

**SURVEILLANCE &
MONITORING**



Progress report on the continuum of HIV care, 2025 (2024 data)

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

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

People living with HIV who achieve and maintain viral suppression can lead long, healthy lives and cannot transmit the virus to others. This crucial outcome is contingent upon timely diagnosis, access to treatment, and consistent support.

Consequently, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) established the ambitious 95-95-95 targets: that by 2025, 95% of all people living with HIV should be diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed should be on treatment, and 95% of those treated should achieve viral suppression. Achieving these three targets is equivalent to 86% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed.

By the end of 2024, data for all four stages of the HIV continuum of care were available from 38 countries, including 23 within the EU/EEA. The EU/EEA demonstrated strong progress, achieving 93% of people living with HIV diagnosed, 95% on treatment, and 94% viral suppressed (93-95-94). This equates to 83% of all people living with HIV in the EU/EEA being virally suppressed. Across the entire Europe and Central Asia region, estimates showed 85% of people living with HIV were diagnosed, 86% were on treatment, and 95% of those treated were virally suppressed (85-86-95). This corresponds to 70% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed (Table 1).

While no sub-regions of Europe and Central Asia (West-Centre-East) fully met all the 95-95-95 targets, the Western sub-region met the second and the third target and was within 5% of the target for the first one. The East sub-region had the lowest proportion of people diagnosed receiving treatment (79%) but met the second target.

The overall substantial targets (95-91-86) in Europe and Central Asia have shown gradual improvement over the past decade, reaching 92-78-83 by 2024, up from 88-80-73 in 2019 and 82-71-62 in 2016 (in countries with available complete data).

In the 36 countries of Europe and Central Asia that provided complete and consistent data, an estimated 617 712 people (30% of all people living with HIV) had transmissible levels of the virus. Significant regional disparities exist: 41% of people living with HIV in the East sub-region were estimated to have transmissible viral loads, compared to 27% in the Centre and only 15% in the West sub-region.

Table 1. Progress towards the global 95-95-95 targets and 86% substantive target in 38 countries with available data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care, Europe and Central Asia, sub-regions and EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=38*)

Region or sub-region	Status	2025 target	2025 result
Europe and Central Asia	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	85%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	86%
	On treatment and virally suppressed	95%	95%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	70%
West sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	94%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	96%
	On treatment and virally suppressed	95%	95%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	85%
Centre sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	88%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	94%
	On treatment and virally suppressed	95%	88%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	73%
East sub-region	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	80%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	79%
	On treatment and virally suppressed	95%	95%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	59%
EU/EEA	PLHIV, % diagnosed	95%	93%
	Diagnosed, % on treatment	95%	95%
	On treatment and virally suppressed	95%	94%
	PLHIV, % virally suppressed	86%	83%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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* The following countries did not provide complete data for all stages of the continuum: Andorra, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

1. Introduction

The global targets set by UNAIDS were updated in 2021. The current 95-95-95 targets aim for 95% of all people living with HIV to be diagnosed, 95% of those diagnosed to receive antiretroviral treatment (ART), and 95% of those on treatment to achieve viral suppression by 2025 [1]. This equates to a substantive goal of 86% of all people living with HIV globally achieving viral suppression.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is now highly effective. People living with HIV who are on treatment and attain viral suppression (defined as an undetectable viral load <200 copies/mL) cannot pass HIV on through sex, a concept known as 'U=U' (Undetectable = Untransmittable) [2].

Therefore, quantifying the population with transmissible virus levels, whether they are undiagnosed, diagnosed but untreated, or treated but not virally suppressed, is essential. These data help countries precisely identify areas that require focused effort to improve viral suppression outcomes, reduce mortality and onward transmission [3].

For both the EU/EEA and wider Europe and Central Asia region, this report aims to:

- analyse data related to the HIV continuum of care;
- evaluate progress in the continuum of care over the past decade; and
- quantify the number of people living with transmissible levels of the virus.

2. Methods

Detailed methods are available [online at ECDC's website](#) [4].

In 2025, data to monitor the implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration were collected using an ECDC online reporting tool. The questionnaire was disseminated to 53 of the 55 countries in Europe and Central Asia (in 2025, the reporting request was not sent to Belarus and Russia). For countries outside the EU/EEA, data from UNAIDS were used (this included Belarus and Russia) if available, in cases where no new data were submitted through the Dublin Declaration monitoring process.

Countries were asked to provide their latest estimates of the number and proportion of people at each stage of the continuum of HIV care through the online reporting tool between February and April 2025 as per the published European standard for monitoring the continuum [5–7]. The data collection was followed by a round of data validation from April to June 2025, during which each country performed a validation exercise and made corrections where necessary. If no new data were reported for 2025, data from the latest available year (2020–2024) were reused for the relevant country. A five-year 'data cut-off' was agreed by the ECDC Dublin declaration advisory group to ensure an optimal trade-off between utilising as much data as possible and retaining data that are representative of the current HIV situation across Europe and Central Asia.

Progress in the 95-95-95 outcomes was monitored over the decade, with comparisons made at two points, 2016 [8] and 2019 [9], the closest reports available relating to five years and 10 years ago. In these analyses, only like for like countries were included. This means only countries that reported data for all three time points (2016, 2019 and 2024) were included.

Percentages were rounded. Rounded percentages were used to assign whether a country reached 95-95-95 targets or 95-91-86 substantive targets.

Data availability

Data availability varied across Europe and Central Asia region, with some countries providing complete datasets while others reported partial or no information. These variations are important to note when interpreting overall progress.

By the end of 2024, across the EU/EEA, 29 of 30 countries provided at least partial data for the HIV care continuum. Of these, 23 countries had data available for all four stages (Table 2) of the continuum, with only one country, Liechtenstein, unable to provide data for any of the four stages. Overall, 28 countries could provide Stages 1 and 2, 27 countries could provide data for Stage 3, and 23 countries for Stage 4.

Across the wider Europe and Central Asia region, 52 of the 55 countries provided at least some data on the continuum of care. A total of 38 countries (Table 2) had data available for all four stages, with three countries unable to provide any data. Overall, 49 countries provided data for Stages 1 and 2, 48 for Stage 3, and 39 for Stage 4.

Table 2. Number of countries with available data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care, Europe and Central Asia and sub-regions, reported by the end of 2024 (n=38)

Total of countries with data	Region, number of countries in the region		Countries with data
23	EU/EEA (30)		Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
38	Europe and Central Asia (55)	West (24)	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
		Centre (16)	Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia
		East (15)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Data sources

The data sources and methodologies used for estimating or collecting the data for each stage of the continuum, as well as the quality of the resulting information, varied from country to country. This had an impact on the ability to compare findings from different countries and sub-regions.

By 2024, 28 countries in EU/EEA had reported the method used to estimate the number of people living with HIV (Stage 1). Of these countries, eight used the UNAIDS Spectrum model, 10 used the ECDC modelling Tool [10] and an additional 10 used another model. In respect to Europe and Central Asia region 45 countries reported the method used for estimates, of those 19 used the UNAIDS Spectrum model, 11 used the ECDC modelling Tool and 15 used another model. See Annex 2 for details.

For the next three stages of the continuum, where reported, most EU/EEA countries reported using surveillance [11] or cohort data (20/28, 14/27 and 15/27) for stages 2, 3 and 4 respectively, with the remainder reporting other sources. Across the whole region, where reported, surveillance or cohort data were used for 34/48¹, 24/47¹ and 23/38¹ for stages 2, 3 and 4 respectively. The quality of data systems varies, and both cohort and surveillance data have distinct advantages and disadvantages. Cohort data are typically richer in clinical detail and enable the measurement of patient linkage and outcomes over time. However, they are often restricted to a subset of clinics, potentially biased toward high-performing sites, which may reduce the representativeness of national estimates. Surveillance data are usually nationally comprehensive and therefore more broadly representative. They can also be linked over time to create cohorts. However, surveillance data may be less detailed, and the quality is variable, including inconsistent completeness of information regarding those lost to follow-up.

Out-migration, deaths and loss to follow up

When calculating the different stages of the HIV continuum of care, the accuracy of final estimates is impacted by the ability to account for demographic and clinical factors, such as out-migration, deaths, and loss to follow-up. For instance, a country that cannot remove individuals from its dataset who have out-migrated or died will likely overestimate the total number of people diagnosed. Consequently, this may lead to a reported lower proportion of people receiving treatment and achieving viral suppression, making progress appear artificially slow in later stages.

Annex 3 provides details on which countries were able to account for out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up in their calculations for the continuum.

¹ The source is unknown for Russia.

3. Continuum of HIV care in EU/EEA

This section presents data for each stage of the continuum of HIV care in detail. Annex 1a to 1e provide a full overview of the data provided by countries for each stage, as well as progress towards the global 95-95-95 testing and treatment targets.

Stage 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV

Based on reported data from 28 countries in the EU/EEA, an estimated 791 755 people were living with HIV by the end of 2024 (Annex 1b). When limiting to only the 24 countries that reported both by the end of 2019 and 2024, there were 776 295 people living with HIV by the end of 2024 compared to 725 197 reported by the end of 2019, which represents a 7% increase.

Table 3. Number of people living with HIV in EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2019 vs end of 2024 (n=28*)

Country	Number of people living with HIV	
	2024	2019
Austria	7 741	7 480
Belgium	18 690	18 335
Bulgaria	3 988	3 100
Croatia	1 809	1 648
Cyprus	1 335	965
Czechia	4 809	3 277
Denmark	6 150	6 750
Estonia	6 500	6 855
Finland	3 734	
France	174 795	172 700
Germany	96 700	87 900
Greece	16 952	15 980
Iceland	429	296
Italy	146 880	130 000
Ireland	8 000	7 200
Latvia	6 100	
Lithuania	3 700	3 397
Luxembourg	1 603	1 176
Malta	814	453
Netherlands	25 240	23 300
Norway	4 572	
Poland	22 971	15 166
Portugal	49 699	39 820
Romania	18 000	18 000
Slovakia	1 953	1 041
Slovenia	1 054	
Spain	148 667	151 387
Sweden	8 870	8 971
2024 total	791 755	
Like for like** total	776 295	725 197

*The following countries did not provide data on number of people living with HIV: Hungary and Liechtenstein.

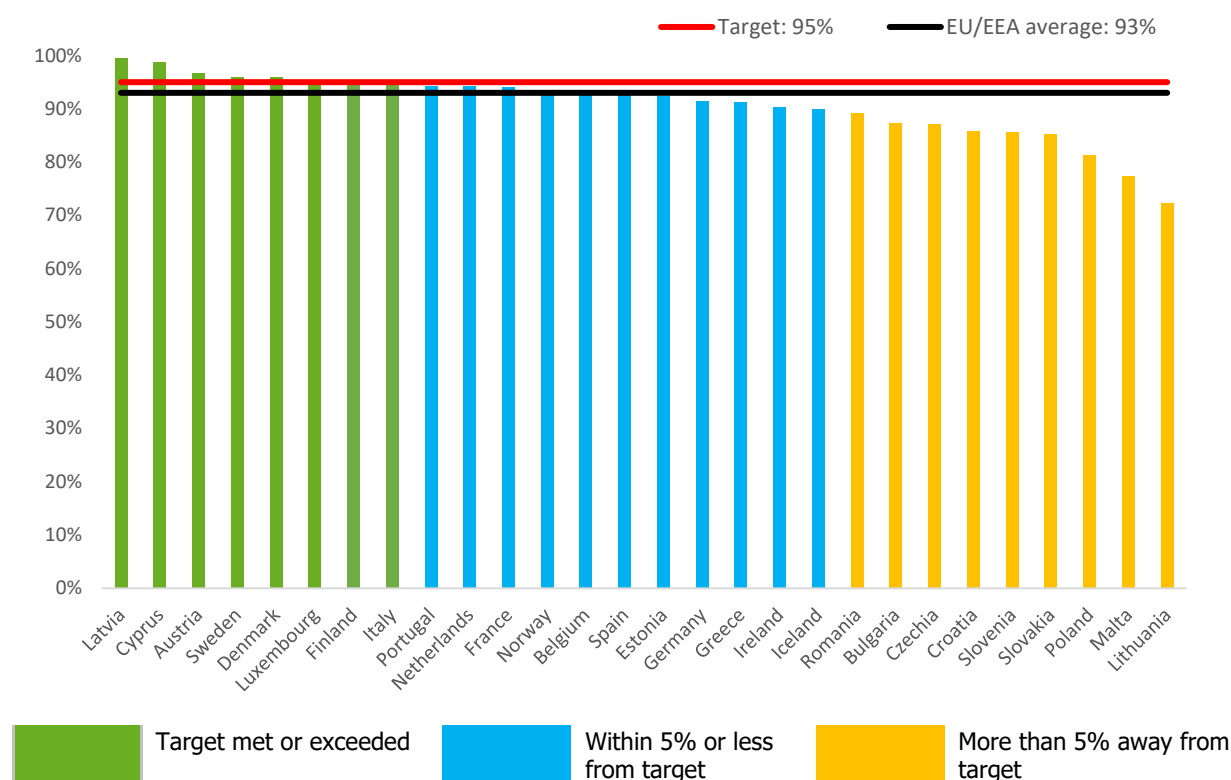
** Comparing countries with available data in both 2024 and 2019.

