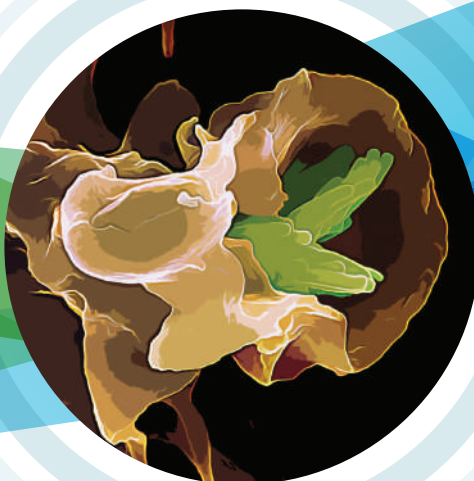




Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe

2026

2024 data

Tuberculosis surveillance and monitoring in Europe

2026

2024 data

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Keywords

TUBERCULOSIS – EPIDEMIOLOGY

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TB SURVEILLANCE

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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-TB	rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis
RR/MDR-TB	rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
SDG	(UN) Sustainable Development Goal
TB	tuberculosis
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
TME	(WHO) Tuberculosis Monitoring and Evaluation (platform)
WHO	World Health Organization
WRD	WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics (tests)
XDR	extensive drug resistance
XDR-TB	extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis



Executive summary/ Резюме

Executive summary

The World Health Organization European Region

Tuberculosis burden

An estimated 204 000 people (95% uncertainty interval (UI): 175 000–234 000) fell ill with tuberculosis (TB) in 2024 in the World Health Organization European Region, equivalent to 22 cases (95% UI: 19–25) per 100 000 population [1]. The net reduction of TB incidence between 2015 and 2024 was 39%, which is below the WHO End TB milestone of a 50% reduction by 2025.

There were an estimated 15 000 TB deaths among HIV-negative people in the European Region in 2024, equivalent to 1.6 deaths per 100 000 population, with TB deaths continuing to decrease in the Region. Between 2015 and 2024, TB deaths (HIV-positive and HIV-negative) at Regional level fell cumulatively by 49%, from 37 000 to 19 000, although this is still a long way from the WHO End TB Strategy milestone of a 75% reduction by 2025.

In 2024, the estimated number of people who developed rifampicin-resistant and multidrug-resistant TB (RR/MDR-TB) was 55 000 (95% confidence interval (CI): 40 000–70 000). Among newly notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients, there were an estimated 29 000 rifampicin-resistant cases. The proportion of RR/MDR-TB among new and previously treated TB cases in the Region significantly exceeds the global average (23% of new and 51% of previously treated cases, compared to 3.2% and 16%, respectively) [1].

HIV prevalence in incident TB cases was estimated to be 11% in 2024, another year of comparative stability after an unprecedented rise from 4% to 12% during the period 2007–2016. There were an estimated 23 000 HIV-positive TB cases in the Region, with around 80% of these located in the Russian Federation (52%) and Ukraine (28%).

Tuberculosis disease notification and treatment outcomes

In 2024, 161 569 newly diagnosed TB cases were reported in 51 of the 53 countries in the Region². This amounted to 79% of the estimated new and relapse cases, representing a slight decrease in the number of notified TB patients compared to 2023.

Among all TB cases, 151 933 patients (82%) were reported with pulmonary TB, 69% of which were laboratory-confirmed. In total, 92% of the bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases had been tested for rifampicin resistance.

Overall, 28% 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 21% and 48%, respectively.

Data on drug-susceptibility testing (DST) for fluoroquinolones were available for 87% of all notified pulmonary rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis (RR-TB) cases. Overall, in 2024, 28% of the 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 15% at the Regional level.

Among new and relapse TB patients notified from countries reporting data on HIV testing, 93% had been tested for HIV. A total of 16 307 TB cases were detected with HIV-positive status, representing 14% of those tested.

A total of 13 243 (84%) 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 coinfecting patients.

The treatment success rate in the Region remains far below the regional targets. The treatment success rates for incident TB, RR/MDR-TB, and pre-XDR/XDR cohorts were 74%, 66%, and 58%, respectively. However, there has been good progress in improving the treatment outcomes for drug-resistant cohorts.

Conclusions

The WHO European Region continues to show progress toward regional and global End TB targets; however, this progress remains insufficient. Although TB incidence and mortality have declined substantially since 2015, the pace of reduction is insufficient to achieve the milestones set by the WHO End TB Strategy, especially for mortality, indicating that current efforts are unlikely to meet the 2030 targets.

Drug-resistant TB continues to pose a major challenge in the Region. The high burden of RR/MDR-TB, particularly among previously treated patients, significantly exceeds global averages and reflects ongoing transmission, as well as weaknesses in treatment adherence and programmatic management. The substantial proportion of pre-XDR and XDR-TB among RR/MDR-TB cases further threatens treatment success and highlights the urgent need for better drug-susceptibility testing, access to effective regimens, and improved patient support.

TB/HIV coinfection remains a critical concern. Although HIV prevalence among incident TB cases has stabilised, the concentration of HIV-positive TB cases in the Russian Federation and Ukraine points to geographical inequalities

² Monaco and San Marino did not report. Liechtenstein is an EEA Member State, but not a WHO Member State.

within the Region. While HIV testing coverage among TB patients is high, ART coverage remains below universal targets, limiting further reductions in TB-related mortality among people living with HIV.

Notification data indicate that one-fifth of estimated TB cases remain undiagnosed or unreported, suggesting ongoing gaps in case detection. Although coverage of rifampicin resistance testing is high among bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases, treatment outcomes remain sub-optimal. Treatment success rates, particularly for RR/MDR-TB and pre-XDR/XDR-TB, are well below Regional targets [2], reflecting the complexity of managing drug-resistant disease, and the need for universal uptake of WHO-recommended treatment regimens and further scale-up of integrated, patient-centred, care models. At the same time, the positive trends observed and gradual improvements in treatment outcomes among RR/MDR-TB and pre-XDR/XDR-TB patients are encouraging and demonstrate the impact of continued programmatic efforts. Expansion of WHO-recommended shorter, all-oral regimens is expected to support further improvements, although these benefits will only become fully apparent in subsequent treatment cohorts.

In conclusion, the WHO European Region has made meaningful progress in reducing TB burden, but accelerated and more equitable action is urgently required. Priority areas include intensifying TB prevention and early case detection, scaling up effective management of drug-resistant TB, closing gaps in TB/HIV care, especially ART coverage, and improving treatment outcomes. Without renewed commitment and targeted investments, the Region is unlikely to meet the 2025 milestones.

European Union and European Economic Area countries

Epidemiology and treatment outcome

In 2024, 38 249 cases of TB were reported in 30 European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries, resulting in a notification rate 8.4 per 100 000 population in the EU/EEA. Compared with 2023, fewer countries showed a sustained decline in notification rates over the past five years. In contrast, several countries reported a reversal of this trend, with notification rates increasing from 0.5% to 12.2% in 2024 compared with 2020. These increases were observed in Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania and Spain. The increase probably reflects a return to pre-pandemic levels for tuberculosis reporting patterns.

Measures implemented to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021 significantly impaired tuberculosis data collection, service utilisation and continuity of care, which probably led to under-ascertainment, disrupted surveillance systems, limited healthcare access and reduced case detection during that period. Therefore, rates for 2020–2021 should be interpreted with caution.

Of all notified TB cases, 28 628 (74.8%) were newly diagnosed and 26 500 (69.3%) were confirmed by culture, or smear and nucleic acid amplification test, as per EU/EEA case definition. New and relapse TB cases were more frequently reported in males than females, with a male-to-female ratio of 2.1.

In 2024, adults aged between 25 and 64 years accounted for 65.0% of all new and relapse TB cases, while children under 15 years accounted for 4.2% of all new and relapse TB cases. Romania reported the highest notification rates among children, with 13.9 cases per 100 000 population for the age group 0–4 years. Although the proportion of TB cases occurring in children under 15 years decreased slightly from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2024, these figures underscore the continued need for vigilant paediatric surveillance and sustained access to timely diagnosis and prevention.

In 2024, 37.6% of all TB cases in the EU/EEA were reported as involving patients of foreign origin, showing an increase in the proportion of cases with foreign origin across the EU/EEA.

Of 19 186 cases with DST results for at least rifampicin, 817 (4.3%) had RR/MDR-TB, with 688 (3.9%) being reported as MDR-TB cases. The countries with the highest proportion of MDR-TB cases among those with DST results were Estonia (16.4%) and Lithuania (16.3%). Pre-XDR-TB was reported for 145 (26.4%) of the 550 RR/MDR-TB cases tested for fluoroquinolone susceptibility. Among the pre-XDR cases, all were tested for susceptibility to any other Group A drug, and 14 (9.7%) met the XDR-TB definition.

In 2024, 22 countries reported data on HIV co-infection. Of the 18 638 new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status, 473 (3.3%) were reported as HIV-positive.

Data on TB in prisons remains poorly reported. For the 16 EU/EEA countries reporting data, the notification rate was 121.6 new and relapse TB cases per 100 000 prison population, and people in prison had a relative risk of 13.2 compared to the general population in the same countries.

Of all 28 376 TB cases notified in 2023 with a treatment outcome reported in 2024, 64.2% were treated successfully, 7.3% died, 0.8% experienced treatment failure, 3.5% were lost to follow up, 2.8% were still on treatment 12 months after starting, and for 21.5% the treatment outcome was not evaluated. Of 736 RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022 with a treatment outcome reported in 2024, 56% had been treated successfully, 13.2% died, 5.7% experienced treatment failure, 7.2% were lost to follow up, 2.3% were still on treatment 24 months after the treatment started and for 15.6% the treatment outcome was not evaluated. Out of 103 pre-XDR-TB cases with a treatment outcome reported in 2024, 53 were treated successfully, 10 died, seven experienced treatment failure, six were lost to follow up, eight were still on treatment 24 months after starting, and for 18 the treatment outcome was not evaluated. All three XDR TB cases reported in 2021 had treatment outcomes recorded as death at 36 months after treatment initiation.

Conclusions

In 2024, TB notification data from all EU/EEA countries showed an overall notification rate of 8.4 per 100 000 population, resulting in a slight decrease compared with 2023. The increases in notifications observed in 2022 and 2023 following the COVID-19 pandemic (2020 and 2021) appear to have come to a halt in 2024, probably reflecting a recovery of the healthcare systems and improvements in access to diagnosis and care. However, TB rates observed during 2020 and 2021 remain difficult to interpret due to major disruptions in surveillance, access to health services and case detection as a consequence of the measures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Although recent TB notification rates in the EU/EEA appear to have stabilised, overall progress towards TB elimination in the region remains insufficient. Current notification rates for 2024 show lower rates than those observed on average before 2020, with an overall annual increase between 2020 and 2024 (2.8%) that underscores the need for sustained and strengthened efforts in TB prevention and early detection, effective care, and treatment. Public health interventions of this type can help to accelerate EU/EEA efforts to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3 target of a notification rate of 2.4 per 100 000 population by 2030.

Drug-resistant TB continues to represent a relatively small, but persistent proportion of TB cases. While recent declines in RR/MDR-TB are encouraging, they should be interpreted carefully, given the ongoing diagnostic gaps and the potential for under-detection due to the limitations of healthcare systems. Continued expansion of timely and comprehensive resistance testing remains essential to ensure early detection and appropriate treatment.

Treatment outcomes across all cohorts in the EU/EEA remain well below the WHO target of a 90% treatment success rate, particularly for drug-resistant TB. Of all those with TB notified in 2023, only 64.2% were treated successfully. Treatment success declined and was 56.0% for RR/MDR-TB cases and 51.5% for pre-XDR-TB cases at 24 months. Alongside the lower treatment success rates, substantial mortality was reported for these cohorts (13.2% and 10.9%, respectively). For XDR-TB cases, treatment outcome at 36 months showed no treatment success, with all reported cases from 2021 been reported as deaths.

Across the EU/EEA, strengthening surveillance systems by improving reporting of HIV coinfection, TB in prisons, and treatment outcomes is essential to guide effective public health actions, ensure equitable service delivery, and support evidence-based decisions on achieving WHO Regional Action Plan and United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 targets for 2030.

References³

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Global tuberculosis report 2025. Geneva: WHO; 2025. Available at: <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/383364>
2. WHO Regional Office for Europe. Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region, 2023–2030. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023. Available at: <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/373409>

³ All weblinks accessed 27 January 2026.

Резюме

Европейский регион ВОЗ

Бремя ТБ

Согласно оценкам, в 2024 г. в Европейском регионе Всемирной организации здравоохранения туберкулезом заболело 204 000 человек (95%-ный интервал неопределенности (ИН): 175 000–234 000), что эквивалентно 22 случаям (95%-ный ИН: 19–25) на 100 000 населения [1]. Чистое снижение заболеваемости туберкулезом в период с 2015 по 2024 г. составило 39%, что ниже контрольного значения для снижения этого показателя до уровня 50% к 2025 г., установленного в Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации туберкулеза.

Число расчетных случаев смерти от туберкулеза среди людей с отрицательным ВИЧ-статусом в 2024 г. в Европейском регионе составило 15 000, что эквивалентно 1,6 смерти на 100 000 населения, при этом смертность от туберкулеза в Регионе продолжает снижаться. В период с 2015 по 2024 г. смертность от туберкулеза (как среди ВИЧ-положительных, так и среди ВИЧ-отрицательных) на региональном уровне в совокупности снизилась на 49% – с 37 000 до 19 000, хотя до достижения контрольного значения в 75% к 2025 г., установленного в Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации туберкулеза, установленного, еще далеко.

В 2024 г. расчетное число людей, у которых развился туберкулез с устойчивостью к рифампицину и множественной лекарственной устойчивостью (РУ/МЛУ-ТБ), составило 55 000 (95%-ный доверительный интервал (ДИ): 40 000–70 000). Среди впервые зарегистрированных пациентов с бактериологически подтвержденным туберкулезом легких было выявлено около 29 000 случаев с устойчивостью к рифампицину. Доля РУ/МЛУ-ТБ среди новых и ранее леченных случаев туберкулеза в Регионе значительно превышает среднемировой показатель (23% новых и 51% ранее леченных случаев по сравнению с 3,2% и 16% соответственно) [1].

По оценкам, распространенность ВИЧ-инфекции среди новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза в 2024 г. составила 11%. Этот год стал еще одним годом относительной стабильности после беспрецедентного роста этого показателя с 4% до 12% в 2007–2016 гг. Расчетное число случаев туберкулеза с положительным ВИЧ-статусом в Регионе составило 23 000, причем около 80% из них приходится на Российскую Федерацию (52%) и Украину (28%).

Регистрация случаев заболевания туберкулезом и результаты лечения

В 2024 г. в 51 из 53 стран Региона было зарегистрировано 161 569 новых случаев туберкулеза⁴, что составило 79% от расчетного числа новых случаев и рецидивов заболевания. Это свидетельствует о незначительном снижении числа зарегистрированных случаев по сравнению с 2023 г.

Среди всех случаев заболевания туберкулезом у 151 933 пациентов (82%) был диагностирован туберкулез легких, из них 69% случаев имели лабораторное подтверждение. В общей сложности 92% случаев туберкулеза легких с бактериологическим подтверждением диагноза прошли тестирование на устойчивость возбудителя к рифампицину.

В целом, у 28% от всех пациентов с туберкулезом легких, прошедших тест на лекарственную чувствительность, была выявлена устойчивость к рифампицину/множественная лекарственная устойчивость. Распространенность РУ/МЛУ-ТБ среди впервые выявленных и ранее леченных случаев туберкулеза легких с бактериологическим подтверждением диагноза составила 21% и 48% соответственно.

Данные о тестировании лекарственной чувствительности (ТЛЧ) к фторхинолонам были доступны в отношении 87% от всех зарегистрированных случаев легочного РУ-ТБ. В целом, в 2024 г. у 28% пациентов с РУ/МЛУ-ТБ легких, имевших результаты ТЛЧ к фторхинолонам, был диагностирован туберкулез с пред-широкой лекарственной устойчивостью (пред-ШЛУ-ТБ). Среди пациентов с пред-ШЛУ-ТБ, протестированных на чувствительность к другим препаратам группы А, распространенность широкой лекарственной устойчивости (ШЛУ-ТБ) на региональном уровне составила 15%.

Среди впервые выявленных случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза, зарегистрированных в странах, предоставивших данные по результатам теста на ВИЧ, охват тестированием составил 93%. Всего было выявлено 16 307 случаев туберкулеза с положительным ВИЧ-статусом, что составляет 14% от числа протестированных.

Согласно отчетным данным, 13 243 (84%) пациента с положительным ВИЧ-статусом получали антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ). Несмотря на то, что в течение последних пяти лет отмечалось расширение охвата АРТ, его показатели все еще остаются ниже целевого ориентира ВОЗ по обеспечению всеобщего охвата АРТ для людей с сочетанной инфекцией ТБ/ВИЧ.

⁴ Монако и Сан-Марино не предоставили отчеты. Лихтенштейн является государством-членом ЕЭЗ, но не государством-членом ВОЗ.

Показатель успешного лечения в Регионе по-прежнему остается значительно ниже региональных целевых ориентиров. Показатель успешного лечения для новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза, РУ/МЛУ-ТБ и пред-ШЛУ/ШЛУ-ТБ составил 74%, 66% и 58% соответственно. Тем не менее, наблюдается положительная динамика в улучшении результатов лечения в когортах пациентов с лекарственной устойчивостью возбудителя.

