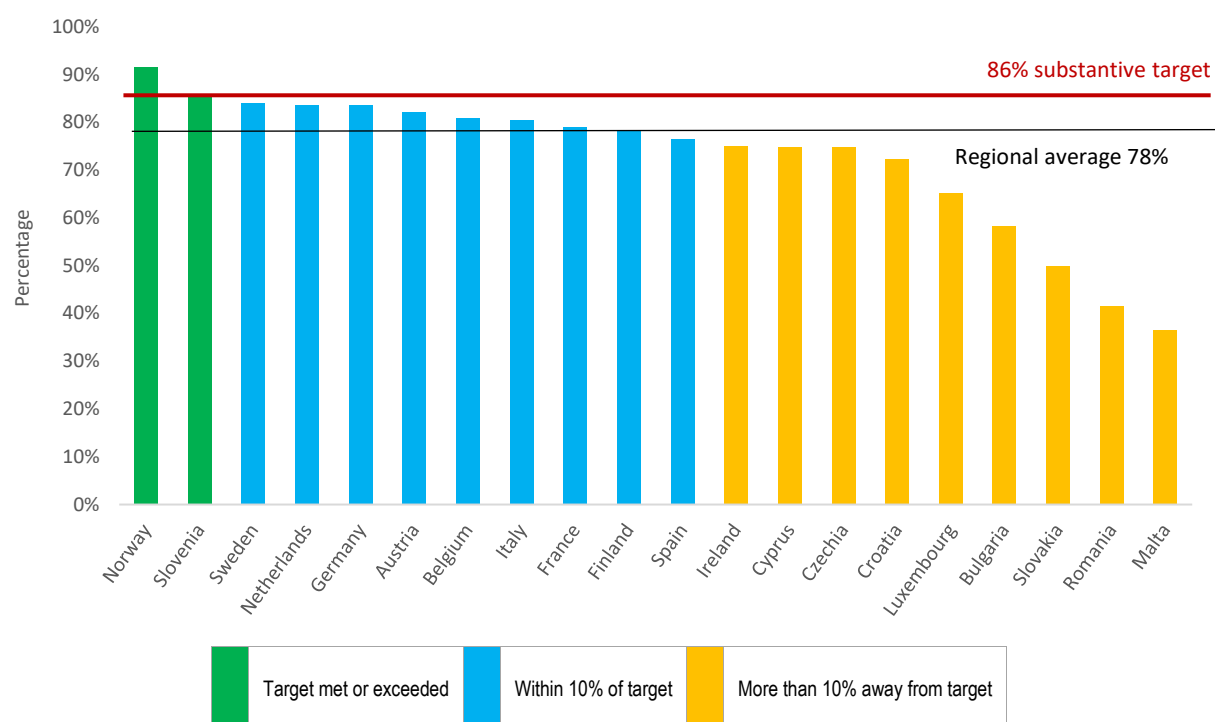
The 95% target refers to the third 95-95-95 target: 95% of PLHIV who are on treatment being virally suppressed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Viral suppression among all people living with HIV in the EU/EEA

Among the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, 78% (526 412; range: 37–92%) of the estimated 671 091 PLHIV were virally suppressed (Table 11). This means that approximately one in five PLHIV (22%; range: 8–63%) in the 20 EU/EEA countries with available data had not achieved viral suppression.

Overall, 2 of the 20 EU/EEA 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 Slovenia; Figure 14). Another nine countries were within 10% of the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, France, Finland and Spain). The remaining nine countries were more than 10% away from the target (listed from highest to lowest percentage: Ireland, Cyprus, Czechia, Croatia, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Malta).

Figure 14. Proportion of all people living with HIV who were virally suppressed in the 20 EU/EEA countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care in 2022

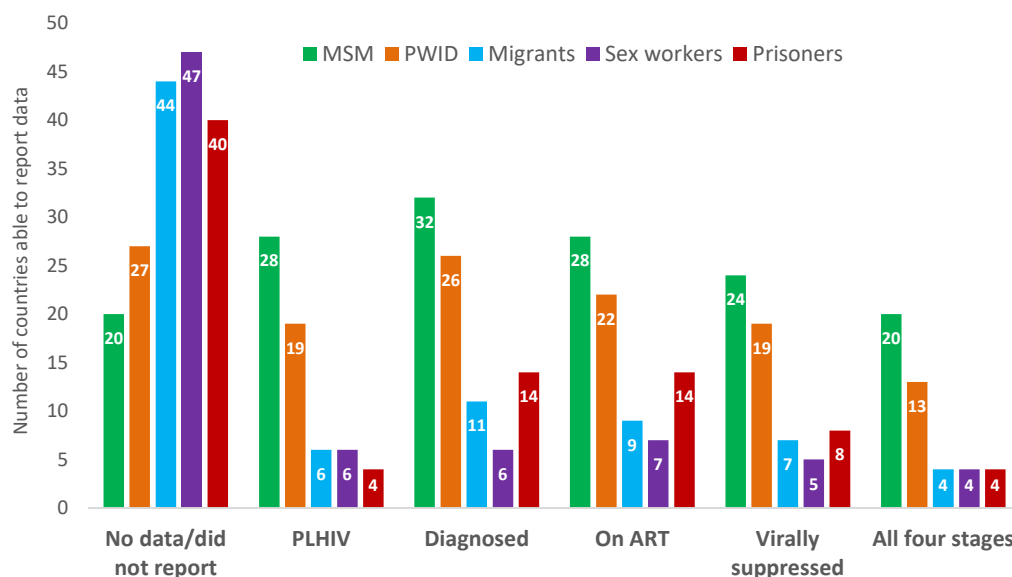


The global substantive target is for 86% of all people living with HIV to be virally suppressed. The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

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 compare with those for PLHIV overall. Annexes 5–9 provide a full overview of which data were provided by which countries at each stage, as well as their 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 2022



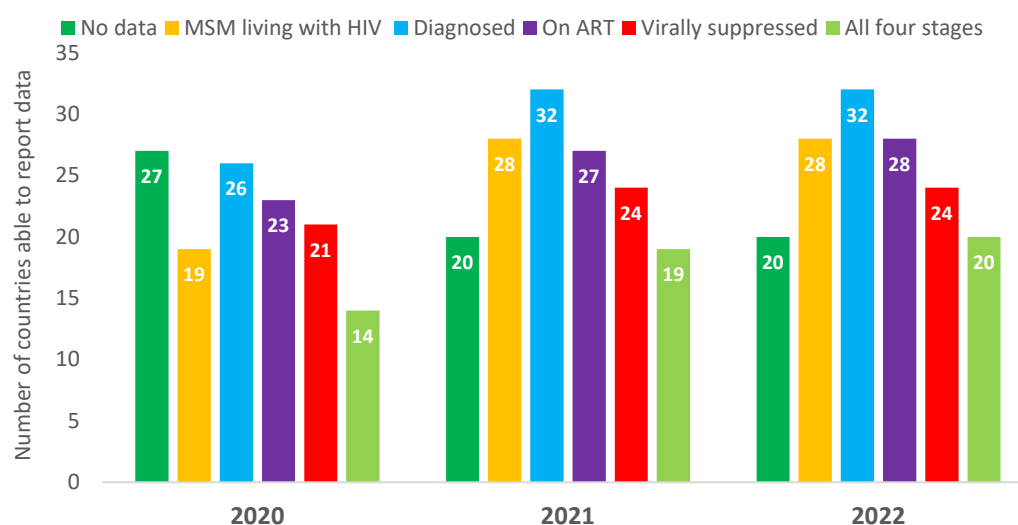
ART: antiretroviral treatment; MSM: men who have sex with men; PLHIV: people living with HIV; PWID: people who inject drugs.

Men who have sex with men (MSM)

Data availability

In 2022, 20 countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM, compared with 19 countries in 2021 and 14 countries in 2020 (Figure 16). The number of countries that could report data for each stage of the continuum was greater in 2022 and 2021 compared with 2020.

Figure 16. Number of countries able to report data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for men who have sex with men in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021 and 2022



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

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

Among the 20 countries in Europe and Central Asia able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM, 86% of MSM living with HIV were diagnosed (286 085 diagnosed/334 496 living with HIV), 94% of MSM diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (268 336 on treatment/286 085 diagnosed) and 94% of MSM on treatment were virally suppressed (252 135 virally suppressed/268 336 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 86-94-94. By region, these figures were 88-94-94 in the West subregion, 81-90-95 in the Centre and 47-91-91 in the East.

In the 26 countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for MSM, 81% (307 952) of the estimated 381 678 MSM living with HIV had ever been diagnosed (Figure 17). Seven countries met or exceeded the first 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum for MSM: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. Nine countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining 10 countries were more than 10% away from the target.