Stage 2. Number and percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status

Among the 28 countries in EU/EEA reporting data, 93% (734 635) of the estimated (791 755) people living with HIV had been diagnosed (Annex 1b) ranging from 72% to 100%. This is equivalent to approximately 57 120 people living with undiagnosed HIV in EU/EEA.

At the country level, eight countries met the target for the first stage of the continuum: 95% of people living with HIV were diagnosed. Another 11 countries were within 5% of reaching this target with the remaining 9 countries more than 5% away from the target (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percentage of all people living with HIV who know their HIV status, EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=28*)



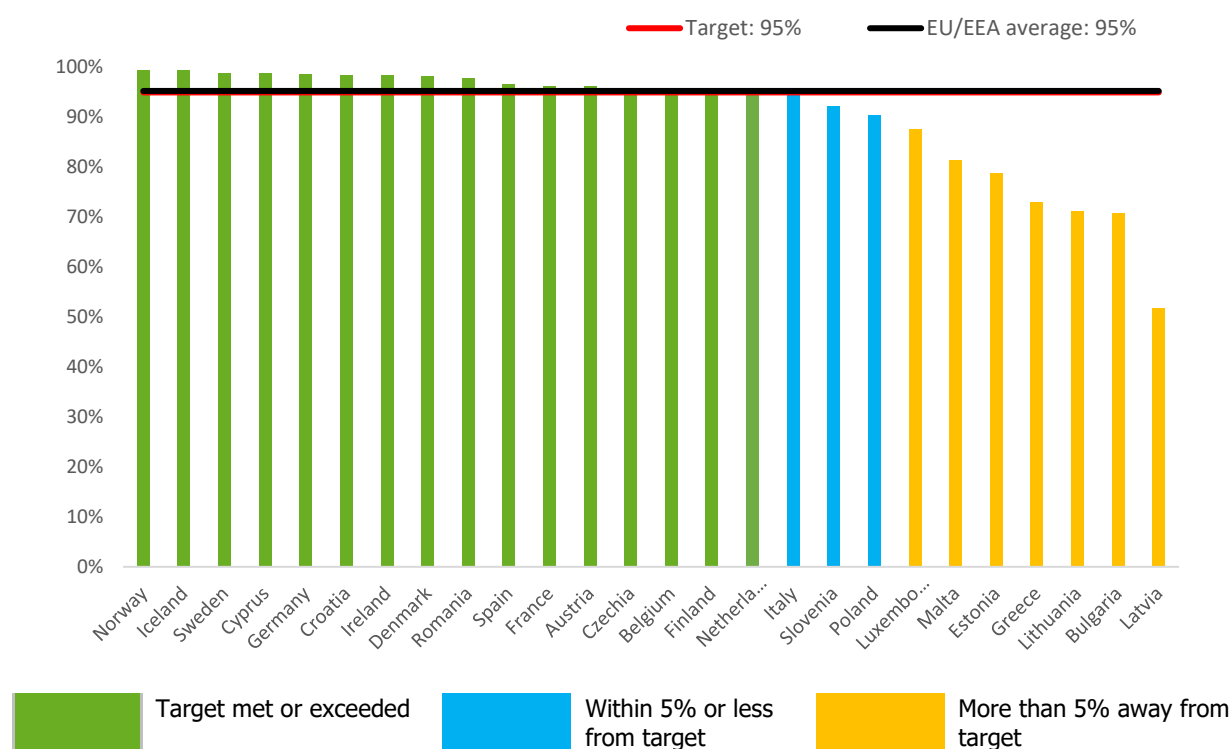
* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium. Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, and Portugal (2023 data); France and Ireland (2022 data), Malta, Norway, and Spain (2021 data). No data available from Hungary and Liechtenstein.

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

Among the 26 EU/EEA countries reporting data, 95% (650 655/686 159) of people living with diagnosed HIV were on antiretroviral treatment (Annex 1c), ranging from 52% to 100%. This means that 5% (35 494) of people living with a diagnosed HIV infection in these countries were not benefitting from HIV treatment.

Among the 26 countries with available data, 16 met the target of 95% of people being diagnosed with HIV receiving treatment (Figure 2). An additional three countries were within 5% of the target. The remaining seven countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 2. Percentage of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment, EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=26*)



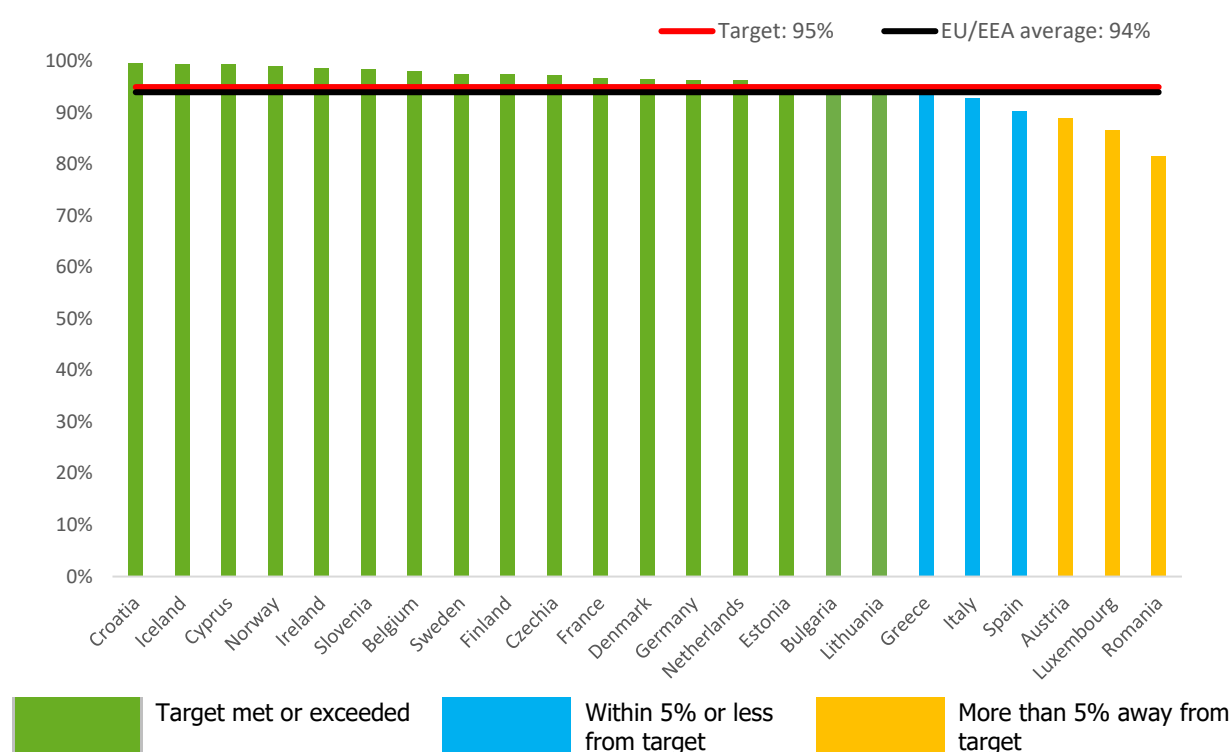
* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium. Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Poland (2023 data); France and Ireland (2022 data), Malta, Norway, and Spain (2021 data). No data available from Hungary, Liechtenstein, Portugal and Slovakia. Stage 4. Number and percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads

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

Among the 23 EU/EEA countries reporting data, 94% (592 717/630 128) of people living with HIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed, ranging from 82% to 100%. This means 6% (37 411) of people receiving treatment had not yet achieved viral suppression.

Of the 23 countries with available data, 17 met the third 95 target for the continuum: 95% of people living with HIV who are on treatment being virally suppressed. Another three countries were within 5% of the target (Figure 3). The remaining three countries were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 3. Percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who had suppressed viral loads, EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=23*)



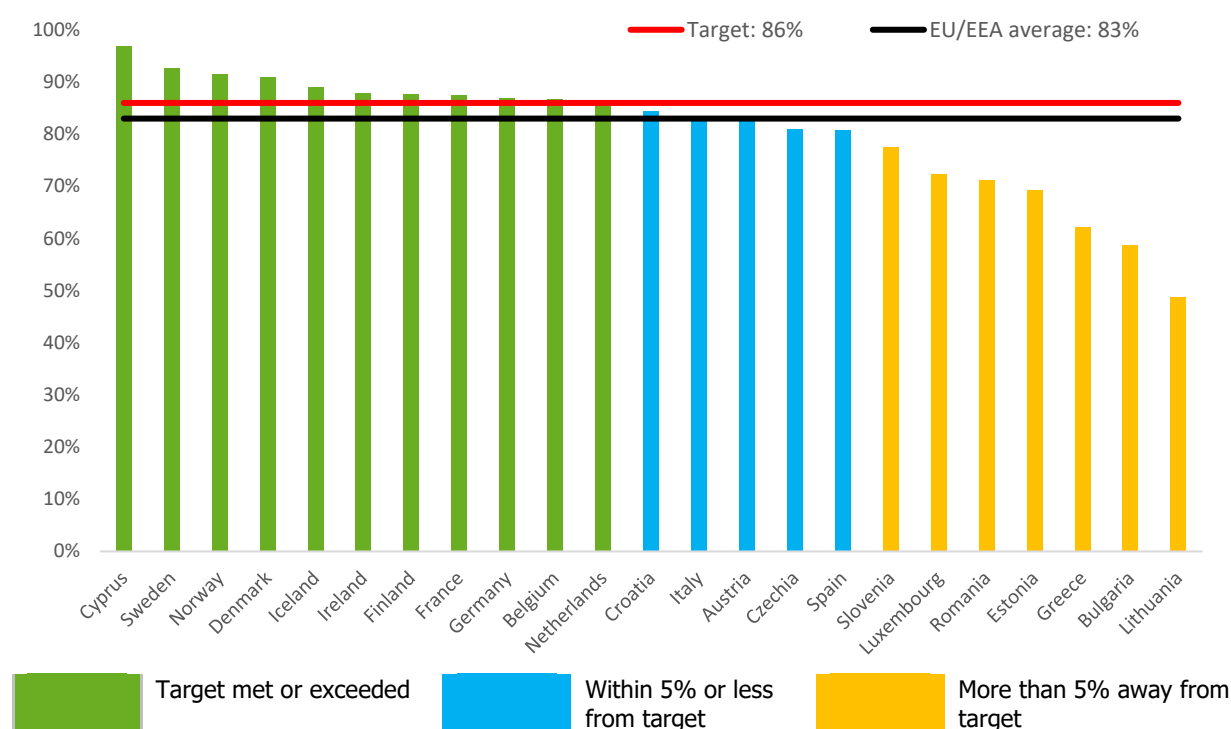
* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium. Germany, Italy, and Netherlands (2023 data); France and Ireland (2022 data), Norway, and Spain (2021 data). No data available from Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia.

