ecdc

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR
DISEASE PREVENTION
AND CONTROL

World Health
Organization

European Region

Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe

2025

2023 data

Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe

2025

2023 data

This report has been published jointly by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. ECDC developed the overview of the EU/EEA countries and validated the EU/EEA figures, and the WHO Regional Office for Europe developed the overview of the European Region as a whole and validated the figures of the non-member countries of the European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA).

This publication follows ECDC institutional style guidelines which reflect the European Union Inter-Institutional Style Guide with regard to names and designation of countries, territories, areas and cities, or their authorities. The names and designations of countries, territories, areas and cities used in this publication should not be understood as an endorsement by WHO of the terminology used.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization and ECDC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, area, city or their authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization and ECDC in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, or maps, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user. Maps for which WHO is identified as copyright holder require prior authorisation of WHO before reproduction or translation of substantial parts. Authorisation can be required through the permission form at the following link: https://www.who.int/about/who-we-are/publishing-policies/permissions

Cover picture: © Science Photo Library

Contents

6. Trend tables 67

7. Country profiles 87

Acknowledgements

1　This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Abbreviations

ART	antiretroviral therapy
CI	confidence interval
DRS	drug-resistance surveillance
DST	drug-susceptibility testing
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EQA	external quality assessment
ERLTB-Net	European Reference Laboratory Network for TB
EU	European Union
EU/EEA	European Union/European Economic Area
HPCs	high-priority countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)
MDR	multidrug resistance
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
PLHIV	people living with HIV
pre-XDR	pre-extensive drug resistance
pre-XDR-TB	pre-extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis
RR	relative risk
RR-TB	rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis
RR/MDR-TB	rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
TB	tuberculosis
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
TME	(WHO) Tuberculosis Monitoring and Evaluation (platform)
UI	uncertainty interval
WRD	WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics (tests)
XDR	extensive drug resistance
XDR-TB	extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis

Executive summary/ Резюме

Executive summary

The WHO European Region

Tuberculosis burden

An estimated 225 000 people (95% uncertainty interval (UI): 190 000–264 000) fell ill with tuberculosis (TB) in 2023 in the WHO European Region, equivalent to 24 cases (95% UI: 20–28) per 100 000 population [1]. At the global level, in 2023, the TB incidence rate increased for the third consecutive year, returning to the level for 2018, reflecting the shortfall in TB case detections in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the WHO European Region, the decrease in the TB incidence rate, which began in 2022, continued in 2023. The net reduction of TB incidence between 2015 and 2023 was 27%, far below the WHO End TB milestone of a 50% reduction by 2025.

There were an estimated 16 000 TB deaths among HIV-negative people in the European Region in 2023, equivalent to 1.7 deaths per 100 000 population. In 2023, TB deaths continued to decrease in the WHO European Region. However, the annual rate of decline is much slower than in the pre-pandemic period, as a consequence of undiagnosed and untreated TB due to disruptions to TB services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2015 and 2023, TB deaths at the regional level fell cumulatively by 38%, from 36 000 to 22 500, reaching the halfway point in the road towards the WHO End TB Strategy milestone of a 75% reduction by 2025.

In 2023, the estimated number of people who developed rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB (RR/MDR-TB) was 65 000 (95% uncertainty interval (UI): 48 000–82 000). Among newly notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients, there were an estimated 32 000 rifampicin-resistant cases. The proportion of RR/MDR-TB among new and previously treated TB cases in the Region significantly exceeds the global average (24% of new and 53% of previously treated cases, compared to 3.2% and 16%, respectively) [1].

HIV prevalence in incident TB cases was estimated to be 13% in 2023, another year of comparable stability after an unprecedented rise from 4% to 12% during the period 2007–2016. There were an estimated 29 000 HIV-positive TB cases in the Region, with around 82% of the total number estimated in the Russian Federation (48%) and Ukraine (34%).

TB disease notification and treatment outcomes

In 2023, 172 331 newly diagnosed TB cases were reported in 50 of the 53 countries in the Region[2]. This amounted to 75% of the estimated new and relapse cases, representing a slight increase in the number of notified TB patients against 2022. The year 2023 was also the third year in which there was a recovery for TB notifications, following an unprecedented 24% drop between 2019 and 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Among incident TB cases, 143 618 patients (83.3%) were reported with pulmonary TB, 71.3% of which were laboratory-confirmed. Among all bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 93.1% were tested for rifampicin resistance.

Overall, 28.6% of all pulmonary TB patients who were reported as having been tested for drug susceptibility had RR/MDR-TB. The prevalence of RR/MDR-TB among new and previously treated bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases was 20.1% and 49.6%, respectively.

Data on drug-susceptibility testing (DST) to fluoroquinolones were available for 84% of all notified pulmonary RR-TB cases. Overall in 2023, 31.1% of pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases with DST results for fluoroquinolones had pre-extensively drug-resistant TB (pre-XDR-TB). Among pre-XDR-TB patients tested for other Group A drugs, the prevalence of extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) was 12.6% at the regional level.

Among new and relapse TB patients notified from countries reporting data on HIV testing, 93.1% were tested for HIV. A total of 19 432 TB cases were detected with HIV-positive status, representing 15.4% of those tested.

A total of 15 643 (82.4%) HIV-positive patients are reported to have received antiretroviral therapy (ART). Although ART coverage has been increasing over the last five years, it is still below the WHO target of universal ART coverage for TB/HIV coinfected patients.

The treatment success rate in the Region remains far below the regional targets [2]. The successful treatment outcomes for incident TB, RR/MDR-TB, and pre-XDR/XDR cohorts were 75.5%, 59.7% and 53.9%, respectively.

Conclusions

The year 2023 marks the third year in which there was a recovery in the figures for TB diagnosis and treatment, following an unprecedented drop in 2020, due to COVID-19-related disruptions. This has reversed the damaging impact of the pandemic and resulted in reductions in the number of deaths from TB and a decrease in the TB incidence rate.

Compared to 2022, the rate of successful treatment outcomes among new and relapse TB cases improved slightly, but still remains far below the global level, indicating that countries in the Region are facing challenges with the timely diagnosis and delivery of appropriate care to TB patients. On a positive note, the treatment success

---

2   Latvia, Monaco and San Marino did not report. Liechtenstein is a European Economic Area (EEA) country, but not a WHO Member State.

rate of RR/MDR-TB, particularly among pre-XDR-TB patients, is slowly but consistently improving in the Region, most likely reflecting the scale-up of shorter, all-oral treatment regimens for drug-resistant TB patients. Nevertheless, the treatment success rates for new and relapse cases and RR/MDR-TB patients are still below regional and global targets. Similarly, notwithstanding the efforts made, the burden of RR-TB in relation to TB/HIV remains considerable, underlining the need to introduce more innovative and effective approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of TB and RR/MDR-TB.

European Union and European Economic Area countries

Epidemiology and treatment outcome

In 2023, 38 993 cases of TB were reported in 29 European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries, resulting in a notification rate of 8.6 per 100 000 population in the EU/EEA. This represented a continuation of the slight increase observed in most countries for 2022, while the overall trend has continued to decrease over the last five years. Exceptions to this trend were Cyprus, Greece, Iceland and Slovakia where an increase of 1–3% was observed in 2023 against data reported for 2019. However, the rates for 2020–2021 should be interpreted with caution, given the measures implemented to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic and their impact on TB data collection and patient access to health services.

Of all notified TB cases, 29 054 (74.5%) were newly diagnosed and 26 687 (68.4%) were confirmed by culture, or smear and nucleic acid amplification test as per EU/EEA case definition. In 2023, adults aged between 25 and 64 years accounted for 64.1% of all new and relapse TB cases, while children under 15 years accounted for 4.5% of all new and relapse TB cases (4.3% of all TB cases). Romania reported the highest notification rates among children, with 19.7 cases per 100 000 population in those aged 0–4 years. In 2023, new and relapse TB cases were more frequently reported in males than females, with a male-to-female ratio of 2.2:1. Just over one-third (36.0%) of TB cases reported in the EU/EEA in 2023 were of foreign origin (cases born in or citizens of a country different to the reporting country).

Of 19 170 cases with DST results for at least rifampicin, 814 (4.7%) had MDR-TB. The countries with the highest proportion of MDR-TB cases among cases with DST results were Estonia (22.5%) and Lithuania (17.7%). Pre-XDR-TB was reported for 155 (27.6%) of the 561 RR/MDR-TB cases tested for fluoroquinolone susceptibility. Among the pre-XDR cases, 150 (96.8%) were tested for susceptibility to any other group A drug and, of these, 15 (10.0%) met the XDR-TB definition.

In 2023, 18 countries reported data on HIV co-infection. Of the 18 943 new and relapse TB cases reported in 2023 with known HIV status, 625 (4.3%) were reported as HIV-positive.

Of all 24 901 TB cases notified in 2022 with a treatment outcome reported in 2023, 67.9% were treated successfully,

7.9% died, 0.8% experienced treatment failure, 3.6% were lost to follow-up, 2.3% were still on treatment after 12 months and for 17.5% the treatment outcome was not evaluated. Of 577 RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021 with a treatment outcome reported in 2023, 56.3% were treated successfully, 17.3% died, 8.0% experienced treatment failure, 8.0% were lost to follow-up, 3.6% were still on treatment after 24 months and for 6.8% treatment was not evaluated. Of 79 pre-XDR-TB cases with a treatment outcome reported in 2023, 37 (46.8%) were treated successfully, 17 (21.5%) died, 14 (17.7%) experienced treatment failure, three (3.8%) were lost to follow-up, 4 (5.1%) were still on treatment after 24 months and for four (5.1%) the treatment outcome was not evaluated.

Conclusions

In 2023, 29 EU/EEA countries reported TB notification data, resulting in a notification rate of 8.6 per 100 000 population. The slight increase in the overall TB notification rate for the COVID-19 pandemic years (2020 and 2021), observed in 2022, continued in 2023. However, the lower rates and data for 2020 and 2021 must be interpreted with caution, given the impact of measures implemented to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the increase in 2022 and 2023, the overall mean annual change rate between 2019 and 2023 showed a decrease of 3.8%. Across all cohorts, reported treatment success remained well below the 90% treatment success rate for WHO targets. Of all TB cases notified in 2022 with a treatment outcome reported in 2023, 67.9% were treated successfully. Treatment success was lower for RR/MDR-TB cases at 24 months (56.3%) and lower still among pre-XDR-TB cases at 24 months (46.8%), with the proportion of deaths for these cohorts reported at 17.3% and 21.5%, respectively.

Significant efforts are needed to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3 target and reach a notification rate of 2.4 per 100 000 population at EU/EEA level by 2030. Across the EU/EEA, TB public health programmes are continuing to deal with the challenges associated with COVID-19 pandemic years and disruptions that affected the public health response to TB. To achieve improvement in treatment outcomes it is imperative to facilitate timely TB diagnosis and provide appropriate treatment with a people-centred approach. Furthermore, better interlinkage of the surveillance systems in the EU/EEA is also required to improve reporting of HIV coinfection.

References[3]

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2024. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339

2. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region, 2023-2030. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373409

3   All weblinks were accessed on 24 February 2025.

Резюме

Европейский регион ВОЗ

Бремя ТБ

По оценкам, в 2023 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ туберкулезом (ТБ) заболели 225 000 человек (95% интервал неопределенности (ИН): 190 000–264 000), что соответствует 24 случаям (95% ИН: 20–28) на 100 000 населения [1]. На глобальном уровне в 2023 г. третий год подряд отмечался рост показателя заболеваемости ТБ, который достиг уровня 2018 г., что является следствием обусловленных пандемией COVID-19 недостатков в выявлении случаев ТБ в 2020 г. В Европейском регионе ВОЗ начавшееся в 2022 г. снижение показателя заболеваемости ТБ продолжилось и в 2023 г. Чистое сокращение заболеваемости ТБ в период с 2015 по 2023 г. составило 27%, что значительно ниже промежуточного показателя Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации ТБ, который предполагает снижение заболеваемости на 50% к 2025 г.

В 2023 г. в Европейском регионе расчетное число случаев смерти от ТБ среди ВИЧ-отрицательных больных составило 16 000, что соответствует 1,7 случая смерти на 100 000 населения. В 2023 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ смертность от ТБ продолжала снижаться. При этом ежегодные темпы снижения были значительно ниже, чем до пандемии, что является следствием наличия недиагностированных и нелеченых случаев ТБ из-за перебоев в работе противотуберкулезных служб, вызванных пандемией COVID-19. В период с 2015 по 2023 г. совокупное снижение смертности от ТБ на региональном уровне составило 38% (с 36 000 до 22 500), что соответствует половине промежуточного показателя Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации ТБ, который предполагает снижение смертности на 75% к 2025.

В 2023 г. расчетное число людей, заболевших ТБ с устойчивостью возбудителя к рифампицину и множественной лекарственной устойчивостью (РУ/МЛУ-ТБ), составило 65 000 (95% интервал неопределенности (ИН): 48 000–82 000). Среди впервые зарегистрированных пациентов с бактериологически подтвержденным диагнозом ТБ легких, по оценкам, насчитывалось 32 000 случаев ТБ с устойчивостью к рифампицину. Доля РУ/МЛУ-ТБ среди новых и ранее леченных случаев ТБ в Регионе значительно превышает среднемировой показатель (24% новых и 53% ранее леченных случаев, по сравнению с 3,2% и 16% соответственно) [1].

В 2023 г. расчетная распространенность ВИЧ-инфекции среди случаев ТБ составила 13%, что ознаменовало еще один год относительной стабильности после беспрецедентного роста данного показателя с 4% до 12% в период 2007–2016 гг. Расчетное число ВИЧ-положительных случаев ТБ в Регионе составило 29 000, при этом около 82% от общего расчетного числа случаев приходятся на долю Российской Федерации (48%) и Украины (34%).

Регистрация случаев ТБ и результаты лечения

В 2023 г. в 50 из 53 стран Региона был зарегистрирован 172 331 впервые выявленный случай ТБ.[4] Это соответствовало 75% от расчетного числа новых случаев и рецидивов заболевания и представляло собой небольшое увеличение числа зарегистрированных больных ТБ по сравнению с 2022 г. В 2023 г. третий год подряд наблюдалось восстановление показателя регистрации случаев ТБ после его беспрецедентного падения на 24% в период с 2019 по 2020 г. вследствие пандемии COVID-19.

В структуре случаев заболевания ТБ 143 618 (83,3%) составили случаи ТБ легких, 71,3% из которых были подтверждены лабораторно. В 93,1% всех бактериологически подтвержденных случаев ТБ легких было проведено тестирование на лекарственную чувствительность к рифампицину.

В целом у 28,6% всех больных ТБ легких, прошедших тестирование на лекарственную чувствительность, был выявлен РУ/МЛУ-ТБ. Распространенность РУ/МЛУ-ТБ среди новых и ранее леченных случаев бактериологически подтвержденного ТБ легких составила 20,1% и 49,6%, соответственно.

Данные о тестировании на лекарственную чувствительность (ТЛЧ) применительно к фторхинолонам были доступны для 84% всех зарегистрированных случаев рифампицин-устойчивого ТБ легких. В целом в 2023 г. у 31,1% больных РУ/МЛУ-ТБ легких с результатами ТЛЧ по фторхинолонам наблюдался туберкулез с предширокой лекарственной устойчивостью (пред-ШЛУ-ТБ). На региональном уровне распространенность ТБ с широкой лекарственной устойчивостью (ШЛУ-ТБ) среди пациентов с пред-ШЛУ-ТБ, прошедших ТЛЧ применительно к другим препаратам группы А, составила 12,6%.

Тестирование на ВИЧ-инфекцию прошли 93,1% впервые выявленных больных и больных с рецидивом ТБ, зарегистрированных в странах, предоставляющих данные о тестировании на ВИЧ. Всего было выявлено 19 432 больных ТБ с ВИЧ-положительным статусом, что соответствовало 15,4% от числа прошедших тестирование.

По имеющимся данным, 15 643 (82,4%) ВИЧ-положительных пациента получали антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ). Несмотря на увеличение охвата АРТ на протяжении последних пяти лет, его уровень все еще ниже целевого показателя ВОЗ по всеобщему охвату АРТ пациентов с сочетанной инфекцией ТБ/ВИЧ.

Показатель успешного лечения в Регионе по-прежнему значительно ниже региональных целевых показателей [2].

---

4   Латвия, Монако и Сан-Марино не представили данные. Лихтенштейн является государством-членом ЕЭЗ, но не входит в число государств-членов ВОЗ

Показатели успешного лечения в когортах больных ТБ, РУ/МЛУ-ТБ и пред-ШЛУ/ШЛУ составили 75,5%, 59,7% и 53,9% соответственно.

Выводы

2023 г. ознаменовал третий год восстановления показателей диагностики и лечения ТБ после их беспрецедентного падения в 2020 г., обусловленного вызванными пандемией COVID-19 перебоями в работе служб. Это позволило обратить вспять разрушительные последствия пандемии и привело к сокращению числа смертей от ТБ и снижению уровня заболеваемости ТБ.

По сравнению с 2022 г. показатель успешных результатов лечения впервые выявленных больных ТБ и больных с рецидивом заболевания несколько улучшился, но по-прежнему значительно отстает от аналогичного показателя на глобальном уровне, что свидетельствует о наличии в странах Региона проблем со своевременной диагностикой и оказанием надлежащей помощи больным ТБ. Положительным моментом является медленный, но неуклонный рост показателей успешного лечения РУ/МЛУ-ТБ в Регионе, особенно среди пациентов с пред-ШЛУ-ТБ, что, вероятнее всего, отражает расширение масштабов применения укороченных безынъекционных схем лечения пациентов с лекарственно-устойчивым ТБ. Тем не менее показатели успешного лечения впервые выявленных больных, больных с рецидивом ТБ и МЛУ-ТБ все еще ниже региональных и глобальных целевых показателей. Аналогично, несмотря на предпринятые усилия, сохраняется существенное бремя РУ-ТБ среди лиц с сочетанной инфекцией ТБ/ВИЧ, что подчеркивает необходимость внедрения инновационных и более эффективных подходов к диагностике и лечению ТБ и РУ/МЛУ-ТБ.

Страны Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны

Эпидемиология и результаты лечения

В 2023 г. в 29 странах Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ) было зарегистрировано 38 993 случая ТБ; соответственно, показатель регистрации случаев в ЕС/ЕЭЗ составил 8,6 на 100 000 населения. Это свидетельствует о продолжении незначительного роста заболеваемости, наблюдавшегося в большинстве стран в 2022 г., несмотря на сохранение на протяжении последних пяти лет общей тенденции к ее снижению. Исключение составили Греция, Исландия, Кипр и Словакия, где в 2023 г. наблюдался рост на 1–3% по сравнению с данными за 2019 г. Однако показатели за 2020–2021 гг. следует интерпретировать с осторожностью, учитывая меры, принятые для смягчения последствий пандемии COVID-19, и их влияние на сбор данных о ТБ и доступ пациентов к медицинским услугам.

В структуре всех зарегистрированных случаев ТБ 29 054 (74,5%) составили впервые выявленные случаи ТБ;

26 687 (68,4%) случаев были подтверждены результатами культурального исследования, микроскопии мазка мокроты или теста на амплификацию нуклеиновых кислот в соответствии с определением случая, принятого в ЕС/ЕЭЗ. В возрастной структуре общего числа новых случаев и рецидивов ТБ в 2023 г. доля взрослых в возрасте от 25 до 64 лет составила 64,1%, а детей младше 15 лет – 4,5% (4,3% всех случаев туберкулеза). В Румынии отмечен самый высокий показатель регистрации случаев заболевания среди детей – 19,7 случаев на 100 000 детского населения в возрасте 0–4 лет. В 2023 г. новые случаи и рецидивы ТБ чаще регистрировались среди мужчин – соотношение мужчин и женщин составляло 2,2:1. Чуть более трети (36,0%) случаев ТБ, зарегистрированных в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2023 г., пришлись на долю лиц иностранного происхождения (случаи заболевания лиц, родившихся в стране/являющихся гражданами страны, отличной от страны, представившей отчетность).

У 814 (4,7%) из 19 170 больных с результатами ТЛЧ как к минимум по рифампицину был выявлен МЛУ-ТБ. Странами с наибольшей долей случаев МЛУ-ТБ среди всех больных с результатами ТЛЧ были Эстония (22,5%) и Литва (17,7%). Пред-ШЛУ-ТБ был зарегистрирован у 155 (27,6%) из 561 больного РУ/МЛУ-ТБ, прошедшего тестирование на чувствительность к фторхинолонам. Сто пятьдесят (96,8%) больных пред-ШЛУ-ТБ прошли тестирование на чувствительность к любому другому препарату группы А, и результаты 15 (10,0%) из них соответствовали определению ШЛУ-ТБ.

В 2023 г. 18 стран предоставили данные о случаях сочетанной ВИЧ-инфекции. Из 18 943 новых случаев и рецидивов ТБ с известным ВИЧ-статусом, зарегистрированных в 2023 г., 625 (4,3%) были ВИЧ-положительные.

Из 24 901 больного ТБ, зарегистрированного в 2022 г., с результатами лечения, зафиксированными в 2023 г., 67,9% были успешно пролечены, 7,9% умерли, у 0,8% лечение было неудачным, 3,6% были потеряны для последующего наблюдения, 2,3% продолжали лечение спустя 12 месяцев, а для 17,5% больных результаты лечения оценены не были. Из 577 больных РУ/МЛУ-ТБ, зарегистрированных в 2021 г., результаты лечения которых были зафиксированы в 2023 г., 56,3% были успешно пролечены, 17,3% умерли, у 8,0% лечение было неудачным, 8,0% были потеряны для последующего наблюдения, 3,6% продолжали лечение спустя 24 месяца, а для 6,8% больных результаты лечения оценены не были. Из 79 больных пред-ШЛУ-ТБ, результаты лечения которых были зарегистрированы в 2023 г., 37 (46,8%) были пролечены успешно, 17 (21,5%) умерли, у 14 (17,7%) лечение было неудачным, 3 (3,8%) были потеряны для последующего наблюдения, 4 (5,1%) продолжали лечение спустя 24 месяца, а для 4 (5,1%) результаты лечения оценены не были.

Выводы

В 2023 г. 29 стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ предоставили данные о регистрации случаев ТБ; таким образом, показатель регистрации случаев составил 8,6 на 100 000 населения.

Незначительное увеличение общего показателя регистрации случаев ТБ по сравнению с периодом пандемии COVID-19 (2020 и 2021 гг.), наблюдаемое в 2022 г., продолжилось и в 2023 г. Однако следует с осторожностью интерпретировать более низкие показатели и данные за 2020 и 2021 гг., учитывая влияние мер, принятых для смягчения последствий пандемии COVID-19. Несмотря на рост показателей в 2022 и 2023 гг., в целом динамика изменения среднегодовых значений в период с 2019 по 2023 г. свидетельствует об их снижении на 3,8%. Во всех когортах зарегистрированный показатель успешного лечения по-прежнему был значительно ниже предусмотренного ВОЗ целевого показателя на уровне 90%. Из всех больных ТБ, зарегистрированных в 2022 г., результаты лечения которых были зафиксированы в 2023 г., 67,9% были пролечены успешно. Показатель успешного лечения был ниже среди больных РУ/МЛУ-ТБ на 24 месяце лечения (56,3%) и еще ниже среди больных пред-ШЛУ-ТБ на 24 месяце лечения (46,8%), при этом доля смертей в этих когортах составила соответственно 17,3% и 21,5%.

Необходимо приложить значительные усилия для достижения к 2030 г. в ЕС/ЕЭЗ целевого показателя, предусмотренного поставленной Организацией Объединенных Наций Целью 3 в области устойчивого развития, и показателя регистрации случаев на уровне 2,4 на 100 000 населения. Во всех странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ программы по борьбе с ТБ продолжают решать проблемы, связанные с периодом пандемии COVID-19 и нарушениями в работе служб, которые отрицательно сказались на мерах общественного здравоохранения по борьбе с ТБ. Чтобы добиться улучшения результатов лечения, необходимо содействовать своевременной диагностике ТБ и предоставлять надлежащее лечение с применением модели оказания помощи, ориентированной на потребности людей. Кроме того, улучшение отчетности о случаях сочетанной ВИЧ-инфекции требует более тесной взаимосвязи между системами эпиднадзора в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ.

Ссылки[5]

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2024. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339

2. WHO Regional Office for Europe. План действий по борьбе с туберкулезом для Европейского региона ВОЗ на 2023–2030 гг. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/374027

---

5 Все ссылки по состоянию на 24 февраля 2025 г.

1. Main facts about tuberculosis

1. Main facts about tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a group of *Mycobacterium species* called the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*) complex [1]. Until the COVID-19 pandemic, TB was the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent worldwide. On the basis of data for 2023, three years after the beginning of the pandemic, it is very likely that TB has once again become the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent [2, 3]. Although TB typically affects the lungs (pulmonary TB), it can cause disease in any organ (extrapulmonary TB). TB is transmitted from person to person when an individual with pulmonary TB expels bacteria into the air by coughing.

Approximately 25% of the world's population is infected with *M. tuberculosis* [4], but only a small proportion of people (≈ 10%) will develop TB disease during their lifetime; the risk is much higher among immunocompromised individuals (such as people with HIV).

Sputum-smear microscopy has been the most common initial TB diagnostic method worldwide, but culture remains the gold standard, while the use of rapid molecular testing is increasing.

Standard treatment of non-resistant TB consists of a six-month regimen of four first-line drugs (isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide), with success rates usually above 85% [5]. Rifampicin-resistant/multidrug-resistant TB (RR/MDR-TB), pre-extensively drug-resistant TB (pre-XDR-TB) and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) require longer treatments with more drugs and are associated with lower success rates.

WHO has estimated that 10.8 million people developed TB disease in 2023. Most cases were thought to have occurred in the WHO South-East Asia Region (45%), the WHO African Region (24%) and the WHO Western Pacific Region (17%). Smaller proportions of cases were estimated for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (8.6%) and the WHO Region of the Americas (3.2%). The WHO European Region accounted for 2.1% of all cases and 17.3% of those ooccurred in the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries [3]. Overall, this report shows that TB remains a public health issue in the EU/EEA countries. However, most EU/EEA countries are low-incidence countries (with a notification rate below 10 per 100 000) in which TB predominantly affects vulnerable populations such as migrants, prison inmates and people with HIV coinfections.

The overall aim of TB surveillance is to help inform public health action. The annual TB surveillance and monitoring report presents key figures and trends and provides an overview of the TB situation in the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region.

References[6]

1. Lawn SD, Zumla AI. Tuberculosis. Lancet 2011;378(9785):57–72. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)62173-3

2. The Global Health Observatory. Global Health Estimates 2021: disease burden by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2021. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024. Available from: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mortality-and-global-health-estimates

3. World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2024. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339

4. Houben RMGJ, Dodd PJ. The global burden of latent tuberculosis infection: a re-estimation using mathematical modelling. PLoS Med. 13(10):e1002152. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002152

5. World Health Organization (WHO). WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis: module 4: treatment: drug-susceptible tuberculosis treatment. Geneva: WHO; 2022. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/353398

---

6   All weblinks were accessed on 24 February 2025.

2. Tuberculosis surveillance

2. Tuberculosis surveillance

2.1 Tuberculosis in the WHO European Region

2.1.1 TB burden estimates (incidence and mortality, HIV and RR/MDR)

An estimated 225 000 new and relapse TB cases (range 190 000–264 000) occurred in countries and areas of the WHO European Region in 2023, equivalent to an average incidence of 24 cases (range 20–28) per 100 000 population. This represents about 2.1% of the total global burden of TB (Table 1).

In 2023, the absolute number of incident TB cases in the WHO European Region decreased by 1 000 compared to the previous year. Around 84% of the estimated TB cases in the Region occurred in the 18 high-priority countries (HPCs), where the estimated TB incidence was 46 cases per 100 000 population, which is five times higher than the EU/EEA average. The five countries with the absolute highest number of incident TB cases (10 000 and over) were the Russian Federation (55 000), Ukraine (42 000), Uzbekistan (20 000), Kazakhstan (14 000), Türkiye (12 000) and Romania (10 000). The number relative to population (incidence rate) was highest in Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine (112 per 100 000 population each), followed by Tajikistan (79), the Republic of Moldova (76), and Kazakhstan (70) (Table 1).

During the period 2014–2023, the average annual decline in the TB incidence rate was 3.9% [1]. This decline was driven mainly by the situation in the Russian Federation, where incidence fell by 6.6% per year between 2014 and 2023. It should nevertheless be emphasised that most of the HPCs in the Region have also experienced a decline in the incidence of TB. During the period 2014–2023, the HPCs with the highest annual rate of decline were Latvia (-10.4%), Estonia (-9.9%), Armenia (-8.8%), Lithuania (-7.8%), Bulgaria (-7.4%), Georgia (7.0%) and Belarus (6.8%) (Table II).

An estimated 16 000 TB deaths occurred among HIV-negative people in the European Region in 2023, equivalent to 1.7 deaths per 100 000 population. Between 2014 and 2023, the TB mortality rate at the regional level fell cumulatively by 54%, from 3.7 to 1.7 deaths per 100 000 population, which on average is a decline of 8.3% per year (Table I). Considerable variation was seen across the Region, ranging from under one TB death per 100 000 population in EU/EEA countries to 10 per 100 000 and higher in the HPCs. The TB mortality rate was highest in Turkmenistan (10 deaths per 100 000), followed by Tajikistan (7.4) and Ukraine (7.0). Together, the 18 HPCs accounted for 81% of TB deaths in the Region.

An estimated 13% (range 9.2–17%) of incident TB cases in 2023 were coinfected with HIV (Table 2). The proportion of TB cases coinfected with HIV was highest in the Russian Federation and Ukraine (25% each), followed by Turkmenistan (22%) and the Republic of Moldova (13%). The five countries with the highest absolute number of TB/HIV coinfection cases were the Russian Federation (14 000) and Ukraine (9 800), representing 83% of the total number of cases, Kazakhstan (880), Turkmenistan (810) and Uzbekistan (680).

Nine of the 30 countries with the highest RR/MDR-TB burden in the world are in the WHO European Region.[7] In 2023, the WHO European Region had an estimated 32 000 incident cases of RR/MDR-TB among notified bacteriologically-confirmed pulmonary TB cases (Table 2). An estimated 24% (95% CI: 16–32%) of newly diagnosed patients and 53% (95% CI: 23–83%) of previously treated patients had RR/MDR-TB. Overall, it is estimated that there were 65 000 (range 48 000–82 000) incident cases of RR/MDR-TB in the Region in 2023.

2.1.2 TB notification and trends

In 2023, 197 553 TB patients were reported from 50 countries and areas[8] in the WHO European Region (Table 3). Of these, 172 331 were incident TB patients (Table III). This represents a very small (0.35%) increase in the number of notified TB patients against 2022; a third year of slight recovery following an unprecedented 24% drop in TB notifications between 2019 and 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This translates into TB treatment coverage of 75% (95% CI: 65–89%) in 2023 (approximated as notifications divided by estimated incidence), down from 87% (95% CI: 77–100%) in 2019. The trajectories in notifications vary across countries. For example, in Poland, Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine, following a significant decrease in 2020 compared to 2019, there has been a continuing upward trend in TB notification over the past three years (Table III).

Despite a large drop in notifications in 2020 compared to 2019, for the third consecutive year following the pandemic the Russian Federation reported a further decline in the number of TB cases. In most HPCs (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), notifications fell at a rate above the historical trend for 2020, increased in 2021 and 2022 (probably representing a backlog from 2020) and then returned to a downward trend in 2023. For the third consecutive year since the drop in TB notifications between 2019 and 2020, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan reported largely comparable TB notification rates, without any sign of recovery.

---

7   The nine countries from the WHO European Region included in the global list of 30 countries with highest RR/MDR-TB burden are (in alphabetical order): Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

8   Latvia, San Marino and Monaco did not report in 2024.

In 2023, the notification rate for new and relapse cases varies widely among countries, from 2.2 (Belgium) to 71 (Republic of Moldova per 100 000 population (Map 1 and Table III). Twenty-eight countries, mainly located in the western and central part of the Region, had low notification rates for new and relapse cases (fewer than 10 cases per 100 000) in 2023. Nineteen countries reported new and relapse case rates of between 10 and 50 per 100 000 population, and three reported over 50 cases per 100 000 population (Republic of Moldova (70.6), Kyrgyzstan (59.1), and Ukraine (53.2)). The new and relapse case notifications from the 18 HPCs account for about 80% of the regional burden. One third of new and relapse cases (54 643) come from the Russian Federation, even though the country only accounts for 15% of the Region's population.

The notification rate of new and relapse cases in the 18 HPCs is almost twice as high as for the Region overall (34 cases per 100 000, compared to 18 cases per 100 000 for the Region) and over five times higher than the rate in the EU/EEA (eight cases per 100 000 population) (Fig. 2.1.1).

2.1.3 Previous treatment history

In 2023, previously treated cases represented 11.5% and 29.1% in the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA, respectively (Table 4). The average in the 18 HPCs was 29.5%, which is above the pan-European average of 25.6%. Previously
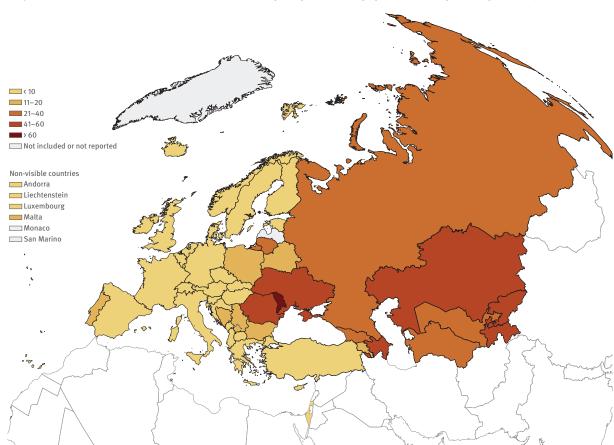
treated cases accounted for 15% or more of all TB cases in 13 countries: Belgium (70.9%), Azerbaijan (44.2%), Turkmenistan (41.0%), the Russian Federation (39.4%), Kazakhstan (27.6%), the Republic of Moldova (26.9%), Belarus (24.2%), Ukraine (23.1%), Estonia (21.2%), Georgia (21.0%), Uzbekistan (20.4%), Kyrgyzstan (19.8%) and Romania (18.8%). Reasons for the high percentage of previously treated cases include clinical failure or poor treatment adherence in previous treatment episodes, and possible reinfection and misclassification during the current treatment episode.

2.1.4 Disease localisation

Pulmonary localisation was notified in 83% of the incident TB cases in the Region in 2023 (Table 6). The proportion of patients with pulmonary localisation in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas was slightly higher than in the EU/EEA. Seven countries reported more than 30% of their TB cases having extrapulmonary localisation: Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan.

2.1.5 Bacteriological confirmation
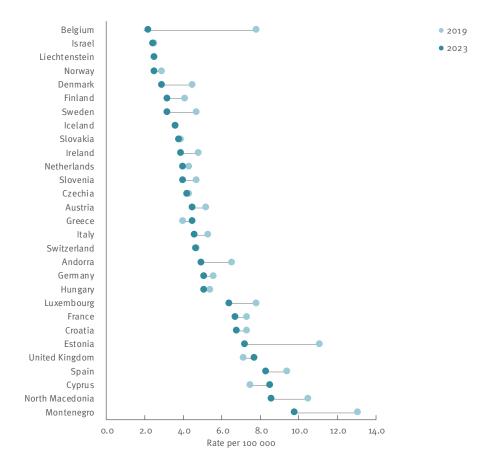
Bacteriological confirmation of TB diagnosis was reported for 102 418 (71.3%) of all 143 618 new and relapse pulmonary cases in the Region (Table 6). Although testing rates
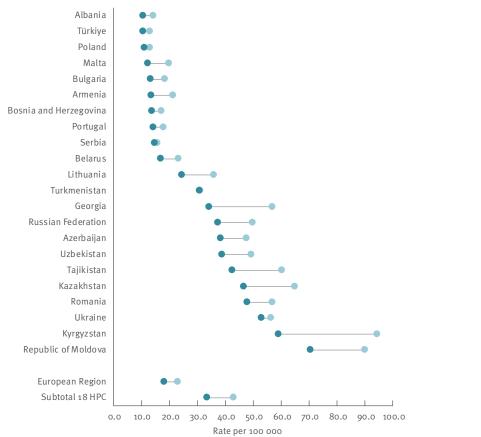
Map 1. TB notification rates of new TB cases and relapses per 100 000 population, European Region, 2023

Sources: 2023 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2023 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

Fig. 2.1.1. Trend in TB notification rate per 100 000 between 2019 and 2023 for countries with under 10 cases per 100 000 (upper panel) and 10 cases and over per 100 000 (lower panel) in the WHO European Region

Note: Latvia, Monaco and San-Marino did not report data in 2023 and are excluded.

with WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics tests (WRD) were much lower in the EU/EEA countries (47.5%) than in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas (90.9%), the five-year trend shows a continuing increase in the use of WRD across the Region, from 69.5% in 2019 to 79.3% in 2023 (Fig 2.1.2 and Table XIV). Testing also varied considerably among countries and areas, from 0% in Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, and Malta to 100% in Montenegro. Bacteriological confirmation of new and relapse pulmonary cases was below 70% in seven countries: Turkmenistan (56.7%), the Russian Federation (56.8%), Bulgaria (60.9%), Tajikistan (62.6%), Malta (65.3%), Armenia (66.9%), and France (68.7%), underlining the need to strengthen diagnostics.

2.1.6 Age and sex

There is wide variation in the distribution of age- and sex-specific notification rates across countries and areas (Table 8). Notification rates in eastern European countries are highest in young adults (25–44 years) and decline in older age groups, while in central Asia and Türkiye, the notification rates either increase with age or are relatively constant across adult age groups.

In the group of 18 HPCs, the rate of TB in children under five years was lower than the notification rate among children aged 5–14 years, indicating that detection of TB remains particularly challenging in young children.

In countries and areas with at least 100 new and relapse TB cases, the proportion of TB cases notified in children (0–14 years) varied from below 1% (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, and Greece) to 39.3% (Slovakia) of all new and relapse cases. The difference in proportions of childhood TB cases across the countries and areas may reflect differences in case-finding practices (such as contact tracing), population age structure and under-/over-diagnosis or reporting of childhood TB. The average percentage of new and relapse TB patients under 15 years in the Region is 4.3%.

There were around twice as many males as females reported among all incident TB cases. However, a closer look at the gender distribution of TB cases reveals a large variation in male predominance, ranging from almost even, to three times larger in Belarus, Belgium, Malta, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. In most countries and areas, gender differences in notification rates appear to be more significant among middle-aged and older adults. TB rates in males and females seem more similar in children and younger adults (0–14 and 15–24 years). This gender difference in TB case notification most probably reflects the over-representation of males in the various TB risk groups, notably homeless people, prisoners, seasonal migrant workers and people living with HIV (PLHIV).
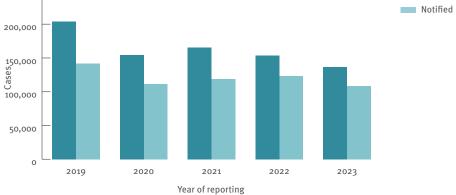
2.1.7 Drug resistance

Fifty countries in the Region reported test results for rifampicin resistance in 2023. Overall, drug-susceptibility testing (DST) coverage in the Region among bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases, at least for rifampicin, was 93.1%, with 38 countries achieving coverage of 85% or higher. The percentage of confirmed RR-TB cases among 73 270 new pulmonary TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance in the Region was 20.1% (Map 2, Fig. 2.1.3, Table 11 and Table V). Although 12 countries reported no RR-TB, or less than 1% among new TB cases, in seven countries the rate was over 20% (Table 11). Overall, for EU/EEA countries, the prevalence of RR-TB cases among all confirmed new pulmonary TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance was 3.9%, while the RR-TB proportion among previously treated pulmonary cases was higher at 10.7% (Fig. 2.1.4).

Six HPCs had an RR/MDR-TB prevalence ranging from 10% to 19% among new cases tested for rifampicin resistance: Tajikistan (19.7%), Armenia (16.7%), Estonia (16.2%), Lithuania (15.3%), Uzbekistan (14.2%), and Azerbaijan (11.7%). Three HPCs had 20–29% RR/MDR-TB among new cases: the Republic of Moldova (24.3%), Ukraine (23.6%) and Kyrgyzstan (20.9%). Another three countries had an RR/MDR-TB prevalence of over 30%: Belarus (36.3%), the

Fig. 2.1.2. New and relapse TB cases tested using WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics (WRD) such as Xpert MTB/RIF,[a] European Region, 2019–2023

Russian Federation (34.9%) and Kazakhstan (31.2%). The percentage of RR/MDR-TB reported for France is misleading, as DST results are only documented for RR-TB cases.

Among 29 463 previously treated pulmonary bacteriologically confirmed TB cases for which isolates were tested for first-line DST, 49.6% had RR/MDR-TB (Fig. 2.1.3, Table 11 and Table VI).

Fourteen countries/areas had between 15% and 49% RR/MDR-TB among previously treated TB cases tested for first-line DST. However, the rate was even higher in some HPCs: Belarus (67.1%), the Russian Federation (65.0%), Estonia (64.3%) and Kazakhstan (59.1%) (Fig. 2.1.5, Table 11).
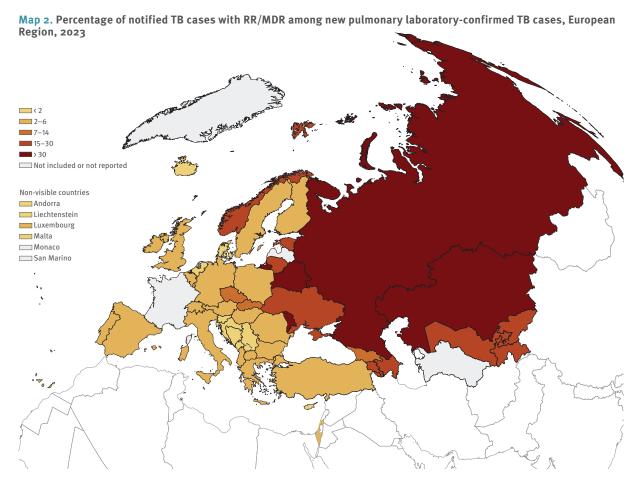
The rates of RR/MDR-TB notification among new and previously treated patients in 2023 at the regional level were 1.6 per 100 000 population (Table V, Table VI).

Trends in the rifampicin-resistant percentage among new bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases and trends in the notification rate per 100 000 population have differed by country in recent years (Table V). At the sub-regional level, the proportion of rifampicin resistance among new pulmonary TB cases increased slightly in the EU/EEA over the last five years, from 2.7% to 3.9%. Meanwhile, the rate of notified RR/MDR-TB cases remained stable at around

0.1 case per 100 000 population. The rifampicin-resistant percentage among new bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases in non-EU/EEA countries and areas decreased slightly from 26.0% to 24.4%. During the same period, the rate of RR/MDR-TB cases among new pulmonary TB cases decreased from 3.7 to 3.0 per 100 000 population.

In 2023, thirty-five countries reported data on DST to fluoroquinolones among pulmonary RR/MDR-TB patients. Data on DST to fluoroquinolones were available for about 84% of all notified pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases. Of the 24 733 pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases tested for susceptibility to fluoroquinolones, 7 692 (31.1%) were pre-XDR-TB (Table 12).

Twenty-eight countries additionally reported DST results for other Group A drugs among pre-XDR-TB patients. Of 5 607 pre-XDR-TB patients tested for resistance against other Group A drugs, the prevalence of XDR-TB was 12.7% at the regional level (Table 12). In EU/EEA countries, where 90.3% of pre-XDR-TB cases were tested for Group A drugs, the prevalence of XDR among pre-XDR cases was 10.7%, while in non-EU/EEA countries and areas where DST coverage for other Group A drugs was only 65.7%, the XDR prevalence among pre-XDR patients was 12.7%. Among countries and areas reporting at least 30 pre-XDR cases with Group A DST results, four reported over 20% XDR

Map 2. Percentage of notified TB cases with RR/MDR among new pulmonary laboratory-confirmed TB cases, European Region, 2023

Sources: 2023 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2023 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

Fig. 2.1.3. Percentages of RR/MDR-TB among laboratory-confirmed pulmonary TB cases by previous treatment history, European Region, 2019–2023
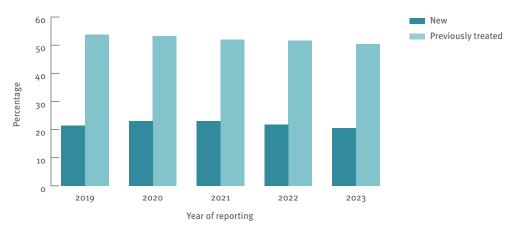
Fig. 2.1.4. Percentages of RR/MDR-TB among laboratory-confirmed pulmonary TB cases by previous treatment history, EU/EEA, 2019–2023
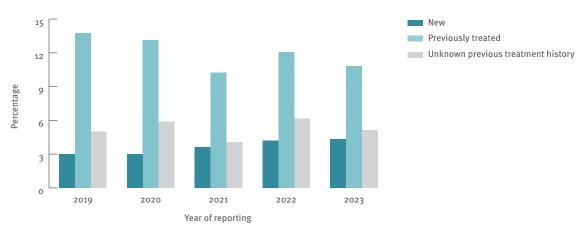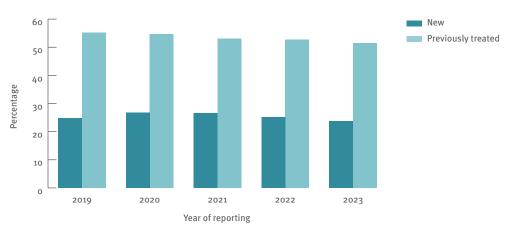
Fig. 2.1.5. Percentages of RR/MDR-TB among laboratory-confirmed pulmonary TB cases by previous treatment history, 18 HPC, 2019–2023

prevalence among pre-XDR-TB cases: Azerbaijan (76.8), Georgia (26.2%), the Republic of Moldova (25.0%) and Uzbekistan (23.5%).

In countries and areas with a long history of DST surveillance for fluoroquinolones among pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases, there is no clear trend in relation to pre-XDR-TB prevalence. In most of these countries, the pre-XDR percentage varies widely from year to year, but at the regional level, pre-XDR prevalence among RR/MDR-TB cases has slightly increased over the past five years, from 30.5% in 2019 to 31.1% in 2023 (Table VIII).

A total of 27 583 RR/MDR-TB and 8 296 pre-XDR/XDR-TB patients were enrolled in the respective treatment programmes. Eight HPCs reported a discrepancy of over 5% between the number of RR/MDR-TB patients diagnosed and the number enrolled in RR/MDR-TB treatment (treatment coverage): Tajikistan (71.0%), Türkiye (84.1%), Russian Federation (90.5%), Kazakhstan (92.9%), Belarus (93.1%), Estonia (93.3%), Georgia (94.1%) and Kyrgyzstan (94.7%) (Table 13).

In 2023, access to pre-XDR/XDR-TB treatment at the regional level was 77.7%. Five HPCs (Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan) reported a discrepancy of over 5% in XDR-TB treatment coverage.

2.1.8 TB/HIV coinfection

Thirty-five countries and areas provided surveillance data on TB/HIV coinfection (Table 14). Of the 132 334 new and relapse TB patients, 123 177 (93.1%) were tested for HIV. Twelve HPCs achieved a testing level above 90%: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine. A total of 19 432 TB cases were detected with HIV-positive status, representing 15.4% of those tested, up from 14.2% in 2023.

Among countries/areas reporting representative HIV testing (above 50% HIV testing coverage), five documented a significant overlap in the HIV and TB epidemics by exceeding 10% HIV prevalence among new and relapse TB cases (Table 14): the Russian Federation (25.4%), Ukraine (17.5%),

the Republic of Moldova (12.6%) Estonia (12.8%) and Armenia (11.4%). Eight countries with representative routine surveillance had 5–10% HIV prevalence among TB patients: Portugal (9.5%), Belarus (8.2%), Kazakhstan (6.2%), Sweden (7.9%), Malta (5.6%), Luxembourg, (7.1%) Cyprus and Czechia (6% each).

In 2023, twenty countries/areas in the Region provided information on ART enrolment among TB cases with HIV-positive status. Of 19 432 HIV-positive TB cases, 15 643 (82.4%) had received ART. Seven HPCs achieved ART coverage of over 90%: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

2.1.9 Country of origin

TB patients of foreign origin represent 10.4% of all TB cases notified Region-wide: 36% in EU/EEA countries and 5% in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (Table 9, Fig 2.1.6). TB patients of foreign origin represent a large majority in several countries: Malta (94.1%), Luxembourg (93.5%), Cyprus (87.7%), Norway (87.6%), Iceland (87.5%), Sweden (85.4%), the Netherlands (81.4%), the United Kingdom (78.6%), Israel (77.5%), Switzerland (75.1%), Germany (74.2%) and Denmark (71.5%).

2.1.10 TB in prisons

Twenty-four countries/areas in the Region provided information on TB case detection and treatment in prisons during 2023 (Table 15). Overall, 5 470 (4.1%) of the new and relapse TB cases in the Region were reported from prisons, with 5 215 (95.3%) of these in the HPCs. The proportion of TB cases in prisons represented around 1.6% of the country total in EU/EEA countries; in non-EU/EEA countries and areas, the proportion was 4.6%. The notification rate in prisons in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas was 616 new TB cases per 100 000 population, which is about five times higher than in the EU/EEA sub-region. The overall notification rate for new TB cases in prisons in the WHO European Region was 505 per 100 000 population. The TB notification rate exceeded 1 000 cases per 100 000 detainees in two countries: the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The highest TB-related risks in prison (relative to incidence in the general population) are calculated
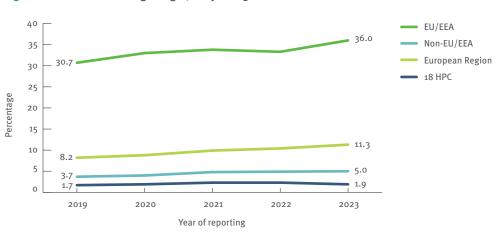
Fig. 2.1.6. TB cases of foreign origin, 2019–2023

to be in the Russian Federation (relative risk (RR) 27.6), followed by Ukraine (RR 23.3) and the Republic of Moldova (RR 22.1).

2.1.11 Treatment outcome

The treatment success rate among new and relapse TB cases having started treatment with first-line drugs in 2022 was 75.5%, higher than that reported for the 2021 cohort (71.8%) (Table 16, Table X). In the HPCs, the average rate of cases cured, or cases with completed treatment was 77.6%. The treatment success rate was lower in the EU/EEA countries than in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (67.9% versus 77.2%). Only three countries achieved at least a 90% treatment success rate in this treatment cohort. Another six were close to the target, with 85–89% success rates. Seven countries had treatment success rates below 60%, with a high proportion of cases not being evaluated.

A total of 11 136 (8.3%) cases were reported to have died in the 2022 cohort, 4.1% to have been lost to follow-up, and 5.3% to have had treatment that failed. These unfavourable outcomes were lower in the EU/EEA countries than in the rest of the Region, exemplified by the proportion of patients with failed treatment – 0.8% in the EU/EEA versus 6.4% in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (Table 16). Countries reporting fatal outcomes in excess of 10% were Croatia (17.3%), Slovenia and Estonia (16.7% each), Hungary (15.7%), Czechia (11.9%), Ukraine (11.0%), the Russian Federation (10.3%) and Romania (10.4%).

The treatment success rate among the 4 402 child TB cases (aged 0–14 years) in the 2022 cohort was 88.5% (Table 18). The treatment success rate in EU/EEA countries was remarkably lower than in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas (77.2% versus 92.0%). Among child TB cases in the Region, 1.1% died, 1.4% experienced treatment failure and 1.6% were lost to follow-up.

Of the 13 450 TB/HIV coinfected patients who started treatment throughout the Region in 2022, only 7 322 (54.5%) had a successful treatment outcome (Table 20).

In the 2021 cohort, treatment outcome was notified for 42 720 laboratory-confirmed RR/MDR-TB cases (with or without fluoroquinolone resistance) (Table 22). The treatment success rate for the whole Region was 59.7%, slightly higher than the 57.9% rate reported for the 2020 RR/MDR-TB treatment cohort. However, the treatment success rate for RR/MDR-TB patients was higher in non-EU/EEA countries and areas than in the EU/EEA (59.8% versus 56.3%). In the Region as a whole, 15.0% of RR/MDR-TB cases died, 9.8% experienced treatment failure and 10.5% were lost to follow-up.

2.1.12 Conclusions for the WHO European Region

In 2023, the reported number of people newly diagnosed with TB was over 172 000 – the third consecutive year of slight recovery following an unprecedented 24% drop in TB notifications between 2019 and 2020. This recovery has reversed the damaging impact of the pandemic on the number of people falling ill with TB. However, the drop in new TB diagnoses for 2020 suggested that the number of people with undiagnosed and untreated TB may have increased in the Region, leading to stagnation and a slower decline in the estimated number of TB deaths from 2020 onwards.

Compared to 2022, the rate of successful treatment outcomes among new and relapse TB cases slightly improved for 2023, although it still remains far below the global level. This indicates that countries in the European Region are facing challenges to ensure timely diagnosis and the delivery of appropriate care to TB patients. On a positive note, the treatment success rate of RR/MDR-TB, particularly among pre-XDR-TB patients, is slowly but consistently improving in the Region, most likely reflecting the scale-up of shorter, all-oral treatment regimens for drug-resistant TB patients. Nevertheless, the treatment success rates for new and relapse cases and RR/MDR-TB patients are still below regional and global targets. Similarly, notwithstanding the efforts made, the burden of RR-TB in relation to TB/HIV remains considerable, underlining the need to introduce more innovative and effective approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of TB and RR/MDR-TB.

Innovative solutions need to be implemented and action taken to reverse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and restore the provision of diagnostic, treatment and preventive services to pre-pandemic levels. National health programmes and health authorities need to work with community representatives and partners to deliver TB diagnostic, treatment and preventive services. Reviving political commitment, allocating adequate national and international resources and implementing innovative approaches articulated in the 'Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region, 2023–2030' are crucial to avoid losing the gains made during the past decade [3].

2.2 Tuberculosis in the EU/EEA countries

2.2.1 Data completeness

TB notification data for 2023 were reported by 29 EU/EEA countries. For most countries, the reporting of the mandatory variables in 2023 was complete or near complete (> 95.0%) for age, gender and TB site and variables defining the origin of the cases (Annex 3). Overall, previous treatment history was available for 86.0% of the cases reported in 2023, but completeness ranged from below 70% in four countries (Iceland 25.0%, Ireland 65.0%, Luxembourg 61.4% and Malta 0.0%) to 100% in 15 countries (Annex 3).

Among the TB cases reported in 2023, 80.4% had culture results (Annex 3), which was a slight decrease compared to the proportion reported in 2022 (83.4%). Five countries had less than 70% of cases reported with culture results: Finland (70.0%), France (52.1%), Italy (43.3%), Malta (67.6%) and Portugal (61.0%). Reporting completeness for microscopy in 2023 (80.8%) is lower than for 2022 (84.2%) and ranged from 28.3% in Italy to 100% in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Lithuania. For 2023, DST result reporting completeness
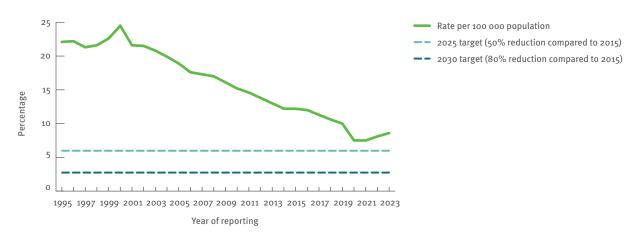
was 74.0% for the first-line drugs (isoniazid and rifampicin). Completeness of DST reporting for at least one second-line drug (including bedaquiline, moxifloxacin and levofloxacin) was 100% for the 22 countries that reported at least one MDR-TB case (Annex 3).

In total, 18 (of 29) countries reported HIV status in 2023, which is less than in 2022 (n=21). HIV status was only available for 39.3% of all TB cases reported in 2023,
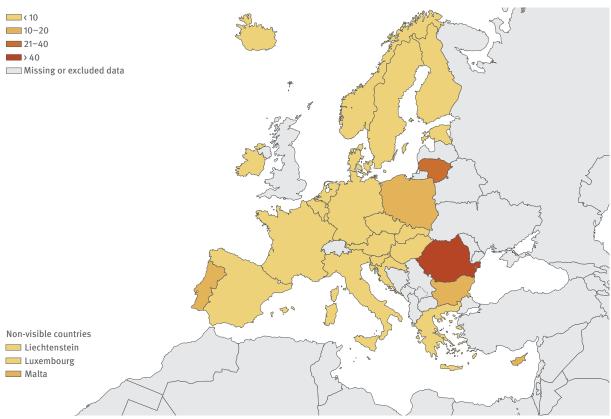
although seven countries reported HIV status for more than 75% of their TB cases (Annex 3).

Treatment outcome at 12 months was available for 61.5% of all cases reported in 2023. Among RR/MDR-TB cases reported in 2021, 96.8% had treatment outcome reported at 24 months. Completeness of treatment outcomes across these two cohorts are comparable to treatment outcome rates in 2022 (Annex 3).

Fig. 2.2.1. TB notification rate per 100 000 population by year of reporting and the Sustainable Development Goals milestone 2025 and 2030 targets, EU/EEA, 1995–2023

Map 3. TB notification rates of new TB cases and relapses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2023

Sources: 2023 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2023 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

2.2.2 TB notification rates and trends

In 2023, 38 993 cases of TB were reported in 29 EU/EEA countries (Table 3). The number of cases reported in Romania (9 506) accounted for 24.4% of all TB cases reported in 2023, and a rate per 100 000 population of almost six times the EU/EEA rate.

The EU/EEA notification rate for TB in 2023 was 8.6 per 100 000 population (Table 3), an average increase of 10.5% compared to the rates for 2021 and 2022 (7.5 and 8.1 per 100 000 population, respectively). Despite this increase, when compared to the period before 2020, the overall downward trend in notifications, observed since the launch of European enhanced TB surveillance in 1996, continued (Fig 2.2.1). During the period 2019–2023, the overall average annual decline in the notification rate was 3.8% (Table 3), indicating a slower rate in 2023 than that observed in 2022.

As reported for previous years, country-specific notification rates differed considerably in 2023, ranging from 2.5 per 100 000 population in Liechtenstein to 49.9 per 100 000 population in Romania (Table 3). Rates were below 10.0 per 100 000 in 23 countries (Map 3; Trend table III).

In 24 of 29 countries TB notification rates have fallen compared to 2019. The annual change rate was not calculated for Liechtenstein and Latvia due to missing data (Table 3), the annual rate of decrease between 2019 and 2023 exceeded 10% in two countries (Estonia: -10.6% and Malta: -10.8%). Meanwhile, in the remaining countries the notification rates decreased slightly or experienced an upward trend compared to 2019. This upward trend was particularly pronounced in Cyprus, Greece and Iceland, where the average annual rate increased by more than 2%. When comparing the notification rates between 2022 and 2023, a slight increase was observed in 18 of the 29 countries.

2.2.3 Previous treatment, laboratory confirmation and TB site

In 2023, the distribution of cases by previous treatment history was similar to that reported for previous years: 29 054 (74.5%) of 38 993 TB cases reported in 2023 were newly diagnosed, 4 489 (11.5%) had previously been treated for TB and 5 450 (14.0%) had an unknown previous treatment status (Table 4). The proportion of previously treated cases was more than 10% in ten countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Of all 38 993 TB cases reported in 2023, 28 219 (72.4%) were diagnosed with pulmonary TB, 7 516 (19.3%) with extrapulmonary TB, 2 750 (7.1%) with a combination of both and 508 (1.3%) had no TB site reported (Table 5). The proportion of extrapulmonary TB was above 30% in four countries: Finland (37.8%), Ireland (31.8%), the Netherlands (33.8%) and Sweden (34.9%).

Of 36 572 new and relapse pulmonary TB cases reported in 2023, 24 991 (84.9%) were confirmed by culture and/or smear and nucleic acid amplification test (Table 6). In four countries, over 30% of reported new and relapse pulmonary TB cases were diagnosed clinically: Bulgaria (39.1%), France (31.3%), Malta (34.7%) and Slovakia (37.0%).