Выводы

В Европейском регионе ВОЗ сохраняется прогресс в достижении региональных и глобальных целевых ориентиров, обозначенных в Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации туберкулеза, однако темпы этого прогресса остаются недостаточными. Несмотря на существенное снижение показателей заболеваемости и смертности от туберкулеза, которое отмечалось с 2015 г., темпы этого снижения не позволяют достичь контрольных значений Стратегии ВОЗ по ликвидации туберкулеза, особенно в деле снижения смертности. Это указывает на то, что при сохранении текущих усилий достижение установленных целей к 2030 г. представляется маловероятным.

Туберкулез с лекарственной устойчивостью остается серьезным вызовом для Региона. Высокое бремя РУ/МЛУ-ТБ, особенно среди ранее леченных пациентов, значительно превышает среднемировые показатели, что является отражением продолжающегося распространения инфекции, недостаточной приверженности лечению среди пациентов и недостаточно эффективного управления программами. Значительная доля случаев пред-ШЛУ и ШЛУ-ТБ среди пациентов с РУ/МЛУ-ТБ создает дополнительную угрозу для эффективности лечения. Это подчеркивает острую необходимость в расширении охвата ТЛЧ, обеспечении доступа к высокоэффективным режимам терапии и совершенствовании мер по поддержке пациентов.

Большую обеспокоенность вызывает ситуация с сочетанной инфекцией ТБ/ВИЧ. Несмотря на стабилизацию распространенности ВИЧ-инфекции среди новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза, концентрация пациентов с туберкулезом и положительным ВИЧ-статусом в Российской Федерации и Украине указывает на географическое неравенство внутри Региона. Несмотря на высокий уровень охвата тестированием на ВИЧ среди людей с туберкулезом, АРТ все еще не достигает целевых ориентиров по обеспечению ее общедоступности. Это ограничивает возможности дальнейшего снижения смертности в связи с туберкулезом среди людей, живущих с ВИЧ.

Данные по регистрации указывают на то, что одна пятая часть расчетного числа случаев туберкулеза остается недиагностированной или неучтенной, что свидетельствует о сохраняющихся пробелах в выявлении случаев заболевания. Несмотря на широкий охват тестированием на устойчивость к рифампицину среди пациентов с бактериологически подтвержденным туберкулезом легких, результаты лечения остаются субоптимальными. Показатели успешного лечения, особенно в группах

РУ/МЛУ-ТБ и пред-ШЛУ/ШЛУ-ТБ, значительно ниже региональных целевых ориентиров [2], что отражает сложность ведения лекарственно-устойчивых форм заболевания и диктует необходимость повсеместного внедрения рекомендованных ВОЗ режимов терапии и дальнейшего масштабирования комплексных моделей противотуберкулезной помощи, ориентированных на пациента. В то же время наблюдаемые положительные тенденции и постепенное улучшение результатов лечения в когортах РУ/МЛУ и пред-ШЛУ/ШЛУ-ТБ внушают оптимизм и демонстрируют эффективность проводимых программных мероприятий. Ожидается, что расширение применения рекомендованных ВОЗ краткосрочных полностью пероральных режимов будет способствовать дальнейшему улучшению показателей, хотя в полной мере эти преимущества проявятся только в последующих когортах пациентов.

В заключение следует отметить, что Европейский регион ВОЗ достиг значительного прогресса в снижении бремени туберкулеза, однако требуется срочная активизация усилий, осуществляемых на равноправной основе. Приоритетными направлениями являются активизация профилактики и раннего выявления туберкулеза, масштабирование эффективных методов ведения пациентов с лекарственно-устойчивым туберкулезом, устранение пробелов в оказании помощи при сочетанной инфекции ТБ/ВИЧ (особенно в обеспечении охвата антиретровирусной терапией) и улучшение результатов лечения. Без возобновления политических обязательств и целевых инвестиций Регион вряд ли сможет достичь контрольных значений, определенных к 2025 г.

Страны Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны

Эпидемиологическая ситуация и результаты лечения

В 2024 г. в 30 странах Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ) было зарегистрировано 38 249 случаев туберкулеза, что соответствует показателю регистрации в ЕС/ЕЭЗ на уровне 8,4 на 100 000 населения. По сравнению с 2023 г. сократилось число стран, в которых в течение последних пяти лет наблюдалось устойчивое снижение показателей регистрации. Однако в ряде стран, напротив, была зафиксирована смена этой тенденции: показатели регистрации в 2024 г. выросли в диапазоне от 0,5% до 12,2% по сравнению с 2020 г. Рост этого показателя был отмечен в Бельгии, Венгрии, Германии, Греции, Ирландии, Испании, Италии, Кипре, Люксембурге, Нидерландах, Норвегии, Польше, Румынии, Хорватии, Чехии и Финляндии. Вероятно, он отражает возврат к допандемийным уровням регистрации случаев туберкулеза.

Меры по сдерживанию пандемии COVID-19 в 2020–2021 гг. значительно ослабили процесс сбора данных по туберкулезу и негативно сказались на обеспечении доступности медицинской помощи и преемственности лечения. Вероятно, это привело к недостаточному

выявлению случаев туберкулеза, сбоям в работе систем эпиднадзора и ограниченной доступности медицинских услуг в этот период. Поэтому показатели за 2020–2021 гг. следует интерпретировать с осторожностью.

Из всех зарегистрированных случаев туберкулеза 28 628 (74,8%) были впервые выявленными, а 26 500 (69,3%) случаев были подтверждены результатами культурального исследования или микроскопии мазка и теста амплификации нуклеиновых кислот в соответствии с критериями определения случая туберкулеза в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ. Новые случаи и рецидивы туберкулеза чаще регистрировались среди мужчин: показатель соотношения мужчин и женщин составил 2,1.

В 2024 г. на долю взрослых в возрасте от 25 до 64 лет приходилось 65% всех новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза, в то время как дети до 15 лет в этой группе составили 4,2% случаев. Самые высокие показатели регистрации среди детей отмечены в Румынии: 13,9 случая на 100 000 населения в возрастной группе 0–4 года. Хотя доля случаев туберкулеза у детей до 15 лет несколько сократилась (с 4,3% в 2023 г. до 4,2% в 2024 г.), эти цифры подчеркивают сохраняющуюся потребность в тщательном педиатрическом надзоре и обеспечении стабильного доступа к своевременной диагностике и профилактике.

В 2024 г. 37,6% всех случаев туберкулеза в ЕС/ЕЭЗ были зарегистрированы у лиц иностранного происхождения, что свидетельствует о росте доли иностранных граждан в структуре заболеваемости по всему Региону.

Из 19 186 случаев с результатами ТЛЧ (как минимум к рифампицину) у 817 (4,3%) был выявлен РУ/МЛУ-ТБ, при этом МЛУ-ТБ был подтвержден у 688 случаев (3,9%). Странами с самой высокой долей случаев МЛУ-ТБ среди пациентов с результатами ТЛЧ стали Эстония (16,4%) и Литва (16,3%). Пред-ШЛУ-ТБ был диагностирован у 145 (26,4%) из 550 случаев РУ/МЛУ-ТБ с результатами тестирования чувствительности к фторхинолонам. Все пациенты с пред-ШЛУ-ТБ прошли тестирование на чувствительность к другим препаратам группы А, а 14 случаев (9,7%) соответствовали определению ШЛУ-ТБ.

В 2024 г. 22 страны предоставили данные по сочетанной инфекции ТБ/ВИЧ. Из 18 638 новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза с известным ВИЧ-статусом 473 (3,3%) были зарегистрированы как ВИЧ-положительные.

Данные по туберкулезу в пенитенциарных учреждениях по-прежнему предоставляются в недостаточном объеме. В 16 странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ, передавших отчетные данные, показатель регистрации составил 121,6 новых случаев и рецидивов туберкулеза на 100 000 лиц, находящихся в местах лишения свободы. Таким образом, относительный риск заболевания туберкулезом среди заключенных составил 13,2 по сравнению с общим населением тех же стран.

Из всех 28 376 случаев туберкулеза, зарегистрированных в 2023 г., по которым в 2024 г. были представлены данные о результатах лечения, 64,2% случаев были

успешно пролечены, 7,3% умерли, 0,8% пролечены безуспешно, 3,5% оказались потерянными для последующего наблюдения, еще 2,8% продолжали лечение через 12 месяцев после его начала, а у 21,5% случаев результат лечения не был оценен. Из 736 случаев РУ/МЛУ-ТБ, зарегистрированных в 2022 г. с отчетностью по результатам лечения в 2024 г., у 56% курс терапии был успешным, у 13,2% зафиксирован летальный исход, 5,7% пролечено безуспешно, 7,2% случаев потеряно для последующего наблюдения, 2,3% оставалось на лечении через 24 месяца после его начала, а в 15,6% случаев результат лечения не был оценен. Из 103 случаев пред-ШЛУ-ТБ с отчетностью по результатам лечения в 2024 г. у 53 зарегистрирован успешный результат терапии, у 10 – летальный исход, у 7 – безуспешное лечение, 6 оказались потерянными для последующего наблюдения, 8 продолжали лечение спустя 24 месяца после его начала, и в 18 случаях результат не был оценен. Все три случая ШЛУ-ТБ, зарегистрированные в 2021 г., завершились летальным исходом на 36 месяце после начала лечения.

Выводы

Согласно данным регистрации случаев туберкулеза, во всех странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ общий показатель регистрации за 2024 г. составил 8,4 на 100 000 населения, что свидетельствует о незначительном снижении по сравнению с 2023 г. Рост числа зарегистрированных случаев, наблюдавшийся в 2022 и 2023 гг. после пандемии COVID-19 (2020–2021 гг.), в 2024 г., по всей видимости, остановился. Вероятно, это стало отражением восстановления систем здравоохранения и улучшения доступа к диагностике и медицинской помощи. Тем не менее, показатели заболеваемости за 2020 и 2021 гг. по-прежнему трудны для интерпретации из-за серьезных сбоев в работе систем эпиднадзора, обеспечении доступности медицинских услуг и выявлении случаев, что стало следствием мер по сдерживанию распространения COVID-19.

Хотя недавние показатели регистрации случаев туберкулеза в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, по всей видимости, стабилизировались, общий прогресс на пути к ликвидации туберкулеза в Регионе остается недостаточным. Текущие показатели регистрации случаев за 2024 г. ниже тех, что в среднем наблюдались до 2020 г., однако общий ежегодный прирост в период с 2020 по 2024 гг. (2,8%) подчеркивает необходимость устойчивых и усиленных мер в области профилактики, раннего выявления, эффективной помощи и лечения туберкулеза. Подобные вмешательства в сфере общественного здравоохранения могут помочь активизировать деятельность стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ по выполнению задачи 3.3 Целей в области устойчивого развития (ЦУР) ООН – добиться показателя регистрации на уровне 2,4 на 100 000 населения к 2030 г. .

Туберкулез с лекарственной устойчивостью возбудителя по-прежнему выявляют в относительно небольшой, но стабильной доле всех случаев заболевания. Хотя наметившееся в последнее время снижение показателей РУ/МЛУ-ТБ внушает оптимизм, эти данные следует интерпретировать с осторожностью, учитывая сохраняющиеся пробелы в диагностике и потенциальное

недовыявление случаев заболевания вследствие ограниченных возможностей систем здравоохранения. Дальнейшее расширение охвата своевременным и комплексным тестированием на лекарственную чувствительность остается крайне важным для обеспечения раннего выявления и назначения соответствующего лечения.

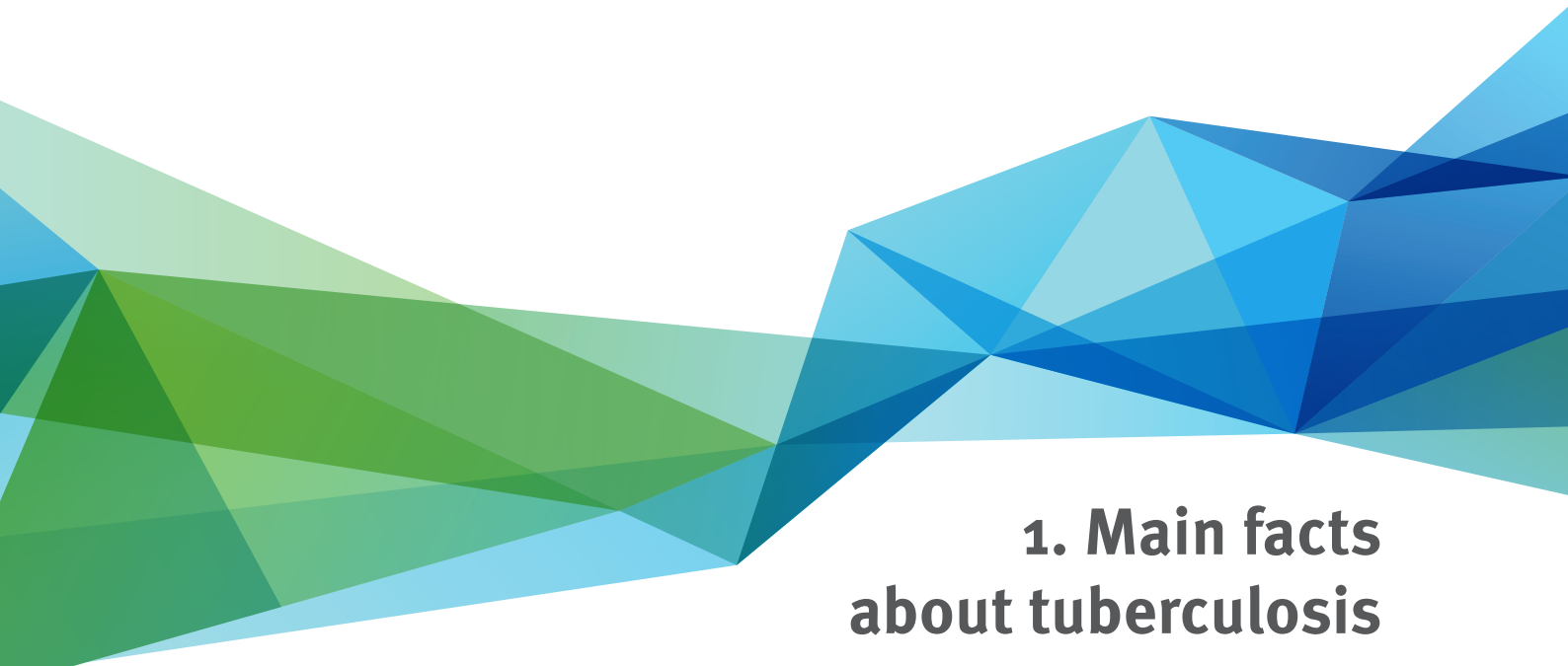
Результаты во всех когортах в ЕС/ЕЭЗ остаются значительно ниже 90%-го целевого ориентира ВОЗ для показателя успешного лечения туберкулеза с лекарственной устойчивостью. Из всех случаев туберкулеза, зарегистрированных в 2023 г., успешное лечение зафиксировано лишь в 64,2% случаев. Показатель успешного лечения через 24 месяца терапии был последовательно ниже для случаев РУ/МЛУ-ТБ (56,0%) и пред-ШЛУ-ТБ (51,5%). Наряду с низкими показателями успешного лечения в этих когортах отмечена высокая смертность (13,2% и 10,9% соответственно). Что касается случаев ШЛУ-ТБ, анализ результатов лечения через 36 месяцев терапии не выявил ни одного случая эффективной терапии: у всех случаев 2021 г. зарегистрированным результатом лечения была смерть.

В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ укрепление систем эпиднадзора за счет улучшения отчетности по случаям сочетанной инфекции ТБ/ВИЧ, туберкулеза в пенитенциарных учреждениях и результатам лечения имеет решающее значение для координации эффективных мер в области общественного здравоохранения, равного предоставления услуг и принятия решений на основе фактических данных, нацеленных на выполнение Регионального плана действий ВОЗ и задачи 3.3. ЦУР к 2030 г.

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⁵ Все ссылки представлены по состоянию на 27 января 2026 г.



1. Main facts about tuberculosis

1. Main facts about tuberculosis

TB is an infectious disease caused by a group of *Mycobacterium* species called the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*) complex [1]. TB continues to be the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent worldwide [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 ($\approx 10\%$) 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]. RR/MDR-TB, pre-XDR-TB and XDR-TB require longer treatments with more drugs and are associated with lower success rates.