Viral suppression among all people living with HIV

Overall, 23 EU/EEA countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum by the end of 2024. Based on data from these countries, 83% (592 717; range 49%–97%) of the total estimated 710 218 people living with HIV in those 23 countries had suppressed viral loads, meaning that 117 501 (17%) of all people living with HIV had an unsuppressed viral load. This falls short of the substantive target of 86% (Annex 1e).

At the country level, 11 of the 23 countries met or exceeded the substantive target of 86% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed (Figure 4). Another five countries were within 5% of reaching the target, while the remaining seven were more than 5% away from the target.

Figure 4. Percentage of all people living with HIV who had suppressed viral loads, EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=23*)

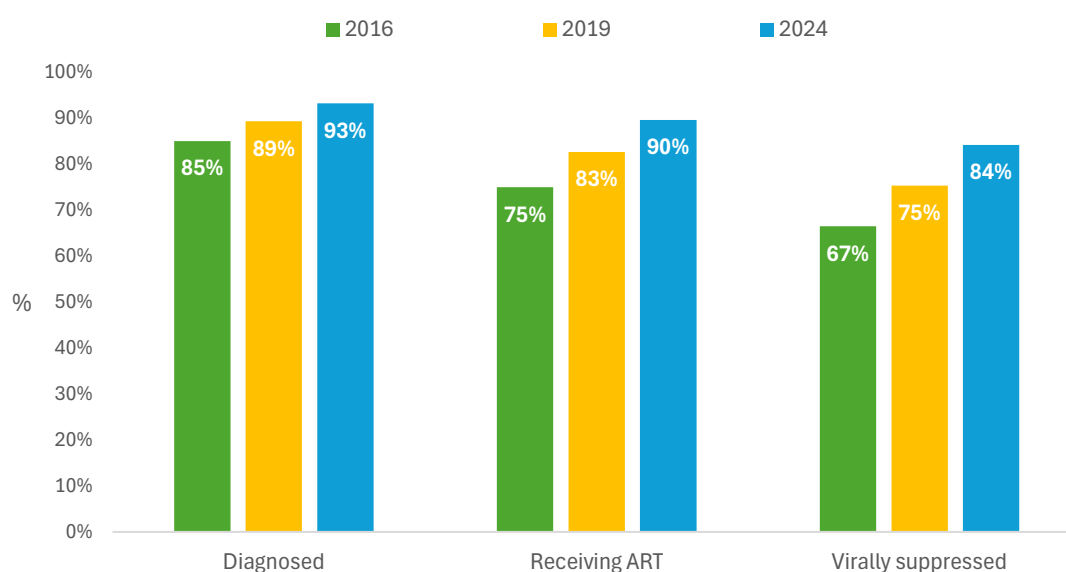


* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium. Germany, Italy, and Netherlands (2023 data); France and Ireland (2022 data), Norway, and Spain (2021 data). No data available from Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, and Slovakia.

Progress over time

Thirteen EU/EEA countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 (Annex 4) and were therefore included in the analysis.

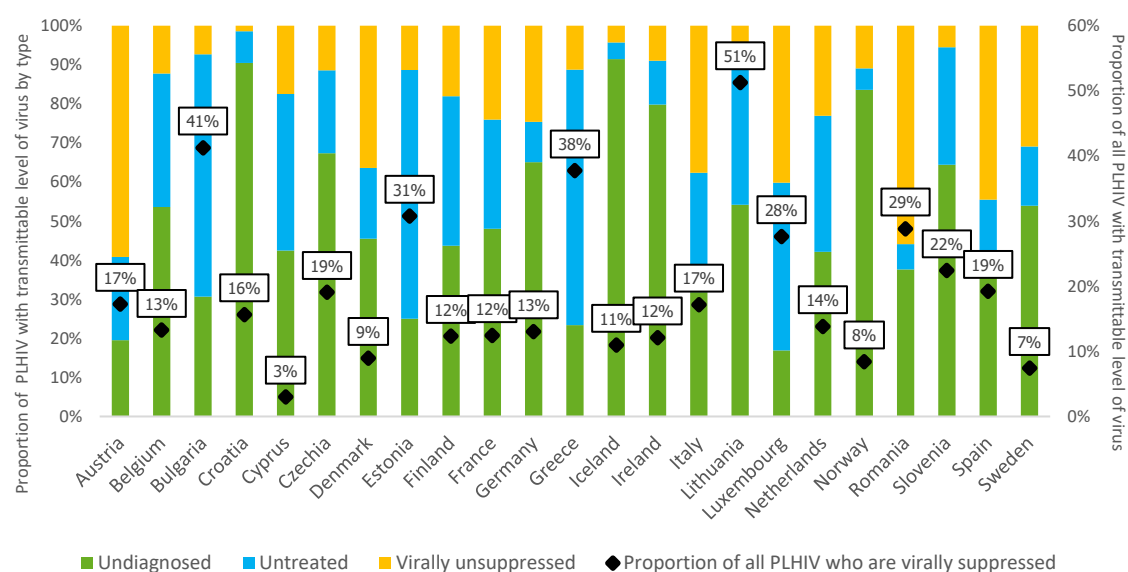
There has been an improvement over time in the substantive 95-91-86 targets. By the end of 2024, 93-90-84 was achieved, compared to 89-83-75 by the end of 2019 and 85-75-67 by the end of 2016 (Figure 5). During this period, the estimated number of people living with HIV in these countries increased by 12% (from 586 801 in 2016 to 659 133 in 2024). Despite this population increase, the proportion of all people with HIV who were virally suppressed rose substantially, from 67% to 84%. Consequently, the number of people living with unsuppressed HIV in the EU/EEA decreased by almost half, from 196 362 by the end of 2016 to 104 159 by the end of 2024.

Figure 5. Percentage of all people living with HIV who were diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed in the EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 (n=13*)

*Includes the following countries that provided sufficient data for all stages of the continuum for the three data points: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, and Sweden.

The estimated number of people with transmissible levels of virus

In the 23 EU/EEA countries that reported data for all four stages of the continuum, the number of people with transmissible levels of virus was estimated at 117 501, equivalent to 17% of all people living with HIV (Figure 6; Annex 5). The overall number is likely to be higher, as not all countries could provide data for all four stages of the continuum. As of the end of 2024, the 23 countries with data reported that 42% (49 435) of people living with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, 26% (30 655) were estimated to be diagnosed but not on treatment, and 32% (37 411) treated but not yet virally suppressed.

Figure 6. People living with transmissible levels of virus by diagnosis and treatment category and proportion of all people with HIV who have transmissible levels of virus in the EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=23*)

*The following countries did not provide sufficient data for all stages of the continuum: Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, and Slovakia.

4. Continuum of HIV care in Europe and Central Asia

This section is based on data from 52 countries (out of 55²) in Europe and Central Asia, 38 of which provided data for all four stages of the continuum of HIV care and 14 for a subset of stages only. Annex 1a provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries at each stage, and Annex 1e provides their performance against the 95-95-95 targets and the substantive 95-91-86 targets.

Stage 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV

Based on data from 49 countries³ of Europe and Central Asia with available data, an estimated 2 045 675 people were living with HIV. This included 800 242 in the West sub-region, 32 118 in Centre sub-region and 1 213 315 in the East sub-region (Annex 1a). Trend analysis over time could not be conducted due to missing data from countries with large numbers of people living with HIV at one or more key time points (end of 2016, 2019, and 2024).

Stage 2. Number and percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status

Across the 47 countries in Europe and Central Asia that reported data, 86% (1 831 696 of 2 141 366) of people living with HIV had been diagnosed. This figure masks significant sub-regional disparities (Annex 1b). In the West sub-region, 94% (804 248 of 858 900) were diagnosed compared to 85% (53 872 of 63 051) in the Centre sub-region and 80% (973 576 of 1 219 415) in the East sub-region (Table 4). This is equivalent to 15% people living with HIV in entire Europe and Central Asia having an undiagnosed HIV infection.

Table 4. Number and percentage of people living with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection, Europe and Central Asia and sub-regions, reported by the end of 2024 (n=47)

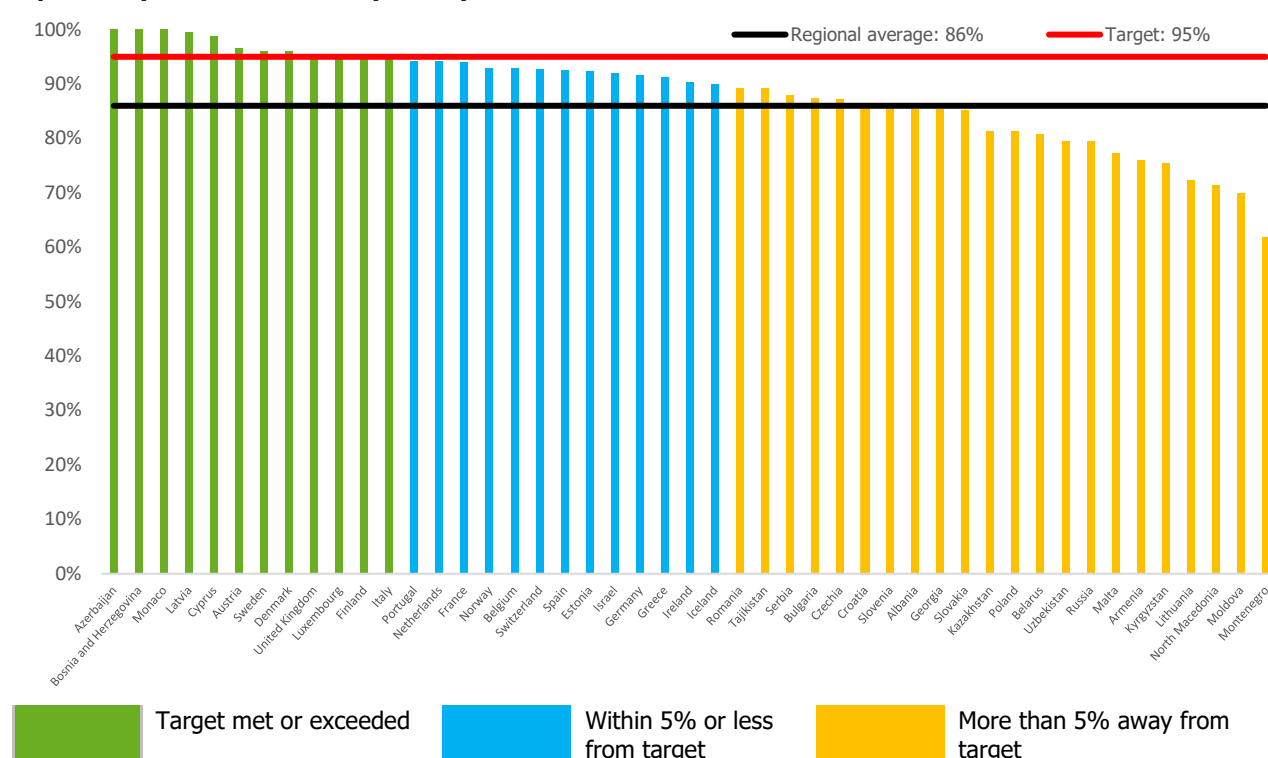
Region	Number of countries	Estimated number of people living with HIV	Number of diagnosed people living with HIV	% of diagnosed people living with HIV
West	21	858 900	804 248	94%
Centre	13	63 051	53 872	85%
East	13	1 219 415	973 576	80%
Europe and Central Asia	47	2 141 366	1 831 696	86%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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Overall, 12 countries met the target, with additional 13 countries within 5% of the target and the remaining 22 countries more than 5% away from the target. The range was 62% to 100% (Figure 7).