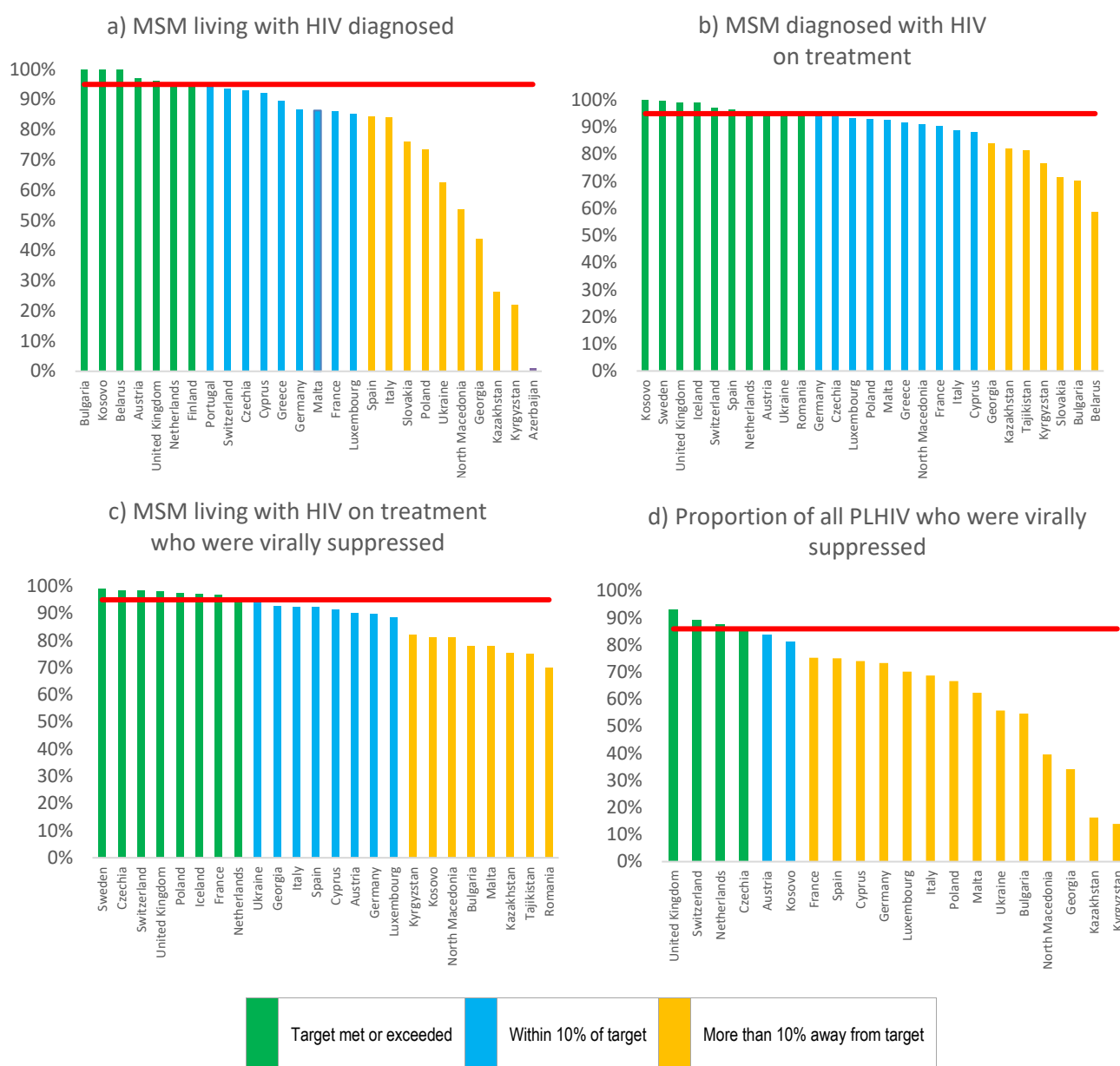
In the 27 countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for MSM, 93% (281 840) of the 301 764 MSM diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Ten countries met or exceeded the second 95% target for stage 3 of the continuum for MSM: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. Ten countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining seven countries were more than 10% away from the target.

In the 24 countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for MSM, 94% (256 107) of the 272 872 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 PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. Eight countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining eight countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Among the 20 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM, 75% (252 135) of the estimated 334 496 MSM living with HIV were virally suppressed. Four countries met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the MSM population. Two countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining 14 countries were more than 10% 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 men who have sex with men living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022



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 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Comparison between men who have sex with men and all people living with HIV

Nineteen countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for both MSM and all PLHIV in 2022 (Table 12). Compared with the other countries in the region, a higher proportion of newly diagnosed PLHIV in the West subregion probably acquired their infection through sex between men. Annex 5 summarises the variation in outcomes within subregions. Overall, 10 of the 19 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for MSM were from the West subregion.

Table 12. Comparison of continuum of HIV care proportions between men who have sex with men and all people living with HIV, among the 19 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum in 2022

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
MSM living with HIV	86%	94%	94%	76%
All PLHIV	86%	92%	94%	74%

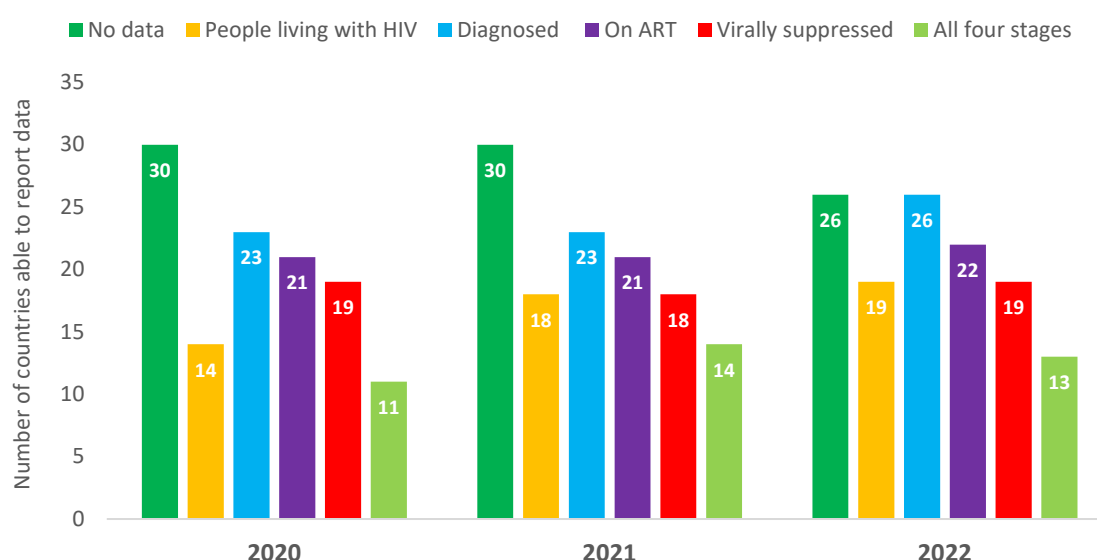
MSM: men who have sex with men; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

People who inject drugs

Data availability

In 2022, 13 countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for people who inject drugs (PWID), compared with 14 countries in 2021 and 11 countries in 2020 (Figure 18). The number of countries that could report data for each stage of the continuum was slightly higher in 2022 compared with 2021 and 2020.

Figure 18. Number of countries able to report data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care for people who inject drugs in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2020, 2021 and 2022



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

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

Among the 13 countries in Europe and Central Asia able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for PWID, 81% of PWID living with HIV were diagnosed (120 036 diagnosed/148 091 living with HIV), 86% of PWID diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (103 635 on treatment/120 036 diagnosed) and 85% of the PWID on treatment were virally suppressed (87 736 virally suppressed/103 365 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 81-86-85 (Figure 19). By region, these figures were 97-91-88 in the West subregion, 96-48-93 in the Centre and 68-85-80 in the East.

In the 18 countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for PWID, 64% (154 316) of the estimated 241 297 PWID living with HIV had ever been diagnosed. Nine countries met or exceeded the 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. Four countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining five countries were more than 10% away from the target.

In the 21 countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for PWID, 84% (115 640) of the 138 078 PWID diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Five countries met or exceeded the 95% target for stage 3 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of PLHIV being on treatment. Six countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining 10 countries were more than 10% away from the target.

In the 19 countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for PWID, 84% (90 313) of the 106 920 PWID on treatment for HIV were virally suppressed. Three countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for stage 4 of the continuum for PWID: 95% of PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. Seven countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining nine countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Among the 13 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for PWID, 59% (87 736) of the estimated 148 091 PWID living with HIV are virally suppressed. One country met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the PWID population. Two countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining 10 countries are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

Figure 19. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and the 86% substantive target for viral suppression among people who inject drugs living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2022



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

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Comparison between people who inject drugs and all people living with HIV

There were 12 countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for both PWID and all PLHIV in 2022 (Table 13).

Table 13. Comparison of continuum of HIV care proportions between people who inject drugs and all people living with HIV, among the 12 countries able to report 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	80%	88%	84%	60%
All PLHIV	85%	92%	93%	73%

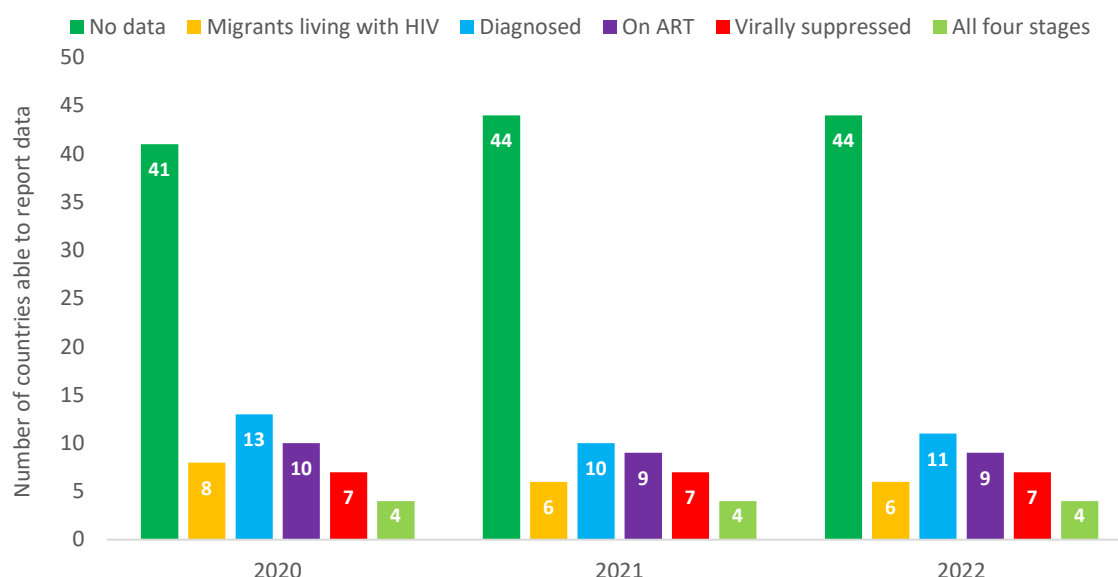
PWID: people who inject drugs.

