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**SPECIAL** REPORT

# HIV Continuum of care

## Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2021 progress report

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# Continuum of HIV care

Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2021 progress report

This report of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) was coordinated by Teymur Noori.

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

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[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

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# Abbreviations

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

# Executive summary

- By 2021, 48 of 55 countries in Europe and Central Asia provided data on at least one stage of the continuum of HIV care (compared to 40 countries in 2018). A total of 47 countries were able to provide data for at least two consecutive stages of the continuum (compared to 45 in 2020) and 40 countries provided data on all four stages.
- By 2021, the overall performance of the European and Central Asian region against the global 90-90-90 targets was 82% of all PLHIV diagnosed, 85% of those diagnosed with HIV on treatment and 92% of those on treatment who are virally suppressed. Overall, 64% of all people living with HIV are virally suppressed, which falls short of the target of 73% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.
- Substantial variation exists for each element of the continuum, both between and within European and Central Asian sub-regions. Overall, the West sub-region met all of the global 90-90-90 targets, with 90% of all PLHIV diagnosed, 95% of people living with diagnosed HIV on treatment, and 93% of those on treatment virally suppressed. The equivalent figures for the Centre sub-region were 85%, 77% and 64% and for the East sub-region 77%, 78%, and 93% respectively. At 79%, the West sub-region met the global substantive target of having 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed, while the Centre and East sub-regions still have a great deal of progress to make, with all PLHIV virally suppressed at 42% and 56% respectively. Each sub-region showed improvement in the outcomes for the continuum of care in 2020 compared to 2018. Among countries that reported all four stages of the continuum for all years, the proportion of all PLHIV who are virally suppressed increased from 23% by 2018 to 33% by 2020, and to 56% by 2021 among the countries able to report data for all years. The number of people with transmissible levels of virus can be calculated by adding the number of PLHIV who are estimated to be undiagnosed, diagnosed but untreated and treated but not virally suppressed. Using data from the 40 countries that provided for all four stages of the continuum, by 2021 this was estimated to be 821 069 PLHIV in those reporting countries, or the equivalent of 36% of all PLHIV.
- The EU/EEA as a whole achieved two of the three 90-90-90 targets by 2020 (88% of people living with HIV were diagnosed, 93% diagnosed started treatment and 91% of those on treatment were virally supressed).
- Of the people living with transmissible levels of virus in 2021, 51% were estimated to be undiagnosed, 35% were estimated to be diagnosed but untreated and 14% were estimated to be on treatment but have an unsuppressed viral load. This indicates that an equivalent impact in reducing the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be achieved through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment and care, as could be achieved by continuing efforts to reduce the undiagnosed population through testing.
- An increasing number of countries can provide population-level data. While outcomes for MSM and migrants are broadly in line with national outcomes for all PLHIV (including only like-for-like countries), outcomes for people who inject drugs and sex workers were lower on average when compared to the overall national picture.

# 2021 at a glance[2]

| Region or sub-region | Status (number of reporting countries) | 2020 target | 2021 result | Global target met? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| European and Central Asian Region | Diagnosed (n=47) | 90% | 82% | |
| | On antiretroviral therapy (ART) (n=47) | 90% | 85% | |
| | Virally suppressed (n=47) | 90% | 92% | |
| | Viral suppression of all PLHIV (n=40) | 73% | 64% | |
| West sub-region | Diagnosed (n=21) | 90% | 90% | |
| | On ART (n=21) | 90% | 95% | |
| | Virally suppressed (n=21) | 90% | 93% | |
| | Viral suppression of all PLHIV (n=19) | 73% | 79% | |
| Centre sub-region | Diagnosed (n=12) | 90% | 85% | |
| | On ART (n=13) | 90% | 77% | |
| | Virally suppressed (n=13) | 90% | 64% | |
| | Viral suppression of all PLHIV (n=9) | 73% | 42% | |
| East sub-region | Diagnosed (n=12) | 90% | 77% | |
| | On ART (n=12) | 90% | 78% | |
| | Virally suppressed (n=12) | 90% | 93% | |
| | Viral suppression of all PLHIV (n=11) | 73% | 56% | |
| EU/EEA | Diagnosed (n=28) | 90% | 88% | |
| | On antiretroviral therapy (ART) (n=28) | 90% | 93% | |
| | Virally suppressed (n=22) | 90% | 91% | |
| | Viral suppression of all PLHIV (n=22) | 73% | 76% | |

Met or exceeded target  Within 10% of meeting target  More than 10% of meeting target

[2] For each stage of the continuum, countries are included where they were able to provide two consecutive stages in order to calculate a percentage to measure against the 90% target ('n' indicates the number of countries that were included in the calculation for each stage.)

# Introduction

The 90-90-90 targets were established in 2014 by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the aim being that by 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV would be diagnosed, 90% of those diagnosed would be receiving treatment and 90% of those receiving treatment would have achieved viral suppression[3] (Figure 1). This translates to a target of 73% viral suppression among all people living with HIV (PLHIV). UNAIDS' modelling suggested that achieving these targets by 2020 would enable the world to meet the Sustainable Development Goal of eliminating the AIDS epidemic by 2030 (SDG 3).

The continuum of HIV care is a conceptual framework that provides a snapshot of critical stages in achieving viral suppression among PLHIV. Achieving a high rate of viral suppression among PLHIV ensures a normal life expectancy, a better quality of life and prevention of 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 indicates where countries can focus their efforts and which programmes and activities require improvement.

This report focuses on data findings on the continuum of HIV care submitted by countries in Europe and Central Asia for the 2021 round of reporting on implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV & AIDS in Europe and Central Asia. In this report, the continuum of care is expressed in two ways (Box 1). The 'global substantive targets' are defined as the percentages of each stage of the continuum in relation to all PLHIV, making 90-81-73 the target (Figure 2). The global 90-90-90 targets are assessed as percentages of the previous stage of the continuum.

The data relates to 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the data and analysis in two ways. Firstly, patient access to HIV testing services, care and treatment may have been reduced compared to previous years due to lockdown restrictions and people self-isolating. Secondly, many public health authority staff across the region were transferred to COVID-19 duties which reduced capacity to collate and report data.

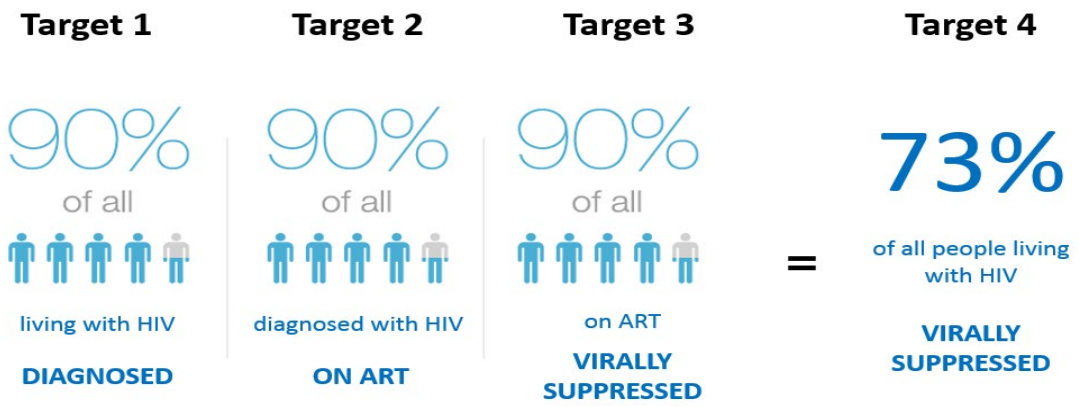
This report shows that Europe and Central Asia did not meet the 90-90-90 goals by 2021. While the West sub-region has met the 90-90-90 targets, and improvement has been made - particularly in the East sub-region - the region is still a long way from achieving these goals. Despite the enormous upheaval created by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is vital that progress on the HIV response is sustained and increased through renewed commitment to achieving SDG 3.

## Definition of continuum

**Global 90-90-90 target:** each stage of the continuum is presented as a percentage of the previous stage of the continuum – target 90%-90%-90%.

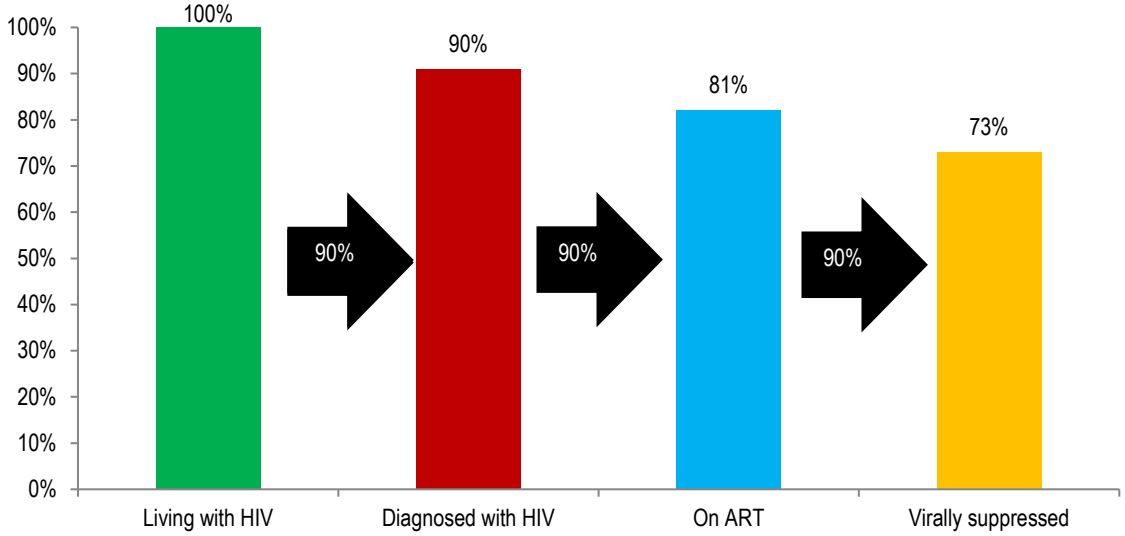
**Global substantive target:** each stage of the continuum is presented as a percentage of the total number of people living with HIV – target 90%-81%-73%.

**Figure 1. Pictorial demonstration of the UNAIDS 90-90-90**



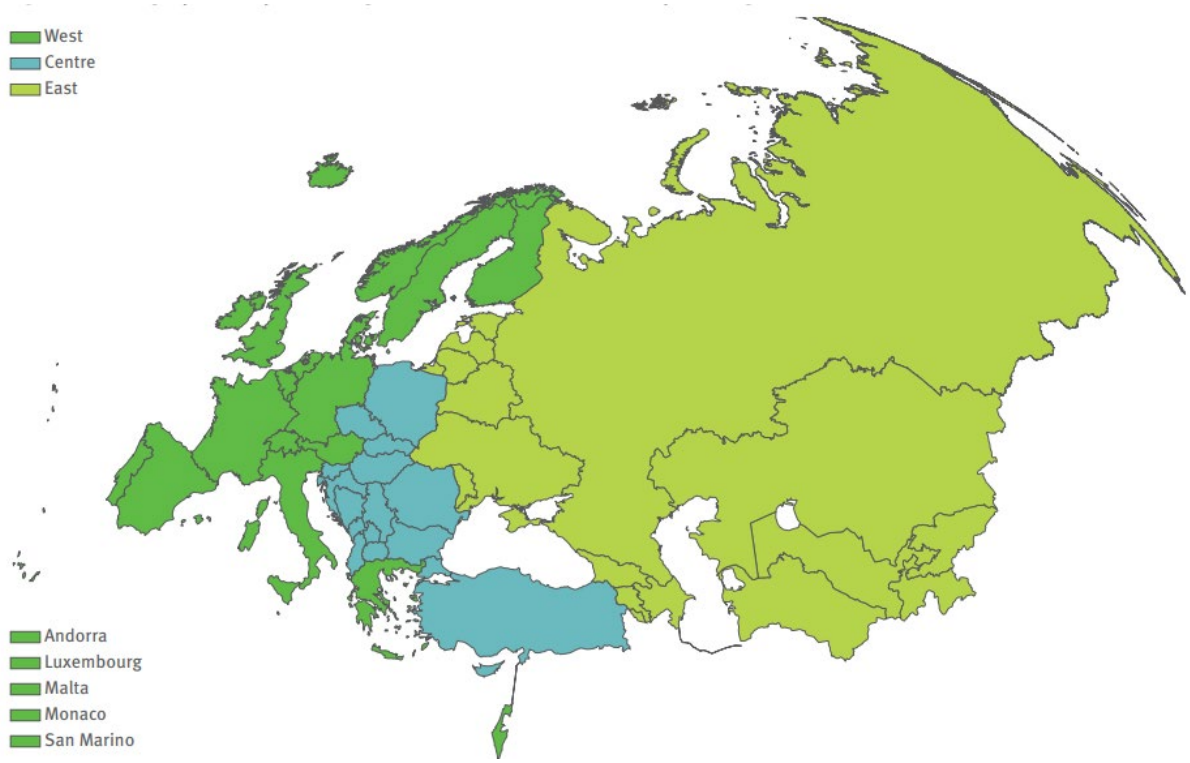

[3] UNAIDS. 90-90-90 An ambitious target to help end the AIDS epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2014.

**Figure 2. Continuum of HIV care, as envisaged by the 90-90-90 UNAIDS targets for 2020**




As well as considering the picture for the overall European and Central Asian region, data are presented by WHO sub-region (West, Centre, and East), broadly grouping areas of Europe and Central Asia by geography and epidemic type, as depicted in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Geographical/epidemiological division of the WHO European Region**




The countries covered by the report are grouped 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, the United Kingdom.

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

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

# Methods

Between February and September 2021, a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) questionnaire was used to collect data to monitor implementation of the 2004 Dublin Declaration[4]. The questionnaire was disseminated to the 55 countries that are part of the WHO European Region via an online survey. Countries were asked to report available data for their entire population of PLHIV. They were also asked if they could provide information for the following populations: men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), migrants (defined as persons born abroad), prisoners and sex workers, and any other group countries 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 a four-stage continuum, as per the published European standard for monitoring the continuum of care[5]. The definitions for each of the four stages are provided in Table 1[6].

**Table 1. Consensus definitions for monitoring the continuum of HIV care during Dublin Declaration monitoring 2020**

| |
|---|
| **Stage 1: Total estimated number of people living with HIV in the country**<br>The total estimated number should be based on an empirical modelling approach, using the ECDC HIV Modelling Tool[7], Spectrum 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**<br>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**<br>The number should include all people currently on ART, irrespective 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 VL ≤200 copies/ml at last visit (virally suppressed)**[8]<br>The number should include all those who have ever initiated ART, irrespective of regimen or treatment interruptions/discontinuation. |

Absolute numerical values were collected, and countries were asked to specify the year to which the estimates related, 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 continuum data.

In the 2021 reporting year, ECDC continued the harmonised data collection with UNAIDS agreed in 2018 to ensure compatibility and reduce burden on health authorities. ECDC was responsible for collecting a core set of Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) indicators through Dublin monitoring for the 30 European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) Member States, meaning there was no separate GAM reporting for these countries. The 25 European and Central Asian countries who are Dublin Declaration signatories but not EU/EEA countries continued to complete GAM through UNAIDS and were therefore asked to fill out a shortened ECDC Dublin Declaration questionnaire, with any GAM questions removed. The data collected through these processes were then combined and included in the analysis for this report.

[4] Both the EU and non-EU versions (including Russian translation) can be accessed on ECDC's website at https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/monitoring-implementation-dublin-2020
[5] Gourlay et al. 2017, https://oce.ovid.com/article/00002030-201709240-00002/HTML
[6] Countries were asked to report data using these definitions, however, in practice some countries may use slightly different definitions, therefore caution is required when drawing comparisons between countries.
[7] ECDC Modelling Tool. http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/aids/Pages/hiv-modelling-tool.aspx
[8] 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 IAPAC - www.iapac.org/uploads/JIAPAC-IAPAC-Guidelines-for-Optimizing-the-HIV-Care-Continuum-Supplement-Nov-Dec-2015.pdf and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/factsheets/cdc-hiv-care-continuum.pdf

Countries were initially asked to complete the Dublin Declaration survey between mid-February and the end of June 2021, and several late submissions were made up until October 2021 due to the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic. Between July and August 2021, the values reported by each country that had submitted data by this time were checked and returned for validation. Late data was validated as it was submitted. Subsequent notifications of corrections were used to update the information reported. Validation of data collected through the GAM process was conducted by UNAIDS. Where countries did not report data on the continuum of care in this monitoring round, the latest available data from previous monitoring rounds in 2018, 2019 and 2020 was included in this analysis.

We analysed the number of countries that reported: (a) all four stages, (b) no stages, and (c) at least two consecutive stages of the continuum of care nationally and by key population (MSM, PWID, migrants, sex workers and prisoners). Data are presented by WHO sub-region (West, Centre, and East) which broadly groups areas of Europe and Central Asia by geography and epidemic type (Figure 3).

Four main analyses were conducted: 1) analysis against the global 90-90-90 targets; 2) analysis of progress between 2018 and 2021 against the global substantive targets; 3) analysis of the continuum of care for key populations and comparison against national outcomes in like for like countries and 4) assessment of the total number of people living with transmissible levels of virus.

In analyses where data from multiple countries were combined, each element of the continuum was summed across countries and analyses were undertaken using the summed totals.

1) Global 90-90-90 targets

Analyses of performance against the global 90-90-90 targets, both overall and for key populations, only included data where at least two consecutive elements of the continuum were provided, as each measure is a percentage of the previous stage of the continuum.

2) Global substantive targets

Analyses of performance against the global substantive targets (Figure 2) only included data where all four stages of the continuum were available because each measure is a proportion of the first stage (estimated number of all PLHIV).

When comparing performance against these targets between 2018 and 2020, analyses only included data where all four stages of the continuum were available for both 2018 and 2020 to allow for better comparability over time.

For comparisons between key populations and all PLHIV within countries, analyses were restricted to those countries where relevant data were available.

3) Transmissible levels of virus

Finally, to calculate the number of people living with transmissible virus, it was assumed that people remaining undiagnosed and those not receiving treatment would have transmissible virus levels. Numbers in these categories were added to the number of people treated but known not to be virally suppressed in order to provide an estimated total number of people living with transmissible virus for each country. This estimate was only calculated for countries that reported all four stages of the continuum of care.

# Results

## Data availability

In the reporting year 2021, responses (full and partial) were submitted from 51 of the 55 European and Central Asian countries to ECDC and UNAIDS, with 48 of these countries providing at least one stage of the continuum. For each stage and country, data were taken from the most recent year available according to country reports (excluding countries who only provided data from 2016). Full information is provided in Annex 2, however, it should be noted that, where reported, the national continuum of care relates to the year 2020 for 22 countries, to 2019 for ten countries and to 2018 for three countries. Data were taken from multiple reporting years for 13 countries.

Overall, for the reporting year 2021, 48 countries provided data for at least one stage of the continuum and 47 countries provided at least two consecutive stages of the national continuum of care. A total of 40 (73%) countries provided data for all four stages of the continuum in 2021 (Table 2), the same as in reporting year 2020. By way of comparison, the number of countries providing data for all four stages was 34 (62%) in 2018 and 29 in 2016.