² The following countries did not provide any data by the end of 2024: Liechtenstein, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.

³ The following countries did not provide data for number of people living with HIV by the end of 2024: Andorra, Hungary, and Ukraine.

Figure 7. Percentage of all people living with HIV who know their status, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024⁴ (n=47*)

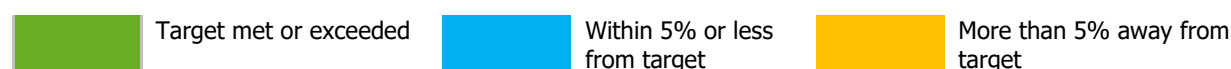
* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, and Uzbekistan (2023 data); France, Ireland, and Monaco (2022 data); Malta, Norway, and Spain (2021 data); Belarus, Israel, Russia (2020). No data available from Andorra, Hungary, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Ukraine.

Stage 3. Number and percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and are on treatment

Among the 46 countries reporting data for Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the continuum, 86% (1 654 405 of 1 920 822; range 52% to 100%) of people living with diagnosed HIV who were on antiretroviral treatment (Annex 1c). Overall, the proportion of people living with HIV who know their HIV positive status and are on treatment was highest in the West sub-region (96%, 725 944 of 757 568) and lowest in the East Sub-region (79%, 881 400 of 1 111 356) (Table 5).

Table 5. Number and percentage of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=46)

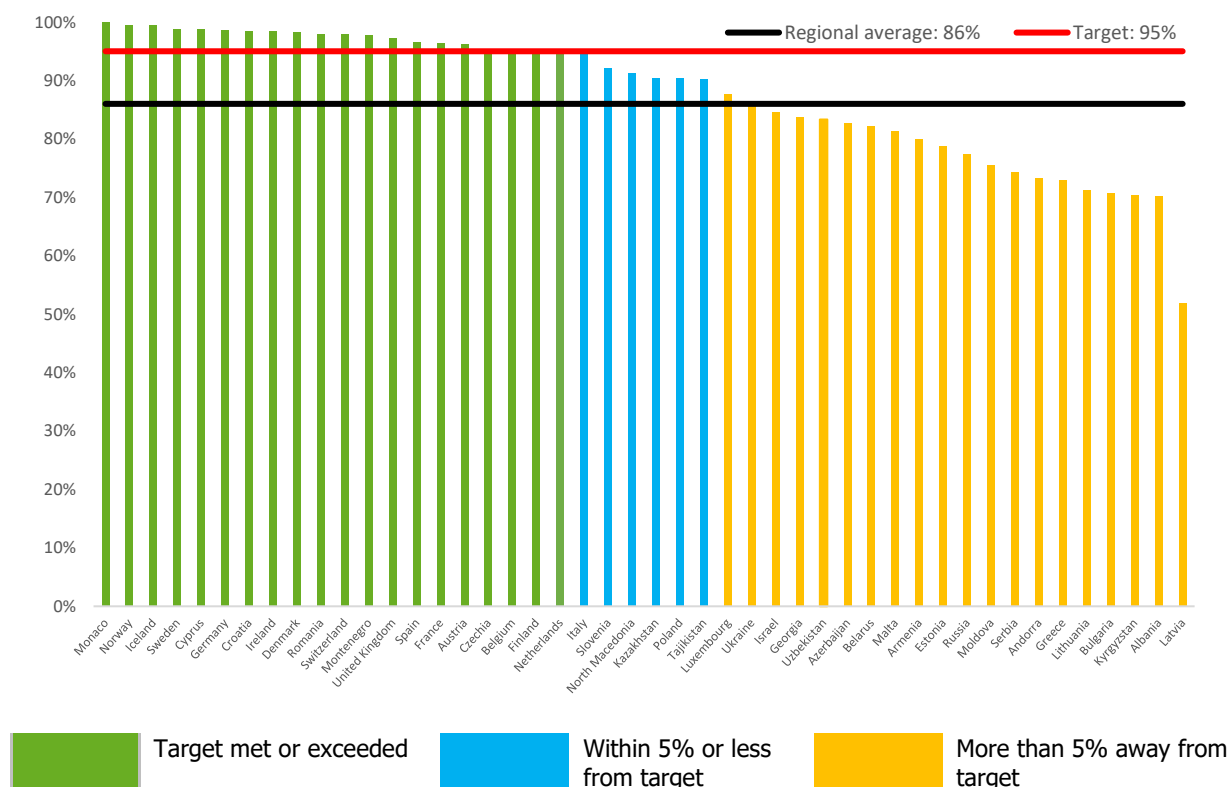
Region	Number of countries	Number of diagnosed people living with HIV	Number of diagnosed people living with HIV on treatment	% of diagnosed people living with HIV
West	21	757 568	725 944	96%
Centre	11	51 898	47 061	91%
East	14	1 111 356	881 400	79%
Europe and Central Asia	46	1 920 822	1 654 405	86%



⁴ The number of people diagnosed with HIV in Azerbaijan is above the estimated number of people living with HIV, but is below the upper limit of the estimate.

Overall, 20 countries met the target with an additional six countries within 5% of the target and the remaining 20 countries more than 5% away from the target. The range was 52% to 100% (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Percentages of diagnosed people living with HIV who were on treatment, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=46*)



* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan (2023 data); France, Ireland, and Monaco (2022 data), Malta, Norway, and Spain (2021 data), Belarus, Israel, Russia (2020). No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.

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

Among the 39 countries reporting data for Stage 3 and Stage 4 of the continuum, 95% (1 539 057 of 1 623 809) of people living with HIV who were on treatment were virally suppressed (Annex 1d). Overall, the proportion of people living with HIV who are on treatment and achieved viral suppression was highest in both the West and East sub-regions at 95% (682 612 of 719 009) and 95% (833 081 of 878 255) respectively and lowest in the Centre sub-region 88% (23 364 of 26 545, Table 6).

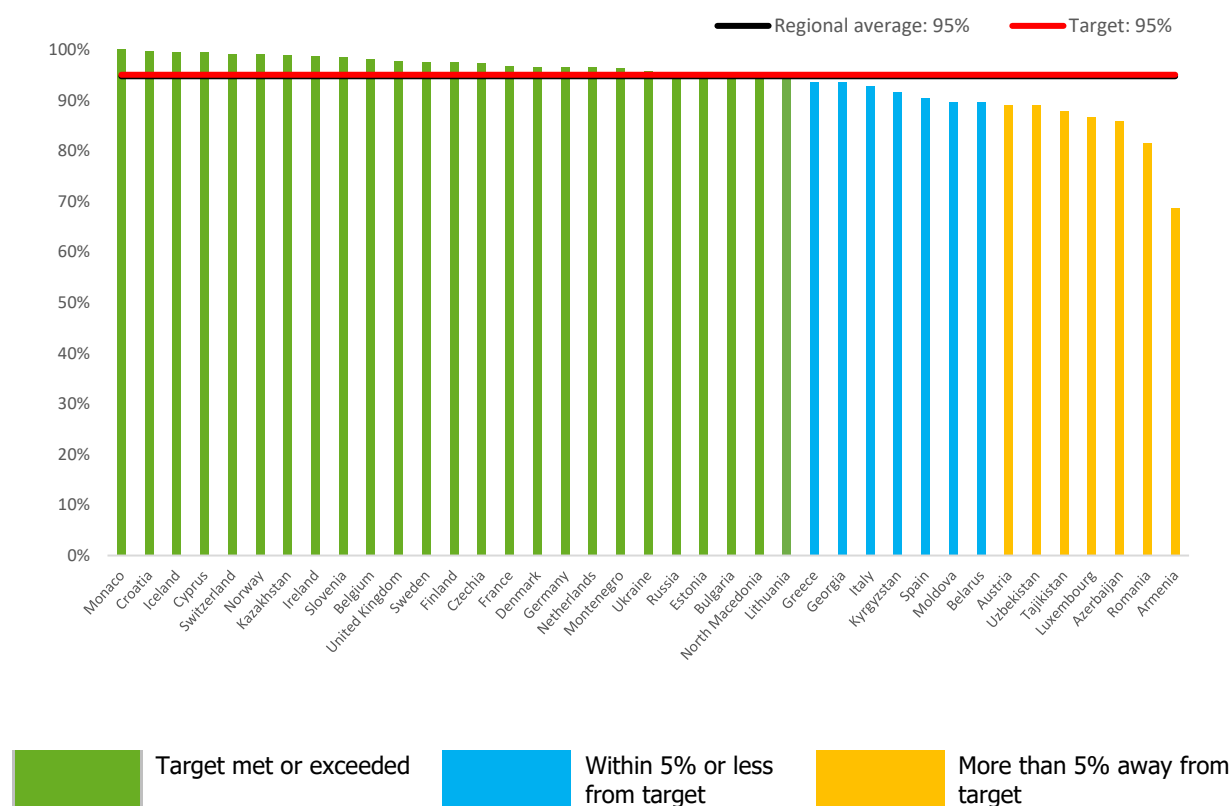
Table 6. Number and percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who had suppressed viral loads, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=39)

Region	Number of countries	Number of diagnosed people living with HIV on treatment	Number of diagnosed people living with HIV on treatment with suppressed viral load	% of diagnosed people living with HIV on treatment
West	18	719 009	682 612	95%
Centre	8	26 545	23 364	88%
East	13	878 255	833 081	95%
All	39	1 623 809	1 539 057	95%

Legend: Target met or exceeded (Green), Within 5% or less from target (Blue), More than 5% away from target (Yellow)

Overall, 25 countries met the target with an additional seven countries within 5% of the target and the remaining seven countries more than 5% away from the target. The range was 69% to 100% (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who had suppressed viral loads, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=39*)



* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium. Germany, Italy, Netherlands, North Macedonia, United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan (2023 data); France, Ireland, and Monaco (2022 data), Norway and Spain (2021 data), Belarus and Russia (2020 data). No data available from Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.

Viral suppression among all people living with HIV

Overall, 38 countries (18 West, 8 Centre, 12 East sub-regions) reported data for all four stages of the continuum by the end of 2024. Based on data, 70% (1 425 386 of 2 045 675) of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads (Table 7). This means 30% (620 289) of people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia had not yet achieved viral suppression.

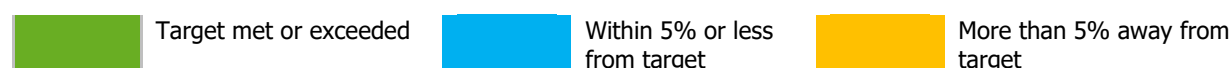
In the 18 West sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 85% (682 612 of 800 242) of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads, meaning that 15% (117 630) of people living with HIV in these countries were not virally suppressed.

In the eight Centre sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 73% (23 364 of 32 118) of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads. This means that around 27% (8 754) of people living with HIV in these countries were living with unsuppressed viral loads.