Migrants

Data availability

In 2022, four countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants (Figure 20). No data on migrants were available from 44 countries.

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



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

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

Among the four countries in Europe and Central Asia able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for migrants, 94% of migrants living with HIV were diagnosed (30 669 diagnosed/32 589 living with HIV), 98% of migrants diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (29 928 on treatment/30 669 diagnosed) and 94% of migrants on treatment were virally suppressed (28 227 virally suppressed/29 928 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 94-98-94 (Figure 21).

In the six countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for migrants, 91% (43 836; range 65–95%) of the estimated 47 945 migrants living with HIV had ever been diagnosed (this percentage for the five EU countries that were able to report data was 86%). Only one country (the United Kingdom) met the 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum for migrants: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. Three countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining two countries were more than 10% away from the target.

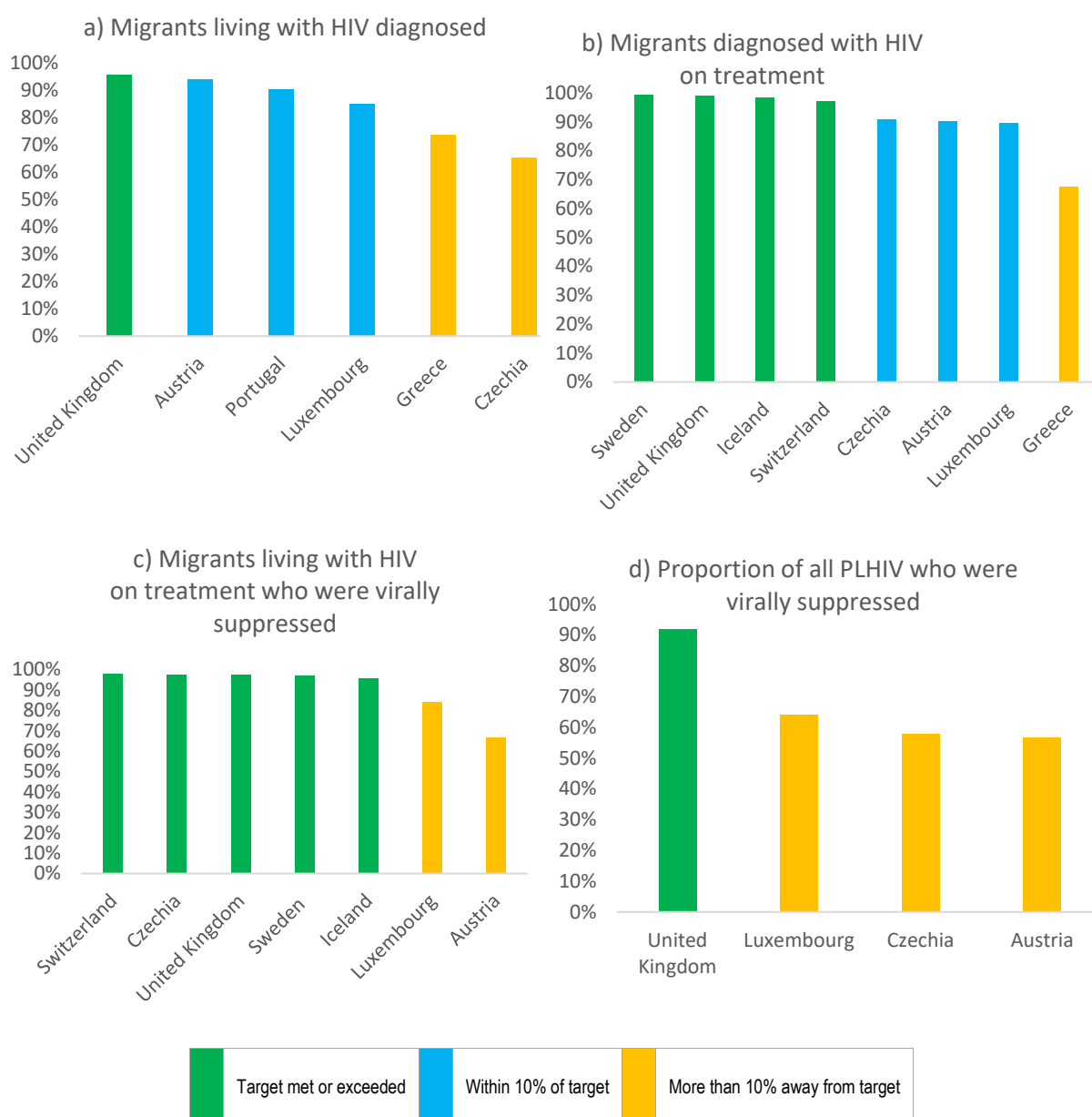
In the eight countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for migrants, 96% (39 740; range: 68–99%) of the 41 604 migrants diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Four countries met or exceeded the third 95% target for stage 3 of the continuum for migrants: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. Three countries were within 10% of the target. The one remaining country was more than 10% away from the target.

In the seven countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for migrants, 95% (35 710; range: 67–98%) of the 37 631 migrants on treatment for HIV were virally suppressed. Four 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 10% away from the target.

Among the four countries able to report data for stages 1 and 4 of the continuum for migrants, 87% (28 227; range: 57–92%) of the 32 589 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 migrant population. The remaining three countries did not meet 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, reported in 2022



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

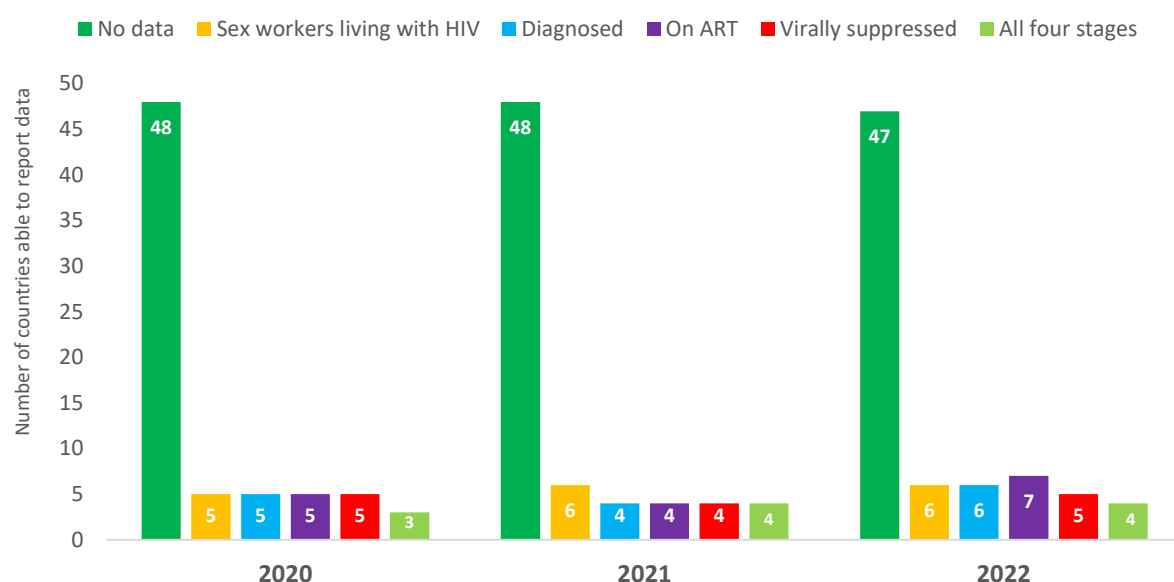
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Sex workers

Data availability

In 2022, four countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers, one more than in 2020 (Figure 22). No data on sex workers were available from 47 countries.

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



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 able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers, 82% of sex workers living with HIV were diagnosed (4 607 diagnosed/5 585 living with HIV), 91% of sex workers diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (4 192 on treatment/4 607 diagnosed) and 79% of sex workers on treatment were virally suppressed (3 331 virally suppressed/4 192 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 82-91-79. By region, these figures were 89-100-81 in the West subregion (only Luxembourg reported for all four stages) and 82-91-79 in the East. No data were reported from the Centre subregion (Figure 23).

In the five countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for sex workers, 86% (6 095) of the estimated 7 073 sex workers living with HIV had ever been diagnosed. One country met the first 95% target for stage 2 of the continuum for sex workers: 95% of all PLHIV being diagnosed. One country was within 10% of the target. The remaining three countries were more than 10% away from the target.

In the six countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for sex workers, 88% (5 534) of the 6 258 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 10% of the target. The remaining four countries were more than 10% away from meeting the target.

In the five countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for sex workers, 79% (3 416) of the 4 329 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 10% away from meeting the target.