According to the EU case definition, 26 687 (68.4%) of 38 993 TB cases reported in 2023 were classified as confirmed, 5 061 (13.0%) as probable and 7 245 (18.6%) as possible cases (Table 7). The proportion of confirmed TB cases continued to slightly decrease in 2023 (68.4%) compared to 2022 and 2021 (70.6% and 72.0%, respectively), but remained comparable to 2020 and 2019 levels (67.3% and 67.1%, respectively). Country-specific proportions of confirmed cases ranged from 42.3% in France to 100% in Liechtenstein, however over 75% of reported cases were laboratory-confirmed in 17 countries. Conversely, three countries reported over 35% of their TB cases as possible cases (i.e. only clinically diagnosed): Bulgaria (44.0%), France (39.7%) and Malta (41.2%). The high proportion of clinically diagnosed cases may reflect under-reporting of laboratory results to the national surveillance systems in these countries, or alternatively it could indicate that TB may be over-diagnosed.

2.2.4 Age and sex

Of 36 572 new and relapse TB cases reported in 2023, 23 450 (64.1%) were aged between 25 and 64 years and 7 192 cases (19.7%) were in adults aged over 64 years (Table 8). Notification rates per 100 000 population were higher among those aged 25–44 years (10.2 per 100 000 population) and 45–64 years (9.3 per 100 000 population) than for the age groups 15–24 years (8.8 per 100 000 population) and people over 64 years (7.5 per 100 000 population). Children aged between five and 14 years had the lowest notification rate of all age groups at 2.0 per 100 000 population.

There was variation in the age distribution of cases between countries, with cases occurring predominantly in those aged between 25 and 64 years. However, cases were younger in Cyprus and Liechtenstein (26.9% and 100% respectively were aged between 15 and 24 years) and older in Croatia, Estonia, Finland and Slovenia (where more than 30% of cases were aged over 64 years; Table 8).

Children under 15 years accounted for 1 644 (4.5%) of 36 572 new and relapse TB cases (1 689, 4.3% of all TB cases; Table IV), which was a slight increase on the number reported in 2022 (1 214, rate per 100 000 of 3.6). Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia reported the highest notification rates among children under 15 years: 7.1, 19.7 and 12.5 cases per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years, and 8.3, 11.2 and 7.7 cases per 100 000 aged 5–14 years (Table 8). In 2023, children under the age of 15 years accounted for a notification rate of 2.5 per 100 000 population, which was higher than the one reported in 2022 (2.0 per 100 000 population; Table IV).

In 2023, the male-to-female ratio in new and relapse TB cases was 2.2 (Table 8), which was similar to the ratio reported in 2022 (2.1).

2.2.5 Origin of cases

Of the 38 993 TB cases notified in 2023, 23 451 (60.1%) were born in, or were citizens of the reporting country (referred to as 'native'), 14 050 (36.0%) were of foreign origin and 1 492 (3.8%) were of unknown origin (Table 9). Of the 1 492 cases of unknown origin in 2023, four countries reported over 10% of their cases (Finland 17.8%, France 11.7%, Liechtenstein 100%, Spain 16.8%). Country-specific proportions of foreign-origin TB cases ranged from below 2% in three countries (Bulgaria, Liechtenstein and Romania) to above 85% in six countries (Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway and Sweden). The overall proportion of native TB cases decreased from 64.4% in 2022 to 60.1% in 2023, while the foreign-born proportion increased from 33.3% in 2022 to 36.0% in 2023 (Table 9).

2.2.6 Drug resistance
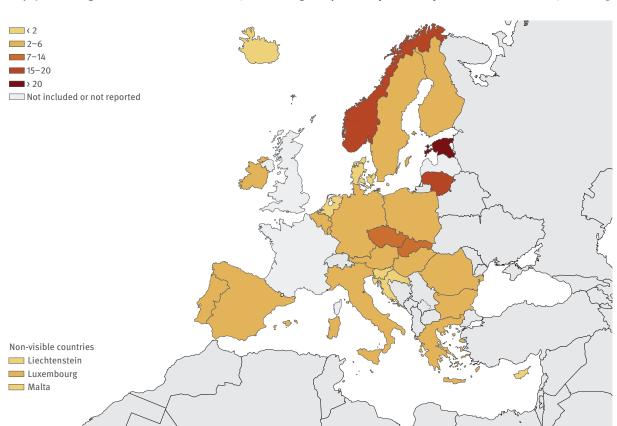
Annex 5 displays participation and performance in an EQA scheme for DST by Member State.

Of 30 969 pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023, 23 847 (77.08%) were bacteriologically confirmed and 19 170 (80.4%) of them had drug susceptibility testing results reported for at least rifampicin (Table 10). The proportion of cases with DST results reported for at least rifampicin varied by country, ranging from 0.0% in Liechtenstein to 100% in five countries (Cyprus, Lithuania, Norway, Slovakia

and Sweden). Among the cases with rifampicin DST results, 814 (4.7%) were reported as MDR TB.

The proportion of MDR TB cases varied by country (Table 10). Six countries reported no MDR-TB cases in 2023 (Croatia, Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta and Slovenia), and another three countries reported that the proportion of MDR-TB cases (among cases with DST results) was ≤ 2% (Belgium, Denmark and Ireland). France reported 87.9% of cases with DST results as MDR-TB, however DST results are reported only for RR/MDR-TB cases in France. The highest proportion of MDR-TB cases (among cases with DST results) was reported by Estonia, Lithuania and Norway, with 22.5%, 17.7% and 15.3% reported as MDR-TB, respectively.

The proportion of RR/MDR-TB among new and previously treated bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases with DST results for rifampicin was 4.9% (866 of 17 683; Table 11). When the data were analysed by previous treatment history, the proportion of RR/MDR-TB was higher among previously treated cases (10.7%, 271 of 2 523) than new cases (3.9%, 595 of 15 160). A total of six countries reported zero new RR/MDR-TB cases for those with information available regarding previous treatment (Croatia, Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta and Slovenia). The Netherlands did report RR/MDR-TB cases in 2023, but treatment history was not available for further analysis

Map 4. **Percentage of notified TB cases with RR/MDR among new pulmonary laboratory-confirmed TB cases, EU/EEA, 2023**

Legend:
- ‹ 2
- 2−6
- 7−14
- 15−20
- › 20
- Not included or not reported

Non-visible countries
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta

Sources: 2023 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2023 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

and inclusion. Overall, the proportion of RR/MDR-TB cases among new bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary cases with DST results for rifampicin varied across countries, with three countries reporting over 10% of the cases (Estonia: 16.2%, Lithuania: 15.3% and Norway:14.8%) (Table 11; Map 4).

In 2023, 59.6% of RR/MDR-TB cases (561 of 942) had DST results for any fluoroquinolone (Table 12), and among these 155 (27.6%) met the definition for pre-XDR. Of all pre-XDR cases reported in 2023, five countries reported the majority (Germany n=36; 23.2%, Italy n=15; 9.7%, Lithuania n=25; 16.1%, Poland n=26; 16.8% and Romania n=20; 12.9%). Almost all (90.3%, 140 of 155) pre-XDR cases had DST results reported for at least one other Group A drug (Table 12). Among these cases, 15 (10.7) met the XDR-case definition. All XDR-TB cases were reported by seven EU/EEA countries: Estonia (n=2; 13.3%), France (n=1; 6.7%), Germany (n=5; 33.3%), Ireland (n=1; 6.7%), Lithuania (n=2; 13.3%), Poland (n=3; 20.0%) and Romania (n=1; 6.7%).

2.2.7 TB/HIV coinfection

HIV status was reported for 15 324 (77.5%) of 19 765 TB cases reported from the 18 countries that provided information on the HIV status of TB cases (Table IX). Of the cases with known HIV status, 680 (4.4%) were reported as HIV positive. Among the 15 countries with at least 50% reporting completeness for HIV status, the proportion of coinfected cases was highest in Estonia (13.7%), Hungary (16.1%) and Portugal (10.1%). The slight increase in the proportion of HIV co-infected TB cases observed since 2021 continued from 4.2% in 2021, 4.3% in 2022 to 4.4% in 2023. The proportion of co-infections in 2021 and 2022 was higher than in the preceding years (3.6% in 2020 and 3.9% in 2019; Table IX).

2.2.8 TB in prisons

In 2023, 12 EU/EEA countries reported 332 new and relapse TB cases in prisons, resulting in a notification rate of 133.3 per 100 000 prison population and a RR of 10.8 compared to the general population in the same countries (Table 15). Overall, TB cases in prisons accounted for 1.5% of all new and relapse cases notified in the 12 EU/EEA countries reporting, with the proportion being highest in Poland (4.0%).

2.2.9 Treatment outcome

Of all 24 901 new and relapse TB cases notified in 2022 with a treatment outcome reported in 2023, 16 906 (67.9%) were treated successfully, 1 962 (7.9%) died, 199 (0.8%) experienced treatment failure, 907 (3.6%) were lost to follow up, 580 (2.3%) were still on treatment in 2023 and 4 347 cases (17.5%) were not evaluated (Table 16). Among the 20 countries that reported treatment outcome for the 2022 cohort, five countries reported successful treatment for over 80.0% of cases: Lithuania (87.2%), Norway (82.4%), Romania (84.4%) and Slovakia (89.1%) and Sweden (87.1%). In contrast, six countries reported death as the outcome for over 10% of cases: Croatia (17.3%), Czechia (11.9%), Estonia (16.7%), Hungary (15.7%), Romania (10.4%) and Slovenia (16.7%; Table 16).

Treatment success among the 1 176 previously treated TB cases notified in 2022 was 53.0% (Table 17), which was lower than the rate for new and relapse cases (67.9%; Table 16). A higher proportion of previously treated cases was reported to have experienced treatment failure (6.5%) or have been lost to follow-up (9.0%) compared to new and relapse cases.

Treatment outcome at 12 months was reported for 519 HIV-positive TB cases notified in 2022 (Table 20). Of these HIV-positive TB cases, 327 (63.0%) were reported as successfully treated, 47 (9.1%) died, one (0.2%) experienced treatment failure, 31 (6.0%) were lost to follow-up, 40 (7.7%) were still on treatment in 2023 and 73 (14.1%) were not evaluated (Table 20).

Treatment outcome at 24 months for RR/MDR-TB was evaluated for the 577 RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021, with a treatment outcome reported in 2023. Of those, 325 (56.3%) were treated successfully, 100 (17.3%) died, 46 (8.0%) experienced treatment failure, 46 (8.0%) were lost to follow-up, 21 (3.6%) were still on treatment in 2023 and 39 (6.8%) were not evaluated (Table 22). Of the 16 countries that had reported RR/MDR-TB cases in 2021 and treatment outcomes in 2023, six countries had a treatment success rate above the target of 75%: Estonia (85.0%), Malta (100%), the Netherlands (90.9%), Slovakia (80.0%), Slovenia (100%) and Sweden (100%). The 24-month treatment success rate for RR/MDR-TB was below 50% for cases reported in 2017, and in recent years there has been an improvement in the rate, which has increased to over 50% (Table XI).

Among the 79 cases categorised as pre-XDR-TB, notified in 2021 and reporting a treatment outcome at 24 months in 2023, 37 cases were reported as having been treated successfully (46.8%), 17 (21.5%) were reported to have died, 14 (17.7%) had experienced treatment failure, three (3.8% were lost to follow-up, four (5.1%) were still on treatment and four (5.1%) were not evaluated (Table 23). Treatment success among the pre-XDR-TB cohort of 2017–2020 has been below 35% each year, however in 2021 an increase to over 40% was reported (Table XII).

In 2023, treatment outcome at 36 months for XDR-TB cases notified in 2020 was not reported as no country reported XDR-TB cases in accordance with the WHO definition implemented in 2021.

2.2.10 WHO disease burden estimates

According to WHO, the estimated TB incidence in the EU/EEA overall (excluding Liechtenstein) was 8.5 per 100 000 population in 2023, showing a slight increase on 2022 (8.4 per 100 000) (Table 1 and Table II). Of the 29 countries with calculated estimates, 22 had an estimated incidence of less than 10.0 per 100 000 population (Table 1 and Table II). In 2023, the overall number of estimated TB deaths, excluding HIV deaths in people who were HIV positive, was 3 600 for the EU/EEA, an increase against 2022 (3 500) and a reduction of almost 16.3% compared to the estimate of 4 300 for 2014 (Table 1 and Trend Table I).

2.2.11 Conclusions for the European Union/ European Economic Area

In 2023, 29 EU/EEA countries reported TB notification data and a total of 38 993 TB cases.

An increase in the overall TB notification rate was observed, from a notification rate of 8.1 per 100 000 population in 2022 to 8.6 in 2023. As in previous years, a few countries reported a large proportion of the total number of cases, including Romania, which reported almost a quarter of all TB cases in 2023.

The increase in total case numbers and notification rates in 2023 continued to show the effect of COVID-19 disruptions on the healthcare system. In addition, the movement to or across EU/EEA countries of almost 190 000 people in 2022 (the largest number since 2016) without legal status on arrival in the host country also contributed to the increase [4].

The analysis of data completeness (presented in Annex 3) indicated decreased completeness across seven of the 17 variables in 2023 compared with 2022, most notably for HIV status, culture results, enrolment to treatment and treatment outcome at 12 months.

Several factors affecting the case notification in EU/EEA countries were identified through a survey conducted alongside the 2020 data collection [5]. These describe diversion of TB resources, whether clinical, laboratory, or public health (including surveillance and contact tracing) to COVID-19 activities and the difficulties for patients to access clinical services, either due to lockdown/movement restrictions, overburdened health services, or fear of contracting COVID-19. These actions contributed to delayed presentation and/or diagnosis of some TB cases. Delayed diagnosis may have resulted in more severe illness at time of diagnosis for a certain number of cases. In addition, delayed treatment of pulmonary cases, combined with decreased contact tracing resources for TB, may have led to more TB transmission. The factors described, combined with the increase in migration in the EU/EEA (4), reinforce the hypothesis that the increases in the number of cases after the COVID-19 pandemic are due to a combination of factors and cannot be attributed to one cause.

Although an increase in the TB notification rate was observed after the pandemic period, the ongoing progress towards reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3 target (an 80% reduction in the TB incidence rate in 2030 compared to 2015) remains challenging. The EU/EEA SDG target for 2030 is a notification rate of 2.4 per 100 000 population (based on an 80% reduction of the 2015 TB notification rate of 11.9 per 100 000 population). The catch-up in TB case notifications, resulting in an increased rate in 2023, indicates that progress is still being made. Current progress in identifying and treating people with TB disease, will help to stabilise the TB incidence rate in the years to come. However, at the current rate of decline, most EU/EEA countries are still not on track to reach the 80% reduction target by 2030, or the TB elimination target by 2050 [6].

Following the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of drug-resistant TB cases in the EU/EEA continued to increase in 2023, after the initial increase observed in 2022. The 2022 and 2023 increases followed a steady decline during the previous four-year period (2018–2021). The increase in the number of drug-resistant TB cases can be attributed to a range of factors, including the resumption of normal testing services after the COVID-19 pandemic, and expanded and more targeted tuberculosis testing services in some settings and populations at risk.

DST results for first-line drugs were reported for over 70% of laboratory-confirmed TB cases in 2023, a slight decrease compared to just over 75% in 2022, indicating that there is still need for improvement. The changes implemented to the definitions of drug resistant TB [7] in 2020, especially the definition for XDR-TB (i.e. cases that are resistant to rifampicin and may also be resistant to isoniazid) meet the definition for pre XDR-TB, as well having resistance to at least one other Group A drug (bedaquiline and linezolid). The introduction of the 'pre XDR-TB' category, along with the updated WHO treatment guidelines for drug-resistant TB [7] in 2022, emphasise the need for DST against second-line drugs, particularly fluoroquinolones, bedaquiline and linezolid.

Although the treatment success rate for drug-susceptible TB cases improved in 2022 compared to the COVID-19 pandemic period, it is still lower than that observed in 2018. However, the success rate for treatment outcome of the RR/MDR-TB cases has shown a slow improvement in recent years.

Nevertheless, additional efforts are required to achieve the regional milestone of 80% treatment success rate for RR/MDR-TB by 2025 [6] and the 90% rate recommended by WHO priority indicators and targets for monitoring the implementation of the End TB Strategy [6] in the EU/EEA. Additional resources may be required to accelerate progress towards these goals, and to counteract the increase observed at EU/EEA level and globally in the number of TB cases reported, even if this is partly due to countries' catching up on the diagnosis and reporting of cases after the pandemic.

Overall, the increase in the TB notification rate in 2023 across the EU/EEA revealed a continuation of the substantial impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced the numbers diagnosed during 2020 and 2021, compared to 2019. The increase in the notification rate reported for the period 2022–2023 suggests a catch-up in the number of people with undiagnosed, untreated and multi-drug resistant TB seeking care in 2023.

However, there is still considerable work to be done to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Following the disruption caused to healthcare services by recent events, intensified efforts are needed to prioritise and appropriately resource TB services. This will facilitate timely TB diagnosis and initiation of appropriate drug treatment regimens, while at the same time encouraging continuous collaboration with TB patients to ensure treatment completion.

WHO's new 'Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis data generation and use. Module 1. Tuberculosis surveillance' [9] highlights the need for surveillance improvement and adaptation at the EU/EEA level, alongside more consolidated tuberculosis surveillance standards.

Persistent efforts are needed in EU/EEA countries to establish and strengthen partnerships between healthcare providers, people affected by TB, communities at high risk of TB, and public health programmes.

As always, ECDC remains committed to supporting EU/EEA countries in ending the TB epidemic.

References[9]

1.   World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2024. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339

2.   World Health Organization (WHO). Automated real-time nucleic acid amplification technology for rapid and simultaneous detection of TB and rifampicin resistance. Xpert MTB/RIF assay for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB in adults and children. Policy update. Geneva: WHO; 2013. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/44586

3.   World Health Organization (WHO). Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region 2023-2030. Copenhagen: WHO; 2023. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373409

4.   International Organization for Migration (IOM). World Migration Report 2024. Geneva: IOM; 2024. Available from: https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2024

5.   European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)/WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO Europe). Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2024 – 2022 data. Copenhagen: WHO Europe and Stockholm: ECDC; 2024. Available from: https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/tuberculosis-surveillance-and-monitoring-europe-2024-2022-data

6.   World Health Organization (WHO). Towards TB elimination: an action framework for low incidence countries. Geneva: WHO; 2014. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/132231

7.   World Health Organization (WHO). Meeting report of the WHO expert consultation on the definition of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, 27-29 October 2020. Geneva: WHO; 2021. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/338776

8.   World Health Organization (WHO). WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 4. Treatment. Drug-resistant treatment. Geneva: WHO; 2022. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/365308

9.   World Health Organization (WHO). Consolidated guidance on tuberculosis data generation and use. Module 1. Tuberculosis surveillance. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376612

---

9   All weblinks accessed on 24 February 2025.

3. Monitoring of tuberculosis response

3. Monitoring of tuberculosis response

The new Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030, developed on the basis of consultations with Member States, partners, civil society organisations and affected communities, was submitted to the 72nd session of the Regional Committee for Europe and adopted by the Member States as Resolution EUR/RC72/(2) [1-2].

The Regional Action Plan will operationalise the global End TB Strategy through Region-specific actions, placing people at the heart of the response, in line with the European Programme of Work, 2020–2025 – United Action for Better Health in Europe [3]. By contributing to the European Programme of Work, moving towards attaining universal health coverage, promoting health and well-being and protecting against health emergencies, the Regional Action Plan strives for a better balance in providing support at the regional, sub-regional and country levels for greater impact at the population level.

The Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030 is supported by a monitoring framework that facilitates a harmonised approach to monitoring both the progress towards the 2025–2030 targets at national and regional levels, and the actions taken to implement the End TB Strategy. Monitoring is not limited to tracking data on TB surveillance and implementation of activities, but also includes an evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of interventions, providing the foundation for advocacy and policy development.
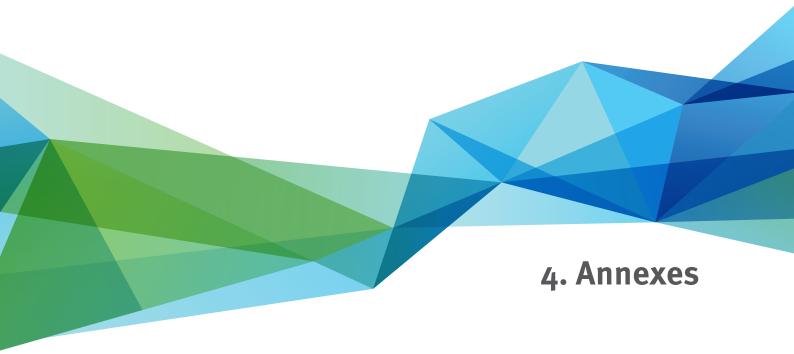
The framework consists of 30 indicators, enabling performance of the intervention areas in the TB Action Plan to be monitored. Ten indicators were selected as the core indicators for monitoring and reporting to the WHO Regional Committee for Europe. In addition, the selection of indicators was harmonised with the End TB Strategy's recommended top 10 global indicators, to focus on those for which data are collected regularly through routine recording and reporting. To prioritise the area of intervention, indicators are measured according to the following categories: 18 HPCs for ending TB in the WHO European Region; EU/EEA countries; and WHO European Region countries.

The status of the core and additional indicators are reported in the surveillance report every second year. The first update on progress was presented in the report 'TB surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2024' [4].

References[10]

1. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030. Draft for the Seventy-second Regional Committee for Europe. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2022. Available from: https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/361921/72bg06e-AP-TB.pdf

2. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Europe 72nd session (2022).) Tel Aviv, 12–14 September 2022. Decision: tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030. WHO Regional Office for Europe. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/362955

3. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. European Programme of Work 2020–2025 – 'United Action for Better Health'. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2021. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/339209

4. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)/World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2024 – 2022 data. Stockholm/Copenhagen: ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024. Available from: https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/tuberculosis-surveillance-and-monitoring-europe-2024-2022-data

10   All weblinks accessed 24 February 2025.

4. Annexes

Annex 1. Technical note

Between 1996 and 2007, TB surveillance data from the European Region were collected and analysed annually under the EuroTB project.

Since 1 January 2008, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the WHO Regional Office for Europe have jointly coordinated the collection and analysis of TB surveillance data in Europe, aiming to ensure data standardisation and high quality across the WHO European Region. The underlying standards and definitions have been agreed by leading European experts. The definitions used in this report are in line with the latest WHO revised definitions [1,2]. In the EU/EEA, reporting follows EU case definitions [3].

The report covers the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. These are collectively referred to as the European Region. Although the United Kingdom was part of the EU/EEA until 31 January 2020, for ease of reporting, starting with 2020, United Kingdom data and historical data are shown in the non-EU/EEA section of the tables.

Data published in the report may differ from figures in national reports due to variations in reporting periods and the deadlines for data collection. The deadline for updating the data used in this report was 15 November 2024.

1.1 Data-reporting and analysis

Designated experts within national surveillance, infectious disease or public health institutes submitted TB surveillance and control programme management data for 2023 electronically to the ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe Joint TB Information System via a common portal [4]. TB surveillance data from the EU/EEA countries were later submitted to The European Surveillance System (TESSy) platform hosted by ECDC (Annex 1). Surveillance data from non-EU/EEA countries and areas and programme management data from the entire European Region were processed through the WHO Tuberculosis Monitoring and Evaluation (TME) platform in aggregated format. In all, 29 of 30 EU/EEA Member States reported case-based data. All countries in the European Region were also asked to provide updates for 2020, 2021 and 2022 to allow for the exclusion of duplicate cases or those found later not to have TB, and for the reporting of treatment outcomes in previously notified cases.

The TESSy variable list for collection of the 2023 data (Annex 2) has been updated compared to the previous year.

Reporting completeness (Annexes 3 and 4) varied among countries and areas due to differences in legislation, specifics of national surveillance systems and TB case ascertainment. Readers should therefore be cautious when making comparisons across countries and areas. In recent years, the quality and comparability of reported data have improved and reporting completeness is generally high in the EU/EEA, with a few exceptions, such as HIV status and drug susceptibility testing (DST) data.

Estimates of TB disease burden presented in Tables 1, 2, I and II are provided by WHO using a methodology developed by the Global Task Force on TB Impact Measurement. Estimates are updated annually using the latest available data and analytical methods [5]. Population denominators were obtained from United Nations Population Division statistics [6] for the calculation of rates in these tables.

For the calculation of notification rates, country total population denominators by age group and gender were obtained from Eurostat [7] (15 April 2024) for the EU/EEA countries and from United Nations Population Division statistics for all other countries and areas.

Reported data were analysed using the main epidemiological variables (time, place, gender, age and patient origin) and case management variables (history of previous anti-TB treatment, localisation of disease, laboratory results, HIV status and treatment outcome). If indicated, associations between variables were quantified as relative risk (RR) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI), and results were considered significant if the CI did not include 1.

1.2 TB/HIV coinfection

Case-based HIV status for 2023 was reported by Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. The proportion of TB/HIV co-infection was expressed as a percentage of reported TB cases with known HIV status. HIV status had to be available for more than 50% of all TB cases to be considered complete in the country profiles. For the reported new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status in 2023, start or continuation on antiretroviral therapy (ART) was reported by four EU/EEA Member States.

1.3 Laboratory network performance and drug resistance

Results of DST from initial isolates of *M. tuberculosis* have been collected for isoniazid and rifampicin since the reporting year 1998. EU/EEA countries have also reported susceptibility to ethambutol and streptomycin, with 79% of EU/EEA countries reporting the latter for the last six years (2017–2023). Data on second-line drug resistance to amikacin, capreomycin, kanamycin, ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin have been reported via TESSy since 2008 and via the Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases/TME since 2009. Data on ciprofloxacin are no

longer collected in TESSy (since 2017), as ciprofloxacin is no longer recommended for treatment of drug-susceptible or drug-resistant TB. Data on resistance to gatifloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin were added in 2013; bedaquiline and delamanid in 2016; pyrazinamide in 2017 and clofazimine, ethionamide and linezolid in 2021. Data on ofloxacin, gatifloxacin and kanamycin are no longer collected in TESSy (since 2021). Case-based information on DST is collected in countries/areas where DST results are linked to TB case notifications (28 out of 30 countries in 2023).

Where individual DST data are not available, data have been obtained from WHO's TME platform in aggregated format, when possible and if deemed adequate. Information on the organisation and laboratory practices for anti-TB DST in the country/area is collected using the TME module of the joint TB surveillance system. Since 2019, when collecting data to report resistance to anti-TB drugs, EU/EEA Member States have been required to report to TESSy the resistance pattern used on initiation of the treatment, irrespective of the method used for DST or resistance prediction. Drug-resistance surveillance (DRS) methods vary across countries and areas. Initial DST results may be collected routinely for all culture-positive TB cases notified, or only for cases included in specific surveys or diagnosed in/ referred to selected laboratories. DRS data were considered complete if:

- they were collected nation-/area-wide; or
- culture results were available for 90% or more of all cases; and
- more than 50% of all cases were culture-positive; and
- more than 75% of all culture-positive cases had DST results available for isoniazid and rifampicin; and
- at least 95% of the external quality assessment (EQA) results were confirmed by a supranational reference laboratory.

DRS data were not reported (or are considered incomplete) for Italy, Monaco, Serbia and Switzerland. France only reported complete national DRS data for rifampicin-resistant TB (RR-TB) cases.

EQA systems are essential for ensuring accurate diagnosis of TB and drug-resistant TB. Implementing EQA by organising regular EQA rounds and identifying training needs is one of the key activities of the European Reference Laboratory for TB (ERLTB-Net) [8]. The latest available EQA test results are published in Annex 5.

Percentages of laboratory-confirmed drug-resistant cases were calculated using cases with known DST results (for at least rifampicin) as the denominator. The results of DST for second-line drugs were only analysed for RR/MDR-TB cases.

1.4 Treatment outcome monitoring

EU/EEA countries have provided treatment outcome data since the reporting year 2002 by submitting an updated dataset for cases notified one year prior to the year of reporting. The same applies to MDR-TB treatment outcome

for cases reported two years earlier and pre-XDR and XDR-TB treatment outcome for cases reported three years earlier. As part of the 2024 data call, for 2023 data, outcome data were collected for TB cases reported in 2022, rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB (RR/MDR-TB) cases in 2021 and pre-XDR and XDR-TB cases in 2020. Non-EU/EEA countries and areas have reported aggregated treatment outcome data following the same principle since 2013.

If enrolment for treatment is taken into account for treatment outcome monitoring analysis, two types of TB cases are included: cases enrolled for treatment and cases with no indication of enrolment for treatment. For countries and areas reporting case-based data, the most recently updated information was used. This may result in denominators differing from the number of notified cases reported in the previous year's report. For countries and areas reporting aggregate outcome data, completeness of cohorts is assessed by comparing the total number of cases included in treatment outcome monitoring cohorts with those initially notified as pulmonary and culture- or smear-positive, depending on the type of cohort.

1.5 Geographical areas

The following 29 EU/EEA countries are presented separately in tables and in Chapter 3: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The 24 remaining (non-EU/EEA) countries in the WHO European Region are Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan.

Data from Serbia include TB cases reported from Kosovo[1] and these are also stratified in tables to reflect United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Data from the 18 high-priority countries (HPCs) identified in the 'Plan to stop TB in 18 high-priority countries in the WHO European Region, 2007–2015' [9] are presented in italics and as sub-totals alongside the sub-totals for the EU/EEA countries and non-EU/EEA countries and areas. The 18 HPCs in the WHO European Region are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

TB notifications from France include overseas territories. TB notifications from Greenland are not included in the report.

---

1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

1.6 Definitions

1.6.1 TB case definition for surveillance

Information from EU/EEA countries was collected to enable the classification of cases according to the case definition approved by EU Member States and published by the European Commission [3]. This classifies cases as 'possible', 'probable' or 'confirmed'. Possible cases meet clinical criteria only. Probable cases meet the clinical criteria and at least one of the laboratory criteria for a probable case: detection of acid-fast bacilli by microscopy; detection of M. tuberculosis complex by nucleic acid amplification testing, or histological appearance of granulomata. In addition to meeting clinical criteria, confirmed cases require isolation of M. tuberculosis complex by culture or detection of both acid-fast bacilli by microscopy and *M. tuberculosis* complex by nucleic acid amplification testing.

All countries and areas in the European Region also follow the WHO-recommended definitions (2013 revision) [1]. These define a 'case of tuberculosis' as a patient in whom TB has been confirmed by bacteriology or diagnosed by a clinician. A 'bacteriologically confirmed TB case' is one from whom a biological specimen has tested positive using smear microscopy, culture or WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics (WRD) (e.g. Xpert MTB/RIF). A 'clinically diagnosed TB case' does not fulfil the criteria for bacteriological confirmation, but has been diagnosed with active TB by a clinician or other medical practitioner who has decided to give the patient a full course of TB treatment.

Cases discovered post-mortem as having gross pathological findings consistent with active TB, which would have indicated anti-TB treatment had the patient been diagnosed before dying, also fit the clinical criteria and are included.

1.6.2 Previous anti-TB treatment status

New cases have never been treated for TB or have taken anti-TB drugs for less than one month. For EU/EEA countries, cases diagnosed before 1951 are analysed as new cases.

Previously treated patients have received one month or more of anti-TB drugs in the past. They are further classified by the outcome of their most recent course of treatment as follows:

- **relapse:** patients have previously been treated for TB, were declared cured or to have completed their treatment at the end of their most recent course of treatment, and are now diagnosed with a recurrent episode of TB (either a true relapse or a new episode of TB caused by reinfection);

- **treatment after failure:** patients who have previously been treated for TB and whose treatment failed at the end of their most recent course of treatment;

- **treatment after loss to follow-up:** patients who have previously been treated for TB and were declared lost to follow-up at the end of their most recent course of treatment (these were previously classified as 'treatment after default'); and

- **other previous treatment:** patients who have previously been treated for TB but whose outcome after their most recent course of treatment is unknown or undocumented.

Patients with an unknown previous TB treatment history do not fit any of the categories listed above.

New and relapse cases of TB are **incident TB cases.**

1.6.3 Site of disease

Pulmonary TB refers to any bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed case of TB involving the lung parenchyma or the tracheobronchial tree (laryngeal TB is classified as pulmonary). A patient with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB is classified as a case of pulmonary TB.

Extrapulmonary TB refers to any bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed case of TB involving organs or anatomical sites other than the lungs (such as pleura, lymph nodes, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, joints and bones, or meninges).

1.6.4 Notes on the definition

The above TB case definition and the definition of previous anti-TB treatment status and site of disease are in accordance with the European Commission's approved definitions for TB surveillance.

All possible, probable and confirmed cases are reported to the joint European surveillance database. For countries and areas with laboratory-based reporting where no clinical information is available, laboratory-confirmed cases should be reported.

Cases should be notified only once in a given 12-month period, but a case should be reported again if the diagnosis of confirmed TB is made following completion of anti-TB treatment (relapse), even if this occurs within 12 months of reporting the initial disease episode.

Cases that have never been treated are commonly referred to as new cases, although this term should not be considered to indicate incidence in the strict epidemiological sense.

Among re-treated cases, relapses are included in notifications from all countries, but cases re-treated after failure or loss to follow-up and chronic cases are not included, or further defined, by Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom.

DST data were analysed for laboratory-confirmed cases.

1.6.5 Origin of cases

The geographical origin of a TB case is classified according to the place of birth of a person with TB disease (that is, born in the country/born outside of the country) for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal,

Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan. For Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, origin is classified according to citizenship (citizen/non-citizen). Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco and Turkmenistan did not report information on origin. In Denmark, the birthplace of the parents is also used to classify origin (similarly, for cases born in the Netherlands the birthplace of parents is also notified for case management purposes). The country of origin is included in case-based data.

The term 'native' as used in this report refers to cases born in or having citizenship (nationality) of the reporting country. 'Foreign origin' refers to cases born in (or citizens of) a country different to the reporting country.

1.6.6 Drug resistance

Resistance among cases never treated (new TB cases) indicates primary drug resistance due to infection with resistant bacilli.

Resistance among cases previously treated usually indicates acquired drug resistance emerging during treatment following selection of drug-resistant mutant bacilli. It can also result from exogenous reinfection with resistant bacilli.

Multidrug resistance (MDR) refers to resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin.

Pre-extensive drug resistance (**pre-XDR**) refers to resistance to: (i) at least rifampicin (that is, RR/MDR) and (ii) any fluoroquinolone.

Extensive drug resistance (XDR) refers to resistance to: (i) at least rifampicin (that is, RR/MDR); (ii) a fluoroquinolone; and (iii) at least one additional Group A drug [1,2].

Rifampicin resistance refers to resistance to rifampicin detected using phenotypic or genotypic methods, with or without resistance to other anti-TB drugs. This includes any resistance to rifampicin, whether monoresistance, MDR, polydrug resistance or XDR.

1.6.7 Treatment outcome

1.6.7.1 Cohorts

A cohort is defined as all TB cases notified in the calendar year of interest, after exclusion of cases with a final diagnosis other than TB, or cases found to have been reported more than once.

In accordance with the WHO treatment outcome definitions [1], this report distinguishes between two types of cases:

• patients treated for drug-susceptible TB; and

• patients treated for RR-TB – for non-EU/EEA countries and areas this includes those placed on second-line treatment (defined as combination chemotherapy for drug-resistant TB).

The two groups are mutually exclusive. For EU/EEA countries, the case types are based on DST results. Any patient reported as having RR-TB is assumed to be on second-line treatment and is excluded from the drug-susceptible TB outcome cohort.

1.6.7.2 Period of observation

All cases are observed until the first outcome assessment up to a maximum of 12 months after the start of treatment. For RR/MDR-TB cases in EU/EEA countries, treatment outcome after 24 months should be reported if treatment lasts longer than 12 months and the reported 12-month outcome is coded as 'still on treatment'.[2] For pre-XDR and XDR-TB cases in EU/EEA countries, treatment outcome after 36 months should be reported if treatment lasts longer than 24 months and the reported 12-month and 24-month outcomes are coded as 'still on treatment'.[3] Non-EU/EEA countries and areas evaluate treatment outcomes according to the WHO definition.

1.6.7.3 Treatment outcome categories

All outcome categories but one apply to the entire Region and follow the WHO recommendations in 'Definitions and reporting framework for tuberculosis – 2013 revision' [1]. The additional category 'still on treatment' applies only to EU/EEA Member States. The categories are set out below.

Cured – a pulmonary TB patient with bacteriologically confirmed TB at the beginning of treatment who was smear- or culture-negative in the last month of treatment and on at least one previous occasion.

Cured of MDR-TB, pre-XDR-TB and XDR-TB – treatment completed, as recommended under national policy without evidence of failure AND three or more consecutive cultures, taken at least 30 days apart, testing negative after the intensive phase.

Treatment completed – treatment completed but does not meet the criteria to be classified as cure or treatment failure.

Treatment failed – a TB patient whose sputum smear or culture is positive at month five or later during treatment.

Treatment failed for MDR-TB, pre-XDR-TB and XDR-TB case – treatment terminated or the need for permanent regimen change of at least two anti-TB drugs because of:

• lack of conversion by the end of the intensive phase; or

• bacteriological reversion in the continuation phase after conversion to negative; or

• evidence of additional acquired resistance to fluoroquinolones or second-line injectable drugs; or

• adverse drug reactions.

---

2 The degree of adherence to the 12-month limit is unknown, and a number of countries are known to exceed it.

3 The degree of adherence to the 24-month limit is unknown.

Died – a TB patient who dies for any reason before starting, or during the course of, treatment.

Lost to follow-up – a TB patient who did not start treatment or whose treatment was interrupted for two consecutive months or more (defined in previous reports as 'defaulted').

Still on treatment[4] – a patient reported as still on treatment at 12 months without any other outcome during treatment, or a patient reported as still on treatment at 12 months and still on treatment at 24 months without any other outcome.

Not evaluated –a TB patient for whom no treatment outcome is assigned; this includes cases 'transferred out' to another treatment unit and cases for whom the treatment outcome is unknown to the reporting unit.

In this report, **success** is the sum of 'cured' and 'treatment completed'.

References[5]

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Definitions and reporting framework for tuberculosis – 2013 revision. Geneva: WHO; 2013. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/79199

2. World Health Organization (WHO). Meeting report of the WHO expert consultation on the definition of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, 27–29 October 2020. Geneva: WHO; 2021. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/338776

3. European Commission (EC). Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/945 of 22 June 2018 on the communicable diseases and related special health issues to be covered by epidemiological surveillance as well as relevant case definitions. OJ L 170, 6.7.2018, p. 1–74. Available from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2018.170.01.0001.01.ENG

4. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)/World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO Europe) Joint Surveillance [website]. Stockholm/Copenhagen: ECDC/WHO Europe; 2023. Available from: http://ecdcwhosurveillance.org/

5. World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2024. Geneva: WHO; 2024. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339

6. United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. World population prospects: the 2022 revision, medium variant. New York (NY): UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2022. Available from: https://population.un.org/wpp/

7. Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2018. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home

8. European Reference Laboratory Network for TB (ERLTB-Net). In: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) [website]. Stockholm: ECDC; 2019. Available from: https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/about-us/partnerships-and-networks/disease-and-laboratory-networks/erltb-net

9. World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. Plan to stop TB in 18 high-priority countries in the WHO European Region, 2007–2015. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2007. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345352

---

4 This definition is applicable to EU/EEA countries only.

5 All weblinks were accessed on 24 February 2025.

Annex 2. Tuberculosis surveillance system overview, European Union/European Economic Area, 2023

Country	Data source	Legal character	Comprehensiveness	Type	National coverage	Data available	
						EuroTB aggregated data	TESSy case-based data[a]
Austria	AT-TUBERKULOSEGESETZ	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Belgium	BE-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Bulgaria	*BG-MOH*	*Compulsory reporting*	*Comprehensive*	*Case-based*	*Yes*	*1995−2006*	*2007−2023*
Croatia[b]	HR-CNIPH	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−2007	2012−2023
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−2001	2002−2023
Czechia	CZ-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Denmark	DK-MIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Estonia	*EE-TBC*	*Compulsory reporting*	*Comprehensive*	*Case-based*	*Yes*	*–*	*1995−2023*
Finland	FI-NIDR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
France	FR-MANDATORY_INFECTIOUS_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI-7.1/6	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−2000	2001−2023
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−2001	2002−2023
Hungary	HU-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−1998	1999−2023
Iceland	IS-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Ireland	IE-CIDR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−1997	1998−2023
Italy	IT-NRS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Latvia[c]	*LV-TB*	*Compulsory reporting*	*Comprehensive*	*Case-based*	*Yes*	*1995−2000*	*2001−2022*
Liechtenstein[d]	CH-SFOPH-LI	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Lithuania	*LT-TB_REGISTER*	*Compulsory reporting*	*Comprehensive*	*Case-based*	*Yes*	*1995−2002*	*2003−2023*
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Netherlands	NL-NTR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Norway	NO-MSIS_A	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Poland	PL_CR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−1999	2000−2023
Portugal	PT-TUBERCULOSIS	*Compulsory reporting*	*Comprehensive*	*Case-based*	*Yes*	1995−1999	2000−2023
Romania	*RO-NTBSy*	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	*1995−2023*
Slovakia	SK-NRT	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995	1996−2023
Slovenia	SI-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023
Spain	ES-STATUTORY_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995−2006	2007−2023
Sweden	SE-SweTBReg	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995−2023

Note: EEA: Eurropean Economic Area; EU: European Union; TB: tuberculosis; TESSy: The European Surveillance System. WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis high-priority countries presented in italics
[a] For some years, data from France, Italy and Spain related to drug susceptibility testing are collected in aggregated format from the WHO TB Monitoring and Evaluation data.
[b] Data reported since 2012 to TESSy, historical data extracted from WHO TB Monitoring and Evaluation data.
[c] Data reported from Latvia during the period 2017−2020 and 2023 are not available in this report.
[d] Data reported from Liechtenstein during the period 2018−2019 are not available in this report.

Annex 3. List of variables for 2023 tuberculosis data collection[a]

	List	Description
Common set of variables		
1	RecordId	Unique identifier for each record generated by the national surveillance system
2	RecordType	Structure and format of the data
3	RecordTypeVersion	Indicates which version the sender uses when generating the data for upload
4	Subject	Disease to report
5	Status	Status of reporting NEW/UPDATE or DELETE (inactivate)
6	DataSource	The data source (surveillance system) that the record originates from
7	ReportingCountry	The country reporting the record
8	PlaceOfNotification	Place of the first notification of the case to a regional authority
9	PlaceOfResidence	Place of residence of patient at the time of disease onset
10	Age	Age of patient in years as reported in the national system
11	Gender	Gender of the reported case
12	DateOfDiagnosis	First date of clinical or lab diagnosis
13	DateOfNotification	Date when the case is first reported to public health authorities
14	DateUsedForStatistics	The reference date used for standard reports. Usually one of the above
Disease-specific variables		
15	BornReportingCountry	The patient was born in the reporting country
16	CountryOfBirth	Country of birth of patient
17	CountryOfNationality	Country of nationality of patient
18	DateOfEntryToCountry	Date of entry to country - for TB cases not born in the reporting country
19	NationalityReportingCountry	Origin of the patient (based on citizenship)
20	MajorSiteOfTB	Major site of the disease
21	MinorSiteOfTB	Minor site of the disease
22	PrevDiagnosis	Previous diagnosis of TB in the past
23	PrevDiagnosisYear	Year of previous diagnosis
24	PrevTreatment	Previous anti-TB drug treatment (at least one month of drug combination)
25	PrevTreatmentCompletion	Completion of the previous anti-TB drug treatment
26	DiagnosedAnteMortem	Vital status of the patient at the time of diagnosis
27	EnrolledToTreatment	Patient started appropriate TB treatment according to international recommendations
28	Outcome12Months	Patient first outcome at 12 months from the start of the treatment
29	Outcome24Months	The first outcome observed 13 to 24 months from the start of treatment
30	Outcome36Months	The first outcome observed 25 to 36 months from the start of treatment
31	ResultCulture	The result of the culture test for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex
32	ResultMicroscopy	The result of the microscopy test performed
33	ResultOtherTest	Additional lab test results
34	Pathogen	Species and gene (*M. tuberculosis* complex) of the pathogen which is the cause of the reported disease
35	HIVStatus	Result of the last HIV test
36	SIR_AMK	Susceptibility to amikacin
37	SIR_BDQ	Susceptibility to bedaquiline
38	SIR_CFZ	Susceptibility to clofazimine
39	SIR_DLM	Susceptibility to delamanid
40	SIR_ETH	Susceptibility to ethambutol
41	SIR_ETO	Susceptibility to ethionamide
42	SIR_INH	Susceptibility to isoniazid
43	SIR_LZD	Susceptibility to linezolid
44	SIR_LVX	Susceptibility to levofloxacin
45	SIR_MFX	Susceptibility to moxifloxacin
46	SIR_PZA	Susceptibility to pyrazinamide
47	SIR_RIF	Susceptibility to rifampicin
48	SIR_STR	Susceptibility to streptomycin
49	IsolateID	Unique identifier for each isolate within the data source/lab system related to the case
50	ECDCIsolateID	Identifier for each isolate record that is guaranteed to be unique across countries/labs/pathogens and not contain additional encoded information
51	SpoligoCode[b]	Spoligo pattern code
52	MiruCode[b]	MIRU[c] pattern code
53	BeijingGenotype[b]	Beijing genotype identification

[a] Notification of TB cases for 2023, treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2022, RR/MDR-TB treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2021 and XDR TB treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2020.
[b] Optional variable. Does not need to be reported if the 'IsolateID' or 'ECDCIsolateID' is provided.
[c] MIRU - mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units.

Annex 4. Completeness of data reported for 2023, European Union/European Economic Area

Country	Age (%)	Gender (%)	Origin[a] (%)	Country of origin (%)	Site (%)	Previous treatment history[b] (%)	Diagnosed antemortem (%)	Result culture (%)	Result microscopy (%)	Result other test (%)	DST FLD (%)	DST SLD (%)	HIV status (%)	Enrolled in treatment (%)	Outcome 12 months[c] (%)	Outcome 24 months[d] (%)	Outcome 36 months[e] (%)
Austria	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.9)	(100.0)	(91.2)	(70.8)	(74.8)	(95.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Belgium	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.7)	(98.0)	(77.3)	(98.8)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(58.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–
Bulgaria	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(86.0)*	*(87.9)*	*(6.1)*	*(64.8)*	*(100.0)*	*(73.8)*	*(100.0)*	*(0.0)*	–	–
Croatia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.5)	(78.1)	(87.2)	(93.2)	(77.7)	(18.5)	(91.3)	–	(14.7)	(84.9)	(79.2)	–	–
Cyprus	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.1)	(97.5)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(100.0)	(84.0)	(82.7)	(64.2)	(100.0)	–	(64.2)	(100.0)	(31.3)	–	–
Czechia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(99.3)	(87.1)	(91.3)	(94.2)	(100.0)	(67.1)	(78.8)	(99.7)	(100.0)	–
Denmark	(100.0)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(96.9)	(97.4)	(94.3)	(98.7)	(100.0)	(71.0)	(78.8)	(18.8)	–	–
Estonia	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(99.0)*	*(99.0)*	*(92.9)*	*(96.4)*	*(100.0)*	*(96.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	–
Finland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(82.2)	(80.6)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(70.0)	(45.6)	(71.1)	(95.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(76.7)	(0.5)	–	–
France	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(97.9)	(76.8)	(0.0)	(52.1)	(80.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.4)	(0.0)	–
Germany	(100.0)	(99.8)	(96.7)	(97.2)	(99.0)	(71.3)	(98.2)	(87.8)	(90.4)	(90.8)	(89.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(97.7)	(79.2)	(100.0)	–
Greece	(90.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.3)	(85.0)	(75.7)	(100.0)	(77.1)	(64.1)	(76.3)	(73.8)	(100.0)	(70.4)	(91.7)	(0.0)	–	–
Hungary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.2)	(90.1)	(62.9)	(89.0)	(100.0)	(6.3)	(100.0)	(97.0)	(100.0)	–
Iceland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(37.5)	(15.4)	–	(0.0)	(100.0)	(81.3)	–	–
Ireland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.5)	(91.5)	(94.2)	(65.0)	(98.2)	(77.1)	(44.4)	(67.3)	(91.5)	(100.0)	(37.7)	(98.2)	(53.6)	–	–
Italy	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.9)	(99.1)	(98.4)	(61.4)	(0.0)	(43.3)	(28.3)	(46.8)	(0.0)	–	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*(0.0)*	–	–
Liechtenstein	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	–
Lithuania	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(1.5)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(97.2)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	–	–
Luxembourg	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.4)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(69.6)	(76.1)	(88.1)	(100.0)	(69.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Malta	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(67.6)	(67.6)	(67.6)	(91.9)	–	(79.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Netherlands	(99.7)	(100.0)	(99.7)	(99.2)	(99.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.3)	(75.5)	(68.6)	(96.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	–
Norway	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.3)	(99.3)	(98.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.8)	(92.2)	(94.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.5)	(94.8)	(93.1)	(100.0)	–
Poland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.4)	(92.3)	(45.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Portugal	(99.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(67.6)	(98.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(61.0)	(68.9)	(46.6)	(57.7)	(100.0)	(70.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.9)	–
Romania	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(94.1)*	*(96.5)*	*(55.8)*	*(83.4)*	*(100.0)*	*(85.9)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	*(100.0)*	–
Slovakia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.7)	(93.7)	(39.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(38.5)	(100.0)	(95.5)	(100.0)	–
Slovenia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(87.5)	(84.1)	(98.8)	–	(83.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Spain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.2)	(82.8)	(96.4)	(85.0)	(0.0)	(85.6)	(82.5)	(59.7)	(71.8)	(100.0)	(76.5)	(91.1)	(87.8)	(0.0)	–
Sweden	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.7)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(100.0)	(49.6)	(87.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(100.0)	–
Total EU/EEA	**(99.9)**	**(100.0)**	**(96.2)**	**(94.7)**	**(98.7)**	**(86.0)**	**(66.9)**	**(80.4)**	**(80.8)**	**(49.4)**	**(74.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(39.3)**	**(63.2)**	**(61.5)**	**(96.8)**	**(0.0)**

Note: WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis high-priority countries presented in italics.
DST FLD: drug susceptibility testing for first line anti-tuberculosis drugs, calculated for confirmed tuberculosis cases. FLD included in calculation are isoniazid and rifampicin.
DST SLD: drug susceptibility testing for second line anti-tuberculosis drugs, calculated only for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis cases. SLD included in calculation are bedaquiline, moxifloxacin and levofloxacin.
HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus
[a] To determine the origin, two variables are merged: BornReportingCountry and NationalityReportingCountry, depending on the country's preference.
[b] History of previous treatment defined by previous diagnosis of tuberculosis for cases reported by Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Norway.
[c] Data for the 2022 cohort.
[d] Data for the multidrug-resistant tuberculosis 2021 cohort cases that were previously reported as still on treatment.
[e] Data for the extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis 2020 cohort cases that were previously reported as still on treatment.

Annex 5. Reporting completeness into Global TB Database, 2023

Country/area	Identification (%) (12 fields)	Notification (%) (72 fields)	Anti-tuberculosis drug resistance surveillance (%) (34 fields)	Treatment outcome of TB cases by risk categories (%) (73 fields)	Implementing End TB Strategy (%) (49 fields)	Budget and expenditure (%) (75 fields)
EU/EEA						
Austria	(0.0)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Belgium	(91.7)	(76.4)	(94.4)	(16.4)	(34.7)	(6.7)
Bulgaria	(100.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(42.5)	(51.0)	(94.7)
Croatia	(0.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(41.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Cyprus	(0.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(41.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Czechia	(58.3)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(53.1)	(9.3)
Denmark	(0.0)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(41.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Estonia	(91.7)	(83.3)	(94.4)	(78.1)	(67.3)	(9.3)
Finland	(58.3)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(32.9)	(30.6)	(9.3)
France	(100.0)	(76.4)	(94.4)	(50.7)	(24.5)	(6.7)
Germany	(100.0)	(76.4)	(94.4)	(49.3)	(44.9)	(4.0)
Greece	(0.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Hungary	(58.3)	(83.3)	(94.4)	(83.6)	(75.5)	(9.3)
Iceland	(0.0)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(32.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ireland	(100.0)	(79.2)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(57.1)	(5.3)
Italy	(0.0)	(62.5)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(0.0)
Latvia	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	(0.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Luxembourg	(100.0)	(81.9)	(94.4)	(20.5)	(38.8)	(4.0)
Malta	(100.0)	(81.9)	(94.4)	(17.8)	(59.2)	(2.7)
Netherlands	(100.0)	(76.4)	(94.4)	(9.6)	(49.0)	(5.3)
Norway	(0.0)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Poland	(91.7)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(40.8)	(0.0)
Portugal	(100.0)	(86.1)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(89.8)	(9.3)
Romania	(100.0)	(75.0)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(65.3)	(10.7)
Slovakia	(83.3)	(84.7)	(94.4)	(83.6)	(89.8)	(10.7)
Slovenia	(100.0)	(81.9)	(94.4)	(42.5)	(100.0)	(9.3)
Spain	(0.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Sweden	(58.3)	(79.2)	(94.4)	(49.3)	(38.8)	(8.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**(54.9)**	**(73.1)**	**(91.2)**	**(46.4)**	**(35.5)**	**(7.4)**
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	(100.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(89.0)	(85.7)	(10.7)
Andorra	(100.0)	(34.7)	(30.6)	(34.2)	(20.4)	(4.0)
Armenia	(100.0)	(83.3)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(77.6)	(65.3)
Azerbaijan	(100.0)	(79.2)	(91.7)	(91.8)	(67.3)	(89.3)
Belarus	(41.7)	(90.3)	(80.6)	(91.8)	(71.4)	(21.3)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(83.3)	(68.1)	(41.7)	(57.5)	(14.3)	(5.3)
Georgia	(100.0)	(93.1)	(94.4)	(83.6)	(89.8)	(9.3)
Israel	(100.0)	(75.0)	(63.9)	(65.8)	(24.5)	(9.3)
Kazakhstan	(100.0)	(93.1)	(72.2)	(100.0)	(71.4)	(96.0)
Kyrgyzstan	(100.0)	(79.2)	(88.9)	(74.0)	(63.3)	(81.3)
Republic of Moldova	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Monaco	(100.0)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(65.8)	(69.4)	(10.7)
Montenegro	(100.0)	(65.3)	(41.7)	(37.0)	(61.2)	(10.7)
North Macedonia	(100.0)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.8)	(100.0)
Russian Federation	(100.0)	(73.6)	(94.4)	(75.3)	(38.8)	(92.0)
San Marino	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Serbia	(100.0)	(88.9)	(47.2)	(91.8)	(69.4)	(82.7)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	(100.0)	(88.9)	(47.2)	(67.1)	(67.3)	(25.3)
Kosovo[1]	(100.0)	(95.8)	(30.6)	(91.8)	(69.4)	(82.7)
Switzerland	(100.0)	(70.8)	(94.4)	(49.3)	(46.9)	(9.3)
Tajikistan	(100.0)	(79.2)	(100.0)	(91.8)	(93.9)	(94.7)
Türkiye	(100.0)	(83.3)	(94.4)	(91.8)	(87.8)	(9.3)
Turkmenistan	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ukraine	(100.0)	(86.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.8)	(100.0)
United Kingdom	(83.3)	(77.8)	(94.4)	(41.1)	(18.4)	(0.0)
Uzbekistan	(100.0)	(91.7)	(86.1)	(32.9)	(79.6)	(9.3)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**(83.7)**	**(68.8)**	**(70.8)**	**(64.8)**	**(55.6)**	**(37.6)**
Total European Region	**(67.9)**	**(71.2)**	**(82.0)**	**(54.8)**	**(44.6)**	**(21.1)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***(79.6)***	***(74.1)***	***(81.9)***	***(72.8)***	***(61.6)***	***(48.5)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB high-priority countries presented in italics.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Annex 6. Laboratory network capacity, European Region, 2023[a]

| Country/area | Microscopy | | Culture | DST for isoniazid and rifampicin | | Line probe assay (N) | Xpert MTB/RIF (N) | International proficiency testing of national reference laboratory | | | Acceptable performance[b] |
	Number of laboratories performing	EQA passed	Number of laboratories performing	Number of laboratories performing	EQA passed			Year	isoniazid	rifampicin	
EU/EEA											
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0	–	80	0	–	–	0	2023	–	–	–
Bulgaria	*33*	*–*	*30*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*7*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Croatia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Czechia	37	–	37	0	–	–	0	2023	100	100	Yes
Denmark	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Estonia	*2*	*–*	*2*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*6*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Finland	9	–	9	0	–	–	9	2023	100	100	Yes
France	120	–	120	0	–	–	75	2023	100	100	Yes
Germany	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	2023	100	100	Yes
Greece	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Hungary	11	–	11	0	–	–	9	2023	100	100	Yes
Iceland	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Ireland	10	–	10	0	–	–	8	2023	100	100	Yes
Italy	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	2023	100	100	Yes
Latvia	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Luxembourg	1	–	1	0	–	–	0	2023	100	100	Yes
Malta	1	–	1	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	0	–	30	0	–	–	0	2023	100	100	Yes
Norway	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Poland	53	–	53	0	–	–	42	2023	100	100	Yes
Portugal	41	–	35	0	–	–	15	2023	100	100	Yes
Romania	*88*	*–*	*84*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*56*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Slovakia	7	–	3	0	–	–	1	2023	100	100	Yes
Slovenia	2	–	2	0	–	–	2	2023	100	100	Yes
Spain	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Sweden	5	–	5	0	–	–	5	2023	100	100	Yes
Subtotal EU/EEA	**420**	**–**	**513**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**235**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	12	–	1	0	–	–	1	2016	100	100	Yes
Andorra	7	–	7	0	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Armenia	*13*	*–*	*1*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*11*	*2022*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Azerbaijan	*23*	*–*	*7*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*16*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Belarus	*61*	*–*	*11*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*43*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	–	20	0	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Georgia	10	–	2	0	–	–	28	2023	100	100	Yes
Israel	15	–	15	0	–	–	15	2023	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	*80*	*–*	*20*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*100*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Kyrgyzstan	*78*	*–*	*7*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*30*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Republic of Moldova	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Monaco	1	–	1	0	–	–	1	2022	100	100	Yes
Montenegro	6	–	3	0	–	–	3	2023	100	100	Yes
North Macedonia	57	–	4	0	–	–	57	2023	95	95	Yes
Russian Federation	*4818*	*–*	*295*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*207*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
San Marino	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Serbia	40	–	31	0	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	30	–	28	0	–	–	3	2019	100	100	Yes
Kosovo[1]	10	–	3	0	–	–	5	2023	90	100	No
Switzerland	29	–	20	0	–	–	52	2023	100	100	Yes
Tajikistan	*84*	*–*	*6*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*77*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Türkiye	*236*	*–*	*113*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*27*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Turkmenistan	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Ukraine	*31*	*–*	*31*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*336*	*–*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
United Kingdom	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	*284*	*–*	*8*	*0*	*–*	*–*	*97*	*2023*	*100*	*100*	*Yes*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**5907**	**–**	**603**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1114**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total European Region	**6327**	**–**	**1 116**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1349**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***5898***	***–***	***621***	***–***	***–***	***–***	***1098***	***–***	***–***	***–***	***–***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB high-priority countries presented in italics.
DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EQA: external quality assessment; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-piority country; N: number; TB: Tuberculosis.
[a] Data obtained from WHO Tuberculosis Monitoring and Evaluation database (TME).
[b] Acceptable performance defined as reference laboratory achieving 95% agreement of results both isoniazid and rifampicin in annual international proficiency testing.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

5. Tables

Summary table. TB surveillance data by region, European Region, 2023

Data item	Table showing data by country/area	EU/EEA Number of reporting countries/areas[b]	EU/EEA Value	Non-EU/EEA Number of reporting countries/areas[b]	Non-EU/EEA Value	Total Number of reporting countries/areas[b]	Total Value	18 high-priority countries[a] Number of reporting countries/areas[b]	18 high-priority countries[a] Value
Total population (millions)	1	29	456.6	24	482.7	53	939.3	18	412.5
Estimates of TB disease burden, 2021[c]									
Estimated TB mortality rate (excluding HIV-related deaths) per 100 000 population	1	29	0.8	24	2.5	53	1.7	18	3.2
Estimated TB incidence rate per 100 000 population	1	29	8.5	24	38.5	53	24.0	18	46.1
Estimated RR-TB cases among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients	2	29	1000	24	31000	53	32000	18	31100
Estimated percentage of HIV infection among incident TB cases (new and relapse)	2	29	3.8	21	15.1	50	13.0	18	14.7
Notifications of TB cases, 2021									
Total number of TB cases	3	29	38993	22	158560	51	197553	17	161778
All TB cases per 100 000 population	3	29	8.6	22	32.9	51	21.1	17	39.4
Mean annual percentage change of notification rate (2019–2023)	3	28	-3.8%	22	-7.4%	50	-6.8%	17	-8.0%
Number of new and relapse TB cases	III	29	36572	22	135759	50	172331	17	138625
New and relapse TB cases per 100 000 population	III	29	8.1	22	28.1	50	18.3	17	33.6
Mean annual percentage change of notification rate of new and relapse TB cases (2019–2023)	III	28	-4.2%	22	-6.0%	50	-5.7%	17	-6.1%
Percentage of new cases among all TB cases	4	29	74.5%	22	70.9%	50	71.6%	17	70.5%
Percentage of retreatment cases among all TB cases	4	29	11.5%	22	29.1%	50	25.6%	17	29.5%
Percentage of pulmonary TB among all TB cases	5	29	72.4%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Percentage of laboratory-confirmed TB cases among all TB cases	7	29	68.4%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male-to-female ratio of new and relapse TB cases	8	29	2.2	22	2.0	50	2.0	17	2.0
Percentage of foreign TB cases among all TB cases	9	29	36.0%	22	5.0%	50	11.3%	15	1.9%
TB case laboratory confirmation, RR/MDR and XDR, 2021									
Percentage of laboratory-confirmed cases among new pulmonary TB cases[d]	11	29	79.3%	21	67.2%	50	69.7%	16	67.7%
Percentage of DST results reported among new bacteriologically-confirmed pulmonary TB cases	11	29	81.9%	21	95.0%	50	92.0%	16	94.7%
Percentage of RR/MDR-TB among new pulmonary TB cases	11	29	3.9%	21	24.4%	50	20.1%	16	23.8%
Percentage of RR/MDR-TB among previously treated pulmonary TB cases	11	29	10.7%	21	53.2%	50	49.6%	16	51.5%
Percentage of Pre-XDR-TB among all RR/MDR-TB cases with DST for FQ	12	29	27.6%	15	31.2%	46	31.1%	15	31.2%
Percentage of XDR-TB among all pre-XDR-TB cases with DST for any other Group A drugs	12	29	10.7%	13	12.7%	42	12.6%	15	12.6%
Percentage of XDR-TB among all MDR-TB cases with DST for SLD	14	29	22.4%	18	22.5%	47	22.5%	15	22.6%
TB/HIV coinfection, 2021									
Percentage of new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status	14	18	77.4%	16	95.7%	34	93.1%	15	95.5%
Percentage of HIV-positive cases among new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status	14	18	4.3%	16	17.0%	34	15.4%	15	15.9%
Percentage of HIV-positive new and relapse TB cases started on ART	14	4	26.2%	16	82.3%	20	82.4%	14	82.2%
Treatment outcome									
Treatment success of new and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	16	20	67.9%	22	77.2%	42	75.5%	16	77.6%
Treatment success rate among previously treated TB cases reported in 2022	17	19	53.0%	20	58.6%	39	58.0%	15	58.2%
Treatment success of childhood TB cases notified in 2022	18	16	77.2%	21	92.0%	37	88.5%	14	92.5%
Treatment success of TB/HIV cases notified in 2022	20	14	63.0%	16	54.2%	30	54.5%	14	54.4%
Treatment success of RR/MDR-TB cases enrolled in SLD treatment in 2021	22	21	56.3%	22	61.6%	43	61.5%	17	61.5%
Treatment success of all pre-XDR-TB cases notified in 2021	23	15	46.8%	21	53.9%	44	53.9%	17	53.9%

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein.
ART: antiretroviral therapy; DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; MDR: multidrug-resistant; RR: rifampicin-resistant; SLD: second-line anti-TB drugs; TB: tuberculosis; XDR: extensively drug-resistant.
Pre-XDR: pre-extensive drug resistance.
[a] High-priority countries: the 18 high-priority countries under the 'STOP TB in the WHO European Region' scheme are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
[b] Number of countries/areas with available data included in the statistics.
[c] WHO estimates, as published in 'Global tuberculosis report 2024' (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/379339)
[d] Laboratory-confirmed cases – cases with positive identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex, confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay for non-EU/EEA countries. For EU/EEA countries: culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases.