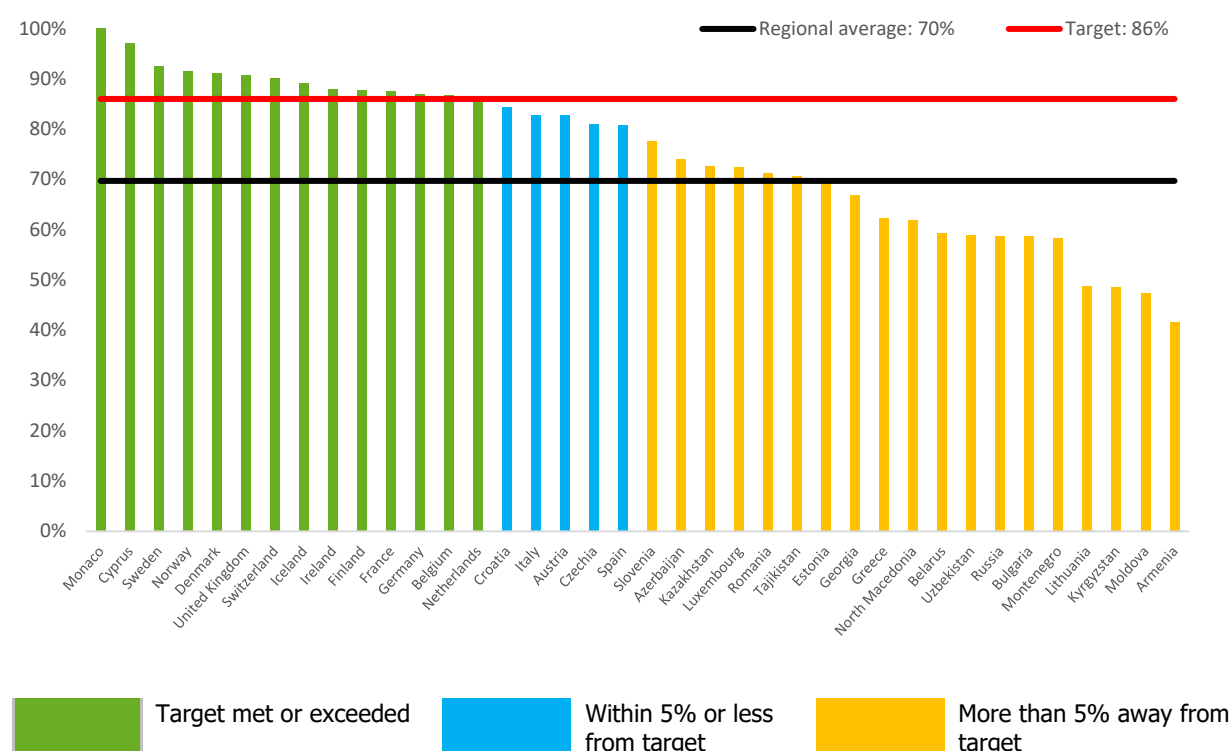
In the 12 East sub-region countries reporting data for all four stages, 59% (719 410 of 1 213 315) of people living with HIV were virally suppressed, meaning that around 41% (493 905) in these countries were not virally suppressed.

Table 7. Number and percentage of all people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=38)

Sub-region	Number of countries	Number of people living with HIV	Number of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed	% virally suppressed
West	18	800 242	682 612	85%
Centre	8	32 118	23 364	73%
East	12	1 213 315	719 410	59%
All	38	2 045 675	1 425 386	70%



Overall, 14 countries met the target of 86% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed with an additional five within 5% of the target and the remaining 19 countries more than 5% away from the target (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Percentage of all people living with HIV who had suppressed viral loads, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=38*)

* 2024 or most recent year with available data (2020 or later): Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, North Macedonia, United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan (2023 data); France, Ireland, and Monaco (2022 data), Norway and Spain (2021 data), Belarus and Russia (2020 data). No data available from Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

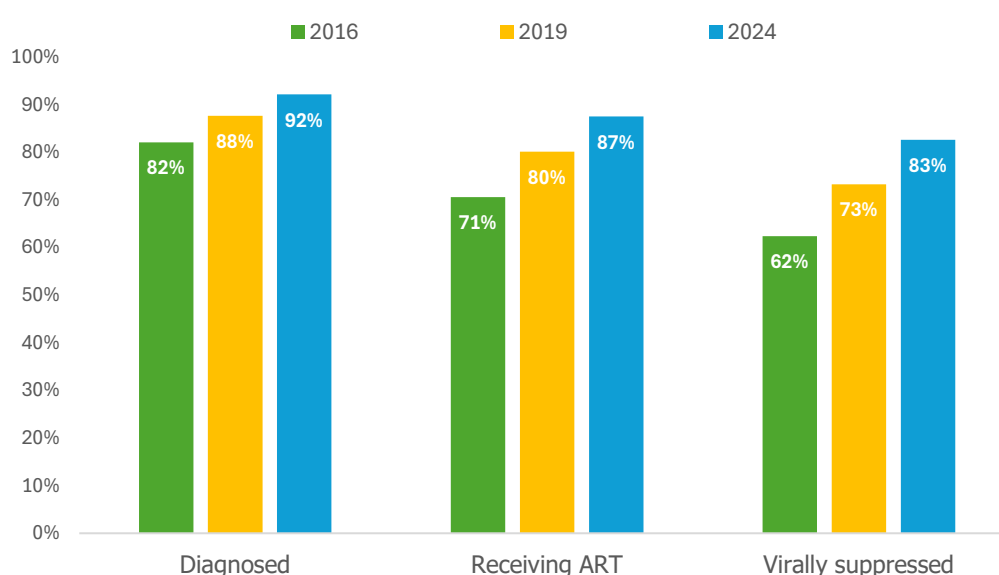
Progress over time

Overall, 23 European and Central Asian countries reported data for all four stages of the continuum by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 (Annex 4).

There has been a gradual improvement over the past decade in the substantive 95-91-86 targets. By the end of 2024, 92-87-83 was achieved, compared with 88-80-73 by the end of 2019 and by 82-71-62 by the end of 2016 (Figure 11). The most progress was seen in the East sub-region where outcomes rose from 57-26-14 by the end of 2016 to 82-69-64 by the end of 2024. Substantial progress also occurred in the Centre sub-region (particularly with the percentage virally suppressed) increasing from 89-64-36 to 88-82-70 between 2016 and 2024 respectively. In the West sub-region, where levels were already higher in 2016, outcomes rose from 85-76-69 targets to 94-90-86 by 2024.

Over the decade, the number of people living with HIV (in like for like countries only) rose from 792 178 by 2016 to 846 031 by 2019 and 903 607 by 2024. However, since the proportion of all people living with HIV who were virally suppressed increased, from 62% in 2016 to 83% in 2024, the absolute number of people living with HIV who were *not* virally suppressed fell from 298 214 in 2016 to just 157 641 in 2024.

Figure 11. Percentage of all people living with HIV who were diagnosed, on treatment and virally suppressed, Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 (n=23*)



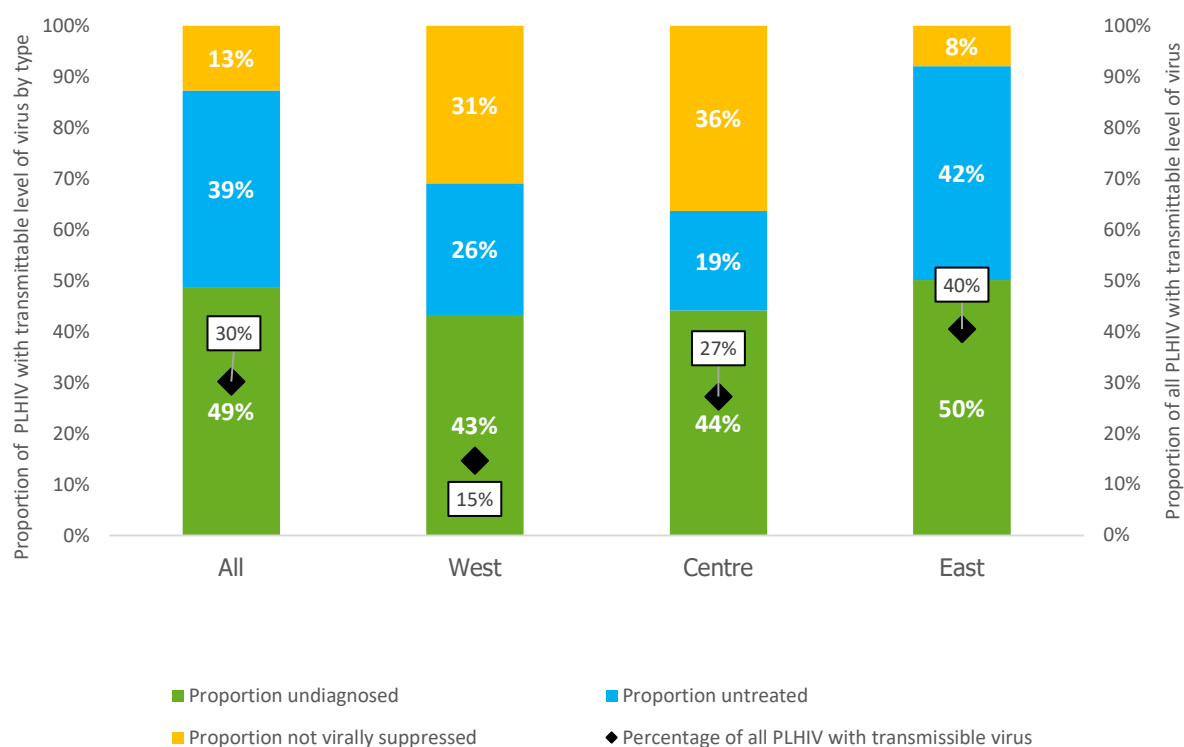
* Includes the following countries that provided sufficient data for all stages of the continuum for the three data points: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, and United Kingdom.

The estimated number of people with transmissible levels of virus

In the 36 countries of Europe and Central Asia that reported data for all four stages of the continuum⁵, the number of people with transmissible levels of virus was estimated at 617 712 of 2 035 727, equivalent to 30% of all people living with HIV (Figure 12; Annex 5). In the West, 15% of people were estimated to have transmissible levels of virus compared to 27% in the Centre sub-region and 40% in the East. The largest number of people with transmissible virus was in the East sub-region (491 328) followed by the West (117 630) and the Centre (8 754). In the East, 50% of people with transmissible levels of virus were undiagnosed, compared to 43% in the West and 44% in the Centre sub-region.

⁵ Excluding Azerbaijan and Monaco, due to inconsistencies in data.

Figure 12. People living with transmissible levels of virus by diagnosis and treatment category and proportion of all people with HIV who have transmissible levels of virus, EU/EEA, reported by the end of 2024 (n=36*)



*The following countries did not provide sufficient or consistent data for all stages of the continuum: Andorra, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

By the end of 2024, based on countries submitting data for all four stages of the continuum, 93% of all people living with HIV in the EU/EEA were diagnosed, 95% of people diagnosed were receiving treatment and 94% of people living with HIV receiving treatment were virally suppressed. Across the whole Europe and Central Asian region 85% of all people living with HIV were diagnosed, 86% of people diagnosed were receiving treatment and 95% of people treated were virally suppressed.

At the sub-regional level, the 95-95-95 targets were partially met in the West sub-region with 94% of people living with HIV diagnosed, 96% receiving treatment and 95% having suppressed viral load. This compares to 88-94-88 in the Centre sub-region and 80-79-95 in the East sub-region. This demonstrates that treatment coverage is high in the West and Centre sub-regions with more efforts needed to reduce the number of people with undiagnosed HIV. In the Centre sub-region, further work is also needed to support people receiving treatment so that undetectable virus can be achieved. In the East sub-region, in addition to reducing the number of people with undiagnosed HIV through expanded testing, the lower percentage of people with diagnosed HIV receiving treatment suggests access to ART requires further scale up.

The 95-95-95 indicators can also be expressed as substantive targets, with each of the three indicators expressed as a percentage of all people living with HIV. Using this definition, and for countries that were able to provide data for all three time points over the past decade, there were significant improvements. In the EU/EEA, 85-75-67 was attained by the end of 2016, rising to 89-83-75 by the end of 2019 and to 93-90-84 by the end of 2024, nearly meeting the substantive target of 86% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed. Across the whole region, progress rose from 82-71-62 to 88-80-73 to 92-87-83 by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 respectively. These improvements can be attributed to countries scaling up and improving the availability, coverage with and quality of services along the entire continuum of HIV care.