There was an increase in the proportion of countries reporting data for each individual stage (Figure 4) and the number of countries providing 'no data' has fallen substantially since 2018.

In the reporting year 2021, no data was available for any stage of the continuum of care for six countries: Andorra, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

Annex 1 provides a full overview of which countries were able to provide data for each stage.

**Figure 4. Data availability for different stages of the HIV continuum of care in Europe and Central Asia in reporting years 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2021**

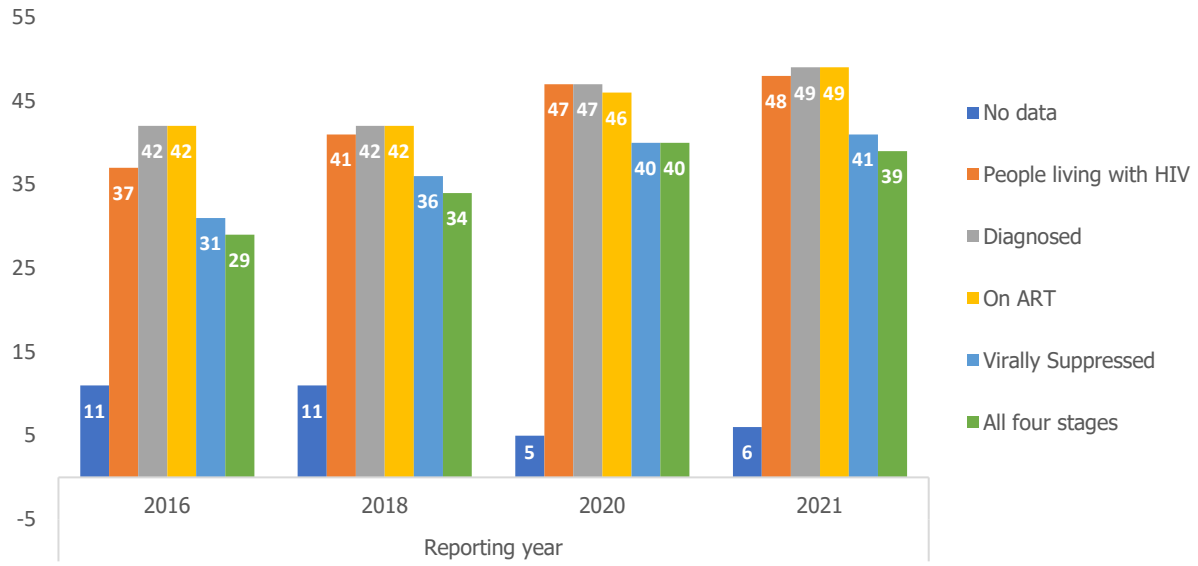


**Table 2. Number of countries reporting data on all four stages of the continuum of care in reporting years 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2021**

| | |
|---|---|
| **39**<br>2021 | **19 West** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.<br>**9 Centre** Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.<br>**12 East** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. |
| **40**<br>2020 | **18 West** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.<br>**11 Centre** Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia.<br>**11 East** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan and Ukraine. |
| **34**<br>2018 | **16 West** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.<br>**8 Centre** Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania and Slovenia.<br>**10 East** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. |
| **29**<br>2016 | **15 West** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.<br>**7 Centre** Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Montenegro and Serbia.<br>**7 East** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan. |

# Data sources

Data sources and methodologies used, as well as the quality of the information collected by each country are variable and this will have an impact on the ability to compare findings from different countries and regions.

In the reporting year 2021, of the 47 countries that reported the method used to estimate the number of PLHIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed), just over a third (36%, 17) used the UNAIDS Spectrum method, 23% (11) used the ECDC modelling tool and 40% (19) used country-specific or bespoke methods (Table 3).

There were variations across the WHO European Region in which data sources were used to produce estimates for people living with HIV, with countries in the Centre and East sub-regions favouring Spectrum estimates while countries in the West sub-region preferred to use the ECDC HIV modelling tool or country-specific methods. Year of reporting also varied, which further limits comparability of country estimates.

**Table 3. Data sources for the estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021**

| Data source | Number of countries (n=47) | Countries (West, Centre, East) | Year of reported data (Number of countries) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spectrum estimate | 17 (36%) | **West:** Ireland, Italy.<br>**Centre:** Albania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia.<br>**East:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. | 2018 (2); 2019 (2), 2020(11) missing information (2) |
| ECDC HIV modelling tool | 11 (23%) | **West:** Austria, Finland, Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal.<br>**Centre:** Cyprus, Czechia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia. | 2017 (2) 2019 (3), 2020 (6) |
| Other modelling tool or estimate | 19 (40%) | **West:** Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.<br>**Centre:** Croatia.<br>**East:** Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Ukraine. | 2016 (1); 2017 (3); 2018 (1); 2019 (6); 2020 (8) |

Annex 2 provides an overview of the different data sources used for each stage of the continuum. In general, countries use cohort or surveillance data, with some countries reporting 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 there is the potential for surveillance data to be more nationally comprehensive and therefore representative than clinic cohort data, the quality of surveillance systems is variable, including different rates for those lost to follow-up.

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

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

Table 4 provides details on which countries were able to exclude or partially exclude out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up in their calculations for the continuum of care. Countries marked with an asterisk were those able to account for the issue in all four stages of the continuum. Annex 3 provides further detail.

A total of six countries were able to exclude out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up for all four stages of the continuum.

**Table 4. Exclusion of out-migration, deaths and loss to follow-up of people living with HIV from continuum data, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[9]**

| Excluded or partially excluded | Number of countries (n=50) | Countries (West, Centre, East) |
|---|---|---|
| Out-migration | 25 (50%) | **West:** Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France, Germany*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Luxembourg*, Malta*, the Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal*, Sweden*, Switzerland*.<br>**Centre:** Albania, Croatia*, Czechia*, Montenegro, North Macedonia*, Poland*, Slovakia*, Slovenia*.<br>**East:** Lithuania*. |
| Deaths | 34 (68%) | **West:** Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France, Germany*, Greece, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg*, Malta*, the Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal*, Spain, Sweden*, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom*.<br>**Centre:** Albania*, Croatia*, Cyprus, Czechia*, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia*, Poland*, Romania*, Slovakia*, Slovenia*.<br>**East:** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania*. |
| Loss to follow-up | 21 (44%) | **West:** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland*, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway*, Sweden, Switzerland*, the United Kingdom*.<br>**Centre:** Albania, Cyprus, Czechia*, Montenegro, Romania*, Slovenia*.<br>**East:** Lithuania*. |

**These countries are able to report all four stages of the continuum.*

[9] Latest available data reported by countries in 2021. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

# Continuum of HIV care

This section discusses each stage of the continuum of HIV care in more detail. Annex 1 provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries at each stage, and their performance against the global 90-90-90 targets.

## Stage 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV

Based on reported data from 47 countries, an estimated 2 343 885 people are living with HIV (Table 5). Of the eight countries that did not provide estimates on the number of PLHIV, two countries[10] lacked empirical estimates and six countries[11] did not participate in Dublin Declaration/GAM reporting in 2021.

**Table 5. Estimated number of people living with HIV: countries in the West, Centre and East sub-regions, reported in 2021[12]**

| West WHO sub-region | | Centre WHO sub-region | | East WHO sub-region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Countries** | **PLHIV** | **Countries** | **PLHIV** | **Countries** | **PLHIV** |
| Austria | 7 655 | Albania | 1 433 | Armenia | 4 771 |
| Belgium | 19 090 | Bulgaria | 3 690 | Azerbaijan | 9 937 |
| Denmark | 6 700 | Croatia | 1 700 | Belarus | 28 315 |
| Finland | 3 265 | Cyprus | 1 293 | Estonia | 6 855 |
| France | 178 700 | Czechia | 3 503 | Georgia | 8 358 |
| Germany | 90 700 | Hungary | 7 205 | Kazakhstan | 35 201 |
| Greece | 16 743 | Montenegro | 392 | Kyrgyzstan | 9 222 |
| Iceland | 296 | North Macedonia | 404 | Lithuania | 3 558 |
| Ireland | 7 200 | Poland | 18 923 | Moldova | 14 474 |
| Israel | 8 039 | Romania | 19 415 | Russia | 1 000 000 |
| Italy | 137 000 | Serbia | 3 341 | Tajikistan | 14 246 |
| Luxembourg | 1 315 | Slovakia | 1 041 | Ukraine | 257 548 |
| Malta | 740 | Slovenia | 806 | Uzbekistan | 57 555 |
| Monaco | 48 | | | | |
| Netherlands | 23 700 | | | | |
| Norway | 4 455 | | | | |
| Portugal | 41 889 | | | | |
| Spain | 151 387 | | | | |
| Sweden | 8 971 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 17 100 | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 105 248 | | | | |

[10] Bosnia and Latvia
[11] Andorra, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Turkey and Turkmenistan
[12] Latest available data reported by countries in 2021. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

# Stage 2. Number of people living with diagnosed HIV

In the 47 countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 2 343 427 people are living with HIV, 1 911 489 of whom (82%; range 50–100%) have been diagnosed (Table 6). This is equivalent to approximately one in five (18%; range 0–50%) people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia being unaware of their HIV status. Overall, the proportion of undiagnosed people living with HIV is highest in the countries of the East sub-region and lowest in those of the West sub-region. These data differ to the overall results presented in the '2021 at a glance' table since the results in the table only include data where all four stages are reported.

In the 21 West sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 830 241 people are living with HIV, 743 836 whom have been diagnosed (89%; range 75–100%). This means that one in ten PLHIV (11%; range 0–25%) in these countries have an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 13 Centre sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 63 146 people are living with HIV, 50 726 of whom have been diagnosed (80%; range 50–91%). This means approximately one in six people living with HIV (20%; 9–50%) in these countries have an undiagnosed HIV infection.

In the 13 East sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 1 450 040 people are living with HIV, 1 116 927 of whom have been diagnosed (77%; range 66–87%). This means that approximately one in five PLHIV (23%; range 13–34%) in these countries an have undiagnosed HIV infection.

**Table 6. Number and percentage of people living with HIV with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection in 47 countries in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[13]**

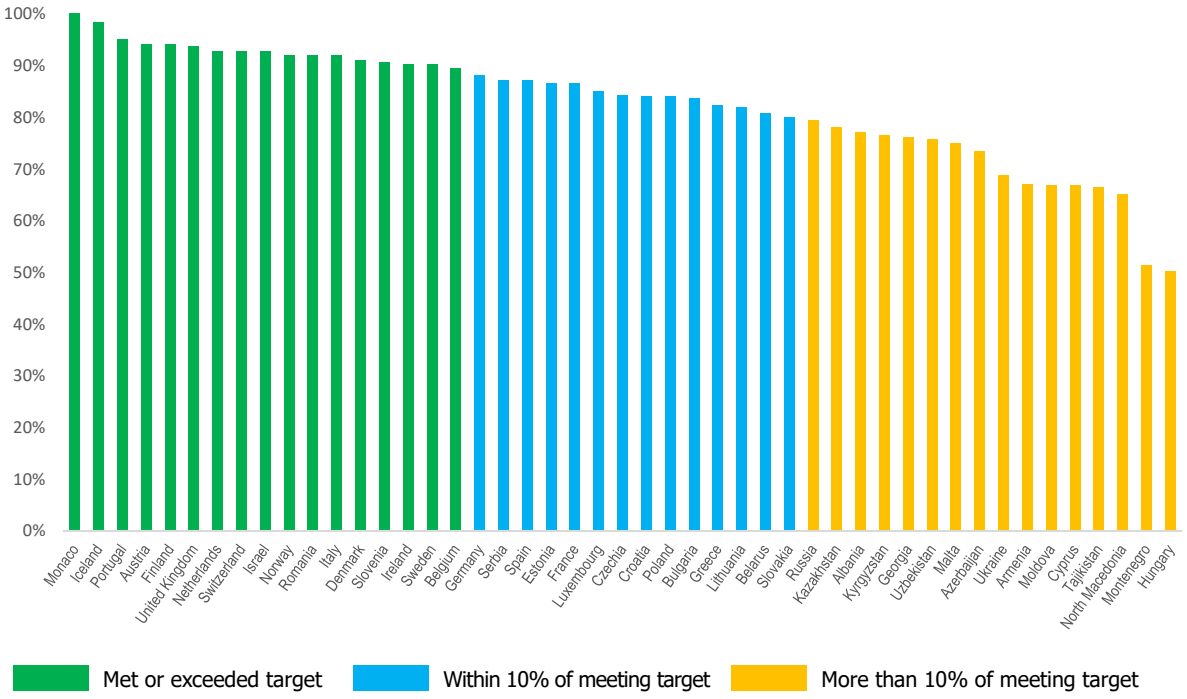
| Countries | Estimated number of PLHIV | Number of PLHIV diagnosed | % of PLHIV diagnosed (range) | % of PLHIV undiagnosed (range) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West (n=21) | 830 241 | 743 836 | 89% | 11% |
| Centre (n=13) | 63 146 | 50 726 | 80% | 20% |
| East (n=13) | 1 450 040 | 1 116 927 | 77% | 23% |
| **All countries (n=47)** | **2 343 427** | **1 911 489** | **82%** | **18%** |

A total of 16 of the 47 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) have achieved the first of the UNAIDS targets, with 90% or more of all PLHIV knowing their status (Figure 5).

Of the other 31 countries, 15 are within 10% of meeting the target, reporting that 80% or more (range 81–89%) of PLHIV know their status (five West; seven Centre; three East), and 16 countries are more than 10% away from reaching the target, reporting that fewer than 80% (range 50–79%) of PLHIV know their status (one West; five Centre; ten East).

[13] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

**Figure 5. Percentage of all people living with HIV who know their status in 47 countries of Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[14]**




# Stage 3. Number of people diagnosed who are on treatment

In the 46 countries that reported data for both stage 2 and stage 3 within Europe and Central Asia, an estimated 1 911 489 PLHIV have been diagnosed, 1 616 099 (85%; range 43–100%) of whom were reported to be on treatment (Table 7). Based on available data, around one in four people (15%; range 0–57%) with diagnosed HIV infection in Europe and Central Asia are therefore currently not receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). These data differ to the overall results presented in the '2021 at a glance' table since the results in the table only include data where all four stages are reported.

In the 21 West sub-region countries that reported data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 743 836 PLHIV have been diagnosed, 704 387 (95%; range 57–100%) of whom were reported to be on treatment. This means that around one in 20 PLHIV diagnosed in these countries are not benefitting from HIV treatment.

In the 12 Centre sub-region countries that reported data for both stages (Hungary was excluded due to inconsistent information), an estimated 50 726 people living with HIV have been diagnosed, 42 463 (84%; range 57–98%) of whom were reported to be on treatment. This means that one in five people living with HIV (22%; range 2–43%) who have been diagnosed in these countries are not benefitting from HIV treatment.

In the 13 East sub-region countries that reported data for both stages, an estimated 1 116 927 people living with HIV have been diagnosed, 869 856 (78%; range 43–83%) of whom were reported to be on treatment. This means that one in five PLHIV (22%; range 7–57%) diagnosed in these countries are not benefitting from HIV treatment.

**Table 7. Number and percentage of people living with diagnosed HIV who are on treatment in 46 countries in Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[15]**

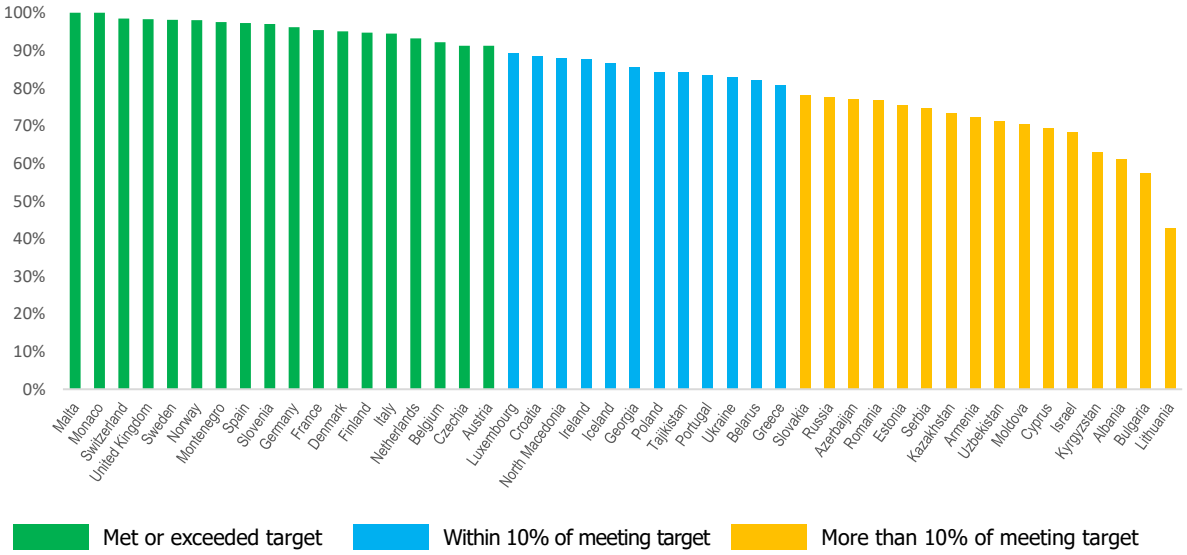
| Countries | Number of PLHIV diagnosed | Number of PLHIV diagnosed on ART (range) | % of PLHIV diagnosed on ART (range) | % of PLHIV diagnosed currently not on ART (range) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West (n=21) | 743 836 | 704 387 | 95% | 5% |
| Centre (n=12) | 50 726 | 42 463 | 84% | 16% |
| East (n=13) | 1 116 927 | 869 856 | 78% | 22% |
| **All countries (n=47)** | **1 911 489** | **1 616 099** | **85%** | **15%** |

[14] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.
[15] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

In total, 18 of the 46 countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom) have achieved the second of the UNAIDS targets: 90% of PLHIV know their status and are on treatment (Figure 6). Hungary was excluded for inconsistent information.

Overall, 12 countries are within 10% of meeting the target, reporting that 80% or more (range 80–89%) of PLHIV who know their status are on treatment with the remaining 16 more than 10% away from the target.

**Figure 6. Percentage of all people living with diagnosed HIV who are on treatment in 46 countries of Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[16]**




# Stage 4. Viral suppression among people living with HIV on treatment

In the 39 countries across Europe and Central Asia that reported data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 1 574 630 PLHIV were on treatment, 1 459 959 of whom (93%; range 57–100%) were virally suppressed (Table 8). Seven per cent (range 0–51%) currently on ART in Europe and Central Asia have therefore not achieved viral suppression. These data differ to the overall results presented in the '2021 at a glance' table since the results in the table only include data where all four stages are reported.

In the 18 West sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 688 171 PLHIV were on treatment, 640 297 (93%; range 54–100%) of whom were virally suppressed.

In the nine Centre sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 21 085 PLHIV were on treatment, 13 464 (64%; range 49–98%) of whom were virally suppressed.

In the 12 East sub-region countries with data for both stages, an estimated 865 374 PLHIV were on treatment, 806 198 of whom (93%; range 57–100%) were virally suppressed.