Among the four countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for sex workers, 60% (3 331) of the estimated 5 585 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, reported in 2022



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

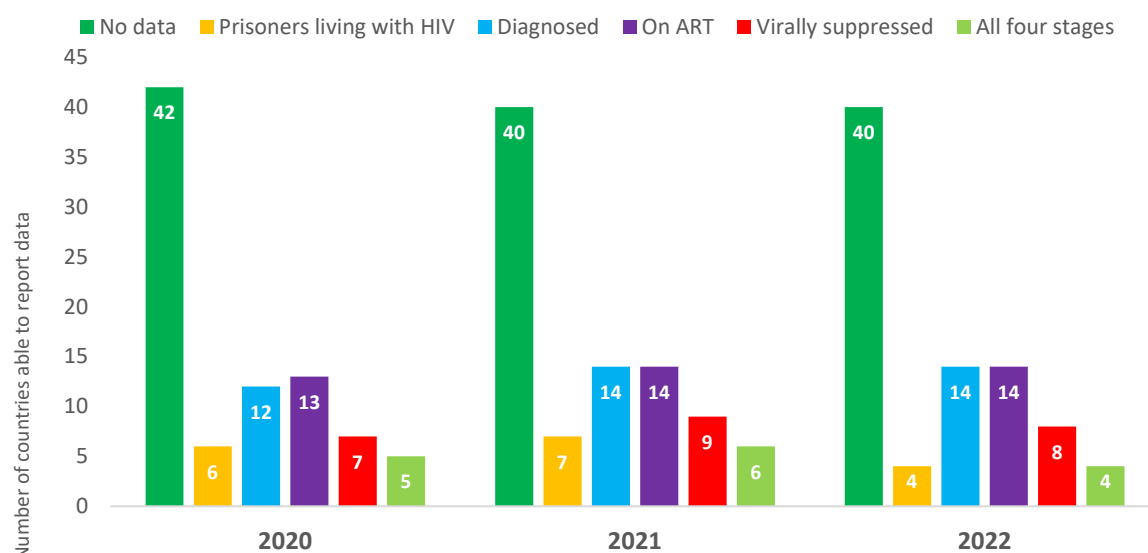
The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

Prisoners

Data availability

In 2022, four countries were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum for prisoners (Figure 24). Forty countries could not provide any data.

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



ART: antiretroviral treatment.

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

Four countries in Europe and Central Asia were able to report 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 (5 306 diagnosed/5 310 living with HIV), 94% of prisoners diagnosed with HIV were on treatment (4 964 on treatment/5 306 diagnosed) and 78% of prisoners on treatment were virally suppressed (3 886 virally suppressed/4 964 on treatment). This could also be expressed as 99.9-94-78. By region, these figures were 85-87-90 in the West subregion and 100-94-78 in the East. No valid data were reported from the Centre subregion (Figure 25).

In the three countries able to report data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum for prisoners, 99.9% (5 306) of the estimated 5 310 prisoners living with HIV had ever 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 within 10% of meeting the target.

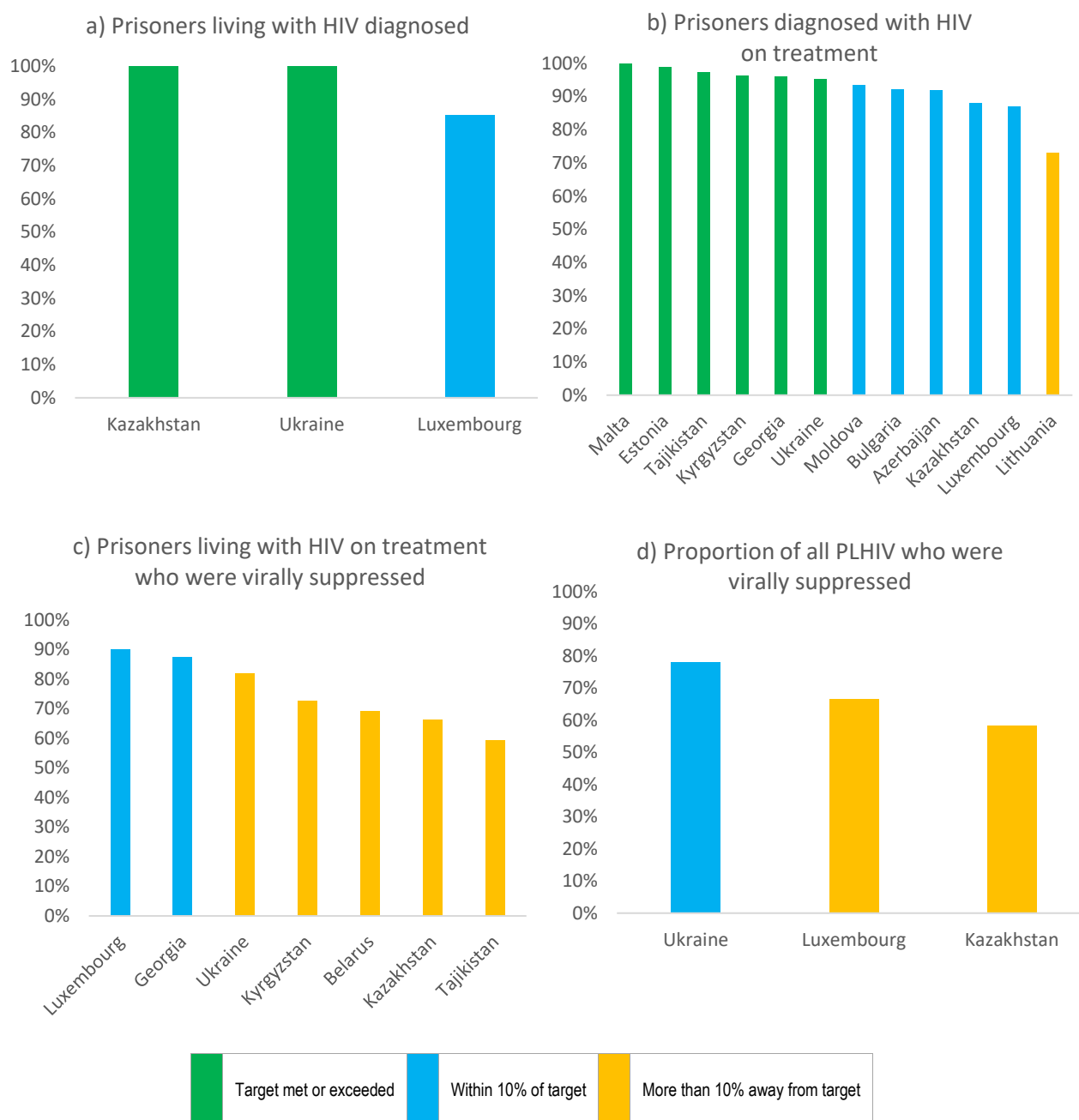
In the 12 countries able to report data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum for prisoners, 93% (6 526) of the 6 993 prisoners diagnosed with HIV were on treatment. Six countries met or exceeded the second 95% target: 95% of diagnosed PLHIV being on treatment. Five countries were within 10% of the target. The one remaining country was more than 10% away.

In the seven countries able to report data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum for prisoners, 76% (4 912) of the 6 434 prisoners on treatment were virally suppressed. No country met the third 95% target for stage 4 of the continuum for prisoners: 95% of PLHIV on treatment being virally suppressed. Two countries were within 10% of the target. The remaining five countries were more than 10% away from the target.

Among the three countries able to report valid data for all four stages of the continuum for prisoners, 73% (3 886) of the estimated 5 310 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 10% of 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, reported in 2022



PLHIV: people living with HIV.

The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

The estimated number of people with transmissible levels of virus

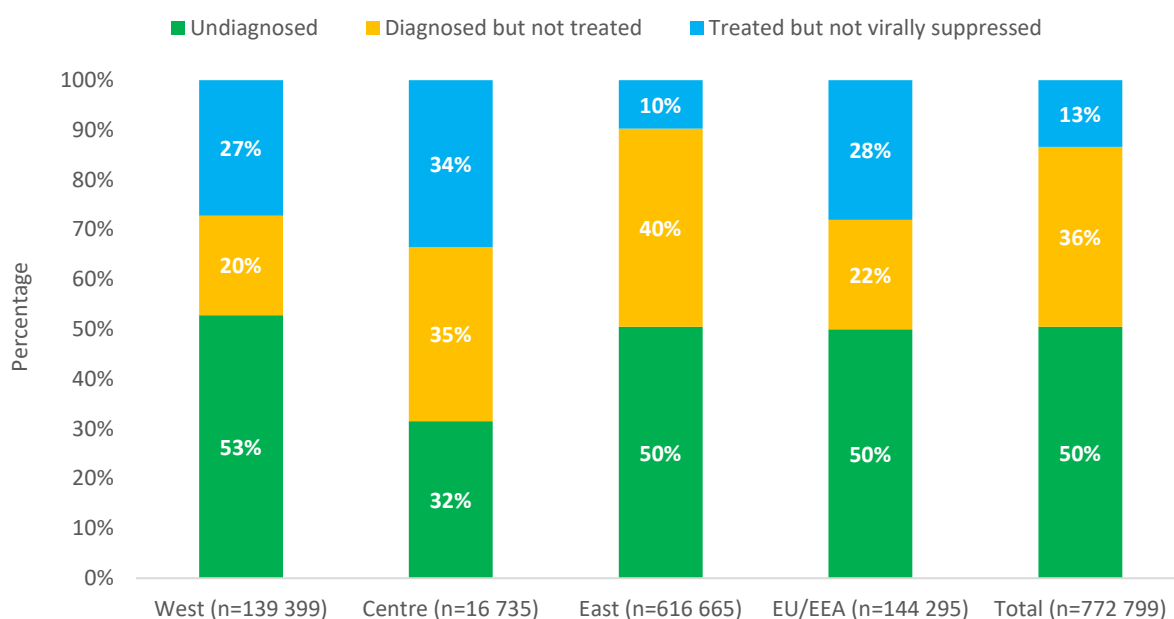
Viral suppression is key to the 95-95-95 targets and ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. It is well known that antiretroviral treatment is now so effective that PLHIV who are on treatment and are virally suppressed (i.e. have an undetectable viral load of ≤ 200 copies/mL) cannot transmit the virus, even if they have sex without condoms [7]. 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 38 countries that were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, the number of people with transmissible levels of virus was estimated at 772 799 PLHIV, equivalent to 35% of all PLHIV (Figure 23). The reality for the overall region is likely to be higher, as not all countries could provide data for all four stages of the continuum. In 2022, these countries reported that 50% (390 181) of people living with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, 36% (279 001) were estimated to be diagnosed but not on treatment and 13% (103 617) were estimated to be on treatment but not virally suppressed. This indicates that the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be reduced greatly through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment, along with widespread implementation of combination prevention. This could have as much of an impact as current efforts to increase HIV testing.

