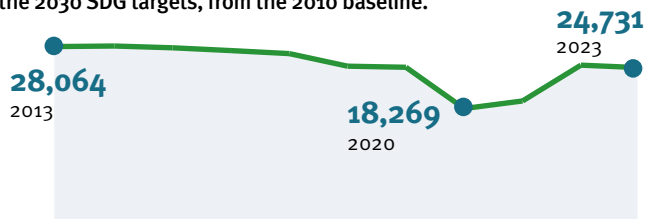


# HIV/AIDS Report card

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3 aims to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030.  
How is the EU/EEA progressing?

Cases declined in 2023, but not quickly enough to reach the 2030 SDG targets, from the 2010 baseline.



## 24,731

HIV diagnoses were reported in 2023 in the EU/ EEA at an average age of 39.



The increases we see are likely due to two main factors:



ongoing transmission among key populations



increased testing efforts to reduce late diagnoses

## 75%



reduction in case numbers is our target. To achieve this, we will need to work harder on **prevention, testing and treatment, and stigma.**

## 72%

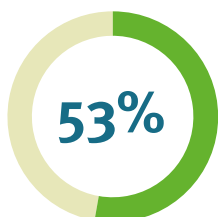


of people diagnosed were men.

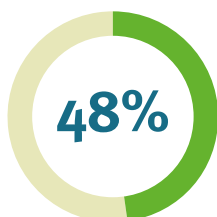
## 1



## Prevention

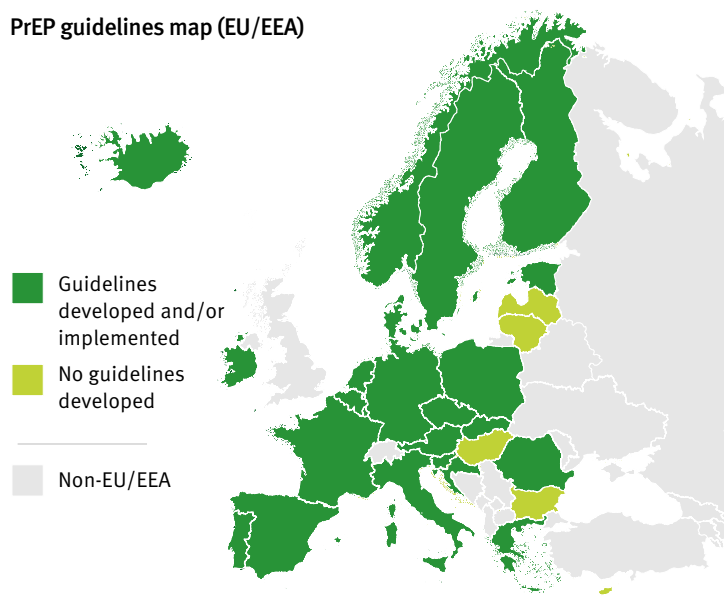


Of reported cases are classified as late diagnoses. This remains a significant issue despite efforts to improve testing in the EU/EEA.



Of reported cases are among migrant populations, Prevention and testing strategies need to be improved for this key group.

### PrEP guidelines map (EU/EEA)



\*Countries not visible: Luxembourg Malta, Liechtenstein (guidelines developed and/or implemented), Cyprus (no guidelines developed).

## 5

Number of EU/EEA countries which have not implemented any PrEP guidelines. PrEP is a medicine that stops HIV from entering cells.

## 2



## Testing and treatment

We are making good progress against the UNAIDS 95:95:95 targets.

EU/EEA

People living with HIV who know their status

92%

People knowing their status who are being treated

93%

People treated who are virally suppressed

93%

Target = 95%

However, many countries are well below the

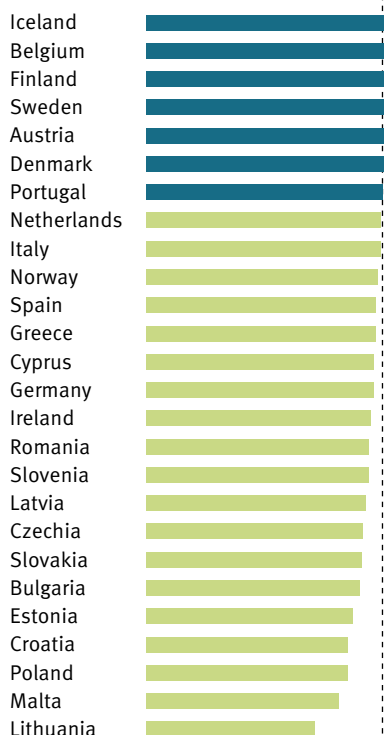
## 95%

in all three areas.