Among the 23 countries of EU/EEA that could provide all four stages of the continuum with consistent data by the end of 2024, an estimated 710 218 people were living with HIV of whom 17% had transmissible levels of virus; equivalent figures for the 36 countries in the whole Europe and Central Asia region were 2 035 727 people of whom 30% had transmissible virus. People with transmissible virus are at greater risk of morbidity and mortality compared to people virally suppressed and could pass HIV on to sexual partners if not using condoms or PrEP. The highest number of people with transmissible levels of virus was in the East sub-region, who comprised 41% of all people living with HIV in that sub-region. While the Centre sub-region had the smallest number of people with transmissible levels of virus, this population constituted 27% of all people living with HIV in the sub-region. In the West sub-region, only 15% of people living with HIV had transmissible levels of virus, but this relates to 117 630 individuals.

There remain a number of limitations:

- Reporting: by 2024, Liechtenstein could not provide data for any stage, and six other EU/EEA countries (Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, and Slovakia) provided incomplete data. Across the whole Europe and Central Asia region, three countries provided no data (Türkiye and Turkmenistan in addition to Liechtenstein) and 14 other countries provided incomplete data (Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Kosovo, San Marino, Serbia, and Ukraine in addition to those mentioned before). Viral suppression remains the least frequently reported stage.
- Data accuracy: many countries still face challenges with accounting for outmigration, deaths and loss to follow-up.
- Methodological concerns: the presented data may be overly optimistic. Current methods may fail to fully account for patients not linked to or retained in care. Furthermore, some countries estimate viral suppression rates by applying proportions from treated patients to those with missing data, which may not be accurate. In addition, some countries use slightly different definitions, necessitating caution when making comparisons across nations.
- Representativeness: reported data may not be reflective of all people living with HIV. Countries better able to track the HIV epidemic may also be more likely to have improved resources to for HIV testing, treatment and support to enable viral suppressions. Some countries use cohort data which does not include all people living with HIV. If sourced only from major treatment centres, this may overestimate outcomes.
- Data timeliness: to ensure realistic snapshots, this report excluded data older than five years (pre-2020). Only 16 EU/EEA countries and 29 countries in Europe and Central Asia reported new continuum data for 2024.

Recommendations

Significant improvements are required across Europe and Central Asia to accelerate progress toward reducing HIV transmission and ending AIDS by 2030. These efforts must focus on improving data quality and scaling up essential interventions to prevent onward HIV transmission. The following priorities for action are recommended:

- Implement targeted interventions:
 - Across EU/EEA efforts should focus on reducing the number of people with transmissible virus loads by:
 - Accelerating testing to reduce undiagnosed population and rapidly linking newly diagnosed people to ART.
 - Providing enhanced support to help individuals continue treatment and attain and maintain viral suppression.
 - By sub-regions of Europe and Central Asia:
 - West sub-region: countries are encouraged to maintain current level of prevention, testing and treatment interventions to sustain achievements and additionally focus on underserved key populations. This is essential to identify and reduce inequalities among groups that may experience suboptimal access to testing, treatment and care (5-5-5 initiative) [12].
 - Centre sub-region: priority should be given both to accelerating testing and to supporting individuals already receiving ART to help them achieve and sustain viral suppression.
 - East sub-region: the primary focus must be on improving access to HIV testing and treatment for all people living with HIV, including those diagnosed earlier.
- Enhance completeness and quality of data: improvements in the timeliness, completeness, and representativeness of data are essential. The ability to monitor the epidemic accurately is central to monitoring and enabling progress toward the 2030 goal of ending HIV transmission.

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Annex 1a. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=52*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Number of people living with HIV	Number of people diagnosed	Number of people on treatment	Number of people virally suppressed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	7 741	7 480	7 196	6 406
	West	Belgium	18 690	17 364	16 518	16 215
	Centre	Bulgaria	3 988	3 484	2 464	2 343
	Centre	Croatia	1 809	1 553	1 530	1 526
	Centre	Cyprus	1 335	1 318	1 302	1 295
	Centre	Czechia	4 809	4 191	3 997	3 892
	West	Denmark	6 150	5 900	5 800	5 600
	East	Estonia	6 500	6 000	4 726	4 500
	West	Finland	3 734	3 533	3 357	3 274
	West	France	174 795	164 345	158 273	153 050
	West	Germany	96 700	88 500	87 200	84 100
	West	Greece	16 952	15 456	11 276	10 558
	Centre	Hungary			3 011	
	West	Iceland	429	386	384	382
	West	Italy	146 880	138 872	131 186	121 721
	West	Ireland	8 000	7 228	7 120	7 033
	East	Latvia	6 100	6 071	3 145	
	East	Lithuania	3 700	2 673	1 904	1 803
	West	Luxembourg	1 603	1 528	1 338	1 160
	West	Malta	814	629	512	
	West	Netherlands	25 240	23 770	22 557	21 753
	West	Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188
	Centre	Poland	22 971	18 676	16 880	
	West	Portugal	49 699	46 811		
	Centre	Romania	18 000	16 049	15 713	12 813
	Centre	Slovakia	1 953	1 665		
	Centre	Slovenia	1 054	902	831	818
	West	Spain	148 667	137 484	132 809	120 073
	West	Sweden	8 870	8 516	8 417	8 214
EU/EEA total**			710 218	660 783	630 128	592 717
Non-EU/EEA	Centre	Albania	1 600	1 366	958	
	West	Andorra		131	96	
	East	Armenia	6 300	4 784	3 823	2 627
	East	Azerbaijan ⁶	9 900	10 324	8 536	7 323
	East	Belarus	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804

⁶ The number of people diagnosed with HIV in Azerbaijan is above the estimated number of people living with HIV, but is below the upper limit of the estimate.

	Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	309	309		
	East	Georgia	9 600	8 191	6 861	6 420
	West	Israel	8 145	7 487	6 327	
	East	Kazakhstan	43 000	34 969	31 614	31 246
	Centre	Kosovo	126			
	East	Kyrgyzstan	13 000	9 806	6 894	6 313
	East	Moldova	17 000	11 887	8 974	8 045
	West	Monaco	48	48	48	48
	Centre	Montenegro	503	311	304	293
	Centre	North Macedonia	620	443	404	384
	East	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870
	West	San Marino	71		71	
	Centre	Serbia	4 100	3 605	2 678	
	West	Switzerland	17 690	16 410	16 060	15 930
	East	Tajikistan	14 000	12 480	11 268	9 888
	West	United Kingdom	113 481	108 250	105 240	102 907
	East	Ukraine		137 780	118 701	113 671
	East	Uzbekistan	62 000	49 316	41 090	36 571
West sub-total**			800 242	749 321	719 009	682 612
Centre sub-total**			32 118	28 251	26 545	23 364
East sub-total**			1 213 315	967 505	759 554	719 410
Europe and Central Asia total**			2 045 675	1 745 077	1 505 108	1 425 386

*The following countries did not provide any data for all stages of the continuum: Liechtenstein, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.

**The totals are among countries that submitted data on all four stages.

Annex 1b. Number and proportion of people living with HIV who are diagnosed in Europe and Central Asia (first 95% target): reported by the end of 2024 (n=47*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	% of people living with HIV who are diagnosed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	7 741	7 480	97%
	West	Belgium	18 690	17 364	93%
	Centre	Bulgaria	3 988	3 484	87%
	Centre	Croatia	1 809	1 553	86%
	Centre	Cyprus	1 335	1 318	99%
	Centre	Czechia	4 809	4 191	87%
	West	Denmark	6 150	5 900	96%
	East	Estonia	6 500	6 000	92%
	West	Finland	3 734	3 533	95%
	West	France	174 795	164 345	94%
	West	Germany	96 700	88 500	92%
	West	Greece	16 952	15 456	91%
	West	Iceland	429	386	90%
	West	Ireland	8 000	7 228	90%
	West	Italy	146 880	138 872	95%
	East	Latvia	6 100	6 071	100%
	East	Lithuania	3 700	2 673	72%
	West	Luxembourg	1 603	1 528	95%
	West	Malta	814	629	77%
	West	Netherlands	25 240	23 770	94%
	West	Norway	4 572	4 251	93%
	Centre	Poland	22 971	18 676	81%
	West	Portugal	49 699	46 811	94%
	Centre	Romania	18 000	16 049	89%
	Centre	Slovakia	1 953	1 665	85%
	Centre	Slovenia	1 054	902	86%
	West	Spain	148 667	137 484	92%
	West	Sweden	8 870	8 516	96%
EU/EEA total			791 755	734 635	93%
Non-EU/EEA	Centre	Albania	1 600	1 366	85%
	East	Armenia	6 300	4 784	76%
	East	Azerbaijan	9 900	10 324	>98%
	East	Belarus	28 315	22 855	81%
	Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	309	309	100%
	East	Georgia	9 600	8 191	85%
	West	Israel	8 145	7 487	92%

Region	Sub-region	Country	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	% of people living with HIV who are diagnosed
	East	Kazakhstan	43 000	34 969	81%
	East	Kyrgyzstan	13 000	9 806	75%
	East	Moldova	17 000	11 887	70%
	West	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Centre	Montenegro	503	311	62%
	Centre	North Macedonia	620	443	71%
	East	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	79%
	Centre	Serbia	4 100	3 605	88%
	West	Switzerland	17 690	16 410	93%
	East	Tajikistan	14 000	12 480	89%
	West	United Kingdom	113 481	108 250	95%
	East	Uzbekistan	62 000	49 316	80%
West sub-total			858 900	804 248	94%
Centre sub-total			63 051	53 872	85%
East sub-total			1 219 415	973 576	80%
Europe and Central Asia total			2 141 366	1 831 696	86%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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**The following countries did not provide sufficient data for stages 1 and 2 of the continuum: Andorra, Hungary, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Ukraine.*

Annex 1c: Number and proportion of people living with diagnosed HIV who are treated in Europe and Central Asia (second 95% target): reported by the end of 2024 (n=46*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Diagnosed	On treatment	% of diagnosed PLHIV receiving treatment
EU/EEA	West	Austria	7 480	7 196	96%
	West	Belgium	17 364	16 518	95%
	Centre	Bulgaria	3 484	2 464	71%
	Centre	Croatia	1 553	1 530	99%
	Centre	Cyprus	1 318	1 302	99%
	Centre	Czechia	4 191	3 997	95%
	West	Denmark	5 900	5 800	98%
	East	Estonia	6 000	4 726	79%
	West	Finland	3 533	3 357	95%
	West	France	164 345	158 273	96%
	West	Germany	88 500	87 200	99%
	West	Greece	15 456	11 276	73%
	West	Iceland	386	384	99%
	West	Ireland	7 228	7 120	99%
	West	Italy	138 872	131 186	94%
	East	Latvia	6 071	3 145	52%
	East	Lithuania	2 673	1 904	71%
	West	Luxembourg	1 528	1 338	88%
	West	Malta	629	512	81%
	West	Netherlands	23 770	22 557	95%
	West	Norway	4 251	4 230	100%
	Centre	Poland	18 676	16 880	90%
	Centre	Romania	16 049	15 713	98%
	Centre	Slovenia	902	831	92%
	West	Spain	137 484	132 809	97%
	West	Sweden	8 516	8 417	99%
EU/EEA total			686 159	650 665	95%
Non-EU/EEA	Centre	Albania	1 366	958	70%
	West	Andorra	131	96	73%
	East	Armenia	4 784	3 823	80%
	East	Azerbaijan	10 324	8 536	83%
	East	Belarus	22 855	18 765	82%
	East	Georgia	8 191	6 861	84%
	West	Israel	7 487	6 327	85%
	East	Kazakhstan	34 969	31 614	90%
	East	Kyrgyzstan	9 806	6 894	70%
	East	Moldova	11 887	8 974	75%