Table 1. Estimates of the TB disease burden, European Region, 2023

Country	Population[a]	Estimated number of deaths from TB (all forms, excluding HIV)						Estimated number of incident cases (all forms)						
		Number			Per 100 000			Number			Per 100 000			
		Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	
EU/EEA														
Austria	9 130 417	30	29	30	0.3	0.3	0.3	470	400	550	5.2	4.4	6	
Belgium	11 712 891	33	32	35	0.3	0.3	0.3	880	750	1000	7.5	6.4	8.7	
Bulgaria	*6 795 799*	*95*	*93*	*97*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1100*	*820*	*1400*	*16*	*12*	*20*	
Croatia	3 896 036	34	34	34	0.9	0.9	0.9	140	120	160	3.5	3	4	
Cyprus	1 344 976	5	5	6	0.4	0.4	0.4	74	63	85	5.5	4.7	6.3	
Czechia	10 809 715	36	31	41	0.3	0.3	0.4	520	440	600	4.8	4.1	5.5	
Denmark	5 948 138	10	10	11	0.2	0.2	0.2	220	190	250	3.6	3.1	4.2	
Estonia	*1 367 194*	*9*	*9*	*10*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*110*	*96*	*130*	*8.2*	*7.1*	*9.5*	
Finland	5 601 190	30	30	31	0.5	0.5	0.6	190	160	220	3.4	2.9	4	
France	66 438 822	450	430	470	0.7	0.6	0.7	5500	4900	6200	8.3	7.3	9.4	
Germany	84 548 229	290	280	300	0.3	0.3	0.4	4100	3700	4500	4.8	4.4	5.3	
Greece	10 242 906	42	40	44	0.4	0.4	0.4	540	460	620	5.2	4.5	6.1	
Hungary	9 686 464	56	52	59	0.6	0.5	0.6	570	490	660	5.9	5	6.8	
Iceland	387 551	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	12	11	14	3.2	2.7	3.7	
Ireland	5 196 629	19	19	19	0.4	0.4	0.4	240	200	280	4.6	3.9	5.3	
Italy	59 499 452	300	300	310	0.5	0.5	0.5	2600	2200	3000	4.4	3.7	5.1	
Latvia	*1 882 395*	*55*	*55*	*55*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*300*	*250*	*340*	*16*	*13*	*18*	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	*2 854 095*	*110*	*100*	*120*	*3.9*	*3.6*	*4.3*	*810*	*700*	*940*	*28*	*24*	*33*	
Luxembourg	665 098	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	48	41	56	7.3	6.2	8.4	
Malta	532 959	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	78	67	90	15	13	17	
Netherlands	18 092 527	19	18	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	820	700	940	4.5	3.9	5.2	
Norway	5 519 169	19	18	20	0.3	0.3	0.4	160	140	180	2.9	2.5	3.3	
Poland	38 762 846	480	460	500	1.2	1.2	1.3	3900	3300	4500	10	8.6	12	
Portugal	10 430 739	250	240	250	2.4	2.3	2.4	1600	1400	1900	16	13	18	
Romania	*19 118 479*	*960*	*620*	*1400*	*5.0*	*3.3*	*7.2*	*10000*	*9000*	*12000*	*55*	*47*	*63*	
Slovakia	5 518 055	14	14	14	0.3	0.3	0.3	240	200	270	4.3	3.7	5	
Slovenia	2 118 401	14	14	15	0.7	0.7	0.7	98	84	110	4.6	3.9	5.3	
Spain	47 911 585	170	170	170	0.4	0.4	0.4	2800	2400	3300	5.9	5	6.8	
Sweden	10 551 490	19	19	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	390	340	450	3.7	3.2	4.3	
Subtotal EU/EEA	**456 564 247**	**3600**	**3200**	**4000**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**39000**	**37000**	**41000**	**8.5**	**8.1**	**9.0**	
Non-EU/EEA														
Albania	2 811 661	7	4	11	0.2	0.1	0.4	430	370	510	15	13	18	
Andorra	80 854	0	0	1	0.5	0.3	0.7	5	4	5	5.7	4.9	6.6	
Armenia	*2 943 390*	*10*	*8*	*12*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*720*	*550*	*930*	*25*	*19*	*31*	
Azerbaijan	*10 318 209*	*490*	*430*	*540*	*4.7*	*4.2*	*5.3*	*7400*	*5000*	*11000*	*72*	*48*	*107*	
Belarus	*9 115 675*	*190*	*180*	*200*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2500*	*1900*	*3200*	*27*	*21*	*35*	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 185 078	68	62	75	2.1	1.9	2.4	750	550	980	24	17	31	
Georgia	*3 807 493*	*67*	*42*	*97*	*1.7*	*1.1*	*2.5*	*2100*	*1700*	*2600*	*55*	*44*	*69*	
Israel	9 256 311	22	21	23	0.2	0.2	0.3	260	220	300	2.8	2.4	3.3	
Kazakhstan	*20 330 099*	*360*	*230*	*520*	*1.8*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*14000*	*8700*	*24000*	*70*	*43*	*120*	
Kyrgyzstan	*7 073 516*	*270*	*240*	*290*	*3.8*	*3.4*	*4.1*	*7900*	*6200*	*9500*	*112*	*88*	*134*	
Monaco	38 955	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.99	0.85	1.1	
Montenegro	633 551	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	90	78	100	14	12	16	
North Macedonia	1 831 803	9	9	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	190	140	250	10	7.5	14	
Republic of Moldova	*3 067 072*	*61*	*55*	*66*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*2.2*	*2300*	*2000*	*2700*	*76*	*64*	*88*	
Russian Federation	*145 440 499*	*5200*	*4200*	*6400*	*3.6*	*2.9*	*4.4*	*55000*	*30000*	*87000*	*38*	*21*	*60*	
San Marino	33 728	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Serbia	6 773 199	27	17	39	0.4	0.3	0.6	930	760	1100	14	11	16	
Switzerland	8 870 559	18	17	18	0.2	0.2	0.2	470	410	550	5.4	4.6	6.2	
Tajikistan	*10 389 800*	*760*	*680*	*850*	*7.4*	*6.6*	*8.2*	*8200*	*6300*	*10000*	*79*	*60*	*99*	
Türkiye	*87 270 497*	*320*	*210*	*440*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*12000*	*9000*	*15000*	*13*	*10*	*17*	
Turkmenistan	*7 364 441*	*750*	*640*	*880*	*10.0*	*8.6*	*12.0*	*3600*	*2800*	*4600*	*49*	*38*	*62*	
Ukraine[b]	37 732 841	2600	2500	2700	7.0	6.7	7.3	42000	25000	64000	112	66	170	
United Kingdom	68 682 959	240	230	240	0.3	0.3	0.4	5200	4700	5700	7.6	6.8	8.3	
Uzbekistan	*35 652 303*	*450*	*350*	*570*	*1.3*	*1.0*	*1.6*	*20000*	*13000*	*29000*	*57*	*37*	*82*	
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**482 704 493**	**12000**	**11000**	**13000**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**186000**	**150000**	**222000**	**39**	**31**	**46**	
Total European Region	**939 324 662**	**16000**	**14000**	**17000**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**225000**	**190000**	**264000**	**24**	**20**	**28**	
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***412 523 797***	***13000***	***12000***	***14000***	***3.2***	***2.9***	***3.4***	***190000***	***154000***	***226000***	***46***	***37***	***55***	

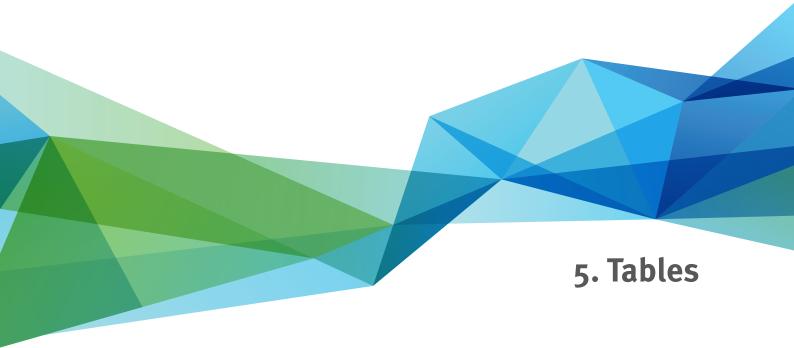*Note:* European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-priority countries; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Population estimate 2023 by United Nations statistical database from all countries.
[b] There are uncertainties associated with the UN Population Division population estimates for Ukraine. Estimated TB burden rates per 100 000 population for Ukraine should not be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the national TB programme.

Estimated incidence of child TB cases						Estimated incidence of TB among females						Country
Number			Per 100 000			Number			Per 100 000			
Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	
												EU/EEA
14	12	16	1.1	0.9	1.2	160	130	190	3.5	2.8	4.1	Austria
55	46	64	2.9	2.4	3.4	270	220	330	4.5	3.7	5.6	Belgium
25	19	31	2.5	1.9	3.1	420	280	570	12.0	8.0	16.3	Bulgaria
1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	46	36	55	2.3	1.8	2.7	Croatia
2	1	2	0.9	0.5	0.9	26	21	31	3.9	3.1	4.6	Cyprus
33	28	39	1.9	1.7	2.3	150	120	180	2.7	2.2	3.3	Czechia
5	4	6	0.5	0.4	0.6	73	58	88	2.4	1.9	2.9	Denmark
2	2	3	0.9	0.9	1.4	30	24	36	4.2	3.3	5.0	Estonia
7	6	8	0.8	0.7	1.0	95	75	120	3.4	2.6	4.2	Finland
290	260	330	2.6	2.3	3.0	1900	1600	2200	5.5	4.7	6.4	France
200	180	220	1.7	1.5	1.9	1400	1200	1600	3.3	2.8	3.7	Germany
5	4	6	0.4	0.3	0.4	150	120	180	2.8	2.3	3.4	Greece
7	6	8	0.5	0.4	0.6	200	160	240	4.0	3.2	4.8	Hungary
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	3	5	2.1	1.6	2.6	Iceland
9	8	11	0.9	0.8	1.1	94	75	110	3.6	2.9	4.2	Ireland
84	71	97	1.2	1.0	1.3	860	690	1000	2.8	2.3	3.3	Italy
5	4	6	1.7	1.4	2.0	87	70	100	8.6	6.9	9.9	Latvia
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein
39	33	45	9.2	7.8	10.6	230	180	270	15.2	11.9	17.9	Lithuania
3	3	4	2.9	2.9	3.8	20	15	24	6.1	4.5	7.3	Luxembourg
1	1	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	18	15	22	7.0	5.9	8.6	Malta
24	20	28	0.9	0.7	1.0	300	240	360	3.3	2.6	4.0	Netherlands
8	7	9	0.9	0.8	1.0	70	55	85	2.6	2.0	3.1	Norway
40	34	46	0.7	0.6	0.8	1000	840	1200	5.0	4.2	6.0	Poland
45	38	52	3.3	2.8	3.9	510	410	610	9.3	7.5	11.2	Portugal
490	410	570	16.1	13.5	18.8	3000	2400	3600	30.4	24.3	36.5	Romania
93	74	110	10.6	8.4	12.5	110	86	130	3.9	3.0	4.6	Slovakia
1	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.3	34	27	42	3.2	2.6	4.0	Slovenia
120	98	130	1.9	1.5	2.0	1000	830	1300	4.1	3.4	5.3	Spain
10	9	12	0.5	0.5	0.7	170	140	210	3.2	2.7	4.0	Sweden
1600	**1500**	**1700**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**12000**	**11000**	**13000**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**5.6**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
11	9	13	2.3	1.9	2.7	150	120	180	10.6	8.4	12.7	Albania
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2	3	5.1	5.1	7.6	Andorra
48	35	62	8.3	6.1	10.8	210	140	280	13.3	8.9	17.7	Armenia
430	250	620	18.7	10.8	26.9	2600	1200	4000	49.4	22.8	76.0	Azerbaijan
120	85	150	7.9	5.6	9.9	690	450	920	14.2	9.2	18.9	Belarus
2	1	2	0.5	0.2	0.5	320	190	450	19.2	11.4	26.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina
150	110	190	18.7	13.7	23.7	740	520	970	36.4	25.6	47.7	Georgia
20	16	23	0.8	0.6	0.9	90	72	110	1.9	1.5	2.4	Israel
790	330	1200	13.2	5.5	20.0	5600	1300	9900	53.7	12.5	94.9	Kazakhstan
730	560	890	31.6	24.2	38.5	3500	2400	4500	97.9	67.1	125.8	Kyrgyzstan
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Monaco
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	26	38	9.7	7.9	11.6	Montenegro
25	17	34	8.0	5.4	10.9	58	35	80	6.2	3.7	8.5	North Macedonia
160	140	190	26.1	22.8	31.0	570	460	690	34.4	27.8	41.7	Republic of Moldova
1700	810	2600	6.7	3.2	10.2	16000	5300	27000	20.5	6.8	34.7	Russian Federation
0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	San Marino
44	36	52	4.5	3.7	5.3	390	290	480	11.0	8.2	13.5	Serbia
20	17	23	1.5	1.3	1.7	170	130	200	3.8	2.9	4.5	Switzerland
620	460	790	16.3	12.1	20.8	3600	2300	4800	68.1	43.5	90.8	Tajikistan
690	510	860	3.6	2.7	4.5	5000	3300	6700	11.4	7.6	15.3	Türkiye
170	130	220	7.3	5.6	9.4	1600	1000	2100	42.6	26.6	56.0	Turkmenistan
2000	1000	3000	37.1	18.5	55.6	12000	4600	19000	59.4	22.8	94.1	Ukraine
160	140	180	1.3	1.2	1.5	2100	1800	2400	6.0	5.2	6.9	United Kingdom
2600	1500	3800	23.6	13.6	34.5	9600	4300	15000	54.3	24.3	84.9	Uzbekistan
10000	**8000**	**12000**	**10.1**	**8.1**	**12.1**	**65000**	**50000**	**80000**	**26.0**	**20.0**	**32.0**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
12000	**10000**	**14000**	**7.2**	**6.0**	**8.4**	**77000**	**64000**	**96000**	**15.9**	**13.2**	**19.9**	**Total European Region**
11000	*9000*	*13000*	*12.8*	*10.4*	*15.1*	*65000*	*50000*	*80000*	*30.3*	*23.3*	*37.3*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

Table 2. Estimates for TB/HIV coinfection and RR-TB, European Region, 2023

Country	Estimated HIV infection among incident TB cases (new and relapse)						Estimated percentage of RR-TB cases among new TB cases			Estimated percentage of RR-TB cases among retreated TB patients			Estimated RR-TB cases among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients			Estimated number of incident RR-TB cases		
	Number			%			%			%			Number			Number		
	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High	Best	Low	High
EU/EEA																		
Austria	10	6	16	2.2	1.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	5.4	49.0	31.0	66.0	16	8	23	18	5	31
Belgium	33	12	63	3.7	1.4	7.1	1.6	1.0	2.4	14.0	6.3	25.0	53	19	87	26	16	37
Bulgaria	5	1	12	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.4	15.0	8.3	25.0	16	9	22	33	14	52
Croatia	1	1	2	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	7.3	2.4	15.0	2	1	3	1	0	2
Cyprus	3	2	6	4.6	2.5	7.3	2.0	0.8	3.7	6.6	1.1	18.0	1	0	2	2	0	3
Czechia	31	19	45	6.0	3.9	8.5	4.9	3.7	6.1	14.0	5.4	27.0	19	15	24	28	20	36
Denmark	6	2	13	2.7	0.8	5.8	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.0	1.2	9.0	3	2	4	5	3	8
Estonia	14	7	24	13.0	6.5	21.0	22	19	25	53.0	46.0	62.0	26	23	28	31	24	38
Finland	3	2	5	1.5	0.8	2.3	4.3	2.7	6.2	18.0	4.4	42.0	5	3	7	9	5	13
France	290	220	360	5.2	4.2	6.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	14.0	4.9	31.0	37	13	61	86	32	140
Germany	110	58	170	2.6	1.4	4.1	2.1	1.4	3.0	27.0	20.0	35.0	120	92	150	130	89	170
Greece	15	7	25	2.8	1.4	4.6	2.0	0.8	4.0	9.5	2.2	25.0	11	4	18	14	4	23
Hungary	6	3	10	1.1	0.6	1.7	3.9	2.7	5.4	16.0	7.9	28.0	15	11	20	29	18	40
Iceland	0	0	1	2.1	0.8	4.0	1.1	0.2	3.9	13.0	1.3	37.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	9	5	14	3.6	2.0	5.7	1.5	0.5	3.7	8.2	2.5	17.0	3	1	5	6	1	10
Italy	140	76	210	5.2	3.0	8.0	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.2	2.0	4.7	50	38	62	73	52	94
Latvia	27	17	39	9.2	6.0	13.0	9.5	8.1	11.0	25.0	20.0	30.0	0	0	0	32	25	40
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	34	22	49	4.2	2.8	5.9	16	14	17	42.0	40.0	45.0	120	110	130	160	130	190
Luxembourg	3	1	9	7	1.0	18.0	1.3	0.4	3.3	11.0	1.7	31.0	1	0	2	1	0	2
Malta	4	1	11	5.6	1.0	13.0	1.3	0.4	2.9	11.0	1.0	37.0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Netherlands	34	21	49	4.1	2.6	5.9	2.6	2.0	3.5	21.0	12.0	33.0	10	8	14	26	17	35
Norway	4	1	10	2.4	0.4	6.0	6.8	4.7	9.4	11.0	4.3	20.0	8	5	10	12	8	16
Poland	45	25	70	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	3.7	3.0	4.4	62	54	71	68	54	82
Portugal	180	140	220	11.0	9.2	12.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	6.7	3.1	12.0	12	7	18	20	9	30
Romania	240	190	290	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	11.0	10.0	13.0	320	290	340	440	350	530
Slovakia	7	2	17	3.1	0.7	7.2	2.5	1.3	4.2	15.0	7.8	24.0	6	3	8	10	4	16
Slovenia	3	0	8	2.9	0.3	8.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	4.3	1.0	11.0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Spain	190	73	370	6.8	2.6	13.0	3.7	1.4	7.6	2.3	1.4	3.5	96	19	170	98	20	180
Sweden	9	5	14	2.2	1.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	5.1	19.0	11.0	29.0	10	8	13	19	13	25
Subtotal EU/EEA	**1500**	**1000**	**2000**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**5.1**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**4.3**	**18.5**	**11.5**	**23.5**	**1000**	**900**	**1100**	**1400**	**1400**	**1400**
Non-EU/EEA																		
Albania	4	1	12	1.1	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.7	2.2	16.0	7.7	28.0	5	3	8	10	5	15
Andorra	0	0	0	-	-	-	2.5	0.4	7.7	16.0	2.1	47.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	83	54	120	11.0	8.4	15.0	18.0	16.0	21.0	46.0	40.0	52.0	54	48	59	170	120	210
Azerbaijan	110	64	170	1.5	1.1	1.9	12.0	11.0	13.0	25.0	24.0	26.0	740	710	770	1500	860	2100
Belarus	200	140	270	8.2	6.8	9.6	39.0	38.0	41.0	63.0	61.0	65.0	680	660	700	1200	860	1500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	1	3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	1.2	4.9	2	1	2	2	1	4
Georgia	48	29	71	2.3	1.5	3.2	9.9	8.8	11.0	24.0	21.0	27.0	150	140	170	280	210	350
Israel	12	5	21	4.4	2.0	7.7	8.2	6.2	11.0	9.0	2.4	21.0	10	7	13	22	15	28
Kazakhstan	880	460	1400	6.2	5.7	6.6	33.0	33.0	34.0	53.0	52.0	54.0	2900	2900	3000	5600	2500	8700
Kyrgyzstan	280	210	350	3.5	2.9	4.1	24.0	22.0	25.0	51.0	49.0	53.0	860	840	890	2500	1900	3000
Monaco	0	0	0	-	-	-	2.1	0.3	7.3	15.0	1.5	55.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	3	0	9	3	0.2	10.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	5.4	2.0	12.0	1	0	1	1	0	1
North Macedonia	1	0	5	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.9	5.9	2.2	12.0	2	1	3	3	1	5
Republic of Moldova	290	240	350	13.0	11.0	14.0	27.0	26.0	29.0	54.0	51.0	56.0	580	560	600	820	670	980
Russian Federation	14000	7700	22000	25	25	26	37.0	36.0	37.0	67.0	66.0	67.0	18000	18000	18000	30000	14000	45000
San Marino	0	0	0	-	-	-	2.3	0.4	7.3	14.0	2.1	45.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	3	2	5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.0	6.1	2.2	13.0	7	3	11	13	3	23
Switzerland	22	12	35	4.6	2.6	7.1	2.6	1.5	4.1	29.0	15.0	45.0	15	10	20	24	12	36
Tajikistan	250	180	330	3.0	2.5	3.6	26.0	25.0	28.0	32.0	30.0	35.0	590	560	610	2200	1700	2800
Türkiye	150	110	200	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	8.7	7.5	10.0	140	120	150	330	240	420
Turkmenistan	810	430	1300	22	13	34	33.0	30.0	36.0	53.0	48.0	57.0	0	0	0	1600	1200	2000
Ukraine	9800	6500	14000	25	12	40	28.0	27.0	28.0	41.0	40.0	42.0	4500	4400	4500	13000	7000	20000
United Kingdom	180	67	350	3.5	1.3	6.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	5.4	3.6	7.5	46	40	52	100	78	130
Uzbekistan	680	430	980	3.3	3.0	3.6	16.0	15.0	17.0	30.0	28.0	31.0	1400	1300	1400	3900	2400	5500
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**28000**	**17000**	**42000**	**15.1**	**9.1**	**22.6**	**26.0**	**19.0**	**33.0**	**53.0**	**23.0**	**83.0**	**31000**	**30900**	**31100**	**63000**	**63000**	**63000**
Total European Region	**29000**	**22000**	**38000**	**13.0**	**9.2**	**17.0**	**24.0**	**16.0**	**32.0**	**53.0**	**23.0**	**83.0**	**32000**	**32000**	**32000**	**65000**	**48000**	**82000**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**28000**	**20000**	**36000**	**14.7**	**10.5**	**18.9**	**27.0**	**20.0**	**34.0**	**55.0**	**27.0**	**82.0**	**31100**	**31000**	**31200**	**64000**	**64000**	**64000**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-priority countries; TB: tuberculosis.

Table 3. TB cases, notification rates per 100 000 population and mean annual change in rates, European Region, 2019–2023

Country/area	2019 N	2019 Rate	2020 N	2020 Rate	2021 N	2021 Rate	2022 N	2022 Rate	2023 N	2023 Rate	Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023
EU/EEA											
Austria	474	5.4	388	4.4	396	4.4	372	4.1	421	4.6	-3.6%
Belgium	963	8.4	825	7.2	868	7.5	852	7.3	869	7.4	-3.1%
Bulgaria	*1344*	*19.2*	*930*	*13.4*	*687*	*9.9*	*792*	*11.6*	*881*	*13.7*	*-8.2%*
Croatia	305	7.5	198	4.9	175	4.3	221	5.7	265	6.9	-2.1%
Cyprus	69	7.9	36	4.1	48	5.4	96	10.6	81	8.8	2.8%
Czechia	461	4.3	363	3.4	357	3.4	382	3.6	459	4.2	-0.5%
Denmark	284	4.9	221	3.8	218	3.7	234	4.0	193	3.3	-9.7%
Estonia	*150*	*11.3*	*124*	*9.3*	*112*	*8.4*	*129*	*9.7*	*99*	*7.2*	*-10.6%*
Finland	226	4.1	174	3.1	170	3.1	187	3.4	180	3.2	-5.7%
France	5183	7.7	4515	6.7	4207	6.2	4249	6.3	4866	7.1	-1.9%
Germany	4817	5.8	4191	5.0	3931	4.7	4082	4.9	4481	5.3	-2.2%
Greece	459	4.3	396	3.7	206	1.9	320	3.1	493	4.7	2.6%
Hungary	552	5.6	406	4.2	335	3.4	440	4.5	493	5.1	-2.4%
Iceland	13	3.6	12	3.3	7	1.9	16	4.3	16	4.1	3.2%
Ireland	256	5.2	231	4.7	206	4.1	207	4.1	223	4.2	-5.1%
Italy	3346	5.6	2287	3.8	2480	4.2	2439	4.1	2893	4.9	-3.2%
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*261*	*13.8*	*319*	*17.0*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	2	5.2	1	2.6	1	2.5	1	2.5	–
Lithuania	*1058*	*37.9*	*726*	*26.0*	*646*	*23.1*	*738*	*26.3*	*723*	*25.3*	*-9.6%*
Luxembourg	50	8.1	34	5.4	35	5.5	48	7.4	46	7.0	-3.8%
Malta	98	19.9	140	27.2	54	10.5	61	11.7	68	12.5	-10.8%
Netherlands	754	4.4	622	3.6	674	3.9	633	3.6	710	4.0	-2.2%
Norway	166	3.1	157	2.9	155	2.9	173	3.2	153	2.8	-2.7%
Poland	5321	14	3388	8.9	3704	9.8	4314	11.5	4436	12.1	-3.7%
Portugal	1907	18.6	1521	14.8	1537	14.9	1571	15.2	1565	15.0	-5.3%
Romania	*11618*	*59.8*	*7693*	*39.8*	*7976*	*41.5*	*9264*	*48.6*	*9506*	*49.9*	*-4.4%*
Slovakia	214	3.9	158	2.9	137	2.5	155	2.9	221	4.1	0.9%
Slovenia	101	4.9	77	3.7	80	3.8	74	3.5	88	4.2	-3.8%
Spain	4532	9.7	3655	7.7	3816	8.1	3961	8.4	4208	8.8	-2.4%
Sweden	479	4.7	324	3.1	353	3.4	373	3.6	355	3.4	-7.9%
Subtotal EU/EEA	**45200**	**10.0**	**33794**	**7.5**	**33832**	**7.5**	**36703**	**8.1**	**38993**	**8.6**	**-3.8%**
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	412	14.3	240	8.4	269	9.4	292	10.3	302	10.7	-6.9%
Andorra	5	6.5	2	2.6	2	2.6	4	5.0	4	4.9	-6.7%
Armenia	*670*	*23.1*	*444*	*15.4*	*426*	*14.8*	*472*	*16.4*	*435*	*14.8*	*-10.5%*
Azerbaijan	*6533*	*64.6*	*4991*	*49.0*	*4944*	*48.3*	*5169*	*50.2*	*5044*	*48.9*	*-6.7%*
Belarus	*2615*	*27.7*	*1778*	*19.0*	*1696*	*18.3*	*1903*	*20.7*	*1681*	*18.4*	*-9.7%*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	580	17.3	357	10.8	363	11.2	434	13.5	446	14.0	-5.2%
Georgia	*2451*	*64.6*	*1842*	*48.5*	*1645*	*43.4*	*1654*	*43.6*	*1447*	*38.0*	*-12.4%*
Israel	217	2.5	158	1.8	213	2.4	207	2.3	227	2.5	-0.5%
Kazakhstan	*12990*	*67.6*	*10020*	*51.4*	*10008*	*50.7*	*10203*	*50.9*	*9672*	*47.6*	*-8.4%*
Kyrgyzstan	*7039*	*108.4*	*4885*	*73.3*	*5199*	*76.2*	*5117*	*73.6*	*4674*	*66.1*	*-11.6%*
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–
Montenegro	82	13.4	40	6.6	83	13.7	71	11.6	62	9.8	-7.6%
North Macedonia	199	10.5	148	7.9	146	7.9	144	7.8	160	8.7	-4.5%
Republic of Moldova	*3255*	*104.6*	*1906*	*62.1*	*2248*	*74.3*	*2191*	*72.1*	*2368*	*77.2*	*-7.3%*
Russian Federation	*103979*	*71.0*	*84956*	*58.0*	*79686*	*54.6*	*75589*	*51.9*	*71441*	*49.1*	*-8.8%*
San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–
Serbia	1179	16.9	441	6.4	447	6.5	1083	15.9	1060	15.6	-1.9%
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	567	10.9	–	–	–	–	468	6.9	475	9.4	-3.7%
Kosovo[1]	612	34.7	441	25.2	447	25.5	615	35.6	585	34.2	-0.3%
Switzerland	435	5.1	387	4.5	364	4.2	365	4.2	434	4.9	-0.9%
Tajikistan	*5976*	*62.7*	*4316*	*44.3*	*4299*	*43.1*	*4421*	*43.4*	*4540*	*43.7*	*-8.6%*
Türkiye	*11401*	*13.4*	*8925*	*10.4*	*9156*	*10.6*	*9851*	*11.3*	*9527*	*10.9*	*-4.9%*
Turkmenistan	*2863*	*42.1*	*2610*	*37.6*	*2422*	*34.2*	*3384*	*46.8*	*3250*	*44.1*	*1.2%*
Ukraine	*28539*	*63.5*	*19521*	*43.7*	*19793*	*44.7*	*19566*	*47.7*	*20991*	*55.6*	*-3.2%*
United Kingdom	5132	7.6	4458	6.6	4795	7.1	4716	6.9	5296	7.7	0.2%
Uzbekistan	*18774*	*57.0*	*14127*	*42.1*	*15450*	*45.1*	*16174*	*46.3*	*15499*	*43.5*	*-6.5%*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**215326**	**44.7**	**166552**	**34.5**	**163654**	**33.8**	**163010**	**33.7**	**158560**	**32.9**	**-7.4%**
Total European Region	**260526**	**27.9**	**200346**	**21.4**	**197486**	**21.0**	**199713**	**21.3**	**197553**	**21.1**	**-6.8%**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***226387***	***55.0***	***169794***	***41.1***	***166654***	***40.1***	***166936***	***40.3***	***161778***	***39.4***	***-8.0%***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
The data published in this report might differ from figures in national reports due to different times of reporting. The deadline for correcting and updating the data used in this report in the joint database was 15 November 2024.

Table 4. TB cases by history of previous TB treatment, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New[a]		Unknown previous TB history		Previously treated				All TB cases
					Previous treatment completed		Other previously treated		
	N	(%)[b]	N	(%)[b]	N	(%)[b]	N	(%)[b]	N
EU/EEA									
Austria	305	(72.4)	93	(22.1)	13	(3.1)	10	(2.4)	421
Belgium[c]	56	(6.4)	197	(22.7)	0	(0.0)	616	(70.9)	869
Bulgaria	*775*	*(88.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*83*	*(9.4)*	*23*	*(2.6)*	*881*
Croatia	196	(74.0)	58	(21.9)	6	(2.3)	5	(1.9)	265
Cyprus	75	(92.6)	2	(2.5)	1	(1.2)	3	(3.7)	81
Czechia	439	(95.6)	0	(0.0)	11	(2.4)	9	(2.0)	459
Denmark[c]	174	(90.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	19	(9.8)	193
Estonia	*78*	*(78.8)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*20*	*(20.2)*	*1*	*(1.0)*	*99*
Finland	165	(91.7)	5	(2.8)	9	(5.0)	1	(0.6)	180
France	3437	(70.6)	1131	(23.2)	0	(0.0)	298	(6.1)	4866
Germany	2911	(65.0)	1287	(28.7)	103	(2.3)	180	(4.0)	4481
Greece	341	(69.2)	120	(24.3)	6	(1.2)	26	(5.3)	493
Hungary	467	(94.7)	0	(0.0)	26	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	493
Iceland	2	(12.5)	12	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	16
Ireland[c]	129	(57.8)	78	(35.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(7.2)	223
Italy	1590	(55.0)	1117	(38.6)	0	(0.0)	186	(6.4)	2893
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	*619*	*(85.6)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*88*	*(12.2)*	*16*	*(2.2)*	*723*
Luxembourg	32	(69.6)	9	(19.6)	1	(2.2)	4	(8.7)	46
Malta	68	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	68
Netherlands	0	(0.0)	710	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	710
Norway[c]	136	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(11.1)	153
Poland	3921	(88.4)	0	(0.0)	223	(5.0)	292	(6.6)	4436
Portugal	1458	(93.2)	0	(0.0)	43	(2.7)	64	(4.1)	1565
Romania	*7719*	*(81.2)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*1403*	*(14.8)*	*384*	*(4.0)*	*9506*
Slovakia	188	(85.1)	0	(0.0)	18	(8.1)	15	(6.8)	221
Slovenia	80	(90.9)	0	(0.0)	5	(5.7)	3	(3.4)	88
Spain	3360	(79.8)	631	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	217	(5.2)	4208
Sweden	332	(93.5)	0	(0.0)	9	(2.5)	14	(3.9)	355
Subtotal EU/EEA	**29054**	**(74.5)**	**5450**	**(14.0)**	**2068**	**(5.3)**	**2421**	**(6.2)**	**38993**
Non-EU/EEA									
Albania	274	(90.7)	–	–	28	(9.3)	0	(0.0)	302
Andorra	4	(100.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4
Armenia	*377*	*(86.7)*	*–*	*–*	*27*	*(6.2)*	*31*	*(7.1)*	*435*
Azerbaijan	*2816*	*(55.8)*	*–*	*–*	*1149*	*(22.8)*	*1079*	*(21.4)*	*5044*
Belarus	*1274*	*(75.8)*	*–*	*–*	*281*	*(16.7)*	*126*	*(7.5)*	*1681*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	411	(92.2)	–	–	33	(7.4)	2	(0.4)	446
Georgia	*1143*	*(79.0)*	*–*	*–*	*165*	*(11.4)*	*139*	*(9.6)*	*1447*
Israel	223	(98.2)	–	–	4	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	227
Kazakhstan	*7004*	*(72.4)*	*–*	*–*	*2502*	*(25.9)*	*166*	*(1.7)*	*9672*
Kyrgyzstan	*3747*	*(80.2)*	*–*	*–*	*436*	*(9.3)*	*491*	*(10.5)*	*4674*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	55	(88.7)	–	–	7	(11.3)	0	(0.0)	62
North Macedonia	145	(90.6)	–	–	12	(7.5)	3	(1.9)	160
Republic of Moldova	*1732*	*(73.1)*	*–*	*–*	*432*	*(18.2)*	*204*	*(8.6)*	*2368*
Russian Federation	*43322*	*(60.6)*	*–*	*–*	*11321*	*(15.8)*	*16798*	*(23.5)*	*71441*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–
Serbia	961	(90.7)	–	–	53	(5.0)	46	(4.3)	1060
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	403	(84.8)	–	–	30	(6.3)	42	(8.8)	475
Kosovo[1]	558	(95.4)	–	–	23	(3.9)	4	(0.7)	585
Switzerland	413	(95.2)	–	–	0	(0.0)	21	(4.8)	434
Tajikistan	*4040*	*(89.0)*	*–*	*–*	*395*	*(8.7)*	*105*	*(2.3)*	*4540*
Türkiye	*8964*	*(94.1)*	*–*	*–*	*444*	*(4.7)*	*119*	*(1.2)*	*9527*
Turkmenistan	*1916*	*(59.0)*	*–*	*–*	*357*	*(11.0)*	*977*	*(30.1)*	*3250*
Ukraine	*16149*	*(76.9)*	*–*	*–*	*3909*	*(18.6)*	*933*	*(4.4)*	*20991*
United Kingdom[c]	5143	(97.1)	–	–	153	(2.9)	0	(0.0)	5296
Uzbekistan	*12344*	*(79.6)*	*–*	*–*	*1594*	*(10.3)*	*1561*	*(10.1)*	*15499*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**112457**	**(70.9)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**23302**	**(14.7)**	**22801**	**(14.4)**	**158560**
Total European Region	**141511**	**(71.6)**	**5450**	**(2.8)**	**25370**	**(12.8)**	**25222**	**(12.8)**	**197553**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	*114019*	*(70.5)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*24606*	*(15.2)*	*23153*	*(14.3)*	*161778*

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] For non-EU/EEA countries and areas, cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] Proportion of all TB cases.
[c] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis. Treatment completion is not analysed for these countries.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 5. TB cases by site of disease, EU/EEA, 2023

Country	Pulmonary				Extrapulmonary		No site reported		Total
	Pulmonary only		Pulmonary and extrapulmonary						
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
EU/EEA									
Austria	274	(65.1)	51	(12.1)	96	(22.8)	0	(0.0)	421
Belgium	490	(56.4)	124	(14.3)	238	(27.4)	17	(2.0)	869
Bulgaria	*677*	*(76.8)*	*34*	*(3.9)*	*170*	*(19.3)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*881*
Croatia	193	(72.8)	9	(3.4)	30	(11.3)	33	(12.5)	265
Cyprus	59	(72.8)	7	(8.6)	15	(18.5)	0	(0.0)	81
Czechia	370	(80.6)	33	(7.2)	56	(12.2)	0	(0.0)	459
Denmark	139	(72.0)	5	(2.6)	49	(25.4)	0	(0.0)	193
Estonia	*81*	*(81.8)*	*16*	*(16.2)*	*2*	*(2.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*99*
Finland	112	(62.2)	0	(0.0)	68	(37.8)	0	(0.0)	180
France	3400	(69.9)	0	(0.0)	1365	(28.1)	101	(2.1)	4866
Germany	2833	(63.2)	592	(13.2)	1009	(22.5)	47	(1.0)	4481
Greece	287	(58.2)	79	(16.0)	53	(10.8)	74	(15.0)	493
Hungary	465	(94.3)	13	(2.6)	13	(2.6)	2	(0.4)	493
Iceland	11	(68.8)	1	(6.2)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	16
Ireland	113	(50.7)	26	(11.7)	71	(31.8)	13	(5.8)	223
Italy	1820	(62.9)	291	(10.1)	735	(25.4)	47	(1.6)	2893
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	*639*	*(88.4)*	*3*	*(0.4)*	*81*	*(11.2)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*723*
Luxembourg	31	(67.4)	2	(4.3)	13	(28.3)	0	(0.0)	46
Malta	44	(64.7)	4	(5.9)	19	(27.9)	1	(1.5)	68
Netherlands	382	(53.8)	86	(12.1)	240	(33.8)	2	(0.3)	710
Norway	100	(65.4)	15	(9.8)	36	(23.5)	2	(1.3)	153
Poland	4232	(95.4)	33	(0.7)	171	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	4436
Portugal	910	(58.1)	181	(11.6)	456	(29.1)	18	(1.2)	1565
Romania	*7685*	*(80.8)*	*599*	*(6.3)*	*1222*	*(12.9)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*9506*
Slovakia	126	(57.0)	70	(31.7)	25	(11.3)	0	(0.0)	221
Slovenia	58	(65.9)	19	(21.6)	11	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	88
Spain	2499	(59.4)	415	(9.9)	1144	(27.2)	150	(3.6)	4208
Sweden	189	(53.2)	41	(11.5)	124	(34.9)	1	(0.3)	355
Total EU/EEA	**28219**	**(72.4)**	**2750**	**(7.1)**	**7516**	**(19.3)**	**508**	**(1.3)**	**38993**

Note: The five EU/EEA countries designated as WHO European Region TB high-priority countries are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.

Table 6. TB cases by history of previous TB treatment, site of disease and diagnostic method, according to WHO definitions,[a] European Region, 2023

Country/area	New[b] and relapse TB cases									Previously treated cases		All TB cases
	N	(%)[c]	Pulmonary[d]						Extrapulmonary		N	(%)[c]	N
			N	(%)[e]	Laboratory-confirmed[f]		Clinically diagnosed		N	(%)[e]			
					N	(%)[g]	N	(%)[g]					
EU/EEA													
Austria	411	(97.6)	317	(77.1)	306	(96.5)	11	(3.5)	94	(22.9)	10	(2.4)	421
Belgium[h]	253	(29.1)	188	(74.3)	152	(80.9)	36	(19.1)	65	(25.7)	616	(70.9)	869
Bulgaria	*858*	*(97.4)*	*690*	*(80.4)*	*420*	*(60.9)*	*270*	*(39.1)*	*168*	*(19.6)*	*23*	*(2.6)*	*881*
Croatia	260	(98.1)	230	(88.5)	220	(95.7)	10	(4.3)	30	(11.5)	5	(1.9)	265
Cyprus	78	(96.3)	63	(80.8)	55	(87.3)	8	(12.7)	15	(19.2)	3	(3.7)	81
Czechia	450	(98.0)	395	(87.8)	357	(90.4)	38	(9.6)	55	(12.2)	9	(2.0)	459
Denmark[h]	174	(90.2)	126	(72.4)	106	(84.1)	20	(15.9)	48	(27.6)	19	(9.8)	193
Estonia	*98*	*(99.0)*	*96*	*(98.0)*	*89*	*(92.7)*	*7*	*(7.3)*	*2*	*(2.0)*	*1*	*(1.0)*	*99*
Finland	179	(99.4)	112	(62.6)	104	(92.9)	8	(7.1)	67	(37.4)	1	(0.6)	180
France	4568	(93.9)	3262	(71.4)	2241	(68.7)	1021	(31.3)	1306	(28.6)	298	(6.1)	4866
Germany	4301	(96.0)	3314	(77.1)	2982	(90.0)	332	(10.0)	987	(22.9)	180	(4.0)	4481
Greece	467	(94.7)	415	(88.9)	396	(95.4)	19	(4.6)	52	(11.1)	26	(5.3)	493
Hungary	493	(100.0)	480	(97.4)	343	(71.5)	137	(28.5)	13	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	493
Iceland	14	(87.5)	10	(71.4)	9	(90.0)	1	(10.0)	4	(28.6)	2	(12.5)	16
Ireland[h]	207	(92.8)	140	(67.6)	115	(82.1)	25	(17.9)	67	(32.4)	16	(7.2)	223
Italy	2707	(93.6)	2003	(74.0)	1659	(82.8)	344	(17.2)	704	(26.0)	186	(6.4)	2893
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	*707*	*(97.8)*	*626*	*(88.5)*	*588*	*(93.9)*	*38*	*(6.1)*	*81*	*(11.5)*	*16*	*(2.2)*	*723*
Luxembourg	42	(91.3)	30	(71.4)	28	(93.3)	2	(6.7)	12	(28.6)	4	(8.7)	46
Malta	68	(100.0)	49	(72.1)	32	(65.3)	17	(34.7)	19	(27.9)	0	(0.0)	68
Netherlands	710	(100.0)	470	(66.2)	397	(84.5)	73	(15.5)	240	(33.8)	0	(0.0)	710
Norway[h]	136	(88.9)	103	(75.7)	94	(91.3)	9	(8.7)	33	(24.3)	17	(11.1)	153
Poland	4144	(93.4)	3975	(95.9)	3410	(85.8)	565	(14.2)	169	(4.1)	292	(6.6)	4436
Portugal	1501	(95.9)	1061	(70.7)	896	(84.4)	165	(15.6)	440	(29.3)	64	(4.1)	1565
Romania	*9122*	*(96.0)*	*7906*	*(86.7)*	*7137*	*(90.3)*	*769*	*(9.7)*	*1216*	*(13.3)*	*384*	*(4.0)*	*9506*
Slovakia	206	(93.2)	181	(87.9)	114	(63.0)	67	(37.0)	25	(12.1)	15	(6.8)	221
Slovenia	85	(96.6)	74	(87.1)	72	(97.3)	2	(2.7)	11	(12.9)	3	(3.4)	88
Spain	3991	(94.8)	2883	(72.2)	2464	(85.5)	419	(14.5)	1108	(27.8)	217	(5.2)	4208
Sweden	341	(96.1)	220	(64.5)	204	(92.7)	16	(7.3)	121	(35.5)	14	(3.9)	355
Subtotal EU/EEA	**36572**	**(93.8)**	**29420**	**(80.4)**	**24991**	**(84.9)**	**4429**	**(15.1)**	**7152**	**(19.6)**	**2421**	**(6.2)**	**38993**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	302	(100.0)	231	(76.5)	177	(76.6)	54	(23.4)	71	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	302
Andorra	4	(100.0)	4	(100.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4
Armenia	404	(92.9)	296	(73.3)	198	(66.9)	98	(33.1)	108	(26.7)	31	(7.1)	435
Azerbaijan	*3965*	*(78.6)*	*3301*	*(83.3)*	*2735*	*(82.9)*	*566*	*(17.1)*	*664*	*(16.7)*	*1079*	*(21.4)*	*5044*
Belarus	*1555*	*(92.5)*	*1462*	*(94.0)*	*1389*	*(95.0)*	*73*	*(5.0)*	*93*	*(6.0)*	*126*	*(7.5)*	*1681*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	444	(99.6)	410	(92.3)	383	(93.4)	27	(6.6)	34	(7.7)	2	(0.4)	446
Georgia	*1308*	*(90.4)*	*1104*	*(84.4)*	*1029*	*(93.2)*	*75*	*(6.8)*	*204*	*(15.6)*	*139*	*(9.6)*	*1447*
Israel	227	(100.0)	162	(71.4)	122	(75.3)	40	(24.7)	65	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	227
Kazakhstan	*9506*	*(98.3)*	*8571*	*(90.2)*	*7426*	*(86.6)*	*1145*	*(13.4)*	*935*	*(9.8)*	*166*	*(1.7)*	*9672*
Kyrgyzstan	*4183*	*(89.5)*	*3397*	*(81.2)*	*2481*	*(73.0)*	*916*	*(27.0)*	*786*	*(18.8)*	*491*	*(10.5)*	*4674*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	62	(100.0)	61	(98.4)	52	(85.2)	9	(14.8)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	62
North Macedonia	157	(98.1)	133	(84.7)	110	(82.7)	23	(17.3)	24	(15.3)	3	(1.9)	160
Republic of Moldova	*2164*	*(91.4)*	*1954*	*(90.3)*	*1433*	*(73.3)*	*521*	*(26.7)*	*210*	*(9.7)*	*204*	*(8.6)*	*2368*
Russian Federation	*54643*	*(76.5)*	*50696*	*(92.8)*	*28785*	*(56.8)*	*21911*	*(43.2)*	*3947*	*(7.2)*	*16798*	*(23.5)*	*71441*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	1014	(95.7)	848	(83.6)	543	(64.0)	305	(36.0)	166	(16.4)	46	(4.3)	1060
Serbia excluding Kosovo[i]	433	(91.2)	398	(91.9)	361	(90.7)	37	(9.3)	35	(8.1)	42	(8.8)	475
Kosovo[i]	581	(99.3)	450	(77.5)	182	(40.4)	268	(59.6)	131	(22.5)	4	(0.7)	585
Switzerland	413	(95.2)	397	(96.1)	360	(90.7)	37	(9.3)	16	(3.9)	21	(4.8)	434
Tajikistan	*4435*	*(97.7)*	*3305*	*(74.5)*	*2068*	*(62.6)*	*1237*	*(37.4)*	*1130*	*(25.5)*	*105*	*(2.3)*	*4540*
Türkiye	*9408*	*(98.8)*	*6078*	*(64.6)*	*4732*	*(77.9)*	*1346*	*(22.1)*	*3330*	*(35.4)*	*119*	*(1.2)*	*9527*
Turkmenistan	*2273*	*(69.9)*	*1877*	*(82.6)*	*1064*	*(56.7)*	*813*	*(43.3)*	*396*	*(17.4)*	*977*	*(30.1)*	*3250*
Ukraine	*20058*	*(95.6)*	*18302*	*(91.2)*	*13524*	*(73.9)*	*4778*	*(26.1)*	*1756*	*(8.8)*	*933*	*(4.4)*	*20991*
United Kingdom[h]	5296	(100.0)	2922	(55.2)	2441	(83.5)	481	(16.5)	2374	(44.8)	0	(0.0)	5296
Uzbekistan	*13938*	*(89.9)*	*8687*	*(62.3)*	*6371*	*(73.3)*	*2316*	*(26.7)*	*5251*	*(37.7)*	*1561*	*(10.1)*	*15499*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**135759**	**(85.6)**	**114198**	**(84.1)**	**77427**	**(67.8)**	**36771**	**(32.2)**	**21561**	**(15.9)**	**22801**	**(14.4)**	**158560**
Total European Region	**172331**	**(87.2)**	**143618**	**(83.3)**	**102418**	**(71.3)**	**41200**	**(28.7)**	**28713**	**(16.7)**	**25222**	**(12.8)**	**197553**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***138625***	***(85.7)***	***118348***	***(85.4)***	***81469***	***(68.8)***	***36879***	***(31.2)***	***20277***	***(14.6)***	***23153***	***(14.3)***	***161778***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] World Health Organization (2013). 'Definitions and reporting framework for tuberculosis – 2013 revision: updated December 2014 and January 2020'. Geneva: World Health Organization (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/79199, accessed 30 January 2024).
[b] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[c] Proportion of all TB cases.
[d] For the EU/EEA countries, cases with no disease site reported are included among pulmonary TB cases.
[e] Proportion of all new and relapse TB cases.
[f] Confirmed by culture, smear and/or nucleic acid amplification test. Microscopy results from any specimen are included for EU/EEA countries.
[g] Proportion of all new and relapse pulmonary TB cases.
[h] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[i] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 7. TB cases according to EU case definition, EU/EEA, 2023

Country	All laboratory-confirmed cases[a]						Confirmed cases[b]		Probable cases		Possible cases		All TB cases
	Meeting only the smear-positive and nucleic acid test-positive criterion		Meeting only the culture-positive criterion		Meeting both criteria								
	N	(%)[c]	N	(%)[c]	N	(%)[c]	N	(%)[d]	N	(%)[d]	N	(%)[d]	N
Austria	6	(1.8)	246	(73.2)	84	(25.0)	336	(79.8)	58	(13.8)	27	(6.4)	421
Belgium	0	(0.0)	687	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	687	(79.1)	0	(0.0)	182	(20.9)	869
Bulgaria	*0*	*(0.0)*	*420*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*420*	*(47.7)*	*73*	*(8.3)*	*388*	*(44.0)*	*881*
Croatia	1	(0.4)	216	(90.0)	23	(9.6)	240	(90.6)	12	(4.5)	13	(4.9)	265
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	43	(63.2)	25	(36.8)	68	(84.0)	1	(1.2)	12	(14.8)	81
Czechia	4	(1.0)	166	(43.6)	211	(55.4)	381	(83.0)	37	(8.1)	41	(8.9)	459
Denmark	1	(0.7)	80	(53.0)	70	(46.4)	151	(78.2)	6	(3.1)	36	(18.7)	193
Estonia	*2*	*(2.4)*	*37*	*(44.6)*	*44*	*(53.0)*	*83*	*(83.8)*	*9*	*(9.1)*	*7*	*(7.1)*	*99*
Finland	1	(0.8)	98	(77.2)	28	(22.0)	127	(70.6)	38	(21.1)	15	(8.3)	180
France	0	(0.0)	2057	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	2057	(42.3)	876	(18.0)	1933	(39.7)	4866
Germany	148	(4.2)	1686	(47.6)	1708	(48.2)	3542	(79.0)	442	(9.9)	497	(11.1)	4481
Greece	27	(6.8)	271	(68.3)	99	(24.9)	397	(80.5)	64	(13.0)	32	(6.5)	493
Hungary	2	(0.7)	176	(62.6)	103	(36.7)	281	(57.0)	115	(23.3)	97	(19.7)	493
Iceland	0	(0.0)	10	(76.9)	3	(23.1)	13	(81.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(18.8)	16
Ireland	5	(3.0)	113	(68.9)	46	(28.0)	164	(73.5)	22	(9.9)	37	(16.6)	223
Italy	173	(12.2)	994	(70.3)	247	(17.5)	1414	(48.9)	898	(31.0)	581	(20.1)	2893
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	*0*	*(0.0)*	*629*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*629*	*(87.0)*	*9*	*(1.2)*	*85*	*(11.8)*	*723*
Luxembourg	1	(2.4)	26	(61.9)	15	(35.7)	42	(91.3)	2	(4.3)	2	(4.3)	46
Malta	0	(0.0)	37	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	37	(54.4)	3	(4.4)	28	(41.2)	68
Netherlands	12	(2.4)	273	(54.6)	215	(43.0)	500	(70.4)	63	(8.9)	147	(20.7)	710
Norway	0	(0.0)	79	(63.7)	45	(36.3)	124	(81.0)	15	(9.8)	14	(9.2)	153
Poland	40	(1.1)	2251	(63.3)	1263	(35.5)	3554	(80.1)	212	(4.8)	670	(15.1)	4436
Portugal	68	(7.3)	703	(75.5)	160	(17.2)	931	(59.5)	293	(18.7)	341	(21.8)	1565
Romania	*146*	*(2.1)*	*4137*	*(58.9)*	*2746*	*(39.1)*	*7029*	*(73.9)*	*1225*	*(12.9)*	*1252*	*(13.2)*	*9506*
Slovakia	0	(0.0)	74	(69.2)	33	(30.8)	107	(48.4)	34	(15.4)	80	(36.2)	221
Slovenia	1	(1.2)	54	(64.3)	29	(34.5)	84	(95.5)	4	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	88
Spain	108	(3.6)	1839	(61.2)	1056	(35.2)	3003	(71.4)	524	(12.5)	681	(16.2)	4208
Sweden	0	(0.0)	204	(71.6)	81	(28.4)	285	(80.3)	26	(7.3)	44	(12.4)	355
Total EU/EEA	**746**	**(2.8)**	**17607**	**(66.0)**	**8334**	**(31.2)**	**26687**	**(68.4)**	**5061**	**(13.0)**	**7245**	**(18.6)**	**38993**

Note: WHO European Region 18 TB high-priority countries are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Laboratory-confirmed TB cases according to the EU case definition.
[b] Culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive.
[c] Proportion of all laboratory-confirmed TB cases.
[d] Proportion of all TB cases.