**Table 8. Number and percentage of people in treatment who are virally suppressed in 39 countries across Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[17]**

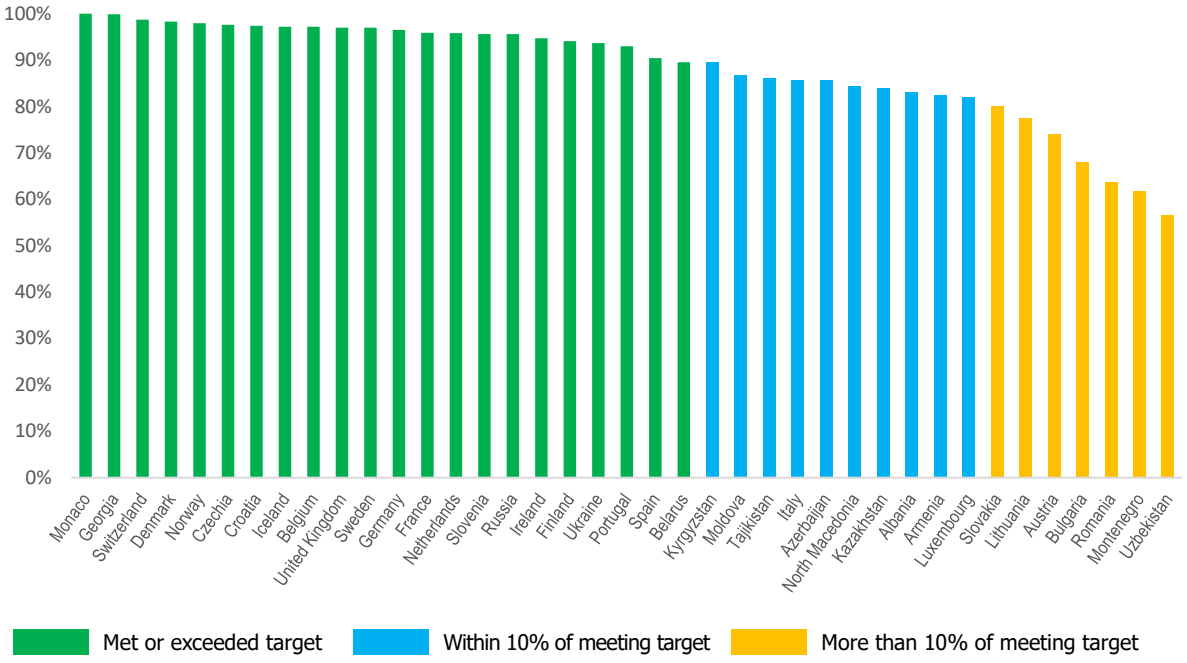
| Countries | Number of PLHIV on ART | Number of PLHIV virally suppressed | % of PLHIV on ART who are virally suppressed | % of PLHIV diagnosed on ART who are not virally suppressed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West (n=18) | 688 171 | 640 297 | 93% | 7% |
| Centre (n=9) | 21 085 | 13 464 | 64% | 36% |
| East (n=12) | 865 374 | 806 198 | 93% | 7% |
| **All countries (n=39)** | **1 574 630** | **1 459 959** | **93%** | **7%** |

[16] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.
[17] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

In all, 22 of the 40 countries (Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom) have achieved the third of the UNAIDS targets: 90% of PLHIV who are on treatment are virally suppressed (Figure 7).

Of the other 18 countries, 11 are within 10% of meeting the target, reporting that 80% or more (range 80–89%) of PLHIV who are on treatment are virally suppressed, and seven are more than 10% away from reaching the target, reporting that fewer than 80% (range 53–79%) of PLHIV are virally suppressed.

**Figure 7. Percentage of people on treatment achieving viral suppression in 39 countries of Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[18]**




## Viral suppression among all people living with HIV

Overall, 39 countries (18 West; nine Centre; 12 East) reported data on all four stages of the continuum of HIV care, compared with 34 countries in 2018 (Table 2 and Figure 4). Based on data reported by these countries for stage 1 and 4, an estimated 2 281 028 people were living with HIV, 1 459 959 (64%; range 27–100%) of whom were virally suppressed (Table 9). This means that one third of PLHIV (36%; range 0–73%) in Europe and Central Asia have still not achieved viral suppression.

In the 18 West sub-region countries with data for all four stages, an estimated 805 459 people were living with HIV, 640 297 (79%; range 40–100%) of whom were virally suppressed. This means that around one in five (21%; range 0–21%) PLHIV in these countries are not virally suppressed.

In the nine Centre sub-region countries with data for all four stages, an estimated 32 384 people were living with HIV, 13 464 (42%; range 31-84%) of whom were virally suppressed. This means that over half (58%; range 16–69%) of PLHIV in these countries are not virally suppressed.

In the 12 East sub-region countries with data for all four stages, an estimated 1 443 185 people were living with HIV, 806 198 (56%; range 27–54%) of whom were virally suppressed. This means that almost half (44%; range 46–73%) of PLHIV in these countries are not virally suppressed.

[18] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

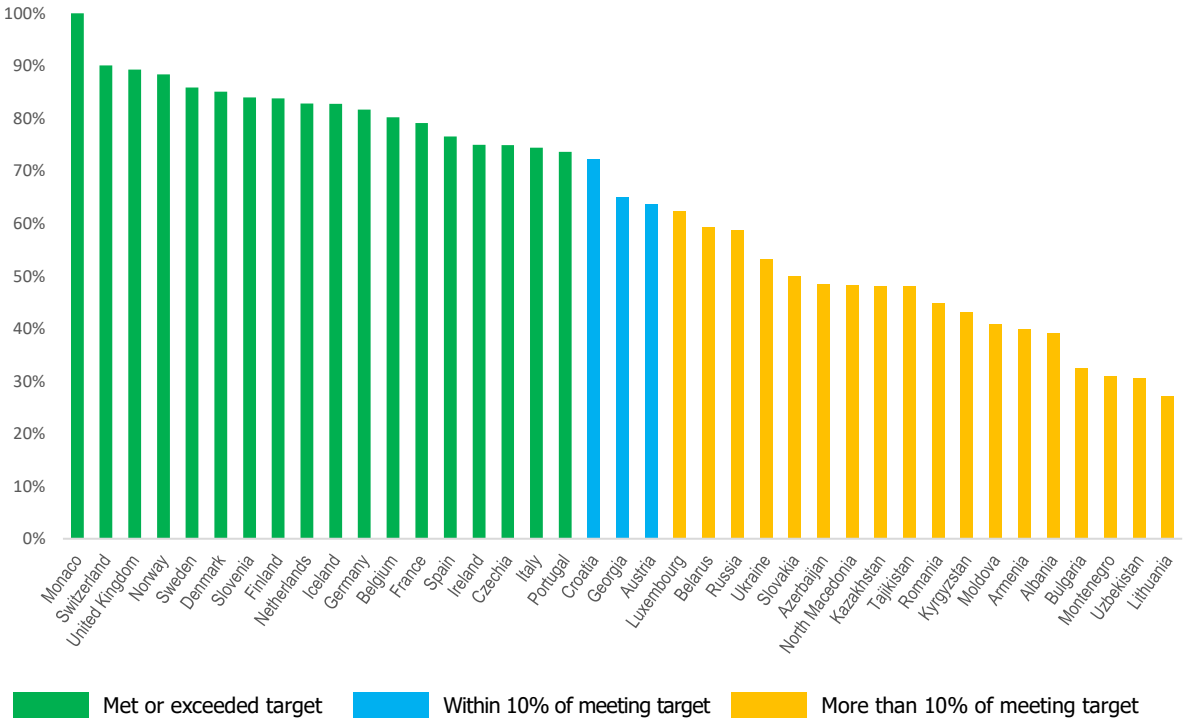
**Table 9. Number and percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed in 39 countries of Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[19]**

| Countries | Estimated number of PLHIV | Estimated number of people virally suppressed | % of all PLHIV who are virally suppressed | % of all PLHIV who are not virally suppressed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West (n=18) | 805 459 | 640 297 | 79% | 21% |
| Centre (n=9) | 32 384 | 13 464 | 42% | 58% |
| East (n=12) | 1 443 185 | 806 198 | 56% | 44% |
| **All countries (n=39)** | **2 281 028** | **1 459 959** | **64%** | **36%** |

Overall, 18 of the 40 countries (Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) have achieved the UNAIDS substantive target of 73% viral suppression among all people estimated to be living with HIV (Figure 8).

Among the remaining 22 countries, three were within 10% of meeting the target and 19 were more than 10% away, reporting that fewer than 63% (range 27–62%) of all estimated PLHIV being virally suppressed (two West, six Centre; 11 East).

**Figure 8. Percentage of all people living with HIV who know their status, are on treatment and are virally suppressed in 39 countries across Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[20]**

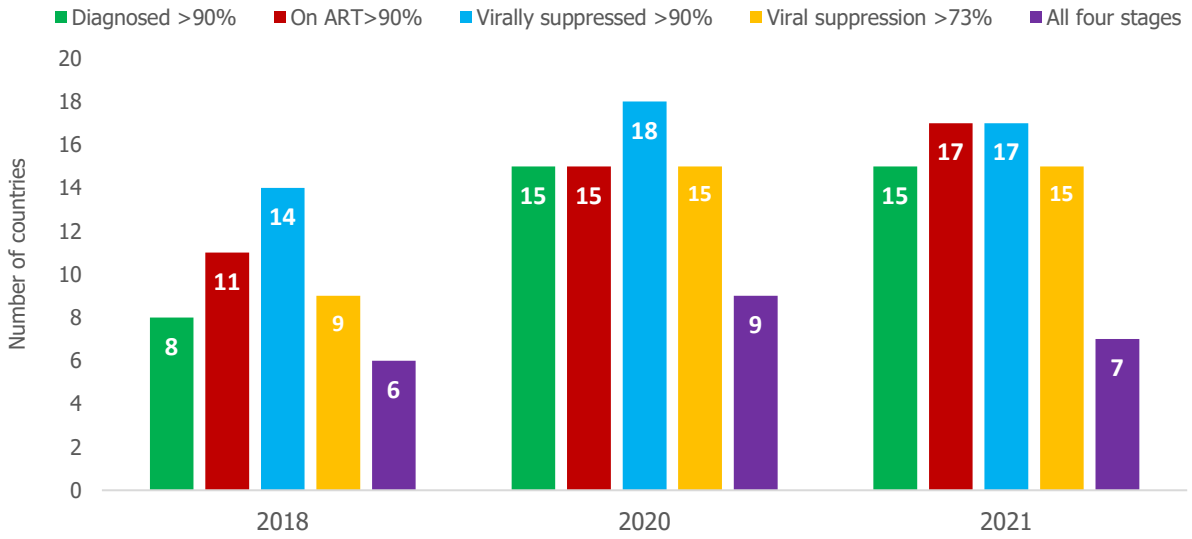



## Progress over time

Since 2018, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of countries who have met or exceeded the 90-90-90 targets and overall target of 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed. However, results for 2021 were broadly in line with 2020 when nine countries in the region met all of the fast-track targets set by UNAIDS compared to seven in 2021. Annex 4 provides a full overview of what data were provided by which countries at each stage, and their performance against the global targets.

[19] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

**Figure 9. Number of countries which have met or exceeded global targets in Europe and Central Asia (n=55), reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**

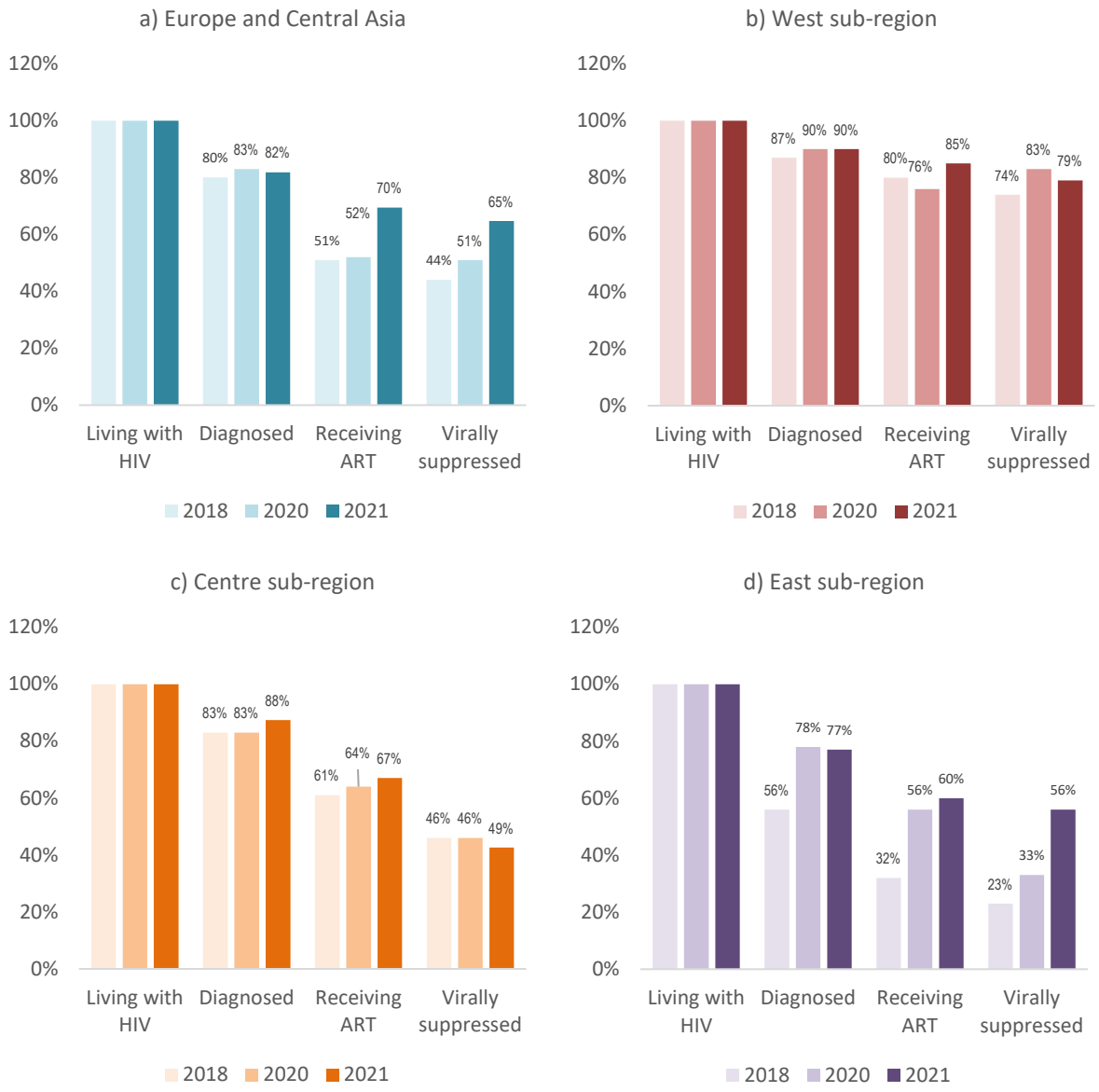



Overall, 30 countries reported on all four stages of the continuum for each of 2018, 2020 and 2021 (four countries provided identical data for all three years – these were included). Among countries able to report data for all three years, by 2021, 82% of all people with HIV were diagnosed, 70% were on treatment and 65% were virally suppressed. This compares to 83%, 52% and 51% in 2020 and 80%, 51% and 44% in 2018 respectively against the global substantive targets of 90-81-73 (Figure 10).

The West sub-region reported the highest values across the continuum in 2021, with 79% of all PLHIV virally suppressed for the 15 countries able to report data for all three years (exceeding the UNAIDS substantive target of 73%), higher than the 74% in 2018. In the Centre sub-region, among the eight countries that had all four stages for each year, the proportion of PLHIV who were virally suppressed was 44% in 2021 compared to 46% reported in 2018. In the East sub-region, (seven countries included) there was improvement in the proportion of PLHIV who are virally suppressed, with the proportion increasing from 23% in 2018 to 56% in 2021.

It is important to note that each sub-region showed improvements in the continuum of care outcomes for 2021 compared to 2018. However, given that 25 of the 55 countries that constitute Europe and Central Asia are not included in these calculations, these results should not be interpreted as representative of the entire region.

**Figure 10. Continuum of HIV care (substantive), overall and by WHO sub-region, comparison between data reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**



# Key populations

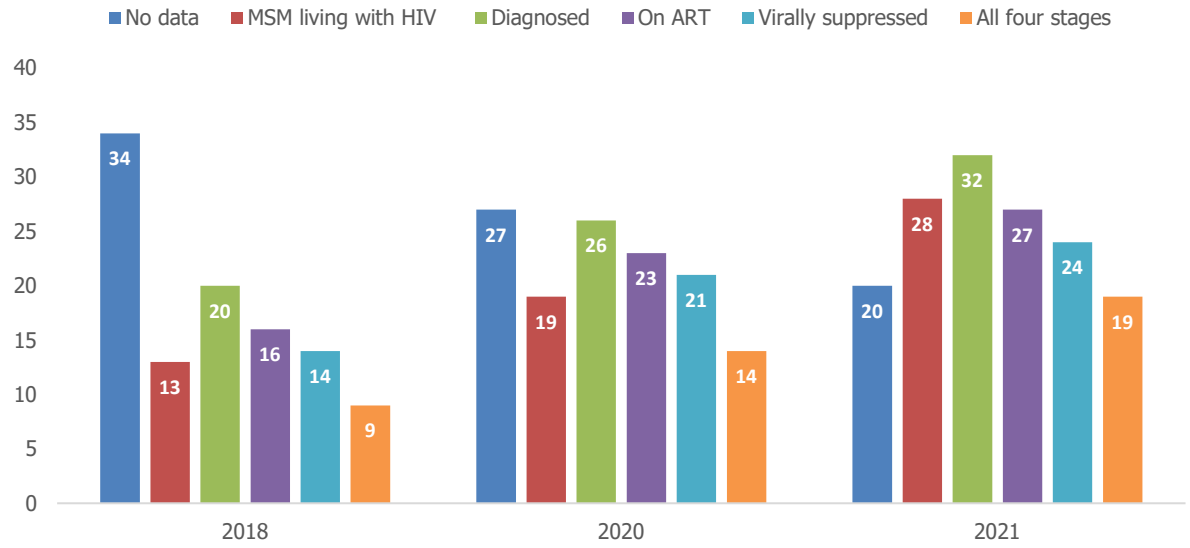
While there are no specific global targets for key populations, HIV remains a concentrated epidemic for the majority of Europe and Central Asia, meaning that these groups constitute most of those affected by HIV in many countries. This section discusses each stage of the continuum of HIV care for key populations in more detail, considering what the data tell us about the current situation in Europe and Central Asia and how this compares with the global targets for people living with HIV overall. Annexes 5–9 provides a full overview of which data were provided by which countries at each stage, and their performance against the global 90-90-90 and 90-81-73 targets.

## Men who have sex with men (MSM)

### Data availability

By 2021, all four stages for MSM were reported by 19 countries, compared to 14 in 2020 and nine in 2018 (Figure 11). At least two stages were reported by 31 countries.