Figure 26 shows the number of people with transmissible levels of virus by WHO subregion and for EU/EEA countries. There were clear differences between subregions. In the West subregion, over 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 subregion, around half were undiagnosed and almost 40% were diagnosed but not on treatment. In the EU/EEA, half of the people with transmissible levels of virus were undiagnosed and approximately one in five (22%) were diagnosed but not on treatment. More information is provided in Annex 10.

Figure 26. Distribution of people with transmissible levels of virus, by subregion, for the EU/EEA overall and for Europe and Central Asia overall, reported in 2022



The information in this figure reflects the latest available data reported by countries in 2022. See Annex 2 for information on which years the reported data relate to.

It is important to note that, at the country level, the number of people living with transmissible levels of virus and the proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible levels of virus can be quite different. In countries in the West subregion, for example, the relative success of testing policies and treatment access means that there are lower proportions of people with transmissible levels of virus. However, these low proportions still translate into substantial numbers for some countries because they have older epidemics with higher numbers of PLHIV overall (e.g. France and Spain).

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 them to attain and maintain an undetectable viral load. Tracking progress with timely data is vital to identify which areas need further investment. It is concerning that nine countries provided data from 2019 or earlier. The Dublin Declaration steering group advised in 2022 that future continuum of HIV care analysis will be restricted to countries reporting data within the last three years (to be implemented in 2024). Furthermore, four countries did not report any data and, of those who reported, 13 countries 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 is likely 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 provided viral suppression percentages at 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 2022, the overall progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets in Europe and Central Asia was as follows: 82% of all PLHIV had ever been diagnosed, 85% of diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment and 93% of PLHIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 82-85-93. 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 was reported in 2021: 82-85-92, with 64% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

At the subregional level, the West subregion had the most countries that achieved the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed. In the West subregion, 90% of all PLHIV had ever been diagnosed, 96% of diagnosed PLHIV were on treatment and 94% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 90-96-94. The second 95% target was met and the subregion 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 at least three countries were more than 10% away from meeting the substantive target of 86%.

The Centre subregion's reported outcomes were 85-80-76, indicating a need to widen access to treatment, promote adherence by implementing support services and scale up testing and prevention efforts. It is concerning that only 51% of PLHIV were virally suppressed in the Centre subregion, meaning that just under one in two PLHIV are at risk of ill health and can still pass on the virus. Since the Centre subregion has experienced a more rapid increase in new HIV diagnoses than anywhere else in Europe and Central Asia [8], this situation should be urgently addressed.

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

For the first time, we have also assessed the survey results for the EU/EEA. Among EU/EEA countries, 89% of all PLHIV had ever been diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed were on treatment and 93% of those on treatment were virally suppressed. This could also be expressed as 89-95-93. Overall, 78% 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 neglected. 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 a growing number of countries are able to report data for MSM living with HIV, and that four countries met the substantive target of 86% of MSM living with HIV being virally suppressed (another two are within 10% of the target). Overall, across Europe and Central Asia, three quarters of MSM living with HIV were virally suppressed. However, countries that are able to report data for MSM tend to be the ones with better outcomes (half of these countries are from the West subregion, which usually reports better outcomes). When the analysis is restricted to only the 19 countries that were able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, the proportions of PLHIV who are virally suppressed, for MSM and the general population, are 76% and 75%, respectively.

Outcomes for MSM in the Centre and East subregions need further improvement. Only 1 of the 10 countries able to report data in these subregions met the substantive target of 86% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed for the MSM population. Overall, the Centre subregion reached 69% and the East reached 39%, compared with 78% in the West. Furthermore, the proportions of MSM who were virally suppressed were much lower than for the general population, particularly in Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that when only a few countries were able to report data for MSM, outcomes were likely to overestimate performance in the region at that time. Countries able to report data were also countries that had better outcomes for all PLHIV.

PWID remain a key population that is disproportionately affected by HIV, with 19% of new HIV diagnoses across the region acquired through injecting drug use. This is particularly the case in the East subregion, where PWID accounted for 28% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission in 2021 (compared with 2% and 3% in the Centre and West, respectively) [8]. Given this high proportion of diagnoses in PWID, it is important that more countries from the East subregion begin to report disaggregated data for this key group. Currently only half (7/15) of the countries from this subregion can do so and only four can report data for all four stages for PWID.

Outcomes for PWID are considerably lower than for PLHIV overall. When restricted to the countries able to report data for all four stages of the continuum, the overall proportion of PWID living with HIV who were virally suppressed was 60% compared with 73% among all PLHIV. This highlights that a tailored approach that includes harm reduction (e.g. needle and syringe provision and opioid substitution therapy) and innovative methods to improve adherence is essential to improve outcomes in this key population.

The number of countries able to report disaggregated data for migrants, sex workers and prisoners remains low. Four countries were able to report 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 42% of all new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA in 2021. Information on sex workers and migrants is disproportionately reported by the West subregion. Data for prisoners were disproportionately reported by the East subregion.

While outcomes may seem good for these key populations when compared with PLHIV overall, these 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.

For all of these key populations, accessibility along 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) will be 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 [9]. 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 is reported for all four stages of the continuum. In 2022, it was estimated that over one third of PLHIV in Europe and Central Asia had transmissible levels of virus, with up to half of these people living in the Centre and East subregions.

Of the people living with transmissible levels of virus in 2022, 50% were estimated to be undiagnosed, 36% were estimated to be diagnosed but not on treatment and 13% were estimated to be on treatment but not virally suppressed. This indicates that reducing the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be achieved through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment, along with widespread implementation of combination prevention. This could be done alongside reducing the undiagnosed population through testing and could have an equal impact.

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. Therefore, caution is 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 among 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 are still considerable levels 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 subregion, misclassification of mode of transmission for new HIV diagnoses (as MSM rather than PWID) may obscure the reality of HIV incidence in these two key populations [10,11]. 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 contribute to missing data. HIV monitoring capabilities may continue to be lacking due to clinical and public health authority staff being heavily engaged in reducing healthcare backlogs created during the height of the pandemic.

The progress towards the 95-95-95 targets reported in 2022 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 about 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. Further work is needed to resolve this.

Conclusions

While there has been little change in outcomes relating to the 95-95-95 targets and the substantive targets across Europe and Central Asia between 2021 and 2022, more is being asked of each country. For the first time, we have been able to show the progress towards the 95-95-95 targets by subregion, for Europe and Central Asia and for the EU/EEA. A main priority area in future 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 that progress can be made towards reducing HIV transmission and ending AIDS by 2030.

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Annex 1a. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets, reported in 2022

Subregion	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	Andorra										
	Austria	7652	7358	7016	6288	96%	95%	90%	96%	92%	82%
	Belgium	18620	17035	15317	15062	91%	90%	98%	91%	82%	81%
	Denmark	6800	6200			91%			91%		
	Finland	3473	3196	2878	2726	92%	90%	95%	92%	83%	78%
	France	178700	154600	147500	141400	87%	95%	96%	87%	83%	79%
	Germany	91400	81900	79800	76500	90%	97%	96%	90%	87%	84%
	Greece	16637	14160	11563		85%	82%		85%	70%	
	Iceland	296	291			98%			98%		
	Ireland	7200	6500	5700	5400	90%	88%	95%	90%	79%	75%
	Israel	8145	7487	6327		92%	85%		92%	78%	
	Italy	140730	132098	123359	113430	94%	93%	92%	94%	88%	81%
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	1365	1161	1047	891	85%	90%	85%	85%	77%	65%
	Malta	814	629	512	298	77%	81%	58%	77%	63%	37%
	Monaco	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Netherlands	24110	22712	21397	20190	94%	94%	94%	94%	89%	84%
	Norway	4572	4251	4230	4188	93%	100%	99%	93%	93%	92%
	Portugal	41889	39778			95%			95%		
	San Marino	71		71						100%	
	Spain	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	97%	90%	87%	85%	77%
	Sweden	9184	8289	8173	7728	90%	99%	95%	90%	89%	84%
	Switzerland	17350	16100	15500	15450	93%	96%	100%	93%	89%	89%
	United Kingdom	97700	93000	92100	89400	95%	99%	97%	95%	94%	92%
	Subtotal	828143	748567	670754	614906	90%	96%	94%	90%	87%	82%
Centre	Albania	1433	1178	747	561	82%	63%	75%	82%	52%	39%
	Bosnia & Herzegovina			270							
	Bulgaria	3199	2514	1923	1867	79%	76%	97%	79%	60%	58%
	Croatia	1700	1429	1262	1229	84%	88%	97%	84%	74%	72%
	Cyprus	1325	1252	1076	993	94%	86%	92%	94%	81%	75%
	Czechia	3674	3058	2813	2747	83%	92%	98%	83%	77%	75%
	Hungary		3615								
	Kosovo	45	45	43	32	100%	96%	74%	100%	96%	71%