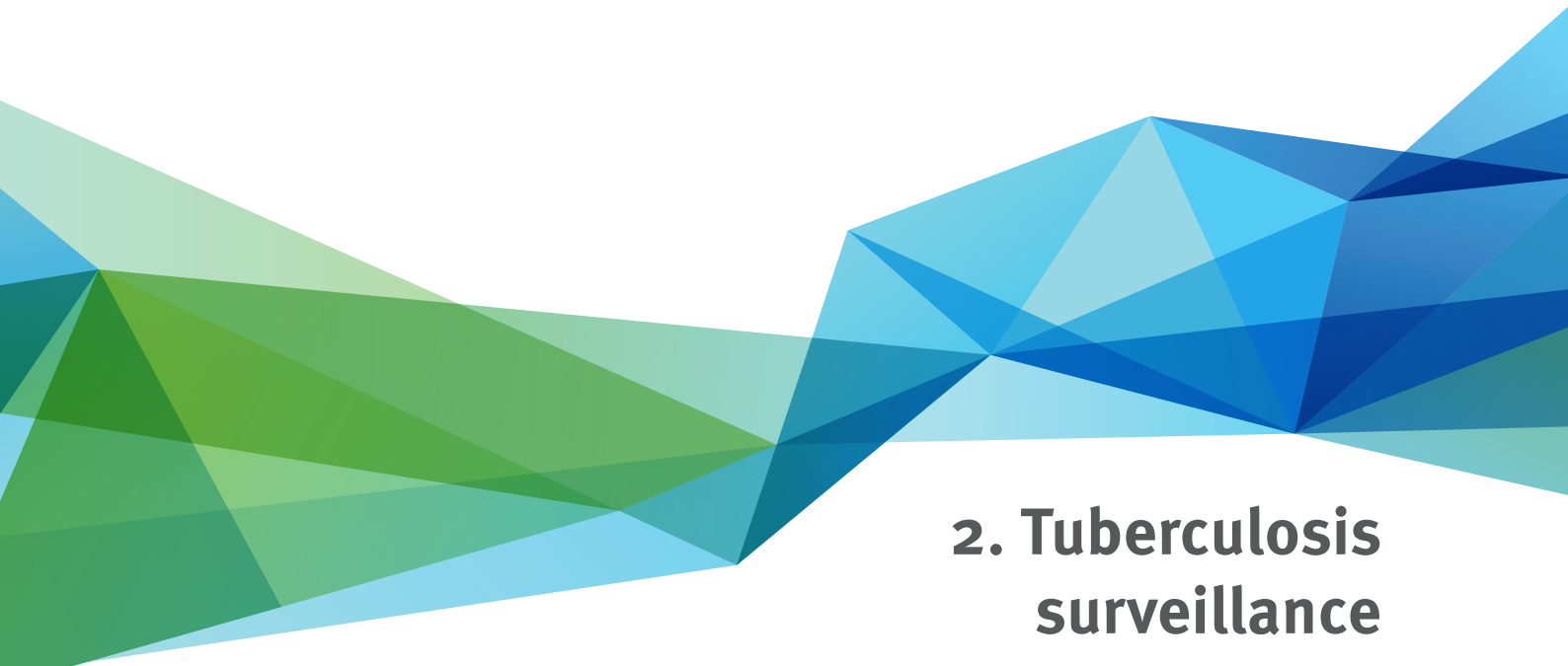
WHO has estimated that in 2024, 10.7 million people developed TB disease. Most cases were thought to have occurred in the WHO South-East Asia Region (34%), the WHO Western Pacific Region (27%) and the WHO African Region (25%). Smaller proportions of cases were estimated for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (8.6%) and the WHO Region of the Americas (3.3%). The WHO European Region accounted for 1.9% of all cases and 20.0% of those occurred in the 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.

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2. Tuberculosis surveillance

2. Tuberculosis surveillance

2.1 Tuberculosis in the WHO European Region

2.1.1 Tuberculosis burden estimates (incidence and mortality, HIV and rifampicin-resistant/multidrug-resistant tuberculosis)

An estimated 204 000 new and relapse (incident⁷) TB cases (range 175 000–234 000) occurred in countries and areas of the WHO European Region in 2024, equivalent to an average incidence of 22 cases (range 19–25) per 100 000 population. This represents about 1.9% of the total global burden of TB (Table 1) [1].

In 2024, the absolute number of incident TB cases in the WHO European Region decreased by 13 000 (6%) compared to the previous year. Around 81% of the estimated TB cases in the Region occurred in the 18 high-priority countries (HPCs), where the estimated TB incidence was 40 cases per 100 000 population, which is over four times higher than the EU/EEA average (nine per 100 000). The five countries with the absolute highest number of incident TB cases (10 000 and over) were the Russian Federation (49 000), Ukraine (33 000), Uzbekistan (18 000), Türkiye (11 000) and Romania (11 000). The number relative to population (incidence rate) was highest in Kyrgyzstan (118 per 100 000), followed by Ukraine (86 per 100 000), Tajikistan (75 per 100 000), Azerbaijan (64 per 100 000), the Republic of Moldova (64) and Romania (60) (Table 1).

During the period 2015–2024, the average annual decline in the TB incidence rate was 5.3%. This decline was driven mainly by the situation in the Russian Federation, where incidence fell by 7.3% per year between 2015 and 2024. 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 2015–2024, the HPCs with the highest annual rate of decline were Armenia (-12.5%), Belarus (-12.1%), Bulgaria (-10.6%), Estonia (-9.9%), Georgia (-9.9%), Latvia (-9.8%) and Lithuania (-9.1%) (Table II).

An estimated 15 000 TB deaths occurred among HIV-negative people in the European Region in 2024, equivalent to 1.6 deaths per 100 000 population. Between 2015 and 2024, the total TB mortality rate (HIV-negative and HIV-positive TB mortality) at the Regional level fell cumulatively by 49% (Global TB report). 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 in the HPCs. The TB mortality rate was highest in Turkmenistan (10 deaths per 100 000), followed by Tajikistan (7.2) and Ukraine (7.0). Together, the 18 HPCs accounted for 87% of TB deaths in the Region.

An estimated 11% (range 8–15%) of incident TB cases in 2024 were coinfecting with HIV (Table 2). The proportion

of TB cases coinfecting with HIV was highest in Ukraine (16.9%) and the Russian Federation (8.3%), followed by the Republic of Moldova (7.9%). The five countries with the highest absolute number of TB/HIV coinfection cases were the Russian Federation (12 000) and Ukraine (6 400), representing 80% of the total number of cases.

Nine of the 30 countries with the highest RR/MDR-TB burden in the world are in the WHO European Region.⁸ In 2024, the WHO European Region had an estimated 55 000 (range 40 000–70 000) incident cases of RR/MDR-TB and 29 000 (range 29 000–30 000) among newly notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients (Table 2). An estimated 23% (95% CI: 14–31%) of newly diagnosed patients and 51% (95% CI: 18–84%) of previously treated patients had RR/MDR-TB.

2.1.2 Tuberculosis notification and trends

In 2024, 184 191 TB patients were reported from 51 countries and areas⁹ in the WHO European Region (Table 3). Of these, 161 569 (87.7%) were incident TB patients (Table III). This represents a 7% decrease in the number of notified TB patients against 2023; after three years (2021–2023) of stable notifications 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 79% (95% CI: 69–93%) in 2024 (approximated as notifications divided by estimated incidence), down from 85% (95% CI: 76–96%) in 2019. The trajectories in notifications vary across countries. For example, in Croatia, Czechia, Italy, the Netherlands, Tajikistan, and the United Kingdom, following a significant decrease in 2020 compared to 2019, there has been a continuing upward trend in TB notification over the past four years (Table III).

In 2024, the notification rate for new and relapse cases varied widely among countries, from 2.1 (Israel and Iceland) to 63.6 (the Republic of Moldova) per 100 000 population (Map 1 and Table III). Thirty 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 2024. Nineteen countries reported new and relapse case rates of between 10 and 50 per 100 000 population, and two reported over 50 cases per 100 000 population (the Republic of Moldova (63.6), and Kyrgyzstan (55.5)). 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 (49 283) come from the Russian Federation, even though the country only accounts for 15% of the Region's population.

⁷ Incident TB cases = the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases in a given year.

⁸ 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.

⁹ San Marino and Monaco did not report in 2025.

The notification rate for new and relapse cases in the 18 HPCs is almost twice as high as for the Region overall (31 cases per 100 000, compared to 17 cases per 100 000 for the Region) and over four times higher than the rate in the EU/EEA (seven cases per 100 000 population) (Fig. 2.1.1).

2.1.3 Previous treatment history

In 2024, previously treated cases represented 13.8% and 27.7% in the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA, respectively (Table 4). The average in the 18 HPCs was 30.0%, which is above the pan-European average of 24.8%. Previously treated cases accounted for 24% or more of all TB cases in eight countries: Belgium (55.1%), Azerbaijan (48.9%), the Russian Federation (37.5%), Turkmenistan (36.6%), Spain (29.3%), the Republic of Moldova (27.6%), Kazakhstan (26.1%) and Ukraine (24.2%). 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 2024 (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.

Eleven countries reported more than 30% of their TB cases having extrapulmonary localisation: Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Türkiye, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan.

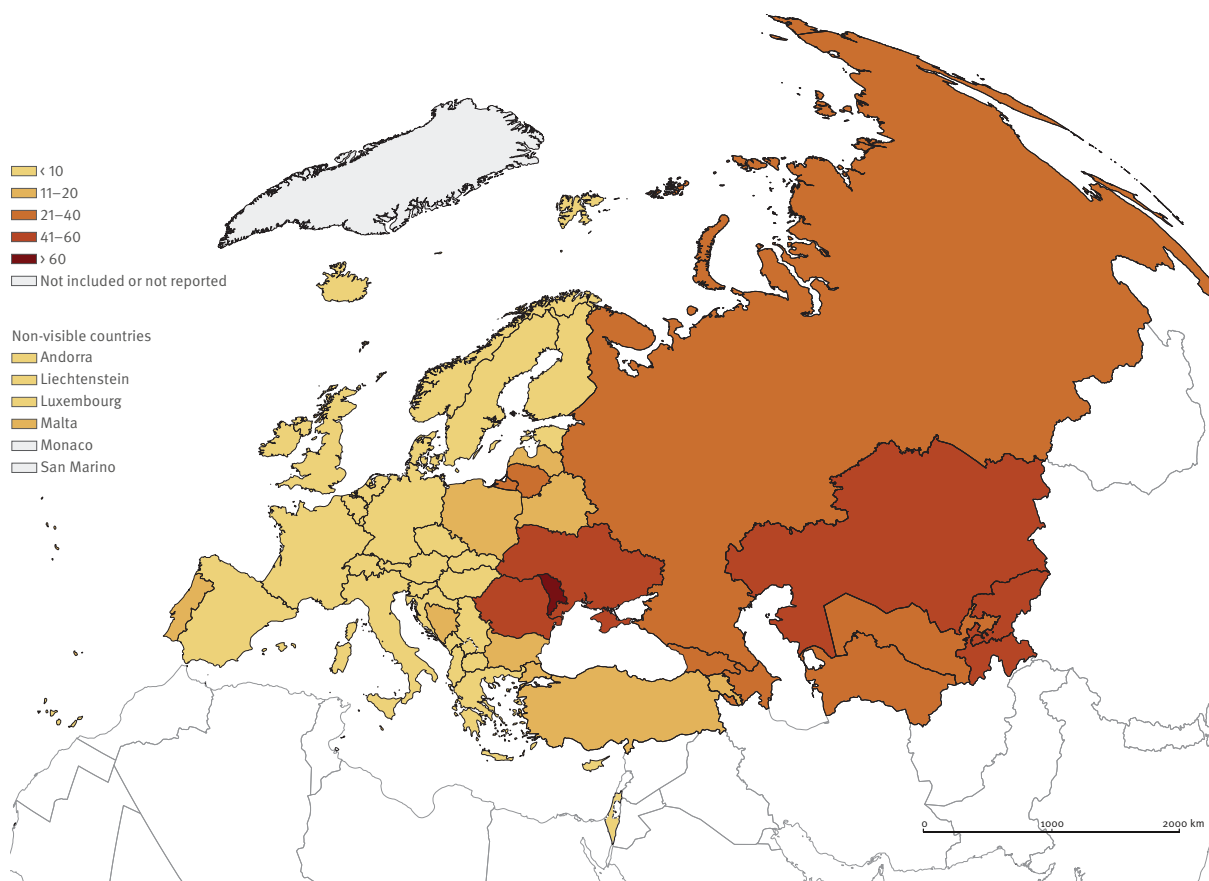
2.1.5 Bacteriological confirmation

Bacteriological confirmation of TB diagnosis was reported for 96 985 (72.4%) of all 134 040 new and relapse pulmonary cases in the Region (Table 6). Although testing rates with WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics tests (WRD) were much lower in the EU/EEA countries (53.2%) than in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas (89.6%), the five-year trend shows a continuing increase in the use of WRD across the Region, from 72.4% in 2020 to 79.7% in 2024 (Fig. 2.1.2 and Table XIV). Testing also varied considerably between countries and areas, from 0% in Andorra, France, Lithuania, and Malta to 100% in Azerbaijan and Montenegro. Bacteriological confirmation of new and relapse pulmonary cases was below 70% in six countries: the Russian Federation (56.7%), Tajikistan (62.1%), Slovakia (63.7%), Bulgaria (65.4%), France (68.7%), and Israel (69.4%), underlining the need to strengthen diagnostics.

2.1.6 Age and sex

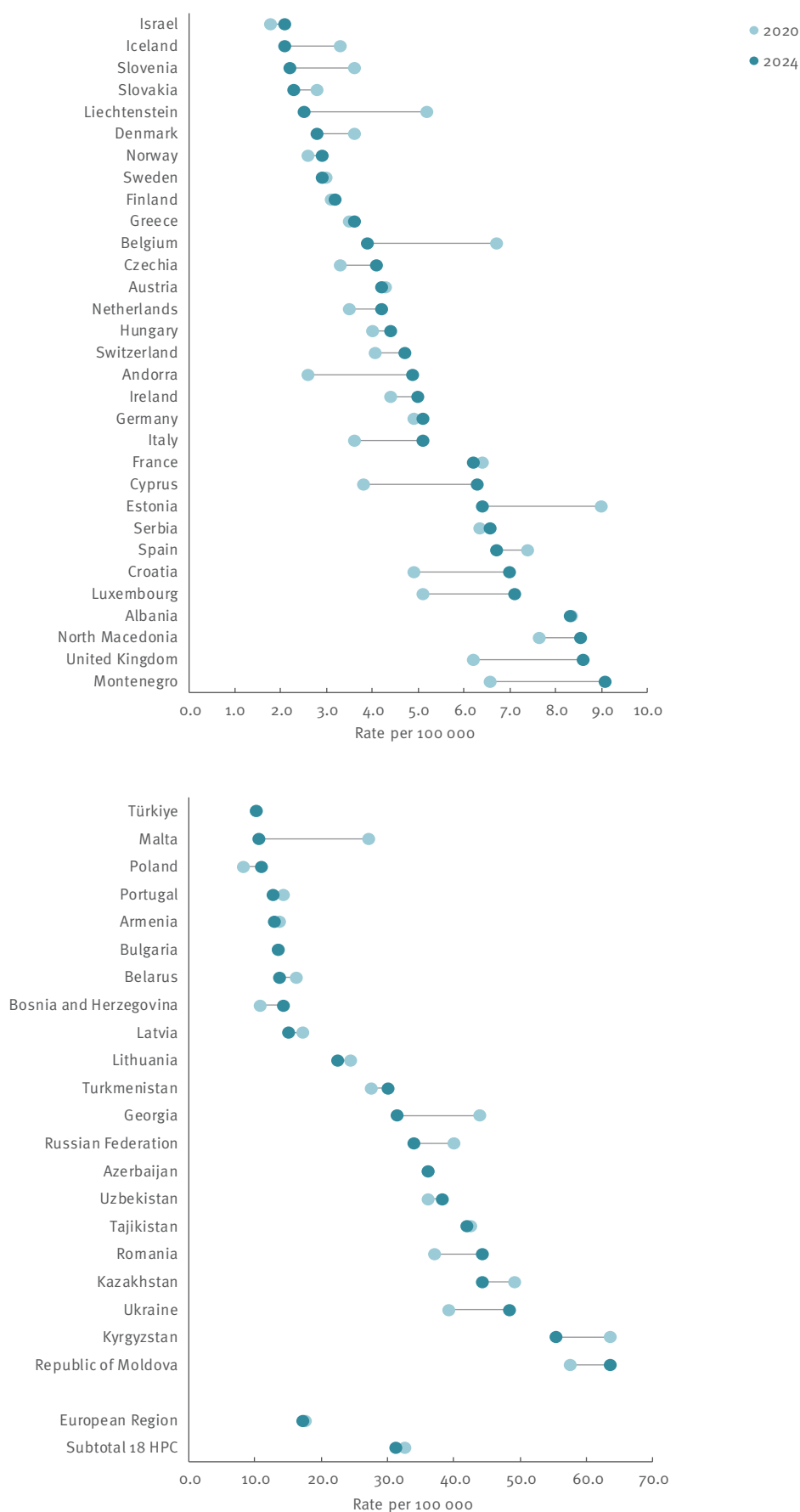
There is a wide variation in the distribution of age- and sex-specific notification rates across countries and areas

Map 1. TB notification rates of new TB cases and relapses per 100 000 population, European Region, 2024



Sources: 2024 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2024 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 2020 and 2024 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: Monaco and San-Marino did not report data in 2024 and are excluded.

(Table 8). Notification rates in the WHO European Region as a whole and in all sub-regions are highest in young adults (25–44 years) and decline in older age groups.