**Figure 11. Number of countries reporting data for different stages of the HIV continuum of care for men who have sex with men, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**




### 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among MSM living with HIV

In the 26 countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 391 821 MSM were living with HIV, 309 276 of whom (79%; range 1–100%) knew their status (Figure 12). Nine countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all people living with HIV knowing their status among MSM. Of the other countries, nine are within 10% of meeting the target and eight are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

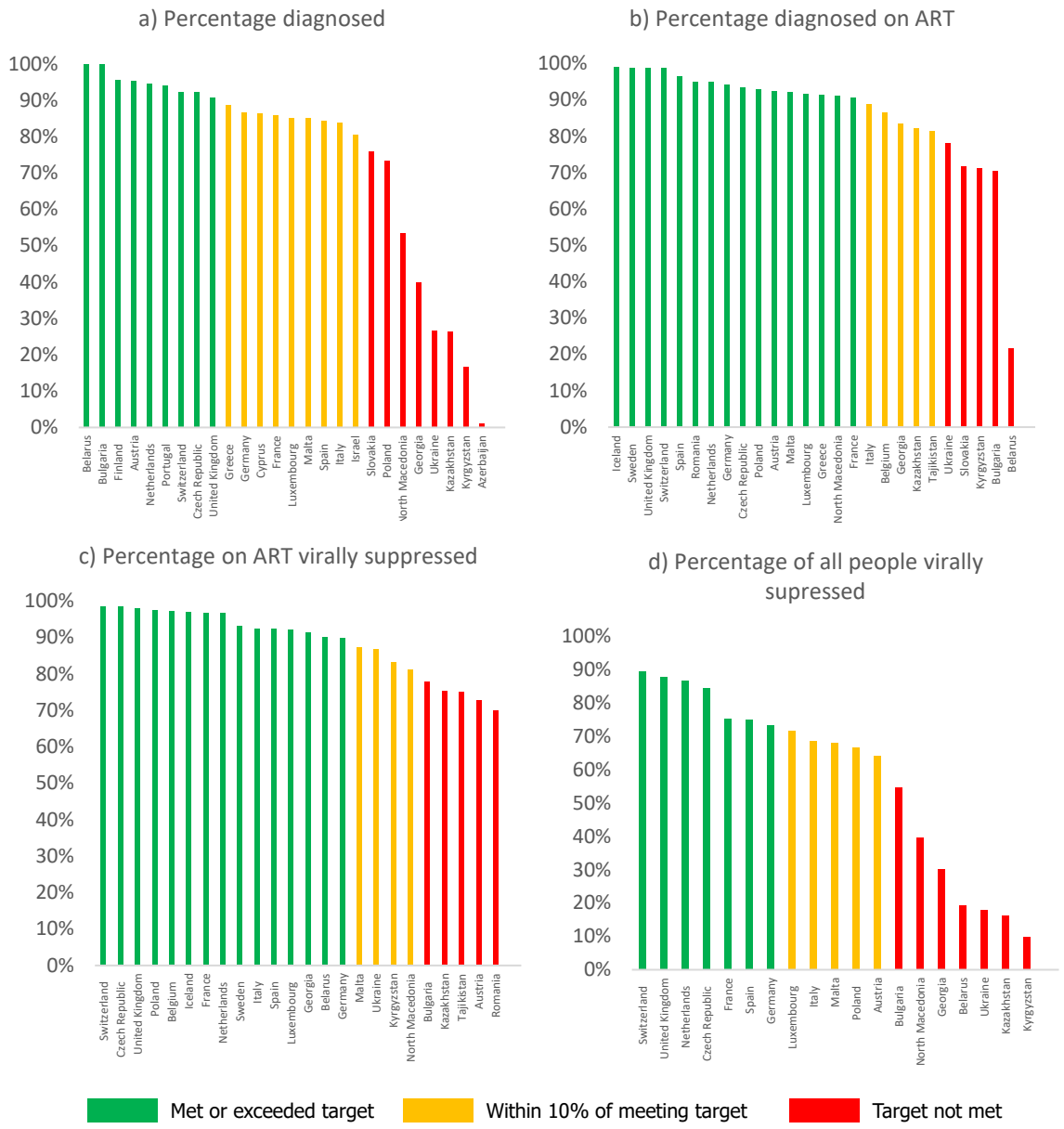
In the 26 countries reporting data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 306 518 MSM were diagnosed with HIV, 282 830 of whom (92%; range 22–99%) were on ART. Sixteen countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV on ART among MSM. Of the other countries, five are within 10% of meeting the target and five are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

In the 24 countries reporting data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 275 952 MSM were on ART, 258 663 of whom (94%; range 70–99%) were virally suppressed. Fifteen countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those on ART being virally suppressed among MSM. Of the other countries, four are within 10% of meeting the target and five are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

Finally, in the 19 countries reporting data for stage 1 and stage 4, an estimated 345 482 MSM were living with HIV, 250 269 of whom (72%; range 10–90%) were virally suppressed. Seven of these countries have met or exceeded the overall global target of 73% of all those living with HIV being virally suppressed among MSM. Of the other countries, five are within 10% of meeting the target and seven are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

A summary of the continuum of care for countries reporting MSM data is provided in Annex 5.

**Figure 12. 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among men who have sex with men living with HIV in European and Central Asian countries, reported in 2021[20]**



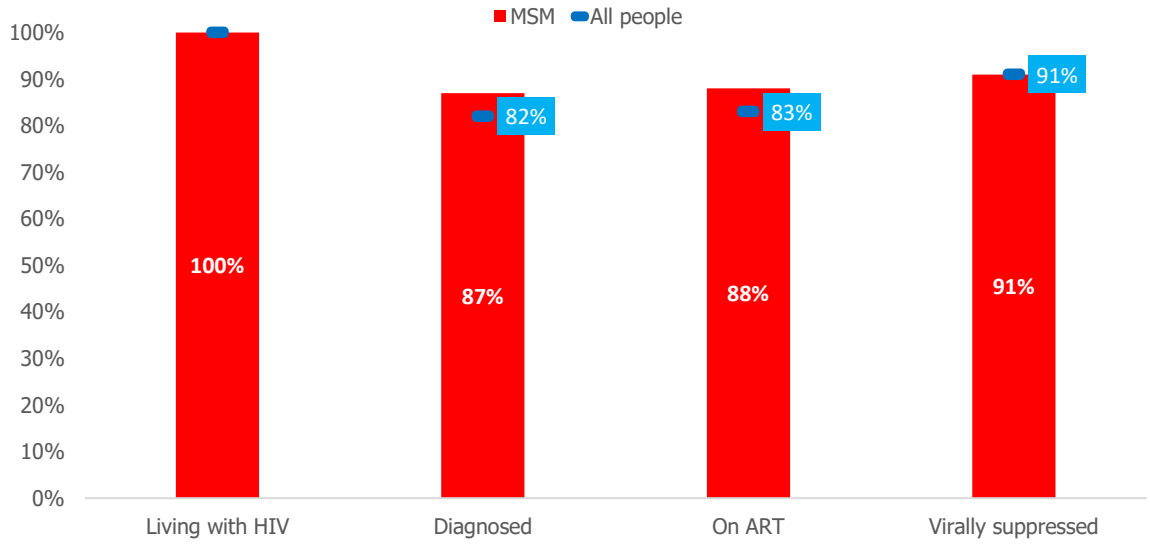

## Comparison against the national continuum of care

Among the 19 countries that were able to report data on all four stages of the continuum for MSM in 2021, the proportion of all MSM living with HIV who were diagnosed was 87%, the proportion treated was 88% and the proportion virally suppressed was 91% (Figure 13). The equivalent figures for all PLHIV at the national level (for the 19 countries reporting MSM data) were 82%, 83% and 91% respectively.

Compared to the other countries in the region, a higher proportion of newly diagnosed people in the countries of the West sub-region probably acquired their HIV infection through sex between men. Annex 5 summarises the variation in outcomes within regions. Over half of the 19 countries reporting all four stages of the data for MSM were from the West sub-region.

[20] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 5 for information on which year reported data relate to.

**Figure 13. Comparison of the continuum of HIV care for men who have sex with men against the national continuum of all people living with HIV, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[21]**

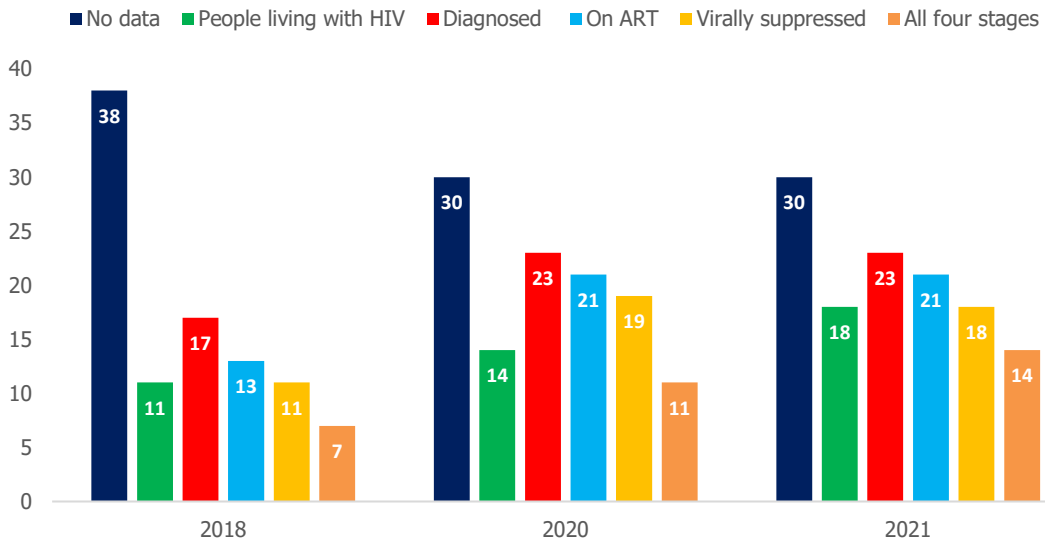



# People who inject drugs (PWID)

## Data availability

By 2021, all four stages of the continuum of care for PWID were reported by 14 countries, compared to 11 countries in 2020 and seven in 2018 (Figure 14). At least two stages were reported by 22 countries.

**Figure 14. Number of countries reporting data for different stages of the HIV continuum of care for people who inject drugs, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**




## 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among PWID living with HIV

In the 17 countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 262 205 PWID were living with HIV, 147 338 of whom (69%; range 5–100%) knew their status (Figure 15). Eight of these countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all people living with HIV knowing their status among PWID. Of the other countries, four are within 10% of meeting the target and five are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

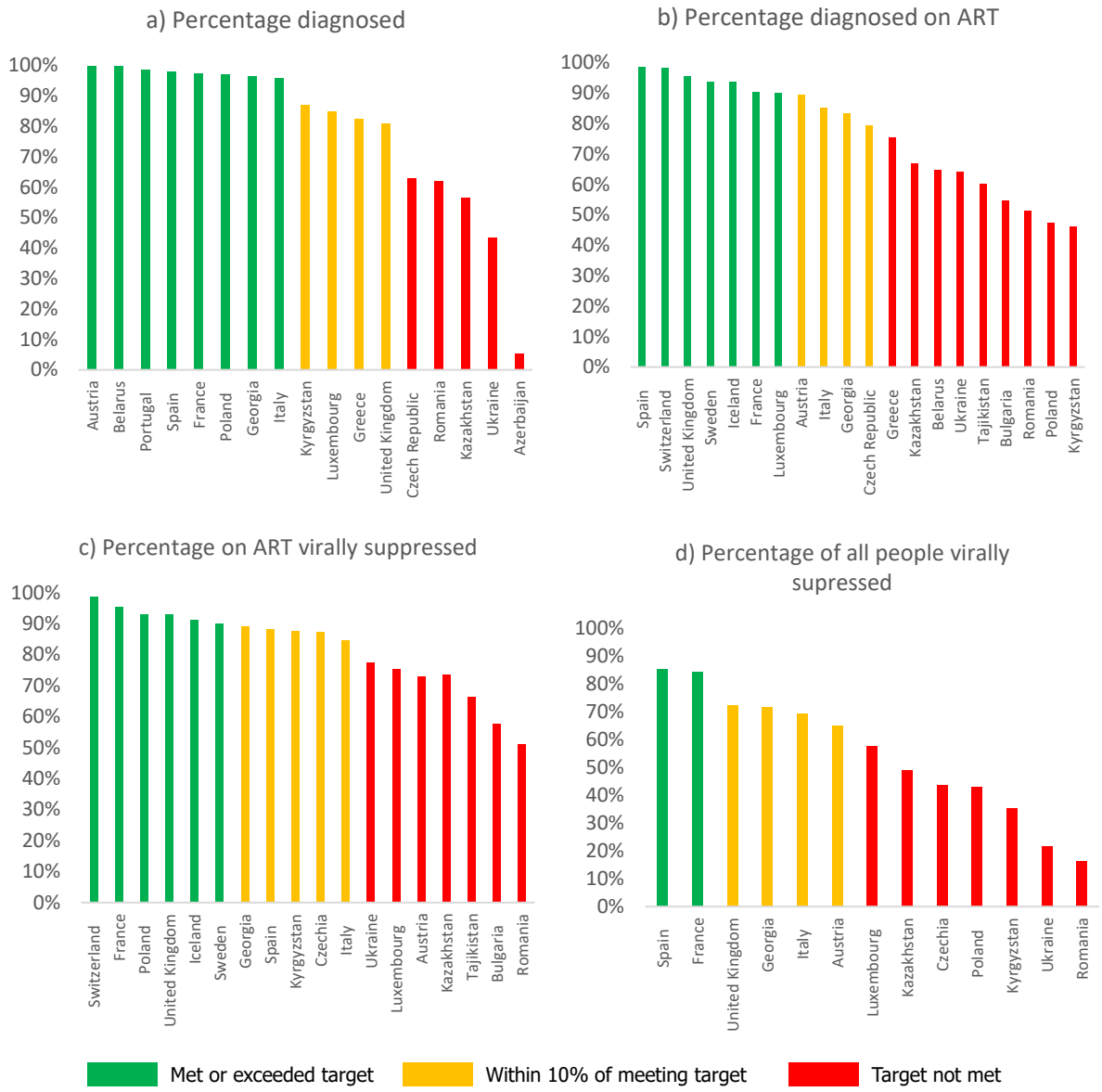
[21] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 5 for information on which year reported data relate to.

In the 20 countries reporting data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 138 074 PWID were diagnosed with HIV, 106 377 of whom (77%; range 46-96%) were on ART. Seven of these countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those diagnosed with HIV being on ART among PWID. Of the other countries, four are within 10% of meeting the target and nine are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

In the 18 countries reporting data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 97 713 PWID were on ART, 81 831 of whom (84%; range 51–99%) were virally suppressed. Six countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those on ART being virally suppressed among PWID. Of the other countries, five are within 10% of meeting the target and seven are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

Finally, in the 13 countries reporting data for stage 1 and stage 4, an estimated 181 755 PWID were living with HIV, 79 701 of whom (44%; range 16–85%) were virally suppressed. Two countries have met or exceeded the overall global target of 73% of all those living with HIV being virally suppressed among PWID. Of the other countries, four are within 10% of meeting the target and seven are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

**Figure 15. 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among people who inject drugs living with HIV in European and Central Asian countries, reported in 2021**[22]

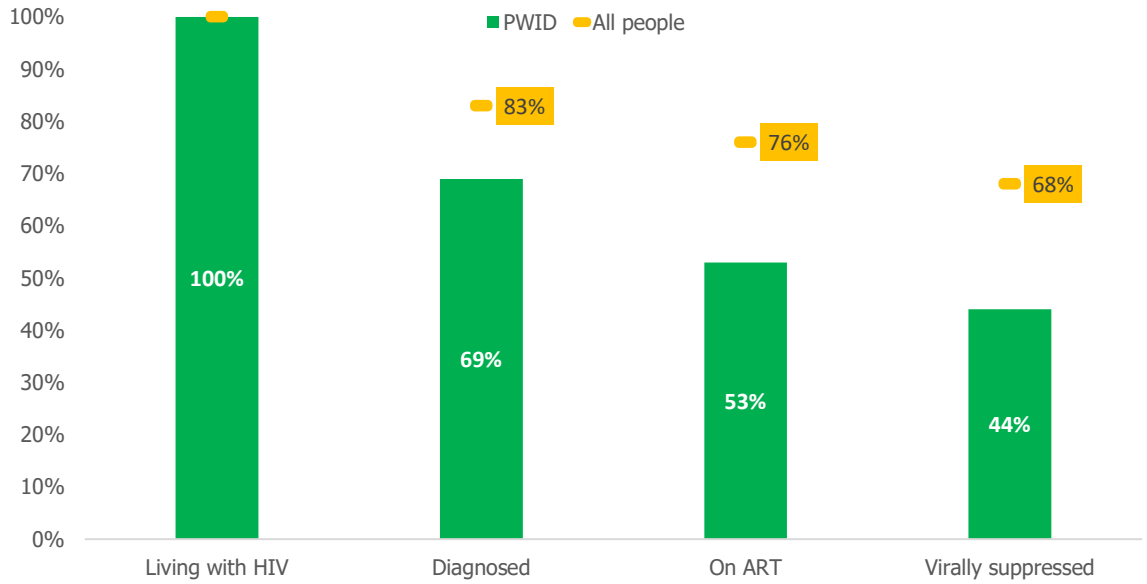



[22] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 6 for information on which year reported data relates to.

## Comparison against the national continuum of care

In the 13 countries reporting all four stages, 69% of all PWID living with HIV were reported to be diagnosed, 53% treated and 44% virally suppressed (global substantive targets) (Figure 16). This is substantially lower than the figures reported for all PLHIV at the national level (in the countries able to report PWID data); 83%, 76% and 68% respectively.

**Figure 16. Comparison of the continuum of HIV care for people who inject drugs against the national continuum for all people living with HIV, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[23]**

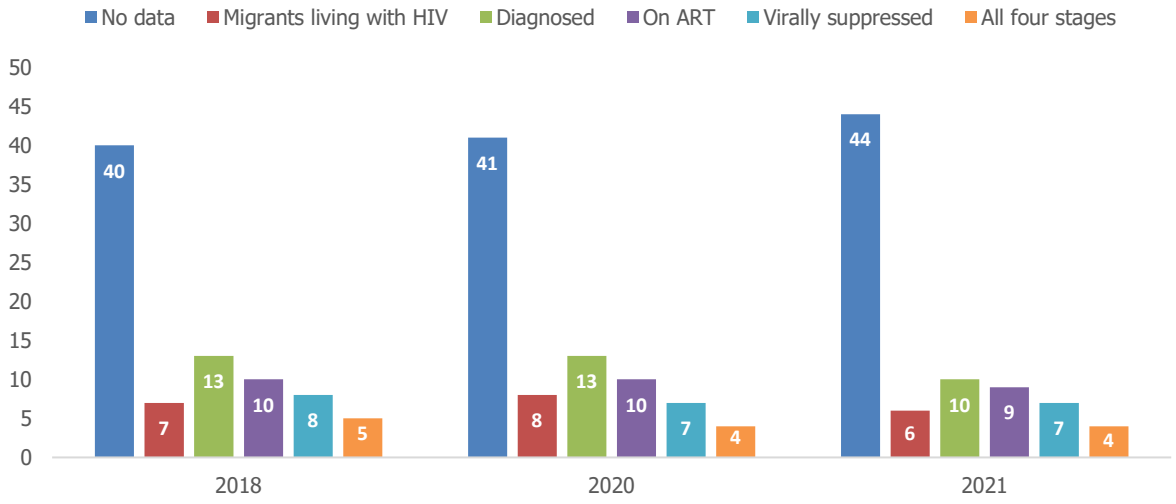



# Migrants

## Data availability

By 2021, all four stages of the continuum of care for migrants were reported by four countries (Figure 17). At least two stages were reported by nine countries. There was a slight decrease in the number of countries able to report each element of the continuum of care.