	Montenegro	352	266	204	200	76%	77%	98%	76%	58%	57%
	North Macedonia	500	332	299	282	66%	90%	94%	66%	60%	56%
	Poland	18923	15899	13381		84%	84%		84%	71%	0%
	Romania	20130	17271	13352	8350	86%	77%	63%	86%	66%	41%
	Serbia	3200	3045	2289		95%	75%		95%	72%	0%
	Slovakia	1041	833	650	520	80%	78%	80%	80%	62%	50%
	Slovenia	815	759	718	698	93%	95%	97%	93%	88%	86%
	Türkiye										
	Subtotal	56337	51496	39027	17479	85%	80%	76%	85%	67%	51%
East	Armenia	4771	3193	2305	1898	67%	72%	82%	67%	48%	40%
	Azerbaijan	9937	7302	5618	4815	73%	77%	86%	73%	57%	48%
	Belarus	28315	22855	18765	16804	81%	82%	90%	81%	66%	59%
	Estonia	6855		4482						65%	
	Georgia	8081	6705	5746	5144	83%	86%	90%	83%	71%	64%
	Kazakhstan	35201	27485	20176	16946	78%	73%	84%	78%	57%	48%
	Kyrgyzstan	9222	7527	5044	4184	82%	67%	83%	82%	55%	45%
	Latvia		5989	3020			50%				
	Lithuania	3558		1475						41%	
	Moldova	15565	10139	7267	6478	65%	72%	89%	65%	47%	42%
	Russia	1000000	794220	615099	587870	79%	77%	96%	79%	62%	59%
	Tajikistan	14246	9459	7960	6850	66%	84%	86%	66%	56%	48%
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	244877	184029	152226	142586	75%	83%	94%	75%	62%	58%
	Uzbekistan	57555	43606	31021	17530	76%	71%	57%	76%	54%	30%
	Subtotal	1438183	1122509	880204	811105	78%	78%	93%	78%	61%	57%
Total		2322633	1922572	1589985	1443490	83%	85%	93%	83%	70%	65%

	Target met or exceeded	Within 10% of target	More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

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

Annex 1b. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in the European Union/European Economic Area: number of people and targets, reported in 2022

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	7652	7358	7016	6288	96%	95%	90%	96%	92%	82%
Belgium	18620	17035	15317	15062	91%	90%	98%	91%	82%	81%
Bulgaria	3199	2514	1923	1867	79%	76%	97%	79%	60%	58%
Croatia	1700	1429	1262	1229	84%	88%	97%	84%	74%	72%
Cyprus	1325	1252	1076	993	94%	86%	92%	94%	81%	75%
Czechia	3674	3058	2813	2747	83%	92%	98%	83%	77%	75%
Denmark	6800	6200			91%			91%		
Estonia	6855		4482						65%	
Finland	3473	3196	2878	2726	92%	90%	95%	92%	83%	78%
France	178700	154600	147500	141400	87%	95%	96%	87%	83%	79%
Germany	91400	81900	79800	76500	90%	97%	96%	90%	87%	84%
Greece	16637	14160	11563		85%	82%		85%	70%	
Hungary		3615								
Iceland	296	291			98%			98%		
Ireland	7200	6500	5700	5400	90%	88%	95%	90%	79%	75%
Italy	140730	132098	123359	113430	94%	93%	92%	94%	88%	81%
Latvia		5989	3020			50%				
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	3558		1475						41%	
Luxembourg	1365	1161	1047	891	85%	90%	85%	85%	77%	65%
Malta	814	629	512	298	77%	81%	58%	77%	63%	37%
Netherlands	24110	22712	21397	20190	94%	94%	94%	94%	89%	84%
Norway	4572	4251	4230	4188	93%	100%	99%	93%	93%	92%
Poland	18923	15899	13381		84%	84%		84%	71%	
Portugal	41889	39778			95%			95%		
Romania	20130	17271	13352	8350	86%	77%	63%	86%	66%	41%
Slovakia	1041	833	650	520	80%	78%	80%	80%	62%	50%
Slovenia	815	759	718	698	93%	95%	97%	93%	88%	86%
Spain	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	97%	90%	87%	85%	77%
Sweden	9184	8289	8173	7728	90%	99%	95%	90%	89%	84%
Total	766049	684551	600860	526412	89%	95%	93%	89%	84%	78%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; PLHIV: people living with HIV.

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

Annex 2. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: year of data and data sources, reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	All 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	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2020
	Belgium	Other modelling tool or estimate	21/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020
	Denmark	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	Finland	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	France	Other modelling tool or 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 or estimate	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2020
	Greece	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021		
	Iceland	Other modelling tool or estimate	11/06/2020	Other data source	11/06/2020				
	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 or estimate	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020		
	Italy	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019
	Liechtenstein								
	Luxembourg	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Malta	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2017
	Monaco	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019
	Netherlands	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Norway	Other modelling tool or 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	31/12/2019	Surveillance data	31/12/2019				
	San Marino	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2019			Other data source	31/12/2019		
	Spain	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2017	Other data source	31/12/2017	Other data source	31/12/2019	Other data source	31/12/2019
	Sweden	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Switzerland	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	United Kingdom	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020
Centre	Albania	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021		2020
	Bosnia & Herzegovina						2020		
	Bulgaria	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021	Cohort data	31/12/2021
	Croatia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2019	Cohort data	31/12/2020
	Cyprus	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020
	Czechia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	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	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021

	North Macedonia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020
	Poland	SPECTRUM	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020	Other data source	31/12/2020		
	Romania	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	Serbia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2019	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021		
	Slovakia	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2018	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020
	Slovenia	ECDC modelling tool	25/03/2022	Surveillance data	25/03/2022	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Cohort data	31/12/2020
	Türkiye								
East	Armenia		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Azerbaijan		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Belarus		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Estonia	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2017			Other data source	31/12/2019		
	Georgia	SPECTRUM	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021
	Kazakhstan		2020		2020		2020		2020
	Kyrgyzstan	SPECTRUM	01/01/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021
	Latvia			Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021		
	Lithuania	SPECTRUM	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021		
	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 people living with HIV in countries of Europe and Central Asia: exclusion of out-migration, deaths, and loss to follow-up, reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	Out-migration				Deaths				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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Denmark	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Finland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	No
	France	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Germany	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	No
	Greece	No	No	No		Partially	Partially	Partially		Partially	Partially	Partially	
	Iceland	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			No	No		
	Ireland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Israel	Partially	Partially	Partially		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially	No	Partially	
	Italy	No	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Other	Other
	Liechtenstein												
	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Malta	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	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	No	No	No	No
	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	Other
	Norway	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Portugal	Partially	Partially			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		
	San Marino	Don't know		Don't know		Don't know		Don't know		Other		Other	
	Spain	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Other	Other	Other	Other
	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Other	Other	Other
	Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	United Kingdom	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Centre	Albania	Don't know	Don't know	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	
	Bosnia & Herzegovina												
	Bulgaria	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Croatia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes
	Cyprus	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes
	Czechia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Hungary		No				Yes				Yes		
	Kosovo	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially

	Montenegro	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially	Partially	No	
	Romania	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Serbia		No	No			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	
	Slovakia	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Slovenia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
	Türkiye												
East	Armenia												
	Azerbaijan												
	Belarus												
	Estonia	No		No		Yes		Yes		No		No	
	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Kazakhstan												
	Kyrgyzstan	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Latvia		No	Don't know			Yes	Yes			Other	Other	
	Lithuania	Partially	No	Partially		Yes	Partially	Yes		No	Yes	No	
	Moldova	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Russia												
	Tajikistan												
	Turkmenistan												
	Ukraine	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Uzbekistan												

PLHIV: people living with HIV.

Annex 4. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and global substantive targets reported in 2020, 2021 and 2022