In some countries and sub-regions, the rate of TB in children under five years is lower than the notification rate among children aged 5–14 years, highlighting the fact that TB detection 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, Latvia and Norway) to more than 10% of all new and relapse cases in Slovakia (37.1%), Uzbekistan (11.4%) and North Macedonia (10.9%). 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 and more in Armenia, Belarus, Greece, 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

Forty-nine countries in the Region reported test results for rifampicin resistance in 2024 (Table 10). Overall, DST coverage in the Region among bacteriologically confirmed

pulmonary TB cases, at least for rifampicin, was 92.0%, with 39 countries achieving coverage of 85% or higher. The percentage of confirmed RR-TB cases among 68 710 new pulmonary TB cases tested for rifampicin resistance in the Region was 20.7% (Map 2, Fig. 2.1.3, Table 11 and Table V). Although eight countries reported no RR-TB, or less than 1% among new TB cases, in seven countries with more than 50% DST coverage, 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 3.5%, while the RR-TB proportion among previously treated pulmonary cases was higher, at 8.2% (Fig. 2.1.4).

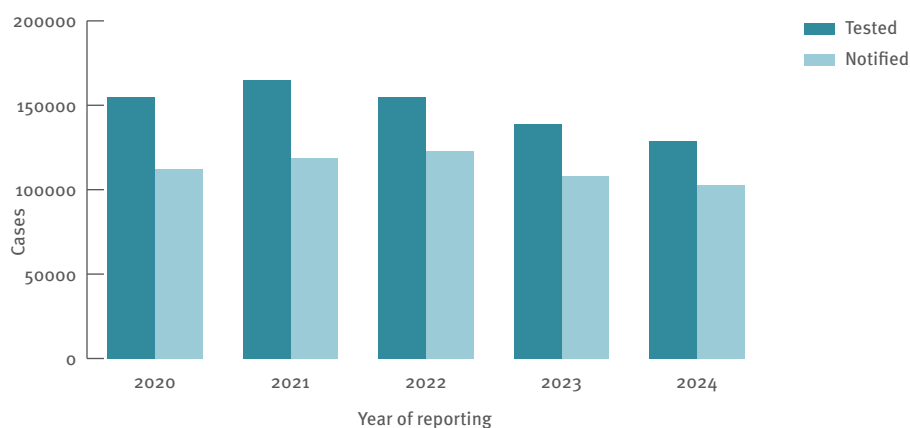
Seven HPCs had an RR/MDR-TB prevalence ranging from 10% to 19% among new cases tested for rifampicin resistance: Kyrgyzstan (19.6%), Lithuania (15.2%), Armenia (14.5%), Estonia (14.5%), Tajikistan (11.9%), Azerbaijan (11.7%), and Georgia (10.0%). Three HPCs had 20–29% RR/MDR-TB among new cases: Kazakhstan (29.9%), the Republic of Moldova (27.8%), and Ukraine (22.1%). Another three countries had an RR/MDR-TB prevalence of over 30%: Belarus (35.9%), the Russian Federation (35.7%) and Uzbekistan (30.1%). The percentage of RR/MDR-TB reported for France is misleading, as DST results are only documented for RR-TB cases.

Among 26 074 previously treated, pulmonary bacteriologically confirmed TB cases for which isolates were tested for first-line DST, 48.2% had RR/MDR-TB (Fig. 2.1.3, Table 11 and Table VI).

In some HPCs the rate was higher than the Regional average: Belarus (67.9%), the Russian Federation (65.5%), and Kazakhstan (64.0%) (Fig. 2.1.5, Table 11).

The rates of RR/MDR-TB notification among new and previously treated patients in 2024 at the Regional level were 1.5 per 100 000 population and 1.3 per 100 000 population respectively (Table V, Table VI).

Fig. 2.1.2. New and relapse TB cases tested using WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics (WRD) such as Xpert MTB/RIF,^a European Region, 2020–2024



Source: WHO [2]

^a See: WHO (2013). Automated real-time nucleic acid amplification technology for rapid and simultaneous detection of tuberculosis and rifampicin resistance.

In recent years, 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 (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 2.8% to 3.5%. 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 27.8% to 25.3%. During the same period, the rate of RR/MDR-TB cases among new pulmonary TB cases decreased from 3.1 to 2.9 per 100 000 population.

In 2024, thirty-eight countries reported data on DST for fluoroquinolones among pulmonary RR/MDR-TB patients. Data on DST for fluoroquinolones were available for 87.3% of all notified pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases. Of the 23 436 pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases tested for susceptibility to fluoroquinolones, 6 615 (28.2%) were pre-XDR-TB (Table 12).

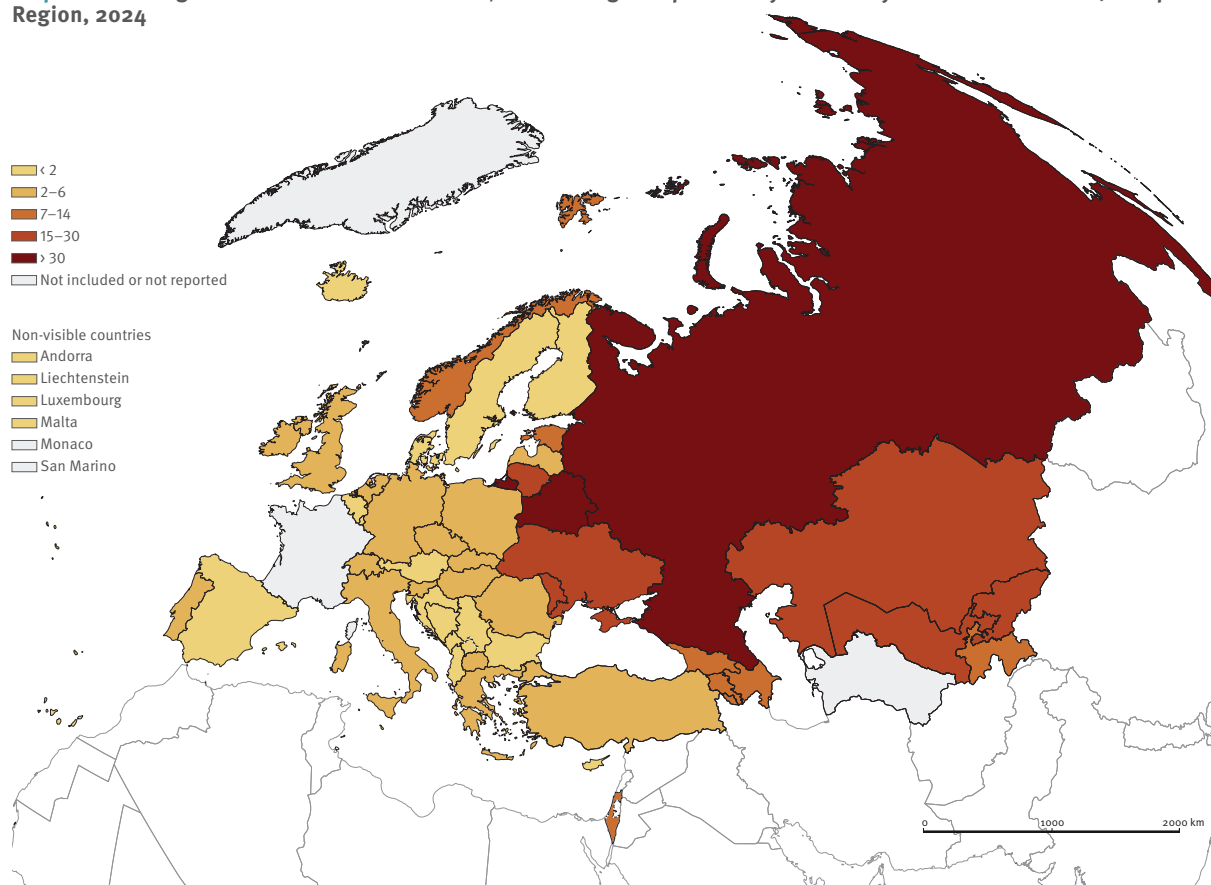
Thirty-two countries additionally reported DST results for other Group A drugs among pre-XDR-TB patients. Of 4 808 pre-XDR-TB patients tested for resistance against other Group A drugs, the prevalence of XDR-TB was 14.6% at Regional level (Table 12). In EU/EEA countries, where 100%

of pre-XDR-TB cases were tested for Group A drugs, the prevalence of XDR among pre-XDR cases was 9.7%, while in non-EU/EEA countries and areas where DST coverage for other Group A drugs was only 72.1%, the XDR prevalence among pre-XDR patients was 14.7%. Among nine countries and areas reporting at least 30 pre-XDR cases with Group A DST results, four reported over 20% XDR prevalence among pre-XDR-TB cases: Azerbaijan (80.3%), Kyrgyzstan (45.6%), the Republic of Moldova (44.3%) and Belarus (27.1%).

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, including at the Regional and sub-regional levels (Table VIII).

A total of 31 842 RR/MDR-TB and 8 437 pre-XDR/XDR-TB patients were enrolled in the respective treatment programmes. Five 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): Latvia (75%), Türkiye (89.1%), the Republic of Moldova (92.3%), the Russian Federation (93.6%), and Azerbaijan (94.7%) (Table 13).

Map 2. Percentage of notified TB cases with RR/MDR among new pulmonary laboratory-confirmed TB cases, European Region, 2024



Sources: 2024 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2024 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, 2020–2024

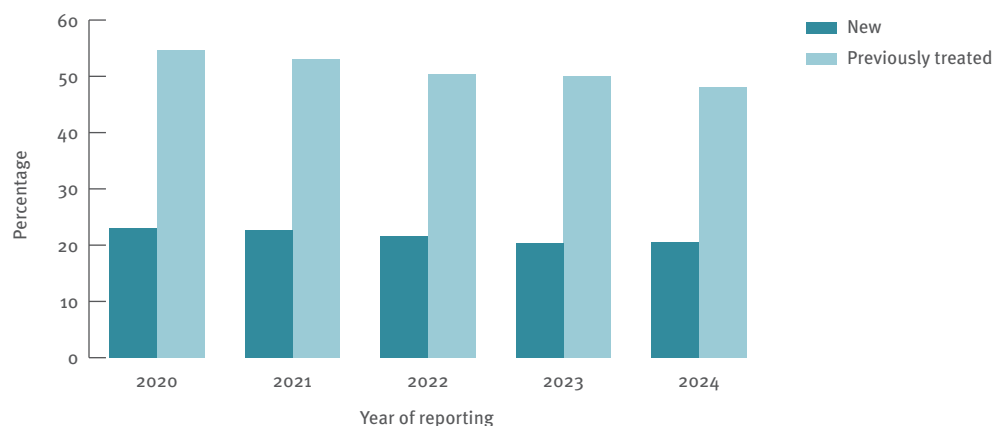


Fig. 2.1.4. Percentages of RR/MDR-TB among laboratory-confirmed pulmonary TB cases by previous treatment history, EU/EEA, 2020–2024

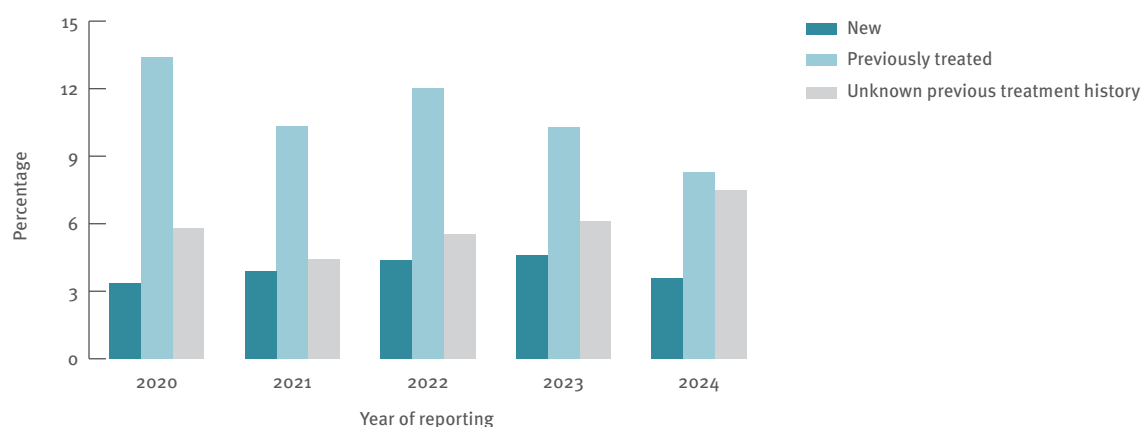
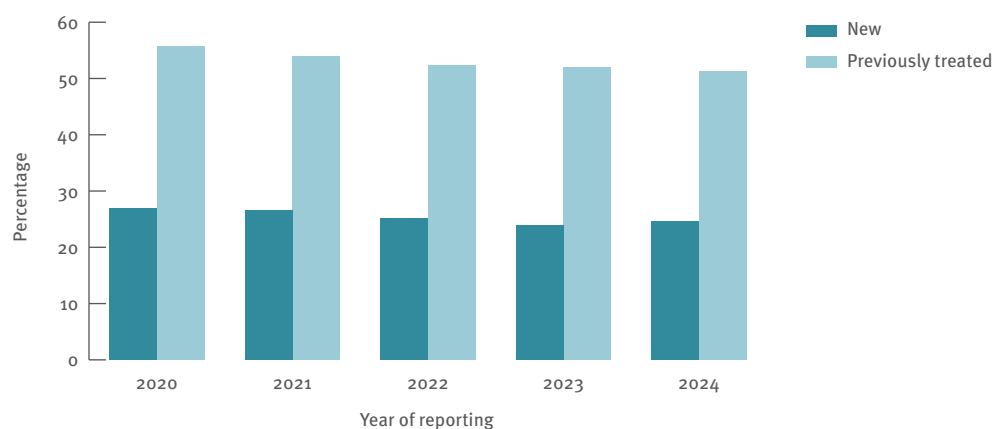


Fig. 2.1.5. Percentages of RR/MDR-TB among laboratory-confirmed pulmonary TB cases by previous treatment history, 18 HPC, 2020–2024



In 2024, access to pre-XDR/XDR-TB treatment at the regional level was 78.4%. Four HPCs (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, and Türkiye) reported a discrepancy of over 5% in pre-XDR/XDR-TB treatment coverage.

2.1.8 Tuberculosis/HIV coinfection

Thirty-nine countries and areas provided surveillance data on TB/HIV coinfection (Table 14). Of the 128 202 new and relapse TB patients, 118 752 (92.6%) were tested for HIV. Thirteen HPCs achieved a testing level above 90%: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine. A total of 16 321 TB cases were detected with HIV-positive status, representing 13.7% of those tested, which is comparable to previous years.

Among countries/areas reporting representative HIV testing (above 50% HIV testing coverage), four 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 (24.7%), Ukraine (15.3%), the Republic of Moldova (12.4%) and Portugal (11.3%).

In 2024, twenty-one countries/areas in the Region provided information on ART enrolment among TB cases with HIV-positive status. Of 15 783 HIV-positive TB cases, 13 243 (83.9%) had received ART. Seven HPCs achieved ART coverage of over 90%: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

2.1.9 Country of origin

TB patients of foreign origin represent 12.8% of all TB cases notified Region-wide: 37.6% in EU/EEA countries and 5.8% in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (Table 9, Fig. 2.1.6). TB patients of foreign origin represent a large majority (over 70%) in several countries: Norway (93.4%), Malta (93.3%), Cyprus (90.2%), Luxembourg (90.0%), Switzerland (86.1%), Sweden (84.3%), the Netherlands (81.0%), the United Kingdom (80.9%), Israel (80.6%), Iceland (75.0%), Germany (73.6%), Ireland (71.6%), and Denmark (71.0%).

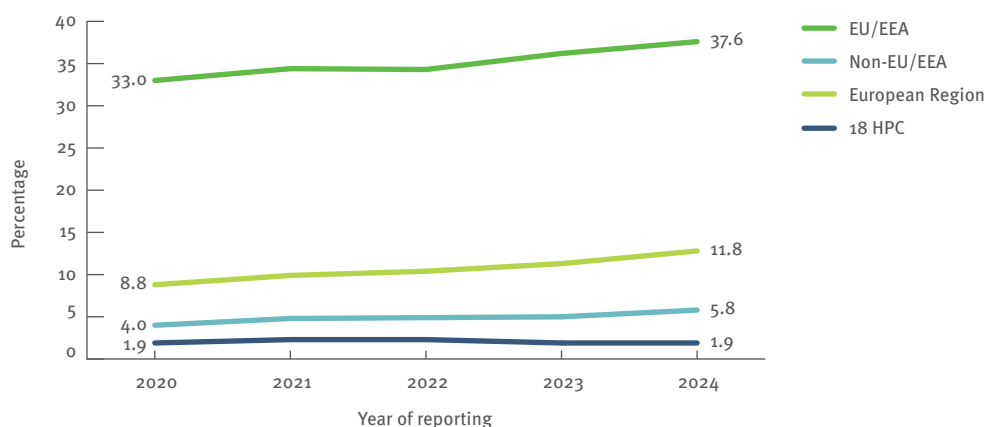
2.1.10 Tuberculosis in prisons

Thirty-five countries/areas in the Region provided information on TB case detection and treatment in prisons during 2024 (Table 15). Overall, 4 959 (3.7%) of the new and relapse TB cases in the Region were reported from prisons, with 4 666 (94.1%) of these in the HPCs. The proportion of TB cases in prisons represented around 1.5% of the country total for EU/EEA countries, and in non-EU/EEA countries and areas the proportion was 4.2%. The notification rate in prisons in the non-EU/EEA countries and areas was 441 new TB cases per 100 000 population, which is about four 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 369 per 100 000 population. The TB notification rate exceeded the regional average in seven countries: the Russian Federation (1026 per 100 000 population), Ukraine (969), Kyrgyzstan (932), Tajikistan (708), Azerbaijan (612), the Republic of Moldova (576), and Romania (432). The highest TB-related risks in prison (relative to incidence in the general population) are calculated to be in the Russian Federation (relative risk 30.1), followed by Ukraine (relative risk 20.0), Poland (relative risk 18.1), Tajikistan (relative risk 16.9), Azerbaijan (relative risk 16.9) and Kyrgyzstan (relative risk 16.8).