**Figure 17. Number of countries reporting data for different stages of the HIV continuum of care for migrants, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**




[23] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 6 for information on which year reported data relate to.

## 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among migrants living with HIV

In the six countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 48 133 migrants were living with HIV, 42 916 of whom (89%; range 61–94%) know their status (Figure 18). Three countries met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those living with HIV knowing their status among migrants. Of the other three countries, one was within 10% of meeting the target and two were more than 10% away from reaching the target.

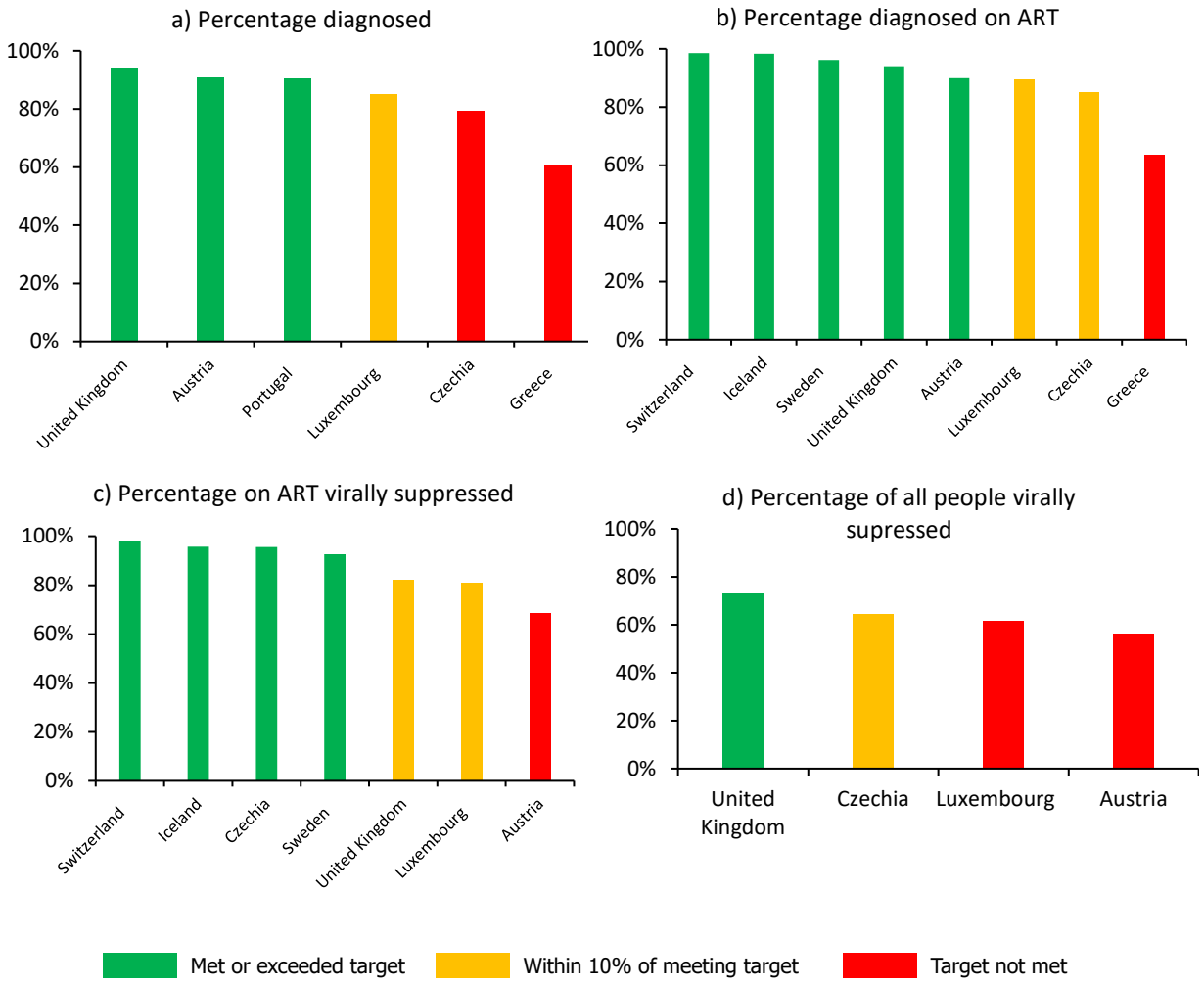
In the eight countries reporting data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 39 864 migrants were diagnosed with HIV, 36 525 of whom (92%; range 61-98%) were on ART. Five countries met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those diagnosed with HIV being on ART among migrants. Of the other countries, two were within 10% of meeting the target and one was more than 10% away from reaching the target.

In the seven countries reporting data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 34 563 migrants were on ART, 28 943 of whom (84%; range 69-98%) were virally suppressed. Four countries met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those on ART being virally suppressed among migrants. Of the other countries, two were within 10% of meeting the target and one was more than 10% away from the target.

Finally, in the four countries reporting data for stage 1 and stage 4, an estimated 31 925 migrants were living with HIV, 22 550 of whom (71%; range 56–73%) were virally suppressed. Only one country met or exceeded the overall global target of 73% of all those living with HIV being virally suppressed among migrants. One country was within 10% of the target and the remaining two were more than 10% away from the target.

A summary of the continuum of care for countries reporting migrant data is provided in Annex 7.

**Figure 18. 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among migrants living with HIV in European and Central Asian countries, reported in 2021[24]**

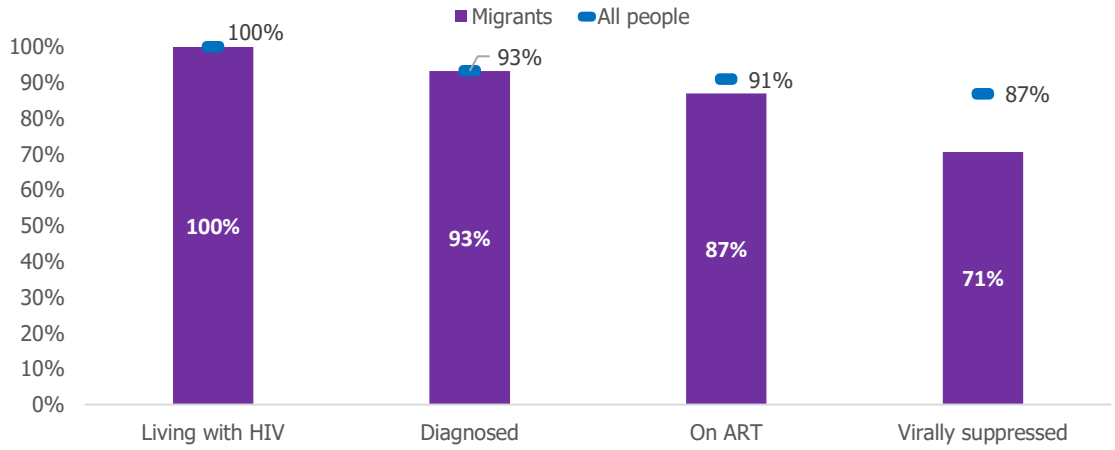



[24] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 7 for information on which year reported data relate to.

## Comparison against the national continuum of care

In the four countries reporting all four stages, 93% of all migrants living with HIV were reported to be diagnosed, 87% treated and 71% virally suppressed (global substantive targets). Although migrants have similar diagnosis and treatment estimates, the percentage of migrant PLHIV reaching viral suppression in the four countries with data is much lower (71%) compared to the general population of PLHIV (87%) (Figure 19, Annex 7).

**Figure 19. Comparison of the continuum of HIV care for migrants against the national continuum for all people living with HIV, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[25]**

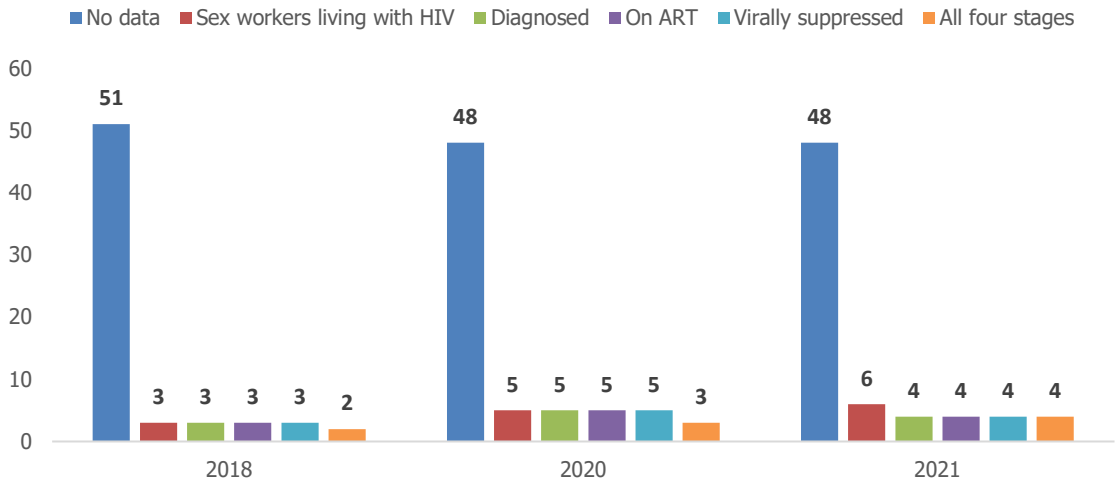



# Sex workers

## Data availability

By 2021, all four stages of the continuum of care for sex workers were reported by four countries, one more than in 2020 (Figure 20).

**Figure 20. Number of countries reporting data for different stages of the HIV continuum of care for sex workers, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**




## 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among sex workers living with HIV

In the four countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 2 763 sex workers were living with HIV, 2 639 of whom (96%; range 65–100%) knew their status (Figure 21). Overall, 81% of all sex workers living with HIV were reported from Belarus, which also reported that 100% of sex workers living with HIV were diagnosed. If Belarus is excluded, there were 529 sex workers living with HIV, 405 of whom (77%) were estimated to be diagnosed. Two countries were within 10% of meeting the target and one was more than 10% away from reaching the target.

[25] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 7 for information on which year reported data relate to.

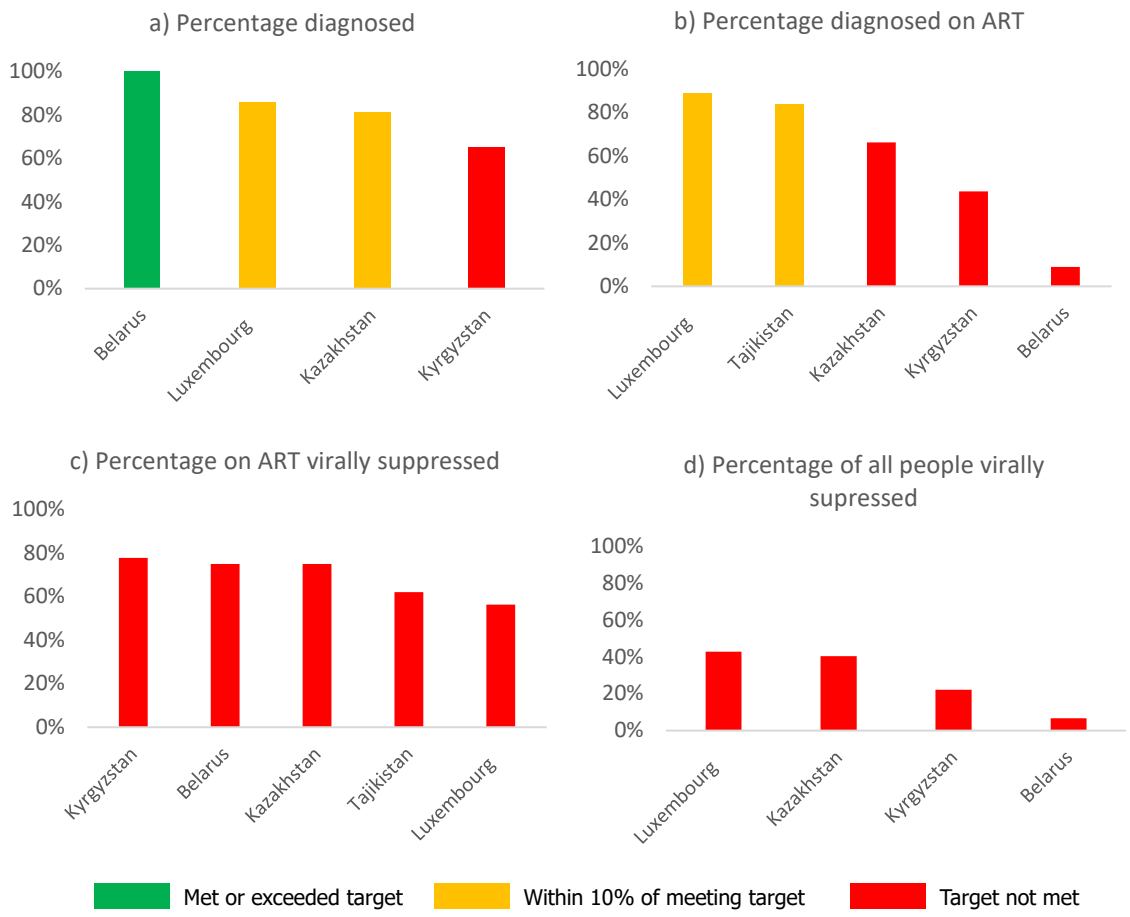
In the five countries reporting data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 2 802 sex workers were diagnosed with HIV, 586 of whom (21%; range 9–93%) were on ART. If Belarus is excluded, the equivalent figure was 68% (386/568). Of the other four countries, two were within 10% of meeting the target and two were more than 10% away from reaching the target.

In the five countries reporting data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 586 sex workers were on ART, 420 of whom (72%; range 56–78%) were virally suppressed. All countries were more than 10% away from reaching the target.

Finally, in the four countries reporting data for stage 1 and stage 4, an estimated 2 763 sex workers were living with HIV, 335 of whom (12%; range 7–43%) were virally suppressed. If Belarus is excluded, the equivalent figure is 185/529 (35%). All countries were more than 10% from reaching the target.

A summary of the continuum of care for countries reporting sex worker data is provided in Annex 8.

**Figure 21. 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among sex workers living with HIV in European and Central Asian countries, reported in 2021[26]**

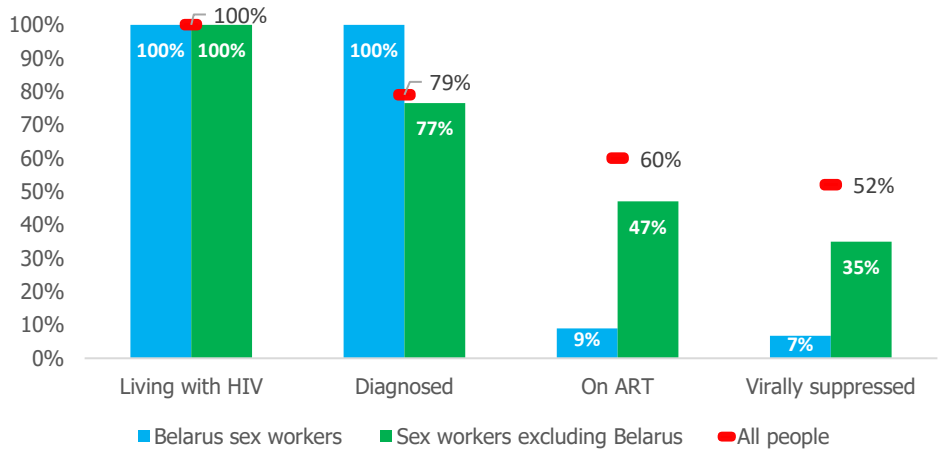



## Comparison against the national continuum of care

In the four countries reporting all four stages, 96% of all sex workers living with HIV were reported to be diagnosed, 16% treated and 12% virally suppressed (global substantive targets). If Belarus is excluded, the equivalent figures were 77%, 47% and 35% respectively. The results for the general population were higher at each stage of the continuum (Figure 22, Annex 8).

[26] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 8 for information on which year reported data relate to.

**Figure 22. Comparison of the continuum of HIV care for sex workers against the national continuum for all people living with HIV, Europe and Central Asia (excluding Belarus), reported in 2021[27]**

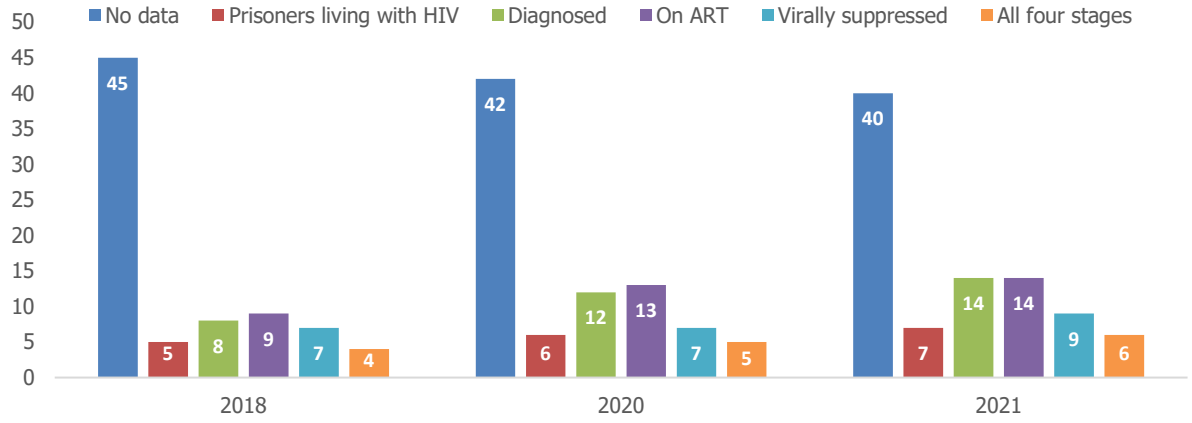



# Prisoners

## Data availability

In 2021, all four stages of the continuum of care for prisoners were reported by six countries, one more than in 2020 (Figure 23). At least two stages were reported by 13 countries. With the exception of those living with HIV, there has been an increase in the number of countries reporting data at every stage of the continuum of care for prisoners living with HIV between 2020 and 2021.

**Figure 23. Number of countries reporting data for different stages of the HIV continuum of care for prisoners, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2018, 2020 and 2021**




## 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among prisoners living with HIV

In the six countries reporting data within Europe and Central Asia for both stage 1 and stage 2, an estimated 7 939 prisoners were living with HIV, 7 811 of whom (98%; range 80–100%) knew their status (Figure 24). Four of these six countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those living with HIV knowing their status among prisoners. Of the other two countries, both are within 10% of meeting the target.

In the 13 countries reporting data for both stage 2 and stage 3, an estimated 9 286 prisoners were diagnosed with HIV, 7 636 of whom (82%; range 31–100%) were on ART. Eight of these countries have met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all those diagnosed with HIV on ART among prisoners. Of the other countries, two are within 10% of meeting the target and three are more than 10% away from reaching the target.