Table 8. New and relapse TB cases, by age group and male-to-female ratio, European Region, 2023[a]

Country/area	0–4				5–14				15–24				25–44			
	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio
EU/EEA																
Austria	3	(0.7)	0.7	2.0	9	(2.2)	1.0	0.8	74	(18.0)	7.8	3.6	128	(31.1)	5.2	2.2
Belgium[b]	2	(0.8)	0.3	1.0	4	(1.6)	0.3	1.0	56	(22.1)	4.1	10.2	103	(40.7)	3.4	2.1
Bulgaria	8	(0.9)	2.8	1.7	12	(1.4)	1.9	3.0	52	(6.1)	9.1	1.4	227	(26.5)	14.6	1.2
Croatia	2	(0.8)	1.1	N/F	1	(0.4)	0.3	N/M	10	(3.8)	2.6	1.0	65	(25.0)	6.8	2.0
Cyprus	1	(1.3)	2.0	N/M	2	(2.6)	2.0	N/F	21	(26.9)	19.6	1.3	40	(51.3)	13.6	1.2
Czechia	17	(3.8)	3.0	0.7	12	(2.7)	1.0	2.0	26	(5.8)	2.4	2.2	166	(36.9)	5.8	2.7
Denmark[b]	4	(2.3)	1.3	0.3	6	(3.4)	0.9	0.5	16	(9.2)	2.2	1.0	63	(36.2)	4.2	1.2
Estonia	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	2	(2.0)	1.3	N/M	3	(3.1)	2.2	2.0	28	(28.6)	7.5	1.8
Finland	1	(0.6)	0.4	N/M	1	(0.6)	0.2	N/M	9	(5.0)	1.5	0.8	70	(39.1)	4.9	1.1
France	105	(2.3)	3.0	1.1	145	(3.2)	1.8	1.2	871	(19.1)	10.6	2.7	1707	(37.4)	10.4	2.1
Germany	87	(2.0)	2.2	1.0	154	(3.6)	1.9	1.1	740	(17.2)	8.7	2.7	1659	(38.6)	7.7	2.2
Greece	4	(0.9)	1.0	1.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	83	(17.8)	7.9	3.1	133	(28.5)	5.3	3.9
Hungary	4	(0.8)	0.9	0.3	2	(0.4)	0.2	N/M	24	(4.9)	2.4	1.2	105	(21.3)	4.2	1.7
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(7.1)	2.1	N/M	1	(7.1)	2.0	N/F	8	(57.1)	6.8	1.7
Ireland[b]	2	(1.0)	0.7	1.0	6	(2.9)	0.8	1.0	26	(12.6)	4.0	1.4	89	(43.0)	6.1	1.6
Italy	63	(2.3)	3.0	1.0	79	(2.9)	1.5	1.4	432	(16.0)	7.4	3.6	960	(35.5)	7.2	2.3
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(100.0)	24.9	N/F	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Lithuania	9	(1.3)	7.1	2.0	25	(3.5)	8.3	0.5	32	(4.5)	11.8	0.7	169	(23.9)	22.2	2.4
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	3	(7.1)	4.2	0.5	6	(14.3)	8.2	1.0	16	(38.1)	7.8	1.0
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(1.5)	2.2	N/M	5	(7.4)	9.4	N/F	50	(73.5)	26.2	3.5
Netherlands	9	(1.3)	1.0	0.8	12	(1.7)	0.6	0.3	155	(21.8)	7.1	2.8	288	(40.6)	6.4	1.5
Norway[b]	5	(3.7)	1.8	0.7	2	(1.5)	0.3	N/F	19	(14.0)	2.9	2.2	67	(49.3)	4.5	0.9
Poland	14	(0.3)	0.8	1.0	37	(0.9)	0.9	0.6	166	(4.0)	4.7	1.2	1115	(26.9)	10.5	3.0
Portugal	23	(1.5)	5.4	1.1	21	(1.4)	2.3	1.3	137	(9.1)	12.6	2.1	461	(30.7)	18.7	1.9
Romania	188	(2.1)	19.7	1.5	238	(2.6)	11.2	1.1	779	(8.5)	38.2	1.3	2487	(27.3)	51.6	2.3
Slovakia	36	(17.5)	12.5	1.1	45	(21.8)	7.7	0.7	17	(8.3)	3.2	0.9	24	(11.7)	1.5	1.2
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(1.2)	0.5	N/M	4	(4.7)	2.0	3.0	16	(18.8)	2.9	4.3
Spain	96	(2.4)	5.4	1.2	131	(3.3)	2.8	1.3	427	(10.7)	8.4	1.8	1267	(31.7)	10.4	1.8
Sweden	4	(1.2)	0.7	0.3	5	(1.5)	0.4	0.7	45	(13.2)	3.8	3.1	132	(38.7)	4.7	1.2
Subtotal EU/EEA	**687**	**(1.9)**	**3.3**	**1.2**	**957**	**(2.6)**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**4237**	**(11.6)**	**8.8**	**2.1**	**11643**	**(31.8)**	**10.2**	**2.1**
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	5	(1.7)	3.4	1.5	3	(1.0)	0.9	N/F	50	(16.6)	13.5	1.3	87	(28.8)	10.7	1.7
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Armenia	11	(2.7)	6.2	0.8	16	(4.0)	4.0	0.5	28	(6.9)	7.8	1.0	138	(34.2)	15.3	2.6
Azerbaijan[c]	25	(0.6)	3.7	1.1	114	(2.9)	7.0	0.9	650	(16.4)	47.4	1.9	1379	(34.8)	40.6	2.0
Belarus	3	(0.2)	0.8	2.0	10	(0.6)	0.9	2.3	43	(2.8)	4.8	2.3	466	(30.0)	17.9	3.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(0.2)	0.3	N/F	24	(5.4)	7.1	1.2	99	(22.3)	12.6	1.2
Georgia	12	(0.9)	5.0	3.0	41	(3.1)	7.3	0.6	132	(10.1)	30.4	1.4	451	(34.5)	43.1	1.9
Israel	12	(5.3)	1.4	1.4	5	(2.2)	0.3	0.7	18	(7.9)	1.3	1.6	98	(43.2)	4.1	1.7
Kazakhstan	94	(1.0)	4.4	1.3	218	(2.3)	5.6	0.7	946	(10.0)	35.1	0.9	3360	(35.3)	58.2	1.8
Kyrgyzstan	87	(2.1)	11.0	1.2	184	(4.4)	12.1	1.2	860	(20.6)	77.7	1.3	1368	(32.7)	67.7	1.4
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	3	(4.8)	3.9	2.0	13	(21.0)	7.9	1.6
North Macedonia	13	(8.3)	13.7	1.6	8	(5.1)	3.7	1.0	14	(8.9)	6.7	1.8	44	(28.0)	9.0	2.4
Republic of Moldova	43	(2.0)	24.0	1.0	110	(5.1)	25.3	1.3	98	(4.5)	29.7	1.6	862	(39.8)	99.7	3.0
Russian Federation	558	(1.0)	7.7	1.0	1156	(2.1)	6.3	0.9	2605	(4.8)	17.6	1.3	24810	(45.4)	58.2	2.5
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	13	(1.3)	4.1	0.9	35	(3.5)	5.3	1.1	96	(9.5)	13.8	0.8	245	(24.2)	14.1	1.5
Serbia excluding Kosovo[i]	2	(0.5)	0.9	N/F	12	(2.8)	3.1	0.7	34	(7.9)	8.5	0.7	99	(22.9)	8.0	2.0
Kosovo[i]	11	(1.9)	10.6	0.6	23	(4.0)	8.7	1.3	62	(10.7)	20.9	0.9	146	(25.1)	29.1	1.2
Switzerland	7	(1.7)	1.6	0.2	10	(2.4)	1.1	1.0	77	(18.6)	8.7	3.8	160	(38.7)	6.6	1.8
Tajikistan	74	(1.7)	5.5	1.1	199	(4.5)	8.1	1.1	902	(20.3)	50.4	1.7	1574	(35.5)	53.4	1.3
Türkiye	120	(1.3)	2.1	1.1	291	(3.1)	2.2	0.8	1321	(14.0)	10.1	1.0	2613	(27.8)	9.8	1.2
Turkmenistan[d]	11	(0.5)	1.4	0.7	25	(1.1)	1.6	0.7	267	(11.7)	25.1	0.9	891	(39.2)	38.7	1.3
Ukraine	147	(0.7)	11.3	1.2	492	(2.5)	12.0	1.0	775	(3.9)	21.5	1.6	8800	(43.9)	79.7	3.3
United Kingdom[b]	62	(1.2)	1.7	0.9	105	(2.0)	1.3	0.9	725	(13.7)	9.1	1.8	2344	(44.3)	12.9	1.4
Uzbekistan	430	(3.1)	10.0	1.4	1074	(7.7)	16.0	1.4	1157	(8.3)	22.4	1.2	3757	(27.0)	33.9	1.2
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**1727**	**(1.3)**	**5.6**	**1.1**	**4097**	**(3.0)**	**6.0**	**1.0**	**10791**	**(7.9)**	**18.4**	**1.3**	**53559**	**(39.5)**	**38.2**	**2.1**
Total European Region	**2414**	**(1.4)**	**4.7**	**1.1**	**5054**	**(2.9)**	**4.4**	**1.0**	**15028**	**(8.7)**	**14.1**	**1.3**	**65202**	**(37.8)**	**25.6**	**2.1**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**1820**	**(1.3)**	**6.8**	**1.2**	**4207**	**(3.0)**	**7.1**	**1.0**	**10650**	**(7.7)**	**21.4**	**1.3**	**53380**	**(38.5)**	**44.2**	**2.2**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; F: female; HPC: high-priority countries; M: male; N: number; N/F: no female in the subgroup; N/M: no male in the subgroup; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[c] Azerbaijan provided age distribution for new cases only.
[d] Turkmenistan reported child TB for those aged 0–14 years, data for 0–4 and 5–14 year-olds were imputed based on the pattern for the 18 HPC countries.
[i] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

	45–64				>64				Unknown			Total		Country/area
	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	M/F ratio	N	(%)	Rate per 100 000	N	M/F ratio	
														EU/EEA
	102	(24.8)	3.9	1.6	95	(23.1)	5.3	1.4	0	(0.0)	–	411	1.9	Austria
	60	(23.7)	1.9	5.7	28	(11.1)	1.2	2.5	0	(0.0)	–	253	3.4	Belgium[b]
	328	(38.2)	17.3	2.2	231	(26.9)	15.2	1.2	0	(0.0)	–	858	1.5	*Bulgaria*
	93	(35.8)	8.7	3.2	89	(34.2)	10.2	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	260	2.0	Croatia
	11	(14.1)	5.0	1.8	3	(3.8)	2.0	N/F	0	(0.0)	–	78	1.4	Cyprus
	140	(31.1)	4.7	3.4	89	(19.8)	4.0	1.7	0	(0.0)	–	450	2.4	Czechia
	54	(31.0)	3.5	2.4	31	(17.8)	2.6	1.5	0	(0.0)	–	174	1.4	Denmark[b]
	35	(35.7)	9.8	6.0	30	(30.6)	10.9	2.8	0	(0.0)	–	98	2.8	*Estonia*
	42	(23.5)	3.0	1.2	56	(31.3)	4.3	3.0	0	(0.0)	–	179	1.4	Finland
	931	(20.4)	5.4	2.1	809	(17.7)	5.6	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	4568	2.0	France
	982	(22.8)	4.1	2.3	679	(15.8)	3.6	1.4	0	(0.0)	–	4301	2.0	Germany
	112	(24.0)	3.7	2.7	89	(19.1)	3.7	1.5	46	(9.9)	N/F	467	2.7	Greece
	223	(45.2)	8.3	3.1	135	(27.4)	6.8	1.1	0	(0.0)	–	493	1.8	Hungary
	4	(28.6)	4.4	3.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	–	14	1.8	Iceland
	46	(22.2)	3.5	1.9	38	(18.4)	4.7	1.2	0	(0.0)	–	207	1.5	Ireland[b]
	664	(24.5)	3.6	2.0	509	(18.8)	3.6	1.7	0	(0.0)	–	2707	2.1	Italy
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Latvia*
	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	–	1	N/F	Liechtenstein
	312	(44.1)	37.7	5.4	160	(22.6)	28.0	1.6	0	(0.0)	–	707	2.6	*Lithuania*
	11	(26.2)	6.2	2.7	6	(14.3)	6.1	5.0	0	(0.0)	–	42	1.5	Luxembourg
	10	(14.7)	7.8	4.0	2	(2.9)	2.0	N/M	0	(0.0)	–	68	3.2	Malta
	155	(21.8)	3.2	1.4	89	(12.5)	2.5	2.1	2	(0.3)	N/F	710	1.7	Netherlands
	36	(26.5)	2.6	1.8	7	(5.1)	0.7	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	136	1.2	Norway[b]
	1730	(41.7)	18.0	4.2	1082	(26.1)	14.8	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	4144	2.7	Poland
	510	(34.0)	16.7	2.8	348	(23.2)	13.9	2.0	1	(0.1)	N/F	1501	2.2	Portugal
	3848	(42.2)	71.7	4.1	1582	(17.3)	42.1	1.6	0	(0.0)	–	9122	2.5	*Romania*
	51	(24.8)	3.4	4.1	33	(16.0)	3.4	0.6	0	(0.0)	–	206	1.2	Slovakia
	31	(36.5)	5.2	3.4	33	(38.8)	7.3	0.8	0	(0.0)	–	85	1.8	Slovenia
	1193	(29.9)	8.2	2.4	877	(22.0)	9.1	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	3991	1.9	Spain
	93	(27.3)	3.6	1.1	62	(18.2)	2.9	1.2	0	(0.0)	–	341	1.3	Sweden
	11807	**(32.3)**	**9.3**	**3.0**	**7192**	**(19.7)**	**7.5**	**1.7**	**49**	**(0.1)**	**–**	**36572**	**2.2**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
														Non-EU/EEA
	75	(24.8)	10.9	2.9	82	(27.2)	17.9	1.7		(0.0)	–	302	1.9	Albania
	2	(50.0)	7.5	1.0	2	(50.0)	16.0	1.0		(0.0)	–	4	1.0	Andorra
	151	(37.4)	21.0	4.6	60	(14.9)	15.4	2.0		(0.0)	–	404	2.5	Armenia
	1399	(35.3)	57.9	3.2	398	(10.0)	48.2	1.5		(0.0)	–	3965	2.2	*Azerbaijan[c]*
	781	(50.2)	30.8	5.5	252	(16.2)	16.2	1.2		(0.0)	–	1555	3.3	*Belarus*
	145	(32.7)	15.3	2.8	175	(39.4)	25.4	0.8		(0.0)	–	444	1.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	489	(37.4)	52.0	4.6	183	(14.0)	31.4	1.6		(0.0)	–	1308	2.3	*Georgia*
	62	(27.3)	3.5	2.6	32	(14.1)	2.8	2.2		(0.0)	–	227	1.9	Israel
	3444	(36.2)	82.6	2.6	1444	(15.2)	85.5	0.9		(0.0)	–	9506	1.6	*Kazakhstan*
	1114	(26.6)	89.1	1.9	570	(13.6)	148.5	0.8		(0.0)	–	4183	1.4	*Kyrgyzstan*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	24	(38.7)	14.6	2.4	22	(35.5)	19.9	1.4		(0.0)	–	62	1.8	Montenegro
	40	(25.5)	8.0	4.0	38	(24.2)	11.9	1.9		(0.0)	–	157	2.3	North Macedonia
	831	(38.4)	106.4	5.4	220	(10.2)	45.9	1.7		(0.0)	–	2164	3.1	*Republic of Moldova*
	20052	(36.7)	52.3	3.5	5214	(9.5)	21.6	1.3	248	(0.5)	3.7	54643	2.4	*Russian Federation*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	349	(34.4)	18.8	1.7	276	(27.2)	18.2	1.3		(0.0)	–	1014	1.4	Serbia
	183	(42.3)	12.4	2.7	103	(23.8)	7.6	1.9		(0.0)	–	433	2.0	Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]
	166	(28.6)	43.5	1.1	173	(29.8)	107.3	1.0		(0.0)	–	581	1.1	Kosovo[1]
	92	(22.3)	3.7	1.3	66	(16.0)	3.8	1.9	1	(0.2)	N/M	413	1.8	Switzerland
	1095	(24.7)	74.0	1.2	591	(13.3)	155.8	0.7		(0.0)	–	4435	1.2	*Tajikistan*
	2985	(31.7)	15.1	1.7	2078	(22.1)	23.8	1.5		(0.0)	–	9408	1.4	*Turkey*
	718	(31.6)	53.0	2.3	208	(9.2)	66.1	0.8	153	(6.7)	–	2273	1.4	*Turkmenistan[d]*
	7771	(38.7)	72.6	3.9	2073	(10.3)	29.6	1.4		(0.0)	–	20058	2.9	*Ukraine*
	1359	(25.7)	7.8	1.7	701	(13.2)	5.3	1.2		(0.0)	–	5296	1.5	United Kingdom[b]
	4636	(33.3)	72.8	1.3	2884	(20.7)	142.0	0.8		(0.0)	–	13938	1.1	*Uzbekistan*
	47614	**(35.1)**	**40.8**	**2.7**	**17569**	**426**	**25.9**	**1.1**	**402**	**(0.3)**	**3.6**	**135759**	**2.0**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
	59421	**(34.5)**	**24.4**	**2.7**	**24761**	**446**	**15.1**	**1.1**	**451**	**(0.3)**	**3.6**	**172331**	**2.0**	**Total European Region**
	49989	*(36.1)*	*50.3*	*2.9*	*18178*	*(13.1)*	*33.3*	*1.2*	*401*	*(0.3)*	*3.7*	*138625*	*2.0*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 9. TB cases by origin, European Region, 2023

Country/area	Origin criterion	Native N	Native (%)	Foreign N	Foreign (%)	Unknown origin N	Unknown origin (%)	All TB cases N
EU/EEA								
Austria	Citizenship	146	(34.7)	275	(65.3)	0	(0.0)	421
Belgium	Citizenship	311	(35.8)	558	(64.2)	0	(0.0)	869
Bulgaria	*Birthplace*	*877*	*(99.5)*	*4*	*(0.5)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*881*
Croatia	Birthplace	224	(84.5)	41	(15.5)	0	(0.0)	265
Cyprus	Birthplace	2	(2.5)	71	(87.7)	8	(9.9)	81
Czechia	Birthplace	232	(50.5)	227	(49.5)	0	(0.0)	459
Denmark	Birthplace	55	(28.5)	138	(71.5)	0	(0.0)	193
Estonia	*Birthplace*	*75*	*(75.8)*	*24*	*(24.2)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*99*
Finland	Birthplace	73	(40.6)	75	(41.7)	32	(17.8)	180
France	Birthplace	1221	(25.1)	3075	(63.2)	570	(11.7)	4866
Germany	Birthplace	1006	(22.5)	3326	(74.2)	149	(3.3)	4481
Greece	Citizenship	230	(46.7)	263	(53.3)	0	(0.0)	493
Hungary	Citizenship	440	(89.2)	53	(10.8)	0	(0.0)	493
Iceland	Birthplace	2	(12.5)	14	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	16
Ireland	Birthplace	54	(24.2)	150	(67.3)	19	(8.5)	223
Italy	Birthplace	1146	(39.6)	1745	(60.3)	2	(0.1)	2893
Latvia	*Birthplace*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	Birthplace	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1
Lithuania	*Birthplace*	*696*	*(96.3)*	*27*	*(3.7)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*723*
Luxembourg	Birthplace	3	(6.5)	43	(93.5)	0	(0.0)	46
Malta	Birthplace	4	(5.9)	64	(94.1)	0	(0.0)	68
Netherlands	Birthplace	130	(18.3)	578	(81.4)	2	(0.3)	710
Norway	Birthplace	18	(11.8)	134	(87.6)	1	(0.7)	153
Poland	Citizenship	4086	(92.1)	350	(7.9)	0	(0.0)	4436
Portugal	Birthplace	998	(63.8)	567	(36.2)	0	(0.0)	1565
Romania	*Birthplace*	*9442*	*(99.3)*	*64*	*(0.7)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*9506*
Slovakia	Birthplace	209	(94.6)	12	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	221
Slovenia	Birthplace	44	(50.0)	44	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	88
Spain	Birthplace	1675	(39.8)	1825	(43.4)	708	(16.8)	4208
Sweden	Birthplace	52	(14.6)	303	(85.4)	0	(0.0)	355
Subtotal EU/EEA		**23451**	**(60.1)**	**14050**	**(36.0)**	**1492**	**(3.8)**	**38993**
Non-EU/EEA								
Albania	Citizenship	302	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	302
Andorra	*Citizenship*	*4*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*–*	*–*	*4*
Armenia	*Citizenship*	*425*	*(97.7)*	*10*	*(2.3)*	*–*	*–*	*435*
Azerbaijan	*Citizenship*	*5044*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*–*	*–*	*5044*
Belarus	Citizenship	1681	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1681
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*Birthplace*	*443*	*(99.3)*	*3*	*(0.7)*	*–*	*–*	*446*
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	*Birthplace*	*51*	*(22.5)*	*176*	*(77.5)*	*–*	*–*	*227*
Kazakhstan	*Citizenship*	*9514*	*(98.4)*	*158*	*(1.6)*	*–*	*–*	*9672*
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	Citizenship	55	(88.7)	7	(11.3)	–	–	62
North Macedonia	*Birthplace*	*156*	*(97.5)*	*4*	*(2.5)*	*–*	*–*	*160*
Republic of Moldova	Citizenship	2350	(99.2)	18	(0.8)	–	–	2368
Russian Federation	Citizenship	70060	(98.1)	1381	(1.9)	–	–	71441
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia		1030	(97.2)	30	(2.8)	–	–	1060
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	Citizenship	445	(93.7)	30	(6.3)	–	–	475
Kosovo[1]	Birthplace	585	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	585
Switzerland	*Birthplace*	*108*	*(24.9)*	*326*	*(75.1)*	*–*	*–*	*434*
Tajikistan	*Citizenship*	*4522*	*–*	*18*	*(0.4)*	*–*	*–*	*4540*
Türkiye	*Birthplace*	*8288*	*(87.0)*	*1239*	*(13.0)*	*–*	*–*	*9527*
Turkmenistan	*Citizenship*	*3250*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*–*	*–*	*3250*
Ukraine	*Citizenship*	*20980*	*(99.9)*	*11*	*(0.1)*	*–*	*–*	*20991*
United Kingdom	Birthplace	1131	(21.4)	4165	(78.6)	–	–	5296
Uzbekistan	*Birthplace*	*15499*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*–*	*–*	*15499*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA		**144893**	**(95.0)**	**7546**	**(5.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**152439**
Total European Region		**168344**	**(87.9)**	**21596**	**(11.3)**	**1492**	**(0.8)**	**191432**
Subtotal 18 HPCs		***152703***	***(98.1)***	***2954***	***(1.9)***	***0***	***(0.0)***	***155657***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe 2025

Table 10. Drug-resistance surveillance of bacteriologically confirmed[a] pulmonary TB cases, European Region, 2023

Country/area	Source of data	Coverage	Bacteriologically confirmed cases[a] N	(%)	Cases with DST results at least for RIF N	(%)	Cases resistant to RIF N	(%)	MDR-TB cases[b] N	(%)	All pulmonary TB cases N	Reporting completeness[c]
EU/EEA												
Austria	TESSy	National	276	(84.9)	263	(95.3)	9	(3.4)	9	(3.4)	325	Yes
Belgium	TESSy	National	507	(82.6)	500	(98.6)	10	(2.0)	10	(2.0)	614	Yes
Bulgaria	*TESSy*	*National*	*408*	*(57.4)*	*261*	*(64.0)*	*11*	*(4.2)*	*9*	*(3.4)*	*711*	*No*
Croatia	TESSy	National	188	(93.1)	169	(89.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	202	Yes
Cyprus	TESSy	National	56	(84.8)	56	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	66	Yes
Czechia	TESSy	National	348	(86.4)	332	(95.4)	25	(7.5)	25	(7.5)	403	Yes
Denmark	TESSy	National	117	(81.3)	116	(99.1)	2	(1.7)	1	(0.9)	144	Yes
Estonia	*TESSy*	*National*	*83*	*(85.6)*	*82*	*(98.8)*	*20*	*(24.4)*	*18*	*(22.5)*	*97*	*Yes*
Finland	TESSy	National	92	(82.1)	87	(94.6)	5	(5.7)	5	(5.7)	112	Yes
France	TESSy	National	1530	(45.0)	66	(4.3)	66	(100.0)	58	(87.9)	3400	No
Germany	TESSy	National	2824	(82.5)	2584	(91.5)	173	(6.7)	156	(6.1)	3425	Yes
Greece	TESSy	National	299	(81.7)	231	(77.3)	9	(3.9)	6	(2.6)	366	Yes
Hungary	TESSy	National	278	(58.2)	248	(89.2)	17	(6.9)	17	(6.9)	478	Yes
Iceland	TESSy	National	9	(75.0)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	No
Ireland	TESSy	National	116	(83.5)	108	(93.1)	2	(1.9)	2	(1.9)	139	Yes
Italy[d]	NRL-TME[e]	Partial	1789	(84.7)	1401	(78.3)	49	(3.5)	41	–	2111	Yes
Latvia	*TESSY*	*National*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	TESSy	National	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	No
Lithuania	*TESSy*	*National*	*604*	*(94.1)*	*604*	*(100.0)*	*116*	*(19.2)*	*107*	*(17.7)*	*642*	*Yes*
Luxembourg	TESSy	National	31	(93.9)	28	(90.3)	1	(3.6)	1	(3.6)	33	Yes
Malta	TESSy	National	29	(60.4)	28	(96.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	48	Yes
Netherlands	TESSy	National	372	(79.5)	359	(96.5)	8	(2.2)	8	(2.2)	468	Yes
Norway	TESSy	National	98	(85.2)	98	(100.0)	16	(16.3)	15	(15.3)	115	Yes
Poland	TESSy	National	3463	(81.2)	3132	(90.4)	101	(3.2)	98	(3.1)	4265	Yes
Portugal	TESSy	National	777	(71.2)	452	(58.2)	12	(2.7)	12	(2.7)	1091	No
Romania	*TESSy*	*National*	*6768*	*(81.7)*	*5789*	*(85.5)*	*224*	*(3.9)*	*166*	*(2.9)*	*8284*	*Yes*
Slovakia	TESSy	National	104	(53.1)	104	(100.0)	8	(7.7)	8	(7.7)	196	Yes
Slovenia	TESSy	National	75	(97.4)	74	(98.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	77	Yes
Spain	TESSy	National	2407	(82.6)	1798	(74.7)	51	(2.8)	36	(2.1)	2914	No
Sweden	TESSy	National	198	(86.1)	198	(100.0)	7	(3.5)	6	(3.0)	230	Yes
Subtotal EU/EEA	**–**	**–**	**23847**	**(77.0)**	**19170**	**(80.4)**	**942**	**(4.9)**	**814**	**(4.7)**	**30969**	**–**
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	NRL-TME	National	177	(76.6)	177	(100.0)	5	(2.8)	*3*	*(2.3)*	*231*	Yes
Andorra	NRL-TME	National	4	(100.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	*0*	*(0.0)*	*4*	Yes
Armenia	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*225*	*(64.3)*	*225*	*(100.0)*	*49*	*(21.8)*	*44*	*(19.6)*	*350*	*Yes*
Azerbaijan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*3814*	*(87.1)*	*3761*	*(98.6)*	*930*	*(24.7)*	*329*	*(8.8)*	*4380*	*Yes*
Belarus	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*1494*	*(94.6)*	*1494*	*(100.0)*	*658*	*(44.0)*	*620*	*(41.5)*	*1579*	*Yes*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NRL-TME	National	383	(93.4)	368	(96.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	410	Yes
Georgia	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*1160*	*(93.7)*	*1121*	*(96.6)*	*136*	*(12.1)*	*115*	*(12.3)*	*1238*	*Yes*
Israel	NRL-TME	National	122	(75.3)	122	(100.0)	8	(6.6)	5	(4.1)	162	Yes
Kazakhstan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*7558*	*(86.5)*	*7554*	*(99.9)*	*2934*	*(38.8)*	*2639*	*(34.9)*	*8737*	*Yes*
Kyrgyzstan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*2868*	*(74.6)*	*2720*	*(94.8)*	*692*	*(25.4)*	*531*	*(20.0)*	*3847*	*Yes*
Monaco			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	NRL-TME	National	52	(85.2)	52	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	61	Yes
North Macedonia	NRL-TME	National	113	(81.3)	83	(73.5)	2	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	139	No
Republic of Moldova	*NRL-TME*	*–*	*1637*	*(74.6)*	*1584*	*(96.8)*	*478*	*(30.2)*	*395*	*(31.0)*	*2193*	*Yes*
Russian Federation	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*37500*	*(49.2)*	*35695*	*(95.2)*	*16878*	*(47.3)*	*16039*	*(44.9)*	*76209*	*Yes*
San Marino			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	NRL-TME	National	552	(64.2)	282	(51.1)	5	(1.8)	3	(42.9)	860	*No*
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	NRL-TME	–	367	(90.4)	97	(26.4)	3	(3.1)	3	(42.9)	406	*No*
Kosovo[1]	–	–	185	(40.7)	185	(100.0)	2	(1.1)	–	–	454	Yes
Switzerland	NRL-TME	Subnational	317	(75.7)	257	(81.1)	9	(3.5)	6	(2.4)	419	Yes
Tajikistan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*2147*	*(63.2)*	*2146*	*(100.0)*	*475*	*(22.1)*	*435*	*(22.1)*	*3397*	*Yes*
Türkiye	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*4788*	*(77.6)*	*4145*	*(86.6)*	*126*	*(3.0)*	*102*	*(2.5)*	*6169*	*Yes*
Turkmenistan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*14313*	*(74.4)*	*13995*	*(97.8)*	*3760*	*(26.9)*	*2818*	*(20.1)*	*19235*	*Yes*
United Kingdom	TESSy	National	2441	(83.5)	2156	(88.3)	52	(2.4)	46	(2.1)	2922	Yes
Uzbekistan	*NRL-TME*	*National*	*7110*	*(72.0)*	*7110*	*(100.0)*	*1295*	*(18.2)*	*1192*	*(21.0)*	*9869*	*Yes*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**–**	**–**	**88775**	**(62.3)**	**85050**	**(95.8)**	**28492**	**(33.5)**	**25322**	**(30.8)**	**142411**	**–**
Total European Region	**–**	**–**	**112622**	**(65.0)**	**104220**	**(92.5)**	**29434**	**(28.2)**	**26136**	**(26.2)**	**173380**	**–**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***–***	***–***	***92477***	***(62.9)***	***88286***	***(95.5)***	***28782***	***(32.6)***	***25559***	***(29.7)***	***146937***	***–***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy irrespective of the method used for drug-susceptibility testing or resistance prediction.
DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; MDR-TB: multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; N: number; NRL: national reference laboratory; RIF: rifampicin; TB: tuberculosis; TESSy: the European surveillance system; TME: WHO global TB data-collection system.
[a] Bacteriologically confirmed cases – cases with positive identification for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay for non-EU/EEA countries and areas. For EU/EEA countries: cases with positive identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay.

[b] Includes cases that are MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
[c] The % of MDR is computed among those that have the DST results for both isoniazid and RIF.
[d] Laboratory-related data from Italy are reported by the national reference laboratories and may differ from data shown elsewhere in this report.
[e] Data are considered complete when national coverage is 100% OR culture results are available for 90% of all cases, and 50% of all cases are culture-positive, and 75% of them have DST results, and external quality-assessment results have been accurate in 95% of samples fot the reported year.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 11. Drug-resistance surveillance of bacteriologically confirmed[a] pulmonary TB cases by previous TB treatment history, European Region, 2023

	New cases with DST results to RIF		New RR/MDR-TB cases[b]		New bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases		New pulmonary TB cases[c]		Previously treated cases with DST results to RIF		Previously treated RR/MDR-TB cases[b]		Previously treated bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Previously treated pulmonary TB cases	
	N	(%)[d]	N	(%)[e]	N	(%)[f]	N	(%)[g]	N	(%)[d]	N	(%)[e]	N	(%)[f]	N	(%)[g]
EU/EEA																
Austria	196	(95.1)	5	(2.6)	206	(88.0)	234	(92.5)	9	(90.0)	3	(33.3)	10	(52.6)	19	(7.5)
Belgium[k]	34	(100.0)	1	(2.9)	34	(81.0)	42	(8.8)	358	(98.6)	8	(2.2)	363	(83.3)	436	(91.2)
Bulgaria	*223*	*(62.8)*	*7*	*(3.1)*	*355*	*(57.8)*	*614*	*(86.4)*	*38*	*(71.7)*	*4*	*(10.5)*	*53*	*(54.6)*	*97*	*(13.6)*
Croatia	143	(88.8)	0	(0.0)	161	(95.3)	169	(94.9)	6	(85.7)	0	(0.0)	7	(77.8)	9	(5.1)
Cyprus	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	51	(85.0)	60	(93.8)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	4	(6.3)
Czechia	319	(95.8)	25	(7.8)	333	(86.7)	384	(95.3)	13	(86.7)	0	(0.0)	15	(78.9)	19	(4.7)
Denmark[k]	102	(99.0)	2	(2.0)	103	(81.7)	126	(87.5)	14	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(77.8)	18	(12.5)
Estonia	*68*	*(100.0)*	*11*	*(16.2)*	*68*	*(89.5)*	*76*	*(78.4)*	*14*	*(93.3)*	*9*	*(64.3)*	*15*	*(71.4)*	*21*	*(21.6)*
Finland	83	(95.4)	5	(6.0)	87	(84.5)	103	(96.3)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(50.0)	4	(3.7)
France	40	(3.6)	40	(100.0)	1107	(46.3)	2389	(91.0)	13	(13.8)	13	(100.0)	94	(39.7)	237	(9.0)
Germany	1747	(92.5)	86	(4.9)	1888	(84.1)	2244	(90.3)	148	(87.6)	39	(26.4)	169	(70.4)	240	(9.7)
Greece	188	(77.0)	7	(3.7)	244	(82.4)	296	(90.8)	21	(77.8)	0	(0.0)	27	(90.0)	30	(9.2)
Hungary	240	(89.6)	14	(5.8)	268	(59.3)	452	(94.6)	8	(80.0)	3	(37.5)	10	(38.5)	26	(5.4)
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)
Ireland[k]	70	(95.9)	2	(2.9)	73	(85.9)	85	(87.6)	9	(90.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(83.3)	12	(12.4)
Italy	1383	(100.0)	48	(3.5)	1383	(117.9)	1173	(88.3)	18	(13.8)	1	(5.6)	130	(83.9)	155	(11.7)
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	*503*	*(100.0)*	*77*	*(15.3)*	*503*	*(93.0)*	*541*	*(84.3)*	*101*	*(100.0)*	*39*	*(38.6)*	*101*	*(100.0)*	*101*	*(15.7)*
Luxembourg	17	(89.5)	1	(5.9)	19	(90.5)	21	(84.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	4	(16.0)
Malta	28	(96.6)	0	(0.0)	29	(60.4)	48	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Norway[k]	88	(100.0)	13	(14.8)	88	(87.1)	101	(87.8)	10	(100.0)	3	(30.0)	10	(71.4)	14	(12.2)
Poland	2775	(90.7)	79	(2.8)	3058	(81.5)	3754	(88.0)	357	(88.1)	22	(6.2)	405	(79.3)	511	(12.0)
Portugal	421	(58.1)	10	(2.4)	725	(71.8)	1010	(92.6)	31	(59.6)	2	(6.5)	52	(64.2)	81	(7.4)
Romania	*4584*	*(85.4)*	*111*	*(2.4)*	*5368*	*(81.9)*	*6552*	*(79.1)*	*1205*	*(86.1)*	*113*	*(9.4)*	*1400*	*(80.8)*	*1732*	*(20.9)*
Slovakia	83	(100.0)	5	(6.0)	83	(49.7)	167	(85.2)	21	(100.0)	3	(14.3)	21	(72.4)	29	(14.8)
Slovenia	69	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	69	(98.6)	70	(90.9)	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(85.7)	7	(9.1)
Spain	1513	(74.8)	39	(2.6)	2024	(83.3)	2430	(93.1)	110	(78.6)	9	(8.2)	140	(77.3)	181	(6.9)
Sweden	192	(100.0)	7	(3.6)	192	(89.7)	214	(93.0)	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(37.5)	16	(7.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**15160**	**(81.9)**	**595**	**(3.9)**	**18521**	**(79.3)**	**23357**	**(85.4)**	**2523**	**(82.3)**	**271**	**(10.7)**	**3067**	**(76.6)**	**4005**	**(14.6)**
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	156	(100.0)	1	(0.6)	156	(75.4)	207	(89.6)	21	(100.0)	4	(19.0)	21	(87.5)	24	(10.4)
Andorra	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Armenia	180	(100.0)	30	(16.7)	180	(66.2)	272	(77.7)	45	(100.0)	19	(42.2)	45	(57.7)	78	(22.3)
Azerbaijan	1611	(98.6)	188	(11.7)	1634	(75.4)	2166	(49.5)	2150	(98.6)	742	(34.5)	2180	(98.5)	2214	(50.5)
Belarus	*1117*	*(100.0)*	*405*	*(36.3)*	*1117*	*(94.0)*	*1188*	*(75.2)*	*377*	*(100.0)*	*253*	*(67.1)*	*377*	*(96.4)*	*391*	*(24.8)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	343	(97.4)	0	(0.0)	352	(93.4)	377	(92.0)	25	(80.6)	0	(0.0)	31	(93.9)	33	(8.0)
Georgia	*874*	*(98.3)*	*77*	*(8.8)*	*889*	*(93.2)*	*954*	*(77.1)*	*247*	*(91.1)*	*59*	*(23.9)*	*271*	*(95.4)*	*284*	*(22.9)*
Israel	119	(100.0)	8	(6.7)	119	(75.3)	158	(97.5)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	4	(2.5)
Kazakhstan	*5482*	*(100.0)*	*1709*	*(31.2)*	*5483*	*(88.4)*	*6201*	*(71.0)*	*2072*	*(99.9)*	*1225*	*(59.1)*	*2075*	*(81.8)*	*2536*	*(29.0)*
Kyrgyzstan	*2094*	*(95.6)*	*438*	*(20.9)*	*2190*	*(73.1)*	*2997*	*(77.9)*	*626*	*(92.3)*	*254*	*(40.6)*	*678*	*(79.8)*	*850*	*(22.1)*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	46	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	46	(85.2)	54	(88.5)	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(85.7)	7	(11.5)
North Macedonia	75	(74.3)	2	(2.7)	101	(82.1)	123	(88.5)	8	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	12	(75.0)	16	(11.5)
Republic of Moldova	*1112*	*(99.1)*	*270*	*(24.3)*	*1122*	*(73.0)*	*1536*	*(70.0)*	*472*	*(91.7)*	*208*	*(44.1)*	*515*	*(78.4)*	*657*	*(30.0)*
Russian Federation	*21042*	*(93.5)*	*7350*	*(34.9)*	*22501*	*(56.4)*	*39882*	*(52.3)*	*14653*	*(97.7)*	*9528*	*(65.0)*	*14999*	*(41.3)*	*36327*	*(47.7)*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	260	(51.6)	3	(1.2)	504	(63.0)	800	(93.0)	22	(45.8)	2	(9.1)	48	(80.0)	60	(7.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	90	(26.9)	3	(3.3)	334	(90.5)	369	(90.9)	7	(21.2)	0	(0.0)	33	(89.2)	37	(9.1)
Kosovo[1]	170	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	170	(39.4)	431	(94.9)	15	(100.0)	2	(13.3)	15	(65.2)	23	(5.1)
Switzerland	248	(83.2)	8	(3.2)	298	(75.1)	397	(94.7)	9	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	19	(0.0)	22	(5.3)
Tajikistan	*1823*	*(99.9)*	*360*	*(19.7)*	*1824*	*(61.1)*	*2985*	*(87.9)*	*323*	*(100.0)*	*115*	*(35.6)*	*323*	*(78.4)*	*412*	*(12.1)*
Türkiye	*3893*	*(86.9)*	*96*	*(2.5)*	*4482*	*(77.9)*	*5753*	*(93.3)*	*252*	*(82.4)*	*30*	*(11.9)*	*306*	*(73.6)*	*416*	*(6.7)*
Turkmenistan	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Ukraine	10236	(97.6)	2413	(23.6)	10485	(71.8)	14604	(75.9)	3759	(98.2)	1347	(35.8)	3828	(82.7)	4631	(24.1)
United Kingdom[k]	2100	(88.6)	44	(2.1)	2370	(83.5)	2839	(97.2)	56	(78.9)	8	(14.3)	71	(85.5)	83	(2.8)
Uzbekistan	*5296*	*(100.0)*	*753*	*(14.2)*	*5296*	*(71.0)*	*7456*	*(75.5)*	*1814*	*(100.0)*	*542*	*(29.9)*	*1814*	*(75.2)*	*2413*	*(24.5)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**58110**	**(95.0)**	**14155**	**(24.4)**	**61153**	**(67.2)**	**90953**	**(63.9)**	**26940**	**(97.5)**	**14337**	**(53.2)**	**27622**	**(53.7)**	**51458**	**(36.1)**
Total European Region	**73270**	**(92.0)**	**14750**	**(20.1)**	**79674**	**(69.7)**	**114310**	**(67.3)**	**29463**	**(96.0)**	**14608**	**(49.6)**	**30689**	**(55.3)**	**55463**	**(32.7)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***60138***	***(94.7)***	***14295***	***(23.8)***	***63497***	***(67.7)***	***93777***	***(63.8)***	***28148***	***(97.1)***	***14487***	***(51.5)***	***28980***	***(54.5)***	***53160***	***(36.2)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy irrespective of the method used for DST or resistance prediction.
DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RIF: rifampicin; RR/MDR: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant; TB: tuberculosis; Y: yes.
a Bacteriologically confirmed cases – cases with positive identification for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay for non-EU/EEA countries and areas. For EU/EEA countries: culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases.
b Includes cases that are RR/MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
c Pulmonary TB cases with unknown previous TB treatment history are excluded.
1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Total cases with DST results to RIF		Total RR/MDR-TB cases		Total bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases		Total pulmonary TB cases		
N	(%)h	N	(%)i	N	(%)g	N	(%)j	
								EU/EEA
205	(94.9)	8	(3.9)	216	(85.4)	253	(60.1)	Austria
392	(98.7)	9	(2.3)	397	(83.1)	478	(55.0)	Belgiumk
261	(64.0)	11	(4.2)	408	(57.4)	711	(80.7)	Bulgaria
149	(88.7)	0	(0.0)	168	(94.4)	178	(67.2)	Croatia
54	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	54	(84.4)	64	(79.0)	Cyprus
332	(95.4)	25	(7.5)	348	(86.4)	403	(87.8)	Czechia
116	(99.1)	2	(1.7)	117	(81.3)	144	(74.6)	Denmarkk
82	(98.8)	20	(24.4)	83	(85.6)	97	(98.0)	Estonia
85	(95.5)	5	(5.9)	89	(83.2)	107	(59.4)	Finland
53	(4.4)	53	(100.0)	1201	(45.7)	2626	(54.0)	France
1895	(92.1)	125	(6.6)	2057	(82.8)	2484	(55.4)	Germany
209	(77.1)	7	(3.3)	271	(83.1)	326	(66.1)	Greece
248	(89.2)	17	(6.9)	278	(58.2)	478	(97.0)	Hungary
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	3	(18.8)	Iceland
79	(95.2)	2	(2.5)	83	(85.6)	97	(43.5)	Irelandk
1401	(92.6)	49	(3.5)	1513	(113.9)	1328	(45.9)	Italy
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Latvia
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	Liechtenstein
604	(100.0)	116	(19.2)	604	(94.1)	642	(88.8)	Lithuania
20	(87.0)	1	(5.0)	23	(92.0)	25	(54.3)	Luxembourg
28	(96.6)	0	(0.0)	29	(60.4)	48	(70.6)	Malta
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Netherlands
98	(100.0)	16	(16.3)	98	(85.2)	115	(75.2)	Norwayk
3132	(90.4)	101	(3.2)	3463	(81.2)	4265	(96.1)	Poland
452	(58.2)	12	(2.7)	777	(71.2)	1091	(69.7)	Portugal
5789	(85.5)	224	(3.9)	6768	(81.7)	8284	(87.1)	Romania
104	(100.0)	8	(7.7)	104	(53.1)	196	(88.7)	Slovakia
74	(98.7)	0	(0.0)	75	(97.4)	77	(87.5)	Slovenia
1623	(75.0)	48	(3.0)	2164	(82.9)	2611	(62.0)	Spain
198	(100.0)	7	(3.5)	198	(86.1)	230	(64.8)	Sweden
17683	**(81.9)**	**866**	**(4.9)**	**21588**	**(78.9)**	**27362**	**(70.2)**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
								Non-EU/EEA
177	(100.0)	5	(2.8)	177	(76.6)	231	(76.5)	Albania
3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	4	(100.0)	Andorra
225	(100.0)	49	(21.8)	225	(64.3)	350	(80.5)	Armenia
3761	(98.6)	930	(24.7)	3814	(87.1)	4380	(86.8)	Azerbaijan
1494	(100.0)	658	(44.0)	1494	(94.6)	1579	(93.9)	Belarus
368	(96.1)	0	(0.0)	383	(93.4)	410	(91.9)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1121	(96.6)	136	(12.1)	1160	(93.7)	1238	(85.6)	Georgia
122	(100.0)	8	(6.6)	122	(75.3)	162	(71.4)	Israel
7554	(99.9)	2934	(38.8)	7558	(86.5)	8737	(90.3)	Kazakhstan
2720	(94.8)	692	(25.4)	2868	(74.6)	3847	(82.3)	Kyrgyzstan
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
52	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	52	(85.2)	61	(98.4)	Montenegro
83	(73.5)	2	(2.4)	113	(81.3)	139	(86.9)	North Macedonia
1584	(96.8)	478	(30.2)	1637	(74.6)	2193	(92.6)	Republic of Moldova
35695	(95.2)	16878	(47.3)	37500	(49.2)	76209	(106.7)	Russian Federation
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
282	(51.1)	5	(1.8)	552	(64.2)	860	(81.1)	Serbia
97	(26.4)	3	(3.1)	367	(90.4)	406	(85.5)	Serbia excluding Kosovol
185	(100.0)	2	(1.1)	185	(40.7)	454	(77.6)	Kosovol
257	(81.1)	9	(3.5)	317	(75.7)	419	(96.5)	Switzerland
2146	(100.0)	475	(22.1)	2147	(63.2)	3397	(74.8)	Tajikistan
4145	(86.6)	126	(3.0)	4788	(77.6)	6169	(64.8)	Turkey
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turkmenistan
13995	(97.8)	3760	(26.9)	14313	(74.4)	19235	(91.6)	Ukraine
2156	(88.3)	52	(2.4)	2441	(83.5)	2922	(55.2)	United Kingdomk
7110	(100.0)	1295	(18.2)	7110	(72.0)	9869	(63.7)	Uzbekistan
85050	**(95.8)**	**28492**	**(33.5)**	**88775**	**(62.3)**	**142411**	**(91.7)**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
102733	**(93.1)**	**29358**	**(28.6)**	**110363**	**(65.0)**	**169773**	**(87.4)**	**Total European Region**
88286	**(95.5)**	**28782**	**(32.6)**	**92477**	**(62.9)**	**146937**	**(99.7)**	**Subtotal 18 HPCs**

d Proportion of bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases with DST results and the respective previous TB treatment history.
e Proportion of bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases with DST results and the respective previous TB treatment history.
f Proportion of all pulmonary TB cases with the respective previous TB treatment history.
g Proportion of all pulmonary TB cases. For EU/EEA, excluding the cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.
h Proportion of all bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases with DST results. For EU/EEA, excluding the cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.
i Proportion of all bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases with DST results. For EU/EEA, excluding the cases with unknown previous TB treatment history.
j Proportion of all TB cases.
k Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
l This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 12. Pre-XDR-TB and XDR-TB cases among bacteriologically confirmed[a] pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases, European Region, 2023

Country/area	Source of data	Coverage	Bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases[b]		Cases with DST results for any fluoroquinolone		Pre-XDR-TB cases[c]		Cases with DST results for any other Group A drugs		XDR-TB cases[d]		Reporting completeness[e]
			N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
EU/EEA													
Austria	TESSy	National	9	(3.4)	9	(100.0)	2	(22.2)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Belgium	TESSy	National	10	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Bulgaria	TESSy	National	11	(4.2)	10	(90.9)	1	(10.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Croatia	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Cyprus	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Czechia[f]	TESSy	National	25	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Denmark	TESSy	National	2	(1.7)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Estonia	TESSy	National	20	(24.4)	19	(95.0)	5	(26.3)	5	(100.0)	2	(40.0)	No
Finland	TESSy	National	5	(5.7)	5	(100.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
France	TESSy	National	66	(100.0)	56	(84.8)	5	(8.9)	5	(100.0)	1	(20.0)	No
Germany	TESSy	National	173	(6.7)	135	(78.0)	36	(26.7)	36	(100.0)	5	(13.9)	Yes
Greece[f]	TESSy	National	9	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Hungary	TESSy	National	17	(6.9)	4	(23.5)	3	(75.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Iceland	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Ireland	TESSy	National	2	(1.9)	1	(50.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	No
Italy	NRL–TME	Partial	49	–	38	(77.6)	15	(39.5)	–	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Latvia	TESSy	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	TESSy	National	0	–	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Lithuania	TESSy	National	116	(19.2)	66	(56.9)	25	(37.9)	25	(100.0)	2	(8.0)	No
Luxembourg[f]	TESSy	National	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Malta	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Netherlands	TESSy	National	8	(2.2)	8	(100.0)	3	(37.5)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Norway	TESSy	National	16	(16.2)	14	(87.5)	4	(28.6)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Poland	TESSy	National	101	(3.2)	91	(90.1)	26	(28.6)	26	(100.0)	3	(11.5)	Yes
Portugal	TESSy	National	12	(2.7)	3	(25.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Romania	TESSy	National	224	(4.0)	76	(33.9)	20	(26.3)	20	(100.0)	1	(5.0)	Yes
Slovakia	TESSy	National	8	(7.7)	8	(100.0)	4	(50.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Slovenia	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Spain	TESSy	National	51	(2.9)	9	(17.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Sweden	TESSy	National	7	(3.5)	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Subtotal EU/EEA	–	–	**942**	**(5.4)**	**561**	**(59.6)**	**155**	**(27.6)**	**140**	**(90.3)**	**15**	**(10.7)**	–
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	NRL–TME	National	5	(2.8)	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	No
Andorra	NRL–TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Armenia	NRL–TME	National	49	(21.8)	49	(100.0)	10	(20.4)	8	(80.0)	2	(25.0)	No
Azerbaijan	NRL–TME	National	930	(24.7)	930	(100.0)	164	(17.6)	164	(100.0)	126	(76.8)	Yes
Belarus	NRL–TME	National	658	(44.0)	658	(100.0)	244	(37.1)	244	(100.0)	20	(8.2)	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NRL–TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Georgia	NRL–TME	National	136	(12.1)	120	(88.2)	43	(35.8)	42	(97.7)	11	(26.2)	Yes
Israel	NRL–TME	National	8	(6.6)	8	(100.0)	1	(12.5)	–	–	–	–	No
Kazakhstan	NRL–TME	National	2934	(38.8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	NRL–TME	National	692	(25.4)	647	(93.5)	103	(15.9)	103	(100.0)	14	(13.6)	Yes
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Montenegro	NRL–TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
North Macedonia	NRL–TME	National	2	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Republic of Moldova	NRL–TME	National	478	(30.2)	432	(90.4)	96	(22.2)	96	(100.0)	24	(25.0)	Yes
Russian Federation	NRL–TME	National	16878	(47.3)	15934	(94.4)	5496	(34.5)	3776	(68.7)	394	(10.4)	Yes
San Marino	–	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Serbia	–	–	5	(1.8)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	No
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	NRL–TME	National	3	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Kosovo[1]	–	–	2	(1.1)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	No
Switzerland	NRL–TME	National	9	(3.5)	6	(66.7)	2	(33.3)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	No
Tajikistan	NRL–TME	National	475	(22.1)	392	(82.5)	115	(29.3)	115	(100.0)	17	(14.8)	Yes
Türkiye	NRL–TME	National	126	(3.0)	79	(62.7)	9	(11.4)	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Turkmenistan	NRL–TME	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Ukraine	NRL–TME	National	3760	(26.9)	3641	(96.8)	980	(26.9)	634	(64.7)	21	(3.3)	Yes
United Kingdom	TESSy	National	52	(2.4)	49	(94.2)	10	(20.4)	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Uzbekistan	NRL–TME	National	1295	(18.2)	1221	(94.3)	264	(21.6)	264	(100.0)	62	(23.5)	Yes
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	–	–	**28492**	**(33.6)**	**24172**	**(84.8)**	**7537**	**(31.2)**	**5467**	**(72.5)**	**692**	**(12.7)**	–
Total European Region	–	–	**29434**	**(28.6)**	**24733**	**(84.0)**	**7692**	**(31.1)**	**5607**	**(72.9)**	**707**	**(12.6)**	–
Subtotal 18 HPCs	–	–	**28782**	**(32.6)**	**24274**	**(84.3)**	**7575**	**(31.2)**	**5506**	**(72.7)**	**696**	**(12.6)**	–

Note: WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy, irrespective of the method used for DST or resistance prediction.

DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; NRL: national reference laboratory; RIF: rifampicin; RR/MDR: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant; TB: tuberculosis; TESSy: The European

[a] For EU/EEA countries, laboratory-confirmed cases are culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases. For non-EU/EEA countries, cases with positive identification for *M. tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay.

[b] RR/MDR-TB defined as resistance to at least rifampicin. Includes cases that are RR/MDR but also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).

[c] Pre-XDR-TB defined as RR/MDR-TB, as well as resistance to any fluoroquinolone.

[d] XDR-TB is defined as resistance to rifampicin and to at least one fluoroquinolone (pre-XDR-TB), as well as resistance to at least one additional Group A drug. For EU/EEA countries, XDR-TB is assessed on resistance to levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and/or bedaquiline, linezolid (in addition to meeting pre-XDR-TB criteria).

[e] Data considered complete when collected nationwide OR culture results available for ≥90% of all cases, and >50% of all cases culture-positive, and >75% of them with DST results for isoniazid and rifampicin, and ≥95% of the external quality-assessment results confirmed by a supranational reference laboratory.

[f] Second line DST information not reported for 2023 data.