### Target 1: Diagnosis

Only six out of 26 countries are on target. Testing services need to be scaled up in most countries

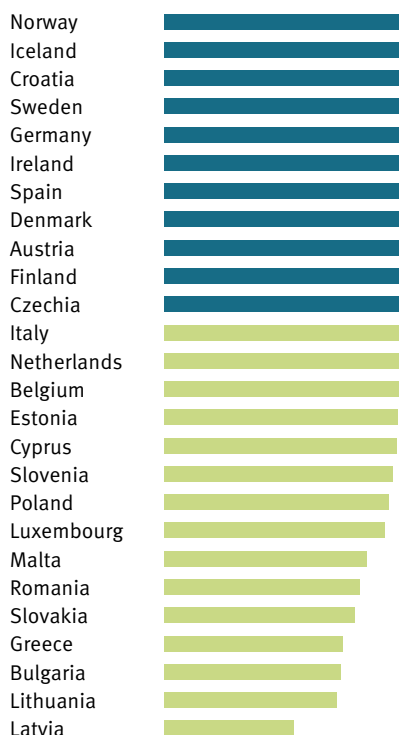
Target = 95%



### Target 2: Treatment

Only 11 out of 26 countries are meeting the target and six are below 80%

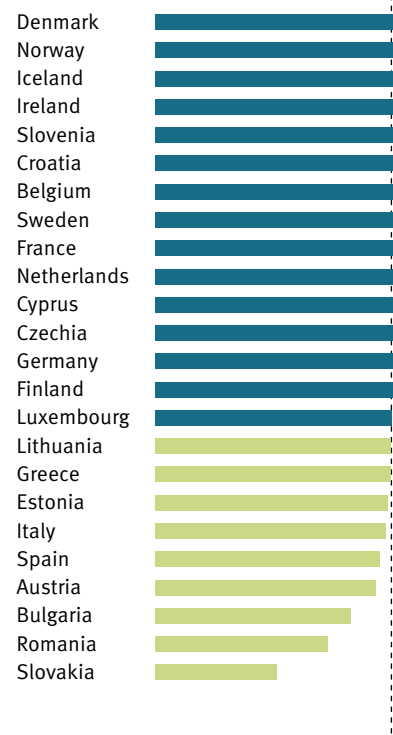
Target = 95%



### Target 3: Viral suppression

Most countries have reached the 95% target. But 23% of people living with HIV are not virally suppressed

Target = 95%



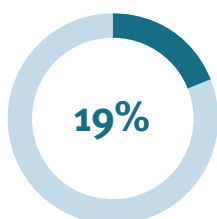
Note: Data missing for some EU/EEA countries for some targets and therefore these countries are not shown on the bar charts above.

## 3

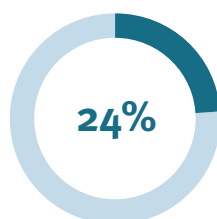


### Stigma

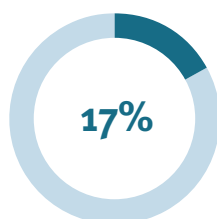
Stigma often involves negative judgements, discrimination, and misconceptions about HIV. The UN's target is for less than 10% of people living with HIV to experience stigma.



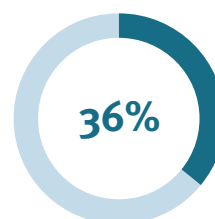
had not told a single family member they had HIV



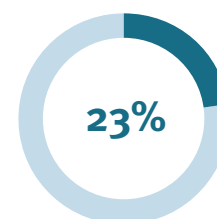
had been rejected by friends



threatened, verbally harassed or physically harmed by a sexual partner



avoided healthcare services because expected to be treated differently



had refused or delayed healthcare

Reducing stigma requires greater public education, promoting empathy and dismantling misconceptions about HIV transmission, treatment and those living with the virus.



### Priority areas for action



Increase testing and target affected groups to improve rates of diagnosis



Greater access to PrEP and sharing best practice on prevention among member states



Improve treatment to maximize the number of people with viral suppression



End stigma so that those living with HIV can live full lives



Effective monitoring of key indicators for prevention and treatment