Subregion	Country	2020							2021							2022						
		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	7480	7029	6380	4821	94%	85%	64%	7655	7209	6574	4873	94%	86%	64%	7652	7358	7016	6288	96%	88%	64%
	Belgium	18335	16594	15238	14299	91%	83%	78%	19090	17090	15750	15312	90%	83%	80%	18620	17035	15317	15062	91%	82%	81%
	Finland	2924	2750	2503	2464	94%	86%	84%	3265	3069	2907	2736	94%	89%	84%	3473	3196	2878	2726	92%	83%	78%
	France	172700	148746	133400	126800	86%	77%	73%	178700	154600	147500	141400	87%	83%	79%	178700	154600	147500	141400	87%	83%	79%
	Germany	87900	77300	71400	68000	88%	81%	77%	90700	79900	76800	74100	88%	85%	82%	91400	81900	79800	76500	90%	87%	84%
	Ireland	7200	6500	5700	5400	90%	79%	75%	7200	6500	5700	5400	90%	79%	75%	7200	6500	5700	5400	90%	79%	75%
	Italy	130000	124500	117000	102000	96%	90%	78%	137000	126000	119000	102000	92%	87%	74%	140730	132098	123359	113430	94%	88%	81%
	Luxembourg	1176	1000	892	792	85%	76%	67%	1315	1118	999	820	85%	76%	62%	1365	1161	1047	891	85%	77%	65%
	Malta	453	340	340	298	75%	75%	66%	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	23300	21360	19913	19046	92%	85%	82%	23700	21969	20478	19625	93%	86%	83%	24110	22712	21397	20190	91%	79%	75%
	Norway	4455	4100	4020	3938	92%	90%	88%	4455	4100	4020	3938	92%	90%	88%	4572	4251	4230	4188	93%	93%	92%
	Spain	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	85%	77%	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	85%	77%	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	85%	77%
	Sweden	8971	8097	7943	7702	90%	89%	86%	8971	8097	7943	7702	90%	89%	86%	9184	8289	8173	7728	90%	89%	84%
	Switzerland	16700	15500	15000	14800	93%	90%	89%	17100	15850	15600	15400	93%	91%	90%	17350	16100	15500	15450	93%	89%	89%
	United Kingdom	103800	96142	93384	90583	93%	90%	87%	105248	98552	96866	93951	94%	92%	89%	97700	93000	92100	89400	95%	94%	92%
	Subtotal	736829	661780	621377	576898	90%	84%	78%	756574	676431	648956	603510	89%	86%	80%	754305	680651	652793	614906	90%	87%	82%
Centre	Albania	1400	1034	611	323	74%	44%	23%	1433	1102	678	561	77%	62%	83%	1433	1178	747	561	82%	52%	39%
	Bulgaria	3100	3026	1445	1140	98%	47%	37%	3690	3084	1766	1200	84%	47%	37%	3199	2514	1923	1867	79%	60%	58%
	Croatia	1648	1414	1263	1225	86%	77%	74%	1700	1429	1262	1229	84%	77%	74%	1700	1429	1262	1229	84%	74%	72%
	Czechia	3277	2782	2481	2383	85%	76%	73%	3503	2948	2690	2625	84%	76%	73%	3674	3058	2813	2747	83%	77%	75%

	Montenegro	368	243	181	170	66%	49%	46%	392	201	196	121	51%	49%	46%	352	266	204	200	76%	58%	57%
	North Macedonia	383	246	198	191	64%	52%	50%	404	263	231	195	65%	52%	50%	500	332	299	282	66%	60%	56%
	Romania	18000	16486	12644	8064	92%	70%	45%	19415	16848	12904	6336	92%	70%	45%	20130	17271	13352	8350	86%	66%	41%
	Slovakia	1041	833	650	520	80%	62%	50%	1041	833	650	520	87%	62%	50%	1041	833	650	520	87%	66%	33%
	Slovenia	809	704	649	626	87%	80%	77%	806	730	708	677	91%	80%	77%	815	759	718	698	93%	88%	86%
	Subtotal	30026	26768	20122	14642	89%	67%	49%	32384	27438	21085	13464	85%	65%	42%	32844	27640	21968	16454	84%	67%	50%
East	Armenia	3500	2700	2200	1900	75%	63%	54%	4771	3193	2305	1898	67%	63%	54%	4771	3193	2305	1898	67%	48%	40%
	Azerbaijan	9700	6800	5100	4100	70%	53%	42%	9937	7302	5618	4815	73%	53%	42%	9937	7302	5618	4815	73%	57%	48%
	Belarus	26000	22084	17714	13575	85%	68%	52%	28315	22855	18765	16804	81%	68%	52%	28315	22855	18765	16804	81%	66%	59%
	Georgia	9300	5954	5098	4621	64%	55%	50%	8358	6357	5442	5435	76%	55%	50%	8081	6705	5746	5144	83%	71%	64%
	Kazakhstan	33427	25753	17535	14080	77%	52%	42%	35201	27485	20176	16946	78%	52%	42%	35201	27485	20176	16946	78%	57%	48%
	Kyrgyzstan	10129	6458	4058	3328	62%	40%	33%	9222	7050	4442	3974	76%	40%	33%	9222	7527	5044	4184	82%	55%	45%
	Moldova	14589	9407	6690	5602	64%	46%	38%	14474	9679	6810	5913	67%	46%	38%	15565	10139	7267	6478	65%	47%	42%
	Russia	998525	808823	319613	271671	81%	32%	27%	1000000	794220	615099	587870	79%	32%	27%	1000000	794220	615099	587870	79%	62%	59%
	Tajikistan	13771	8756	7055	5152	63%	51%	37%	14246	9459	7960	6850	66%	51%	37%	14246	9459	7960	6850	66%	56%	48%
	Ukraine	251168	169787	136105	127871	68%	54%	51%	257548	176871	146488	137196	69%	54%	51%	244877	184029	152226	142586	75%	62%	58%
	Subtotal	1370109	1066522	521168	451900	78%	38%	33%	1382072	1064471	833105	787701	77%	60%	57%	1370215	1072914	840206	793575	78%	61%	58%
Total		2136964	1755070	1162667	1043440	82%	54%	49%	2171030	1768340	1503146	1404675	81%	69%	65%	2157364	1781205	1514967	1424935	83%	70%	66%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

Annex 5. Continuum of care for MSM living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets, reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	Number of MSMLHIV	Number of MSMLHIV who are diagnosed	Number of MSMLHIV who are receiving ART	Number of MSMLHIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of MSMLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed MSMLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of MSMLHIV who are diagnosed	% of MSMLHIV who are on ART	% of MSMLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	3345	3247	3121	2810	97%	96%	90%	97%	93%	84%
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland	1084	1035			95%			95%		
	France	64900	55800	50500	48900	86%	91%	97%	86%	78%	75%
	Germany	60000	52000	49000	44000	87%	94%	90%	87%	82%	73%
	Greece	8214	7358	6759		90%	92%		90%	82%	
	Iceland		103	102	99		99%	97%			
	Ireland										
	Israel		2473								
	Italy	48458	40678	36081	33339	84%	89%	92%	84%	74%	69%
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	557	474	442	391	85%	93%	88%	85%	79%	70%
	Malta	579	500	464	361	86%	93%	78%	86%	80%	62%
	Monaco	47									
	Netherlands	14500	13876	13262	12709	96%	96%	96%	96%	91%	88%
	Norway										
	Portugal	10168	9567			94%			94%		
	San Marino										
	Spain	61292	51718	49856	46067	84%	96%	92%	84%	81%	75%
	Sweden		2647	2636	2612		100%	99%			
	Switzerland	7700	7200	7000	6880	94%	97%	98%	94%	91%	89%
	United Kingdom	45700	43900	43500	42600	96%	99%	98%	96%	95%	93%
	Total	307031	269393	253226	238057	88%	94%	94%	88%	82%	78%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria	1122	1122	789	614	100%	70%	78%	100%	70%	55%
	Croatia										
	Cyprus	664	612	539	492	92%	88%	91%	92%	81%	74%
	Czechia	2383	2215	2082	2049	93%	94%	98%	93%	87%	86%
	Hungary		2029								
	Kosovo	16	16	16	13	100%	100%	81%	100%	100%	81%
	Montenegro										

	North Macedonia	338	181	165	134	54%	91%	81%	54%	49%	40%
	Poland	6601	4851	4509	4400	73%	93%	98%	73%	68%	67%
	Romania		1851	1750	1225		95%	70%			
	Serbia			335							
	Slovakia	645	490	351		76%	72%		76%	54%	
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Total	11124	8997	8100	7702	81%	90%	95%	81%	73%	69%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan	23900	246			1%			1%		
	Belarus	3171	3171	1858		100%	59%		100%	59%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia	2340	1029	865	800	44%	84%	92%	44%	37%	34%
	Kazakhstan	4092	1078	886	668	26%	82%	75%	26%	22%	16%
	Kyrgyzstan	1478	327	251	206	22%	77%	82%	22%	17%	14%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova	1403									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		59	48	36		81%	75%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	8431	5261	5008	4702	62%	95%	94%	62%	59%	56%
	Uzbekistan										
	Total	16341	7695	7010	6376	47%	91%	91%	47%	43%	39%
Total		334496	286085	268336	252135	86%	94%	94%	86%	80%	75%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; MSMLHIV: men who have sex with men 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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

Annex 6. Continuum of care for PWID living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	95-95-95 targets						95-90-86 targets			
		Number of PWIDLHIV	Number of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed	Number of PWIDLHIV who are receiving ART	Number of PWIDLHIV who are virally suppressed	% of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PWIDLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PWIDLHIV who are on ART	% of PWIDLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	1085	999	941	812	92%	94%	86%	92%	87%	75%
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France	11900	11600	10500	10000	97%	91%	95%	97%	88%	84%
	Germany	9500	8300			87%			87%		
	Greece	2475	1888	1434		76%	76%		76%	58%	
	Iceland		49	46	42		94%	91%			
	Ireland										
	Israel		885								
	Italy	26481	25384	21653	18296	96%	85%	84%	96%	82%	69%
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	136	116	108	85	85%	93%	79%	85%	79%	63%
	Malta			11							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal	9746	9632			99%			99%		
	San Marino										
	Spain	21282	20848	20556	18131	98%	99%	88%	98%	97%	85%
	Sweden		360	347	340		96%	98%			
	Switzerland		884	864	859		98%	99%			
	United Kingdom	1800	1760	1700	1600	98%	97%	94%	98%	94%	89%
	Total	62684	60707	55458	48924	97%	91%	88%	97%	88%	78%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		237	130	75		55%	58%			
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia	155	91	66	56	59%	73%	85%	59%	43%	36%
	Hungary		28								
	Kosovo	2	2	2	1	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%
	Montenegro										