[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 13. RR/MDR-TB and pre-XDR/XDR-TB cases enrolled to treatment, European Region, 2023

Country/area	Total number of RR/MDR-TB cases detected[a]	RR/MDR-TB cases enrolled to treatment[bc]		Total number of pre-XDR[d]/XDR-TB[e] cases detected	Pre-XDR[d]/XDR-TB[e] cases enrolled to treatment[bc]	
	N	N	(%)	N	N	(%)
EU/EEA						
Austria	7	7	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Belgium	11	9	(81.8)	0	0	(0.0)
Bulgaria	*10*	*10*	*(100.0)*	*1*	*1*	*(100.0)*
Croatia	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Czechia[f]	28	27	(96.4)	0	0	(0.0)
Denmark	5	3	(60.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Estonia	*15*	*14*	*(93.3)*	*5*	*5*	*(100.0)*
Finland	6	4	(66.7)	2	1	(50.0)
France	74	74	(100.0)	6	6	(100.0)
Germany	156	149	(95.5)	40	38	(95.0)
Greece[f]	11	11	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Hungary	14	12	(85.7)	3	3	(100.0)
Iceland	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Ireland	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Italy	49	–	–	15	–	–
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	*91*	*91*	*(100.0)*	*25*	*25*	*(100.0)*
Luxembourg[f]	1	1	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Malta	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	9	0	(0.0)	5	0	(0.0)
Norway	12	12	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)
Poland	76	76	(100.0)	26	26	(100.0)
Portugal	10	10	(100.0)	3	3	(100.0)
Romania	*211*	*208*	*(98.6)*	*20*	*20*	*(100.0)*
Slovakia	4	4	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)
Slovenia	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Spain	56	56	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Sweden	7	7	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**864**	**786**	**(91.0)**	**164**	**140**	**(85.4)**
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	5	5	(100.0)	0	0	–
Andorra	0	0	–	0	0	–
Armenia	*39*	*39*	*(100.0)*	*10*	*10*	*(100.0)*
Azerbaijan	*935*	*900*	*(96.3)*	*165*	*158*	*(95.8)*
Belarus	*450*	*419*	*(93.1)*	*244*	*214*	*(87.7)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	–	0	0	–
Georgia	*101*	*95*	*(94.1)*	*43*	*40*	*(93.0)*
Israel	7	7	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Kazakhstan	*3193*	*2965*	*(92.9)*	*599*	*599*	*(100.0)*
Kyrgyzstan	*626*	*593*	*(94.7)*	*117*	*107*	*(91.5)*
Monaco	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Montenegro	0	0	–	0	0	–
North Macedonia	2	2	(100.0)	0	0	–
Republic of Moldova	*392*	*357*	*(91.1)*	*107*	*104*	*(97.2)*
Russian Federation	*18080*	*16358*	*(90.5)*	*7770*	*5395*	*(69.4)*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	3	5	(166.7)	0	0	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	3	3	(100.0)	0	0	–
Kosovo[1]	0	2	-	0	0	–
Switzerland	8	8	(100.0)	2	2	(0.0)
Tajikistan	*389*	*276*	*(71.0)*	*121*	*101*	*(83.5)*
Türkiye	*126*	*106*	*(84.1)*	*9*	*9*	*(100.0)*
Turkmenistan	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Ukraine	*2944*	*3172*	*(107.7)*	*980*	*1069*	*(109.1)*
United Kingdom	59	56	(94.9)	15	15	(100.0)
Uzbekistan	*1449*	*1449*	*(100.0)*	*332*	*332*	*(100.0)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**28808**	**26812**	**(93.1)**	**10515**	**8156**	**(77.6)**
Total European Region	**29672**	**27598**	**(93.0)**	**10679**	**8296**	**(77.7)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***29051***	***27052***	***(93.1)***	***10548***	***8189***	***(77.6)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy irrespective of the method used for drug-susceptibility testing or resistance prediction.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resitant or multidrug-resistant TB; TB: tuberculosis; XDR-TB: extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
[a] Excluding pre-XDR and XDR-TB cases.
[b] For countries that do not provide information on treatment start, all reported cases are used as proxy.
[c] For some non-EU/EEA countries and areas, patients who were diagnosed before 2022 but started on treatment in 2022 are included, resulting in coverage over 100%.
[d] Pre-XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin (RR/MDR-TB), as well as resistance to any fluoroquinolone.
[e] XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin and to at least one fluoroquinolone (pre-XDR-TB), as well as resistance to at least one additional Group A drug. Group A drugs include levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, bedaquiline and linezolid. For EU/EEA countries, linezolid resistance is not yet reported to TESSy, therefore XDR-TB is assessed on the basis of resistance to levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and/or bedaquiline (in addition to meeting pre-XDR-TB criteria).
[f] Second line DST information not reported for 2023 data
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 14. New and relapse[a] TB cases with HIV infection, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases[b]	TB cases with known HIV status		HIV-positive TB cases		HIV-positive cases started ART[c]	
	N	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA							
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	858	634	(73.9)	3	(0.5)	–	–
Croatia	260	39	(15.0)	3	(7.7)	–	–
Cyprus	78	50	(64.1)	3	(6.0)	–	–
Czechia	450	301	(66.9)	18	(6.0)	–	–
Denmark[d]	174	123	(70.7)	6	(4.9)	–	–
Estonia	98	94	(95.9)	12	(12.8)	10	(83.3)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	467	324	(69.4)	9	(2.8)	–	–
Hungary	493	31	(6.3)	5	(16.1)	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland[d]	207	75	(36.2)	6	(8.0)	5	(83.3)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	707	687	(97.2)	29	(4.2)	–	–
Luxembourg	42	28	(66.7)	2	(7.1)	–	–
Malta	68	54	(79.4)	3	(5.6)	3	(100.0)
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway[d]	136	124	(91.2)	3	(2.4)	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1501	1068	(71.2)	101	(9.5)	–	–
Romania	9122	7825	(85.8)	178	(2.3)	137	(77.0)
Slovakia	206	76	(36.9)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Slovenia	85	70	(82.4)	2	(2.9)	–	–
Spain	3991	3050	(76.4)	242	(7.9)	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**18943**	**14653**	**(77.4)**	**625**	**(4.3)**	**164**	**(26.2)**
Non-EU/EEA							
Albania	302	285	(94.4)	3	(1.1)	3	(100.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	404	377	(93.3)	43	(11.4)	35	(81.4)
Azerbaijan	3965	3965	(100.0)	60	(1.5)	60	(100.0)
Belarus	1555	1542	(99.2)	126	(8.2)	116	(92.1)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	1308	1241	(94.9)	28	(2.3)	28	(100.0)
Israel	227	227	(100.0)	10	(4.4)	10	(100.0)
Kazakhstan	9506	9316	(98.0)	573	(6.2)	533	(93.0)
Kyrgyzstan	4183	4048	(96.8)	141	(3.5)	105	(74.5)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	62	62	(100.0)	2	(3.2)	2	(100.0)
North Macedonia	157	36	(0.0)	0	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	2164	2091	(96.6)	264	(12.6)	243	(92.0)
Russian Federation	54643	52872	(96.8)	13411	(25.4)	10519	(78.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	1014	249	(24.6)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	433	53	(12.2)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Kosovo[1]	581	196	(33.7)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	4435	4412	(99.5)	133	(3.0)	133	(100.0)
Türkiye	9408	7849	(83.4)	104	(1.3)	70	(67.3)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	20058	19952	(99.5)	3501	(17.5)	3259	(93.1)
United Kingdom[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan[e]	–	–	–	407	–	363	(89.2)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**113391**	**108524**	**(95.7)**	**18807**	**(17.0)**	**15479**	**(82.3)**
Total European Region	**132334**	**123177**	**(93.1)**	**19432**	**(15.4)**	**15643**	**(82.4)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***122414***	***116905***	***(95.5)***	***19013***	***(15.9)***	***15611***	***(82.2)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
ART: antiretroviral therapy; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] Countries are only included in this analysis if total number of cases tested for HIV and test results are provided. For EU/EEA countries, countries are only included in this analysis if the total number of cases tested for HIV is more than zero.
[c] Data from: The WHO global TB collection system. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://extranet.who.int/tme/, accessed 5 February 2024).
[d] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 15. TB in prisons, European Region, 2023[a]

Country/area	Prison population[b]	New and relapse TB cases (all forms) notified in prisons		Proportion of new and relapse TB cases in prisons out of the country total	TB relative risk in prisons[c]
	N	N	Rate per 100 000 prisoners	%	
EU/EEA					
Austria	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	5 601	3	54	(0.3)	4.0
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	19 569	9	46	(2.0)	11.1
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2 250	2	89	(2.0)	12.4
Finland	–	–	–	–	–
France	69 448	31	45	(0.7)	6.7
Germany	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	19 347	11	57	(2.2)	11.1
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	7 946	1	13	(0.5)	3.2
Italy	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	611	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Malta	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	76 284	166	218	(4.0)	19.3
Portugal	11 137	27	242	(1.8)	16.9
Romania	24 106	77	319	(0.8)	6.7
Slovakia	8 930	5	56	(2.4)	14.8
Slovenia	3 895	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Spain	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA[c]	**249 124**	**332**	**133.3**	**(1.5)**	**10.8**
Non EU/EEA					
Albania	6 200	1	16	(0.3)	1.5
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	26 072	162	621	(4.1)	16.2
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	9 868	26	263	(2.0)	7.7
Israel	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	44 489	132	297	(1.4)	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	6 272	52	829	(1.2)	14.0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	2 113	4	189	(2.5)	22.1
Republic of Moldova	6 084	47	773	(2.2)	10.9
Russian Federation	376 826	3 909	1 037	(7.2)	27.6
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	10 787	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	10 787	0	0	(0.0)	–
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	12 000	101	842	(2.3)	19.7
Türkiye	291 380	178	61	(1.9)	5.7
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	42 420	526	1 240	(2.6)	23.3
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**834 511**	**5 138**	**616**	**(4.6)**	**18.7**
Total European Region	**1 083 635**	**5 470**	**505**	**(4.1)**	**19.5**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***847 368***	***5 215***	***615***	***(4.4)***	***18.1***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Data from the WHO Global TB Database.
[b] Belarus, Kazakhstan, Montenegro and Kosovo[1] prison population data are from: World Prison Brief [online database]. London: Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research; 2024. Available at: https://www.prisonstudies.org/ [accessed 5 February 2024].
[c] In the calculation of summary results, only countries/areas reporting data on prison population and TB notification in prisons are included.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 16. Treatment outcome of new and relapse TB cases[a] notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022[b]	Success N	Success (%)	Died N	Died (%)	Failed N	Failed (%)	Lost to follow-up[c] N	Lost to follow-up[c] (%)	Still on treatment N	Still on treatment (%)	Not evaluated[d] N	Not evaluated[d] (%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	354	257	(72.6)	24	(6.8)	0	(0.0)	53	(15.0)	20	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
Belgium[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	214	112	(52.3)	37	(17.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.8)	11	(5.1)	48	(22.4)
Cyprus	91	24	(26.4)	3	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	64	(70.3)
Czechia	360	225	(62.5)	43	(11.9)	3	(0.8)	80	(22.2)	7	(1.9)	2	(0.6)
Denmark[e]	206	38	(18.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	167	(81.1)
Estonia	102	79	(77.5)	17	(16.7)	1	(1.0)	4	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)
Finland	179	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	178	(99.4)
France	3965	1449	(36.5)	111	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	131	(3.3)	21	(0.5)	2253	(56.8)
Germany	3737	2304	(61.7)	345	(9.2)	1	(0.0)	90	(2.4)	91	(2.4)	906	(24.2)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	421	274	(65.1)	66	(15.7)	18	(4.3)	30	(7.1)	10	(2.4)	23	(5.5)
Iceland	14	10	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(21.4)
Ireland[e]	180	81	(45.0)	6	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.2)	3	(1.7)	86	(47.8)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	617	538	(87.2)	53	(8.6)	6	(1.0)	16	(2.6)	2	(0.3)	2	(0.3)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway[e]	142	117	(82.4)	7	(4.9)	2	(1.4)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	14	(9.9)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1523	980	(64.3)	90	(5.9)	2	(0.1)	106	(7.0)	287	(18.8)	58	(3.8)
Romania	8604	7260	(84.4)	892	(10.4)	158	(1.8)	229	(2.7)	65	(0.8)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	138	123	(89.1)	6	(4.3)	1	(0.7)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(4.3)
Slovenia	72	52	(72.2)	12	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.8)	5	(6.9)	1	(1.4)
Spain	3640	2684	(73.7)	228	(6.3)	4	(0.1)	148	(4.1)	56	(1.5)	520	(14.3)
Sweden	342	298	(87.1)	22	(6.4)	3	(0.9)	2	(0.6)	2	(0.6)	15	(4.4)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**24901**	**16906**	**(67.9)**	**1962**	**(7.9)**	**199**	**(0.8)**	**907**	**(3.6)**	**580**	**(2.3)**	**4347**	**(17.5)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	264	234	(88.6)	17	(6.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.3)	–	–	7	(2.7)
Andorra	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Armenia	397	335	(84.4)	26	(6.5)	5	(1.3)	26	(6.5)	–	–	5	(1.3)
Azerbaijan	3606	2957	(82.0)	160	(4.4)	213	(5.9)	241	(6.7)	–	–	35	(1.0)
Belarus	999	869	(87.0)	82	(8.2)	21	(2.1)	21	(2.1)	–	–	6	(0.6)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	428	200	(46.7)	20	(4.7)	2	(0.5)	9	(2.1)	–	–	197	(46.0)
Georgia	1357	1178	(86.8)	40	(2.9)	32	(2.4)	72	(5.3)	–	–	35	(2.6)
Israel	206	166	(80.6)	18	(8.7)	16	(7.8)	2	(1.0)	–	–	4	(1.9)
Kazakhstan	5922	5325	(89.9)	444	(7.5)	83	(1.4)	51	(0.9)	–	–	19	(0.3)
Kyrgyzstan	3845	3184	(82.8)	243	(6.3)	152	(4.0)	243	(6.3)	–	–	23	(0.6)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	71	66	(93.0)	1	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	4	(5.6)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	137	92	(67.2)	5	(3.6)	2	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	–	–	38	(27.7)
Republic of Moldova	1673	1416	(84.6)	155	(9.3)	53	(3.2)	39	(2.3)	–	–	10	(0.6)
Russian Federation	41077	27553	(67.1)	4233	(10.3)	5018	(12.2)	1882	(4.6)	–	–	2391	(5.8)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	1047	880	(84.0)	42	(4.0)	8	(0.8)	58	(5.5)	–	–	59	(5.6)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	457	350	(76.6)	29	(6.3)	3	(0.7)	20	(4.4)	–	–	55	(12.0)
Kosovo[1]	590	530	(89.8)	13	(2.2)	5	(0.8)	38	(6.4)	–	–	4	(0.7)
Switzerland	329	215	(65.3)	9	(2.7)	1	(0.3)	3	(0.9)	–	–	101	(30.7)
Tajikistan	3809	3497	(91.8)	166	(4.4)	27	(0.7)	119	(3.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	9593	7628	(79.5)	940	(9.8)	23	(0.2)	287	(3.0)	–	–	715	(7.5)
Turkmenistan	2605	2186	(83.9)	124	(4.8)	145	(5.6)	83	(3.2)	–	–	67	(2.6)
Ukraine	14889	11534	(77.5)	1636	(11.0)	765	(5.1)	864	(5.8)	–	–	90	(0.6)
United Kingdom[e]	4607	3873	(84.1)	240	(5.2)	103	(2.2)	149	(3.2)	–	–	242	(5.3)
Uzbekistan	12373	10941	(88.4)	573	(4.6)	298	(2.4)	383	(3.1)	–	–	178	(1.4)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**109238**	**84333**	**(77.2)**	**9174**	**(8.4)**	**6967**	**(6.4)**	**4542**	**(4.2)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**4222**	**(3.9)**
Total European Region	**134139**	**101239**	**(75.5)**	**11136**	**(8.3)**	**7166**	**(5.3)**	**5449**	**(4.1)**	**580**	**(0.4)**	**8569**	**(6.4)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**111468**	**86480**	**(77.6)**	**9784**	**(8.8)**	**7000**	**(6.3)**	**4560**	**(4.1)**	**67**	**(0.1)**	**3577**	**(3.2)**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a]   Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b]   For non-EU/EEA countries and areas: patients started on second-line treatment are excluded. For EU/EEA countries: rifampicin-resistant TB cases are excluded.
[c]   In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d]   In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[e]   Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[1]   This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 17. Treatment outcome of previously treated TB cases (excluding relapse) notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022[a]	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up[b]		Still on treatment		Not evaluated[c]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	6	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Cyprus	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Czechia	5	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Denmark	20	4	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(80.0)
Estonia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	223	86	(38.6)	7	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	11	(4.9)	1	(0.4)	118	(52.9)
Germany	156	73	(46.8)	13	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(3.8)	4	(2.6)	60	(38.5)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iceland	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ireland	16	10	(62.5)	2	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(25.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	6	4	(66.7)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	20	12	(60.0)	3	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(25.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	37	15	(40.5)	3	(8.1)	0	(0.0)	5	(13.5)	12	(32.4)	2	(5.4)
Romania	382	208	(54.5)	40	(10.5)	75	(19.6)	55	(14.4)	4	(1.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	12	9	(75.0)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)
Slovenia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Spain	263	169	(64.3)	19	(7.2)	0	(0.0)	23	(8.7)	5	(1.9)	47	(17.9)
Sweden	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**1176**	**623**	**(53.0)**	**89**	**(7.6)**	**77**	**(6.5)**	**106**	**(9.0)**	**26**	**(2.2)**	**255**	**(21.7)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	28	28	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	15	10	(66.7)	2	(13.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(20.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	489	365	(74.6)	19	(3.9)	53	(10.8)	46	(9.4)	–	–	6	(1.2)
Belarus	70	51	(72.9)	6	(8.6)	1	(1.4)	4	(5.7)	–	–	8	(11.4)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	115	87	(75.7)	4	(3.5)	5	(4.3)	12	(10.4)	–	–	7	(6.1)
Israel	5	2	(40.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	2	(40.0)
Kazakhstan	53	36	(67.9)	11	(20.8)	3	(5.7)	3	(5.7)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kyrgyzstan	348	243	(69.8)	34	(9.8)	24	(6.9)	42	(12.1)	–	–	5	(1.4)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	7	4	(57.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	3	(42.9)
Republic of Moldova	107	69	(64.5)	7	(6.5)	6	(5.6)	20	(18.7)	–	–	5	(4.7)
Russian Federation	5688	2796	(49.2)	409	(7.2)	922	(16.2)	564	(9.9)	–	–	997	(17.5)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	12	8	(66.7)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	2	(16.7)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	9	6	(66.7)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo[1]	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(50.0)
Tajikistan	89	70	(78.7)	5	(5.6)	1	(1.1)	13	(14.6)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	112	57	(50.9)	6	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	24	(21.4)	–	–	25	(22.3)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	868	552	(63.6)	89	(10.3)	98	(11.3)	123	(14.2)	–	–	6	(0.7)
United Kingdom	159	124	(78.0)	9	(5.7)	5	(3.1)	5	(3.1)	–	–	16	(10.1)
Uzbekistan	1233	1009	(81.8)	84	(6.8)	28	(2.3)	73	(5.9)	–	–	39	(3.2)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**9400**	**5512**	**(58.6)**	**687**	**(7.3)**	**1147**	**(12.2)**	**934**	**(9.9)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1120**	**(11.9)**
Total European Region	**10576**	**6135**	**(58.0)**	**776**	**(7.3)**	**1224**	**(11.6)**	**1040**	**(9.8)**	**26**	**(0.2)**	**1375**	**(13.0)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***9187***	***5345***	***(58.2)***	***676***	***(7.4)***	***1141***	***(12.4)***	***927***	***(10.1)***	***0***	***(0.0)***	***1098***	***(12.0)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Excluding relapsed TB cases
[b] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 18. Treatment outcome of new and relapse[a] TB cases in children (0–14 years) notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases reported in 2022[b]	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up[c]		Still on treatment		Not evaluated[d]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	12	12	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Belgium[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	11	5	(45.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(54.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark[e]	4	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	183	66	(36.1)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	5	(2.7)	1	(0.5)	110	(60.1)
Germany	184	131	(71.2)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.2)	3	(1.6)	45	(24.5)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	6	2	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland[e]	5	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	14	14	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway[e]	6	5	(83.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	52	40	(76.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.8)	8	(15.4)	2	(3.8)
Romania	324	309	(95.4)	4	(1.2)	1	(0.3)	4	(1.2)	6	(1.9)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	40	38	(95.0)	1	(2.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Spain	199	175	(87.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.0)	4	(2.0)	16	(8.0)
Sweden	18	16	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**1061**	**819**	**(77.2)**	**9**	**(0.8)**	**1**	**(0.1)**	**26**	**(2.5)**	**22**	**(2.1)**	**184**	**(17.3)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	17	15	(88.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	–	–	1	(5.9)
Azerbaijan	110	75	(68.2)	0	(0.0)	12	(10.9)	10	(9.1)	–	–	13	(11.8)
Belarus	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	45	42	(93.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.2)	2	(4.4)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Israel	25	23	(92.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kazakhstan	190	188	(98.9)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(0.5)
Kyrgyzstan	265	254	(95.8)	5	(1.9)	1	(0.4)	2	(0.8)	–	–	3	(1.1)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	7	5	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	2	(28.6)
Republic of Moldova	71	71	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	1455	1374	(94.4)	6	(0.4)	32	(2.2)	5	(0.3)	–	–	38	(2.6)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	49	47	(95.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.0)	–	–	1	(2.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	17	17	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo[1]	32	31	(96.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	16	11	(68.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	5	(31.3)
Tajikistan	218	212	(97.2)	1	(0.5)	2	(0.9)	3	(1.4)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	391	319	(81.6)	15	(3.8)	1	(0.3)	5	(1.3)	–	–	51	(13.0)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	330	299	(90.6)	11	(3.3)	7	(2.1)	12	(3.6)	–	–	1	(0.3)
United Kingdom[e]	142	130	(91.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.1)	3	(2.1)	–	–	6	(4.2)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**3341**	**3075**	**(92.0)**	**41**	**(1.2)**	**59**	**(1.8)**	**44**	**(1.3)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**122**	**(3.7)**
Total European Region	**4402**	**3894**	**(88.5)**	**50**	**(1.1)**	**60**	**(1.4)**	**70**	**(1.6)**	**22**	**(0.5)**	**306**	**(7.0)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***3434***	***3176***	***(92.5)***	***43***	***(1.3)***	***57***	***(1.7)***	***44***	***(1.3)***	***6***	***(0.2)***	***108***	***(3.1)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] For non-EU/EEA countries: patients started on second-line treatment are excluded. For EU/EEA countries: rifampicin-resistant TB cases are excluded.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[e] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 19. Treatment outcome of new and relapse[a] TB cases of foreign origin notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases of foreign origin notified in 2022[b]	Success N	Success (%)	Died N	Died (%)	Failed N	Failed (%)	Lost to follow-up[c] N	Lost to follow-up[c] (%)	Still on treatment N	Still on treatment (%)	Not evaluated[d] N	Not evaluated[d] (%)
EU/EEA													
Austria[e]	222	151	(68.0)	8	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	51	(23.0)	12	(5.4)	0	(0.0)
Belgium[ef]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	12	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	8	(66.7)
Cyprus	85	21	(24.7)	3	(3.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	61	(71.8)
Czechia	151	92	(60.9)	11	(7.3)	2	(1.3)	41	(27.2)	3	(2.0)	2	(1.3)
Denmark[f]	205	38	(18.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	166	(81.0)
Estonia	26	16	(61.5)	8	(30.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	2482	896	(36.1)	31	(1.2)	0	(0.0)	78	(3.1)	13	(0.5)	1464	(59.0)
Germany	2687	1718	(63.9)	152	(5.7)	1	(0.0)	64	(2.4)	65	(2.4)	687	(25.6)
Greece[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary[e]	31	12	(38.7)	3	(9.7)	3	(9.7)	3	(9.7)	1	(3.2)	9	(29.0)
Iceland	10	7	(70.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(20.0)
Ireland[f]	95	45	(47.4)	4	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.1)	2	(2.1)	43	(45.3)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	13	8	(61.5)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway[f]	127	108	(85.0)	3	(2.4)	2	(1.6)	2	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	12	(9.4)
Poland[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	451	247	(54.8)	8	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	47	(10.4)	113	(25.1)	36	(8.0)
Romania	49	46	(93.9)	1	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	14	11	(78.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(14.3)
Slovenia	30	23	(76.7)	3	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.3)	2	(6.7)	1	(3.3)
Spain	1602	1208	(75.4)	38	(2.4)	1	(0.1)	86	(5.4)	27	(1.7)	242	(15.1)
Sweden	282	249	(88.3)	13	(4.6)	3	(1.1)	2	(0.7)	1	(0.4)	14	(5.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**8574**	**4899**	**(57.1)**	**287**	**(3.3)**	**14**	**(0.2)**	**382**	**(4.5)**	**240**	**(2.8)**	**2752**	**(32.1)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	5	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	–	–	3	(60.0)
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4	(100.0)
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	148	113	(76.4)	17	(11.5)	13	(8.8)	2	(1.4)	–	–	3	(2.0)
Kazakhstan	90	70	(77.8)	9	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.3)	–	–	8	(8.9)
Kyrgyzstan	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	5	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(80.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	3	(100.0)
Republic of Moldova	13	12	(92.3)	1	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	4	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	4	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	291	184	(63.2)	5	(1.7)	4	(1.4)	4	(1.4)	–	–	94	(32.3)
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Türkiye	1512	1004	(66.4)	113	(7.5)	4	(0.3)	113	(7.5)	–	–	278	(18.4)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	12	9	(75.0)	2	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(8.3)
United Kingdom[f]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**2087**	**1395**	**(66.8)**	**149**	**(7.1)**	**22**	**(1.1)**	**127**	**(6.1)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**394**	**(18.9)**
Total European Region	**10661**	**6294**	**(59.0)**	**436**	**(4.1)**	**36**	**(0.3)**	**509**	**(4.8)**	**240**	**(2.3)**	**3146**	**(29.5)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	*1720*	*1166*	*(67.8)*	*135*	*(7.8)*	*5*	*(0.3)*	*121*	*(7.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*293*	*(17.0)*

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] For non-EU/EEA countries and areas: patients started on second-line treatment are excluded. For EU/EEA countries: rifampicin-resistant TB cases are excluded.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[e] Origin is based on nationality.
[f] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 20. Treatment outcome of HIV-positive new and relapse[a] TB cases notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	HIV-positive TB cases notified in 2022[b]	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow–up[c]		Still on treatment		Not evaluated[d]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	9	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(77.8)
Czechia	5	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark[e]	4	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)
Estonia	4	3	(75.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland[e]	5	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	12	9	(75.0)	2	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway[e]	4	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	111	52	(46.8)	8	(7.2)	0	(0.0)	11	(9.9)	32	(28.8)	8	(7.2)
Romania	120	92	(76.7)	16	(13.3)	1	(0.8)	8	(6.7)	3	(2.5)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	243	160	(65.8)	17	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(3.7)	4	(1.6)	53	(21.8)
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**519**	**327**	**(63.0)**	**47**	**(9.1)**	**1**	**(0.2)**	**31**	**(6.0)**	**40**	**(7.7)**	**73**	**(14.1)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	32	23	(71.9)	6	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	3	(9.4)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	51	38	(74.5)	0	(0.0)	4	(7.8)	4	(7.8)	–	–	5	(9.8)
Belarus	63	48	(76.2)	11	(17.5)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	–	–	3	(4.8)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Georgia	39	28	(71.8)	6	(15.4)	1	(2.6)	4	(10.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Israel	6	4	(66.7)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kazakhstan	237	180	(75.9)	46	(19.4)	6	(2.5)	4	(1.7)	–	–	1	(0.4)
Kyrgyzstan	117	71	(60.7)	26	(22.2)	6	(5.1)	13	(11.1)	–	–	1	(0.9)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	172	115	(66.9)	43	(25.0)	9	(5.2)	5	(2.9)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	9394	4683	(49.9)	1967	(20.9)	1903	(20.3)	228	(2.4)	–	–	613	(6.5)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo[1]	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	79	60	(75.9)	11	(13.9)	0	(0.0)	8	(10.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	123	64	(52.0)	32	(26.0)	1	(0.8)	4	(3.3)	–	–	22	(17.9)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	2612	1686	(64.5)	506	(19.4)	163	(6.2)	239	(9.2)	–	–	18	(0.7)
United Kingdom[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**12931**	**7005**	**(54.2)**	**2656**	**(20.5)**	**2095**	**(16.2)**	**512**	**(4.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**663**	**(5.1)**
Total European Region	**13450**	**7332**	**(54.5)**	**2703**	**(20.1)**	**2096**	**(15.6)**	**543**	**(4.0)**	**40**	**(0.3)**	**736**	**(5.5)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**13055**	**7100**	**(54.4)**	**2673**	**(20.5)**	**2095**	**(16.0)**	**521**	**(4.0)**	**3**	**(0.0)**	**663**	**(5.1)**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] Rifampicin-resistant TB cases are excluded.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[e] Previous TB history is defined by previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 21. Treatment outcome among new and relapse[a] TB cases in prisons notified in 2022, European Region, 2023

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases in prisons notified in 2022[b]	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up[c]		Not evaluated[d]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA											
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	8	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	13	13	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Malta	53	52	(98.1)	1	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	27	9	(33.3)	1	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(7.4)	15	(55.6)
Romania	94	86	(91.5)	2	(2.1)	1	(1.1)	5	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**211**	**180**	**(85.3)**	**5**	**(2.4)**	**2**	**(0.9)**	**8**	**(3.8)**	**16**	**(7.6)**
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	120	107	(89.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.7)	8	(6.7)	3	(2.5)
Belarus	15	12	(80.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(13.3)	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	18	17	(94.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	62	55	(88.7)	1	(1.6)	3	(4.8)	2	(3.2)	1	(1.6)
Kyrgyzstan	24	16	(66.7)	1	(4.2)	3	(12.5)	4	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	61	59	(96.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	3768	2114	(56.1)	80	(2.1)	371	(9.8)	143	(3.8)	1060	(28.1)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	45	43	(95.6)	1	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	156	110	(70.5)	11	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	20	(12.8)	15	(9.6)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	243	148	(60.9)	23	(9.5)	22	(9.1)	19	(7.8)	31	(12.8)
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**4521**	**2689**	**(59.5)**	**118**	**(2.6)**	**403**	**(8.9)**	**201**	**(4.4)**	**1110**	**(24.6)**
Total European Region	**4732**	**2869**	**(60.6)**	**123**	**(2.6)**	**405**	**(8.6)**	**209**	**(4.4)**	**1126**	**(23.8)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**4620**	**2777**	**(60.1)**	**121**	**(2.6)**	**404**	**(8.7)**	**207**	**(4.5)**	**1111**	**(24.0)**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[b] Rifampicin-resistant TB cases are excluded.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 22. Treatment outcome after 24 months of RR/MDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2021, European Region, 2023

Country/area	RR/MDR-TB[a] cases started on second-line treatment[b] in 2021	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow up[c]		Still on treatment		Not evaluated[d]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	9	6	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(22.2)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Belgium	8	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(62.5)
Bulgaria	*4*	*2*	*(50.0)*	*2*	*(50.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Croatia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	11	5	(45.5)	3	(27.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(18.2)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	*20*	*17*	*(85.0)*	*1*	*(5.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*1*	*(5.0)*	*1*	*(5.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	95	46	(48.4)	9	(9.5)	1	(1.1)	4	(4.2)	10	(10.5)	25	(26.3)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	12	8	(66.7)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iceland	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	6	2	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	*105*	*74*	*(70.5)*	*24*	*(22.9)*	*1*	*(1.0)*	*3*	*(2.9)*	*2*	*(1.9)*	*1*	*(1.0)*
Luxembourg	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	11	10	(90.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)
Norway	12	8	(66.7)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	11	7	(63.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	3	(27.3)
Romania	*260*	*125*	*(48.1)*	*57*	*(21.9)*	*43*	*(16.5)*	*30*	*(11.5)*	*5*	*(1.9)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Slovakia	5	4	(80.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**577**	**325**	**(56.3)**	**100**	**(17.3)**	**46**	**(8.0)**	**46**	**(8.0)**	**21**	**(3.6)**	**39**	**(6.8)**
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	5	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(20.0)
Andorra	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	*47*	*34*	*(72.3)*	*3*	*(6.4)*	*2*	*(4.3)*	*8*	*(17.0)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Azerbaijan	*798*	*519*	*(65.0)*	*56*	*(7.0)*	*132*	*(16.5)*	*91*	*(11.4)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Belarus	*449*	*364*	*(81.1)*	*57*	*(12.7)*	*9*	*(2.0)*	*13*	*(2.9)*	*–*	*–*	*6*	*(1.3)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	*140*	*107*	*(76.4)*	*9*	*(6.4)*	*1*	*(0.7)*	*17*	*(12.1)*	*–*	*–*	*6*	*(4.3)*
Israel	5	3	(60.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kazakhstan	*4163*	*3398*	*(81.6)*	*509*	*(12.2)*	*73*	*(1.8)*	*139*	*(3.3)*	*–*	*–*	*44*	*(1.1)*
Kyrgyzstan	*754*	*564*	*(74.8)*	*48*	*(6.4)*	*22*	*(2.9)*	*120*	*(15.9)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	443	310	(70.0)	65	(14.7)	10	(2.3)	58	(13.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	*20 579*	*11122*	*(54.0)*	*3293*	*(16.0)*	*2359*	*(11.5)*	*2387*	*(11.6)*	*–*	*–*	*1418*	*(6.9)*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo[1]	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4	(100.0)
Tajikistan	*354*	*301*	*(85.0)*	*24*	*(6.8)*	*4*	*(1.1)*	*24*	*(6.8)*	*–*	*–*	*1*	*(0.3)*
Türkiye	*101*	*45*	*(44.6)*	*11*	*(10.9)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*12*	*(11.9)*	*–*	*–*	*33*	*(32.7)*
Turkmenistan	*521*	*368*	*(70.6)*	*32*	*(6.1)*	*74*	*(14.2)*	*42*	*(8.1)*	*–*	*–*	*5*	*(1.0)*
Ukraine	*3316*	*2174*	*(65.6)*	*528*	*(15.9)*	*156*	*(4.7)*	*439*	*(13.2)*	*–*	*–*	*19*	*(0.6)*
United Kingdom	38	31	(81.6)	2	(5.3)	1	(2.6)	1	(2.6)	–	–	3	(7.9)
Uzbekistan	*1753*	*1284*	*(73.2)*	*178*	*(10.2)*	*64*	*(3.7)*	*140*	*(8.0)*	*–*	*–*	*87*	*(5.0)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**33 475**	**20 631**	**(61.6)**	**4818**	**(14.4)**	**2907**	**(8.7)**	**3492**	**(10.4)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1627**	**(4.9)**
Total European Region	**34 052**	**20 956**	**(61.5)**	**4918**	**(14.4)**	**2953**	**(8.7)**	**3538**	**(10.4)**	**21**	**(0.1)**	**1666**	**(4.9)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***33 807***	***20 808***	***(61.5)***	***4897***	***(14.5)***	***2950***	***(8.7)***	***3524***	***(10.4)***	***8***	***(0.0)***	***1620***	***(4.8)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR: rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Includes cases that are RR/MDR but also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] For EU/EEA countries, cases diagnosed post-mortem are excluded, and cases with no treatment enrolment data reported are assumed to be enrolled in treatment.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table 23. Treatment outcome after 24 months of pre-XDR-TB cases started on second-line treatment in 2021, European Region, 2023

Country/area	Pre–XDR–TB[a] cases started on second–line treatment in 2021[b]	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up[c]		Still on treatment		Not evaluated[d]	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	*1*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*1*	*(100.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	*8*	*7*	*(87.5)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*1*	*(12.5)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	11	2	(18.2)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	4	(36.4)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	*21*	*13*	*(61.9)*	*6*	*(28.6)*	*1*	*(4.8)*	*1*	*(4.8)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Romania	*25*	*5*	*(20.0)*	*5*	*(20.0)*	*13*	*(52.0)*	*1*	*(4.0)*	*1*	*(4.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Slovakia	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Sweden	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**79**	**37**	**(46.8)**	**17**	**(21.5)**	**14**	**(17.7)**	**3**	**(3.8)**	**4**	**(5.1)**	**4**	**(5.1)**
Non–EU/EEA													
Albania	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andorra	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	*17*	*10*	*(58.8)*	*2*	*(11.8)*	*1*	*(5.9)*	*3*	*(17.6)*	*–*	*–*	*1*	*(5.9)*
Azerbaijan	*164*	*101*	*(61.6)*	*19*	*(11.6)*	*29*	*(17.7)*	*15*	*(9.1)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Belarus	*275*	*206*	*(74.9)*	*21*	*(7.6)*	*24*	*(8.7)*	*20*	*(7.3)*	*–*	*–*	*4*	*(1.5)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	*35*	*20*	*(57.1)*	*3*	*(8.6)*	*7*	*(20.0)*	*2*	*(5.7)*	*–*	*–*	*3*	*(8.6)*
Israel	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(20.0)
Kazakhstan	*235*	*179*	*(76.2)*	*30*	*(12.8)*	*12*	*(5.1)*	*14*	*(6.0)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Kyrgyzstan	*117*	*70*	*(59.8)*	*18*	*(15.4)*	*16*	*(13.7)*	*13*	*(11.1)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	118	54	(45.8)	16	(13.6)	26	(22.0)	22	(18.6)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	*6122*	*2993*	*(48.9)*	*1058*	*(17.3)*	*1025*	*(16.7)*	*635*	*(10.4)*	*–*	*–*	*411*	*(6.7)*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo[1]	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Tajikistan	*111*	*85*	*(76.6)*	*16*	*(14.4)*	*4*	*(3.6)*	*6*	*(5.4)*	*–*	*–*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Türkiye	*5*	*3*	*(60.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*1*	*(20.0)*	*–*	*–*	*1*	*(20.0)*
Turkmenistan	*288*	*181*	*(62.8)*	*58*	*(20.1)*	*20*	*(6.9)*	*26*	*(9.0)*	*–*	*–*	*3*	*(1.0)*
Ukraine	*1576*	*917*	*(58.2)*	*259*	*(16.4)*	*133*	*(8.4)*	*233*	*(14.8)*	*–*	*–*	*34*	*(2.2)*
United Kingdom	14	8	(57.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	–	–	5	(35.7)
Uzbekistan	*394*	*280*	*(71.1)*	*65*	*(16.5)*	*17*	*(4.3)*	*19*	*(4.8)*	*–*	*–*	*13*	*(3.3)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**9477**	**5112**	**(53.9)**	**1565**	**(16.5)**	**1314**	**(13.9)**	**1010**	**(10.7)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**476**	**(5.0)**
Total European Region	**9556**	**5149**	**(53.9)**	**1582**	**(16.6)**	**1328**	**(13.9)**	**1013**	**(10.6)**	**4**	**(0.0)**	**480**	**(5.0)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***9512***	***5124***	***(53.9)***	***1577***	***(16.6)***	***1328***	***(14.0)***	***1011***	***(10.6)***	***2***	***(0.0)***	***470***	***(4.9)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug-susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis; XDR-TB: extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
[a] Pre-XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin (RR/MDR-TB), as well as resistance to any fluoroquinolone. Includes cases that are pre-XDR but that also meet the XDR case definitions (XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] For EU/EEA countries, cases diagnosed post-mortem are excluded, and cases with no treatment enrolment data reported are assumed to be enrolled in treatment.
[c] In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.
[d] In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

6. Trend tables

Table I. Estimated TB mortality per 100 000 population, European Region, 2014–2023[a]

Country	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019			
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000		
EU/EEA														
Austria	71	(0.8)	64	(0.7)	38	(0.4)	35	(0.4)	48	(0.5)	40	(0.5)		
Belgium	41	(0.4)	61	(0.5)	32	(0.3)	32	(0.3)	33	(0.3)	33	(0.3)		
Bulgaria	130	(1.8)	120	(1.6)	120	(1.6)	97	(1.4)	98	(1.4)	97	(1.4)		
Croatia	40	(1.0)	46	(1.1)	57	(1.4)	59	(1.5)	40	(1.0)	36	(0.9)		
Cyprus	5	(0.4)	2	(0.2)	3	(0.2)	4	(0.3)	5	(0.4)	2	(0.2)		
Czechia	39	(0.4)	57	(0.5)	43	(0.4)	37	(0.4)	38	(0.4)	22	(0.2)		
Denmark	13	(0.2)	17	(0.3)	23	(0.4)	14	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	10	(0.2)		
Estonia	29	(2.2)	22	(1.6)	28	(2.1)	24	(1.8)	13	(1.0)	16	(1.2)		
Finland	41	(0.7)	33	(0.6)	26	(0.5)	35	(0.6)	30	(0.6)	29	(0.5)		
France	480	(0.7)	450	(0.7)	420	(0.7)	440	(0.7)	370	(0.6)	360	(0.6)		
Germany	320	(0.4)	320	(0.4)	290	(0.4)	300	(0.4)	300	(0.4)	270	(0.3)		
Greece	55	(0.5)	45	(0.4)	48	(0.5)	58	(0.5)	50	(0.5)	44	(0.4)		
Hungary	85	(0.9)	100	(1.1)	65	(0.7)	64	(0.7)	85	(0.9)	63	(0.7)		
Iceland	2	(0.6)	2	(0.6)	2	(0.5)	2	(0.5)	1	(0.4)	1	(0.3)		
Ireland	24	(0.5)	18	(0.4)	17	(0.4)	16	(0.3)	18	(0.4)	7	(0.1)		
Italy	290	(0.5)	340	(0.6)	310	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	290	(0.5)	280	(0.5)		
Latvia	69	(3.5)	99	(5.0)	80	(4.1)	75	(3.8)	65	(3.4)	65	(3.4)		
Liechtenstein[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lithuania	230	(7.8)	190	(6.5)	180	(6.4)	160	(5.8)	120	(4.3)	120	(4.2)		
Luxembourg	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	3	(0.5)	2	(0.3)	1	(0.2)		
Malta	1	(0.3)	2	(0.5)	3	(0.7)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)		
Netherlands	35	(0.2)	37	(0.2)	30	(0.2)	24	(0.1)	28	(0.2)	20	(0.1)		
Norway	13	(0.3)	12	(0.2)	18	(0.3)	14	(0.3)	8	(0.2)	15	(0.3)		
Poland	580	(1.5)	590	(1.5)	600	(1.6)	560	(1.5)	580	(1.5)	530	(1.4)		
Portugal	220	(2.1)	230	(2.2)	210	(2.0)	200	(2.0)	240	(2.4)	180	(1.8)		
Romania	1100	(5.6)	1000	(5.3)	960	(4.9)	920	(4.7)	920	(4.7)	910	(4.7)		
Slovakia	35	(0.6)	35	(0.6)	26	(0.5)	29	(0.5)	27	(0.5)	15	(0.3)		
Slovenia	21	(1.0)	11	(0.5)	7	(0.3)	7	(0.4)	6	(0.3)	14	(0.7)		
Spain	280	(0.6)	250	(0.5)	250	(0.5)	250	(0.5)	260	(0.5)	220	(0.5)		
Sweden	30	(0.3)	25	(0.3)	26	(0.3)	23	(0.2)	22	(0.2)	19	(0.2)		
Subtotal EU/EEA	**4300**	**(1.0)**	**4200**	**(0.9)**	**3900**	**(0.9)**	**3800**	**(0.8)**	**3700**	**(0.8)**	**3400**	**(0.8)**		
Non-EU/EEA														
Albania	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)		
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)		
Armenia	81	(2.8)	68	(2.3)	56	(1.9)	45	(1.5)	30	(1.0)	36	(1.2)		
Azerbaijan	430	(4.5)	580	(5.9)	580	(5.9)	590	(5.9)	590	(5.9)	600	(5.9)		
Belarus	530	(5.6)	450	(4.7)	390	(4.1)	330	(3.4)	280	(3.0)	230	(2.4)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	140	(3.8)	130	(3.6)	120	(3.5)	110	(3.2)	100	(3.0)	94	(2.8)		
Georgia	180	(4.6)	150	(4.0)	170	(4.4)	160	(4.2)	150	(4.0)	140	(3.8)		
Israel	15	(0.2)	15	(0.2)	15	(0.2)	12	(0.2)	20	(0.2)	20	(0.2)		
Kazakhstan	920	(5.2)	720	(4.0)	610	(3.3)	570	(3.1)	500	(2.6)	460	(2.4)		
Kyrgyzstan	480	(8.2)	430	(7.1)	390	(6.3)	350	(5.7)	340	(5.3)	290	(4.4)		
Monaco	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)		
Montenegro	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)		
North Macedonia	24	(1.2)	18	(0.9)	23	(1.2)	11	(0.6)	22	(1.2)	8	(0.4)		
Republic of Moldova	310	(9.4)	260	(8.0)	230	(7.1)	180	(5.7)	170	(5.4)	160	(5.3)		
Russian Federation	16000	(11.0)	14000	(9.9)	12000	(8.5)	10000	(7.1)	9300	(6.3)	8100	(5.5)		
San Marino	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)		
Serbia	97	(1.3)	71	(1.0)	82	(1.1)	76	(1.1)	75	(1.1)	51	(0.7)		
Switzerland	12	(0.2)	17	(0.2)	25	(0.3)	17	(0.2)	17	(0.2)	9	(0.1)		
Tajikistan	800	(9.5)	780	(9.0)	780	(8.8)	770	(8.5)	760	(8.2)	750	(7.9)		
Türkiye	580	(0.7)	550	(0.7)	560	(0.7)	480	(0.6)	450	(0.5)	410	(0.5)		
Turkmenistan	630	(10.0)	580	(9.3)	650	(10.0)	660	(10.0)	680	(10.0)	690	(10.0)		
Ukraine[c]	5700	(12.0)	5000	(11.0)	4600	(10.0)	4100	(9.0)	4100	(9.0)	3800	(8.4)		
United Kingdom	360	(0.6)	350	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	260	(0.4)	270	(0.4)	230	(0.3)		
Uzbekistan	2100	(7.1)	2500	(8.0)	1900	(6.1)	1900	(5.9)	1400	(4.4)	1100	(3.4)		
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**29000**	**(6.3)**	**27000**	**(5.8)**	**23000**	**(4.9)**	**21000**	**(4.4)**	**19000**	**(4.0)**	**17000**	**(3.5)**		
Total European Region	**34000**	**(3.7)**	**31000**	**(3.4)**	**28000**	**(3.0)**	**25000**	**(2.7)**	**23000**	**(2.5)**	**21000**	**(2.2)**		
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***30000***	***(7.5)***	***27000***	***(6.7)***	***24000***	***(5.9)***	***21000***	***(5.1)***	***20000***	***(4.9)***	***18000***	***(4.4)***		

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
HPCs: high-priority countries.
[a] Excludes HIV coinfected cases.
[b] Liechtenstein data is presented under Switzerland's data.
[c] There are uncertainties associated with the UN Population Division population estimates for Ukraine. Estimated TB burden rates per 100 000 population for Ukraine should not be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the national TB programme.

2020		2021		2022		2023		Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023	Mean annual % change in rate, 2014–2023	Country
N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
										EU/EEA
41	(0.5)	31	(0.4)	29	(0.3)	30	(0.3)	-8.2%	-10.0%	Austria
33	(0.3)	33	(0.3)	33	(0.3)	33	(0.3)	0.0%	-2.7%	Belgium
81	(1.2)	59	(0.9)	95	(1.4)	95	(1.4)	0.0%	-2.8%	*Bulgaria*
26	(0.7)	22	(0.6)	34	(0.9)	34	(0.9)	-0.8%	-1.0%	Croatia
2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)	5	(0.4)	5	(0.4)	19.7%	-0.6%	Cyprus
24	(0.2)	37	(0.4)	20	(0.2)	36	(0.3)	12.0%	-1.6%	Czechia
11	(0.2)	7	(0.1)	10	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	0.0%	-3.3%	Denmark
9	(0.7)	13	(1.0)	12	(0.9)	9	(0.7)	-12.9%	-12.1%	*Estonia*
21	(0.4)	24	(0.4)	30	(0.5)	30	(0.5)	0.5%	-3.4%	Finland
310	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	450	(0.7)	450	(0.7)	5.4%	-0.9%	France
290	(0.4)	280	(0.3)	290	(0.3)	290	(0.3)	1.5%	-1.5%	Germany
38	(0.4)	34	(0.3)	43	(0.4)	42	(0.4)	0.0%	-2.4%	Greece
55	(0.6)	57	(0.6)	56	(0.6)	56	(0.6)	-3.2%	-4.5%	Hungary
1	(0.3)	2	(0.6)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	-8.3%	-9.7%	Iceland
17	(0.4)	19	(0.4)	19	(0.4)	19	(0.4)	27.5%	-3.7%	Ireland
230	(0.4)	300	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	2.1%	0.7%	Italy
61	(3.2)	65	(3.5)	55	(2.9)	55	(2.9)	-3.9%	-2.1%	*Latvia*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Liechtenstein*[b]
110	(3.9)	100	(3.7)	110	(3.9)	110	(3.9)	-1.8%	-7.4%	*Lithuania*
1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	-7.3%	-1.2%	Luxembourg
1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	2.3%	-0.9%	Malta
33	(0.2)	21	(0.1)	18	(0.1)	19	(0.1)	-2.4%	-7.9%	Netherlands
7	(0.1)	19	(0.3)	19	(0.3)	19	(0.3)	5.0%	3.5%	Norway
540	(1.4)	500	(1.3)	480	(1.2)	480	(1.2)	-3.8%	-2.4%	Poland
180	(1.8)	240	(2.4)	240	(2.4)	250	(2.4)	7.5%	1.5%	Portugal
780	(4.0)	820	(4.3)	920	(4.8)	960	(5.0)	1.6%	-1.3%	*Romania*
22	(0.4)	18	(0.3)	14	(0.3)	14	(0.3)	-1.9%	-9.9%	Slovakia
15	(0.7)	14	(0.7)	14	(0.7)	14	(0.7)	0.0%	-4.2%	Slovenia
200	(0.4)	180	(0.4)	170	(0.4)	170	(0.4)	-7.1%	-6.0%	Spain
13	(0.1)	22	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	0.0%	-5.9%	Sweden
3200	**(0.7)**	**3200**	**(0.7)**	**3500**	**(0.8)**	**3600**	**(0.8)**	**1.2%**	**-2.2%**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
										Non-EU/EEA
9	(0.3)	7	(0.3)	7	(0.3)	7	(0.2)	-4.6%	-2.1%	Albania
0	(0.2)	0	(0.2)	0	(0.5)	0	(0.5)	–	–	Andorra
47	(1.6)	15	(0.5)	24	(0.8)	10	(0.3)	-27.0%	-20.9%	*Armenia*
430	(4.2)	460	(4.5)	480	(4.7)	490	(4.7)	-5.5%	0.5%	Azerbaijan
260	(2.8)	200	(2.2)	200	(2.2)	190	(2.1)	-3.3%	-10.3%	*Belarus*
87	(2.6)	80	(2.5)	74	(2.3)	68	(2.1)	-6.9%	-6.4%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
83	(2.2)	64	(1.7)	75	(2.0)	67	(1.7)	-18.2%	-10.5%	*Georgia*
8	(0.1)	10	(0.1)	22	(0.2)	22	(0.2)	1.1%	2.6%	Israel
410	(2.1)	380	(1.9)	420	(2.1)	360	(1.8)	-6.9%	-11.1%	*Kazakhstan*
310	(4.6)	330	(4.8)	260	(3.8)	270	(3.8)	-3.6%	-8.2%	*Kyrgyzstan*
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.1)	0	(0.1)	–	–	Monaco
1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	0.0%	0.0%	Montenegro
20	(1.0)	12	(0.7)	9	(0.5)	9	(0.5)	3.8%	-9.1%	North Macedonia
190	(6.3)	140	(4.6)	65	(2.1)	61	(2.0)	-21.6%	-15.8%	*Republic of Moldova*
7300	(5.0)	6700	(4.6)	5700	(3.9)	5200	(3.6)	-10.1%	-11.7%	*Russian Federation*
0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	San Marino
46	(0.7)	38	(0.6)	32	(0.5)	27	(0.4)	-14.5%	-12.5%	Serbia
14	(0.2)	16	(0.2)	18	(0.2)	18	(0.2)	18.9%	3.2%	Switzerland
770	(7.9)	790	(7.9)	800	(7.9)	760	(7.4)	-1.6%	-2.7%	*Tajikistan*
400	(0.5)	370	(0.4)	340	(0.4)	320	(0.4)	-6.9%	-7.7%	*Türkiye*
710	(10.0)	720	(10.0)	740	(10.0)	750	(10.0)	0.0%	0.0%	*Turkmenistan*
3200	(7.1)	3100	(7.0)	2900	(7.0)	2600	(7.0)	-4.5%	-5.8%	*Ukraine*[c]
230	(0.3)	230	(0.3)	230	(0.3)	240	(0.3)	0.0%	-5.2%	United Kingdom
850	(2.5)	690	(2.0)	560	(1.6)	450	(1.3)	-21.4%	-17.2%	*Uzbekistan*
15000	**(3.1)**	**14000**	**(2.9)**	**13000**	**(2.7)**	**12000**	**(2.5)**	**-8.4%**	**-9.7%**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
19000	**(2.0)**	**18000**	**(1.9)**	**16000**	**(1.8)**	**16000**	**(1.7)**	**-6.7%**	**-8.3%**	**Total European Region**
16000	*(3.9)*	*15000*	*(3.6)*	*14000*	*(3.4)*	*13000*	*(3.2)*	*-7.7%*	*-9.2%*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

Table II. Estimated TB incidence per 100 000 population, European Region, 2014–2023

Country	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019			
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000		
EU/EEA														
Austria	650	(7.6)	650	(7.5)	710	(8.1)	650	(7.3)	540	(6.1)	530	(6.0)		
Belgium	1000	(9.1)	1100	(9.5)	1100	(10.0)	1100	(9.3)	1000	(9.2)	1000	(9.0)		
Bulgaria	*2300*	*(32.0)*	*2000*	*(28.0)*	*1900*	*(27.0)*	*1800*	*(25.0)*	*1600*	*(23.0)*	*1600*	*(23.0)*		
Croatia	570	(14.0)	560	(13.0)	520	(12.0)	420	(10.0)	420	(10.0)	340	(8.6)		
Cyprus	45	(3.7)	72	(5.9)	66	(5.3)	60	(4.8)	59	(4.6)	76	(5.9)		
Czechia	550	(5.2)	580	(5.6)	590	(5.6)	570	(5.4)	500	(4.7)	530	(5.0)		
Denmark	340	(6.0)	370	(6.5)	340	(5.9)	290	(5.0)	310	(5.4)	300	(5.1)		
Estonia	*270*	*(21.0)*	*240*	*(18.0)*	*220*	*(16.0)*	*200*	*(15.0)*	*170*	*(13.0)*	*170*	*(13.0)*		
Finland	290	(5.3)	310	(5.6)	260	(4.7)	270	(4.9)	260	(4.8)	260	(4.7)		
France	5500	(8.5)	5400	(8.4)	5700	(8.7)	5900	(9.0)	5800	(8.8)	5900	(9.0)		
Germany	4800	(5.9)	6200	(7.6)	6300	(7.6)	5900	(7.1)	5800	(6.9)	5100	(6.1)		
Greece	560	(5.1)	500	(4.7)	470	(4.3)	500	(4.6)	470	(4.4)	500	(4.7)		
Hungary	920	(9.3)	990	(10.0)	850	(8.6)	750	(7.6)	690	(7.1)	610	(6.2)		
Iceland	9	(2.8)	8	(2.4)	7	(2.1)	15	(4.4)	9	(2.6)	15	(4.1)		
Ireland	340	(7.3)	340	(7.2)	340	(7.1)	350	(7.2)	340	(6.9)	280	(5.8)		
Italy	3800	(6.3)	4000	(6.6)	4300	(7.2)	4400	(7.3)	4300	(7.2)	3700	(6.1)		
Latvia	*850*	*(43.0)*	*800*	*(41.0)*	*740*	*(38.0)*	*620*	*(32.0)*	*540*	*(28.0)*	*460*	*(24.0)*		
Liechtenstein[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lithuania	*1700*	*(58.0)*	*1600*	*(55.0)*	*1500*	*(54.0)*	*1500*	*(52.0)*	*1200*	*(44.0)*	*1200*	*(41.0)*		
Luxembourg	28	(5.0)	34	(6.1)	33	(5.7)	37	(6.2)	48	(7.9)	55	(8.9)		
Malta	52	(12.0)	37	(8.3)	58	(13.0)	48	(10.0)	63	(13.0)	110	(22.0)		
Netherlands	940	(5.5)	980	(5.7)	1000	(5.9)	890	(5.2)	910	(5.2)	860	(4.9)		
Norway	350	(6.8)	330	(6.3)	320	(6.1)	270	(5.2)	220	(4.1)	180	(3.3)		
Poland	7500	(20.0)	7200	(19.0)	7100	(18.0)	6400	(17.0)	6000	(16.0)	5700	(15.0)		
Portugal	2500	(24.0)	2400	(23.0)	2100	(20.0)	2000	(20.0)	2100	(21.0)	2000	(19.0)		
Romania	*17000*	*(86.0)*	*16000*	*(82.0)*	*15000*	*(74.0)*	*14000*	*(72.0)*	*13000*	*(68.0)*	*13000*	*(65.0)*		
Slovakia	370	(6.8)	350	(6.5)	320	(6.0)	260	(4.8)	310	(5.8)	250	(4.5)		
Slovenia	160	(7.9)	150	(7.2)	140	(6.6)	130	(6.2)	110	(5.4)	110	(5.4)		
Spain	5500	(12.0)	4600	(9.9)	5400	(12.0)	5000	(11.0)	5200	(11.0)	4700	(9.9)		
Sweden	730	(7.5)	900	(9.2)	810	(8.1)	560	(5.6)	550	(5.4)	550	(5.3)		
Subtotal EU/EEA	**60000**	**(13.4)**	**59000**	**(13.1)**	**58000**	**(12.9)**	**55000**	**(12.2)**	**53000**	**(11.7)**	**50000**	**(11.0)**		
Non-EU/EEA														
Albania	470	(16.0)	480	(17.0)	480	(17.0)	580	(20.0)	510	(18.0)	470	(16.0)		
Andorra	7	(9.4)	5	(6.4)	5	(6.4)	1	(1.6)	2	(3.1)	6	(7.5)		
Armenia	*1700*	*(57.0)*	*1500*	*(50.0)*	*1300*	*(44.0)*	*1000*	*(36.0)*	*900*	*(31.0)*	*760*	*(26.0)*		
Azerbaijan	*7300*	*(76.0)*	*6900*	*(71.0)*	*6500*	*(66.0)*	*6600*	*(66.0)*	*6400*	*(63.0)*	*6100*	*(60.0)*		
Belarus	*4800*	*(51.0)*	*4700*	*(50.0)*	*4000*	*(42.0)*	*3500*	*(37.0)*	*3000*	*(31.0)*	*2800*	*(29.0)*		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1500	(43.0)	1400	(40.0)	1200	(33.0)	980	(29.0)	850	(25.0)	910	(27.0)		
Georgia	*4000*	*(106.0)*	*3800*	*(99.0)*	*3500*	*(92.0)*	*3300*	*(86.0)*	*3000*	*(80.0)*	*2800*	*(74.0)*		
Israel	420	(5.3)	320	(4.0)	290	(3.5)	270	(3.2)	340	(3.9)	250	(2.9)		
Kazakhstan	*16000*	*(91.0)*	*15000*	*(81.0)*	*13000*	*(73.0)*	*13000*	*(69.0)*	*13000*	*(67.0)*	*13000*	*(68.0)*		
Kyrgyzstan	*7400*	*(126.0)*	*8100*	*(136.0)*	*8100*	*(133.0)*	*7700*	*(124.0)*	*7300*	*(116.0)*	*7100*	*(110.0)*		
Monaco	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.0)	0	(0.0)		
Montenegro	130	(21.0)	92	(15.0)	100	(16.0)	85	(14.0)	95	(15.0)	90	(15.0)		
North Macedonia	340	(17.0)	340	(17.0)	310	(16.0)	250	(13.0)	250	(13.0)	230	(12.0)		
Republic of Moldova	*3800*	*(115.0)*	*3400*	*(102.0)*	*3300*	*(101.0)*	*3000*	*(95.0)*	*2700*	*(86.0)*	*2500*	*(80.0)*		
Russian Federation	*101000*	*(70.0)*	*97000*	*(67.0)*	*92000*	*(63.0)*	*86000*	*(59.0)*	*80000*	*(54.0)*	*73000*	*(50.0)*		
San Marino	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)		
Serbia	1700	(23.0)	1500	(21.0)	1400	(19.0)	1300	(19.0)	1200	(17.0)	1000	(14.0)		
Switzerland	490	(5.9)	610	(7.4)	660	(7.9)	610	(7.2)	540	(6.4)	460	(5.4)		
Tajikistan	*7700*	*(91.0)*	*7400*	*(86.0)*	*7600*	*(85.0)*	*7700*	*(85.0)*	*7800*	*(84.0)*	*7900*	*(83.0)*		
Türkiye	*15000*	*(20.0)*	*15000*	*(18.0)*	*14000*	*(18.0)*	*14000*	*(17.0)*	*14000*	*(16.0)*	*13000*	*(16.0)*		
Turkmenistan	*3500*	*(58.0)*	*3100*	*(49.0)*	*2900*	*(46.0)*	*2800*	*(43.0)*	*3100*	*(46.0)*	*3000*	*(45.0)*		
Ukraine[b]	43000	(94.0)	42000	(91.0)	40000	(87.0)	38000	(84.0)	36000	(80.0)	35000	(77.0)		
United Kingdom	7400	(11.0)	6600	(10.0)	6500	(9.9)	5900	(8.9)	5400	(8.0)	5400	(8.1)		
Uzbekistan	*25000*	*(82.0)*	*24000*	*(79.0)*	*24000*	*(76.0)*	*23000*	*(73.0)*	*23000*	*(70.0)*	*22000*	*(67.0)*		
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**253000**	**(54.5)**	**243000**	**(51.9)**	**231000**	**(48.9)**	**220000**	**(46.3)**	**209000**	**(43.7)**	**198000**	**(41.1)**		
Total European Region	**314000**	**(34.4)**	**301000**	**(32.8)**	**289000**	**(31.3)**	**275000**	**(29.7)**	**261000**	**(28.0)**	**248000**	**(26.5)**		
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***262000***	***(65.5)***	***253000***	***(62.7)***	***240000***	***(59.1)***	***228000***	***(55.7)***	***217000***	***(52.7)***	***205000***	***(49.6)***		

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Liechtenstein data is presented under Switzerlands data.
[b] There are uncertainties associated with the UN Population Division population estimates for Ukraine. Estimated TB burden rates per 100 000 population for Ukraine should not be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the national TB programme.