Region	Sub-region	Country	Diagnosed	On treatment	% of diagnosed PLHIV receiving treatment
	West	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Centre	Montenegro	311	304	98%
	Centre	North Macedonia	443	404	91%
	East	Russia	794 220	615 099	77%
	Centre	Serbia	3 605	2 678	74%
	West	Switzerland	16 410	16 060	98%
	East	Tajikistan	12 480	11 268	90%
	East	Ukraine	137 780	118 701	86%
	West	United Kingdom	108 250	105 240	97%
	East	Uzbekistan	49 316	41 090	83%
West sub-total			757 568	725 944	96%
Centre sub-total			51 898	47 061	91%
East sub-total			1 111 356	881 400	79%
Europe and Central Asia total			1 920 822	1 654 405	86%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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**The following countries did not provide sufficient data for stages 2 and 3 of the continuum: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.*

Annex 1d: Number and proportion of people living with diagnosed HIV receiving treatment who are virally suppressed: Europe and Central Asia (third 95% target) reported by the end of 2024 (n=39*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Treated	Virally suppressed	% on ART who are virally suppressed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	7 196	6 406	89%
	West	Belgium	16 518	16 215	98%
	Centre	Bulgaria	2 464	2 343	95%
	Centre	Croatia	1 530	1 526	100%
	Centre	Cyprus	1 302	1 295	99%
	Centre	Czechia	3 997	3 892	97%
	West	Denmark	5 800	5 600	97%
	East	Estonia	4 726	4 500	95%
	West	Finland	3 357	3 274	98%
	West	France	158 273	153 050	97%
	West	Germany	87 200	84 100	96%
	West	Greece	11 276	10 558	94%
	West	Iceland	384	382	99%
	West	Ireland	7 120	7 033	99%
	West	Italy	131 186	121 721	93%
	East	Lithuania	1 904	1 803	95%
	West	Luxembourg	1 338	1 160	87%
	West	Netherlands	22 557	21 753	96%
	West	Norway	4 230	4 188	99%
	Centre	Romania	15 713	12 813	82%
	Centre	Slovenia	831	818	98%
	West	Spain	132 809	120 073	90%
	West	Sweden	8 417	8 214	98%
EU/EEA total			630 128	592 717	94%
Non-EU/EEA	East	Armenia	3 823	2 627	69%
	East	Azerbaijan	8 536	7 323	86%
	East	Belarus	18 765	16 804	90%
	East	Georgia	6 861	6 420	94%
	East	Kazakhstan	31 614	31 246	99%
	East	Kyrgyzstan	6 894	6 313	92%
	East	Moldova	8 974	8 045	90%
	West	Monaco	48	48	100%
	Centre	Montenegro	304	293	96%
	Centre	North Macedonia	404	384	95%
	East	Russia	615 099	587 870	96%

Region	Sub-region	Country	Treated	Virally suppressed	% on ART who are virally suppressed
	West	Switzerland	16 060	15 930	99%
	East	Tajikistan	11 268	9 888	88%
	East	Ukraine	118 701	113 671	96%
	West	United Kingdom	105 240	102 907	98%
	East	Uzbekistan	41 090	36 571	89%
West sub-total			719 009	682 612	95%
Centre sub-total			26 545	23 364	88%
East sub-total			878 255	833 081	95%
Europe and Central Asia total			1 623 809	1 539 057	95%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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**The following countries did not provide sufficient data for stages 3 and 4 of the continuum: Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan.*

Annex 1e. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets for countries with data on all four stages, reported by the end of 2024 (n=38*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-95-95 targets			95-91-86 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
EU/EEA	West	Austria	7 741	7 480	7 196	6 406	97%	96%	89%	97%	93%	83%
	West	Belgium	18 690	17 364	16 518	16 215	93%	95%	98%	93%	88%	87%
	Centre	Bulgaria	3 988	3 484	2 464	2 343	87%	71%	95%	87%	62%	59%
	Centre	Croatia	1 809	1 553	1 530	1 526	86%	99%	100%	86%	85%	84%
	Centre	Cyprus	1 335	1 318	1 302	1 295	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	97%
	Centre	Czechia	4 809	4 191	3 997	3 892	87%	95%	97%	87%	83%	81%
	West	Denmark	6 150	5 900	5 800	5 600	96%	98%	97%	96%	94%	91%
	East	Estonia	6 500	6 000	4 726	4 500	92%	79%	95%	92%	73%	69%
	West	Finland	3 734	3 533	3 357	3 274	95%	95%	98%	95%	90%	88%
	West	France	174 795	164 345	158 273	153 050	94%	96%	97%	94%	91%	88%
	West	Germany	96 700	88 500	87 200	84 100	92%	99%	96%	92%	90%	87%
	West	Greece	16 952	15 456	11 276	10 558	91%	73%	94%	91%	67%	62%
	West	Iceland	429	386	384	382	90%	99%	99%	90%	90%	89%
	West	Ireland	8 000	7 228	7 120	7 033	90%	99%	99%	90%	89%	88%
	West	Italy	146 880	138 872	131 186	121 721	95%	94%	93%	95%	89%	83%
	East	Lithuania	3 700	2 673	1 904	1 803	72%	71%	95%	72%	51%	49%
	West	Luxembourg	1 603	1 528	1 338	1 160	95%	88%	87%	95%	83%	72%
	West	Netherlands	25 240	23 770	22 557	21 753	94%	95%	96%	94%	89%	86%
	West	Norway	4 572	4 251	4 230	4 188	93%	100%	99%	93%	93%	92%
	Centre	Romania	18 000	16 049	15 713	12 813	89%	98%	82%	89%	87%	71%

	Centre	Slovenia	1 054	902	831	818	86%	92%	98%	86%	79%	78%
	West	Spain	148 667	137 484	132 809	120 073	92%	97%	90%	92%	89%	81%
	West	Sweden	8 870	8 516	8 417	8 214	96%	99%	98%	96%	95%	93%
EU/EEA total			710 218	660 783	630 128	592 717	93%	95%	94%	93%	89%	83%
Non-EU/EEA	East	Armenia	6 300	4 784	3 823	2 627	76%	80%	69%	76%	61%	42%
	East	Azerbaijan	9 900	10 324	8 536	7 323	>98%	83%	86%	>98%	86%	74%
	East	Belarus	28 315	22 855	18 765	16 804	81%	82%	90%	81%	66%	59%
	East	Georgia	9 600	8 191	6 861	6 420	85%	84%	94%	85%	71%	67%
	East	Kazakhstan	43 000	34 969	31 614	31 246	81%	90%	99%	81%	74%	73%
	East	Kyrgyzstan	13 000	9 806	6 894	6 313	75%	70%	92%	75%	53%	49%
	East	Moldova	17 000	11 887	8 974	8 045	70%	75%	90%	70%	53%	47%
	West	Monaco	48	48	48	48	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Centre	Montenegro	503	311	304	293	62%	98%	96%	62%	60%	58%
	Centre	North Macedonia	620	443	404	384	71%	91%	95%	71%	65%	62%
	East	Russia	1 000 000	794 220	615 099	587 870	79%	77%	96%	79%	62%	59%
	West	Switzerland	17 690	16 410	16 060	15 930	93%	98%	99%	93%	91%	90%
	East	Tajikistan	14 000	12 480	11 268	9 888	89%	90%	88%	89%	80%	71%
	West	United Kingdom	113 481	108 250	105 240	102 907	95%	97%	98%	95%	93%	91%
	East	Uzbekistan	62 000	49 316	41 090	36 571	80%	83%	89%	80%	66%	59%
West sub-region total			800 242	749 321	719 009	682 612	94%	96%	95%	94%	90%	85%
Centre sub-region total			32 118	28 251	26 545	23 364	88%	94%	88%	88%	83%	73%
East sub-regional total			1 213 315	967 505	759 554	719 410	80%	79%	95%	80%	63%	59%
Europe and Central Asia total			2 045 675	1 745 077	1 505 108	1 425 386	85%	86%	95%	85%	74%	70%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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*The following countries did not provide sufficient data for all stages of the continuum: Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

Annex 2. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: year of data and data sources, reported in 2024 (n=55)

Region	Sub-region	Country	People living with HIV		Diagnosed		Treated		Virally suppressed	
			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:	Data source
EU/EEA	West	Austria	31/12/2023	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2023	Cohort data	31/12/2023	Cohort data	31/12/2023	Cohort data
	West	Belgium	31/12/2023	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source
	Centre	Bulgaria	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Other data source	24/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	Centre	Croatia	30/03/2025	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	Centre	Cyprus	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	Centre	Czechia	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	West	Denmark	31/12/2024	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Other data source
	East	Estonia	31/12/2024	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Other data source
	West	Finland	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	West	France	31/12/2022	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Cohort data
	West	Germany	31/12/2023	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Cohort data
	West	Greece	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	Centre	Hungary					31/12/2024	Other data source		
	West	Iceland	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	West	Ireland	31/12/2022	SPECTRUM	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source
	West	Italy	31/12/2023	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source
	East	Latvia	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Other data source		
	West	Liechtenstein								
	East	Lithuania	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	West	Luxembourg	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	West	Malta	31/12/2021	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2021	Surveillance data	31/12/2021	Other data source		
	West	Netherlands	31/12/2023	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2023	Cohort data	31/12/2023	Cohort data	31/12/2023	Cohort data
	West	Norway	31/12/2021	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source
	Centre	Poland	31/12/2023	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source		
	West	Portugal	31/12/2023	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2023	Surveillance data				

	Centre	Romania	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	Centre	Slovakia	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data				
	Centre	Slovenia	31/12/2024	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	West	Spain	31/12/2021	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source	31/12/2021	Other data source
	West	Sweden	31/12/2024	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source
Non-EU/EEA	Centre	Albania	31/12/2024		31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	West	Andorra			31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Surveillance data		
	East	Armenia	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	East	Azerbaijan	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	East	Belarus	31/12/2020		31/12/2020		31/12/2020		31/12/2020	
	Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina			31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Surveillance data		
	East	Georgia	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	West	Israel	31/12/2020	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2020	Surveillance data	31/12/2020	Other data source		
	East	Kazakhstan	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source
	Centre	Kosovo	27/03/2025	SPECTRUM	27/03/2025	Surveillance data				
	East	Kyrgyzstan	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	East	Moldova	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source
	West	Monaco	31/12/2022	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source	31/12/2022	Other data source
	Centre	Montenegro	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Surveillance data
	Centre	North Macedonia	31/12/2023	ECDC modelling tool	31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source
	East	Russia	31/12/2020		31/12/2020		31/12/2020		31/12/2020	
	West	San Marino	31/01/2024	Other modelling tool or estimate			31/01/2023	Cohort data		
	Centre	Serbia	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Surveillance data	31/12/2024	Other data source		
	West	Switzerland	31/12/2024	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Cohort data
	East	Tajikistan	31/12/2024	SPECTRUM	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source
	Centre	Türkiye								
	East	Turkmenistan								
	East	Ukraine			31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source	31/12/2024	Other data source
	West	United Kingdom	31/12/2023	Other modelling tool or estimate	31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Surveillance data	31/12/2023	Surveillance data
	East	Uzbekistan	31/12/2023	SPECTRUM	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source	31/12/2023	Other data source

Annex 3. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: exclusion of outmigration, deaths and loss to follow-up, reported in 2024 (n=55)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Outmigration				Deaths				Loss to follow up			
			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Include	Include
	West	Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	Centre	Bulgaria	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Other	Other
	Centre	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Include	Other	Other
	Centre	Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Include	Include
	Centre	Czechia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	West	Denmark	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	East	Estonia									Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	West	Finland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	West	Germany	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Include	Exclude from data
	West	Greece	No	No	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	Centre	Hungary			Yes				Yes				Exclude from data	
	West	Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Include	Include
	West	Ireland	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	Italy	No	No	No	No	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Include	Include	Other	Other
	East	Latvia		No				Yes	Yes			Include	Other	