	North Macedonia										
	Poland	5528	5373	2555	2376	97%	48%	93%	97%	46%	43%
	Romania		1383	692	461		50%	67%			
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Total	5685	5466	2623	2433	96%	48%	93%	96%	46%	43%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan	60250	3225			5%			5%		
	Belarus	11235	11235	7286		100%	65%		100%	65%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia	1900	1854	1554	1338	98%	84%	86%	98%	82%	70%
	Kazakhstan	10113	7851	6786	4979	78%	67%	73%	78%	67%	49%
	Kyrgyzstan	2452	2133	989	865	87%	46%	87%	87%	40%	35%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova	3296									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		2006	1206	800		60%	66%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	65257	42025	36225	29197	64%	86%	81%	64%	56%	45%
	Uzbekistan										
	Total	79722	53863	45554	36379	68%	85%	80%	68%	57%	46%
	Total	148091	120036	103635	87736	81%	86%	85%	81%	70%	59%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; PWIDLHIV: people who inject drugs 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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

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 2022

Subregion	Country	Number of MLHIV	Number of MLHIV who are diagnosed	Number of MLHIV who are receiving ART	Number of MLHIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of MLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed MLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of MLHIV who are diagnosed	% of MLHIV who are on ART	% of MLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria	3088	2897	2613	1749	94%	90%	67%	94%	85%	57%
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany		13000								
	Greece	4237	3124	2109		74%	68%		74%	50%	
	Iceland		117	115	110		98%	96%			
	Ireland										
	Israel		6398								
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	1011	860	769	647	85%	89%	84%	85%	76%	64%
	Malta			256							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal	11119	10043			90%			90%		
	San Marino										
	Spain										
	Sweden		5475	5434	5267		99%	97%			
	Switzerland		2219	2154	2106		97%	98%			
	United Kingdom	27400	26200	25900	25200	96%	99%	97%	96%	95%	92%
	Subtotal	31499	29957	29282	27596	95%	98%	94%	95%	93%	88%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria										
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia	1090	712	646	631	65%	91%	98%	65%	59%	58%
	Hungary										

	Kosovo										
	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania										
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Subtotal	1090	712	646	631	65%	91%	98%	65%	59%	58%
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan										
	Belarus										
	Estonia										
	Georgia										
	Kazakhstan										
	Kyrgyzstan										
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova										
	Russia										
	Tajikistan										
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine										
	Uzbekistan										
	Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		32589	30669	29928	28227	94%	98%	94%	94%	92%	87%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; MLHIV: migrants 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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

Annex 8. Continuum of care for sex workers living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	Number of SWLHIV	Number of SWLHIV who are diagnosed	Number of SWLHIV who are on ART	Number of SWLHIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of SWLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed SWLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of SWLHIV who are diagnosed	% of SWLHIV who are on ART	% of SWLHIV 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			2							
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal										
	San Marino										
	Spain										
	Sweden										
	Switzerland										
	United Kingdom										
	Subtotal	18	16	16	13	89%	100%	81%	89%	89%	72%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria										
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia										
	Hungary										
	Kosovo										

	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania										
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan										
	Belarus	1488	1488	1205		100%	81%		100%	81%	
	Estonia										
	Georgia										
	Kazakhstan	350	284	188	141	81%	66%	75%	81%	54%	40%
	Kyrgyzstan	158	103	45	35	65%	44%	78%	65%	28%	22%
	Latvia										
	Lithuania										
	Moldova	307									
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		163	137	85		84%	62%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	5059	4204	3943	3142	83%	94%	80%	83%	78%	62%
	Uzbekistan										
	Subtotal	5567	4591	4176	3318	82%	91%	79%	82%	75%	60%

ART: antiretroviral treatment; SWLHIV: sex workers living with HIV.

Subtotals 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. Subtotals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

Annex 9. Continuum of care for prisoners living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	Number of PRLHIV	Number of PRLHIV who are diagnosed	Number of PRLHIV who are receiving ART	Number of PRLHIV who are virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-90-86 targets		
						% of PRLHIV who are diagnosed	% of diagnosed PRLHIV who are on ART	% on ART who are virally suppressed	% of PRLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PRLHIV who are on ART	% of PRLHIV who are virally suppressed
West	Andorra										
	Austria		218								
	Belgium										
	Denmark										
	Finland										
	France										
	Germany										
	Greece										
	Iceland										
	Ireland										
	Israel										
	Italy										
	Liechtenstein										
	Luxembourg	27	23	20	18	85%	87%	90%	85%	74%	67%
	Malta		3	3			100%				
	Monaco										
	Netherlands										
	Norway										
	Portugal										
	San Marino										
	Spain										
	Sweden										
	Switzerland										
	United Kingdom										
	Subtotal	27	23	20	18	85%	87%	90%	85%	74%	67%
Centre	Albania										
	Bosnia & Herzegovina										
	Bulgaria		63	58			92%				
	Croatia										
	Cyprus										
	Czechia										
	Hungary										

	Kosovo										
	Montenegro										
	North Macedonia										
	Poland										
	Romania	391	10	378	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Serbia										
	Slovakia										
	Slovenia										
	Türkiye										
	Subtotal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East	Armenia										
	Azerbaijan		417	383			92%				
	Belarus			1036	717			69%			
	Estonia		254	251			99%				
	Georgia		100	96	84		96%	88%			
	Kazakhstan	1290	1290	1136	753	100%	88%	66%	100%	88%	58%
	Kyrgyzstan		193	186	135		96%	73%			
	Latvia										
	Lithuania		175	128			73%				
	Moldova		326	305			94%				
	Russia										
	Tajikistan		156	152	90		97%	59%			
	Turkmenistan										
	Ukraine	3993	3993	3808	3115	100%	95%	82%	100%	95%	78%
	Uzbekistan										
	Subtotal	5283	5283	4944	3868	100%	94%	78%	100%	94%	73%
	Total	5310	5306	4964	3886	99.9%	94%	78%	100%	93%	73%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 10% of target		More than 10% away from target
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ART: antiretroviral treatment; PRLHIV: prisoners 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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

Annex 10. Number of people with transmissible levels of virus in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: reported in 2022

Subregion	Country	All PLHIV	Number undiagnosed	Number untreated	Number not virally suppressed	Total with transmissible levels of virus	Proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible levels of virus	Proportion undiagnosed	Proportion untreated	Proportion not virally suppressed
West	Austria	7652	294	342	728	1364	18%	22%	25%	53%
	Belgium	18620	1585	1718	255	3558	19%	45%	48%	7%
	Finland	3473	277	318	152	747	22%	37%	43%	20%
	France	178700	24100	7100	6100	37300	21%	65%	19%	16%
	Germany	91400	9500	2100	3300	14900	16%	64%	14%	22%
	Ireland	7200	700	800	300	1800	25%	39%	44%	17%
	Italy	140730	8632	8739	9929	27300	19%	32%	32%	36%
	Luxembourg	1365	204	114	156	474	35%	43%	24%	33%
	Malta	814	185	117	214	516	63%	36%	23%	41%
	Monaco	48	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Netherlands	24110	1398	1315	1207	3920	16%	36%	34%	31%
	Norway	4572	321	21	42	384	8%	84%	5%	11%
	Spain	151387	19613	3558	12309	35480	23%	55%	10%	35%
	Sweden	9184	895	116	445	1456	16%	61%	8%	31%
	Switzerland	17350	1250	600	50	1900	11%	66%	32%	3%
	United Kingdom	97700	4700	900	2700	8300	8%	57%	11%	33%
	Subtotal	754305	73654	27858	37887	139399	18%	53%	20%	27%
Centre	Albania	1433	255	431	186	872	61%	29%	49%	21%
	Bulgaria	3199	685	591	56	1332	42%	51%	44%	4%
	Croatia	1700	271	167	33	471	28%	58%	35%	7%
	Cyprus	1325	73	176	83	332	25%	22%	53%	25%
	Czechia	3674	616	245	66	927	25%	66%	26%	7%
	Kosovo	45	0	2	11	13	29%	0%	15%	85%
	Montenegro	352	86	62	4	152	43%	57%	41%	3%
	North Macedonia	500	168	33	17	218	44%	77%	15%	8%
	Romania	20130	2859	3919	5002	11780	59%	24%	33%	42%
	Slovakia	1041	208	183	130	521	50%	40%	35%	25%
	Slovenia	815	56	41	20	117	14%	48%	35%	17%
	Subtotal	34214	5277	5850	5608	16735	49%	32%	35%	34%
East	Armenia	4771	1578	888	407	2873	60%	55%	31%	14%
	Azerbaijan	9937	2635	1684	803	5122	52%	51%	33%	16%
	Belarus	28315	5460	4090	1961	11511	41%	47%	36%	17%
	Georgia	8081	1376	959	602	2937	36%	47%	33%	20%
	Kazakhstan	35201	7716	7309	3230	18255	52%	42%	40%	18%
	Kyrgyzstan	9222	1695	2483	860	5038	55%	34%	49%	17%
	Moldova	15565	5426	2872	789	9087	58%	60%	32%	9%

	Russia	1000000	205780	179121	27229	412130	41%	50%	43%	7%
	Tajikistan	14246	4787	1499	1110	7396	52%	65%	20%	15%
	Ukraine	244877	60848	31803	9640	102291	42%	59%	31%	9%
	Uzbekistan	57555	13949	12585	13491	40025	70%	35%	31%	34%
	Subtotal	1427770	311250	245293	60122	616665	43%	50%	40%	10%
Total		2216289	390181	279001	103617	772799	35%	50%	36%	13%

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. Subtotals and totals for the 95-95-95 targets include countries that reported data for the relevant two consecutive stages of the continuum.

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