	2020		2021		2022		2023		Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023	Mean annual % change in rate, 2014–2023	Country
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
											EU/EEA
	440	(4.9)	450	(5.0)	420	(4.6)	470	(5.2)	-3.5%	-4.1%	Austria
	890	(7.8)	940	(8.1)	900	(7.8)	880	(7.5)	-4.5%	-2.1%	Belgium
	1100	(16.0)	840	(12.0)	950	(14.0)	1100	(16.0)	-8.7%	-7.4%	*Bulgaria*
	200	(5.1)	180	(4.5)	240	(6.1)	140	(3.5)	-20.1%	-14.3%	Croatia
	39	(3.0)	55	(4.2)	110	(8.1)	74	(5.5)	-1.7%	4.5%	Cyprus
	410	(3.9)	400	(3.8)	440	(4.1)	520	(4.8)	-1.0%	-0.9%	Czechia
	240	(4.1)	220	(3.8)	240	(4.0)	220	(3.6)	-8.3%	-5.5%	Denmark
	140	(10.0)	120	(9.2)	140	(11.0)	110	(8.2)	-10.9%	-9.9%	*Estonia*
	200	(3.6)	200	(3.5)	220	(3.9)	190	(3.4)	-7.8%	-4.8%	Finland
	5300	(8.1)	4900	(7.4)	4600	(7.0)	5500	(8.3)	-2.0%	-0.3%	France
	4400	(5.3)	4200	(5.0)	4300	(5.1)	4100	(4.8)	-5.8%	-2.3%	Germany
	440	(4.1)	220	(2.1)	350	(3.3)	540	(5.2)	2.6%	0.2%	Greece
	440	(4.5)	360	(3.7)	500	(5.2)	570	(5.9)	-1.2%	-4.9%	Hungary
	14	(3.8)	8	(2.2)	18	(4.8)	12	(3.2)	-6.0%	1.5%	Iceland
	260	(5.3)	240	(4.8)	230	(4.4)	240	(4.6)	-5.6%	-5.0%	Ireland
	2500	(4.2)	2700	(4.6)	2600	(4.4)	2600	(4.4)	-7.8%	-3.9%	Italy
	370	(20.0)	290	(16.0)	350	(19.0)	300	(16.0)	-9.6%	-10.4%	*Latvia*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein[a]
	790	(28.0)	720	(26.0)	830	(30.0)	810	(28.0)	-9.1%	-7.8%	*Lithuania*
	37	(5.8)	39	(6.1)	54	(8.3)	48	(7.3)	-4.8%	4.3%	Luxembourg
	160	(31.0)	62	(12.0)	69	(13.0)	78	(15.0)	-9.1%	2.5%	Malta
	710	(4.0)	770	(4.4)	720	(4.0)	820	(4.5)	-2.1%	-2.2%	Netherlands
	170	(3.1)	160	(3.0)	170	(3.2)	160	(2.9)	-3.2%	-9.0%	Norway
	3600	(9.5)	4000	(10.0)	4600	(12.0)	3900	(10.0)	-9.6%	-7.4%	Poland
	1600	(16.0)	1700	(16.0)	1700	(16.0)	1600	(16.0)	-4.2%	-4.4%	Portugal
	8300	(43.0)	8700	(45.0)	10000	(53.0)	10000	(55.0)	-4.1%	-4.8%	*Romania*
	180	(3.2)	150	(2.8)	160	(3.0)	240	(4.3)	-1.1%	-5.0%	Slovakia
	86	(4.1)	91	(4.3)	83	(3.9)	98	(4.6)	-3.9%	-5.8%	Slovenia
	3400	(7.1)	3900	(8.1)	3000	(6.2)	2800	(5.9)	-12.1%	-7.6%	Spain
	360	(3.5)	400	(3.8)	410	(3.9)	390	(3.7)	-8.6%	-7.6%	Sweden
	37000	**(8.2)**	**37000**	**(8.2)**	**38000**	**(8.4)**	**39000**	**(8.5)**	**-6.2%**	**-4.9%**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
	450	(16.0)	440	(15.0)	430	(15.0)	430	(15.0)	-1.6%	-0.7%	Albania
	2	(3.0)	2	(2.9)	5	(5.8)	5	(5.7)	-6.6%	-5.4%	Andorra
	730	(25.0)	720	(25.0)	720	(25.0)	720	(25.0)	-1.0%	-8.8%	*Armenia*
	5900	(58.0)	6400	(62.0)	7000	(68.0)	7400	(72.0)	4.7%	-0.6%	*Azerbaijan*
	2600	(28.0)	2600	(28.0)	2500	(28.0)	2500	(27.0)	-1.8%	-6.8%	*Belarus*
	840	(26.0)	810	(25.0)	780	(24.0)	750	(24.0)	-2.9%	-6.3%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	2600	(69.0)	2400	(64.0)	2300	(60.0)	2100	(55.0)	-7.1%	-7.0%	*Georgia*
	180	(2.1)	240	(2.7)	230	(2.6)	260	(2.8)	-0.9%	-6.8%	Israel
	13000	(67.0)	14000	(71.0)	14000	(72.0)	14000	(70.0)	0.7%	-2.9%	*Kazakhstan*
	7100	(107.0)	7600	(111.0)	7800	(112.0)	7900	(112.0)	0.5%	-1.3%	*Kyrgyzstan*
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(1.0)	0	(1.0)	–	–	Monaco
	88	(15.0)	87	(14.0)	88	(14.0)	90	(14.0)	-1.7%	-4.4%	Montenegro
	220	(12.0)	210	(11.0)	200	(11.0)	190	(10.0)	-4.5%	-5.7%	North Macedonia
	2400	(78.0)	2300	(77.0)	2300	(77.0)	2300	(76.0)	-1.3%	-4.5%	*Republic of Moldova*
	71000	(49.0)	69000	(47.0)	56000	(39.0)	55000	(38.0)	-6.6%	-6.6%	*Russian Federation*
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	San Marino
	990	(14.0)	960	(14.0)	940	(14.0)	930	(14.0)	0.0%	-5.4%	Serbia
	400	(4.7)	410	(4.7)	400	(4.5)	470	(5.4)	0.0%	-1.0%	Switzerland
	7900	(81.0)	8000	(80.0)	8100	(80.0)	8200	(79.0)	-1.2%	-1.6%	*Tajikistan*
	13000	(15.0)	12000	(14.0)	12000	(14.0)	12000	(13.0)	-5.1%	-4.7%	*Türkiye*
	3200	(46.0)	3400	(47.0)	3500	(48.0)	3600	(49.0)	2.2%	-1.9%	*Turkmenistan*
	33000	(75.0)	37000	(85.0)	41000	(99.0)	42000	(112.0)	9.8%	2.0%	*Ukraine*[b]
	4700	(7.0)	5400	(8.0)	5300	(7.8)	5200	(7.6)	-1.6%	-4.0%	United Kingdom
	22000	(65.0)	21000	(62.0)	21000	(60.0)	20000	(57.0)	-4.0%	-4.0%	*Uzbekistan*
	192000	**(39.7)**	**195000**	**(40.2)**	**187000**	**(38.7)**	**186000**	**(38.5)**	**-1.6%**	**-3.8%**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
	229000	**(24.4)**	**233000**	**(24.8)**	**226000**	**(24.1)**	**225000**	**(24.0)**	**-2.5%**	**-3.9%**	**Total European Region**
	195000	*(47.0)*	*197000*	*(47.4)*	*190000*	*(45.9)*	*190000*	*(46.1)*	*-1.8%*	*-3.8%*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

Table III. New and relapse TB cases, notification rates per 100 000 population and mean annual change in rates, European Region, 2014–2023

Country	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000
EU/EEA												
Austria	567	6.7	564	6.6	619	7.1	561	6.4	470	5.3	464	5.2
Belgium	878	7.9	919	8.2	982	8.7	911	8.0	910	8.0	890	7.8
Bulgaria	*1825*	*25.2*	*1619*	*22.5*	*1525*	*21.3*	*1408*	*19.8*	*1290*	*18.3*	*1288*	*18.4*
Croatia	498	11.7	485	11.5	452	10.8	372	9.0	364	8.9	297	7.3
Cyprus	39	4.5	63	7.4	57	6.7	52	6.1	51	5.9	66	7.5
Czechia	472	4.5	507	4.8	511	4.8	495	4.7	434	4.1	455	4.3
Denmark	293	5.2	320	5.7	292	5.1	253	4.4	270	4.7	263	4.5
Estonia	*237*	*18.0*	*206*	*15.7*	*188*	*14.3*	*172*	*13.1*	*145*	*11.0*	*147*	*11.1*
Finland	257	4.7	270	4.9	223	4.1	241	4.4	226	4.1	225	4.1
France	4888	7.4	4457	6.7	5446	8.2	5006	7.5	4760	7.1	4924	7.3
Germany	4350	5.4	5626	6.9	5739	7.0	5369	6.5	5331	6.4	4656	5.6
Greece	484	4.4	438	4.0	417	3.9	434	4.0	406	3.8	434	4.0
Hungary	799	8.1	858	8.7	737	7.5	650	6.6	602	6.2	528	5.4
Iceland	9	2.8	7	2.1	6	1.8	13	3.8	8	2.3	13	3.6
Ireland	289	6.2	265	5.7	290	6.1	283	5.9	288	6.0	236	4.8
Italy	3663	6.0	3476	5.7	3778	6.2	3828	6.3	3777	6.2	3185	5.3
Latvia	*738*	*36.9*	*697*	*35.1*	*641*	*32.6*	*543*	*27.8*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	1	2.7	2	5.3	1	2.6	1	2.6	–	–
Lithuania	*1481*	*50.3*	*1395*	*47.8*	*1347*	*46.6*	*1268*	*44.5*	*1063*	*37.8*	*1006*	*36.0*
Luxembourg	24	4.4	30	5.3	29	5.0	32	5.4	42	7.0	48	7.8
Malta	45	10.5	32	7.3	50	11.1	42	9.1	55	11.6	98	19.9
Netherlands	805	4.8	846	5.0	875	5.2	772	4.5	780	4.5	739	4.3
Norway	299	5.9	282	5.5	273	5.2	237	4.5	188	3.6	154	2.9
Poland	6539	17.2	6237	16.4	6143	16.2	5535	14.6	5196	13.7	4983	13.1
Portugal	2223	21.3	2154	20.8	1885	18.2	1870	18.1	1877	18.2	1849	18.0
Romania	14834	74.4	14215	71.5	12774	64.6	12303	62.6	11581	59.3	11070	57.0
Slovakia	320	5.9	308	5.7	281	5.2	228	4.2	273	5.0	214	3.9
Slovenia	142	6.9	129	6.3	118	5.7	112	5.4	98	4.7	98	4.7
Spain	4685	10.1	4818	10.4	3973	8.6	4522	9.7	4614	9.9	4395	9.4
Sweden	625	6.5	776	8.0	691	7.0	487	4.9	474	4.7	478	4.7
Subtotal EU/EEA	**52308**	**11.7**	**52000**	**11.6**	**50344**	**11.2**	**48000**	**10.6**	**45574**	**10.1**	**43203**	**9.6**
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	408	14.1	415	14.3	415	14.3	503	17.4	440	15.2	412	14.3
Andorra	6	8.1	4	5.5	4	5.5	1	1.4	2	2.7	5	6.5
Armenia	*1329*	*45.5*	*1171*	*40.1*	*1027*	*35.2*	*841*	*28.9*	*734*	*25.2*	*621*	*21.4*
Azerbaijan	*5788*	*60.1*	*5456*	*55.9*	*5159*	*52.3*	*5231*	*52.5*	*5038*	*50.2*	*4823*	*47.7*
Belarus	*3858*	*40.7*	*3765*	*39.7*	*3211*	*33.8*	*2781*	*29.3*	*2359*	*24.9*	*2207*	*23.4*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1196	33.5	1092	31.0	907	26.1	766	22.3	666	19.7	580	17.3
Georgia	*3200*	*84.4*	*3152*	*83.1*	*2983*	*78.7*	*2597*	*68.5*	*2316*	*61.0*	*2169*	*57.1*
Israel	361	4.6	280	3.5	250	3.0	234	2.8	292	3.4	217	2.5
Kazakhstan	*15244*	*85.6*	*14006*	*77.4*	*12322*	*67.1*	*12449*	*66.7*	*12832*	*67.8*	*12501*	*65.1*
Kyrgyzstan	*6390*	*108.3*	*7027*	*117.1*	*7026*	*115.0*	*6687*	*107.5*	*6338*	*99.9*	*6138*	*94.5*
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Montenegro	113	17.9	80	12.7	87	13.9	75	12.1	84	13.6	80	13.1
North Macedonia	284	14.2	282	14.2	263	13.4	216	11.1	217	11.3	199	10.5
Republic of Moldova	*4058*	*121.4*	*3608*	*109.8*	*3571*	*110.3*	*3358*	*105.2*	*3022*	*95.8*	*2809*	*90.2*
Russian Federation	*102340*	*70.6*	*99590*	*68.5*	*92407*	*63.4*	*84510*	*57.8*	*78258*	*53.4*	*73328*	*50.0*
San Marino	0	–	0	–	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	1818	25.2	1649	23.0	1472	20.7	1450	20.5	1330	18.9	1106	15.9
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	984	13.8	879	12.4	755	10.7	738	10.5	641	9.1	501	7.2
Kosovo[1]	834	44.8	770	43.5	717	40.4	712	39.9	689	38.5	605	33.8
Switzerland	423	5.2	531	6.4	573	6.8	529	6.3	473	5.6	402	4.7
Tajikistan	*5807*	*68.9*	*5894*	*68.2*	*5965*	*67.3*	*5895*	*64.9*	*5726*	*61.5*	*5755*	*60.4*
Türkiye	*13108*	*16.8*	*12550*	*15.7*	*12186*	*14.9*	*11821*	*14.2*	*11576*	*13.7*	*11247*	*13.2*
Turkmenistan	2537	41.8	2191	35.2	2068	32.5	1968	30.2	2157	32.4	2117	31.1
Ukraine	*31701*	*69.0*	*30151*	*65.9*	*29052*	*63.7*	*27229*	*59.9*	*26512*	*58.6*	*25379*	*56.5*
United Kingdom	6622	10.2	5854	9.0	5793	8.8	5248	7.9	4775	7.2	4803	7.2
Uzbekistan	*18345*	*60.7*	*16315*	*53.1*	*16050*	*51.3*	*16842*	*52.9*	*16413*	*50.7*	*16272*	*49.4*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**224936**	**48.5**	**215063**	**45.9**	**202793**	**43.0**	**191231**	**40.2**	**181561**	**37.9**	**173170**	**36.0**
Total European Region	**277244**	**30.4**	**267063**	**29.1**	**253137**	**27.4**	**239231**	**25.8**	**227135**	**24.4**	**216373**	**23.2**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***232820***	***58.2***	***223008***	***55.3***	***209502***	***51.6***	***197903***	***48.4***	***187360***	***45.5***	***178877***	***43.2***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2020		2021		2022		2023		Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023	Mean annual % change in rate, 2014–2023	Country
N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
										EU/EEA
382	4.3	387	4.3	366	4.1	411	4.5	-3.6%	-4.2%	Austria
774	6.7	811	7.0	786	6.8	253	2.2	-27.4%	-13.4%	Belgium
887	12.8	673	9.7	764	11.2	858	13.3	-7.8%	-6.8%	Bulgaria
191	4.7	171	4.2	215	5.6	260	6.8	-1.9%	-5.9%	Croatia
34	3.8	48	5.4	94	10.4	78	8.5	3.0%	7.2%	Cyprus
356	3.3	352	3.4	377	3.6	450	4.2	-0.7%	-0.9%	Czechia
207	3.6	200	3.4	214	3.6	174	2.9	-10.3%	-6.2%	Denmark
120	9.0	107	8.0	125	9.4	98	7.2	-10.3%	-9.7%	Estonia
174	3.1	170	3.1	187	3.4	179	3.2	-5.8%	-4.2%	Finland
4313	6.4	3979	5.9	4012	5.9	4568	6.7	-2.2%	-1.1%	France
4069	4.9	3817	4.6	3900	4.7	4301	5.1	-2.4%	-0.6%	Germany
380	3.5	195	1.8	302	2.9	467	4.5	2.6%	0.1%	Greece
384	3.9	314	3.2	435	4.5	493	5.1	-1.3%	-4.9%	Hungary
12	3.3	7	1.9	15	4.0	14	3.6	-0.2%	3.0%	Iceland
219	4.4	200	4.0	188	3.7	207	3.9	-5.0%	-5.0%	Ireland
2163	3.6	2378	4.0	2294	3.9	2707	4.6	-3.7%	-3.0%	Italy
–	–	255	13.5	306	16.3	–	–	–	–	Latvia
2	5.2	1	2.6	1	2.5	1	2.5	–	–	Liechtenstein
688	24.6	628	22.5	724	25.8	707	24.7	-8.9%	-7.6%	Lithuania
32	5.1	34	5.4	47	7.3	42	6.4	-5.0%	4.3%	Luxembourg
140	27.2	54	10.5	60	11.5	68	12.5	-10.8%	2.0%	Malta
613	3.5	662	3.8	633	3.6	710	4.0	-1.7%	-2.0%	Netherlands
142	2.6	139	2.6	152	2.8	136	2.5	-3.8%	-9.1%	Norway
3150	8.3	3446	9.1	4037	10.7	4144	11.3	-3.7%	-4.6%	Poland
1477	14.3	1493	14.5	1532	14.8	1501	14.3	-5.5%	-4.3%	Portugal
7189	37.2	7588	39.5	8811	46.3	9122	47.9	-4.3%	-4.8%	Romania
153	2.8	134	2.5	142	2.6	206	3.8	-0.8%	-4.8%	Slovakia
75	3.6	79	3.7	72	3.4	85	4	-3.9%	-5.8%	Slovenia
3483	7.4	2785	5.9	3694	7.8	3991	8.3	-3.0%	-2.1%	Spain
312	3.0	340	3.3	355	3.4	341	3.2	-8.7%	-7.4%	Sweden
32121	**7.1**	**31447**	**6.9**	**34840**	**7.7**	**36572**	**8.1**	**-4.2%**	**-4.0%**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
										Non-EU/EEA
240	8.4	269	9.4	292	10.3	302	10.7	-6.9%	-2.9%	Albania
2	2.6	2	2.6	4	5.0	4	4.9	-6.7%	-5.4%	Andorra
394	13.6	398	13.9	440	15.3	404	13.7	-10.5%	-12.5%	Armenia
3683	36.2	3663	35.8	3989	38.7	3965	38.4	-5.3%	-4.8%	Azerbaijan
1514	16.2	1484	16.0	1670	18.2	1555	17.1	-7.6%	-9.2%	Belarus
357	10.8	362	11.2	432	13.5	444	13.9	-5.3%	-9.3%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1671	44.0	1501	39.6	1511	39.8	1308	34.4	-11.9%	-9.5%	Georgia
158	1.8	213	2.4	203	2.2	227	2.5	-0.5%	-6.7%	Israel
9603	49.3	9757	49.4	10009	50.0	9506	46.8	-7.9%	-6.5%	Kazakhstan
4241	63.6	4596	67.4	4568	65.7	4183	59.1	-11.1%	-6.5%	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
40	6.6	80	13.2	71	11.6	62	9.8	-7.0%	-6.5%	Montenegro
143	7.6	143	7.7	144	7.8	157	8.6	-4.9%	-5.5%	North Macedonia
1767	57.6	2067	68.4	2121	69.8	2164	70.6	-6.0%	-5.9%	Republic of Moldova
58723	40.1	56922	39.0	55906	38.4	54643	37.6	-6.9%	-6.8%	Russian Federation
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
439	6.4	445	6.5	1074	15.8	1014	15.0	-1.5%	-5.6%	Serbia
–	–	–	–	459	9.1	433	8.5	4.4%	-5.2%	Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]
439	23.4	445	24.6	615	34.9	581	34.2	0.3%	-3.0%	Kosovo[1]
351	4.1	355	4.1	346	3.9	413	4.7	-0.2%	-1.1%	Switzerland
4148	42.5	4158	41.7	4294	42.2	4435	42.7	-8.3%	-5.2%	Tajikistan
8830	10.3	9047	10.4	9723	11.2	9408	10.8	-4.9%	-4.8%	Türkiye
1918	27.6	1878	26.5	2503	34.6	2273	30.9	-0.2%	-3.3%	Turkmenistan
17533	39.2	18307	41.3	18567	45.2	20058	53.2	-1.5%	-2.8%	Ukraine
4185	6.2	4795	7.1	4716	6.9	5296	7.7	1.9%	-3.1%	United Kingdom
12111	36.1	13544	39.6	14302	40.9	13938	39.1	-5.7%	-4.8%	Uzbekistan
132051	**27.3**	**133986**	**27.6**	**136885**	**28.3**	**135759**	**28.1**	**-6.0%**	**-5.9%**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
164172	**17.5**	**165433**	**17.6**	**171725**	**18.3**	**172331**	**18.3**	**-5.7%**	**-5.5%**	**Total European Region**
135020	*32.5*	*136573*	*32.8*	*140333*	*33.9*	*138625*	*33.6*	*-6.1%*	*-5.9%*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

Table IV. TB cases in children under 15 years, European Region, 2019–2023[a]

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	N	Percentage among all TB	Rate per 100 000	N	Percentage among all TB	Rate per 100 000	N	Percentage among all TB	Rate per 100 000	N	Percentage among all TB	Rate per 100 000	N	Percentage among all TB	Rate per 100 000
EU/EEA															
Austria	22	(4.6)	1.7	12	(3.1)	0.9	14	(3.5)	1.1	13	(3.5)	1.0	12	(2.9)	0.9
Belgium	50	(5.2)	2.6	48	(5.8)	2.5	40	(4.6)	2.1	49	(5.8)	2.5	37	(4.3)	1.9
Bulgaria	59	(4.4)	5.9	24	(2.6)	2.4	18	(2.6)	1.8	39	(4.9)	3.9	21	(2.4)	2.1
Croatia	1	(0.3)	0.2	2	(1.0)	0.3	2	(1.1)	0.3	1	(0.5)	0.2	3	(1.1)	0.5
Cyprus	2	(2.9)	1.4	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(2.1)	1.4	3	(3.7)	2.1
Czechia	4	(0.9)	0.2	2	(0.6)	0.1	12	(3.4)	0.7	11	(2.9)	0.6	29	(6.3)	1.7
Denmark	16	(5.6)	1.7	10	(4.5)	1.0	6	(2.8)	0.6	5	(2.1)	0.5	10	(5.2)	1.1
Estonia	1	(0.7)	0.5	1	(0.8)	0.5	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(2.0)	0.9
Finland	9	(4.0)	1.0	5	(2.9)	0.6	4	(2.4)	0.5	7	(3.7)	0.8	2	(1.1)	0.2
France	238	(4.6)	2.0	195	(4.3)	1.6	171	(4.1)	1.4	186	(4.4)	1.6	255	(5.2)	2.1
Germany	195	(4.0)	1.7	171	(4.1)	1.5	157	(4.0)	1.4	192	(4.7)	1.7	242	(5.4)	2.1
Greece	17	(3.7)	1.1	17	(4.3)	1.1	7	(3.4)	0.5	6	(1.9)	0.4	4	(0.8)	0.3
Hungary	10	(1.8)	0.7	5	(1.2)	0.4	4	(1.2)	0.3	6	(1.4)	0.4	6	(1.2)	0.4
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(16.7)	2.9	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(6.2)	1.4
Ireland	9	(3.5)	0.9	6	(2.6)	0.6	1	(0.5)	0.1	5	(2.4)	0.5	8	(3.6)	0.8
Italy	180	(5.4)	2.3	104	(4.5)	1.3	76	(3.1)	1.0	78	(3.2)	1.0	144	(5.0)	1.9
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	(1.9)	1.7	5	(1.6)	1.7	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Lithuania	27	(2.6)	6.4	13	(1.8)	3.1	13	(2.0)	3.1	15	(2.0)	3.6	34	(4.7)	8.1
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(2.1)	1.0	3	(6.5)	2.9
Malta	2	(2.0)	3.0	7	(5.0)	10.1	1	(1.9)	1.4	1	(1.6)	1.4	1	(1.5)	1.4
Netherlands	48	(6.4)	1.8	19	(3.1)	0.7	26	(3.9)	1.0	19	(3.0)	0.7	21	(3.0)	0.8
Norway	4	(2.4)	0.4	10	(6.4)	1.1	4	(2.6)	0.4	6	(3.5)	0.7	7	(4.6)	0.8
Poland	81	(1.5)	1.4	39	(1.2)	0.7	37	(1.0)	0.6	42	(1.0)	0.7	51	(1.1)	0.9
Portugal	70	(3.7)	5.0	43	(2.8)	3.1	45	(2.9)	3.3	53	(3.4)	4.0	45	(2.9)	3.4
Romania	390	(3.4)	12.8	261	(3.4)	8.6	281	(3.5)	9.3	326	(3.5)	10.6	427	(4.5)	13.8
Slovakia	35	(16.4)	4.1	35	(22.2)	4.1	41	(29.9)	4.7	43	(27.7)	4.9	81	(36.7)	9.3
Slovenia	2	(2.0)	0.6	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(2.5)	0.6	2	(2.7)	0.6	1	(1.1)	0.3
Spain	319	(7.0)	4.6	193	(5.3)	2.8	165	(4.3)	2.4	209	(5.3)	3.2	230	(5.5)	3.5
Sweden	19	(4.0)	1.0	16	(4.9)	0.9	15	(4.2)	0.8	19	(5.1)	1.0	9	(2.5)	0.5
Subtotal EU/EEA	**1810**	**(4.0)**	**2.6**	**1240**	**(3.7)**	**1.8**	**1147**	**(3.4)**	**1.7**	**1341**	**(3.7)**	**2.0**	**1689**	**(4.3)**	**2.5**
Non–EU/EEA															
Albania	11	(2.7)	2.1	3	(1.3)	0.6	8	(3.0)	1.6	6	(2.1)	1.2	8	(2.6)	1.7
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Armenia	38	(6.1)	6.4	23	(5.8)	3.9	18	(4.5)	3.1	17	(3.9)	3.0	27	(6.7)	4.7
Azerbaijan	179	(3.7)	7.5	91	(2.5)	3.8	77	(2.1)	3.3	110	(2.8)	4.7	139	(3.5)	6.0
Belarus	8	(0.4)	0.5	4	(0.3)	0.3	5	(0.3)	0.3	7	(0.4)	0.4	13	(0.8)	0.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	(0.5)	0.7	1	(0.3)	0.2	1	(0.3)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.2)	0.2
Georgia	72	(3.3)	9.1	48	(2.9)	6.0	47	(3.1)	5.9	45	(3.0)	5.6	53	(4.1)	6.6
Israel	7	(3.2)	0.3	4	(2.5)	0.2	10	(4.7)	0.4	26	(12.8)	0.7	17	(7.5)	0.7
Kazakhstan	351	(2.8)	6.3	303	(3.2)	5.3	300	(3.1)	5.2	293	(2.9)	4.9	312	(3.3)	5.2
Kyrgyzstan	305	(5.0)	14.4	180	(4.2)	8.2	239	(5.2)	10.6	333	(7.3)	14.5	271	(6.5)	11.7
Monaco	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Montenegro	1	(1.3)	0.9	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0
North Macedonia	12	(6.0)	3.7	10	(7.0)	3.1	3	(2.1)	0.9	7	(4.9)	2.2	21	(13.4)	6.7
Republic of Moldova	101	(3.6)	16.4	56	(3.2)	9.1	89	(4.3)	14.6	83	(3.9)	13.6	153	(7.1)	25.0
Russian Federation	2 028	(2.8)	7.8	1627	(2.8)	6.3	1746	(3.1)	6.8	1742	(3.1)	6.8	1714	(3.1)	6.7
San Marino	0		0.0	–		–	0		–	0		–	0		–
Serbia	15	(1.4)	1.5	11	(2.5)	1.1	10	(2.2)	1.0	54	(5.0)	5.5	48	(4.7)	4.9
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	4	(0.7)	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	(4.6)	3.1	14	(3.2)	2.3
Kosovo[1]	11	(1.8)	2.5	11	(2.5)	2.5	10	(2.2)	2.3	33	(5.4)	9.3	34	(5.9)	9.2
Switzerland	15	(3.7)	1.2	16	(4.6)	1.2	7	(2.0)	0.5	16	(4.6)	1.2	17	(4.1)	1.3
Tajikistan	404	(7.0)	11.7	240	(5.8)	6.8	231	(5.6)	6.3	257	(6.0)	6.9	273	(6.2)	7.2
Türkiye	496	(4.4)	2.5	391	(4.4)	2.0	387	(4.3)	2.0	392	(4.0)	2.0	411	(4.4)	2.2
Turkmenistan	44	(2.1)	2.1	50	(2.6)	2.3	24	(1.3)	1.1	41	(1.6)	1.8	36	(1.6)	1.5
Ukraine	585	(2.3)	8.5	382	(2.2)	5.6	463	(2.5)	6.9	452	(2.4)	7.4	639	(3.2)	11.8
United Kingdom	182	(3.8)	1.5	153	(3.7)	1.3	140	(2.9)	1.2	144	(3.1)	1.2	167	(3.2)	1.4
Uzbekistan	2190	(13.5)	22.6	1733	(14.3)	17.4	1825	(13.5)	17.7	1489	(10.4)	13.9	1504	(10.8)	13.7
Subtotal non–EU/EEA	**7047**	**(4.1)**	**7.1**	**5326**	**(4.0)**	**5.3**	**5630**	**(4.2)**	**5.6**	**5514**	**(4.0)**	**5.5**	**5824**	**(4.3)**	**5.9**
Total European Region	**8857**	**(4.1)**	**5.3**	**6566**	**(4.0)**	**3.9**	**6777**	**(4.0)**	**4.0**	**6855**	**(3.9)**	**4.1**	**7513**	**(4.3)**	**4.5**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***7278***	***(4.1)***	***8.5***	***5580***	***(4.1)***	***6.4***	***5908***	***(4.3)***	***6.8***	***5790***	***(4.1)***	***6.7***	***6196***	***(4.5)***	***7.2***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
a For non-EU/EEA countries, new and relapse cases are included; for EU/EEA countries, all TB cases under 15 years of age are included.
1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table V. RR/MDR-TB[a] notification among new bacteriologically confirmed[b] pulmonary TB cases with available DST results, European Region, 2019–2023

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023
	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	
EU/EEA																
Austria	2	(1.0)	0.0	1	(0.6)	0.0	8	(4.8)	0.1	8	(4.8)	0.1	5	(2.6)	0.1	24.9%
Belgium[c]	9	(2.1)	0.1	3	(0.9)	0.0	3	(0.8)	0.0	5	(1.5)	0.0	1	(2.9)	0.0	-42.6%
Bulgaria	7	(1.7)	0.1	8	(3.9)	0.1	2	(1.3)	0.0	4	(2.0)	0.1	7	(3.1)	0.1	2.1%
Croatia	1	(0.5)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(10.3)	0.3	2	(3.1)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Czechia	8	(2.6)	0.1	8	(3.6)	0.1	9	(3.8)	0.1	16	(6.5)	0.2	25	(7.8)	0.2	32.4%
Denmark[c]	3	(1.8)	0.1	1	(0.8)	0.0	1	(0.9)	0.0	7	(5.3)	0.1	2	(2.0)	0.0	-10.1%
Estonia	17	(17.0)	1.3	16	(18.0)	1.2	15	(21.1)	1.1	17	(21.8)	1.3	11	(16.2)	0.8	-11.0%
Finland	2	(1.6)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(2.3)	0.0	7	(6.9)	0.1	5	(6.0)	0.1	25.5%
France	27	(100.0)	0.0	18	(100.0)	0.0	21	(100.0)	0.0	26	(100.0)	0.0	40	(100.0)	0.1	9.9%
Germany	43	(2.2)	0.1	44	(2.5)	0.1	53	(3.3)	0.1	93	(5.3)	0.1	86	(4.9)	0.1	18.4%
Greece	6	(3.4)	0.1	5	(2.0)	0.0	5	(9.3)	0.0	7	(7.2)	0.1	7	(3.7)	0.1	4.7%
Hungary	8	(3.3)	0.1	6	(3.8)	0.1	7	(4.9)	0.1	13	(6.2)	0.1	14	(5.8)	0.1	15.5%
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Ireland[c]	1	(1.1)	0.0	1	(2.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	8	(12.7)	0.2	2	(2.9)	0.0	16.8%
Italy	41	(2.4)	0.1	33	(2.8)	0.1	40	(2.9)	0.1	36	(3.3)	0.1	48	(3.5)	0.1	4.4%
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	(8.5)	0.7	21	(10.4)	1.1	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Lithuania	100	(13.8)	3.6	61	(12.6)	2.2	73	(15.7)	2.6	81	(15.1)	2.9	77	(15.3)	2.7	-6.8%
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(5.9)	0.2	–
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.7)	0.2	2	(6.5)	0.4	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Netherlands	7	(2.3)	0.0	5	(2.0)	0.0	7	(2.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Norway[c]	1	(1.2)	0.0	2	(2.6)	0.0	6	(9.1)	0.1	7	(7.9)	0.1	13	(14.8)	0.2	88.5%
Poland	32	(1.0)	0.1	29	(1.4)	0.1	39	(1.6)	0.1	64	(2.3)	0.2	79	(2.8)	0.2	26.4%
Portugal	9	(1.2)	0.1	11	(2.0)	0.1	6	(1.0)	0.1	9	(1.5)	0.1	10	(2.4)	0.1	2.2%
Romania	158	(2.7)	0.8	86	(2.3)	0.4	111	(2.6)	0.6	124	(2.5)	0.7	111	(2.4)	0.6	-8.0%
Slovakia	1	(1.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(4.6)	0.1	3	(5.3)	0.1	5	(6.0)	0.1	49.7%
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(1.8)	0.0	1	(1.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Spain	17	(1.7)	0.0	19	(1.9)	0.0	11	(2.4)	0.0	33	(2.3)	0.1	39	(2.6)	0.1	22.3%
Sweden	5	(2.1)	0.0	4	(2.4)	0.0	4	(2.3)	0.0	9	(4.4)	0.1	7	(3.6)	0.1	8.0%
Subtotal EU/EEA	**505**	**(2.7)**	**0.1**	**362**	**(2.8)**	**0.1**	**444**	**(3.3)**	**0.1**	**603**	**(3.9)**	**0.1**	**595**	**(3.9)**	**0.1**	**5.3%**
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	2	(7.7)	0.1	1	(0.8)	0.0	5	(3.2)	0.2	1	(0.6)	0.0	1	(0.6)	0.0	-15.4%
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0%
Armenia	38	(16.3)	1.3	28	(14.1)	1.0	44	(21.1)	1.5	36	(15.5)	1.2	30	(16.7)	1.0	-6.1%
Azerbaijan	219	(11.5)	2.2	149	(12.0)	1.5	172	(12.2)	1.7	199	(11.9)	1.9	188	(11.7)	1.8	-4.2%
Belarus	561	(37.7)	5.9	401	(39.5)	4.3	390	(37.8)	4.2	499	(41.5)	5.4	405	(36.3)	4.4	-7.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	(0.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.4)	0.0	1	(0.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Georgia	165	(12.1)	4.3	114	(10.7)	3.0	101	(10.6)	2.7	105	(10.7)	2.8	77	(8.8)	2.0	-17.4%
Israel	9	(8.6)	0.1	5	(5.6)	0.1	9	(8.7)	0.1	11	(10.9)	0.1	8	(6.7)	0.1	-4.5%
Kazakhstan	1534	(27.0)	8.0	1758	(36.2)	9.0	1932	(37.7)	9.8	1967	(33.5)	9.8	1709	(31.2)	8.4	1.3%
Kyrgyzstan	700	(29.5)	10.8	493	(28.3)	7.4	500	(25.9)	7.3	487	(23.3)	7.0	438	(20.9)	6.2	-12.9%
Monaco	–	–	–	0			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0%
North Macedonia	1	(0.8)	0.1	1	(1.2)	0.1	1	(1.0)	0.1	2	(1.9)	0.1	2	(2.7)	0.1	20.0%
Republic of Moldova	441	(32.9)	14.2	218	(26.0)	7.1	256	(25.8)	8.5	238	(21.7)	7.8	270	(24.3)	8.8	-11.2%
Russian Federation	9246	(35.3)	6.3	7657	(36.3)	5.2	7707	(36.0)	5.3	8023	(36.5)	5.5	7350	(34.9)	5.1	-5.4%
San Marino	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	2	(0.9)	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(1.6)	0.0	3	(1.2)	0.0	13.1%
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	2	(0.9)	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(1.6)	0.0	3	(3.3)	0.1	21.6%
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Switzerland	5	(2.6)	0.1	4	(2.3)	0.0	5	(2.3)	0.1	2	(1.0)	0.0	8	(3.2)	0.1	11.5%
Tajikistan	672	(29.0)	7.1	408	(24.2)	4.2	501	(26.9)	5.0	416	(23.4)	4.1	360	(19.7)	3.5	-16.3%
Türkiye	113	(2.4)	0.1	94	(2.5)	0.1	95	(2.6)	0.1	115	(2.9)	0.1	96	(2.5)	0.1	-4.5%
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	251	(46.4)	3.5	157	(21.0)	2.2	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	3438	(27.2)	7.6	2515	(28.6)	5.6	2418	(26.2)	5.5	2360	(25.2)	5.7	2413	(23.6)	6.4	-4.4%
United Kingdom[c]	27	(1.4)	0.0	31	(2.0)	0.0	39	(1.9)	0.0	32	(1.7)	0.0	44	(2.1)	0.1	3.2%
Uzbekistan	615	(11.7)	1.9	721	(18.3)	2.1	912	(18.5)	2.7	807	(15.8)	2.3	753	(14.2)	2.1	3.2%
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**17789**	**(26.0)**	**3.7**	**14598**	**(27.5)**	**3.0**	**15333**	**(27.4)**	**3.2**	**15460**	**(26.1)**	**3.2**	**14155**	**(24.4)**	**3.0**	**-5.3%**
Total European Region	**18294**	**(21.4)**	**2.0**	**14960**	**(23.0)**	**1.6**	**15777**	**(23.1)**	**1.7**	**16063**	**(21.8)**	**1.7**	**14750**	**(20.6)**	**1.6**	**-5.1%**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**18024**	**(24.8)**	**4.4**	**14727**	**(26.7)**	**3.6**	**15493**	**(26.5)**	**3.7**	**15656**	**(25.2)**	**3.8**	**14295**	**(23.8)**	**3.5**	**-5.1%**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy, irrespective of the method used for DST or resistance prediction.
DST: drug susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Includes cases that are RR/MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] Bacteriologically confirmed cases – cases with positive identification for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay for non-EU/EEA countries, culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases for EU/EEA countries.
[c] Previous TB history is defined as previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table VI. RR/MDR-TB[a] notification among previously treated bacteriologically confirmed[b] pulmonary TB cases with available DST results, European Region, 2019–2023

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			Mean annual % change in rate, 2019–2023
	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	
EU/EEA																
Austria	1	(8.3)	0.0	1	(20.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(33.3)	0.0	30.7%
Belgium[c]	4	(10.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(8.3)	0.0	2	(6.7)	0.0	8	(2.2)	0.1	18.2%
Bulgaria	7	(14.0)	0.1	4	(11.1)	0.1	2	(11.1)	0.0	1	(3.8)	0.0	4	(10.5)	0.1	-11.3%
Croatia	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Czechia	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(30.0)	0.0	1	(6.7)	0.0	1	(5.9)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Denmark[c]	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(14.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Estonia	10	(47.6)	0.8	3	(27.3)	0.2	10	(71.4)	0.8	7	(43.8)	0.5	9	(64.3)	0.7	-3.3%
Finland	1	(25.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(33.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
France	26	(100.0)	0.0	11	(100.0)	0.0	6	(100.0)	0.0	12	(100.0)	0.0	13	(100.0)	0.0	-16.2%
Germany	17	(13.9)	0.0	7	(6.8)	0.0	9	(7.8)	0.0	25	(16.2)	0.0	39	(26.4)	0.0	22.6%
Greece	1	(5.9)	0.0	1	(7.1)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(14.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Hungary	5	(20.8)	0.1	5	(23.8)	0.1	5	(21.7)	0.1	1	(7.7)	0.0	3	(37.5)	0.0	-11.6%
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Ireland[c]	1	(11.1)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(50.0)	0.0	2	(16.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Italy	4	(12.9)	0.0	6	(23.1)	0.0	4	(26.7)	0.0	3	(14.3)	0.0	1	(5.6)	0.0	-29.0%
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	(20.8)	0.3	3	(21.4)	0.2	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Lithuania	70	(38.9)	2.5	43	(32.1)	1.5	32	(33.3)	1.1	32	(28.8)	1.1	39	(38.6)	1.4	-14.1%
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Netherlands	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(17.6)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Norway[c]	1	(14.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(22.2)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.0	3	(30.0)	0.1	30.6%
Poland	12	(3.0)	0.0	11	(3.3)	0.0	19	(5.7)	0.1	33	(9.0)	0.1	22	(6.2)	0.1	17.3%
Portugal	5	(7.7)	0.0	3	(8.3)	0.0	3	(6.7)	0.0	2	(6.7)	0.0	2	(6.5)	0.0	-20.8%
Romania	220	(12.8)	1.1	168	(13.7)	0.9	140	(11.6)	0.7	143	(10.8)	0.8	113	(9.4)	0.6	-14.9%
Slovakia	4	(19.0)	0.1	1	(9.1)	0.0	2	(40.0)	0.0	2	(14.3)	0.0	3	(14.3)	0.1	-6.8%
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(20.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Spain	1	(1.6)	0.0	3	(5.9)	0.0	15	(2.8)	0.0	4	(3.5)	0.0	9	(8.2)	0.0	72.2%
Sweden	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(10.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(15.4)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**390**	**(13.7)**	**0.1**	**273**	**(13.1)**	**0.1**	**262**	**(10.3)**	**0.1**	**281**	**(12.1)**	**0.1**	**271**	**(10.7)**	**0.1**	**-7.5%**
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	2	(66.7)	0.1	3	(23.1)	0.1	1	(25.0)	0.0	2	(15.4)	0.1	4	(19.0)	0.1	19.7%
Andorra	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	–
Armenia	27	(40.9)	0.9	24	(50.0)	0.8	20	(42.6)	0.7	20	(43.5)	0.7	19	(42.2)	0.6	-8.7%
Azerbaijan	533	(24.4)	5.3	552	(24.4)	5.4	487	(22.6)	4.8	487	(22.6)	4.7	742	(34.5)	7.2	8.1%
Belarus	313	(59.8)	3.3	424	(74.5)	4.5	367	(73.5)	4.0	222	(42.7)	2.4	253	(67.1)	2.8	-4.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(7.4)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Georgia	139	(32.1)	3.7	77	(26.5)	2.0	79	(29.6)	2.1	60	(23.6)	1.6	59	(23.9)	1.5	-19.3%
Israel	0	–	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Kazakhstan	1446	(44.5)	7.5	1101	(49.7)	5.7	1011	(42.1)	5.1	1461	(57.9)	7.3	1225	(59.1)	6.0	-5.4%
Kyrgyzstan	603	(60.1)	9.3	377	(54.0)	5.7	339	(50.7)	5.0	294	(45.0)	4.2	254	(40.6)	3.6	-21.1%
Monaco	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
North Macedonia	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(10.0)	0.1	1	(9.1)	0.1	2	(20.0)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Republic of Moldova	118	(34.2)	3.8	195	(53.1)	6.4	203	(39.6)	6.7	190	(58.1)	6.3	208	(44.1)	6.8	15.6%
Russian Federation	17199	(70.8)	11.7	14306	(68.4)	9.8	12745	(67.7)	8.7	11022	(67.3)	7.6	9528	(65.0)	6.6	-13.6%
San Marino	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(9.1)	0.0	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(13.3)	0.1	–
Switzerland	4	(16.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(11.1)	0.0	-29.9%
Tajikistan	206	(40.4)	2.2	147	(43.2)	1.5	105	(34.4)	1.1	102	(32.3)	1.0	115	(35.6)	1.1	-15.4%
Türkiye	37	(9.7)	0.0	33	(11.1)	0.0	25	(10.1)	0.0	33	(11.4)	0.0	30	(11.9)	0.0	-5.6%
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	(55.9)	2.3	245	(48.6)	3.4	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	2498	(42.9)	5.6	1662	(41.3)	3.7	1607	(40.4)	3.6	1287	(36.7)	3.1	1347	(35.8)	3.6	-10.5%
United Kingdom[c]	4	(3.3)	0.0	4	(5.3)	0.0	6	(6.4)	0.0	2	(3.3)	0.0	8	(14.3)	0.0	18.2%
Uzbekistan	467	(21.8)	1.4	679	(38.4)	2.0	740	(39.6)	2.2	693	(33.1)	2.0	542	(29.9)	1.5	1.8%
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**23596**	**(57.3)**	**5.0**	**19585**	**(57.2)**	**4.1**	**17900**	**(55.6)**	**3.7**	**16124**	**(54.3)**	**3.3**	**14337**	**(53.2)**	**3.0**	**-11.7%**
Total European Region	**23986**	**(53.7)**	**2.6**	**19858**	**(53.3)**	**2.1**	**18162**	**(51.9)**	**1.9**	**16405**	**(51.7)**	**1.8**	**14608**	**(50.3)**	**1.6**	**-11.7%**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**23893**	**(55.2)**	**5.9**	**19795**	**(54.6)**	**4.8**	**18082**	**(53.1)**	**4.3**	**16302**	**(52.7)**	**3.9**	**14487**	**(51.4)**	**3.6**	**-11.6%**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to TESSy, irrespective of the method used for DST or resistance prediction.
DST: drug susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] Includes cases that are RR/MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] Bacteriologically confirmed cases – cases with positive identification for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex confirmed by culture and/or line probe assay for non-EU/EEA countries, culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases for EU/EEA countries.
[c] Previous TB history is defined as previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table VII. RR/MDR-TB[a] notification among all bacteriologically confirmed[b] TB cases with available DST results in EU/EEA, 2019–2023

Country	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			Mean annual % change in rate 2019–2023
	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	N	%	Rate per 100 000	
EU/EEA																
Austria	4	(1.5)	0.0	2	(0.9)	0.0	8	(3.5)	0.1	11	(4.7)	0.1	9	(3.4)	0.1	21.6%
Belgium	13	(2.4)	0.1	9	(2.1)	0.1	6	(1.3)	0.1	11	(2.4)	0.1	10	(2.0)	0.1	-6.9%
Bulgaria	*14*	*(3.1)*	*0.2*	*12*	*(4.9)*	*0.2*	*4*	*(2.3)*	*0.1*	*5*	*(2.3)*	*0.1*	*11*	*(4.2)*	*0.2*	*-3.9%*
Croatia	1	(0.4)	0.0	1	(0.6)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(1.2)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Cyprus	1	(2.0)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(9.4)	0.3	2	(2.9)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Czechia	8	(2.5)	0.1	11	(4.7)	0.1	10	(3.9)	0.1	17	(6.5)	0.2	25	(7.5)	0.2	32.4%
Denmark	3	(1.6)	0.1	2	(1.5)	0.0	1	(0.8)	0.0	7	(4.8)	0.1	2	(1.7)	0.0	-10.1%
Estonia	*27*	*(22.3)*	*2.0*	*19*	*(19.0)*	*1.4*	*25*	*(29.4)*	*1.9*	*24*	*(25.5)*	*1.8*	*20*	*(24.4)*	*1.5*	*-7.9%*
Finland	3	(2.3)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(3.3)	0.1	8	(7.5)	0.1	5	(5.7)	0.1	13.4%
France	77	(100.0)	0.1	45	(100.0)	0.1	38	(100.0)	0.1	49	(100.0)	0.1	66	(100.0)	0.1	-4.1%
Germany	77	(2.8)	0.1	76	(3.2)	0.1	79	(3.6)	0.1	158	(6.6)	0.2	173	(6.7)	0.2	21.9%
Greece	7	(3.5)	0.1	7	(2.4)	0.1	5	(7.2)	0.0	9	(6.8)	0.1	9	(3.9)	0.1	7.3%
Hungary	13	(4.9)	0.1	11	(6.2)	0.1	12	(7.3)	0.1	14	(6.3)	0.1	17	(6.9)	0.2	7.4%
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.3	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Ireland	3	(2.2)	0.1	1	(1.4)	0.0	3	(3.9)	0.1	10	(10.9)	0.2	2	(1.9)	0.0	-11.3%
Italy	45	(2.6)	0.1	39	(3.3)	0.1	44	(3.1)	0.1	39	(3.5)	0.1	49	(3.5)	0.1	2.5%
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*18*	*(10.0)*	*1.0*	*25*	*(11.2)*	*1.3*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Lithuania	*170*	*(18.8)*	*6.1*	*104*	*(16.9)*	*3.7*	*105*	*(18.7)*	*3.8*	*113*	*(17.5)*	*4.0*	*116*	*(19.2)*	*4.1*	*-9.6%*
Luxembourg	1	(3.8)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.6)	0.2	-1.8%
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.7)	0.2	2	(6.2)	0.4	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Netherlands	7	(2.2)	0.0	5	(1.9)	0.0	11	(3.6)	0.1	9	(2.9)	0.1	8	(2.2)	0.0	2.6%
Norway	2	(2.2)	0.0	2	(2.3)	0.0	8	(10.7)	0.1	8	(8.2)	0.1	16	(16.3)	0.3	66.9%
Poland	44	(1.2)	0.1	40	(1.7)	0.1	58	(2.1)	0.2	97	(3.1)	0.3	101	(3.2)	0.3	24.1%
Portugal	14	(1.8)	0.1	14	(2.4)	0.1	9	(1.4)	0.1	11	(1.8)	0.1	12	(2.7)	0.1	-4.2%
Romania	*378*	*(4.9)*	*1.9*	*254*	*(5.2)*	*1.3*	*251*	*(4.5)*	*1.3*	*267*	*(4.3)*	*1.4*	*224*	*(3.9)*	*1.2*	*-11.9%*
Slovakia	5	(4.7)	0.1	1	(1.6)	0.0	5	(6.8)	0.1	5	(6.9)	0.1	8	(7.7)	0.1	12.6%
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(1.6)	0.0	1	(1.6)	0.0	1	(1.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Spain	18	(1.7)	0.0	26	(2.2)	0.1	27	(2.5)	0.1	48	(2.7)	0.1	51	(2.8)	0.1	29.0%
Sweden	6	(2.3)	0.1	5	(2.8)	0.0	4	(2.1)	0.0	11	(4.7)	0.1	7	(3.5)	0.1	3.2%
Total EU/EEA	**941**	**(4.6)**	**0.2**	**687**	**(4.6)**	**0.2**	**739**	**(4.7)**	**0.2**	**964**	**(5.3)**	**0.2**	**942**	**(5.3)**	**0.2**	**0.2%**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. The five EU/EEA countries designated as WHO European Region TB high-priority countries are presented in italics. The resistance pattern at the initiation of treatment is reported to The European Surveillance System irrespective of the method used for drug susceptibility testing or resistance prediction.
DST: drug susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; TB: tuberculosis.
a   Includes cases that are RR/MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
b   Culture-positive OR microscopy-positive and nucleic acid amplification test-positive cases.

Table VIII. Pre-XDR-TB notification among pulmonary RR/MDR-TB[a] cases with DST results to fluoroquinolones, European Region, 2019–2023[b]

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	RR/MDR-TB cases tested for FQL (N)	Pre-XDR-TB cases (N)	Percentage among cases tested for FQL	RR/MDR-TB cases tested for FQL (N)	Pre-XDR-TB cases (N)	Percentage among cases tested for FQL	RR/MDR-TB cases tested for FQL (N)	Pre-XDR-TB cases (N)	Percentage among cases tested for FQL	RR/MDR-TB cases tested for FQL (N)	Pre-XDR-TB cases (N)	Percentage among cases tested for FQL	RR/MDR-TB cases tested for FQL (N)	Pre-XDR-TB cases (N)	Percentage among cases tested for FQL
EU/EEA															
Austria	3	2	(66.7)	2	0	(0.0)	8	1	(12.5)	11	1	(9.1)	9	2	(22.2)
Belgium	11	2	(18.2)	5	1	(20.0)	6	0	(0.0)	7	0	(0.0)	0	–	–
Bulgaria	*14*	*4*	*(28.6)*	*10*	*2*	*(20.0)*	*4*	*1*	*(25.0)*	*5*	*1*	*(20.0)*	*10*	*1*	*(10.0)*
Croatia	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Cyprus	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	3	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	0	–	–
Czechia	2	0	(0.0)	5	3	(60.0)	10	2	(20.0)	12	3	(25.0)	0	–	–
Denmark	3	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)	6	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)
Estonia	*25*	*5*	*(20.0)*	*19*	*6*	*(31.6)*	*24*	*10*	*(41.7)*	*21*	*7*	*(33.3)*	*19*	*5*	*(26.3)*
Finland	0	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	8	3	(37.5)	5	1	(20.0)
France	77	14	(18.2)	41	8	(19.5)	28	6	(21.4)	48	9	(18.8)	56	5	(8.9)
Germany	59	12	(20.3)	57	11	(19.3)	52	9	(17.3)	121	33	(27.3)	135	36	(26.7)
Greece	4	0	(0.0)	3	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Hungary	13	6	(46.2)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	4	3	(75.0)
Iceland	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–
Ireland	3	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	9	4	(44.4)	1	1	(100.0)
Italy	34	12	(35.3)	34	8	(23.5)	37	10	(27.0)	27	10	(37.0)	38	15	(39.5)
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*11*	*3*	*(27.3)*	*22*	*2*	*(9.1)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Lithuania	*159*	*75*	*(47.2)*	*104*	*34*	*(32.7)*	*46*	*21*	*(45.7)*	*63*	*24*	*(38.1)*	*66*	*25*	*(37.9)*
Luxembourg	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Malta	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	4	0	(0.0)	10	1	(10.0)	8	4	(50.0)	8	3	(37.5)
Norway	2	1	(50.0)	2	0	(0.0)	8	2	(25.0)	8	2	(25.0)	14	4	(28.6)
Poland	31	7	(22.6)	14	12	(85.7)	30	9	(30.0)	42	11	(26.2)	91	26	(28.6)
Portugal	4	0	(0.0)	9	0	(0.0)	6	0	(0.0)	6	0	(0.0)	3	3	(100.0)
Romania	*147*	*51*	*(34.7)*	*101*	*29*	*(28.7)*	*91*	*25*	*(27.5)*	*56*	*17*	*(30.4)*	*76*	*20*	*(26.3)*
Slovakia	5	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	4	2	(50.0)	5	2	(40.0)	8	4	(50.0)
Slovenia	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–
Spain	5	0	(0.0)	6	2	(33.3)	7	2	(28.6)	8	0	(0.0)	9	0	(0.0)
Sweden	6	0	(0.0)	5	2	(40.0)	4	1	(25.0)	11	2	(18.2)	7	1	(14.3)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**609**	**192**	**(31.5)**	**426**	**118**	**(27.7)**	**392**	**106**	**(27.0)**	**508**	**136**	**(26.8)**	**561**	**155**	**(27.6)**
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	5	0	(0.0)
Andorra	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Armenia	*63*	*19*	*(30.2)*	*52*	*11*	*(21.2)*	*57*	*17*	*(29.8)*	*54*	*8*	*(14.8)*	*49*	*10*	*(20.4)*
Azerbaijan	*704*	*153*	*(21.7)*	*576*	*87*	*(15.1)*	*592*	*114*	*(19.3)*	*628*	*97*	*(15.4)*	*930*	*164*	*(17.6)*
Belarus	*874*	*277*	*(31.7)*	*825*	*354*	*(42.9)*	*757*	*310*	*(41.0)*	*721*	*314*	*(43.6)*	*658*	*244*	*(37.1)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Georgia	*242*	*65*	*(26.9)*	*173*	*50*	*(28.9)*	*148*	*37*	*(25.0)*	*145*	*55*	*(37.9)*	*120*	*43*	*(35.8)*
Israel	9	1	(11.1)	5	1	(20.0)	9	5	(55.6)	11	1	(9.1)	8	1	(12.5)
Kazakhstan	*2460*	*635*	*(25.8)*	*2848*	*399*	*(14.0)*	*2931*	*461*	*(15.7)*	*–*	*517*	*–*	*–*	*451*	*–*
Kyrgyzstan	*909*	*97*	*(10.7)*	*869*	*149*	*(17.1)*	*665*	*116*	*(17.4)*	*674*	*114*	*(16.9)*	*647*	*103*	*(15.9)*
Monaco	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Republic of Moldova	*559*	*121*	*(21.6)*	*413*	*188*	*(45.5)*	*459*	*124*	*(27.0)*	*428*	*70*	*(16.4)*	*432*	*96*	*(22.2)*
Russian Federation	*25331*	*9077*	*(35.8)*	*20449*	*7822*	*(38.3)*	*18843*	*7346*	*(39.0)*	*17527*	*6191*	*(35.3)*	*15934*	*5496*	*(34.5)*
San Marino	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	9	0	(0.0)	4	2	(50.0)	4	1	(25.0)	2	0	(0.0)	6	2	(33.3)
Tajikistan	*362*	*16*	*(4.4)*	*512*	*121*	*(23.6)*	*551*	*129*	*(23.4)*	*418*	*109*	*(26.1)*	*392*	*115*	*(29.3)*
Türkiye	*90*	*22*	*(24.4)*	*99*	*14*	*(14.1)*	*101*	*10*	*(9.9)*	*98*	*12*	*(12.2)*	*79*	*9*	*(11.4)*
Turkmenistan	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Ukraine	*5936*	*890*	*(15.0)*	*4177*	*1120*	*(26.8)*	*3266*	*994*	*(30.4)*	*3148*	*1009*	*(32.1)*	*3641*	*980*	*(26.9)*
United Kingdom	29	5	(17.2)	32	8	(25.0)	36	13	(36.1)	34	5	(14.7)	49	10	(20.4)
Uzbekistan	*466*	*209*	*(44.8)*	*1400*	*378*	*(27.0)*	*1645*	*394*	*(24.0)*	*1500*	*622*	*(41.5)*	*1221*	*264*	*(21.6)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**38043**	**11587**	**(30.5)**	**32434**	**10704**	**(33.0)**	**30064**	**10071**	**(33.5)**	**25388**	**9124**	**(35.9)**	**24172**	**7988**	**(33.0)**
Total European Region	**38652**	**11779**	**(30.5)**	**32860**	**10822**	**(32.9)**	**30456**	**10177**	**(33.4)**	**25896**	**9260**	**(33.8)**	**24733**	**8143**	**(31.1)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	*38341*	*11716*	*(30.6)*	*32627*	*10764*	*(33.0)*	*30191*	*10112*	*(33.5)*	*25508*	*9169*	*(35.9)*	*24274*	*8026*	*(33.1)*

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; FQL: fluroquinolones; HPC: high-prioriy countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; XDR-TB: extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
[a] Includes cases that are RR/MDR but that also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] Includes only countries reporting second-line anti-TB drug susceptibility testing for at least one fluoroquinolone (ciprofloxacin, gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and ofloxacin) and one injectable drug (amikacin, capreomycin and kanamycin).
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table IX. TB cases with HIV infection, European Region, 2019–2023[a]

| Country/area | 2019 | | | | | 2020 | | | | | 2021 | | | | | |
| | All TB cases (N) | Cases with known HIV status | | HIV positive | | All TB cases (N) | Cases with known HIV status | | HIV positive | | All TB cases (N) | Cases with known HIV status | | HIV positive | | |
		N	%	N	%[b]		N	%	N	%[b]		N	%	N	%[b]	
EU/EEA																
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belgium	963	502	(52.1)	43	(8.6)	825	387	(46.9)	32	(8.3)	868	462	(53.2)	28	(6.1)	
Bulgaria	*1344*	*1104*	*(82.1)*	*1*	*(0.1)*	*930*	*781*	*(84.0)*	*1*	*(0.1)*	*687*	*477*	*(69.4)*	*0*	*(0.0)*	
Croatia	305	5	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	198	6	(3.0)	0	0	175	8	(4.6)	0	(0.0)	
Cyprus	69	43	(62.3)	2	(4.7)	36	30	(83.3)	2	(6.7)	48	35	(72.9)	1	(2.9)	
Czechia	461	270	(58.6)	8	(3.0)	363	199	(54.8)	7	(3.5)	357	211	(59.1)	7	(3.3)	
Denmark	284	230	(81.0)	7	(3.0)	221	168	(76.0)	4	(2.4)	218	171	(78.4)	6	(3.5)	
Estonia	*150*	*141*	*(94.0)*	*16*	*(11.3)*	*124*	*116*	*(93.5)*	*13*	*(11.2)*	*112*	*104*	*(92.9)*	*12*	*(11.5)*	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Greece	459	408	(88.9)	19	(4.7)	396	396	(100.0)	17	(4.3)	206	51	(24.8)	2	(3.9)	
Hungary	552	32	(5.8)	3	(9.4)	406	18	(4.4)	2	(11.1)	335	7	(2.1)	1	(14.3)	
Iceland	13	11	(84.6)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ireland	256	128	(50.0)	13	(10.2)	231	119	(51.5)	7	(5.9)	206	92	(44.7)	4	(4.3)	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*261*	*188*	*(72.0)*	*24*	*(12.8)*	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	*1058*	*1020*	*(96.4)*	*27*	*(2.6)*	*726*	*714*	*(98.3)*	*20*	*(2.8)*	*646*	*612*	*(94.7)*	*15*	*(2.5)*	
Luxembourg	50	37	(74.0)	0	(0.0)	34	28	(82.4)	0	(0.0)	35	25	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	
Malta	98	34	(34.7)	0	(0.0)	140	119	(85.0)	2	(1.7)	54	46	(85.2)	1	(2.2)	
Netherlands	754	600	(79.6)	21	(3.5)	622	498	(80.1)	14	(2.8)	674	522	(77.4)	13	(2.5)	
Norway	166	134	(80.7)	6	(4.5)	157	123	(78.3)	3	(2.4)	155	145	(93.5)	4	(2.8)	
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	1907	1648	(86.4)	153	(9.3)	1521	1328	(87.3)	121	(9.1)	1537	1311	(85.3)	103	(7.9)	
Romania	*11618*	*10218*	*(87.9)*	*200*	*(2.0)*	*7693*	*6580*	*(85.5)*	*151*	*(2.3)*	*7976*	*6604*	*(82.8)*	*146*	*(2.2)*	
Slovakia	214	148	(69.2)	4	(2.7)	158	82	(51.9)	2	(2.4)	137	80	(58.4)	2	(2.5)	
Slovenia	101	73	(72.3)	1	(1.4)	77	58	(75.3)	0	(0.0)	80	67	(83.8)	0	(0.0)	
Spain	4532	2595	(57.3)	232	(8.9)	3655	2100	(57.5)	107	(5.1)	3816	2469	(64.7)	209	(8.5)	
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Subtotal EU/EEA	**25354**	**19381**	**(76.4)**	**756**	**(3.9)**	**18513**	**13850**	**(74.8)**	**505**	**(3.6)**	**18583**	**13687**	**(73.7)**	**578**	**(4.2)**	
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	412	368	(89.3)	8	(2.2)	240	199	(82.9)	2	(1.0)	269	244	(90.7)	1	(0.4)	
Andorra	5	0	(0.0)	0	–	2	0	(0.0)	0	–	2	0	(0.0)	–	–	
Armenia	*621*	*591*	*(95.2)*	*62*	*(10.5)*	*394*	*369*	*(93.7)*	*39*	*(10.6)*	*398*	*335*	*(84.2)*	*36*	*(10.7)*	
Azerbaijan	*4823*	*4534*	*(94.0)*	*71*	*(1.6)*	*3683*	*4454*	*(120.9)*	*83*	*(1.9)*	*3663*	*4448*	*(121.4)*	*92*	*(2.1)*	
Belarus	*2207*	*2207*	*(100.0)*	*157*	*(7.1)*	*1514*	*1514*	*(100.0)*	*135*	*(8.9)*	*1484*	*1484*	*(100.0)*	*128*	*(8.6)*	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	580	18	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	357	15	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	362	0		0	–	
Georgia	*2169*	*1841*	*(84.9)*	*33*	*(1.8)*	*1671*	*1494*	*(89.4)*	*29*	*(1.9)*	*1501*	*1430*	*(95.3)*	*43*	*(3.0)*	
Israel	217	217	(100.0)	8	(3.7)	158	158	(100.0)	15	(9.5)	213	213	(100.0)	16	(7.5)	
Kazakhstan	*12501*	*12375*	*(99.0)*	*666*	*(5.4)*	*9603*	*9440*	*(98.3)*	*614*	*(6.5)*	*9757*	*9620*	*(98.6)*	*625*	*(6.5)*	
Kyrgyzstan	*6138*	*5810*	*(94.7)*	*131*	*(2.3)*	*4241*	*4007*	*(94.5)*	*131*	*(3.3)*	*4596*	*4394*	*(95.6)*	*126*	*(2.9)*	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Montenegro	80	76	(95.0)	0	(0.0)	40	35	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	80	80	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	
North Macedonia	199	152	(76.4)	1	(0.7)	143	69	(48.3)	1	(1.4)	143	29	(20.3)	0	(0.0)	
Republic of Moldova	*2809*	*2792*	*(99.4)*	*295*	*(10.6)*	*1767*	*1693*	*(95.8)*	*219*	*(12.9)*	*2067*	*2008*	*(97.1)*	*214*	*(10.7)*	
Russian Federation	*73328*	*70610*	*(96.3)*	*16453*	*(23.3)*	*58723*	*55838*	*(95.1)*	*13506*	*(24.2)*	*56922*	*54821*	*(96.3)*	*14132*	*(25.8)*	
San Marino	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Serbia	1106	39	(3.5)	3	(7.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	501	39	(7.8)	3	(7.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tajikistan	*5755*	*5660*	*(98.3)*	*167*	*(3.0)*	*4148*	*4043*	*(97.5)*	*118*	*(2.9)*	*4158*	*4103*	*(98.7)*	*118*	*(2.9)*	
Türkiye	*11247*	*8814*	*(78.4)*	*104*	*(1.2)*	*8830*	*7062*	*(80.0)*	*83*	*(1.2)*	*9047*	*7249*	*(80.1)*	*85*	*(1.2)*	
Turkmenistan	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	
Ukraine	*25379*	*25210*	*(99.3)*	*5800*	*(23.0)*	*17533*	*17375*	*(99.1)*	*3799*	*(21.9)*	*18307*	*17991*	*(98.3)*	*3646*	*(20.3)*	
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	*16272*	*16272*	*(100.0)*	*647*	*(4.0)*	*12111*	*12111*	*(100.0)*	*379*	*(3.1)*	*15450*	*15450*	*(100.0)*	*441*	*(2.9)*	
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**165848**	**157586**	**(95.0)**	**24606**	**(15.6)**	**125158**	**119876**	**(95.8)**	**19153**	**(16.0)**	**128419**	**123899**	**(96.5)**	**19703**	**(15.9)**	
Total European Region	**191202**	**176967**	**(92.6)**	**25362**	**(14.3)**	**143671**	**133726**	**(93.1)**	**19658**	**(14.7)**	**147002**	**137586**	**(93.6)**	**20281**	**(14.7)**	
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***177419***	***169199***	***(95.4)***	***24830***	***(14.7)***	***133691***	***127591***	***(95.4)***	***19320***	***(15.1)***	***137032***	***131318***	***(95.8)***	***19883***	***(15.1)***	