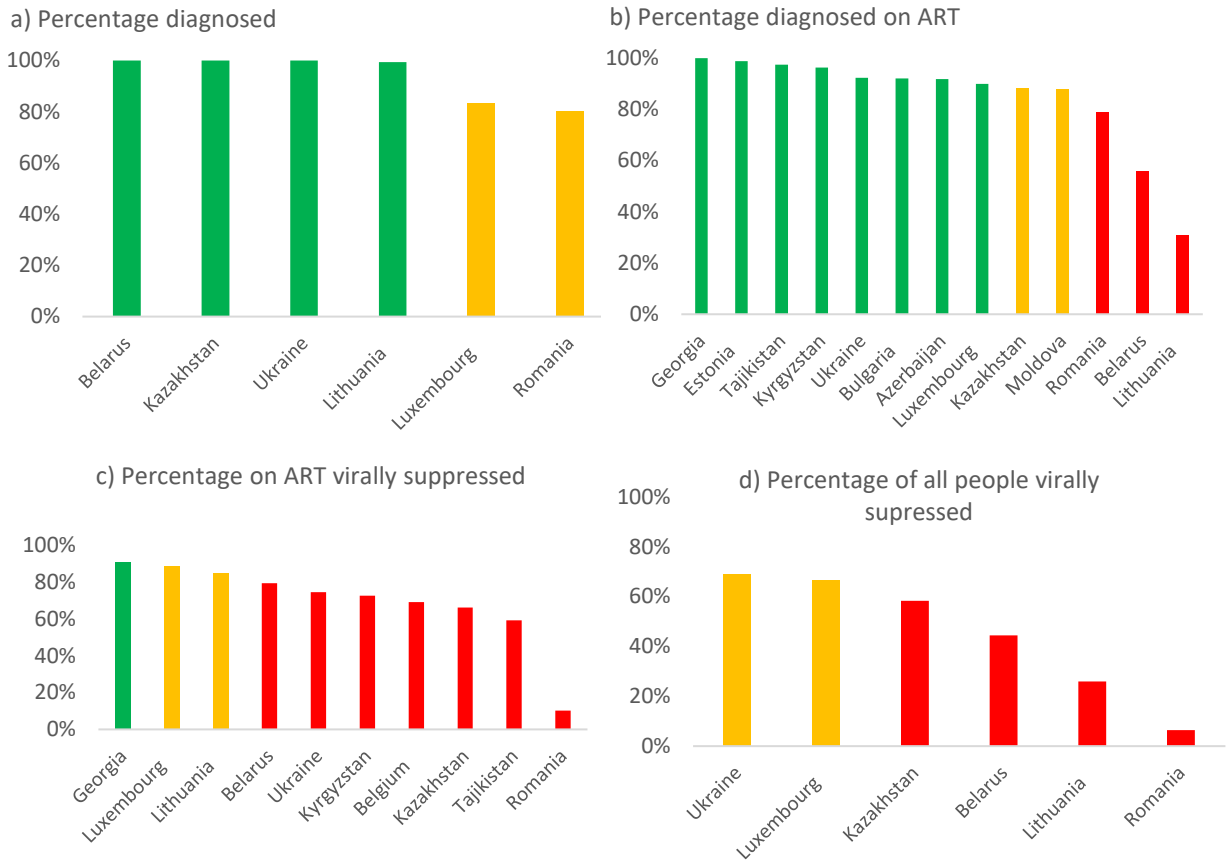
In the ten countries reporting data for both stage 3 and stage 4, an estimated 6 687 prisoners were on ART, 4 696 of whom (70%; range 10–100%) were virally suppressed. One country met or exceeded the global target of 90% of all people on ART being virally suppressed among prisoners. Two were within 10% of meeting the target and seven were more than 10% away from reaching the target.

[27] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 8 for information on which year reported data relate to.

Finally, in the six countries reporting data for stage 1 and stage 4, an estimated 7 939 prisoners were living with HIV, 4 380 of whom (55%; range 6–69%) were virally suppressed. No countries have met or exceeded the overall global target of 73% of all people living with HIV being virally suppressed among prisoners. Two were within 10% of meeting the target and the remainder were more than 10% away from reaching the target.

A summary of the continuum of care for countries reporting prisoner data is provided in Annex 9.

**Figure 24. 90-90-90 and overall viral suppression among prisoners living with HIV in European and Central Asian countries, reported in 2021[28]**

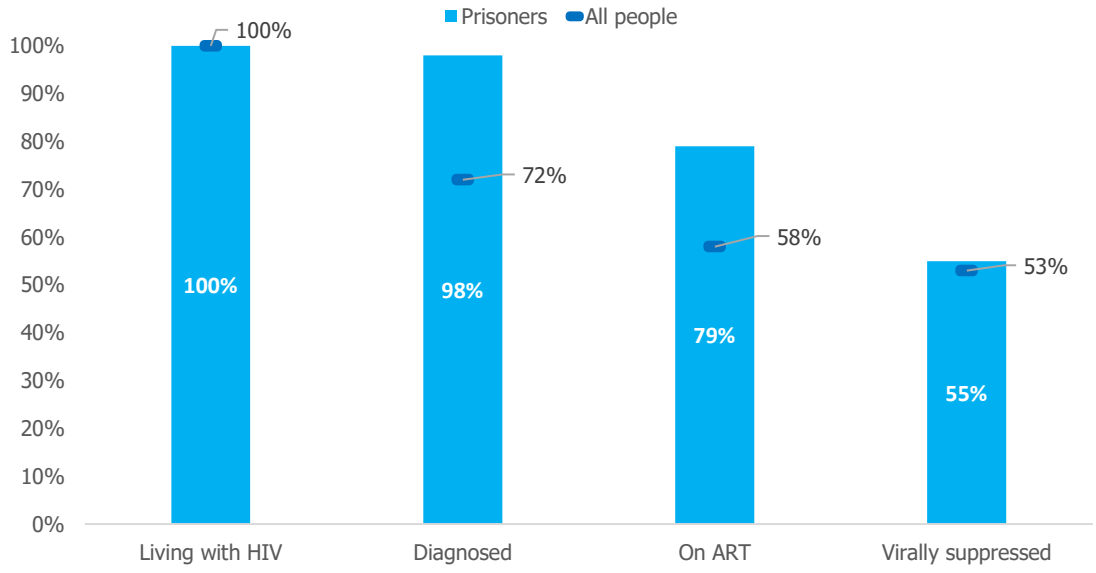



## Comparison against the national continuum of care

Among the six countries that were able to report data on all four stages of the continuum for prisoners in 2021, the proportion of all prisoners living with HIV who were diagnosed was 98%, the proportion treated was 79% and the proportion virally suppressed was 55% (Figure 25). The equivalent figures for all PLHIV at the national level (for the five countries reporting prisoner data) were 72%, 58% and 53% respectively.

[28] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 9 for information on which year reported data relate to.

**Figure 25. Comparison of the continuum of HIV care for prisoners against the national continuum for all people living with HIV, Europe and Central Asia, reported in 2021[29]**




[29] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 9 for information on which year reported data relate to.

# The estimated number of people with transmissible levels of HIV virus

Viral suppression is key to the 90-90-90 model of eliminating the HIV epidemic by 2030. It is well-known that ART is now so effective that those who are treated and have an undetectable viral load (<200 copies/ml) have levels of virus that are untransmittable, even if having sex without PrEP or condoms [2]. 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 untreated or treated but not virally suppressed is therefore a useful way of identifying where countries should be focusing their efforts to improve viral suppression outcomes.

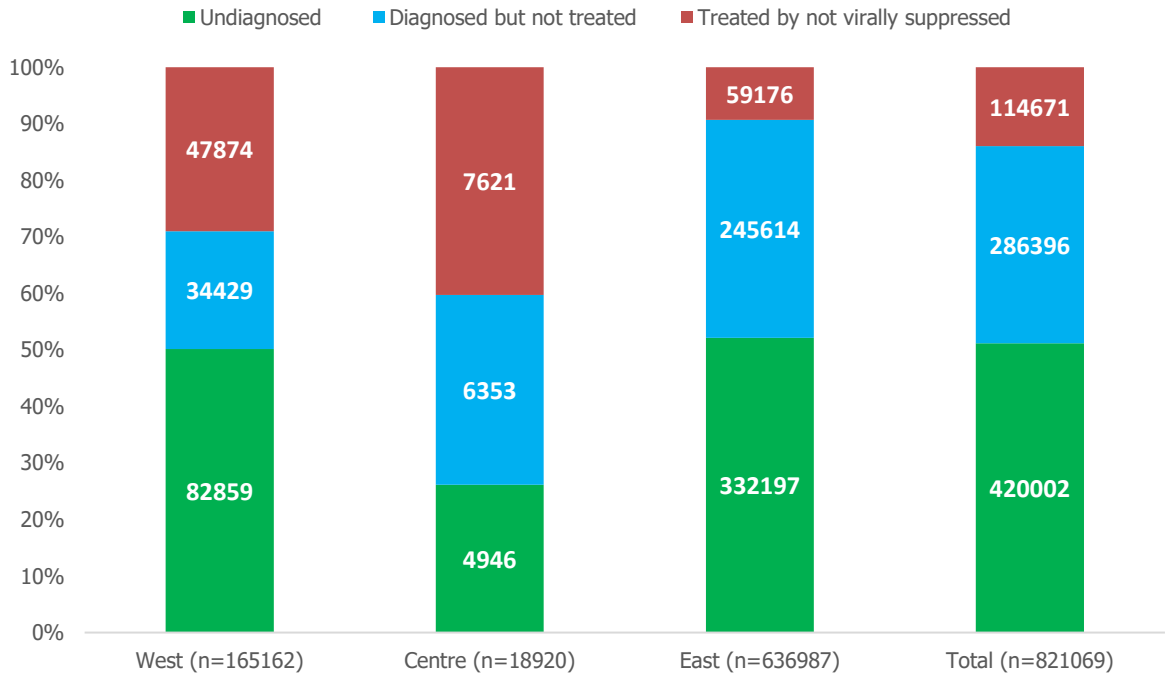
The number of people with transmissible levels of virus consists of PLHIV who are estimated to be undiagnosed, PLHIV who are diagnosed but untreated and PLHIV who are treated but not virally suppressed. Using data from the 40 countries that provided all four stages of the continuum, this is estimated to be 821 069 PLHIV in the reporting countries, equivalent to 36% of all PLHIV. The reality for the overall region is likely to be higher since not all countries could provide data for all four stages of the continuum.

In 2021, country respondents reported that 51% (42 002/821 069) of those living with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, 35% (286 396) were estimated to be diagnosed but untreated and 14% (114 671) were estimated to be on treatment but have an unsuppressed viral load. This indicates that the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be reduced through rapid and sustained scale-up of HIV testing and treatment, along with widespread implementation of combination prevention.

Figure 26 shows the breakdown of the number of people with transmissible levels of virus by WHO sub-region. There were clear differences between sub-regions; in the West sub-region, nearly half of those with transmissible levels of virus were estimated to be undiagnosed, while in the Centre sub-region over two-thirds were diagnosed but untreated, and the East sub-region had around half undiagnosed, and almost 40% diagnosed, but untreated.

More information is provided in Annex 10.

**Figure 26. Distribution of people with transmissible levels of virus, by WHO sub-region, and Europe and Central Asia overall, reported in 2021**[30]




It is important to note that at country level, the relationship between the number of people living with transmissible levels of virus and the proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible levels of virus is not linear. In countries in the West sub-region, the relative success of testing policies and treatment access means that there are lower proportions of people with transmissible HIV. However, these low proportions still translate into significant numbers for some countries because they have older epidemics with higher numbers of PLHIV overall (i.e. France and Spain).

[30] Latest available data reported by countries in 2020. See Annex 2 for information on which year reported data relate to.

# Concluding remarks and priorities for action

## Reporting of data

Despite the pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is encouraging that more countries than ever can provide all four stages of the continuum of care. The commitment to the gathering, reporting, and sharing of HIV information by public health teams across Europe and Central Asia in the midst of a global pandemic is testament to their dedication to the HIV response.

Nevertheless, this most recent monitoring round demonstrates just how much further progress is needed. There are still seven countries with no data reported for any stage of the continuum. Eight countries are unable to report all four stages of the continuum of HIV care, and among these countries the inability to report on viral suppression is particularly pronounced. Further efforts are needed to ensure that routine viral load monitoring is available to all people living with HIV in care, and that this data is routinely collected at the national level. This is particularly important given the key role of monitoring viral suppression in assessing the effectiveness of HIV testing, treatment, and care, as well as the overall monitoring of viral suppression among all those estimated to be living with HIV. This needs to be monitored closely, particularly at a time when there is likely to be an increase in virtual consultation with fewer face-to-face visits including CD4 and viral load monitoring as a consequence of COVID-19. There is also a need to critique the information received - with some countries providing viral suppression percentages at almost 100%, it is necessary to consider the data source to mitigate any biases.

Significant health inequalities can be obscured where outcomes are known only for the overall population of PLHIV. Eliminating AIDS by 2030 will not be possible if the necessary interventions for key populations are neglected. It is therefore reassuring that an increasing number of countries are able to provide information relating to MSM, although more work is needed to disaggregate the continuum of care for other key populations. Countries that are able to report this information fully are also likely to be able to use information to tackle remaining inequalities. Without knowledge of outcomes of the continuum of care for specific key populations countries cannot influence policy to target interventions effectively to specific groups.

## Overall progress in the continuum of care

By 2021, the overall performance of the European and Central Asian region against the global 90-90-90 targets was 82% of all PLHIV diagnosed, 69% treated and 64% virally suppressed. While improvement has also been observed for the substantive indicator with 64% of all people living with HIV virally suppressed, (compared to 49% for data reported by 2020) this falls short of the target of 73% of all PLHIV being virally suppressed.

At the WHO sub-regional level, the West sub-region has achieved all three global 90-90-90 targets, with 90% of all PLHIV diagnosed, 95% of people living with diagnosed HIV on treatment, and 93% of those on treatment virally suppressed. However, the West sub-region exceeded the substantive target of 73%, with 79% of all PLHIV virally suppressed. These achievements should be applauded, but it is important to note that the overall figures mask variation between countries and many have not reached the 90-90-90 targets.

The Centre sub-region is performing at 85%, 77% and 64% respectively, for the 90-90-90 targets, indicating that, in addition to scaling up testing and prevention efforts, this region needs to widen access to treatment and promote adherence through the implementation of support services. The fact that under half of all PLHIV are virally suppressed (at 42% in the Centre region), meaning that just over one in two PLHIV are at risk of ill-health and can still pass on the virus, is of concern. Since the Centre sub-region has seen a more rapid increase in the rate of new HIV diagnoses than anywhere else in the WHO European Region [3], this situation should be urgently addressed.

Finally, the East sub-region is performing at 77%, 78%, and 93% respectively against the 90-90-90 targets, indicating that it has a particular need to promote support and access to treatment and care in its response to the epidemic. As with the Centre region, the low level of PLHIV who are virally suppressed is of concern – with only 56% virally suppressed, around half of PLHIV in the East sub-region are not benefitting from viral suppression.

Some progress was made towards meeting the global substantive targets of 90-81-73 between 2018 and 2021. For the countries able to submit data for both years, there was improvement across the continuum of care outcomes from 2018 to 2021 in each sub-region. Progress was particularly apparent in the East sub-region where it was also most needed, with the proportion of people virally suppressed increasing in the two years from 26% by 2018, to 33% by 2020 and 56% by 2021. However, there is still a substantial drop-off of approximately 15–20% between each stage in the Centre and East sub-regions, compared to around 3–5% for the West sub-region. Limited access to treatment (and consequently, higher levels of viral suppression) means higher rates of early and preventable death, serious illness and onward transmission which fuels the epidemic

# Key populations

In 2019, sex between men was the predominant route of HIV transmission (50.6%) in the EU/EEA and there have been sustained increases in diagnoses among MSM in the Centre and East sub-regions in recent years [3]. It is encouraging that a growing number of countries are able to report on the continuum of care for MSM living with HIV specifically, and that a substantial proportion have met or are within 10% of reaching the 90-90-90 targets, particularly in terms of treatment and viral suppression. It is also encouraging that in those countries which could provide data, continuum of care outcomes for MSM are the same or very nearly the same as for the overall population of PLHIV. However, it is of concern that only 20 countries can provide all four stages of the continuum for MSM, and almost half of these are from the West sub-region. Outcomes for MSM in the Centre and East sub-regions, where only one country out of nine meets the substantive target, need further improvement. However, previously when only a few countries were able to present information for MSM, outcomes were likely to overestimate performance in the region, and the countries that were able to report were also the countries that had better outcomes. As more countries are able to provide this information and the true levels of inequality are reported, the overall situation may decline for specific key populations.

People who inject drugs remain a key population disproportionately affected by HIV, particularly in the East sub-region where they accounted for 24% of reported new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission in 2019 (compared to 3% and 4% in the Centre and West, respectively) [3]. Given this distribution of diagnoses across the region, it is important that more countries from the East sub-region begin to report disaggregated data for this key group – currently only half of the countries (seven out of 15) from this sub-region can do so and only four can report all four stages. Continuum of care outcomes for PWID are considerably lower than for people living with HIV overall, which includes matching like-for-like countries. This highlights that a tailored approach of interventions with proven effectiveness, including harm reduction in the form of needle and syringe provision and opioid substitution therapy, as well as innovative methods, is essential for improving outcomes in this key population.

The number of countries able to report disaggregated data for migrants, sex workers, and prisoners remains low. Information on sex workers and migrants is disproportionately reported by the West sub-region. Data for prisoners is disproportionately reported by the East sub-region where outcomes in this population surpass the general population in like-for-like countries. For all key populations, while outcomes may seem good for these key populations when compared to people living with HIV overall, the figures should be interpreted with caution given the very small number of countries included in the analyses, and the inclusion of relatively large countries within this small group.

It is important that for all these key populations, accessibility along the entire HIV continuum of care is prioritised by implementing patient-centred services in a non-stigmatising and inclusive environment, preferably with the involvement of civil society. Adoption of a combination approach to the prevention of sexual transmission, which includes access to condoms, PrEP, and frequent testing for those at high-risk, will be key to reducing the HIV infection rate. High coverage of harm reduction remains important for people who inject drugs, particularly in the East sub-region but also across the other sub-regions where localised HIV outbreaks continue to occur among PWID [4, 5]. Expanding accessibility of testing through different testing modes, such as lay-provider testing and self-testing, is particularly important in countries which have been previously identified as having a limited range of testing modes available [6]. Prompt linkage to treatment, and support for adherence 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 scale-up of these approaches.

# Transmissible levels of virus

Since the outcomes of the 90-90-90 are percentages of the total number of people living with HIV, they mask the underlying numbers. Provision of all stages of the continuum of care allows the total number of people with transmissible levels of virus to be calculated. By 2021, it was estimated that over one third of PLHIV in the region had transmissible levels of virus.