Region	Sub-region	Country	Outmigration				Deaths				Loss to follow up			
			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
	West	Liechtenstein												
	East	Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	Luxembourg		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Other	Include	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	Malta	Partially	Partially	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	
	West	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	West	Norway	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	Centre	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Exclude from data	
	West	Portugal	Partially	Partially			Yes	Yes			Partially exclude	Partially exclude		
	Centre	Romania	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Partially exclude
	Centre	Slovakia	No	No			Yes	Yes			Include	Include		
	Centre	Slovenia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	West	Spain	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Other	Other	Other	Other
	West	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other	Other	Other	Other
Non-EU/EEA	Centre	Albania		Partially	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	Andorra	Partially	Partially	Partially		Yes	Yes	Yes		Include	Include	Include	
	East	Armenia	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Include	Include
	East	Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	East	Belarus												
	Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	No	No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes		Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	
	East	Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Include	Include
	West	Israel	Partially	Partially	Partially		Yes	Yes	Yes		Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Partially exclude	
	East	Kazakhstan												
	Centre	Kosovo												

Region	Sub-region	Country	Outmigration				Deaths				Loss to follow up			
			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed
	East	Kyrgyzstan	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	East	Moldova	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	Monaco									Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	Centre	Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	Centre	North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Include	Include	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	East	Russia												
	West	San Marino												
	Centre	Serbia		No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes		Include	Include	Include	
	West	Switzerland	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	East	Tajikistan									Other	Other		
	Centre	Türkiye												
	East	Turkmenistan												
	East	Ukraine		Partially	Partially	Partially		Partially	Partially	Partially		Exclude from data	Exclude from data	Exclude from data
	West	United Kingdom	No	No	Partially	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Partially exclude	Exclude from data	Partially exclude	Partially exclude
	East	Uzbekistan												

Annex 4. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia: number of people and substantive targets reported by the end of 2016, 2019 and 2024 (n=23*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Reported by 2016							Reported by 2019							Reported by 2024						
			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-91-86 targets			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-91-86 targets			All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	95-91-86 targets		
							% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed					% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed					% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	6527	5745	4891	3718	88%	75%	57%	7480	7029	6380	4821	94%	85%	64%	7741	7480	7196	6406	97%	93%	83%
	West	Belgium	17744	14977	12540	11965	84%	71%	67%	18335	16594	15238	14299	91%	83%	78%	18690	17364	16518	16215	93%	88%	87%
	Centre	Bulgaria	3543	2267	824	715	64%	23%	20%	3100	3026	1445	1140	98%	47%	37%	3988	3484	2464	2343	87%	62%	59%
	Centre	Croatia	1680	1097	953	834	65%	57%	50%	1648	1414	1263	1225	86%	77%	74%	1809	1553	1530	1526	86%	85%	84%
	West	Denmark	5500	5000	4700	4400	91%	85%	80%	6750	6150	5670	5550	91%	84%	82%	6150	5900	5800	5600	96%	94%	91%
	West	France	153100	128300	114825	104108	84%	75%	68%	172700	148746	133400	126800	86%	77%	73%	174795	164345	158273	153050	94%	91%	88%
	West	Germany	84700	72000	60700	56400	85%	72%	67%	87900	77300	71400	68000	88%	81%	77%	96700	88500	87200	84100	92%	90%	87%
	West	Italy	127324	112222	98755	85917	88%	78%	67%	130000	124500	117000	102000	96%	90%	78%	146880	138872	131186	121721	95%	89%	83%
	West	Luxembourg	1065	927	696	635	87%	65%	60%	1176	1000	892	792	85%	76%	67%	1603	1528	1338	1160	95%	83%	72%
	West	Netherlands	22900	20283	17721	16456	89%	77%	72%	23300	21360	19913	19046	92%	85%	82%	25240	23770	22557	21753	94%	89%	86%
	Centre	Romania	14000	13766	10551	5386	98%	75%	38%	18000	16486	12644	8064	92%	70%	45%	18000	16049	15713	12813	89%	87%	71%
	West	Spain	141000	115620	106370	93606	82%	75%	66%	151387	131774	128216	115907	87%	85%	77%	148667	137484	132809	120073	92%	89%	81%
	West	Sweden	7718	6946	6605	6299	90%	86%	82%	8971	8097	7943	7702	90%	89%	86%	8870	8516	8417	8214	96%	95%	93%
EU/EEA total			586801	499150	440131	390439	85%	75%	67%	630747	563476	521404	475346	89%	83%	75%	659133	614845	591001	554974	93%	90%	84%
Non EU/EEA	East	Armenia	3600	1714	941	638	48%	26%	18%	3500	2700	2200	1900	77%	63%	54%	6300	4784	3823	2627	76%	61%	42%
	East	Azerbaijan	8798	4767	2960	1542	54%	34%	18%	9700	6800	5100	4100	70%	53%	42%	9900	10324	8536	7323	>98%*	86%	74%
	East	Georgia	9600	4339	3044	2369	45%	32%	25%	9300	5954	5098	4621	64%	55%	50%	9600	8191	6861	6420	85%	71%	67%
	East	Kazakhstan	23000	17726	6285	3416	77%	27%	15%	33427	25753	17535	14080	77%	52%	42%	43000	34969	31614	31246	81%	74%	73%

Region	Sub-region	Country	Reported by 2016							Reported by 2019							Reported by 2024						
							95-91-86 targets							95-91-86 targets							95-91-86 targets		
			All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All people living with HIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	All PLHIV	Diagnosed	Treated	Virally suppressed	% of PLHIV who are diagnosed	% of PLHIV who are on ART	% of PLHIV who are virally suppressed
	East	Kyrgyzstan	8500	4767	2109	1030	56%	25%	12%	10129	6458	4058	3328	64%	40%	33%	13000	9806	6894	6313	75%	53%	49%
	East	Moldova	17985	10213	3850	2667	57%	21%	15%	14589	9407	6690	5602	64%	46%	38%	17000	11887	8974	8045	70%	53%	47%
	Centre	Montenegro	194	147	99	68	76%	51%	35%	368	243	181	170	66%	49%	46%	503	311	304	293	62%	60%	58%
	West	Switzerland	16500	13500	12300	11900	82%	75%	72%	16700	15500	15000	14800	93%	90%	89%	17690	16410	16060	15930	93%	91%	90%
	East	Tajikistan	16000	6117	3135	995	38%	20%	6%	13771	8756	7055	5152	64%	51%	37%	14000	12480	11268	9888	89%	80%	71%
	West	United Kingdom	101200	87700	83900	78900	87%	83%	78%	103800	96142	93384	90583	93%	90%	87%	113481	108250	105240	102907	95%	93%	91%
West sub-total			685278	583220	524003	474304	85%	76%	69%	728499	654192	614436	570300	90%	84%	78%	766507	718419	692594	657129	94%	90%	86%
Centre sub-total			19417	17277	12427	7003	89%	64%	36%	23116	21169	15533	10599	92%	67%	46%	24300	21397	20011	16975	88%	82%	70%
East sub-total			87483	49643	22324	12657	57%	26%	14%	94416	65828	47736	38783	70%	51%	41%	112800	92441	77970	71862	82%	69%	64%
Europe and Central Asia total			792178	650140	558754	493964	82%	71%	62%	846031	741189	677705	619682	88%	80%	73%	903607	832257	790575	745966	92%	87%	83%

	Target met or exceeded		Within 5% or less from target		More than 5% away from target
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* The following countries did not provide sufficient data for all stages of the continuum for the three year data points: Andorra, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Annex 5. Number of people with transmissible levels of HIV virus in Europe and Central Asia, reported by the end of 2024 (n=36*)

Region	Sub-region	Country	Number undiagnosed	Number untreated	Number not virally suppressed	Total number with transmissible levels of virus	Percentage of all PLHIV with transmissible virus	Proportion undiagnosed	Proportion untreated	Proportion not virally suppressed
EU/EEA	West	Austria	261	284	790	1 335	17%	20%	21%	59%
	West	Belgium	1 326	846	303	2 475	13%	54%	34%	12%
	Centre	Bulgaria	504	1 020	121	1 645	41%	31%	62%	7%
	Centre	Croatia	256	23	4	283	16%	90%	8%	1%
	Centre	Cyprus	17	16	7	40	3%	43%	40%	18%
	Centre	Czechia	618	194	105	917	19%	67%	21%	11%
	West	Denmark	250	100	200	550	9%	45%	18%	36%
	East	Estonia	500	1 274	226	2 000	31%	25%	64%	11%
	West	Finland	201	176	83	460	12%	44%	38%	18%
	West	France	10 450	6 072	5 223	21 745	12%	48%	28%	24%
	West	Germany	8 200	1 300	3 100	12 600	13%	65%	10%	25%
	West	Greece	1 496	4 180	718	6 394	38%	23%	65%	11%
	West	Iceland	43	2	2	47	11%	91%	4%	4%
	West	Ireland	772	108	87	967	12%	80%	11%	9%
	West	Italy	8 008	7 686	9 465	25 159	17%	32%	31%	38%
	East	Lithuania	1 027	769	101	1 897	51%	54%	41%	5%
	West	Luxembourg	75	190	178	443	28%	17%	43%	40%
	West	Netherlands	1 470	1 213	804	3 487	14%	42%	35%	23%
	West	Norway	321	21	42	384	8%	84%	5%	11%
	Centre	Romania	1 951	336	2 900	5 187	29%	38%	6%	56%

Region	Sub-region	Country	Number undiagnosed	Number untreated	Number not virally suppressed	Total number with transmissible levels of virus	Percentage of all PLHIV with transmissible virus	Proportion undiagnosed	Proportion untreated	Proportion not virally suppressed
	Centre	Slovenia	152	71	13	236	22%	64%	30%	6%
	West	Spain	11 183	4 675	12 736	28 594	19%	39%	16%	45%
	West	Sweden	354	99	203	656	7%	54%	15%	31%
EU/EEA total			49 435	30 655	37 411	117 501	17%	42%	26%	32%
Non-EU/EEA	East	Armenia	1 516	961	1 196	3 673	58%	41%	26%	33%
	East	Belarus	5 460	4 090	1 961	11 511	41%	47%	36%	17%
	East	Georgia	1 409	1 330	441	3 180	33%	44%	42%	14%
	East	Kazakhstan	8 031	3 355	368	11 754	27%	68%	29%	3%
	East	Kyrgyzstan	3 194	2 912	581	6 687	51%	48%	44%	9%
	East	Moldova	5 113	2 913	929	8 955	53%	57%	33%	10%
	Centre	Montenegro	192	7	11	210	42%	91%	3%	5%
	Centre	North Macedonia	177	39	20	236	38%	75%	17%	8%
	East	Russia	205 780	179 121	27 229	412 130	41%	50%	43%	7%
	West	Switzerland	1 280	350	130	1 760	10%	73%	20%	7%
	East	Tajikistan	1 520	1 212	1 380	4 112	29%	37%	29%	34%
	West	United Kingdom	5 231	3 010	2 333	10 574	9%	49%	28%	22%
	East	Uzbekistan	12 684	8 226	4 519	25 429	41%	50%	32%	18%
West sub-region			50 921	30 312	36 397	117 630	15%	43%	26%	31%
Centre sub-region			3 867	1 706	3 181	8 754	27%	44%	19%	36%
East sub-region			246 234	206 163	38 931	491 328	41%	50%	42%	8%
Europe and Central Asia total			301 022	238 181	78 509	617 712	30%	49%	39%	13%

**The following countries did not provide sufficient or consistent data for all stages of the continuum: Andorra, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.*

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