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
[a] HIV prevalence may be underestimated due to incomplete HIV testing and/or reporting of HIV serostatus. Countries were only included in this analysis if the total number of cases tested for HIV and test results were provided. HIV testing in non-EU/EEA countries is only reported for new and relapse cases. Exceptions are Azerbaijan in the 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022 reporting years, Tajikistan in the 2018 reporting year, and Uzbekistan in the 2020, 2021, 2022 reporting years when HIV testing data was provided for all notified TB cases.
[b] Proportion calculated from TB cases with known HIV test results.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

	2022					2023					Country/area
	All TB cases (N)	Cases with known HIV status		HIV positive		All TB cases (N)	Cases with known HIV status		HIV positive		
		N	%	N	%[b]		N	%	N	%[b]	
											EU/EEA
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Austria
	852	437	(51.3)	23	(5.3)	–	–	–	–	–	Belgium
	792	562	(71.0)	5	(0.9)	881	650	(73.8)	3	(0.5)	*Bulgaria*
	221	13	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	265	39	(14.7)	3	(7.7)	Croatia
	96	54	(56.3)	10	(18.5)	81	52	(64.2)	3	(5.8)	Cyprus
	382	252	(66.0)	5	(2.0)	459	308	(67.1)	18	(5.8)	Czechia
	234	169	(72.2)	6	(3.6)	193	137	(71.0)	7	(5.1)	Denmark
	129	121	(93.8)	7	(5.8)	99	95	(96.0)	13	(13.7)	*Estonia*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Finland
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	France
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Germany
	320	221	(69.1)	9	(4.1)	493	347	(70.4)	11	(3.2)	Greece
	440	16	(3.6)	2	(12.5)	493	31	(6.3)	5	(16.1)	Hungary
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Iceland
	207	104	(50.2)	9	(8.7)	223	84	(37.7)	7	(8.3)	Ireland
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Italy
	319	289	(90.6)	29	(10.0)	–	–	–	–	–	*Latvia*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein
	738	709	(96.1)	19	(2.7)	723	703	(97.2)	31	(4.4)	*Lithuania*
	48	33	(68.8)	1	(3.0)	46	32	(69.6)	3	(9.4)	Luxembourg
	61	61	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	68	54	(79.4)	3	(5.6)	Malta
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Netherlands
	173	143	(82.7)	4	(2.8)	153	140	(91.5)	5	(3.6)	Norway
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Poland
	1571	1340	(85.3)	122	(9.1)	1565	1110	(70.9)	112	(10.1)	Portugal
	9264	7753	(83.7)	143	(1.8)	9506	8164	(85.9)	188	(2.3)	*Romania*
	155	83	(53.5)	4	(4.8)	221	85	(38.5)	0	(0.0)	Slovakia
	74	63	(85.1)	1	(1.6)	88	73	(83.0)	2	(2.7)	Slovenia
	3961	3146	(79.4)	276	(8.8)	4208	3220	(76.5)	266	(8.3)	Spain
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sweden
	20037	**15569**	**(77.7)**	**675**	**(4.3)**	**19765**	**15324**	**(77.5)**	**680**	**(4.4)**	**Subtotal EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
	292	263	(90.1)	1	(0.4)	302	285	(94.4)	3	(1.1)	Albania
	4	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Andorra
	440	411	(93.4)	39	(9.5)	404	377	(93.3)	43	(11.4)	*Armenia*
	3989	3989	(100.0)	51	(1.3)	3965	3965	(100.0)	60	(1.5)	*Azerbaijan*
	1670	1649	(98.7)	127	(7.7)	1555	1542	(99.2)	126	(8.2)	*Belarus*
	432	29	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1511	1466	(97.0)	42	(2.9)	1308	1241	(94.9)	28	(2.3)	*Georgia*
	203	199	(98.0)	7	(3.5)	227	227	(100.0)	10	(4.4)	Israel
	10009	9829	(98.2)	645	(6.6)	9506	9316	(98.0)	573	(6.2)	*Kazakhstan*
	4568	4389	(96.1)	124	(2.8)	4183	4048	(96.8)	141	(3.5)	*Kyrgyzstan*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	71	66	(93.0)	2	(3.0)	62	62	(100.0)	2	(3.2)	Montenegro
	144	0	(0.0)	–	–	157	36	(22.9)	0	(0.0)	North Macedonia
	2121	2047	(96.5)	235	(11.5)	2164	2091	(96.6)	264	(12.6)	*Republic of Moldova*
	55906	55225	(98.8)	14191	(25.7)	54643	52872	(96.8)	3411	(25.4)	*Russian Federation*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	1074	426	(39.7)	2	(0.5)	1014	249	(24.6)	1	(0.4)	Serbia
	459	39	(8.5)	2	(5.1)	433	53	(12.2)	–	–	Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]
	615	387	(62.9)	–	–	581	196	(33.7)	1	(0.5)	Kosovo[1]
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Switzerland
	4294	4269	(99.4)	109	(2.6)	4435	4412	(99.5)	133	(3.0)	*Tajikistan*
	9723	7860	(80.8)	123	(1.6)	9408	7849	(83.4)	104	(1.3)	*Türkiye*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Turkmenistan*
	18567	18324	(98.7)	3328	(18.2)	20058	19952	(99.5)	3501	(17.5)	*Ukraine*
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	United Kingdom
	16174	16174	(100.0)	538	(3.3)	–	–	–	–	407	*Uzbekistan*
	131192	**126615**	**(96.5)**	**19564**	**(15.5)**	**113391**	**108524**	**(95.7)**	**18807**	**(17.0)**	**Subtotal non-EU/EEA**
	151229	**142184**	**(94.0)**	**20239**	**(14.2)**	**133156**	**123848**	**(93.0)**	**19487**	**(15.4)**	**Total European Region**
	140214	*135066*	*(96.3)*	*19755*	*(14.6)*	*122838*	*117277*	*(95.5)*	*19026*	*(15.9)*	*Subtotal 18 HPCs*

Table X. Treatment success after 12 months for new[a] and relapse TB cases, European Region, 2018–2022[b]

Country/area	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Cases reported	Success N	(%)	Cases reported	Success N	(%)	Cases reported	Success N	(%)	Cases reported	Success N	(%)	Cases reported	Success N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	455	334	(73.4)	459	341	(74.3)	380	268	(70.5)	378	262	(69.3)	354	257	(72.6)
Belgium[c]	902	737	(81.7)	877	709	(80.8)	759	511	(67.3)	806	629	(78.0)	–	–	–
Bulgaria	*1268*	*1085*	*(85.6)*	*1278*	*1045*	*(81.8)*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*671*	*530*	*(79.0)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Croatia	363	237	(65.3)	296	176	(59.5)	191	115	(60.2)	171	102	(59.6)	214	112	(52.3)
Cyprus	51	30	(58.8)	65	18	(27.7)	34	15	(44.1)	45	23	(51.1)	91	24	(26.4)
Czechia	422	290	(68.7)	447	330	(73.8)	347	241	(69.5)	342	231	(67.5)	360	225	(62.5)
Denmark[c]	266	48	(18.0)	259	117	(45.2)	206	71	(34.5)	199	40	(20.1)	206	38	(18.4)
Estonia	*115*	*96*	*(83.5)*	*120*	*91*	*(75.8)*	*101*	*76*	*(75.2)*	*86*	*72*	*(83.7)*	*102*	*79*	*(77.5)*
Finland	222	52	(23.4)	222	85	(38.3)	173	44	(25.4)	167	11	(6.6)	179	1	(0.6)
France	4760	1976	(41.5)	4858	1824	(37.5)	4263	1578	(37.0)	3942	1449	(36.8)	3965	1449	(36.5)
Germany	5221	4069	(77.9)	4572	3123	(68.3)	3968	2559	(64.5)	3730	2479	(66.5)	3737	2304	(61.7)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	591	388	(65.7)	517	336	(65.0)	376	250	(66.5)	305	194	(63.6)	421	274	(65.1)
Iceland	8	8	(100.0)	13	13	(100.0)	12	4	(33.3)	7	4	(57.1)	14	10	(71.4)
Ireland[c]	282	159	(56.4)	232	89	(38.4)	217	84	(38.7)	197	83	(42.1)	180	81	(45.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–
Lithuania	*926*	*806*	*(87.0)*	*866*	*754*	*(87.1)*	*601*	*514*	*(85.5)*	*528*	*456*	*(86.4)*	*617*	*538*	*(87.2)*
Luxembourg	–	–	–	47	17	(36.2)	32	12	(37.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	98	97	(99.0)	137	136	(99.3)	53	52	(98.1)	–	–	–
Netherlands	774	668	(86.3)	730	635	(87.0)	600	507	(84.5)	651	548	(84.2)	–	–	–
Norway[c]	182	160	(87.9)	153	132	(86.3)	140	126	(90.0)	129	118	(91.5)	142	117	(82.4)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1867	1368	(73.3)	1836	1376	(74.9)	1462	1077	(73.7)	1484	1023	(68.9)	1523	980	(64.3)
Romania	*11271*	*9483*	*(84.1)*	*10812*	*9051*	*(83.7)*	*7017*	*5727*	*(81.6)*	*7396*	*6007*	*(81.2)*	*8604*	*7260*	*(84.4)*
Slovakia	271	249	(91.9)	209	196	(93.8)	152	130	(85.5)	131	115	(87.8)	138	123	(89.1)
Slovenia	98	77	(78.6)	98	69	(70.4)	74	55	(74.3)	78	58	(74.4)	72	52	(72.2)
Spain	4596	2065	(44.9)	4375	2045	(46.7)	3450	1862	(54.0)	2771	1068	(38.5)	3640	2684	(73.7)
Sweden	462	361	(78.1)	468	303	(64.7)	307	229	(74.6)	334	284	(85.0)	342	298	(87.1)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**35373**	**24746**	**(70.0)**	**33907**	**22972**	**(67.8)**	**25001**	**16193**	**(64.8)**	**24602**	**15839**	**(64.4)**	**24901**	**16906**	**(67.9)**
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	434	386	(88.9)	412	364	(88.3)	240	213	(88.8)	269	242	(90.0)	264	234	(88.6)
Andorra	2	2	(100.0)	5	3	(60.0)	2	2	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)
Armenia	615	497	(80.8)	485	399	(82.3)	303	244	(80.5)	317	272	(85.8)	397	335	(84.4)
Azerbaijan	1751	1471	(84.0)	1702	1429	(84.0)	1180	973	(82.5)	1737	1406	(80.9)	3606	2957	(82.0)
Belarus	*1418*	*1250*	*(88.2)*	*1302*	*1153*	*(88.6)*	*833*	*710*	*(85.2)*	*903*	*759*	*(84.1)*	*999*	*869*	*(87.0)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	666	189	(28.4)	580	185	(31.9)	357	183	(51.3)	361	166	(46.0)	428	200	(46.7)
Georgia	*2071*	*1735*	*(83.8)*	*1947*	*1659*	*(85.2)*	*1513*	*1314*	*(86.8)*	*1343*	*1169*	*(87.0)*	*1357*	*1178*	*(86.8)*
Israel	292	227	(77.7)	217	182	(83.9)	152	123	(80.9)	178	153	(86.0)	206	166	(80.6)
Kazakhstan	*7859*	*7093*	*(90.3)*	*7429*	*6704*	*(90.2)*	*5742*	*5043*	*(87.8)*	*5621*	*4987*	*(88.7)*	*5922*	*5325*	*(89.9)*
Kyrgyzstan	*5333*	*4321*	*(81.0)*	*5110*	*4155*	*(81.3)*	*3472*	*2839*	*(81.8)*	*3845*	*3121*	*(81.2)*	*3845*	*3184*	*(82.8)*
Monaco	1	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	0			–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	81	77	(95.1)	82	78	(95.1)	40	35	(87.5)	80	75	(93.8)	71	66	(93.0)
North Macedonia	214	187	(87.4)	199	177	(88.9)	148	125	(84.5)	146	115	(78.8)	137	92	(67.2)
Republic of Moldova	*2312*	*1954*	*(84.5)*	*2215*	*1854*	*(83.7)*	*1408*	*1117*	*(79.3)*	*1638*	*1318*	*(80.5)*	*1673*	*1416*	*(84.6)*
Russian Federation	*59850*	*41154*	*(68.8)*	*54589*	*37208*	*(68.2)*	*46389*	*28677*	*(61.8)*	*43926*	*26516*	*(60.4)*	*41077*	*27553*	*(67.1)*
San Marino	0			0						–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	1265	1032	(81.6)	602	513	(85.2)	434	347	(80.0)	446	381	(85.4)	1047	880	(84.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	579	459	(79.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	457	350	(76.6)
Kosovo[1]	686	573	(83.5)	602	513	(85.2)	434	347	(80.0)	446	381	(85.4)	590	530	(89.8)
Switzerland	376	309	(82.2)	391	267	(68.3)	342	254	(74.3)	326	246	(75.5)	329	215	(65.3)
Tajikistan	*4995*	*4452*	*(89.1)*	*5114*	*4643*	*(90.8)*	*3646*	*3332*	*(91.4)*	*3635*	*3347*	*(92.1)*	*3809*	*3497*	*(91.8)*
Türkiye	*11407*	*9691*	*(85.0)*	*11095*	*9231*	*(83.2)*	*8820*	*7125*	*(80.8)*	*8947*	*7192*	*(80.4)*	*9593*	*7628*	*(79.5)*
Turkmenistan	*2157*	*1780*	*(82.5)*	*2117*	*1749*	*(82.6)*	*1918*	*1599*	*(83.4)*	*1878*	*1515*	*(80.7)*	*2605*	*2186*	*(83.9)*
Ukraine	*20221*	*15607*	*(77.2)*	*19414*	*15381*	*(79.2)*	*13218*	*10232*	*(77.4)*	*14396*	*10755*	*(74.7)*	*14889*	*11534*	*(77.5)*
United Kingdom[c]	4684	3724	(79.5)	4739	3675	(77.5)	4386	3409	(77.7)	4707	4059	(86.2)	4607	3873	(84.1)
Uzbekistan	*14423*	*13217*	*(91.6)*	*14224*	*12820*	*(90.1)*	*10654*	*9644*	*(90.5)*	*11680*	*10444*	*(89.4)*	*12373*	*10941*	*(88.4)*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**142427**	**110355**	**(77.5)**	**133970**	**103829**	**(77.5)**	**105197**	**77540**	**(73.7)**	**106381**	**78240**	**(73.5)**	**109238**	**84333**	**(77.2)**
Total European Region	**177800**	**135101**	**(76.0)**	**167877**	**126801**	**(75.5)**	**130198**	**93733**	**(72.0)**	**130983**	**94079**	**(71.8)**	**134139**	**101239**	**(75.5)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***147992***	***115692***	***(78.2)***	***139819***	***109326***	***(78.2)***	***106815***	***79166***	***(74.1)***	***108547***	***79866***	***(73.6)***	***111468***	***86480***	***(77.6)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis HPC presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis.
a　For EU/EEA countries, cases with unknown TB history are considered as new cases.
b　Excluding rifampicin-resistant cases.
c　Previous TB history is defined as previous diagnosis.
1　This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table XI. Treatment success after 24 months of RR/MDR-TB[a] cases started on treatment[b], European Region, 2017–2021

Country/area	2017 Cases reported	2017 Success N	2017 Success (%)	2018 Cases reported	2018 Success N	2018 Success (%)	2019 Cases reported	2019 Success N	2019 Success (%)	2020 Cases reported	2020 Success N	2020 Success (%)	2021 Cases reported	2021 Success N	2021 Success (%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	19	10	(52.6)	18	15	(83.3)	6	6	(100.0)	2	0	(0.0)	9	6	(66.7)
Belgium	8	6	(75.0)	9	7	(77.8)	16	14	(87.5)	17	11	(64.7)	8	3	(37.5)
Bulgaria	29	18	(62.1)	28	17	(60.7)	13	6	(46.2)	–	–	–	4	2	(50.0)
Croatia	0	–	–	2	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	8	3	(37.5)	12	4	(33.3)	6	4	(66.7)	11	1	(9.1)	11	5	(45.5)
Denmark	2	1	(50.0)	4	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	35	28	(80.0)	31	23	(74.2)	27	21	(77.8)	20	16	(80.0)	20	17	(85.0)
Finland	5	2	(40.0)	3	2	(66.7)	3	2	(66.7)	0	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	138	75	(54.3)	129	79	(61.2)	101	46	(45.5)	103	47	(45.6)	95	46	(48.4)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	13	6	(46.2)	13	6	(46.2)	13	3	(23.1)	10	6	(60.0)	12	8	(66.7)
Iceland	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Ireland	6	3	(50.0)	8	3	(37.5)	6	2	(33.3)	2	1	(50.0)	6	2	(33.3)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Lithuania	264	111	(42.0)	189	103	(54.5)	173	78	(45.1)	105	53	(50.5)	105	74	(70.5)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Malta	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	3	3	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Netherlands	10	8	(80.0)	6	5	(83.3)	9	8	(88.9)	13	13	(100.0)	11	10	(90.9)
Norway	9	8	(88.9)	6	5	(83.3)	2	1	(50.0)	2	2	(100.0)	12	8	(66.7)
Poland	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	13	10	(76.9)	11	7	(63.6)	14	6	(42.9)	16	13	(81.3)	11	7	(63.6)
Romania	455	183	(40.2)	439	192	(43.7)	377	184	(48.8)	258	124	(48.1)	260	125	(48.1)
Slovakia	7	2	(28.6)	3	2	(66.7)	5	4	(80.0)	1	1	(100.0)	5	4	(80.0)
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	12	10	(83.3)	14	14	(100.0)	10	9	(90.0)	6	5	(83.3)	6	6	(100.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**1033**	**484**	**(46.9)**	**921**	**484**	**(52.6)**	**782**	**395**	**(50.5)**	**571**	**298**	**(52.2)**	**577**	**325**	**(56.3)**
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	0	–	–	4	3	(75.0)	2	1	(50.0)	4	2	(50.0)	5	3	(60.0)
Andorra	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Armenia	120	59	(49.2)	99	42	(42.4)	65	35	(53.8)	52	32	(61.5)	64	44	(68.8)
Azerbaijan	1040	624	(60.0)	1010	587	(58.1)	1001	599	(59.8)	655	403	(61.5)	962	620	(64.4)
Belarus	1486	1008	(67.8)	1302	963	(74.0)	1059	846	(79.9)	808	631	(78.1)	724	570	(78.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Georgia	363	231	(63.6)	284	184	(64.8)	271	201	(74.2)	193	143	(74.1)	175	127	(72.6)
Israel	8	5	(62.5)	16	10	(62.5)	10	6	(60.0)	5	3	(60.0)	10	7	(70.0)
Kazakhstan	5638	4485	(79.5)	4722	3792	(80.3)	6547	4962	(75.8)	4578	3514	(76.8)	4398	3577	(81.3)
Kyrgyzstan	1323	734	(55.5)	1349	830	(61.5)	1270	901	(70.9)	902	640	(71.0)	871	634	(72.8)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	1	0	(0.0)	2	1	(50.0)	2	0	(0.0)	2	2	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	1024	557	(54.4)	983	573	(58.3)	596	408	(68.5)	537	324	(60.3)	561	364	(64.9)
Russian Federation	27041	14339	(53.0)	28733	14768	(51.4)	32588	16445	(50.5)	27839	13891	(49.9)	26701	14115	(52.9)
San Marino	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	10	7	(70.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	6	4	(66.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	3	3	(100.0)
Kosovo[1]	4	3	(75.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)
Switzerland	12	10	(83.3)	10	7	(70.0)	12	11	(91.7)	2	2	(100.0)	5	1	(20.0)
Tajikistan	796	507	(63.7)	790	552	(69.9)	656	507	(77.3)	459	359	(78.2)	465	386	(83.0)
Türkiye	204	139	(68.1)	188	100	(53.2)	163	72	(44.2)	146	77	(52.7)	106	48	(45.3)
Turkmenistan	348	228	(65.5)	577	256	(44.4)	762	417	(54.7)	783	468	(59.8)	–	–	–
Ukraine	8061	3880	(48.1)	7432	3511	(47.2)	7259	4460	(61.4)	4882	3179	(65.1)	4892	3091	(63.2)
United Kingdom	59	36	(61.0)	45	32	(71.1)	55	37	(67.3)	54	43	(79.6)	52	39	(75.0)
Uzbekistan	2523	1534	(60.8)	2443	1655	(67.7)	2667	1833	(68.7)	1807	1283	(71.0)	2147	1564	(72.8)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**50058**	**28384**	**(56.7)**	**49990**	**27867**	**(55.7)**	**54985**	**31741**	**(57.7)**	**43710**	**24998**	**(57.2)**	**42143**	**25194**	**(59.8)**
Total European Region	**51091**	**28868**	**(56.5)**	**50911**	**28351**	**(55.7)**	**55767**	**32136**	**(57.6)**	**44281**	**25296**	**(57.1)**	**42720**	**25519**	**(59.7)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	**50750**	**28665**	**(56.5)**	**50599**	**28148**	**(55.6)**	**55494**	**31975**	**(57.6)**	**44024**	**25137**	**(57.1)**	**42455**	**25358**	**(59.7)**

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis HPC presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant/multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.
a Includes cases that are RR/MDR but also meet the pre-XDR or XDR case definitions (pre-XDR and XDR cases have not been excluded).
b For EU/EEA countries, cases diagnosed post-mortem were excluded, and cases with no data on treatment enrolment were assumed to be enrolled in treatment.
1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table XII. Treatment success after 24 months of pre-XDR-TB[a] cases started on treatment,[b] European Region, 2017–2021

Country/area	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Pre-XDR TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	Pre-XDR TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	Pre-XDR TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	Pre-XDR TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	Pre-XDR TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	6	3	(50.0)	5	3	(60.0)	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–	2	1	(50.0)
Belgium	–	–	–	5	4	(80.0)	2	2	(100.0)	3	2	(66.7)	–	–	–
Bulgaria	4	2	(50.0)	5	2	(40.0)	4	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Czech Republic	2	1	(50.0)	3	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	3	1	(33.3)	2	1	(50.0)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	11	6	(54.5)	10	9	(90.0)	5	3	(60.0)	5	3	(60.0)	8	7	(87.5)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	15	7	(46.7)	25	14	(56.0)	14	4	(28.6)	14	6	(42.9)	11	2	(18.2)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	5	2	(40.0)	6	1	(16.7)	6	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania	108	12	(11.1)	76	23	(30.3)	76	4	(5.3)	34	1	(2.9)	21	13	(61.9)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	1	0	(0.0)	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	2	2	(100.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	2	2	(100.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	2	2	(100.0)
Romania	76	8	(10.5)	69	10	(14.5)	50	11	(22.0)	30	5	(16.7)	25	5	(20.0)
Slovakia	2	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	2	1	(50.0)
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)
Sweden	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	0	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	**236**	**46**	**(19.5)**	**208**	**69**	**(33.2)**	**161**	**27**	**(16.8)**	**91**	**20**	**(22.0)**	**79**	**37**	**(46.8)**
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	16	7	(43.8)	14	3	(21.4)	12	6	(50.0)	7	4	(57.1)	17	10	(58.8)
Azerbaijan	182	115	(63.2)	189	116	(61.4)	186	113	(60.8)	69	43	(62.3)	164	101	(61.6)
Belarus	419	256	(61.1)	383	293	(76.5)	287	206	(71.8)	455	349	(76.7)	275	206	(74.9)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Georgia	47	28	(59.6)	54	29	(53.7)	53	30	(56.6)	44	30	(68.2)	35	20	(57.1)
Israel	1	0	(0.0)	2	1	(50.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)	5	4	(80.0)
Kazakhstan	300	145	(48.3)	386	293	(75.9)	655	476	(72.7)	1178	934	(79.3)	235	179	(76.2)
Kyrgyzstan	157	91	(58.0)	105	55	(52.4)	97	60	(61.9)	67	41	(61.2)	117	70	(59.8)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	62	20	(32.3)	62	32	(51.6)	37	21	(56.8)	71	36	(50.7)	118	54	(45.8)
Russian Federation	4140	1710	(41.3)	27	11	(40.7)	6018	2787	(46.3)	6201	2857	(46.1)	6122	2993	(48.9)
San Marino	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Switzerland	0	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Tajikistan	250	155	(62.0)	63	42	(66.7)	68	53	(77.9)	103	72	(69.9)	111	85	(76.6)
Türkiye	2	0	(0.0)	8	1	(12.5)	8	1	(12.5)	14	7	(50.0)	5	3	(60.0)
Turkmenistan	5	2	(40.0)	28	8	(28.6)	113	59	(52.2)	264	157	(59.5)	288	181	(62.8)
Ukraine	1376	473	(34.4)	1479	505	(34.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1576	917	(58.2)
United Kingdom	3	1	(33.3)	5	2	(40.0)	8	6	(75.0)	12	10	(83.3)	14	8	(57.1)
Uzbekistan	258	162	(62.8)	404	280	(69.3)	627	411	(65.6)	427	292	(68.4)	394	280	(71.1)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**7219**	**3166**	**(43.9)**	**3210**	**1672**	**(52.1)**	**8170**	**4230**	**(51.8)**	**8914**	**4833**	**(54.2)**	**9477**	**5112**	**(53.9)**
Total European Region	**7455**	**3212**	**(43.1)**	**3418**	**1741**	**(50.9)**	**8331**	**4257**	**(51.1)**	**9005**	**4853**	**(53.9)**	**9556**	**5149**	**(53.9)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	*7413*	*3190*	*(43.0)*	*3362*	*1712*	*(50.9)*	*8296*	*4241*	*(51.1)*	*8971*	*4831*	*(53.9)*	*9512*	*5124*	*(53.9)*

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis HPC presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; pre-XDR-TB: pre-extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
[a] Pre-XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin (RR/MDR-TB) as well as resistance to any fluoroquinolone. Includes cases that are pre-XDR-TB but also meet the XDR case definition (XDR cases have not been excluded).
[b] For EU/EEA countries, cases diagnosed post-mortem are excluded, and cases with no treatment enrolment data reported are assumed to be enrolled in treatment.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Table XIII. Treatment success after 36 months of XDR-TB[a] cases notified in EU/EEA, 2016–2020

Country/area	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Belgium	0	–	–	0	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	–	–	–	*0*	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Estonia	*0*	–	–	–	–	–	*0*	–	–	*2*	*0*	*(0.0)*	–	–	–
Finland	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Iceland	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Norway	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Romania	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–	*0*	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Slovenia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Total EU/EEA	**0**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**(100.0)**	**1**	**1**	**(100.0)**	**2**	**0**	**(100.0)**	**0**	**–**	**–**

Note: WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis HPC presented in italics. Country data are shown as missing (–) when data on treatment outcome are not reported. For inclusion in the cohort, drug susceptibility data are also required.
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; XDR-TB: extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
[a] XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin and to at least one fluoroquinolone (pre-XDR-TB) as well as resistance to at least one additional Group A drug. Group A drugs include levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, bedaquiline and linezolid. For EU/EEA countries, linezolid resistance is not yet reported to TESSy, therefore XDR-TB is assessed on the basis of resistance to levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and/or bedaquiline (in addition to meeting pre-XDR-TB criteria).

Table XIV. New and relapsed TB cases tested using WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics such as Xpert MTB/RIF,[a] European Region, 2019–2023

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	New and relapse TB cases[b]	Cases tested using WHO recommended rapid diagnostics[c]		New and relapse TB cases[b]	Cases tested using WHO recommended rapid diagnostics[c]		New and relapse TB cases[b]	Cases tested using WHO recommended rapid diagnostics[c]		New and relapse TB cases[b]	Cases tested using WHO recommended rapid diagnostics[c]		New and relapse TB cases[b]	Cases tested using WHO recommended rapid diagnostics[c]	
	N	N	(%)	N	N	(%)	N	N	(%)	N	N	(%)	N	N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	464	366	(78.9)	382	263	(68.8)	387	281	(72.6)	366	271	(74.0)	411	296	(72.0)
Belgium[d]	890	613	(68.9)	774	531	(68.6)	811	584	(72.0)	786	588	(74.8)	253	0	(0.0)
Bulgaria	*1288*	*17*	*(1.3)*	*887*	*2*	*(0.2)*	*673*	*2*	*(0.3)*	*764*	*1*	*(0.1)*	*858*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Croatia	297	0	(0.0)	191	0	(0.0)	171	3	(1.8)	215	14	(6.5)	260	48	(18.5)
Cyprus	66	30	(45.5)	34	12	(35.3)	48	21	(43.8)	94	55	(58.5)	78	51	(65.4)
Czechia	455	313	(68.8)	356	255	(71.6)	352	264	(75.0)	377	325	(86.2)	450	385	(85.6)
Denmark[d]	263	241	(91.6)	207	199	(96.1)	200	192	(96.0)	214	181	(84.6)	174	164	(94.3)
Estonia	*147*	*132*	*(89.8)*	*120*	*106*	*(88.3)*	*107*	*87*	*(81.3)*	*125*	*111*	*(88.8)*	*98*	*89*	*(90.8)*
Finland	225	130	(57.8)	174	107	(61.5)	170	105	(61.8)	187	125	(66.8)	179	120	(67.0)
France	4924	0	(0.0)	4313	0	(0.0)	3979	0	(0.0)	4012	0	(0.0)	4568	0	(0.0)
Germany	4656	4031	(86.6)	4069	3598	(88.4)	3817	3356	(87.9)	3900	3435	(88.1)	4301	3901	(90.7)
Greece	434	219	(50.5)	380	96	(25.3)	195	91	(46.7)	302	206	(68.2)	467	351	(75.2)
Hungary	528	0	(0.0)	384	0	(0.0)	314	0	(0.0)	435	0	(0.0)	493	257	(52.1)
Iceland	13	12	(92.3)	12	5	(41.7)	7	6	(85.7)	15	11	(73.3)	14	6	(42.9)
Ireland[d]	236	115	(48.7)	219	110	(50.2)	200	106	(53.0)	188	87	(46.3)	207	125	(60.4)
Italy	3185	0	(0.0)	2163	0	(0.0)	2378	235	(9.9)	2294	381	(16.6)	2707	1268	(46.8)
Latvia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*255*	*203*	*(79.6)*	*306*	*252*	*(82.4)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	*1006*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*688*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*628*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*724*	*0*	*(0.0)*	*707*	*0*	*(0.0)*
Luxembourg	48	0	(0.0)	32	0	(0.0)	34	0	(0.0)	47	22	(46.8)	42	32	(76.2)
Malta	98	0	(0.0)	140	0	(0.0)	54	0	(0.0)	60	0	(0.0)	68	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	739	573	(77.5)	613	500	(81.6)	662	441	(66.6)	633	423	(66.8)	710	464	(65.4)
Norway[d]	154	129	(83.8)	142	121	(85.2)	139	116	(83.5)	152	140	(92.1)	136	123	(90.4)
Poland	4983	1094	(22.0)	3150	876	(27.8)	3446	1164	(33.8)	4037	1664	(41.2)	4144	1886	(45.5)
Portugal	1849	546	(29.5)	1477	459	(31.1)	1493	532	(35.6)	1532	592	(38.6)	1501	588	(39.2)
Romania	*11070*	*2840*	*(25.7)*	*7189*	*2231*	*(31.0)*	*7588*	*2457*	*(32.4)*	*8811*	*3995*	*(45.3)*	*9122*	*4623*	*(50.7)*
Slovakia	214	60	(28.0)	153	45	(29.4)	134	48	(35.8)	142	43	(30.3)	206	74	(35.9)
Slovenia	98	84	(85.7)	75	62	(82.7)	79	68	(86.1)	72	62	(86.1)	85	63	(74.1)
Spain	4395	1260	(28.7)	3483	1245	(35.7)	2785	1090	(39.1)	3694	1585	(42.9)	3991	2152	(53.9)
Sweden	478	386	(80.8)	312	273	(87.5)	340	289	(85.0)	355	328	(92.4)	341	300	(88.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	**43203**	**13191**	**(30.5)**	**32121**	**11098**	**(34.6)**	**31447**	**11742**	**(37.3)**	**34840**	**14898**	**(42.8)**	**36572**	**17366**	**(47.5)**
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	412	135	(32.8)	240	138	(57.5)	269	158	(58.7)	292	263	(90.1)	302	274	(90.7)
Andorra	5	5	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)	2	0	(0.0)	4	0	(0.0)	4	0	(0.0)
Armenia	*621*	*512*	*(82.4)*	*394*	*326*	*(82.7)*	*398*	*326*	*(81.9)*	*440*	*379*	*(86.1)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Azerbaijan	*4823*	*4096*	*(84.9)*	*3683*	*3033*	*(82.4)*	*3663*	*3125*	*(85.3)*	*3989*	*3794*	*(95.1)*	*3965*	*3955*	*(99.7)*
Belarus	*2207*	*2035*	*(92.2)*	*1514*	*1426*	*(94.2)*	*1484*	*1401*	*(94.4)*	*1670*	*1607*	*(96.2)*	*1555*	*1451*	*(93.3)*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	1	(0.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	*2169*	*1824*	*(84.1)*	*1671*	*1468*	*(87.9)*	*1501*	*1403*	*(93.5)*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	*12501*	*11513*	*(92.1)*	*9603*	*9219*	*(96.0)*	*9757*	*9630*	*(98.7)*	*10009*	*9974*	*(99.7)*	*9506*	*9411*	*(99.0)*
Kyrgyzstan	*6138*	*4575*	*(74.5)*	*4241*	*2495*	*(58.8)*	*4596*	*3833*	*(83.4)*	*4568*	*3850*	*(84.3)*	*4183*	*3778*	*(90.3)*
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	80	57	(71.3)	40	35	(87.5)	80	68	(85.0)	71	68	(95.8)	62	62	(100.0)
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	112	(78.3)	–	–	–	157	90	(57.3)
Republic of Moldova	*2809*	*2809*	*(100.0)*	*1767*	*1664*	*(94.2)*	*2067*	*1912*	*(92.5)*	*2121*	*1941*	*(91.5)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Russian Federation	*73328*	*58300*	*(79.5)*	*58723*	*47901*	*(81.6)*	*56922*	*48208*	*(84.7)*	*55906*	*49145*	*(87.9)*	*54643*	*48009*	*(87.9)*
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	605	414	(68.4)	439	438	(99.8)	445	101	(22.7)	–	–	–	581	245	(42.2)
Serbia excluding Kosovo[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo[1]	605	414	(68.4)	439	438	(99.8)	445	101	(22.7)	–	–	–	581	245	(42.2)
Switzerland	402	304	(75.6)	–	–	–	355	243	(68.5)	–	–	–	413	373	(90.3)
Tajikistan	*5755*	*4915*	*(85.4)*	*4148*	*3502*	*(84.4)*	*4158*	*3544*	*(85.2)*	*4294*	*3721*	*(86.7)*	*4435*	*3901*	*(88.0)*
Türkiye	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*9047*	*318*	*(3.5)*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Turkmenistan	*2117*	*1650*	*(77.9)*	*1918*	*711*	*(37.1)*	*1878*	*889*	*(47.3)*	*2503*	*1967*	*(78.6)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Ukraine	*25379*	*22537*	*(88.8)*	*17533*	*16774*	*(95.7)*	*18307*	*17451*	*(95.3)*	*18567*	*17693*	*(95.3)*	*20058*	*19247*	*(96.0)*
United Kingdom	4803	492	(10.2)	4185	475	(11.4)	4795	807	(16.8)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	*16272*	*12074*	*(74.2)*	*12111*	*11062*	*(91.3)*	*13544*	*13273*	*(98.0)*	*14302*	*13730*	*(96.0)*	*–*	*–*	*–*
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	**160426**	**128247**	**(79.9)**	**122212**	**100669**	**(82.4)**	**133773**	**106803**	**(79.8)**	**118736**	**108132**	**(91.1)**	**99864**	**90796**	**(90.9)**
Total European Region	**203629**	**141438**	**(69.5)**	**154333**	**111767**	**(72.4)**	**165220**	**118545**	**(71.7)**	**153576**	**123030**	**(80.1)**	**136436**	**108162**	**(79.3)**
Subtotal 18 HPCs	***167630***	***129829***	***(77.4)***	***126190***	***101920***	***(80.8)***	***136573***	***108062***	***(79.1)***	***129099***	***112160***	***(86.9)***	***109130***	***94464***	***(86.6)***

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 tuberculosis HPC presented in italics.
[a] See: World Health Organization (WHO). 'Automated real-time nucleic acid amplification technology for rapid and simultaneous detection of tuberculosis and rifampicin resistance: Xpert MTB/RIF assay for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB in adults and children: policy update.' Geneva: WHO. 2013. Available from: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/112472.
[b] Cases with unknown previous TB history are included among new TB cases.
[c] All nucleic acid amplification tests are counted as "tested using WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics" for EU/EEA countries.
[d] Previous TB history is defined as previous diagnosis.
[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

7. Country profiles

Abbreviations used in country profiles

ART	antiretroviral therapy
C+	culture-positive
DR-TB	drug-resistant tuberculosis
DRS	drug-resistance surveillance
DST	drug-susceptibility testing
MDR-TB	multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
EQA	external quality assessment
pre-XDR-TB	pre-extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis
RR/MDR-TB	rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
RR-TB	rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis
TB	tuberculosis
UN	United Nations

Albania

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 2 811 661

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	302	
Notification rate per 100 000	10.7	
New[a] and relapse	302	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	10.7	
Pulmonary	231	(76.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	177	(76.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	274	(90.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	430	[370–510]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	177	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	5	[3–8]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	5	(2.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	5	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	285	(94.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(1.1%)
of these on ART	3	(100.0%)
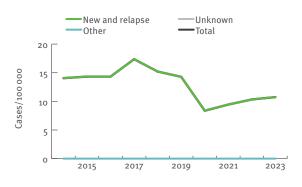
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
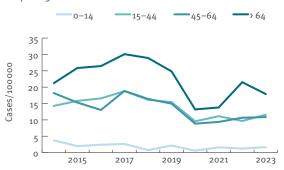
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	264	5
Success	234 (88.6%)	3 (60.0%)
Died	17 (6.4%)	1 (20.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	6 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	7 (2.7%)	1 (20.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

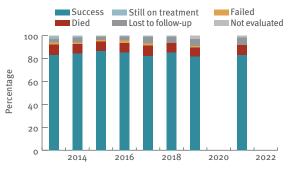## TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Andorra

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 80 854

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.9	
New[a] and relapse	4	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.9	
Pulmonary	4	(100.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	4	(100.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	65.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	4	(100.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	5	[4–5]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	3	(75.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0	[0–0]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
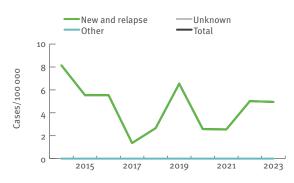
|				
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		Yes	
Cases notified	4		0	
Success	4	(100.0%)	–	–
Died	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Failed	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Lost to follow-up	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Not evaluated	0	(0.0%)	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

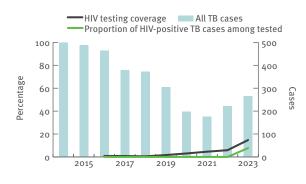### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

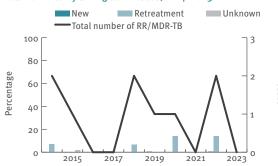### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
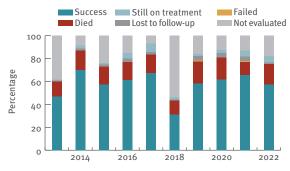

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Armenia

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 2 943 390

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	435	
Notification rate per 100 000	14.8	
New[a] and relapse	404	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	13.7	
Pulmonary	350	(80.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	225	(64.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	10	(2.3%)
New (not previously treated)	377	(86.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	720	[550–930]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	225	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	54	[48–59]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	49	(21.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	10	(20.4%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	49	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	10	(20.4%)
TB cases tested for HIV	377	(93.3%)
HIV-positive TB cases	43	(11.4%)
of these on ART	35	(81.4%)
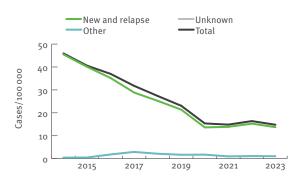
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
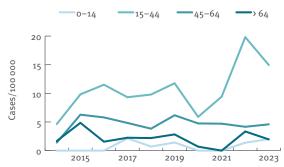
Treatment outcome monitoring
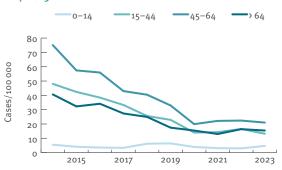
| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	397	64
Success	335 (84.4%)	44 (68.8%)
Died	26 (6.5%)	5 (7.8%)
Failed	5 (1.3%)	3 (4.7%)
Lost to follow-up	26 (6.5%)	11 (17.2%)
Not evaluated	5 (1.3%)	1 (1.6%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

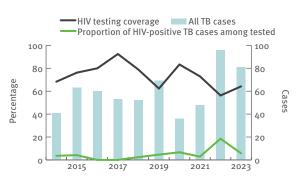### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
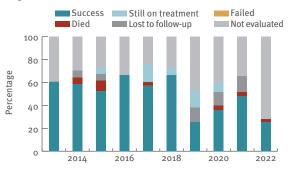

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Austria

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 9 104 772

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	421	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.6	
New[a] and relapse	411	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.5	
Pulmonary	325	(77.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	118	(36.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	276	(84.9%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	336	(79.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	60.3 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.6 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	275	(65.3%)
New (not previously treated)	305	(72.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	470	[400–550]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	320	(95.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	18	[5–31]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	9	(3.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2	(22.2%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	9	(2.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2	(22.2%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–
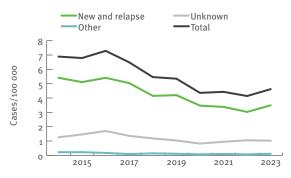
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
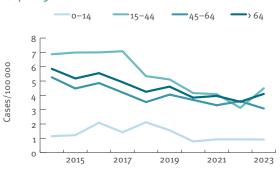
|	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	178		9	
Success	138	(77.5%)	6	(66.7%)
Died	11	(6.2%)	0	(0.0%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	16	(9.0%)	2	(22.2%)
Still on treatment	13	(7.3%)	1	(11.1%)
Not evaluated	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
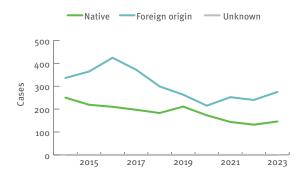
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

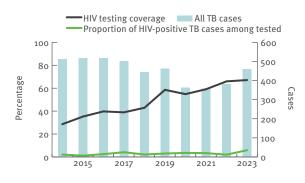## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
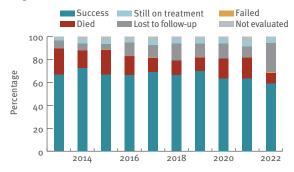

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022
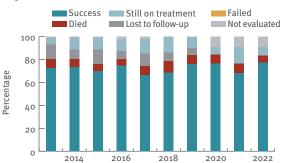
[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Azerbaijan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 10 312 992

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	5044	
Notification rate per 100 000	48.9	
New[a] and relapse	3965	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	38.4	
Pulmonary	4380	(86.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	3814	(87.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	42.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	2816	(55.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	7400	[5000–11000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	3 761	(98.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	740	[710–770]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	930	(24.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	164	(17.6%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	1100	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	165	(15.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	3965	(100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	60	(1.5%)
of these on ART	60	(100.0%)
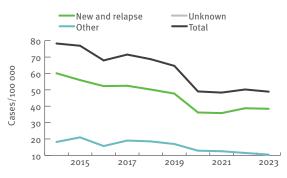
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
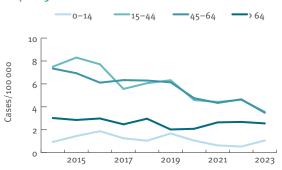
Treatment outcome monitoring
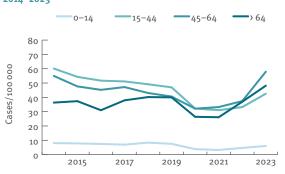
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	3606	962
Success	2957 (82.0%)	620 (64.4%)
Died	160 (4.4%)	75 (7.8%)
Failed	213 (5.9%)	161 (16.7%)
Lost to follow-up	241 (6.7%)	106 (11.0%)
Not evaluated	35 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

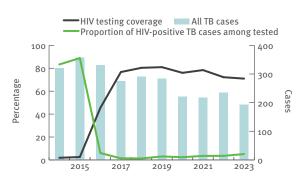### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

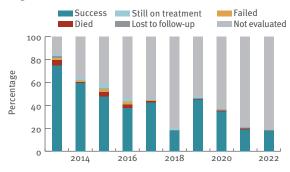
TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Belarus

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 9 115 675

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	1681	
Notification rate per 100 000	18.4	
New[a] and relapse	1555	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	17.1	
Pulmonary	1579	(93.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1494	(94.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	50.5 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1274	(75.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2500	[1900–3200]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]		Yes
Completeness of HIV data[b]		Yes
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	1494	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	680	[660–700]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	658	(44.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	244	(37.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	694	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	244	(35.2%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1542	(99.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases	126	(8.2%)
of these on ART	116	(92.1%)
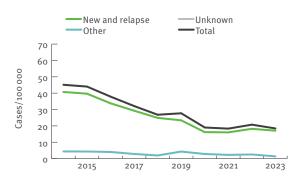
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
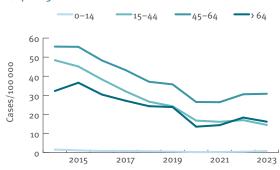
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	999	724
Success	869 (87.0%)	570 (78.7%)
Died	82 (8.2%)	78 (10.8%)
Failed	21 (2.1%)	33 (4.6%)
Lost to follow-up	21 (2.1%)	33 (4.6%)
Not evaluated	6 (0.6%)	10 (1.4%)
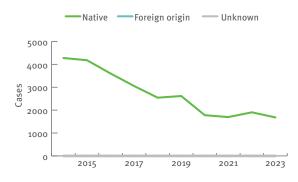
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Belgium

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 11 742 796

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	869	
Notification rate per 100 000	7.4	
New[a] and relapse	253	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.2	
Pulmonary	614	(70.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	-	
of which laboratory-confirmed	507	(82.6%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	687	(79.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	53.0 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	39.5 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	558	(64.2%)
New (not previously treated)	56	(6.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	880	[750–1 000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	671	(97.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	26	[16–37]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	10	(2.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	11	(1.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–
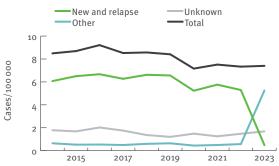
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	344	8
Success	0 (0.0%)	3 (37.5%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	344 (100.0%)	5 (62.5%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

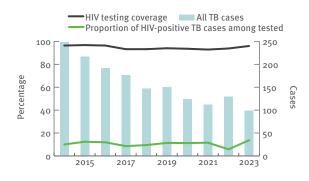## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

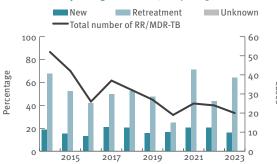Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.
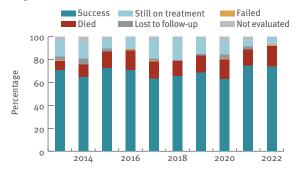
TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 3 185 078

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	446	
Notification rate per 100 000	14.0	
New[a] and relapse	444	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	13.9	
Pulmonary	410	(91.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	383	(93.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.4 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	3	(0.7%)
New (not previously treated)	411	(92.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	750	[550–980]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	368	(96.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary cases N, best [low–high]	2	[1–2]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
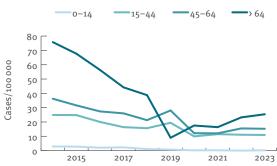
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	428	0
Success	200 (46.7%)	– –
Died	20 (4.7%)	– –
Failed	2 (0.5%)	– –
Lost to follow-up	9 (2.1%)	– –
Not evaluated	197 (46.0%)	– –
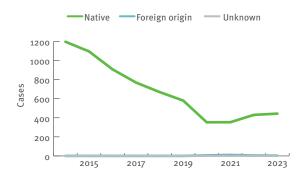
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

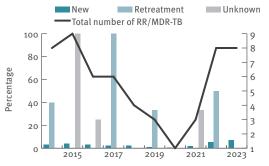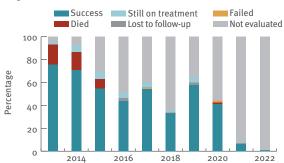### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Bulgaria

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 6 447 710

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	881	
Notification rate per 100 000	13.7	
New[a] and relapse	858	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	13.3	
Pulmonary	711	(80.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	340	(47.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	347	(48.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	408	(46.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	42.0 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	51.4 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	4	(0.5%)
New (not previously treated)	775	(88.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	1100	[820–1400]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	272	(66.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	33	[14 - 52]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	11	(4.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(11.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	11	(4.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(11.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	650	(73.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(0.5%)
of these on ART	–	–
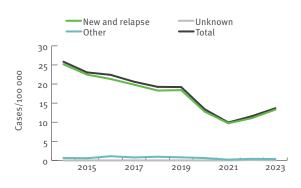
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

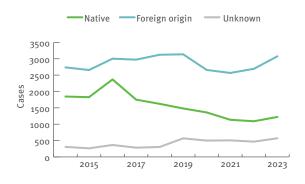## Treatment outcome monitoring
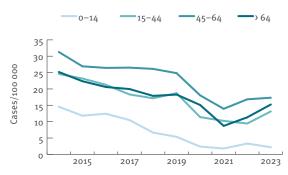
	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	309		4	
Success	0	(0.0%)	2	(50.0%)
Died	0	(0.0%)	2	(50.0%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Still on treatment	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	309	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)
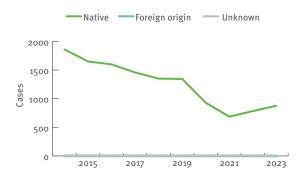
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
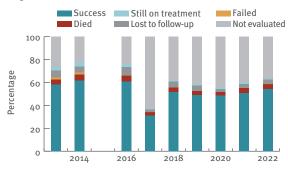

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Croatia

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 3 850 894

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	265	
Notification rate per 100 000	6.9	
New[a] and relapse	260	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.8	
Pulmonary	202	(76.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	115	(56.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	188	(93.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	240	(90.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	57.2 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	49.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	41	(15.5%)
New (not previously treated)	196	(74.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	140	[120–160]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	219	(91.3%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1	[0–2]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	39	(14.7%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(7.7%)
of these on ART	–	–
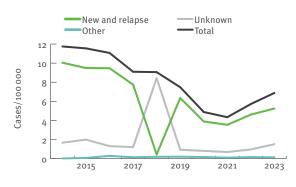
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
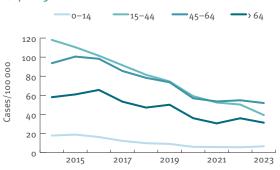
Treatment outcome monitoring
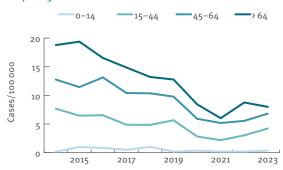
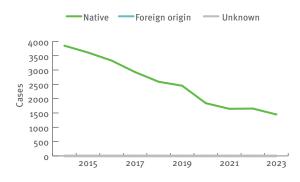|	New culture positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	146		0	
Success	84	(57.5%)	–	–
Died	26	(17.8%)	–	–
Failed	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Lost to follow-up	2	(1.4%)	–	–
Still on treatment	8	(5.5%)	–	–
Not evaluated	26	(17.8%)	–	–
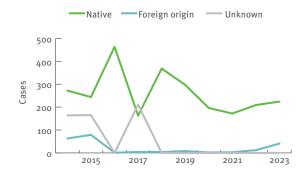
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

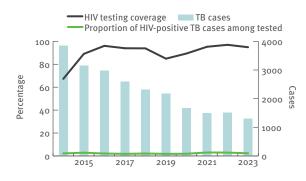### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Cyprus

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 920 701

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	81	
Notification rate per 100 000	8.8	
New[a] and relapse	78	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.5	
Pulmonary	66	(81.5%)
of which microscopy-positive	26	(39.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	56	(84.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	68	(84.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.5 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	31.4 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	71	(87.7%)
New (not previously treated)	75	(92.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	74	[63–85]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	68	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2	[0–3]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	52	(64.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(5.8%)
of these on ART	–	–
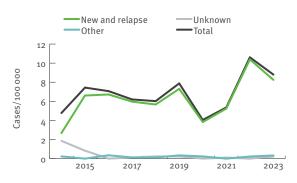
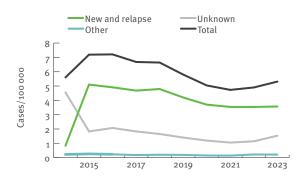[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
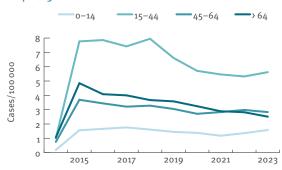
Treatment outcome monitoring

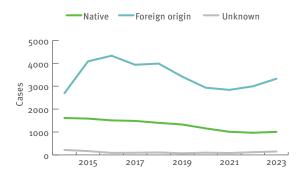| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	67	3
Success	17 (25.4%)	1 (33.3%)
Died	2 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	48 (71.6%)	1 (33.3%)
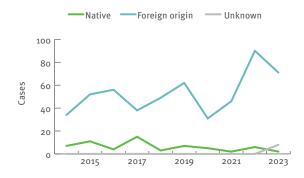
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

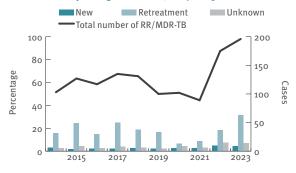## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
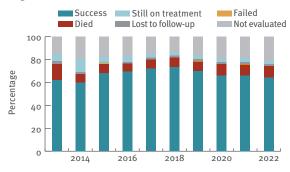

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Czechia

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 10 827 529

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	459	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.2	
New[a] and relapse	450	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.2	
Pulmonary	403	(87.8%)
of which microscopy-positive	224	(55.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	348	(86.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	381	(83.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	50.7 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	40.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	227	(49.5%)
New (not previously treated)	439	(95.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	520	[440–600]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	359	(94.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	28	[12–26]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	25	(9.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	28	(7.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	308	(67.1%)
HIV-positive TB cases	18	(5.8%)
of these on ART	–	–
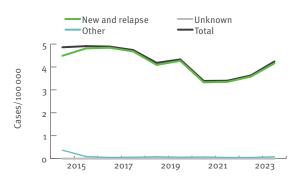
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
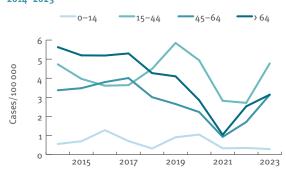
Treatment outcome monitoring

|	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	263		11	
Success	156	(59.3%)	5	(45.5%)
Died	24	(9.1%)	3	(27.3%)
Failed	2	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	67	(25.5%)	2	(18.2%)
Still on treatment	11	(4.2%)	1	(9.1%)
Not evaluated	3	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)
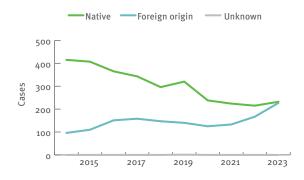
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
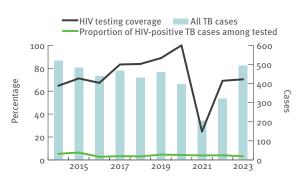

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Denmark

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 5 932 654

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	193	
Notification rate per 100 000	3.3	
New[a] and relapse	174	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.9	
Pulmonary	144	(74.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	65	(45.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	117	(81.3%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	151	(78.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.8 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	44.2 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	138	(71.5%)
New (not previously treated)	174	(90.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	220	[190–250]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	149	(98.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	5	[3–8]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2	(1.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	6	(4.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(20.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	137	(71.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	7	(5.1%)
of these on ART	–	–
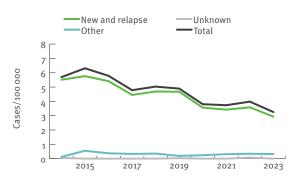
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	133	1
Success	24 (18.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	108 (81.2%)	1 (100.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

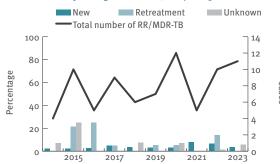## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Estonia

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 1 365 884

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	99	
Notification rate per 100 000	7.2	
New[a] and relapse	98	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	7.2	
Pulmonary	97	(98.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	46	(47.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	83	(85.6%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	83	(83.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	52.9 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	53.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	24	(24.2%)
New (not previously treated)	78	(78.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	110	[96–130]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	80	(96.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	31	[31–48]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	20	(24.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5	(27.8%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	20	(25.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5	(27.8%)
TB cases tested for HIV	95	(96.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	13	(13.7%)
of these on ART	10	(83.3%)
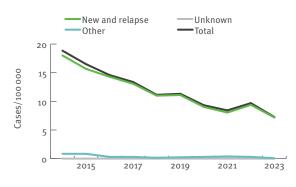
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	76	26
Success	55 (72.4%)	17 (65.4%)
Died	13 (17.1%)	7 (26.9%)
Failed	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)
Still on treatment	5 (6.6%)	1 (3.8%)
Not evaluated	2 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)
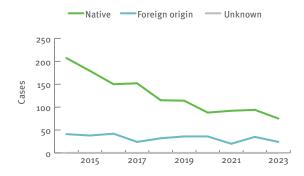
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

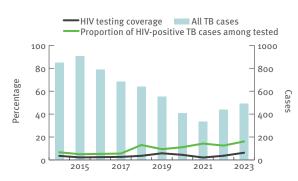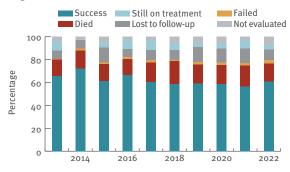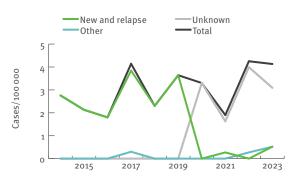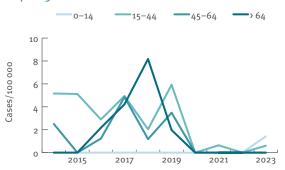## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Finland