2.1.11 Treatment outcome

The treatment success rate among new and relapse TB cases for patients having started treatment with first-line drugs in 2023 was 74.0%, lower than that reported for the 2022 cohort (75.6%) (Table 16, Table X). In the HPCs, the average rate of cases cured, or cases with completed treatment, was 76.7%. The treatment success rate was lower in the EU/EEA countries than in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (64.2% versus 76.5%), however, this is mainly due to the fact that a very high proportion of cases are not evaluated in EU/EEA countries. Only four countries achieved at least a 90% treatment success rate in this treatment cohort. Another ten were close to the target, with success rates of 85–89%.

Fig. 2.1.6. TB cases of foreign origin, 2020–2024



A total of 11 485 (8.4%) cases were reported to have died in the 2023 cohort, 3.7% to have been lost to follow-up, and 4.9% 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 6.0% in non-EU/EEA countries and areas (Table 16). Countries reporting fatal outcomes exceeding 10% were Slovenia (18.8%), Croatia (13.5%), Estonia (13.0%), Latvia (12.7%), Bulgaria and Hungary (12.4% each), and the Russian Federation (12.2%).

The treatment success rate among the 4 971 child TB cases (aged 0–14 years) in the 2023 cohort was 88.0% (Table 18). Among child TB cases in the Region, 0.8% died, 1.0% experienced treatment failure, and 1.0% were lost to follow-up.

Of the 13 439 TB/HIV coinfecting patients who started treatment throughout the Region in 2023, only 7 759 (57.7%) had a successful treatment outcome (Table 20).

In the 2022 cohort, treatment outcome was notified for 37 631 laboratory-confirmed RR/MDR-TB cases (with or without fluoroquinolone resistance) (Table 22). The treatment success rate for the whole Region was 65.8%, a good improvement on the rate of 59.9% rate reported for the 2021 RR/MDR-TB treatment cohort. In the Region as a whole, 14.2% of RR/MDR-TB cases died, 6.2% experienced treatment failure and 10.5% were lost to follow-up.

2.1.12 Conclusions for the WHO European Region

In 2024, the WHO European Region continued to make progress in reducing the burden of tuberculosis, with an estimated 204 000 incident TB cases and a further decline in both incidence, which has decreased by 39%, and TB mortality, which has fallen by 49% since 2015. These gains were driven largely by continued reductions in high-burden settings, particularly in the Russian Federation, although HPCs also experienced declining incidence and mortality. Nevertheless, TB remains unevenly distributed across the Region, with approximately four out of five cases and nearly nine out of ten TB deaths occurring in the 18 HPCs, where incidence and mortality rates remain substantially higher than in the EU/EEA.

Despite improvements in TB burden indicators, TB notification trends in 2024 raise renewed concerns. The number of notified TB cases declined by 7% compared to 2023, following three years of relative stability after the sharp COVID-19-related drop in 2020. As a result, TB treatment coverage declined further to 79%, remaining well below pre-pandemic levels. These findings suggest persistent gaps in case detection and access to care in several countries, and indicate that a proportion of people with TB in the Region continue to be missed, diagnosed late, or remain untreated.

Progress in diagnostic capacity is evident, particularly through the continued expansion of WHO-recommended rapid diagnostic testing, which reached nearly 80% of new and relapse pulmonary TB cases in 2024. However, substantial disparities persist between and within sub-regions,

with bacteriological confirmation and rapid diagnostic coverage remaining suboptimal in several high-burden countries. Strengthening access to timely and high-quality diagnostics remains essential, especially in settings with high levels of drug resistance.

The burden of drug-resistant TB continues to pose a major public health challenge in the WHO European Region. In 2024, the Region accounted for a disproportionate share of the global RR/MDR-TB burden, with high levels of resistance among both new and previously treated TB patients, particularly in HPCs. Although some encouraging declines were observed in the proportion and notification rates of RR/MDR-TB in non-EU/EEA countries, prevalence remains alarmingly high in several countries. While RR/MDR-TB numbers remain low in the EU/EEA countries, recent increases associated with population displacement following the war in Ukraine illustrate how humanitarian crises and large-scale population movements can affect drug-resistant TB trends, highlighting the need for continued vigilance [3]. The substantial proportion of pre-XDR-TB and XDR-TB among RR/MDR-TB cases further underscores the need for expanded drug susceptibility testing, rapid initiation of appropriate regimens, and improved continuity of care.

TB/HIV coinfection remains a critical concern, particularly in the eastern parts of the Region. While HIV testing coverage among TB patients is high overall, and antiretroviral therapy coverage has improved in several high-priority countries, TB/HIV coinfecting patients continue to experience poor treatment outcomes. Addressing the intersecting TB and HIV epidemics will require stronger integration of services, early diagnosis, and sustained access to effective treatment and prevention interventions.

Treatment outcomes for drug-susceptible TB in the Region remain below global and regional targets, with success rates stagnating or declining slightly for recent cohorts. Outcomes are particularly poor among TB/HIV coinfecting patients and remain suboptimal for RR/MDR-TB, despite continued improvements associated with the scale-up of shorter, all-oral regimens. Persistent loss-to-follow-up, high mortality in some countries, and gaps between diagnosis and treatment enrolment highlight ongoing weaknesses in patient-centred care and health system performance.

Overall, the 2024 findings demonstrate that while the WHO European Region has resumed a downward trajectory in TB incidence and mortality, progress remains fragile and highly heterogeneous. Renewed political commitment, sustained investment, and accelerated implementation of innovative, people-centred approaches are urgently needed to close detection gaps, address drug resistance, and improve treatment outcomes. Full implementation of the Tuberculosis action plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030 [4], alongside strengthened community engagement and cross-sectoral collaboration, will be essential to regain momentum and ensure that the Region remains on track to meet its End-TB target.

2.2 Tuberculosis in the EU/EEA countries

2.2.1 Data completeness

TB notification data for 2024 were reported by 30 EU/EEA countries. The reporting of non-mandatory variables in 2024 was complete or near complete (>95.0%) for age, gender, origin and site of disease (Annex 4). Overall, previous treatment history was available for 88.7% of cases reported in 2024, but completeness ranged from below 70% in four countries (Iceland 12.5%, Italy 58.1%, Liechtenstein 0.0% and Malta 0.0%) to 100% in 11 countries (Annex 4).

Among TB cases reported in 2024, 80.9% had culture results (Annex 4), which was a slight increase compared to the proportion reported in 2023 (80.4%). Four countries had less than 75% of cases with culture results reported: Finland (74.5%), France (55.6%), Italy (39.5%) and Portugal (58.0%). Reporting completeness for microscopy in 2024 (81.8%) was higher than in 2023 data (80.8%) and ranged from 22.3% in Italy to 100.0% in Estonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Lithuania.

For 2024, drug-susceptibility test result reporting completeness was 75.7% 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 25 countries that reported at least one MDR-TB case (Annex 4).

Twenty-two countries reported HIV status out of 30 in 2024, which was higher than the number reporting in 2023 (n=18). HIV status was available only for 41.9% of all TB cases reported in 2024, but 10 countries reported HIV status for more than 75.0% of their TB cases (Annex 4).

Treatment outcome at 12 months was available for 64.5% of all cases reported in 2023. Among RR/MDR-TB cases reported in 2022, 96.4% had treatment outcome reported at 24 months in the 18 countries reporting (Annex 4). Completeness of treatment outcomes across these two

cohorts was comparable to treatment outcome reporting completeness for 2023.

2.2.2 Tuberculosis notification rates and trends

In 2024, 38 249 cases of TB were reported in 30 EU/EEA countries (Table 3). The number of cases reported in Romania (8 825) accounted for 23.1% of all TB cases reported in 2024, and a rate per 100 000 population which was almost six times the EU/EEA rate (46.3).

The EU/EEA notification rate in 2024 was 8.4 per 100 000 population (Table 3), a slight decrease compared to 2023 rates (8.7 per 100 000 population). An increase was observed during the period 2022–2023, compared to 2020–2021. Overall however, a declining trend has been observed since the launch of European enhanced TB surveillance in 1996 (Fig. 2.2.1). During the period 2020–2024, the overall average annual decline in the notification rate was 2.8% (Table 3), lower than in 2023 (3.7%).

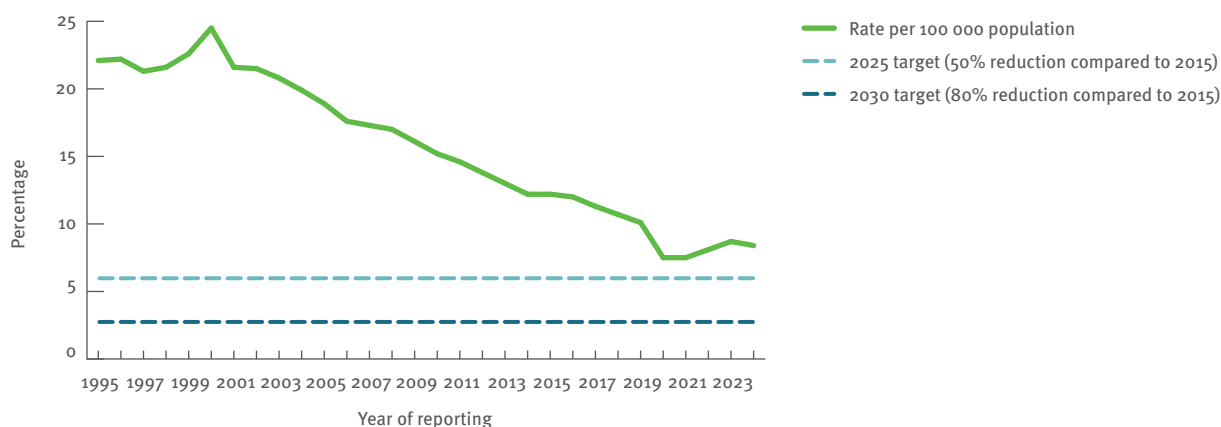
As reported for previous years, country-specific notification rates differed considerably in 2024, ranging from 2.1 per 100 000 population in Iceland to 46.3 per 100 000 population in Romania (Table 3). Rates were below 10.0 per 100 000 in 23 countries.

In 13 of 30 countries, the notification rates have fallen compared to 2020 (Table 3, Fig. 2.2.1). The annual rate of decrease exceeded 10% in four countries (Iceland: -10.8%, Liechtenstein: -16.6%, Malta: -20.9% and Slovenia: -11.4%). Meanwhile, in the remaining countries the notification rates increased compared to 2020, with the average annual rate increasing by more than 5% in Croatia (9.6%), Cyprus (12.2%), Czechia (5.3%) Italy (8.6%), Luxembourg (8.2%), Poland (6.7%), and Spain (5.3%).

2.2.3 Previous treatment, laboratory confirmation and tuberculosis site

The distribution of cases by previous treatment history was similar in 2024 to that reported in previous years: 28 628 (74.8%) of 38 249 TB cases reported in 2024 were newly diagnosed, 5 282 (13.8%) had previously been treated

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, 1995–2024



for TB and 4 339 (11.3%) had an unknown previous treatment status (Table 4). The proportion of previously treated cases was more than 10% in 10 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Of all 38 249 TB cases reported in 2024, 27 404 (71.6%) were diagnosed with pulmonary TB, 7 827 (20.5%) with extrapulmonary TB, 2 749 (7.2%) with a combination of both and 269 (0.7%) had no TB site reported (Table 5). The proportion of extrapulmonary TB was above 30% in six countries: Belgium 31.9%, Finland 32.1%, Ireland 36.7%, Luxembourg 40.0%, the Netherlands 40.5% and Sweden 33.7%.

Of 34 942 new and relapse pulmonary TB cases reported in 2024, 24 052 (86.4%) were confirmed by culture and/or smear and nucleic acid amplification test (Table 6). In three countries, over 30% of reported new and relapse pulmonary TB cases were diagnosed clinically: Bulgaria 34.6%, France 31.3% and Slovakia 36.3%.

According to the EU case definition, 26 500 (69.3%) of 38 249 TB cases reported in 2024 were classified as confirmed, 5 101 (13.3%) as probable and 6 648 (17.4%) as possible cases (Table 7).

The proportion of confirmed TB cases in 2024 was comparable to that in recent years and it ranged from 69.3% in 2024 to 73.3% in 2021. Country-specific proportions of confirmed cases ranged from 44% in France to 100% in

Iceland, however over 75% of reported cases were laboratory-confirmed in 18 countries. 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.

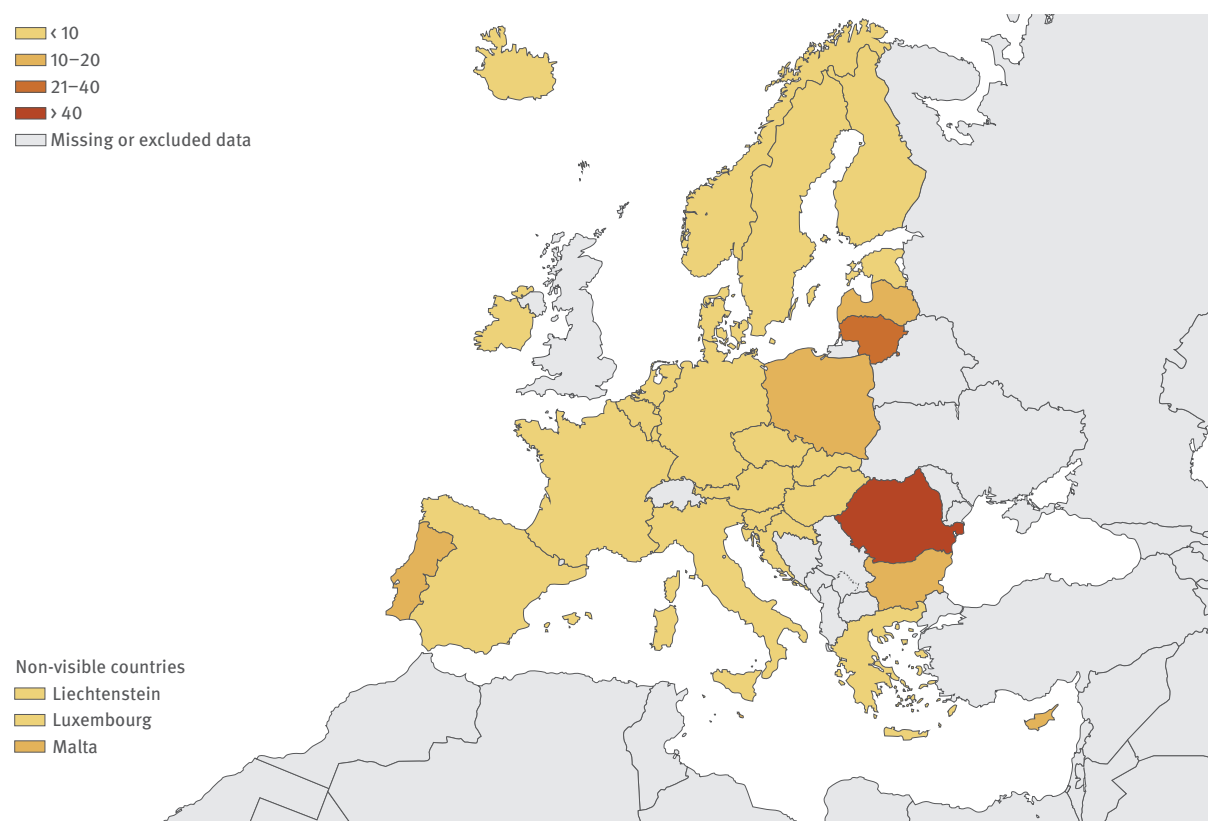
2.2.4 Age and sex

Of 34 942 new and relapse TB cases reported in 2024, 22 719 (65.0%) were aged between 25 and 64 years and 6 800 cases (19.5%) were adults aged over 64 years (Table 8). Notification rates per 100 000 population were higher among the age groups 25–44 years (10.1 per 100 000 population) and 45–64 years (8.7 per 100 000 population), than for those aged 15–24 years (8.0 per 100 000 population) and over 64 years (6.9 per 100 000 population).

The age distribution of cases varied, but for most countries, cases were predominantly aged between 25 and 64 years. Cases were younger in Cyprus and Luxembourg (23.0% and 22.9% respectively were aged between 15 and 24 years) and older in Croatia, Finland and Slovenia (where over 30.0% of cases were aged over 64 years; Table 8).

Children under 15 years accounted for 1 457 (4.2%) of 34 942 new and relapse TB cases, which was a slight decrease on the number reported in 2023 (1 644; 4.5%). Children aged 5–14 years had the lowest notification rate of all age groups at 1.9 per 100 000 population.