Of the people living with transmissible levels of virus in 2021, 51% were estimated to be undiagnosed, 35% were estimated to be diagnosed but untreated and 14% were estimated to be on treatment but have an unsuppressed viral load. This indicates that the number of people with transmissible levels of virus could be reduced with equal impact through rapid and sustained scale-up of treatment, and widespread implementation of combination prevention, as through the continuation of efforts to reduce the undiagnosed population via testing.

# Limitations

Although countries were asked to report data using the definitions agreed by the Dublin Declaration Advisory Group, in practice some countries use slightly different definitions, so caution is required when drawing comparisons. There are also variations in year of data reported, data sources, timeframes, analysis and quality, which limit the scope for directly comparing data between countries. While improvement across the sub-regions is welcomed, this has resulted in some estimates of 100% outcomes for the 'proportion diagnosed' and 'virally supressed' indicators among countries previously unable to report information. These results need further investigation since it is possible the data may result 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 sub-region, misclassification of new HIV diagnoses as heterosexually-acquired may obscure the reality of HIV incidence among MSM and PWID [7, 8]. 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 prevalent.

Finally, the 90-90-90 metrics may present an overly optimistic picture. The methods employed in this report do not consider patients not linked to care, or not retained in care and countries are not currently encouraged to present information on data completeness. Many countries estimate viral suppression by applying the proportion of people treated who are virally suppressed to the number for whom that information is missing. Further work is needed to explore this.

# Conclusion

Overall, few countries have reached the fast-track 90-90-90 targets since they were first set in 2014. Only 10 countries in the region have met or exceeded the targets of 90% diagnosed, 90% on ART, 90% virally suppressed and 73% of all PLHIV virally suppressed. However enormous progress has been made and it is a huge achievement for the majority of countries within the regions to collect national continuum of care data. This information is critical in informing each country to consider how to maintain and increase rates of progress. Significant variation exists within sub-regions which group countries with similar contexts and epidemics. This shows that there are policy and implementation issues which need to be addressed. However, many countries still struggle to collect continuum of HIV care data disaggregated by key population. It is essential that a full combination prevention strategy is implemented, incorporating improved implementation of multifaceted testing strategies, effective linkage into care, adherence and retention support, and a policy of treatment on diagnosis - all in the context of a human rights-based supportive environment for those affected by and living with HIV - in order to deliver improvements in performance across the continuum of care.

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# Annex 1. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported by 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed PLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV on ART | % of PLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 7 655 | 7 209 | 6 574 | 4 873 | 94% | 91% | 74% | 94% | 86% | 64% |
| | Belgium | 19 090 | 17 090 | 15 750 | 15 312 | 90% | 92% | 97% | 90% | 83% | 80% |
| | Denmark | 6 700 | 6 100 | 5800 | 5 700 | 91% | 95% | 98% | 91% | 87% | 85% |
| | Finland | 3 265 | 3 069 | 29 07 | 2 736 | 94% | 95% | 94% | 94% | 89% | 84% |
| | France | 178 700 | 154 600 | 147 500 | 141 400 | 87% | 95% | 96% | 87% | 83% | 79% |
| | Germany | 90 700 | 79 900 | 76 800 | 74 100 | 88% | 96% | 96% | 88% | 85% | 82% |
| | Greece | 16 743 | 13 788 | 11 129 | | 82% | 81% | | 82% | 66% | |
| | Iceland | 296 | 291 | 252 | 245 | 98% | 87% | 97% | 98% | 85% | 83% |
| | Ireland | 7 200 | 6 500 | 5 700 | 5 400 | 90% | 88% | 95% | 90% | 79% | 75% |
| | Israel | 8 039 | 7 448 | 5 087 | | 93% | 68% | | 93% | 63% | |
| | Italy | 137 000 | 126 000 | 119 000 | 102 000 | 92% | 94% | 86% | 92% | 87% | 74% |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 1 315 | 1 118 | 999 | 820 | 85% | 89% | 82% | 85% | 76% | 62% |
| | Malta | 740 | 555 | 555 | | 75% | 100% | 54% | 75% | 75% | |
| | Monaco | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Netherlands | 23 700 | 21 969 | 20 478 | 19 625 | 93% | 93% | 96% | 93% | 86% | 83% |
| | Norway | 4 455 | 4 100 | 4 020 | 3 938 | 92% | 98% | 98% | 92% | 90% | 88% |
| | Portugal | 41 889 | 39 778 | 33 163 | 30 842 | 95% | 83% | 93% | 95% | 79% | 74% |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | 151 387 | 131 774 | 128 216 | 115 907 | 87% | 97% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 77% |
| | Sweden | 8 971 | 8 097 | 7 943 | 7 702 | 90% | 98% | 97% | 90% | 89% | 86% |
| | Switzerland | 17 100 | 15 850 | 15 600 | 15 400 | 93% | 98% | 99% | 93% | 91% | 90% |
| | United Kingdom | 105 248 | 98 552 | 96 866 | 93 951 | 94% | 98% | 97% | 94% | 92% | 89% |
| | **Sub-total** | **805 459** | **722 600** | **688 171** | **640 297** | **90%** | **95%** | **93%** | **89%** | **85%** | **79%** |
| Centre | Albania | 1 433 | 1 102 | 678 | 561 | 77% | 61% | 83% | 77% | 47% | 39% |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | 3 690 | 3 084 | 1 766 | 1 200 | 84% | 57% | 68% | 84% | 48% | 33% |
| | Croatia | 1 700 | 1 429 | 1 262 | 1 229 | 84% | 88% | 97% | 84% | 74% | 72% |
| | Cyprus | 1 293 | 863 | 598 | | 67% | 69% | | 67% | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed PLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV on ART | % of PLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| | Czechia | 3 503 | 2 948 | 2 690 | 2 625 | 84% | 91% | 98% | 84% | 77% | 75% |
| | Hungary | 7 205 | 3 615 | | | 50% | | | 50% | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Montenegro | 392 | 201 | 196 | 121 | 51% | 98% | 62% | 51% | 50% | 31% |
| | North Macedonia | 404 | 263 | 231 | 195 | 65% | 88% | 84% | 65% | 57% | 48% |
| | Poland | 18 923 | 15 899 | 13 381 | | 84% | 84% | | 84% | 71% | |
| | Romania | 18 000 | 16 486 | 12 644 | 8 064 | 92% | 77% | 49 | 92% | 66% | 33% |
| | Serbia | 3 341 | 2 911 | 2 172 | | 87% | 75% | | 87% | 65% | |
| | Slovakia | 1 041 | 833 | 650 | 520 | 80% | 78% | 80% | 80% | 62% | 50% |
| | Slovenia | 806 | 730 | 708 | 677 | 91% | 97% | 96% | 91% | 88% | 84% |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Sub-total** | **32 384** | **27 438** | **21 085** | **13 464** | **85%** | **77%** | **64%** | **85%** | **65%** | **42%** |
| East | Armenia | 4 771 | 3 193 | 2 305 | 1 898 | 67% | 72% | 82% | 67% | 48% | 40% |
| | Azerbaijan | 9 937 | 7 302 | 5 618 | 4 815 | 73% | 77% | 86% | 73% | 57% | 48% |
| | Belarus | 28 315 | 22 855 | 18 765 | 16 804 | 81% | 82% | 90% | 81% | 66% | 60% |
| | Estonia | 6 855 | 5 939 | 4 482 | | 87% | 75% | | 87% | 65% | |
| | Georgia | 8 358 | 6 357 | 5 442 | 5 435 | 76% | 86% | 100% | 76% | 65% | 65% |
| | Kazakhstan | 35 201 | 27 485 | 20 176 | 16 946 | 78% | 73% | 84% | 78% | 57% | 48% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 9 222 | 7 050 | 4 442 | 3 974 | 76% | 63% | 89% | 76% | 48% | 33% |
| | Latvia | | 5 836 | | | | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | 3 558 | 2 911 | 1 248 | 967 | 82% | 43% | 77% | 82% | 35% | 27% |
| | Moldova | 14 474 | 9 679 | 6 810 | 5 913 | 67% | 70% | 87% | 67% | 47% | 41% |
| | Russia | 1 000 000 | 794 220 | 615 099 | 587 870 | 79% | 77% | 96% | 79% | 62% | 59% |
| | Tajikistan | 14 246 | 9 459 | 7 960 | 6 850 | 66% | 84% | 86% | 66% | 56% | 48% |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 257 548 | 176 871 | 146 488 | 137 196 | 69% | 83% | 94% | 69% | 57% | 53% |
| | Uzbekistan | 57 555 | 43 606 | 31 021 | 17 530 | 76% | 71% | 57% | 76% | 54% | 30% |
| | **Sub-total** | **1 443 185** | **1 110 988** | **865 374** | **806 198** | **77%** | **78%** | **93%** | **77%** | **60%** | **56%** |
| **Total** | | **2 281 028** | **1 861 026** | **1 574 630** | **1 459 959** | **82%** | **85%** | **92%** | **82%** | **69%** | **64%** |

# 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 2021

| WHO Region | Country | PLHIV | | 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 |
| West | Andorra | 43830 | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 31/12/2019 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2019 | Cohort data | 31/12/2019 | Cohort data | 31/12/2019 | Cohort data |
| | Belgium | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Denmark | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data |
| | Finland | 31/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data |
| | France | 31/12/2018 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2018 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Other data source |
| | Germany | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Cohort data |
| | Greece | 31/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | | |
| | Iceland | 11/06/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 11/06/2020 | Other data source | | | | |
| | Ireland | 31/12/2018 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2018 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Other data source |
| | Israel | 31/12/2016 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2016 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2016 | Other data source | | |
| | Italy | 31/12/2019 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data |
| | Malta | 31/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Other data source | 31/12/2017 | |
| | Monaco | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Netherlands | 31/12/2019 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2019 | Cohort data | 31/12/2018 | Cohort data | 31/12/2018 | Cohort data |
| | Norway | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Portugal | 31/12/2017 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2017 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2017 | Other data source | 31/12/2017 | Cohort data |
| | San Marino | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | | | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | | |
| | Spain | 31/12/2017 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2017 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Sweden | 30/06/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 30/06/2020 | Other data source | 30/06/2020 | Other data source | 30/06/2020 | Other data source |
| | Switzerland | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | Other data source | 31/12/2020 | Other data source | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data |
| | United Kingdom | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data |
| Centre | Albania | | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | Other data source |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | 31/12/2020 | | | | | | | |

| WHO Region | Country | PLHIV | | 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 |
| | Bulgaria | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | Other data source | 31/12/2020 | Other data source | 31/12/2020 | Other data source |
| | Croatia | 31/12/2019 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Cohort data | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data |
| | Cyprus | 31/12/2019 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2018 | Other data source | | | | |
| | Czechia | 31/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 13/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data |
| | Hungary | | | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | | |
| | Montenegro | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | |
| | North Macedonia | 31/12/2018 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2018 | | 31/2/2018 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2018 | |
| | Poland | 31/12/2017 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2017 | Other data source | 31/12/2017 | Other data source | 31/12/2018 | Other data source |
| | Romania | 31/12/2019 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data |
| | Serbia | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source | 31/12/2019 | Other data source |
| | Slovakia | 31/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data |
| | Slovenia | 13/12/2020 | ECDC modelling tool | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Cohort data |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Azerbaijan | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Belarus | 31/12/2017 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Estonia | 31/12/2017 | Other modelling tool or estimate | | | 31/12/2019 | | | |
| | Georgia | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Kazakhstan | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Kyrgyzstan | | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Latvia | | | 31/12/2019 | Surveillance data | | | | |
| | Lithuania | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data | 31/12/2020 | Surveillance data |
| | Moldova | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Russia | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Tajikistan | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2019 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 31/12/2020 | Other modelling tool or estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |
| | Uzbekistan | 31/12/2020 | SPECTRUM estimate | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | | 31/12/2020 | |

# Annex 3. Continuum of care for people living with HIV in countries of Europe and Central Asia reported in 2021: exclusion of out-migration, deaths, and loss to follow-up

| | | Outmigration | | | | Deaths | | | | Loss to follow up | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | 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 | Yes | No | No | No |
| | Belgium | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Partially | Yes |
| | Denmark | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | |
| | Finland | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes |
| | France | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| | Germany | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | No | Yes |
| | Greece | No | No | No | | Partially | Partially | Partially | | Partially | Partially | Partially | |
| | Iceland | Yes | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | | | Yes | Yes | | |
| | Ireland | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | Israel | Partially | Partially | Partially | | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | |
| | Italy | No | Don't know | Don't know | Don't know | Yes | Don't know | Don't know | Don't know | Other | Other | Other | Other |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| | Malta | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Partially | |
| | Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Yes | Other |
| | Norway | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially |
| | Portugal | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Other | Other | Other | Other |
| | Sweden | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | Switzerland | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially |
| | United Kingdom | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Centre | Albania | Don't know | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| | Croatia | Partially | Partially | Yes | Partially | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| | Cyprus | No | No | | | Yes | Yes | | | Partially | Partially | | |
| | Czechia | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially |
| | Hungary | | No | | | | Yes | | | | No | | |

| | | Outmigration | | | | Deaths | | | | Loss to follow up | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Montenegro | | No | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes | Yes | | No | Yes | Yes |
| | North Macedonia | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Partially | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| | Poland | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| | Romania | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially |
| | Serbia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | |
| | Slovenia | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially | Partially |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belarus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estonia | No | | | | Yes | | | | No | | | |
| | Georgia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Latvia | | No | | | | Yes | | | | Other | | |
| | Lithuania | Partially | Partially | Partially | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | Moldova | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 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 and 2021

| | | 2020 | | | | | | | 2021 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV who are on ART | % of PLHIV virally suppressed | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV who are on ART | % of PLHIV virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 7480 | 7029 | 6380 | 4821 | 94% | 85% | 64% | 7655 | 7209 | 6574 | 4873 | 94% | 86% | 64% |
| | Belgium | 18335 | 16594 | 15238 | 14299 | 91% | 83% | 78% | 19090 | 17090 | 15750 | 15312 | 90% | 83% | 80% |
| | Denmark | 6750 | 6150 | 5670 | 5550 | 91% | 84% | 82% | 6700 | 6100 | 5800 | 5700 | 91% | 87% | 85% |
| | Finland | 2924 | 2750 | 2503 | 2464 | 94% | 86% | 84% | 3265 | 3069 | 2907 | 2736 | 94% | 89% | 84% |
| | France | 172700 | 148746 | 133400 | 126800 | 86% | 77% | 73% | 178700 | 154600 | 147500 | 141400 | 87% | 83% | 79% |
| | Germany | 87900 | 77300 | 71400 | 68000 | 88% | 81% | 77% | 90700 | 79900 | 76800 | 74100 | 88% | 85% | 82% |
| | Greece | 15980 | 13345 | 10618 | | 84% | 66% | | 16743 | 13788 | 11129 | | 82% | 66% | |
| | Iceland | 296 | 291 | | | 98% | | | 296 | 291 | 252 | 245 | 98% | 85% | 83% |
| | Ireland | 7200 | 6500 | 5700 | 5400 | 90% | 79% | 75% | 7200 | 6500 | 5700 | 5400 | 90% | 79% | 75% |
| | Israel | 8039 | 7448 | 5087 | | 93% | 63% | | 8039 | 7448 | 5087 | | 93% | 63% | |
| | Italy | 130000 | 124500 | 117000 | 102000 | 96% | 90% | 78% | 137000 | 126000 | 119000 | 102000 | 92% | 87% | 74% |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 1176 | 1000 | 892 | 792 | 85% | 76% | 67% | 1315 | 1118 | 999 | 820 | 85% | 76% | 62% |
| | Malta | 453 | 340 | 340 | | 75% | 75% | | 740 | 555 | 555 | | 75% | 75% | |
| | Monaco | 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% |
| | Norway | 4455 | 4100 | 4020 | 3938 | 92% | 90% | 88% | 4455 | 4100 | 4020 | 3938 | 92% | 90% | 88% |
| | Portugal | 39820 | 36734 | 33163 | 30842 | 92% | 83% | 77% | 41889 | 39778 | 33163 | 30842 | 95% | 79% | 74% |
| | San Marino | 71 | | 71 | | | 100% | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | 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% |
| | Switzerland | 16700 | 15500 | 15000 | 14800 | 93% | 90% | 89% | 17100 | 15850 | 15600 | 15400 | 93% | 91% | 90% |
| | United Kingdom | 103800 | 96142 | 93384 | 90583 | 93% | 90% | 87% | 105248 | 98552 | 96866 | 93951 | 94% | 92% | 89% |
| | **Sub-total** | **783399** | **704664** | **660210** | **613290** | **90%** | **84%** | **78%** | **805163** | **722309** | **687919** | **640052** | **89%** | **85%** | **79%** |
| Centre | Albania | 1400 | 1034 | 611 | 323 | 74% | 44% | 23% | 1433 | 1102 | 678 | 561 | 77% | 62% | 83% |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | 3100 | 3026 | 1445 | 1140 | 98% | 47% | 37% | 3690 | 3084 | 1766 | 1200 | 84% | 47% | 37% |
| | Croatia | 1648 | 1414 | 1263 | 1225 | 86% | 77% | 74% | 1700 | 1429 | 1262 | 1229 | 84% | 77% | 74% |
| | Cyprus | 965 | 863 | | | 89% | | | 1293 | 863 | 598 | | 67% | | |

| | | 2020 | | | | | | | 2021 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV who are on ART | % of PLHIV virally suppressed | All PLHIV | Diagnosed | Treated | Virally suppressed | % of PLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PLHIV who are on ART | % of PLHIV virally suppressed |
| | Czechia | 3277 | 2782 | 2481 | 2383 | 85% | 76% | 73% | 3503 | 2948 | 2690 | 2625 | 84% | 76% | 73% |
| | Hungary | | 3615 | | | | | | 7205 | 3615 | | | 50% | | |
| | Kosovo | | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Montenegro | 368 | 243 | 181 | 170 | 66% | 49% | 46% | 392 | 201 | 196 | 121 | 51% | 49% | 46% |
| | North Macedonia | 383 | 246 | 198 | 191 | 64% | 52% | 50% | 404 | 263 | 231 | 195 | 65% | 52% | 50% |
| | Poland | 15166 | 12385 | 10496 | 10052 | 82% | 69% | 66% | 18923 | 15899 | 13381 | | 84% | 69% | 66% |
| | Romania | 18000 | 16486 | 12644 | 8064 | 92% | 70% | 45% | 19415 | 16848 | 12904 | 6336 | 87% | 66% | 33% |
| | Serbia | 3200 | 2800 | 2100 | 1900 | 88% | 66% | 59% | 3341 | 2911 | 2172 | | 87% | 66% | 59% |
| | Slovakia | 1041 | 833 | 650 | 520 | 80% | 62% | 50% | 1041 | 833 | 650 | 520 | 80% | 62% | 50% |
| | Slovenia | 809 | 704 | 649 | 626 | 87% | 80% | 77% | 806 | 730 | 708 | 677 | 91% | 80% | 77% |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Sub-total** | **30026** | **26768** | **20122** | **14642** | **89%** | **67%** | **49%** | **32384** | **27438** | **21085** | **13464** | **87%** | **67%** | **43%** |
| East | Armenia | 3500 | 2700 | 2200 | 1900 | 75% | 63% | 54% | 4771 | 3193 | 2305 | 1898 | 67% | 63% | 54% |
| | Azerbaijan | 9700 | 6800 | 5100 | 4100 | 70% | 53% | 42% | 9937 | 7302 | 5618 | 4815 | 73% | 53% | 42% |
| | Belarus | 26000 | 22084 | 17714 | 13575 | 85% | 68% | 52% | 28315 | 22855 | 18765 | 16804 | 81% | 68% | 52% |
| | Estonia | 6855 | | 4482 | | | 65% | | 6855 | 5939 | 4482 | | 87% | 65% | |
| | Georgia | 9300 | 5954 | 5098 | 4621 | 64% | 55% | 50% | 8358 | 6357 | 5442 | 5435 | 76% | 55% | 50% |
| | Kazakhstan | 33427 | 25753 | 17535 | 14080 | 77% | 52% | 42% | 35201 | 27485 | 20176 | 16946 | 78% | 52% | 42% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 10129 | 6458 | 4058 | 3328 | 62% | 40% | 33% | 9222 | 7050 | 4442 | 3974 | 76% | 40% | 33% |
| | Latvia | | 5836 | | | | | | | 5836 | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | 3397 | 2827 | 1223 | 920 | 83% | 36% | 27% | 3558 | 2911 | 1248 | 967 | 82% | 36% | 27% |
| | Moldova | 14589 | 9407 | 6690 | 5602 | 64% | 46% | 38% | 14474 | 9679 | 6810 | 5913 | 67% | 46% | 38% |
| | Russia | 998525 | 808823 | 319613 | 271671 | 81% | 32% | 27% | 1000000 | 794220 | 615099 | 587870 | 79% | 32% | 27% |
| | Tajikistan | 13771 | 8756 | 7055 | 5152 | 63% | 51% | 37% | 14246 | 9459 | 7960 | 6850 | 66% | 51% | 37% |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 251168 | 169787 | 136105 | 12787 | 68% | 54% | 51% | 257548 | 176871 | 146488 | 137196 | 69% | 54% | 51% |
| | Uzbekistan | 49676 | 42556 | 28643 | | 86% | 58% | | 57555 | 43606 | 31021 | 17530 | 76% | 58% | 30% |
| | **Sub-total** | **1373506** | **808823** | **522391** | **324949** | **59%** | **38%** | **24%** | **1385630** | **1067382** | **834353** | **788668** | **77%** | **60%** | **56%** |
| **Total** | | **2186931** | **1540255** | **1202723** | **952881** | **70%** | **55%** | **44%** | **2223177** | **1817129** | **1543357** | **1442184** | **82%** | **69%** | **64%** |