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 5 563 970

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	180	
Notification rate per 100 000	3.2	
New[a] and relapse	179	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.2	
Pulmonary	112	(62.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	31	(27.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	92	(82.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	127	(70.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	69.6 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	75	(41.7%)
New (not previously treated)	165	(91.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	190	[160–220]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023
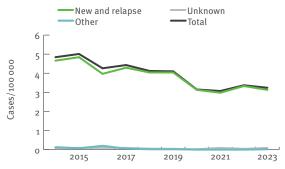
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	121	(95.3%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	9	[5–13]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	5	(5.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(20.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	8	(6.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2	(25.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

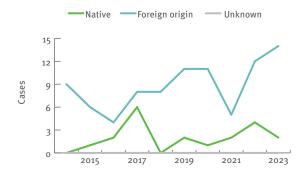| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	106	3
Success	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	105 (99.1%)	3 (100.0%)
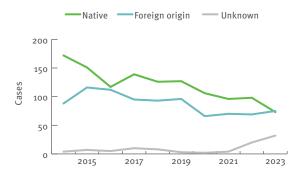
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

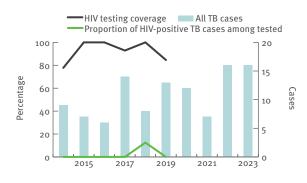## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

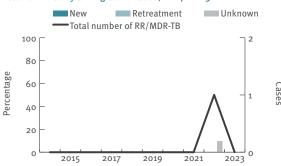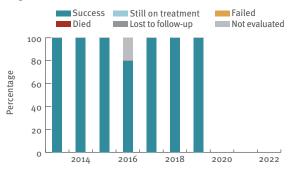## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

France

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 68 172 977

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 866	
Notification rate per 100 000	7.1	
New[a] and relapse	4 568	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.7	
Pulmonary	3 400	(69.9%)
of which microscopy-positive	1 578	(46.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1 530	(45.0%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	2 057	(42.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.8 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	3 075	(63.2%)
New (not previously treated)	3 437	(70.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	5 500	[4 900–6 200]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	80	(3.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	86	[32–140]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	66	(100.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5	(9.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	80	(100.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6	(9.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–
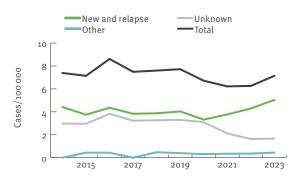
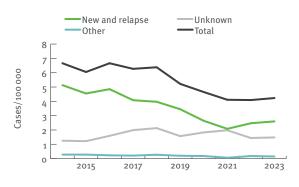[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

|				
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	1041		43	
Success	566	(54.4%)	0	(0.0%)
Died	44	(4.2%)	0	(0.0%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	43	(4.1%)	1	(2.3%)
Still on treatment	9	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	379	(36.4%)	42	(97.7%)
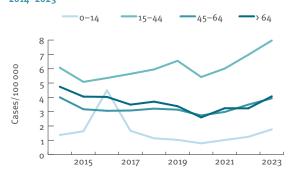
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

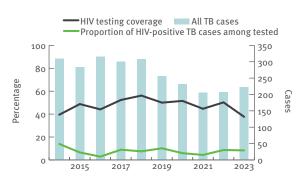## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

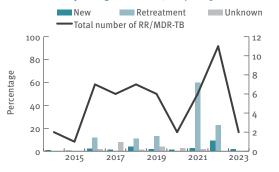## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
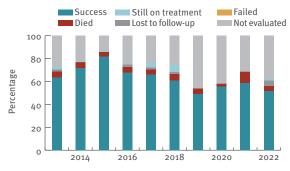

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022
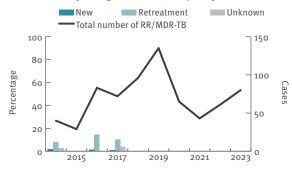
[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Georgia

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 3 807 493

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	1447	
Notification rate per 100 000	38.0	
New[a] and relapse	1308	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	34.4	
Pulmonary	1238	(85.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1160	(93.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.8 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1143	(79.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2100	[1700–2600]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	1121	(96.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	150	[140–170]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	136	(12.1%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	43	(35.8%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	144	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	43	(29.9%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1241	(94.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases	28	(2.3%)
of these on ART	28	(100.0%)
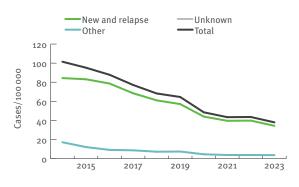
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

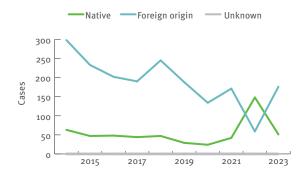| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1357	175
Success	1178 (86.8%)	127 (72.6%)
Died	40 (2.9%)	12 (6.9%)
Failed	32 (2.4%)	8 (4.6%)
Lost to follow-up	72 (5.3%)	19 (10.9%)
Not evaluated	35 (2.6%)	9 (5.1%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

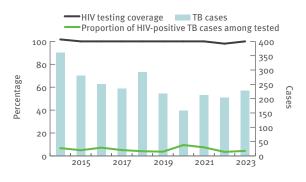## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

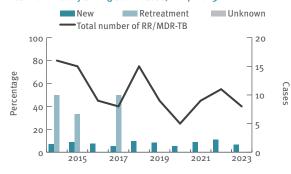## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
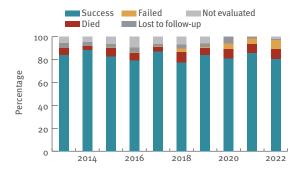

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Germany

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 84 358 845

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4481	
Notification rate per 100 000	5.3	
New[a] and relapse	4301	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	5.1	
Pulmonary	3425	(76.4%)
of which microscopy-positive	1778	(51.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2824	(82.5%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3542	(79.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	52.9 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	3326	(74.2%)
New (not previously treated)	2911	(65.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	4100	[3700–4500]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2 705	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	3168	(89.4%)
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	130	[89–170]
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	173	(6.7%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	36	(29.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	196	(6.2%)
TB cases tested for HIV	40	(28.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

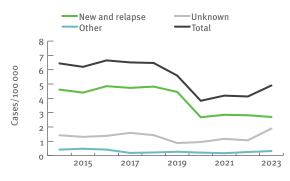[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
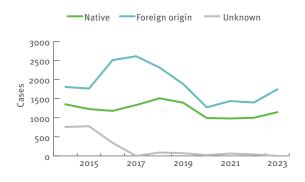
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1806	97
Success	1170 (64.8%)	46 (47.4%)
Died	174 (9.6%)	10 (10.3%)
Failed	1 (0.1%)	1 (1.0%)
Lost to follow-up	29 (1.6%)	4 (4.1%)
Still on treatment	53 (2.9%)	10 (10.3%)
Not evaluated	379 (21.0%)	26 (26.8%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

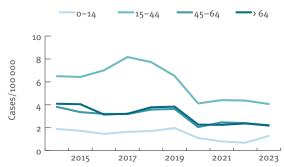## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Greece

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 10 413 982

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	493	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.7	
New[a] and relapse	467	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.5	
Pulmonary	366	(74.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	156	(42.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	299	(81.7%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	397	(80.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	60.3 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	34.2 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	263	(53.3%)
New (not previously treated)	341	(69.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	540	[460–620]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	293	(73.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	14	[4–23]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	9	(3.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	11	(3.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	347	(70.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	11	(3.2%)
of these on ART	–	–
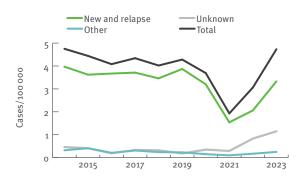
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

|	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	122		5	
Success	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Died	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Still on treatment	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	122	(100.0%)	5	(100.0%)
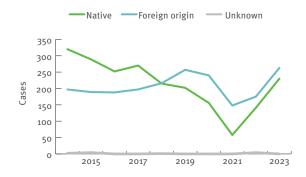
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

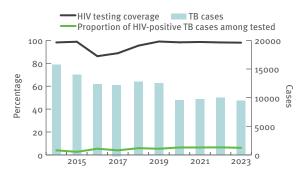## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

Data not reported

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Hungary

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 9 599 744

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	493	
Notification rate per 100 000	5.1	
New[a] and relapse	493	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	5.1	
Pulmonary	478	(97.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	190	(39.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	278	(58.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	281	(57.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	55.0 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	35.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	53	(10.8%)
New (not previously treated)	467	(94.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	570	[490–660]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	250	(89.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	29	[18-40]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	17	(6.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3	(75.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	17	(6.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3	(75.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	31	(6.3%)
HIV-positive TB cases	5	(16.1%)
of these on ART	–	–
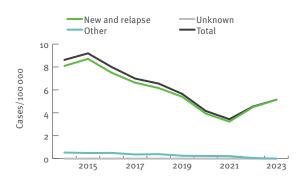
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	225	12
Success	137　(60.9%)	8　(66.7%)
Died	36　(16.0%)	1　(8.3%)
Failed	7　(3.1%)	0　(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	20　(8.9%)	3　(25.0%)
Still on treatment	9　(4.0%)	0　(0.0%)
Not evaluated	16　(7.1%)	0　(0.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

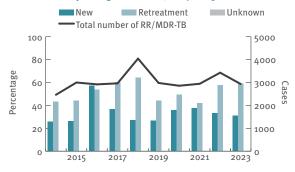### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Iceland

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat¹: 387 758

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	16	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.1	
Newᵃ and relapse	14	
Newᵃ and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.6	
Pulmonary	12	(75.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	6	(50.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	9	(75.0%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	13	(81.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	27.5 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	14	(87.5%)
New (not previously treated)	2	(12.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	12	[11–14]

ᵃ Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS dataᵃ	Yes	
Completeness of HIV dataᵇ	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2	(15.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0	[0–0]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

ᵃ National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
ᵇ More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohortᵃ	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	0		0	
Success	–	–	–	–
Died	–	–	–	–
Failed	–	–	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–	–	–

ᵃ Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

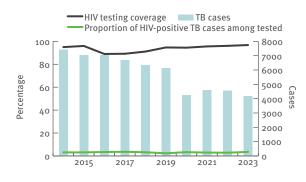### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

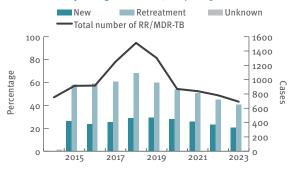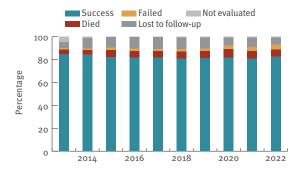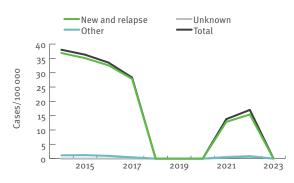### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Ireland

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 5271395

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	223	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.2	
New[a] and relapse	215	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.1	
Pulmonary	139	(62.3%)
of which microscopy-positive	59	(42.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	116	(83.5%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	164	(73.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.6 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.8 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	150	(67.3%)
New (not previously treated)	129	(57.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	240	[200–280]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	150	(91.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	6	[1–10]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2	(1.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(100.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	2	(1.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(100.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	84	(37.7%)
HIV-positive TB cases	7	(8.3%)
of these on ART	5	(83.3%)

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
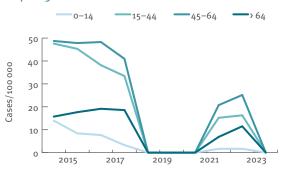
Treatment outcome monitoring

|				
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	64		6	
Success	33	(51.6%)	2	(33.3%)
Died	3	(4.7%)	1	(16.7%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	3	(4.7%)	0	(0.0%)
Still on treatment	1	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	24	(37.5%)	3	(50.0%)
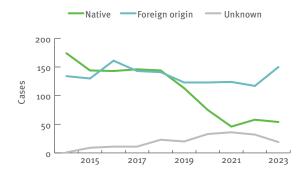
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

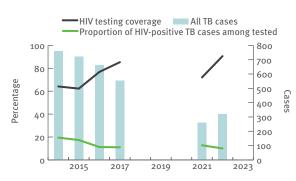## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023
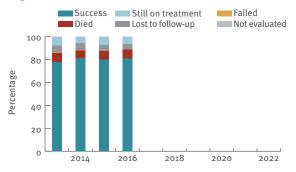

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Israel

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 9 256 311

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	227	
Notification rate per 100 000	2.5	
New[a] and relapse	227	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.5	
Pulmonary	162	(71.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	122	(75.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	41.7 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	176	(77.5%)
New (not previously treated)	223	(98.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	260	[220–300]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

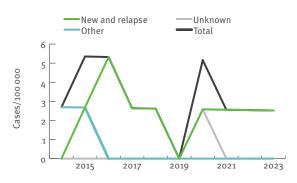|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	122	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	10	[7–13]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	8	(6.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(12.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	8	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(12.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	227	(100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	10	(4.4%)
of these on ART	10	(100.0%)
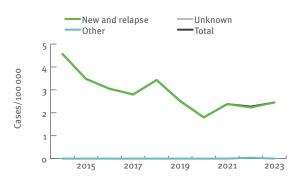
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
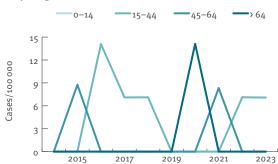
Treatment outcome monitoring

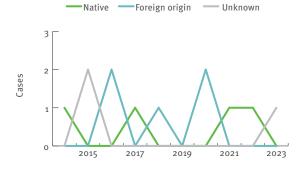| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	206	10
Success	166 (80.6%)	7 (70.0%)
Died	18 (8.7%)	2 (20.0%)
Failed	16 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	2 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	4 (1.9%)	1 (10.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

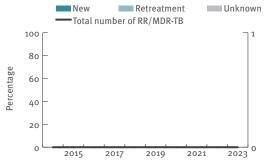### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
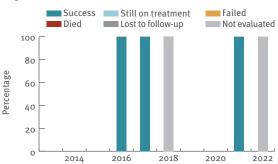

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Italy

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 58 997 201

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	2893	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.9	
New[a] and relapse	2707	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.6	
Pulmonary	2111	(73.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	786	(37.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1088	(51.5%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	1414	(48.9%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	49.5 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.8 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1745	(60.3%)
New (not previously treated)	1590	(55.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2600	[2 200–3 000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	No	
Cases with DST results	1401	(99.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	73	[52–94]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	49	(3.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	15	(39.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	49	(3.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	15	(39.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
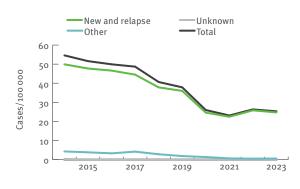[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

|				
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	1081		39	
Success	–	–	–	–
Died	–	–	–	–
Failed	–	–	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

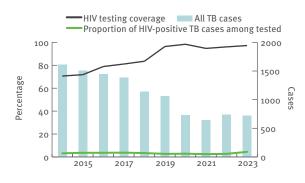## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
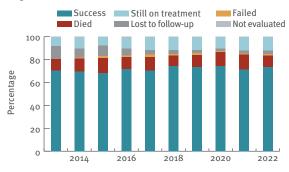

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

Data not reported

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Kazakhstan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database¹: 20 330 099

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	9672	
Notification rate per 100 000	47.6	
Newᵃ and relapse	9506	
Newᵃ and relapse notification rate per 100 000	46.8	
Pulmonary	8737	(90.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	7558	(86.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	158	(1.6%)
New (not previously treated)	7004	(72.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	14 000	[8700–24 000]

ᵃ Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS dataᵃ	Yes	
Completeness of HIV dataᵇ	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	7554	(99.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2900	[2900–3000]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2934	(38.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	451	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	3792	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	599	(15.8%)
TB cases tested for HIV	9316	(98.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	573	(6.2%)
of these on ART	533	(93.0%)
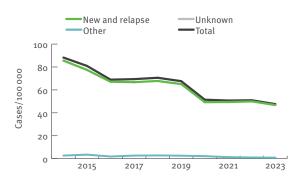
ᵃ National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
ᵇ More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
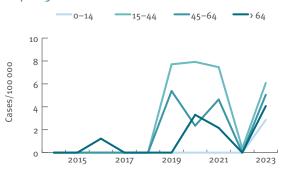
Treatment outcome monitoring

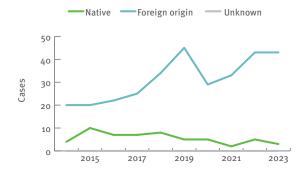| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohortᵃ	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	5922	4398
Success	5325 (89.9%)	3577 (81.3%)
Died	444 (7.5%)	539 (12.3%)
Failed	83 (1.4%)	85 (1.9%)
Lost to follow-up	51 (0.9%)	153 (3.5%)
Not evaluated	19 (0.3%)	44 (1.0%)
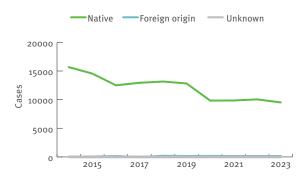
ᵃ Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases 2013–2022

¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Kyrgyzstan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 7 073 516

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 674	
Notification rate per 100 000	66.1	
New[a] and relapse	4 183	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	59.1	
Pulmonary	3 846	(82.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 868	(74.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	39.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	3 747	(80.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	7 900	[6 200–9 500]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2 720	(94.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	860	[840–890]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	692	(25.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	103	(15.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	743	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	117	(15.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	4 048	(96.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	141	(3.5%)
of these on ART	105	(74.5%)
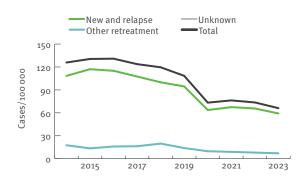
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	3 845	871
Success	3 184 (82.8%)	634 (72.8%)
Died	243 (6.3%)	66 (7.6%)
Failed	152 (4.0%)	38 (4.4%)
Lost to follow-up	243 (6.3%)	133 (15.3%)
Not evaluated	23 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)
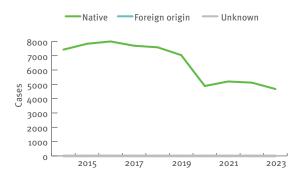
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

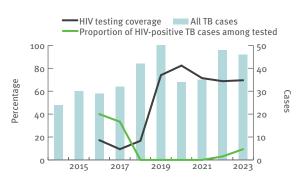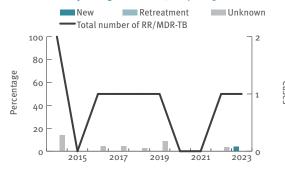### New and relapse TB cases - notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
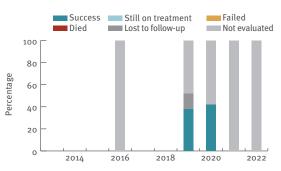

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Latvia

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 1 883 008

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	–	
Notification rate per 100 000	–	
New[a] and relapse	–	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	–	
Pulmonary	–	–
of which microscopy-positive	–	–
of which laboratory-confirmed	–	–
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	–	–
Mean age of new native TB cases	–	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	–	–
New (not previously treated)	–	–

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	350	[250–340]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	No	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	No	
Cases with DST results	–	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	32	[25–40]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	120		19	
Success	–	–	–	–
Died	–	–	–	–
Failed	–	–	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–	–	–
Not evaluated	120	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)
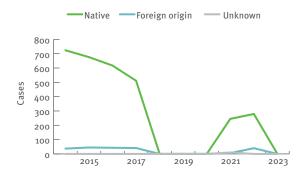
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

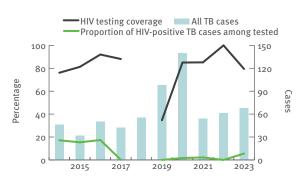### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

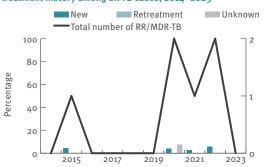### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
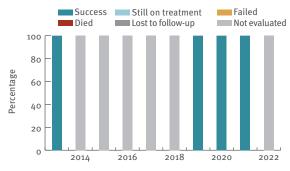

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Liechtenstein

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 39 677

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	1	
Notification rate per 100 000	2.5	
New[a] and relapse	1	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.5	
Pulmonary	1	(100%)
of which microscopy-positive	1	(100%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1	(100%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	1	(100%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	–	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1	(100.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	–	–

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

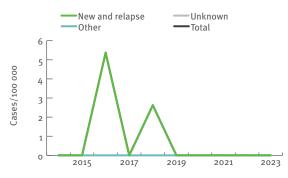|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	0	(0.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	–	–
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
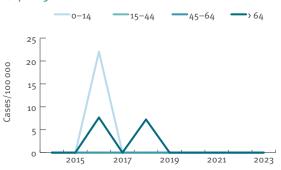
Treatment outcome monitoring

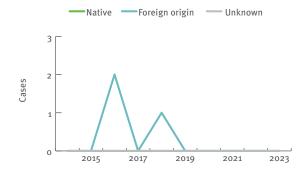|	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]		
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1	0
Success	1 (100.0%)	– –
Died	0 (0.0%)	– –
Failed	0 (0.0%)	– –
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	– –
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	– –
Not evaluated	1 (100.0%)	– –

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

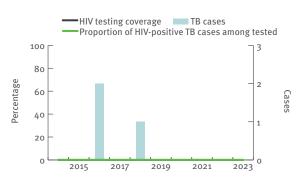## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

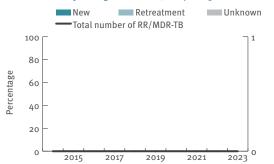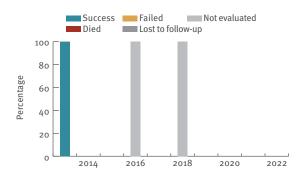## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Lithuania

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 2 857 279

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	723	
Notification rate per 100 000	25.3	
New[a] and relapse	707	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	24.7	
Pulmonary	642	(88.8%)
of which microscopy-positive	405	(63.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	604	(94.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	629	(87.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.4 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	34.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	27	(3.7%)
New (not previously treated)	619	(85.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	810	[700–964]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]		Yes
Completeness of HIV data[b]		Yes
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	629	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	160	[130–190]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	116	(19.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	25	(38.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	116	(18.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	25	(38.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	703	(97.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases	31	(4.4%)
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
[c] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Treatment outcome monitoring
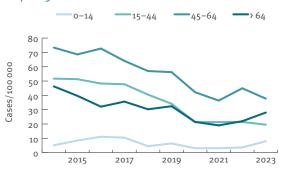
| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	535	105
Success	395 (73.8%)	74 (70.5%)
Died	54 (10.1%)	24 (22.9%)
Failed	5 (0.9%)	1 (1.0%)
Lost to follow-up	17 (3.2%)	3 (2.9%)
Still on treatment	63 (11.8%)	2 (1.9%)
Not evaluated	1 (0.2%)	1 (1.0%)
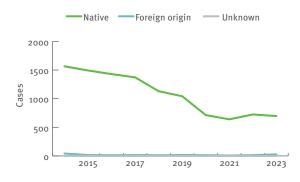
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
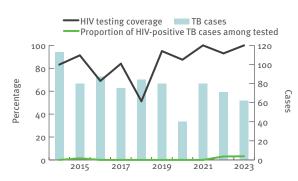

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Luxembourg

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 660 809

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	46	
Notification rate per 100 000	7.0	
New[a] and relapse	42	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.4	
Pulmonary	33	(71.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	20	(60.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	31	(93.9%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	42	(91.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	36.0 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.4 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	43	(93.5%)
New (not previously treated)	32	(69.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	48	[41–56]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	37	(88.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1	[0–2]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	1	(3.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	1	(2.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	32	(69.6%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(9.4%)
of these on ART	–	–
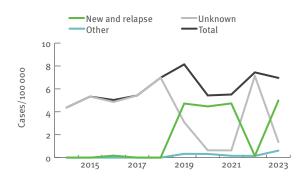
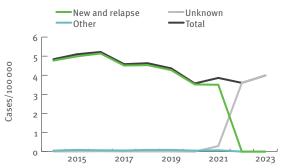[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	1		0	
Success	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Died	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Failed	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Lost to follow-up	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Still on treatment	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Not evaluated	1	(100.0%)	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

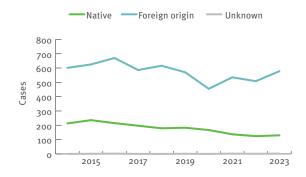## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
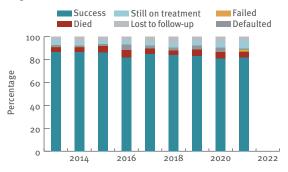

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Malta

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 542 051

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	68	
Notification rate per 100 000	12.5	
New[a] and relapse	68	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	12.5	
Pulmonary	48	(70.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	16	(33.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	29	(60.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	37	(54.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	56.0 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	35.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	64	(94.1%)
New (not previously treated)	68	(100.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	78	[67–90]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	34	(91.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1	[0–3]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	54	(79.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(5.6%)
of these on ART	3	(100.0%)
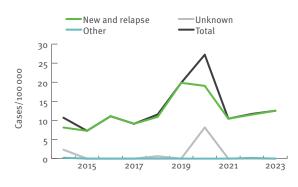
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
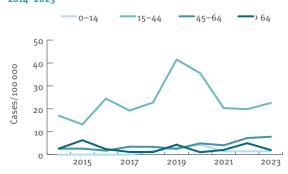
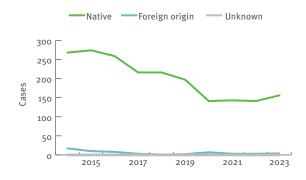|	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]		
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	31	1
Success	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	31 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
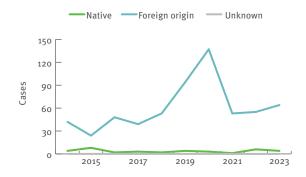
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

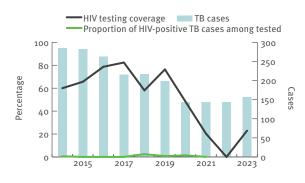## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Monaco

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 38 955

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	0
Notification rate per 100 000	0.0
New[a] and relapse	0
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	0.0
Pulmonary	
of which laboratory-confirmed	– –
Mean age of new native TB cases	–
Foreign origin of all TB cases	– –
New (not previously treated)	– –

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	0	[0–0]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]		–
Completeness of HIV data[b]		–
Case-linked data-reporting		–
Cases with DST results	–	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	–	–
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	–	–
Cases notified	–	–
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

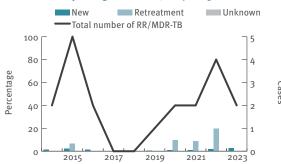### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Montenegro

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 633 551

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	62	
Notification rate per 100 000	9.8	
New[a] and relapse	62	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	9.8	
Pulmonary	61	(98.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	52	(85.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.5 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	7	(11.3%)
New (not previously treated)	55	(88.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	90	[78–100]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	52	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1	[0-1]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	-	-
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	-	-
TB cases tested for HIV	62	(100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	2	(3.2%)
of these on ART	2	(100.0%)
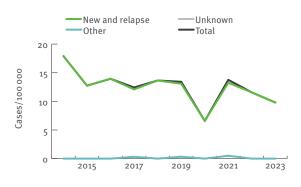
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
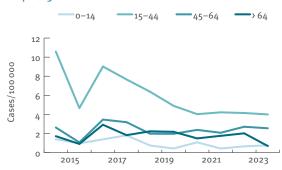
Treatment outcome monitoring
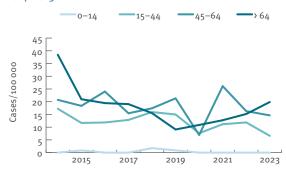
| Geographical coverage	National		
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		Yes
Cases notified	71		0
Success	66	(93.0%)	–	–
Died	1	(1.4%)	–	–
Failed	0	(0.0%)	–	–
Lost to follow-up	4	(5.6%)	–	–
Not evaluated	0	(0.0%)	–	–
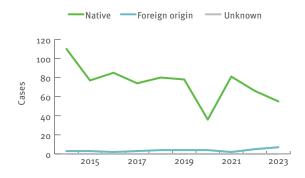
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

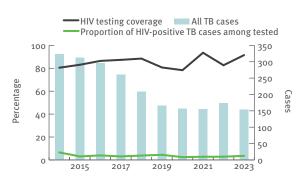## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
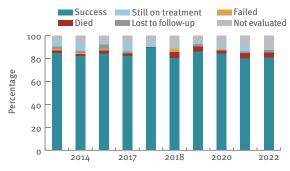

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Netherlands

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 17 811 291

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	710	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.0	
New[a] and relapse	710	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.0	
Pulmonary	468	(65.9%)
of which microscopy-positive	226	(48.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	372	(79.5%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	500	(70.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	–	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	578	(81.4%)
New (not previously treated)	–	

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N. best [low–high]	820	[700–940]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	484	(96.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	26	[17-35]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	8	(2.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3	(37.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	14	(2.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5	(55.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

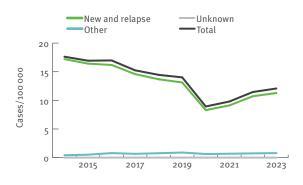[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%. C+/all TB cases › 50%. DST done for C+ › 75%. EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
[c] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Treatment outcome monitoring

	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	0		12	
Success	–	–	10	(83.3%)
Died	–	–	0	(0.0%)
Failed	–	–	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	–	–	0	(0.0%)
Still on treatment	–	–	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	–	–	2	(16.7%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.
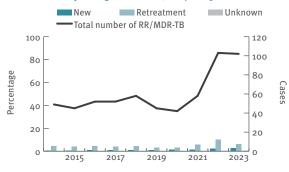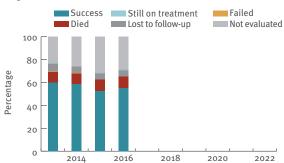
TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

North Macedonia

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 1 831 803

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	160	
Notification rate per 100 000	8.7	
New[a] and relapse	157	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.6	
Pulmonary	139	(86.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	113	(81.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	43.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	4	(2.5%)
New (not previously treated)	145	(90.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	190	[140–250]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	83	(73.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2	[1–3]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2	(2.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	2	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	36	(22.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases	0	(0.0%)
of these on ART	–	–
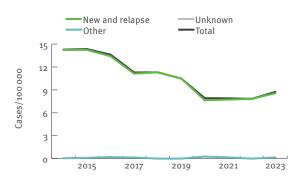
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

| Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	137	1
Success	92 (67.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	5 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	2 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Not evaluated	38 (27.7%)	0 (0.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

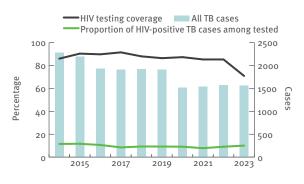## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

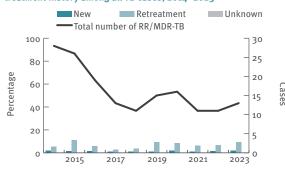## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
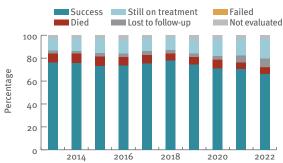

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Norway

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 5 488 984

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	153	
Notification rate per 100 000	2.8	
New[a] and relapse	136	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.5	
Pulmonary	115	(75.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	46	(40.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	98	(85.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	124	(81.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	25.7 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	39.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	134	(87.6%)
New (not previously treated)	136	(88.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	160	[140–180]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	124	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	12	[8–16]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	16	(16.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	4	(30.8%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	16	(12.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	4	(30.8%)
TB cases tested for HIV	140	(91.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases	5	(3.6%)
of these on ART	–	–
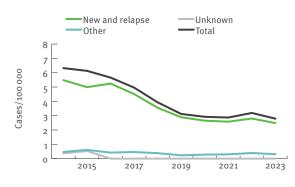
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

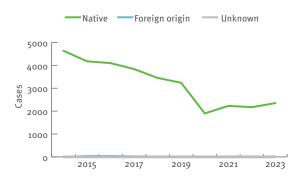| Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	89		12	
Success	72	(80.9%)	8	(66.7%)
Died	4	(4.5%)	1	(8.3%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	1	(8.3%)
Lost to follow-up	2	(2.2%)	1	(8.3%)
Still on treatment	1	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	10	(11.2%)	1	(8.3%)
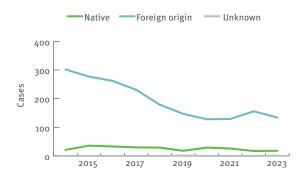
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

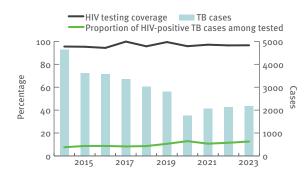### TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

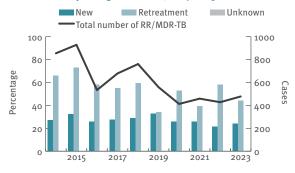### New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Poland

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 36 753 736

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4436	
Notification rate per 100 000	12.1	
New[a] and relapse	4144	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	11.3	
Pulmonary	4265	(96.1%)
of which microscopy-positive	2274	(53.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	3463	(81.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3554	(80.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.1 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	350	(7.9%)
New (not previously treated)	3921	(88.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	3900	[3300–4500]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	3199	(90.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	68	[57–86]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	101	(3.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	26	(29.2%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	102	(3.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	26	(28.9%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	2976		58	
Success	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Died	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Failed	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Still on treatment	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Not evaluated	2976	(100.0%)	58	(100.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

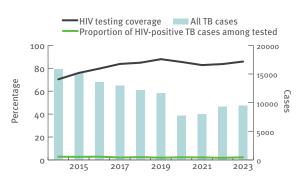## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Portugal

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 10 467 366

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	1565	
Notification rate per 100 000	15.0	
New[a] and relapse	1501	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	14.3	
Pulmonary	1091	(69.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	547	(50.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	777	(71.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	931	(59.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.6 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.5 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	567	(36.2%)
New (not previously treated)	1458	(93.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	1600	[1400–1900]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	537	(57.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	20	[9–30]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	12	(2.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3	(100.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	13	(2.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3	(75.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1148	(73.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	112	(9.8%)
of these on ART	–	–
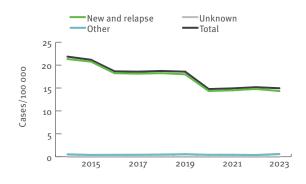
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	808	11
Success	534 (66.1%)	7 (63.6%)
Died	49 (6.1%)	1 (9.1%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	63 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	135 (16.7%)	1 (9.1%)
Not evaluated	27 (3.3%)	3 (27.3%)
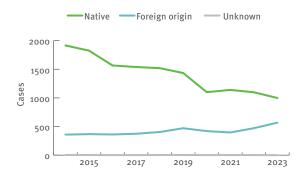
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
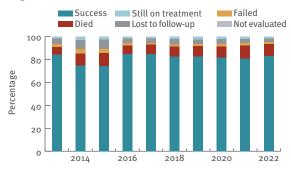

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Republic of Moldova

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 3 067 072

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	2368	
Notification rate per 100 000	77.2	
New[a] and relapse	2164	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	70.6	
Pulmonary	2193	(92.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1637	(74.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	18	(0.8%)
New (not previously treated)	1732	(73.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2300	[2000–2700]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	1584	(96.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	580	[560–600]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	478	(30.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	96	(22.2%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	499	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	107	(21.4%)
TB cases tested for HIV	2091	(96.6%)
HIV-positive TB cases	264	(12.6%)
of these on ART	243	(92.0%)
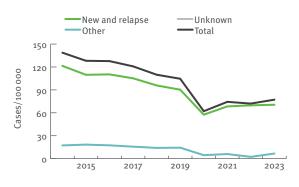
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1 673	561
Success	1416 (84.6%)	364 (64.9%)
Died	155 (9.3%)	81 (14.4%)
Failed	53 (3.2%)	36 (6.4%)
Lost to follow-up	39 (2.3%)	80 (14.3%)
Not evaluated	10 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
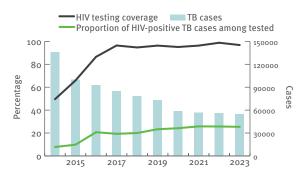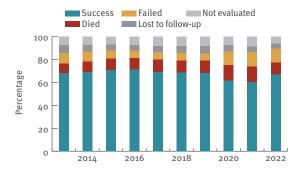

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Romania

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat¹: 19 054 548

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	9506	
Notification rate per 100 000	49.9	
Newᵃ and relapse	9122	
Newᵃ and relapse notification rate per 100 000	47.9	
Pulmonary	8284	(87.1%)
of which microscopy-positive	5540	(66.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	6768	(81.7%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	7029	(73.9%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.4 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	29.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	64	(0.7%)
New (not previously treated)	7719	(81.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	10 000	[9 000–12 000]

ᵃ Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS dataᵃ	Yes	
Completeness of HIV dataᵇ	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	5860	(83.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	440	[350–530]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	224	(4.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	20	(33.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	231	(3.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	20	(33.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	8164	(85.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases	188	(2.3%)
of these on ART	137	(77.0%)
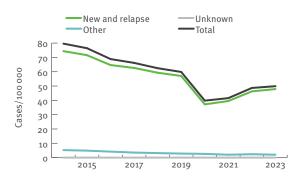
ᵃ National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
ᵇ More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohortᵃ				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		–	
Cases notified	5249		261	
Success	4380	(83.4%)	125	(47.9%)
Died	527	(10.0%)	58	(22.2%)
Failed	107	(2.0%)	43	(16.5%)
Lost to follow-up	147	(2.8%)	30	(11.5%)
Still on treatment	88	(1.7%)	5	(1.9%)
Not evaluated	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)

ᵃ Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
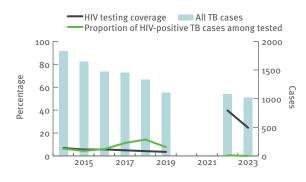

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Russian Federation

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 145 440 499

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	71441
Notification rate per 100000	49.1
New[a] and relapse	54643
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100000	37.6
Pulmonary	76209 (106.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	37500 (49.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.4 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1381 (1.9%)
New (not previously treated)	43322 (60.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	55000 [30000–87000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	35695	(95.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	18000	[18000–18000]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	16878	(47.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5496	(34.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	25850	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	7770	(30.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	52872	(96.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	13411	(25.4%)
of these on ART	10519	(78.4%)
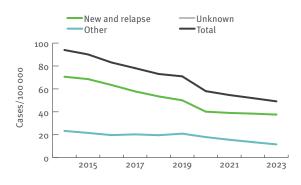
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
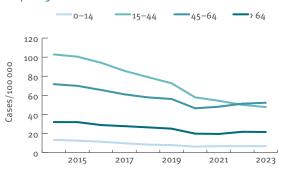
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	41077	26701
Success	27553 (67.1%)	14115 (52.9%)
Died	4233 (10.3%)	4351 (16.3%)
Failed	5018 (12.2%)	3384 (12.7%)
Lost to follow-up	1882 (4.6%)	3022 (11.3%)
Not evaluated	2391 (5.8%)	1829 (6.8%)
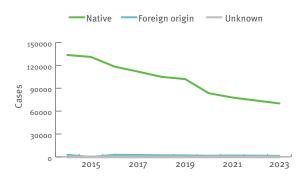
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
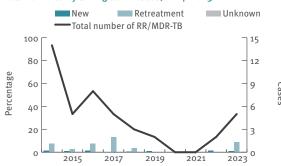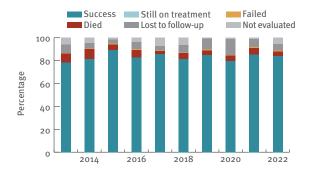

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

San Marino

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 33 728

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	–	
Notification rate per 100 000	–	
New[a] and relapse	–	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	–	
Pulmonary	–	–
of which laboratory-confirmed	–	–
Mean age of new native TB cases	–	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	–	–
New (not previously treated)	–	–

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	0	[0–0]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	–	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	–	
Case-linked data-reporting	–	
Cases with DST results	–	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0	–
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	–	–
Cases notified	–	–
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

San Marino either reported zero cases or no data for all years.

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Serbia

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 6 773 199

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	1060	
Notification rate per 100 000	15.6	
New[a] and relapse	1014	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	15.0	
Pulmonary	860	(81.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	552	(64.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	49.0 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	30	(2.8%)
New (not previously treated)	961	(90.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	930	[760–1100]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	282	(51.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	7	[3–11]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	5	(1.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	3	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	249	(24.6%)
HIV-positive TB cases	1	(0.4%)
of these on ART	0	(0.0%)
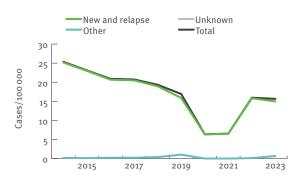
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1047	4
Success	880 (84.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Died	42 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	8 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	58 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	59 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)
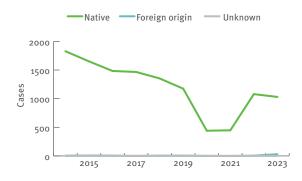
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
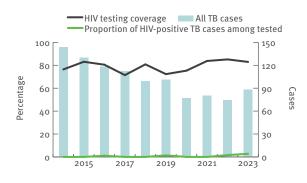

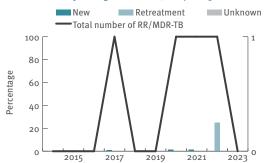## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

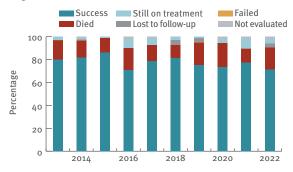## TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Slovakia

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 5428792

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	221	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.1	
New[a] and relapse	206	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.8	
Pulmonary	196	(88.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	61	(31.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	104	(53.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	107	(48.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	31.9 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	27.5 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	12	(5.4%)
New (not previously treated)	188	(85.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	240	[200–270]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	107	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	10	[2–10]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	10	(7.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	8	(50.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	4	(7.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	8	(50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	4	(38.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases	0	(0.0%)
of these on ART	–	–
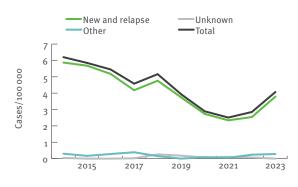
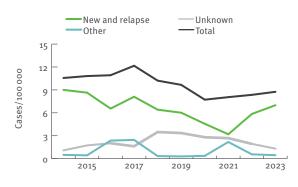[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring
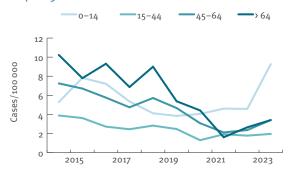
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	65	1
Success	58 (89.2%)	1 (100.0%)
Died	5 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	1 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
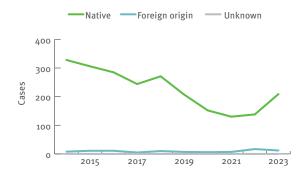
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

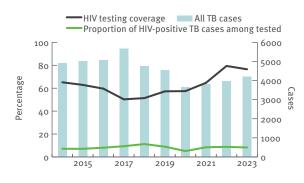## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023
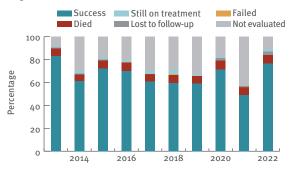

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Slovenia
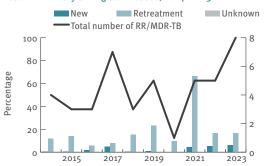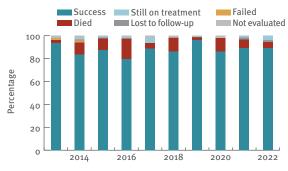
Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 2 116 972

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	88	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.2	
New[a] and relapse	85	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.0	
Pulmonary	77	(87.5%)
of which microscopy-positive	33	(42.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	75	(97.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	84	(95.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	65.7 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	49.2 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	44	(50.0%)
New (not previously treated)	80	(90.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	98	[84–110]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	83	(98.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1	[0–1]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	0	(0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	73	(83.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	2	(2.7%)
of these on ART	–	–
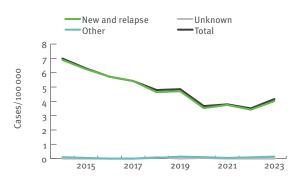
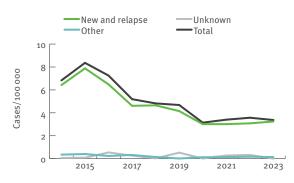[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
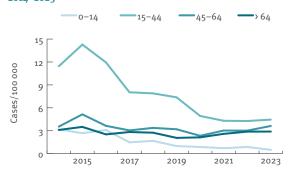
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	53	1
Success	38 (71.7%)	1 (100.0%)
Died	10 (18.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)
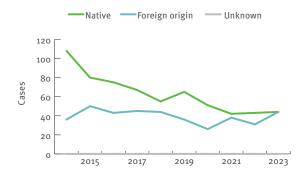
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Spain

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 48 085 361

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 208	
Notification rate per 100 000	8.8	
New[a] and relapse	3 991	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.3	
Pulmonary	2 914	(69.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	1 405	(48.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 407	(82.6%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3 003	(71.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	59.2 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	39.2 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1 825	(43.4%)
New (not previously treated)	3 360	(79.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2 800	[2400–3300]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2 157	(71.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	98	[20–180]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	51	(3.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	56	(2.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	3 220	(76.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases	266	(8.3%)
of these on ART		

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1 597	34
Success	1 229 (77.0%)	16 (47.1%)
Died	113 (7.1%)	1 (2.9%)
Failed	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	50 (3.1%)	1 (2.9%)
Still on treatment	33 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	170 (10.6%)	16 (47.1%)
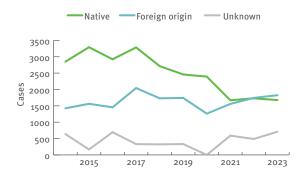
[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).
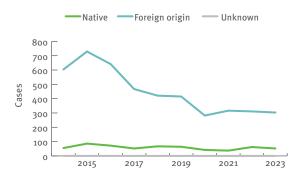
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

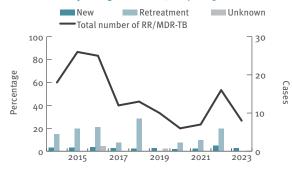## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

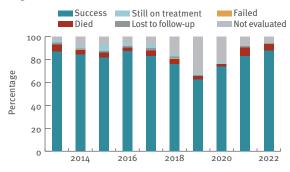## TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Sweden

Total population as of 15 April 2024 by Eurostat[1]: 10521556

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	355	
Notification rate per 100 000	3.4	
New[a] and relapse	341	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.2	
Pulmonary	230	(64.8%)
of which microscopy-positive	81	(35.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	198	(86.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	285	(80.3%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.4 years	
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	43.1 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	303	(85.4%)
New (not previously treated)	332	(93.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	390	[340–450]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	285	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	19	[13–25]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	7	(3.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(16.7%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	8	(2.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(14.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases > 50%, DST done for C+ > 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
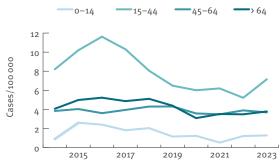
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	203	7
Success	179 (88.2%)	6 (85.7%)
Died	11 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	2 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	9 (4.4%)	1 (14.3%)

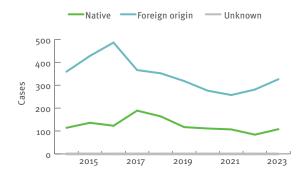[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

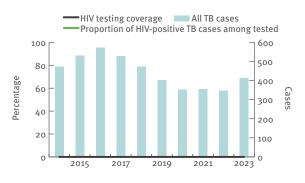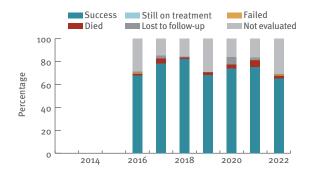## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home, accessed 25 February 2025).

Switzerland

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 8 870 559

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	434	
Notification rate per 100 000	4.9	
New[a] and relapse	413	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.7	
Pulmonary	357	(82.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	317	(88.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	40.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	326	(75.1%)
New (not previously treated)	413	(95.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	470	[410–550]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	–	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	257	(81.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	15	[10–20]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	9	(3.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2	(33.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	10	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2	(20.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–
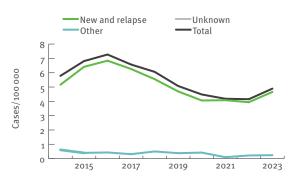
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	329	5
Success	215 (65.3%)	1 (20.0%)
Died	9 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	3 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	101 (30.7%)	4 (80.0%)

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
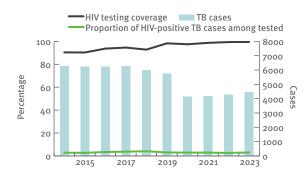

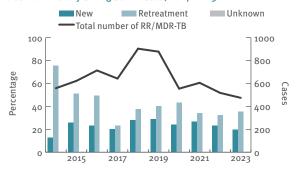## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Tajikistan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 10 389 800

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	4540	
Notification rate per 100 000	43.7	
New[a] and relapse	4435	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	42.7	
Pulmonary	3397	(74.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2147	(63.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	39.6 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	18	(0.4%)
New (not previously treated)	4040	(89.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	8200	[6300–10000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2146	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	590	[560–610]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	475	(22.1%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	115	(29.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	510	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	121	(23.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	4412	(99.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases	133	(3.0%)
of these on ART	133	(100.0%)
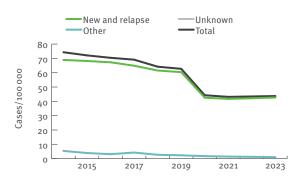
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
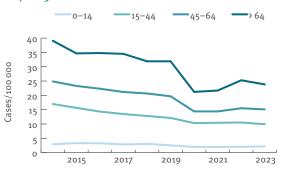
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	3809	465
Success	3497 (91.8%)	386 (83.0%)
Died	166 (4.4%)	40 (8.6%)
Failed	27 (0.7%)	8 (1.7%)
Lost to follow-up	119 (3.1%)	30 (6.5%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)

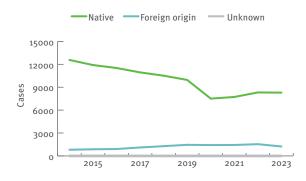[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).
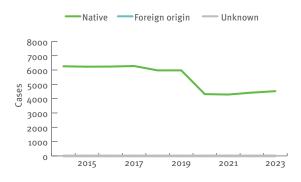
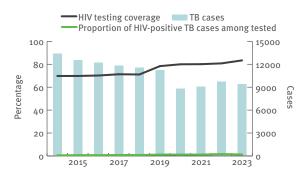## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
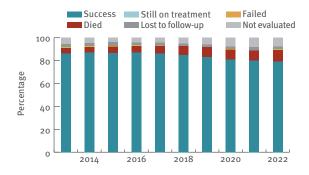

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Türkiye

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 87 270 497

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	9527	
Notification rate per 100 000	10.9	
New[a] and relapse	9408	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	10.8	
Pulmonary	6169	(64.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	4788	(77.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.8 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1239	(13.0%)
New (not previously treated)	8964	(94.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	12 000	[9 000–15 000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

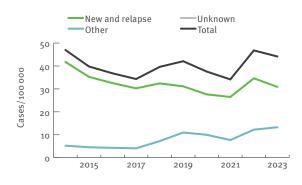|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	4145	(86.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	140	[120–150]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	126	(3.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	9	(11.4%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	135	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	9	(6.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	7849	(83.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	104	(1.3%)
of these on ART	70	(67.3%)
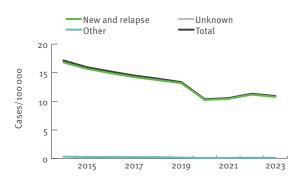
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
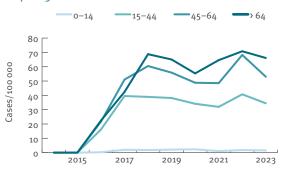
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	9593	106
Success	7628 (79.5%)	48 (45.3%)
Died	940 (9.8%)	11 (10.4%)
Failed	23 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	287 (3.0%)	13 (12.3%)
Not evaluated	715 (7.5%)	34 (32.1%)

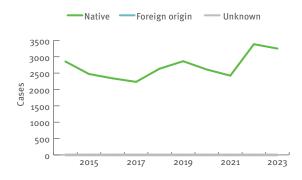[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

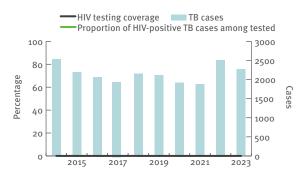## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Turkmenistan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 7 364 441

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	3250	
Notification rate per 100 000	44.1	
New[a] and relapse	2273	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	30.9	
Pulmonary	1520	(66.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1064	(70.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	40.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1916	(59.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	3600	[2800–4600]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	No	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	–	
Case-linked data-reporting	–	
Cases with DST results	–	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	–	–
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB	–	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Case-linked data-reporting	No		No	
Cases notified	–		–	
Success	–	–	–	–
Died	–	–	–	–
Failed	–	–	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–	–	–

[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023
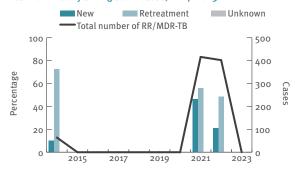

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Ukraine

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 37 732 841

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	20 991	
Notification rate per 100 000	55.6	
New[a] and relapse	20 058	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	53.2	
Pulmonary	19 235	(91.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	14 313	(74.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.2 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	11	(0.1%)
New (not previously treated)	16 149	(76.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	42 000	[25 000–64 000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	13 995	(97.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	4500	[4 400–4500]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	3760	(26.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	980	(26.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	3512	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1756	(50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	19 952	(99.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3501	(17.5%)
of these on ART	3259	(93.1%)
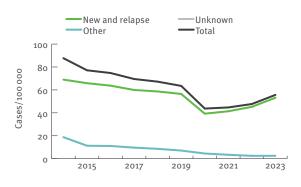
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	14 889	4892
Success	11 534 (77.5%)	3091 (63.2%)
Died	1636 (11.0%)	787 (16.1%)
Failed	765 (5.1%)	289 (5.9%)
Lost to follow-up	864 (5.8%)	672 (13.7%)
Not evaluated	90 (0.6%)	53 (1.1%)

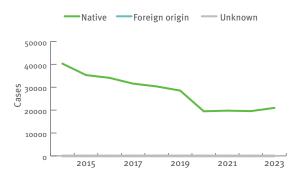[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
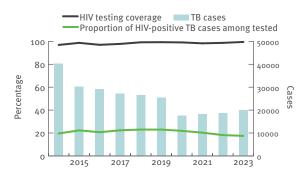

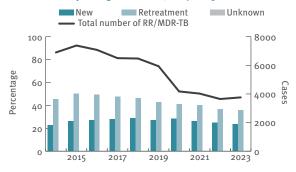## New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).
There are uncertainties associated with the UN Population Division population estimates for Ukraine.

United Kingdom

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 68 682 959

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	5296	
Notification rate per 100 000	7.7	
New[a] and relapse	5296	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	7.7	
Pulmonary	2 922	(55.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 441	(83.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	41.3 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	4 165	(78.6%)
New (not previously treated)	5 143	(97.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	5200	[4700–5700]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	–	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	2156	(88.3%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	46	[40–52]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	52	(2.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	10	(20.4%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	74	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	15	(20.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–
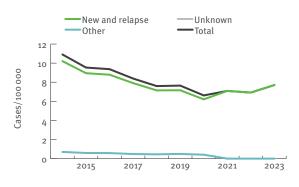
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
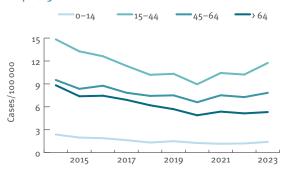
Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort[a]	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2022	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	4 607	52
Success	3 873 (84.1%)	39 (75.0%)
Died	240 (5.2%)	2 (3.8%)
Failed	103 (2.2%)	1 (1.9%)
Lost to follow-up	149 (3.2%)	2 (3.8%)
Still on treatment	242 (5.3%)	8 (15.4%)
Not evaluated	72 (3.7%)	7 (14.0%)

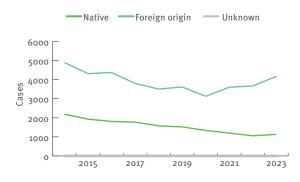[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023
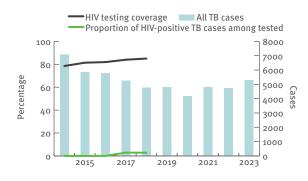

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

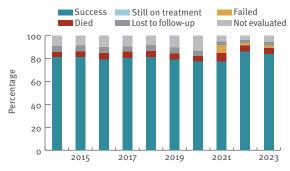### TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

Uzbekistan

Total population estimate 2023, UN Statistical Database[1]: 35 652 303

Tuberculosis cases, 2023

Notifications

Total number of cases	15 499	
Notification rate per 100 000	43.5	
New[a] and relapse	13 938	
New[a] and relapse notification rate per 100 000	39.1	
Pulmonary	9 869	(63.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	7 110	(72.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.9 years	
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0	(0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	12 344	(79.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	20 000	[13 000–29 000]

[a] Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2023

|		
Completeness of DRS data[a]	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data[b]	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	7 110	(100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1 400	[1 300–1 400]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	1 295	(18.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	264	(21.6%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	1 781	
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	332	(18.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	0	(0.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	407	–
of these on ART	363	(89.2%)
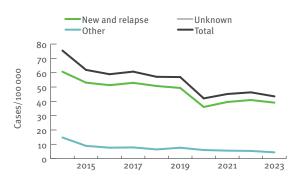
[a] National coverage 100% or culturing ≥ 90%, C+/all TB cases › 50%, DST done for C+ › 75%, EQA ≥ 95%.
[b] More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.
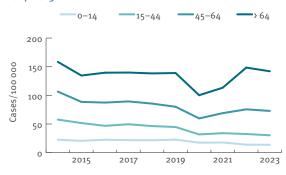
Treatment outcome monitoring

	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2022		All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2021	
Geographical coverage	National			
Outcome cohort[a]				
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes		Yes	
Cases notified	12 373		2 147	
Success	10 941	(88.4%)	1 564	(72.8%)
Died	573	(4.6%)	243	(11.3%)
Failed	298	(2.4%)	81	(3.8%)
Lost to follow-up	383	(3.1%)	159	(7.4%)
Not evaluated	178	(1.4%)	100	(4.7%)

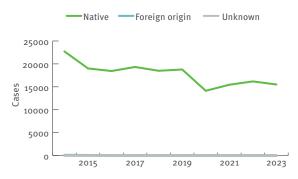[a] Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

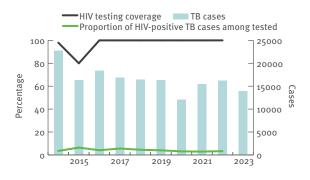## TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2014–2023

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2014–2023

TB cases by geographical origin, 2014–2023

TB/HIV coinfection, 2014–2023

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2014–2023

Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2013–2022

[1] All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2023 revision, medium variant. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2023. (https://population.un.org/wpp/, accessed 25 February 2025).

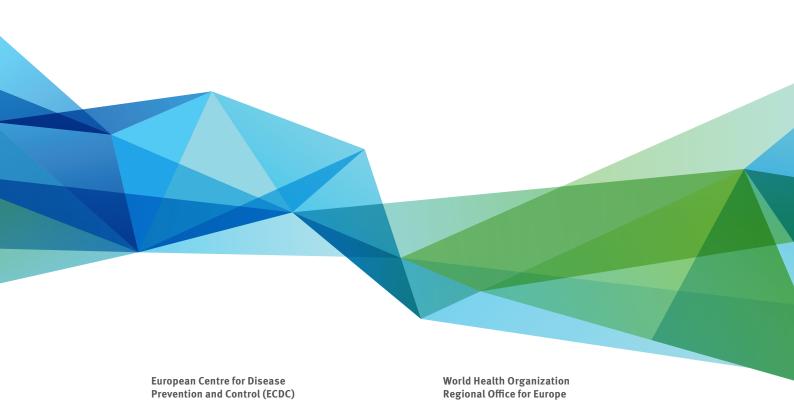**Publications Office
of the European Union**

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: https://publications.europa.eu/en/web/general-publications/publications. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see http://europa.eu/contact).

World Health Organization

European Region

Address requests about publications of the WHO Regional Office for Europe to:
Publications
WHO Regional Office for Europe
UN City, Marmorvej 51
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

Alternatively, complete an online request form on the WHO website: https://www.who.int/about/policies/publishing/permissions.