Map 3. TB notification rates of new TB cases and relapses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2024



Sources: 2024 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2024 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

Portugal, Romania and Slovakia reported the highest notifications rates among children under five years: 6.5, 13.9 and 6.8 cases per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years. Romania and Luxembourg reported the highest notifications rates among children aged 5–14 years: 33.1 and 14.8 cases per 100 000 aged 5–14 years (Table 8).

In 2024, children under 15 years accounted for a notification rate of 2.2 per 100 000 population, which was lower than the one reported in 2023 (2.4 per 100 000 population).

The male-to-female ratio in new and relapse TB cases was 2.1 (Table 8) in 2024, which was similar to the ratio reported in 2023 (2.2). For children under 15 years, the male-to-female ratio among new and relapse cases was around 1, similar to that observed in the previous years.

2.2.5 Origin of cases

Of the 38 249 TB cases notified in 2024, 22 359 (58.5%) were born in, or citizens of the reporting country (referred to as 'native' cases), 14 400 (37.6%) were of foreign origin and 1 490 (3.9%) were of unknown origin (Table 9).

Of the 1 490 TB cases with unknown origin reported in 2024, three countries reported this as being over 10% of their cases: Finland (13.6%), France (16.7%) and Latvia (100.0%). Country-specific proportions of foreign-origin

TB cases ranged from below 2% in five countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania) to above 85% in five countries (Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta and Norway). The overall proportion of native TB cases decreased from 60.1% in 2023 to 58.5% in 2024, while the foreign-born proportion increased from 36.0% in 2023 to 37.6% in 2024 (Table 9).

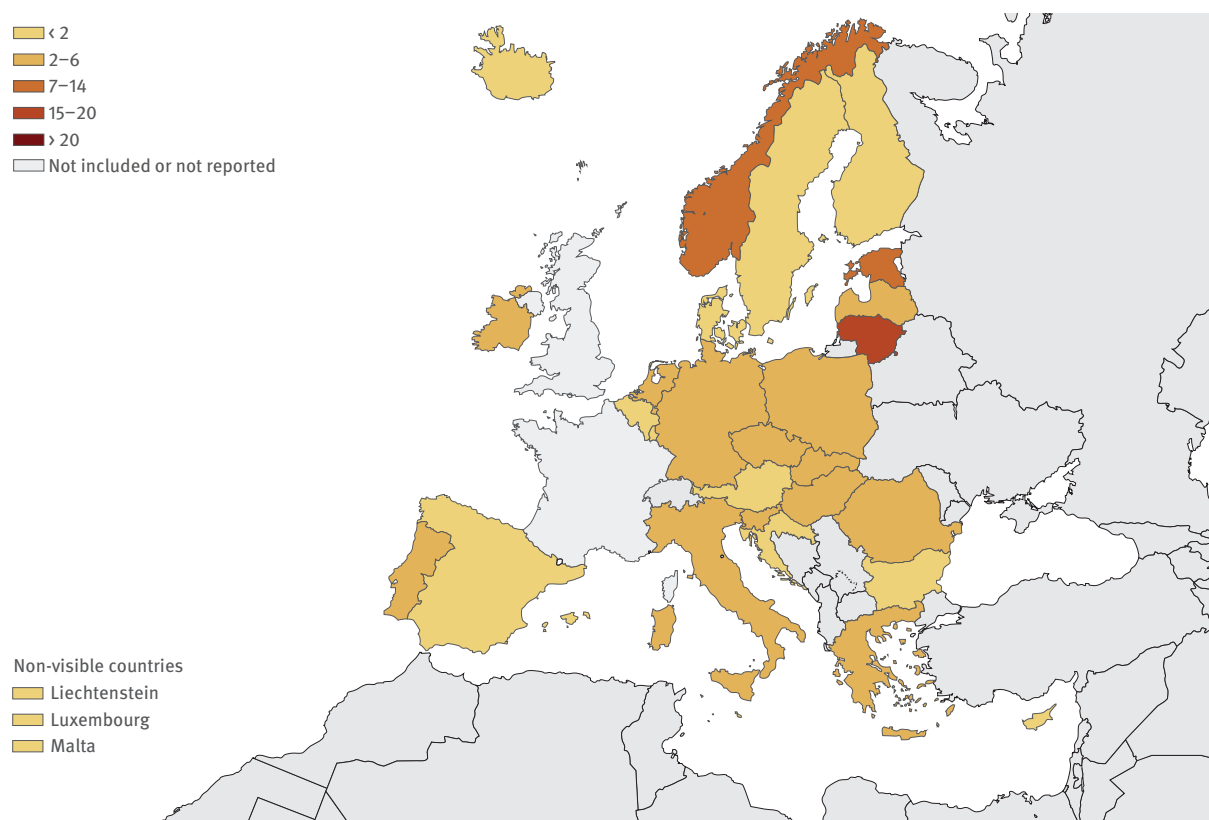
2.2.6 Drug resistance

Annex 6 displays participation and performance in an EQA scheme for DST by Member State.

Of 30 153 pulmonary TB cases notified in 2024, 23 495 (77.9%) were bacteriologically confirmed, and 19 186 (81.7%) 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 3.5% in France to 100% in six countries (Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Slovenia and Sweden). Among the cases with rifampicin DST results, 817 were reported as RR TB and of these 688 (3.9%) were reported as MDR-TB.

The proportion of MDR-TB cases varied by country (Table 10). Five countries reported no MDR-TB cases in 2024 (Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Malta), and another five countries reported that the proportion of MDR-TB cases (among cases with DST results) was below 2.0%

Map 4. Percentage of notified TB cases with RR/MDR among new pulmonary laboratory-confirmed TB cases, EU/EEA, 2024



Sources: 2024 data from the European Surveillance Systems (TESSy) and 2024 data from the WHO global TB data-collection system. Map production: ©ECDC.

(Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Spain and Sweden). France reported 96.0% of cases with DST results as MDR-TB, however DST results are reported mostly for MDR-TB cases in France. The highest proportion of MDR-TB cases (among cases with DST results) was reported by Estonia and Lithuania, with 16.4% and 16.3%, respectively.

The proportion of RR/MDR-TB among new and previously treated bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases with DST results for rifampicin was 4.2% (731 of 17 280; Table 11). When the data were analysed by previous treatment history, the proportion of RR/MDR-TB was higher among previously treated cases (8.2%, 232 of 2 841) than new cases (3.5%, 499 of 14 439).

In 2024, 67.4% of RR/MDR-TB cases (550 of 817) had DST results for any fluoroquinolone (Table 12), and among these 145 (26.4%) met the definition for pre-XDR.

Four countries reported the majority of the pre-XDR cases in 2024: (Germany $n=25$; 17.2%, Lithuania $n=21$; 14.5%, Poland $n=28$; 19.3% and Romania $n=20$; 13.8%). All pre-XDR TB cases had DST results reported for at least one other Group A drug (Table 12). A total of 14 (9.7%) of these cases met the XDR-case definition. All XDR-TB cases were reported by seven EU/EEA countries: Estonia ($n=1$, 7.1%), France ($n=2$, 14.3%), Germany ($n=1$, 7.1%), Hungary ($n=2$, 14.3%), Italy ($n=1$, 7.1%), Lithuania ($n=2$, 14.3%) and Romania ($n=5$, 35.7%).

2.2.7 Tuberculosis/HIV coinfection

In 2024, HIV status among all cases was included for 16 017 (75.9%) of the 21 095 TB cases reported from the 22 countries with HIV status of TB cases (Table IX). Of the cases with known HIV status, 567 (3.5%) were reported as HIV positive. Among the 18 countries with at least 50% reporting completeness for HIV status, the proportion of coinfecting cases was highest in Estonia (8.1%), Hungary (17.1%) and Portugal (11.5%).

The slight increase in the proportion of HIV-coinfecting TB cases observed since 2022 came to an end in 2024, with decrease of almost 1% reported (3.5% versus 4.3% in both 2022 and 2023). The proportion of co-infected cases reported in 2022 and 2023 was also higher when compared to the years before (4.2% in 2021 and 3.7% in 2020; Table IX).

2.2.8 Tuberculosis in prisons

In 2024, 16 EU/EEA countries reported 368 new and relapse TB cases in prisons, resulting in a notification rate of 121.6 per 100 000 prison population and a relative risk of 13.2 compared to the general population in the same countries (Table 15). Overall, TB cases in prisons accounted for 1.8% of all new and relapse cases notified in the 16 reporting EU/EEA countries, with the highest proportion in Slovenia (4.3%).

2.2.9 Treatment outcome

Of all 28 376 new and relapse TB cases notified in 2023 with a treatment outcome reported in 2024, 18 210 (64.2%)

were treated successfully, 2 059 (7.3%) died, 213 (0.8%) experienced treatment failure, 1 002 (3.5%) were lost to follow up, 782 (2.8%) were still on treatment in 2024 and 6 110 cases (21.5%) were not evaluated (Table 16). Among the 25 countries that reported treatment outcome for the 2023 cohort, seven countries reported successful treatment for over 80.0% of cases: Estonia (85.7%), Liechtenstein (100%), Lithuania (86.3%), Norway (83.5%), Romania (84.0%), Slovakia (89.9%) and Sweden (90.2%). In contrast, six countries reported death as the outcome for over 10% of cases: Bulgaria (12.4%), Croatia (13.5%), Estonia (13.0%), Hungary (12.4%), Latvia (12.7%) and Slovenia (18.8%) (Table 16).

Treatment success among the 2 140 previously treated TB cases notified in 2023 was 67% (Table 17), which was slightly higher than for new and relapse cases (64.2%). A higher proportion of previously treated cases was reported to have had treatment failure (2.7%) or been lost to follow-up (6.3%) compared to new and relapse cases (0.8% and 3.5%, respectively; Table 16).

Treatment success at 12 months among TB cases in children under 15 years was 74.1%. Five countries reported successful treatment at 12 months for fewer than 75% of cases: Belgium (72.2%), Croatia (66.7%), Denmark (11.1%), France (17.3%) and Portugal (72.7%).

Among children under 15 years, 21.5% of TB cases had no treatment outcome evaluated, which is the same proportion as observed for all new and relapse TB cases (Table 16). This is an increase compared with 2022, when 17.3% of paediatric cases had no treatment outcome evaluated (Table 18).

Treatment outcome at 12 months was reported for 602 HIV-positive TB cases notified in 2023 (Table 20). Of these HIV-positive TB cases, 379 (63.0%) were reported as successfully treated, 56 (9.3%) had died, three (0.5%) had experienced treatment failure, 43 (7.1%) were lost to follow up, 48 (8.0%) were still on treatment in 2024 and 73 (12.1%) had not been evaluated (Table 20).

Treatment outcome at 24 months for RR/MDR-TB was evaluated for the 736 RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022 with a treatment outcome reported in 2024. Of these, 412 (56.0%) were treated successfully, 97 (13.2%) had died, 42 (5.7%) had experienced treatment failure, 53 (7.2%) were lost to follow up, 17 (2.3%) were still on treatment in 2024 and 115 (15.6%) had not been evaluated (Table 22). Of the 16 countries that had reported RR/MDR-TB cases in 2022 and treatment outcomes in 2024, six countries had a treatment success rate above the target of 75%: Estonia (84.6%), Hungary (78.6%), Norway (90.9%), Slovakia (80.0%), Slovenia (100.0%) and Sweden (87.5%).

The 24-month treatment success rate for RR/MDR-TB has increased from 48.1% for cases reported in 2019 to 56.5% in 2021 (Table XI).

Among the 103 cases categorised as pre-XDR-TB notified in 2022 and reporting a treatment outcome at 24 months in 2024, 53 (51.5%) cases were reported as having treatment

success while 10 (10.9%) were reported to have died, seven (7.6%) had treatment failure, eight (8.7%) were still on treatment, six (5.8%) were lost to follow-up, and 18 (17.5%) were not evaluated (Table 23).

Treatment success among the pre-XDR-TB cohort in 2020 was below 35% during the period 2018–2021 but for the 2022 cohort, an increase to 51.5% was reported (Table XII).

In 2024, treatment outcome at 36 months for XDR-TB cases notified in 2021 was provided by two countries – Estonia (n=1) and Germany (n=2) – with all three cases having a reporting outcome of death (Table 24). Treatment success among the XDR-TB cases was highest during the period 2017–2018, with all cases reporting a successful treatment outcome (Trend XIII).

2.2.10 Conclusions for the European Union/ European Economic Area

In 2024, 30 EU/EEA countries reported a total of 38 249 TB cases, corresponding to a notification rate of 8.4 per 100 000 population. This represents a slight decrease on 2023, when a notification rate of 8.7 per 100 000 was reported. Although TB notifications rose in 2022 and 2023 following the disruptive COVID-19 pandemic interventions during the period 2020–2021, the slight decline in 2024 might indicate a return to the sustained downward trend observed from 1996 to 2020, or it might only reflect a short-term fluctuation. Nevertheless, these findings do suggest a gradual recovery of healthcare systems and TB services across the EU/EEA in recent years.

As in previous years, a few countries reported a large proportion of the total number of cases, including Romania, which reported 23.1% of all TB cases in 2024. Meanwhile, the increase in the proportion of foreign-born TB cases continued (from 33.3% in 2022 to 37.6% in 2024), highlighting the growing importance of tailored, accessible services that focus on early detection, prevention and continuity of care for the foreign-born population. To support this, ECDC has facilitated the work on the International Tuberculosis Care Transfer Form [5], a standardised voluntary tool designed to support continuity of TB care for individuals with TB who move from one country to another, thereby strengthening continuity of care and reducing the risk of treatment interruption.

Overall, data completeness improved in 2024 compared with 2023, notably for key variables such as country of origin, site of disease, first line drug susceptibility testing, and treatment outcome at 12 months. However, the impact of COVID-19 on TB services, identified in a survey conducted alongside the 2020 data collection, resulted in delayed presentation and/or diagnosis of some TB cases during 2020 and 2021. This led to an increase in the number of treatment outcomes not being evaluated, or worse outcomes being reported, which may continue to influence outcomes over the next few years.

The decrease in the TB notification rate observed in 2024 indicates that the progress towards reaching the UN SDG 3 target (an 80% reduction in the TB incidence rate in 2030 compared to 2015) was sustained. 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 rise in cases after the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in an increased rate in 2024, indicates that progress is still being made compared to the trend before 2020. However, at the current rate of decline most EU/EEA countries are not on track to reach the 80% reduction target by 2030, or the TB elimination target by 2050 [4].

Despite the slow improvement in the treatment success rates in recent years, additional effort is required to achieve the 80% treatment success rate of the RR/MDR-TB regional milestone by 2025 [4], 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 achieving these targets, and to counteract the increase observed, both at EU/EEA level and globally, in the number of TB cases reported in the years after the COVID-19 pandemic (2022–2023). However, this increase may be due in part to countries' catching up on the diagnosis and reporting of cases since the pandemic.

Encouragingly, the number of drug-resistant TB cases decreased in 2024, reflecting more closely the declining trend observed before the pandemic. The decrease in the number of drug-resistant TB cases can be attributed to a range of factors, including the recovery and stabilisation of normal testing services after the COVID-19 pandemic, and a better integration of expanded and more targeted tuberculosis testing services in some settings and populations at risk. Drug-susceptibility testing results for first-line drugs were reported for over 78% of laboratory-confirmed TB cases in 2024. Although this is a slight improvement on the figure for 2023 of just over 75%, it indicates that more efforts are still needed here. The changes made to the definitions of drug-resistant TB [7] in 2020, particularly the definition for XDR-TB and the introduction of the 'pre XDR-TB' category, along with the updated WHO treatment guidelines for drug-resistant TB [8] in 2023, emphasise the need for drug-susceptibility testing against second-line drugs, particularly fluoroquinolones, bedaquiline and linezolid.