# 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 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of MSMLHIV | Number of MSMLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of MSMLHIV receiving ART | Number of MSMLHIV virally suppressed | % 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 on ART | % of MSMLHIV virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 3306 | 3148 | 2910 | 2120 | 95% | 92% | 73% | 95% | 88% | 64% |
| | Belgium | | 5977 | 5171 | 5022 | | 87% | 97% | | | |
| | 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 | 8056 | 7142 | 6527 | | 89% | 91% | | 89% | 81% | |
| | Iceland | | 103 | 102 | 99 | | 99% | 97% | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Israel | 2038 | 1941 | | | 95% | | | 95% | | |
| | Italy | 48458 | 40678 | 36081 | 33339 | 84% | 89% | 92% | 84% | 74% | 69% |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 465 | 396 | 363 | 334 | 85% | 92% | 92% | 85% | 78% | 72% |
| | Malta | 529 | 450 | 414 | 361 | 85% | 92% | 87% | 85% | 78% | 68% |
| | Monaco | 47 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | 14400 | 13613 | 12915 | 12499 | 95% | 95% | 97% | 95% | 90% | 87% |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portugal | 10168 | 9567 | | | 94% | | | 94% | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | 61292 | 51718 | 49856 | 46067 | 84% | 96% | 92% | 84% | 81% | 75% |
| | Sweden | | 2319 | 2291 | 2134 | | 99% | 93% | | | |
| | Switzerland | 7700 | 7100 | 7000 | 6900 | 92% | 99% | 99% | 92% | 91% | 90% |
| | United Kingdom | 50299 | 45692 | 45086 | 44184 | 91% | 99% | 98% | 91% | 90% | 88% |
| Centre | Albania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | 1122 | 1122 | 789 | 614 | 100% | 70% | 78% | 100% | 70% | 55% |
| | Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | 448 | 387 | | | 86% | | | 86% | | |
| | Czechia | 2324 | 2142 | 1998 | 1966 | 92% | 93% | 98% | 92% | 86% | 85% |
| | Hungary | | 2029 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of MSMLHIV | Number of MSMLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of MSMLHIV receiving ART | Number of MSMLHIV virally suppressed | % 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 on ART | % of MSMLHIV virally suppressed |
| | 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 | | 1660 | 1577 | 1103 | | 95% | 70% | | | |
| | Serbia | | | 335 | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | 645 | 490 | 351 | | 76% | 72% | | 76% | 54% | |
| | Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | 23900 | 246 | | | 1% | | | 1% | | |
| | Belarus | 4621 | 4621 | 1000 | 900 | 100% | 22% | 90% | 100% | 22% | 19% |
| | Estonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Georgia | 2340 | 932 | 777 | 710 | 40% | 83% | 91% | 40% | 33% | 30% |
| | Kazakhstan | 4092 | 1078 | 886 | 668 | 26% | 82% | 75% | 26% | 22% | 16% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 1447 | 242 | 172 | 143 | 17% | 71% | 83% | 17% | 12% | 10% |
| | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moldova | 1186 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | 59 | 48 | 36 | | 81% | 75% | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 11248 | 3004 | 2342 | 2030 | 27% | 78% | 87% | 27% | 21% | 18% |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **348788** | **345482** | **288768** | **266763** | **250269** | **84%** | **92%** | **94%** | **84%** | **77%** |

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers and 90-81-73 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

**Colour coding:** green indicates that the target has been met or exceeded, amber that the country is within 10% of meeting the target and red that the target is not met.

# Annex 6. Continuum of care for PWID living with HIV in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: number of people and targets reported, reported in 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of PWIDLHIV | Number of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of PWIDLHIV receiving ART | Number of PWIDLHIV virally suppressed | % of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed PWIDLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PWIDLHIV on ART | % of PWIDLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 1007 | 998 | 901 | 657 | 99% | 90% | 73% | 99% | 89% | 65% |
| | Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | 11900 | 11600 | 10500 | 10000 | 97% | 91% | 95% | 97% | 88% | 84% |
| | Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greece | 2219 | 1828 | 1378 | | 82% | 75% | | 82% | 62% | |
| | Iceland | | 49 | 46 | 42 | | 94% | 91% | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Israel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Italy | 26481 | 25384 | 21653 | 18296 | 96% | 85% | 84% | 96% | 82% | 69% |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 132 | 112 | 101 | 76 | 85% | 90% | 75% | 85% | 77% | 58% |
| | Malta | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| | Monaco | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portugal | 9746 | 9632 | | | 99% | | | 99% | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | 21282 | 20848 | 20556 | 18131 | 98% | 99% | 88% | 98% | 97% | 85% |
| | Sweden | | 397 | 373 | 336 | | 94% | 90% | | | |
| | Switzerland | | 904 | 889 | 877 | | 98% | 99% | | | |
| | United Kingdom | 2300 | 1864 | 1784 | 1659 | 81% | 96% | 93% | 81% | 78% | 72% |
| Centre | Albania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | | 237 | 130 | 75 | | 55% | 58% | | | |
| | Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Czechia | 140 | 88 | 70 | 61 | 63% | 80% | 87% | 63% | 50% | 44% |
| | Hungary | | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of PWIDLHIV | Number of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of PWIDLHIV receiving ART | Number of PWIDLHIV virally suppressed | % of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed PWIDLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of PWIDLHIV who are diagnosed | % of PWIDLHIV on ART | % of PWIDLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| | Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poland | 5528 | 5373 | 2555 | 2376 | 97% | 48% | 93% | 97% | 46% | 43% |
| | Romania | 2034 | 1261 | 650 | 331 | 62% | 52% | 51% | 62% | 32% | 16% |
| | Serbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | 60250 | 3225 | | | 5% | | | 5% | | |
| | Belarus | 11235 | 11235 | 7286 | | 100% | 65% | | 100% | 65% | |
| | Estonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Georgia | 1900 | 1833 | 1530 | 1362 | 96% | 83% | 89% | 96% | 81% | 72% |
| | Kazakhstan | 10113 | 7851 | 6786 | 4979 | 78% | 86% | 73% | 78% | 67% | 49% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 2452 | 2133 | 989 | 865 | 87% | 46% | 87% | 87% | 40% | 35% |
| | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moldova | 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | 2006 | 1206 | 800 | | 60% | 66% | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 96486 | 42073 | 26994 | 20908 | 44% | 64% | 77% | 44% | 28% | 22% |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **181755** | **121418** | **95069** | **79701** | **67%** | **78%** | **84%** | **67%** | **52%** | **44%** |

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers and 90-81-73 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

**Colour coding:** green indicates that the target has been met or exceeded, amber that the country is within 10% of meeting the target and red that the target is not met.

# 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 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of MLHIV | Number of MLHIV diagnosed | Number of MLHIV receiving ART | Number of MLHIV virally suppressed | % of MLHIV diagnosed | % of diagnosed MLHIV on ART | % on ART virally suppressed | % of MLHIV diagnosed | % of MLHIV on ART | % of MLHIV virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | 3074 | 2795 | 2512 | 1722 | 91% | 90% | 69% | 91% | 82% | 56% |
| | Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Germany | | 13000 | | | | | | | | |
| | Greece | 5089 | 3086 | 1962 | | 61% | 64% | | 61% | 39% | |
| | Iceland | | 117 | 115 | 110 | | 98% | 96% | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Israel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 958 | 814 | 727 | 589 | 85% | 89% | 81% | 85% | 76% | 61% |
| | Malta | | | 204 | | | | | | | |
| | Monaco | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portugal | 11119 | 10043 | | | 90% | | | 90% | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sweden | | 4692 | 4510 | 4175 | | 96% | 93% | | | |
| | Switzerland | | 2182 | 2149 | 2108 | | 98% | 98% | | | |
| | United Kingdom | 27100 | 25548 | 24015 | 19728 | 94% | 94% | 82% | 94% | 89% | 73% |
| Centre | Albania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Czechia | 793 | 630 | 535 | 511 | 79% | 85% | 96% | 79% | 67% | 64% |
| | Hungary | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of MLHIV | Number of MLHIV diagnosed | Number of MLHIV receiving ART | Number of MLHIV virally suppressed | % of MLHIV diagnosed | % of diagnosed MLHIV on ART | % on ART virally suppressed | % of MLHIV diagnosed | % of MLHIV on ART | % of MLHIV virally suppressed |
| | Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Romania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Serbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belarus | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Georgia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Moldova | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **31925** | **29787** | **27789** | **22550** | **93%** | **93%** | **81%** | **93%** | **87%** | **71%** |

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers and 90-81-73 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

**Colour coding:** green indicates that the target has been met or exceeded, amber that the country is within 10% of meeting the target and red that the target is not met.

# 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 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of SWLHIV | Number of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of SWLHIV who are receiving ART | Number of SWLHIV who are virally suppressed | % of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed SWLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | % of SWLHIV on ART | % of SWLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| West | Andorra | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greece | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Iceland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Israel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 21 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 86% | 89% | 56% | 86% | 76% | 43% |
| | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monaco | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portugal | | | | | | | | | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre | Albania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Czechia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hungary | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of SWLHIV | Number of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of SWLHIV who are receiving ART | Number of SWLHIV who are virally suppressed | % of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | % of diagnosed SWLHIV on ART | % on ART who are virally suppressed | % of SWLHIV who are diagnosed | % of SWLHIV on ART | % of SWLHIV who are virally suppressed |
| | Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Romania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Serbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Belarus | 2234 | 2234 | 200 | 150 | 100% | 100% | 75% | 100% | 9% | 7% |
| | 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 | 736 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | 163 | 137 | 85 | | 84% | 62% | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 9338 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **2763** | **2639** | **449** | **335** | **95%** | **17%** | **74%** | **95%** | **16%** | **12%** |

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers and 90-81-73 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

**Colour coding:** green indicates that the target has been met or exceeded, amber that the country is within 10% of meeting the target and red that the target is not met.

# 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 2021

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of PLHIV | Number of PLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of PLHIV who are receiving ART | Number of PLHIV who are virally suppressed | % 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 | | 218 | | | | | | | | |
| | Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greece | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Iceland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Israel | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Luxembourg | 31 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 87% | 81% | 100% | 87% | 71% | 71% |
| | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monaco | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portugal | | | | | | | | | | |
| | San Marino | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre | Albania | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bosnia & Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bulgaria | | 63 | 58 | | | 92% | | | | |
| | Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Czechia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hungary | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | 90-90-90 targets | | | 90-81-73 targets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHO Region | Country | Number of PLHIV | Number of PLHIV who are diagnosed | Number of PLHIV who are receiving ART | Number of PLHIV who are virally suppressed | % 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 |
| | Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poland | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Romania | 617 | 495 | 390 | 40 | 80% | 79% | 10% | 80% | 63% | 6% |
| | Serbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |
| East | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | 417 | 383 | | | 92% | | | | |
| | Belarus | 1800 | 1800 | 1008 | 800 | 100% | 56% | 79% | 100% | 56% | 44% |
| | Estonia | | 254 | 251 | | | 99% | | | | |
| | Georgia | | 100 | 100 | 91 | | 100% | 91% | | | |
| | Kazakhstan | 1290 | 1290 | 1136 | 753 | 100% | 88% | 66% | 100% | 88% | 58% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | | 193 | 186 | 135 | | 96% | 73% | | | |
| | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lithuania | 300 | 298 | 92 | 78 | 99% | 31% | 85% | 99% | 31% | 26% |
| | Moldova | | 292 | 257 | | | 88% | | | | |
| | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tajikistan | | 156 | 152 | 90 | | 97% | 59% | | | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 3901 | 3901 | 3601 | 2687 | 100% | 92% | 69% | 100% | 92% | 69% |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **7939** | **7811** | **6249** | **4380** | **98%** | **82%** | **70%** | **97%** | **64%** | **40%** |

* Sub-totals and totals for numbers and 90-81-73 only include countries where all four stages of the continuum of care were reported.

**Colour coding:** green indicates that the target has been met or exceeded, amber that the country is within 10% of meeting the target and red that the target is not met.

# Annex 10. Number of people with transmissible levels of virus in the countries of Europe and Central Asia: reported in 2021

| WHO Region | Country | All PLHIV | Number undiagnosed | Number untreated | Number not virally suppressed | Total with transmissible levels of virus | Proportion of all PLHIV with transmissible virus | Proportion undiagnosed | Proportion untreated | Proportion not virally suppressed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | Austria | 7655 | 446 | 635 | 1701 | 2782 | 36% | 16% | 23% | 61% |
| | Belgium | 19090 | 2000 | 1340 | 438 | 3778 | 20% | 53% | 35% | 12% |
| | Denmark | 6700 | 600 | 300 | 100 | 1000 | 15% | 60% | 30% | 10% |
| | Finland | 3265 | 196 | 162 | 171 | 529 | 16% | 37% | 31% | 32% |
| | France | 178700 | 24100 | 7100 | 6100 | 37300 | 21% | 65% | 19% | 16% |
| | Germany | 90700 | 10800 | 3100 | 2700 | 16600 | 18% | 65% | 19% | 16% |
| | Iceland | 296 | 5 | 39 | 7 | 51 | 17% | 10% | 76% | 14% |
| | Ireland | 7200 | 700 | 800 | 300 | 1800 | 25% | 39% | 44% | 17% |
| | Italy | 137000 | 11000 | 7000 | 17000 | 35000 | 26% | 31% | 20% | 49% |
| | Luxembourg | 1315 | 197 | 119 | 179 | 495 | 38% | 40% | 24% | 36% |
| | Malta | 740 | 185 | 0 | 257 | 442 | 60% | 42% | 0% | 58% |
| | Netherlands | 23700 | 1731 | 1491 | 853 | 4075 | 17% | 42% | 37% | 21% |
| | Norway | 4455 | 355 | 80 | 82 | 517 | 12% | 69% | 15% | 16% |
| | Portugal | 41889 | 2111 | 6615 | 2321 | 11047 | 26% | 19% | 60% | 21% |
| | Spain | 151387 | 19613 | 3558 | 12309 | 35480 | 23% | 55% | 10% | 35% |
| | Sweden | 8971 | 874 | 154 | 241 | 1269 | 14% | 69% | 12% | 19% |
| | Switzerland | 17100 | 1250 | 250 | 200 | 1700 | 10% | 74% | 15% | 12% |
| | United Kingdom | 105248 | 6696 | 1686 | 2915 | 11297 | 11% | 59% | 15% | 26% |
| | Subtotal | 805411 | 82859 | 34429 | 47874 | 165162 | 21% | 50% | 21% | 29% |
| Centre | Albania | 1433 | 331 | 424 | 117 | 872 | 61% | 38% | 49% | 13% |
| | Bulgaria | 3690 | 606 | 1318 | 566 | 2490 | 67% | 24% | 53% | 23% |
| | Croatia | 1700 | 271 | 167 | 33 | 471 | 28% | 58% | 35% | 7% |
| | Czechia | 3503 | 555 | 258 | 65 | 878 | 25% | 63% | 29% | 7% |
| | Montenegro | 392 | 191 | 5 | 75 | 271 | 69% | 70% | 2% | 28% |
| | North Macedonia | 404 | 141 | 32 | 36 | 209 | 52% | 67% | 15% | 17% |
| | Romania | 19415 | 2567 | 3944 | 6568 | 13079 | 67% | 20% | 30% | 50% |
| | Slovakia | 1041 | 208 | 183 | 130 | 521 | 50% | 40% | 35% | 25% |
| | Slovenia | 806 | 76 | 22 | 31 | 129 | 16% | 59% | 17% | 24% |
| | Subtotal | 32384 | 4946 | 6353 | 7621 | 18920 | 58% | 26% | 34% | 40% |
| 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 | 8358 | 2001 | 915 | 7 | 2923 | 35% | 68% | 31% | 0% |
| | Kazakhstan | 35201 | 7716 | 7309 | 3230 | 18255 | 52% | 42% | 40% | 18% |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 9222 | 2172 | 2608 | 468 | 5248 | 57% | 41% | 50% | 9% |
| | Lithuania | 3558 | 647 | 1663 | 281 | 2591 | 73% | 25% | 64% | 11% |
| | Moldova | 14474 | 4795 | 2869 | 897 | 8561 | 59% | 56% | 34% | 10% |
| | Russia | 1000000 | 205780 | 179121 | 27229 | 412130 | 41% | 50% | 43% | 7% |
| | Tajikistan | 14246 | 4787 | 1499 | 1110 | 7396 | 52% | 65% | 20% | 15% |
| | Ukraine | 257548 | 80677 | 30383 | 9292 | 120352 | 47% | 67% | 25% | 8% |
| | Uzbekistan | 57555 | 13949 | 12585 | 13491 | 40025 | 70% | 35% | 31% | 34% |
| | Subtotal | 1443185 | 332197 | 245614 | 59176 | 636987 | 44% | 52% | 39% | 9% |
| **Total** | | **2280980** | **420002** | **286396** | **114671** | **821069** | **36%** | **51%** | **35%** | **14%** |

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