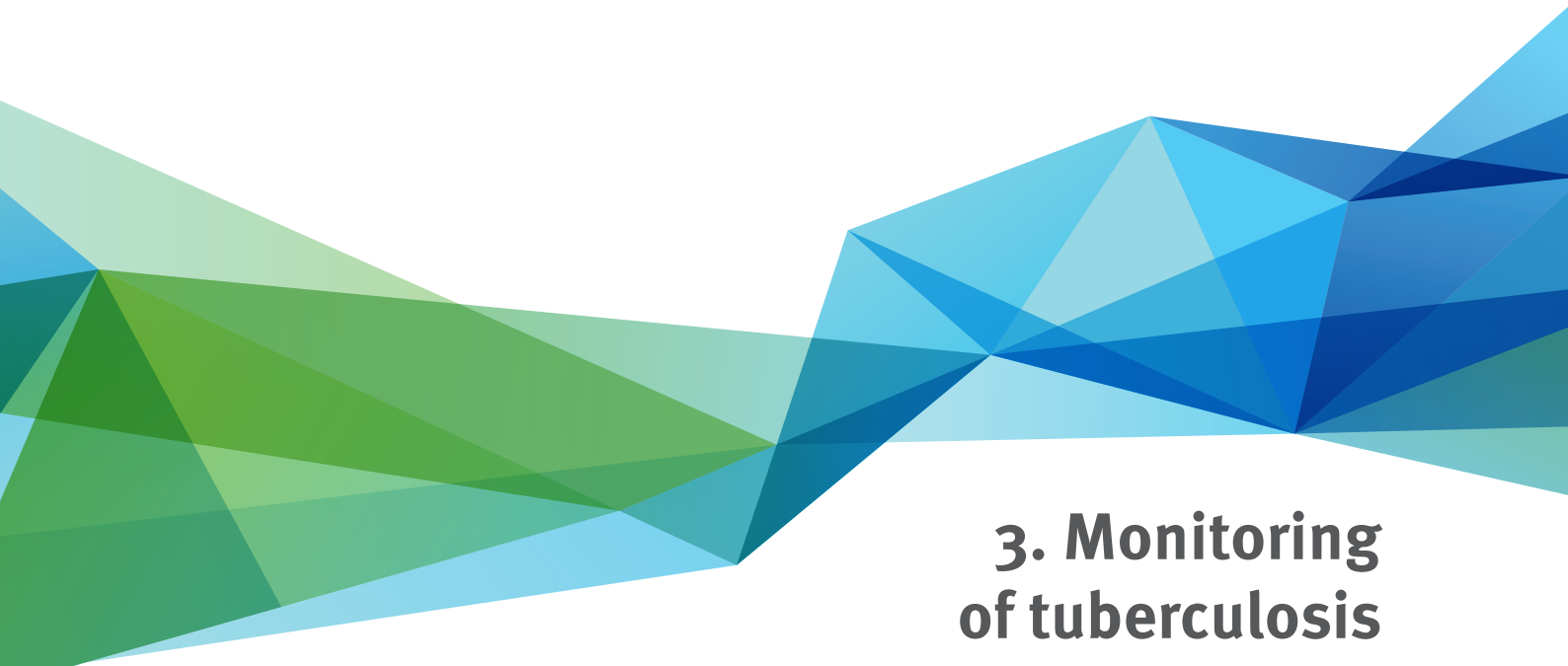
Overall, the decrease noted in 2024 across the EU/EEA revealed the progress that EU/EEA countries have made since the pandemic. This suggests recovery of the healthcare systems and resources dedicated to finding people with undiagnosed, untreated and multi-drug-resistant TB. However, given the slow overall decline, it is currently unclear whether this is a sustained downward trend or a short-term fluctuation.

With the slight improvements in notification rates, it is still necessary to continue prioritising robust surveillance and targeted interventions to ensure that EU/EEA countries are on track toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Continued investment in TB services and public health capacity will be essential to progress toward the SDG 2030 targets and, ultimately, TB elimination. As always, ECDC remains committed to supporting EU/EEA countries to end the TB epidemic.

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3. Monitoring of tuberculosis response

3. Monitoring of tuberculosis response

The Tuberculosis Action Plan for the WHO European Region 2023–2030 [1–2], which was adopted by the Member States as Resolution EUR/RC72/(2) on the 72nd session of the Regional Committee for Europe, 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.

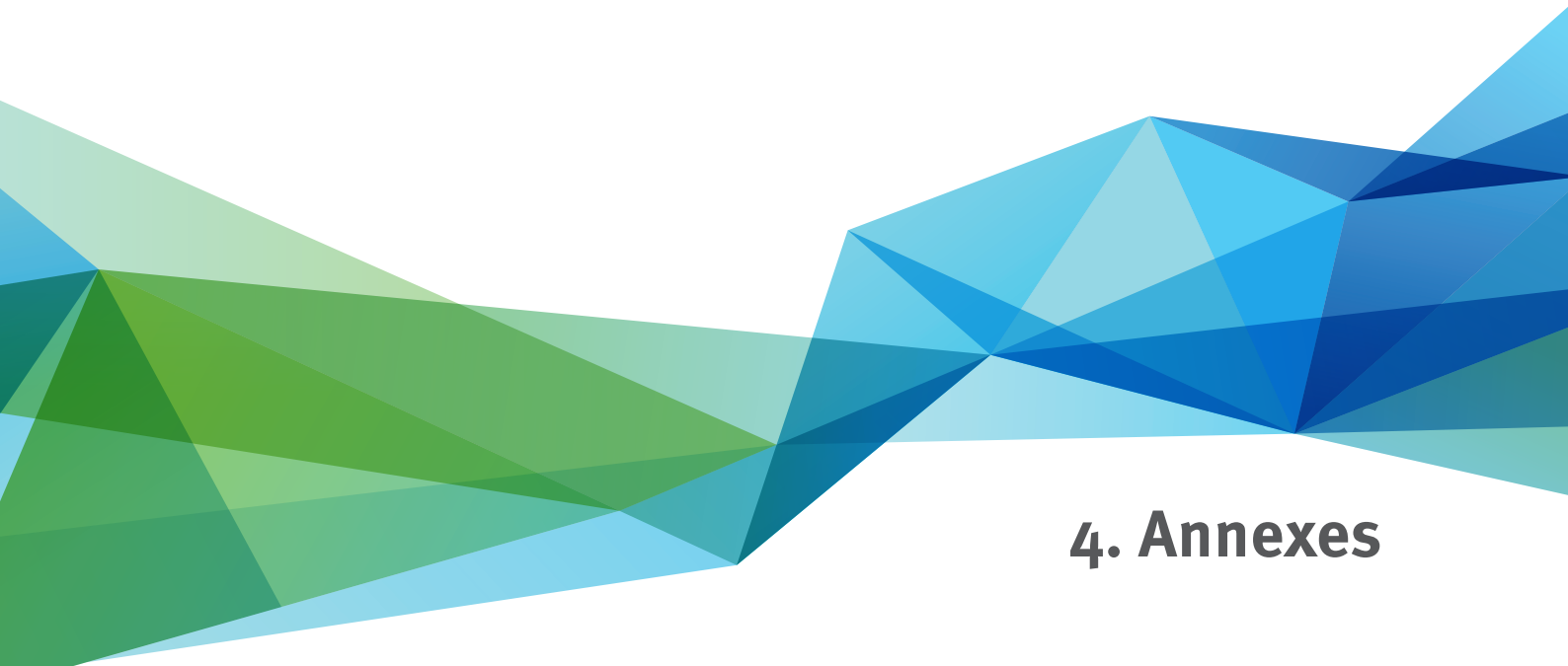
The framework consists of 30 indicators, enabling performance of the intervention areas in the TB Action Plan to be monitored. Ten indicators were selected as the core indicators for monitoring and reporting to the WHO Regional Committee for Europe. In addition, the selection of indicators was harmonised 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 is reported biennially in the surveillance report, and the next update was originally planned for inclusion in this year's report. However, as data from 2025 will be the most relevant, given that it represents a critical year for assessing progress towards the End TB milestones [3], the detailed update on progress in the WHO European Region will be presented in next year's report.

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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 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 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, United Kingdom 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 2025.

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 2024 electronically to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and ECDC via institutional specific portals [4,5]. 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. All EU/EEA Member States reported case-based data. All countries in the European Region were also asked to provide updates for 2021, 2022 and 2023 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 European Surveillance System (TESSy) variable list for collection of the 2024 data (Annex 2) has been updated against that for 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.

Data on TB cases notified in 2024 and treatment outcomes notified as of 2024 are presented in Tables 3–24, while trend data are presented in Tables III–XIV. Tables 1 and 2 and trend tables I and II present tuberculosis estimates.

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 [6]. Population denominators were obtained from United Nations Population Division statistics [7] for the calculation of rates in these tables.

For all other tables, the calculation of notification rates, country total population denominators by age group and gender were obtained from Eurostat [8] (7 May 2025) 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 and their 95% confidence intervals (CI), and results were considered significant if the CI did not include 1.

1.2 Tuberculosis/HIV coinfection

Case-based HIV status for 2024 was reported by Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, 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 2024, start or continuation on antiretroviral therapy (ART) was reported by the following EU/EEA Member States: Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Malta and Slovenia.

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 1998. EU/EEA countries have also reported susceptibility to ethambutol and streptomycin, with 83% of EU/EEA countries reporting the latter for the last five years (2020–2024). 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.

Since 2017 ciprofloxacin resistance data are no longer collected in TESSy, as the drug is no longer recommended for the treatment of drug-susceptible or drug-resistant TB.

Surveillance of resistance to gatifloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin was introduced in 2013; bedaquiline and delamanid in 2016; pyrazinamide in 2017; and clofazimine, ethionamide and linezolid in 2021. Collection of data on ofloxacin, gatifloxacin and kanamycin was discontinued in TESSy in 2021.

Case-based information on DST is collected in countries/areas where DST results are linked to TB case notifications, which included all countries in 2024.

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.

Based on these criteria, DRS data were not reported or were 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. The organisation of regular EQA rounds and identification of training needs is one of the key activities of the European TB Reference Laboratory Network [9]. The most recent EQA results are published in Annex 6.

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 and pre-XDR-TB treatment outcome for cases reported two years earlier and XDR-TB treatment outcome for cases reported three years earlier. As part of the 2025 data call, for 2024 data, outcome data were collected for TB cases reported in 2023 (RR/MDR-TB), pre-XDR-TB cases in 2022 and XDR-TB cases in 2021. 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 30 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, Latvia, 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 Kosovo¹ 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,

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.

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.

1.6 Definitions

1.6.1 Tuberculosis 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 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-tuberculosis treatment status

New cases are people that 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 [10].

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. Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom do not include chronic cases or cases re-treated after failure or loss to follow-up, or further define them.

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, Latvia, 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 people born in or having citizenship (nationality) of the reporting country. ‘Foreign origin’ refers to people 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) any 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 is 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 is 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 – 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 cured or treatment failure.

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

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.

Treatment failed for MDR-TB – 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.

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 treatment⁴ – a patient reported as still on treatment at 12 months after treatment initiation, without any other treatment outcome recorded, or a patient reported as still on treatment at 12 months or at 24 months.

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'.

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

⁵ All weblinks accessed on 24 February 2026.

Annex 2. Tuberculosis surveillance system overview, European Union/European Economic Area, 2024

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	–	1995–2024
Belgium	BE-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Bulgaria	BG-MOH	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2006	2007–2024
Croatia ^b	HR-CNIPH	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2007	2012–2024
Cyprus	CY-NOTIFIED_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2001	2002–2024
Czechia	CZ-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Denmark	DK-MIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Estonia	EE-TBC	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Finland	FI-NIDR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
France	FR-MANDATORY_INFECTIOUS_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI-7.1/6	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2000	2001–2024
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2001	2002–2024
Hungary	HU-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–1998	1999–2024
Iceland	IS-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Ireland	IE-CIDR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–1997	1998–2024
Italy	IT-NRS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Latvia	LV-TB	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2000	2001–2024
Liechtenstein ^c	CH-SFOPH-LI	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Lithuania	LT-TB_REGISTER	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2002	2003–2024
Luxembourg	LU-SYSTEM1	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Netherlands	NL-NTR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Norway	NO-MSIS_A	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Poland	PL_CR	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–1999	2000–2024
Portugal	PT-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–1999	2000–2024
Romania	RO-NTBSy	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Slovakia	SK-NRT	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995	1996–2024
Slovenia	SI-TUBERCULOSIS	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024
Spain	ES-STATUTORY_DISEASES	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	1995–2006	2007–2024
Sweden	SE-SweTReg	Compulsory reporting	Comprehensive	Case-based	Yes	–	1995–2024

Note: 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 Liechtenstein during 2019 are not available in this report.

Annex 3. List of variables for 2024 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 <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex
32	ResultMicroscopy	The result of the microscopy test performed
33	ResultOtherTest	Additional lab test results
34	Pathogen	Species and gene (<i>M. tuberculosis</i> 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	ECDClisolateID	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 pattern code
53	BeijingGenotype ^b	Beijing genotype identification

^a Notification of TB cases for 2024, treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2023 and RR/MDR TB treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2022 and XDR TB treatment outcome data updated for cohort 2021.

^b Optional variable. Does not need to be reported if the 'IsolateID' or 'ECDClisolateID' is provided.

Annex 4. Completeness of data reported for 2024, European Union/European Economic Area

Country	Age (%)	Gender (%)	Origin* (%)	Country of origin (%)	Site (%)	Previous treatment history ^a (%)	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)	(81.0)	(100.0)	(89.2)	(67.4)	(78.4)	(97.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(99.8)	(100.0)	–
Belgium	(100.0)	(99.9)	(94.3)	(99.3)	(99.9)	(94.9)	(100.0)	(94.2)	(91.2)	(63.1)	(95.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(52.5)	(87.6)	(0.0)	–
Bulgaria	(100.0)	(35.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.2)	(84.7)	(7.7)	(66.5)	(100.0)	(72.4)	(100.0)	(98.0)	–	–
Croatia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.5)	(81.1)	(91.4)	(87.1)	(70.0)	(26.4)	(96.5)	(100.0)	(16.8)	(90.4)	(85.0)	–	–
Cyprus	(100.0)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(80.3)	(85.2)	(65.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(59.0)	(100.0)	(49.4)	–	–
Czechia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	(87.9)	(90.1)	(97.4)	(100.0)	(69.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–	–
Denmark	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.2)	(94.1)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(98.0)	(100.0)	(69.4)	(92.5)	(77.2)	–	–
Estonia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(98.7)	(100.0)	(95.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Finland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(86.4)	(100.0)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(74.5)	(54.3)	(66.3)	(98.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(84.2)	(36.0)	(83.3)	–
France	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(83.3)	(97.8)	(82.2)	(0.0)	(55.6)	(78.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(0.0)	–
Germany	(100.0)	(99.9)	(96.9)	(97.4)	(99.2)	(73.0)	(98.5)	(89.0)	(90.0)	(93.1)	(91.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(98.3)	(85.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Greece	(97.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(93.2)	(86.0)	(99.0)	(82.8)	(68.0)	(80.5)	(76.5)	(100.0)	(60.8)	(83.8)	(0.0)	–	–
Hungary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.3)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(81.4)	(82.4)	(94.2)	(100.0)	(8.1)	(100.0)	(96.6)	(100.0)	–
Iceland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(12.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–	(87.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	–
Ireland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.5)	(95.5)	(98.6)	(77.2)	(100.0)	(85.5)	(47.1)	(77.5)	(83.6)	(100.0)	(45.7)	(100.0)	(45.2)	(0.0)	–
Italy	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.9)	(58.1)	(0.0)	(39.5)	(22.3)	(55.8)	(0.0)	–	(0.0)	(71.9)	(0.0)	–	–
Latvia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.9)	(93.2)	(100.0)	(82.9)	(55.9)	(74.0)	(86.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(84.7)	(14.4)	–	–
Liechtenstein	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–	–
Lithuania	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(3.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Luxembourg	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(84.0)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(82.0)	(6.0)	(85.4)	–	(78.0)	(98.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Malta	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(73.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(43.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	(78.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Netherlands	(100.0)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.7)	(87.8)	(88.8)	(79.6)	(76.3)	(70.4)	(96.6)	(100.0)	(72.9)	(88.9)	(90.6)	–	–
Norway	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(81.8)	(98.3)	(99.4)	(100.0)	(89.0)	(99.4)	(92.2)	(100.0)	–
Poland	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.2)	(93.4)	(56.8)	(88.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	–
Portugal	(99.6)	(100.0)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(96.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(58.0)	(70.9)	(48.4)	(51.1)	(100.0)	(62.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Romania	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.3)	(96.3)	(65.4)	(80.1)	(100.0)	(85.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Slovakia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.3)	(100.0)	(83.0)	(80.7)	(45.2)	(97.1)	(100.0)	(40.7)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(100.0)	–
Slovenia	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.4)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	–
Spain	(99.3)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(91.8)	(100.0)	(88.5)	(0.0)	(90.3)	(87.8)	(44.4)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(77.0)	(96.3)	(81.1)	(0.0)	–
Sweden	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(53.2)	(90.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(99.7)	(100.0)	–
Total EU/EEA	(99.9)	(98.4)	(96.1)	(95.8)	(99.3)	(88.7)	(67.4)	(80.9)	(81.8)	(54.6)	(75.7)	(100.0)	(41.9)	(71.3)	(64.5)	(96.4)	(100.0)

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, Norway and the United Kingdom.

^c Data for the 2023 cohort.

^d Data for the multidrug-resistant tuberculosis 2022 cohort cases that were previously reported as still on treatment.

^e Data for the extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis 2021 cohort cases that were previously reported as still on treatment.

Annex 5. Reporting completeness to Global TB Database, 2024

Country/area	Identification (%) (17 fields)	Notification (%) (74 fields)	Anti-TB drug resistance surveillance (%) (38 fields)	Treatment outcome of TB cases by risk categories (%) (67 fields)	Implementing End TB Strategy (%) (33 fields)	Budget and expenditure (%) (89 fields)
EU/EEA						
Austria	(0.0)	(68.9)	(94.7)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Belgium	(58.8)	(75.7)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(30.3)	(5.6)
Bulgaria	(100.0)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(74.6)	(84.8)	(93.3)
Croatia	(94.1)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Cyprus	(0.0)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Czechia	(70.6)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(81.8)	(7.9)
Denmark	(0.0)	(68.9)	(94.7)	(47.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Estonia	(100.0)	(86.5)	(94.7)	(70.1)	(100.0)	(7.9)
Finland	(70.6)	(79.7)	(94.7)	(46.3)	(66.7)	(7.9)
France	(64.7)	(77.0)	(94.7)	(46.3)	(39.4)	(1.1)
Germany	(94.1)	(68.9)	(94.7)	(46.3)	(36.4)	(3.4)
Greece	(0.0)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Hungary	(41.2)	(82.4)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(90.9)	(7.9)
Iceland	(0.0)	(68.9)	(94.7)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ireland	(76.5)	(81.1)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(87.9)	(2.2)
Italy	(88.2)	(66.2)	(94.7)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)
Latvia	(100.0)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(9.1)	(0.0)
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	(52.9)	(79.7)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(97.0)	(7.9)
Luxembourg	(88.2)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(14.9)	(72.7)	(3.4)
Malta	(58.8)	(83.8)	(94.7)	(17.9)	(51.5)	(5.6)
Netherlands	(94.1)	(79.7)	(94.7)	(47.8)	(63.6)	(4.5)
Norway	(64.7)	(79.7)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(72.7)	(7.9)
Poland	(94.1)	(68.9)	(94.7)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(4.5)
Portugal	(100.0)	(86.5)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(90.9)	(9.0)
Romania	(100.0)	(85.1)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(97.0)	(10.1)
Slovakia	(88.2)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(88.1)	(100.0)	(10.1)
Slovenia	(100.0)	(83.8)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(100.0)	(7.9)
Spain	(100.0)	(73.0)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)
Sweden	(70.6)	(81.1)	(94.7)	(46.3)	(66.7)	(6.7)
Subtotal EU/EEA	(68.0)	(76.2)	(94.7)	(56.4)	(54.0)	(7.4)
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	(100.0)	(73.0)	(50.0)	(88.1)	(93.9)	(10.1)
Andorra	(64.7)	(14.9)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Armenia	(100.0)	(83.8)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(84.8)	(79.8)
Azerbaijan	(100.0)	(81.1)	(89.5)	(79.1)	(63.6)	(95.5)
Belarus	(100.0)	(86.5)	(92.1)	(91.0)	(72.7)	(7.9)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(76.5)	(59.5)	(36.8)	(10.4)	(24.2)	(0.0)
Georgia	(100.0)	(91.9)	(94.7)	(80.6)	(100.0)	(7.9)
Israel	(100.0)	(81.1)	(94.7)	(62.7)	(81.8)	(7.9)
Kazakhstan	(94.1)	(93.2)	(55.3)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(46.1)
Kyrgyzstan	(100.0)	(89.2)	(86.8)	(73.1)	(60.6)	(76.4)
Republic of Moldova	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Monaco	(100.0)	(66.2)	(94.7)	(89.6)	(84.8)	(10.1)
Montenegro	(70.6)	(70.3)	(50.0)	(68.7)	(66.7)	(10.1)
North Macedonia	(100.0)	(98.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.9)	(100.0)
Russian Federation	(70.6)	(74.3)	(100.0)	(71.6)	(51.5)	(86.5)
San Marino	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Serbia	(94.1)	(85.1)	(76.3)	(89.6)	(66.7)	(7.9)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	(94.1)	(85.1)	(76.3)	(89.6)	(66.7)	(7.9)
Kosovo ¹	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Switzerland	(100.0)	(77.0)	(73.7)	(31.3)	(66.7)	(7.9)
Tajikistan	(100.0)	(79.7)	(100.0)	(91.0)	(75.8)	(97.8)
Türkiye	(94.1)	(82.4)	(92.1)	(89.6)	(93.9)	(7.9)
Turkmenistan	(94.1)	(70.3)	(13.2)	(29.9)	(72.7)	(0.0)
Ukraine	(94.1)	(95.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(100.0)
United Kingdom	(76.5)	(78.4)	(94.7)	(64.2)	(33.3)	(0.0)
Uzbekistan	(94.1)	(90.5)	(84.2)	(14.9)	(69.7)	(0.0)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	(84.3)	(71.8)	(69.8)	(63.1)	(63.9)	(31.6)
Total European Region	(75.4)	(74.2)	(83.5)	(59.4)	(58.5)	(18.4)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	(94.1)	(84.2)	(87.6)	(77.6)	(77.9)	(45.8)

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, 2024^a

Country/area	Country/area laboratory network										
	Microscopy		Culture	DST for isoniazid and rifampicin		Line probe assay (N)	Xpert MTB/RIF (N)	International proficiency testing of national reference laboratory			
								Year	Percentage agreement of results for:		Acceptable performance ^b
Number of laboratories performing	EQA passed	Number of laboratories performing	Number of laboratories performing	EQA passed	isoniazid	rifampicin					
EU/EEA											
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	2024	–	–	–
Bulgaria	33	–	30	–	–	–	5	2017	100	100	Yes
Croatia	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	36	–	36	–	–	–	27	2024	100	100	Yes
Denmark	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	2023	100	100	Yes
Finland	9	–	7	–	–	–	3	2023	100	100	Yes
France	120	–	120	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	No
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	Yes
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	11	–	11	–	–	–	10	2024	100	100	Yes
Iceland	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	11	–	10	–	–	–	11	2024	–	–	No
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2024	–	–	No
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	15	–	–	–	–	–	5	2024	100	100	Yes
Luxembourg	1	–	1	–	–	–	0	2024	100	100	Yes
Malta	1	–	1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	2024	100	100	Yes
Norway	14	–	–	–	–	–	10	2024	100	100	Yes
Poland	51	–	51	–	–	–	48	2024	90	100	No
Portugal	44	–	36	–	–	–	32	2024	100	100	Yes
Romania	82	–	78	–	–	–	55	2024	100	100	Yes
Slovakia	7	–	3	–	–	–	1	2024	100	100	Yes
Slovenia	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2024	100	100	Yes
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2024	100	100	–
Sweden	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	2024	100	100	Yes
Subtotal EU/EEA	444	–	436	–	–	–	290				
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	12	–	1	–	–	–	1	2016	100	100	Yes
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	11	–	1	–	–	–	11	2022	100	100	Yes
Azerbaijan	23	–	7	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
Belarus	67	–	10	–	–	–	42	2024	100	100	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	–	6	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Georgia	10	–	2	–	–	–	28	2024	100	100	Yes
Israel	15	–	15	–	–	–	15	2024	100	100	–
Kazakhstan	94	–	20	–	–	–	124	2024	100	100	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	80	–	7	–	–	–	32	2024	100	100	Yes
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2022	100	100	Yes
Montenegro	6	–	3	–	–	–	3	2024	0	0	No
North Macedonia	57	–	4	–	–	–	57	2024	95	95	Yes
Russian Federation	3762	–	284	–	–	–	207	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	30	–	28	–	–	–	3	2019	–	–	No
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	30	–	28	–	–	–	–	2019	–	–	No
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	29	–	20	–	–	–	52	2024	100	100	Yes
Tajikistan	84	–	6	–	–	–	75	2024	100	100	Yes
Türkiye	240	–	114	–	–	–	26	2024	100	100	Yes
Turkmenistan	74	–	74	–	–	–	74	2023	100	100	Yes
Ukraine	30	–	30	–	–	–	223	2024	100	100	Yes
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	289	–	7	–	–	–	100	2024	100	100	Yes
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	4922	–	640	–	–	–	1090				
Total European Region	5366	–	1076	–	–	–	1380				
Subtotal 18 HPCs	4953	–	681	–	–	–	1086				

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*.

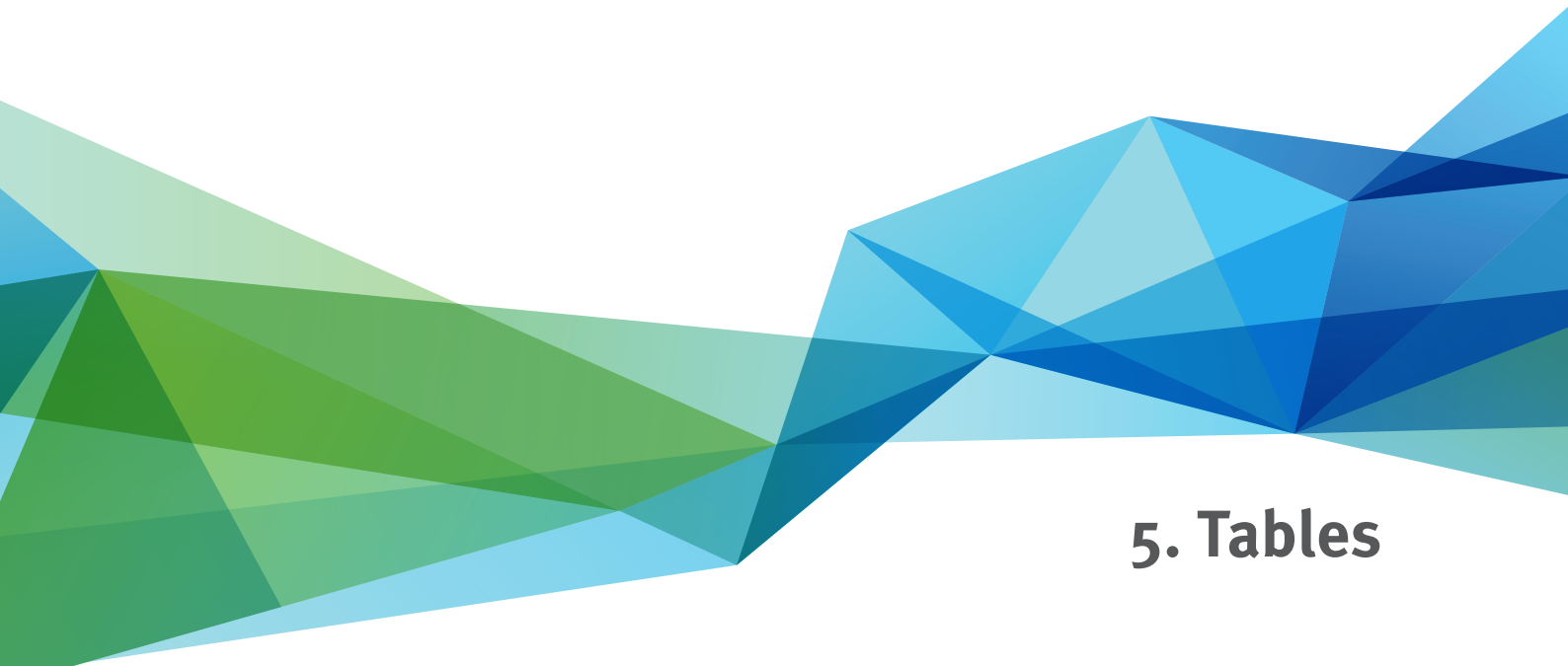
DST: drug-susceptibility testing; EEA: European Economic Area; EQA: external quality assessment; EU: European Union; HPCs: high-priority country;

N: number; TB: Tuberculosis.

^a Data obtained from WHO Tuberculosis Monitoring and Evaluation database.

^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, 2024

Data item	Table showing data by country/area	Region							
		EU/EEA		Non-EU/EEA		Total		18 high-priority countries ^a	
		Number of reporting countries/areas ^b	Value	Number of reporting countries/areas ^b	Value	Number of reporting countries/areas ^b	Value	Number of reporting countries/areas ^b	Value
Total population (millions)	1	29	456.2	24	484.3	53	940.6	18	413.5
Estimates of TB disease burden, 2024^c									
Estimated TB mortality rate (excluding HIV-related deaths) per 100 000 population	1	29	0.8	24	2.5	53	1.6	18	3.1
Estimated TB incidence rate per 100 000 population	1	29	8.5	24	33.4	53	21.7	18	40.1
Estimated RR-TB cases among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB patients	2	29	900	24	29 000	53	29 000	18	29 200
Estimated percentage of HIV infection among incident TB cases (new and relapse)	2	29	3.4	20	13.6	49	11.3	18	13.3
Notifications of TB cases, 2024									
Total number of TB cases	3	30	38 249	22	145 942	52	184 191	18	148 783
All TB cases per 100 000 population	3	30	8.4	22	30.1	52	19.6	18	36.0
Mean annual percentage change of notification rate (2020–2024)	3	30	2.8%	22	-3.3%	52	-2.2%	18	-3.2%
Number of new and relapse TB cases	III	30	34 942	22	126 627	50	161 569	18	129 066
New and relapse TB cases per 100 000 population	III	30	7.7	22	26.1	50	17.2	18	31.2
Mean annual percentage change of notification rate of new and relapse TB cases (2020–2024)	III	30	-4.5%	22	-1.1%	52	-0.5%	18	-1.1%
Percentage of new cases among all TB cases	4	30	74.8%	22	72.3%	52	72.8%	18	76.3%
Percentage of retreatment cases among all TB cases	4	30	13.8%	22	27.7%	52	27.2%	18	23.7%
Percentage of pulmonary TB among all TB cases	5	30	71.6%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Percentage of laboratory-confirmed TB cases among all TB cases	7	30	69.3%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male-to-female ratio of new and relapse TB cases	8	30	2.1	22	1.9	52	2.0	18	2.0
Percentage of foreign TB cases among all TB cases	9	30	37.6%	22	5.8%	52	12.8%	16	1.9%
TB case laboratory confirmation, RR/MDR and XDR, 2024									
Percentage of laboratory-confirmed cases among new pulmonary TB cases ^d	11	30	78.7%	21	67.7%	51	70.0%	17	67.9%
Percentage of DST results reported among new bacteriologically-confirmed pulmonary TB cases	11	30	80.8%	21	94.5%	51	91.2%	17	94.4%
Percentage of RR/MDR-TB among new pulmonary TB cases	11	30	3.5%	21	25.3%	51	20.7%	17	24.6%
Percentage of RR/MDR-TB among previously treated pulmonary TB cases	11	30	8.2%	21	53.0%	51	48.2%	17	51.3%
Percentage of Pre-XDR-TB among all RR/MDR-TB cases with DST for FQ	12	30	26.4%	15	28.3%	45	28.2%	16	28.3%
Percentage of XDR-TB among all pre-XDR-TB cases with DST for any other Group A drugs	12	30	9.7%	12	14.7%	42	14.6%	17	14.7%
TB/HIV coinfection, 2024									
Percentage of new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status	14	22	76.2%	18	95.4%	40	92.6%	16	95.2%
Percentage of HIV-positive cases among new and relapse TB cases with known HIV status	14	22	3.3%	18	15.2%	40	13.7%	16	14.8%
Percentage of HIV-positive new and relapse TB cases started on ART	14	5	2.3%	17	83.9%	22	83.9%	12	83.9%
Treatment outcome									
Treatment success of new and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	16	25	64.2%	21	76.5%	46	74.0%	18	76.7%
Treatment success rate among previously treated TB cases reported in 2023	17	22	67.0%	19	59.7%	41	61.1%	15	59.3%
Treatment success of childhood TB cases notified in 2023	18	21	74.1%	17	93.3%	38	88.0%	16	93.2%
Treatment success of TB/HIV cases notified in 2023	20	12	63.0%	16	57.5%	28	57.7%	16	57.6%
Treatment success of RR/MDR-TB cases enrolled in SLD treatment in 2022	22	18	56.0%	20	66.0%	38	65.8%	16	65.9%
Treatment success of all pre-XDR-TB cases notified in 2022	23	14	51.5%	18	57.7%	32	57.6%	14	57.6%
Treatment success rate among all XDR-TB cases notified in 2021	24	9	0.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–

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://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240101531>

^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, 2024

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	9 120 817	37	36	38	0.4	0.4	0.4	450	370	540	4.9	4	5.9
Belgium	11 738 764	34	32	35	0.3	0.3	0.3	320	260	390	2.7	2.2	3.3
Bulgaria	6 757 686	94	92	96	1.4	1.4	1.4	830	680	1 000	12	10	15
Croatia	3 875 319	34	34	34	0.9	0.9	0.9	260	210	310	6.6	5.4	8
Cyprus	1 358 283	5	5	6	0.4	0.4	0.4	75	61	91	5.5	4.5	6.7
Czechia	10 735 865	37	32	42	0.3	0.3	0.4	530	430	640	4.9	4	6
Denmark	5 977 402	10	10	11	0.2	0.2	0.2	190	160	230	3.2	2.6	3.9
Estonia	1 360 550	13	12	14	1.0	0.9	1.1	110	91	130	8.2	6.7	9.9
Finland	5 617 315	30	30	31	0.5	0.5	0.6	210	170	250	3.7	3	4.5
France	66 548 536	450	430	470	0.7	0.6	0.7	5 200	5 000	5 400	7.8	7.4	8.1
Germany	84 552 247	290	280	300	0.3	0.3	0.4	4 600	4 100	5 100	5.4	4.9	6
Greece	10 047 812	42	40	44	0.4	0.4	0.4	360	290	430	3.6	2.9	4.3
Hungary	9 676 124	76	68	84	0.8	0.7	0.9	540	440	650	5.6	4.5	6.7
Iceland	393 395	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	10	14	3	2.5	3.6
Ireland	5 255 016	19	19	19	0.4	0.4	0.4	320	260	390	6.2	5	7.4
Italy	59 342 869	300	300	300	0.5	0.5	0.5	3 000	2 400	3 600	5	4.1	6
Latvia	1 871 873	51	43	59	2.7	2.3	3.2	390	320	470	21	17	25
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	2 859 108	130	100	150	4.4	3.6	5.2	890	720	1 100	31	25	37
Luxembourg	673 034	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	50	41	61	7.5	6.1	9
Malta	539 598	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	67	99	15	12	18
Netherlands	18 228 738	21	21	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	860	740	1 000	4.7	4	5.5
Norway	5 576 659	4	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	180	150	220	3.3	2.6	3.9
Poland	38 539 206	480	460	500	1.2	1.2	1.3	4 400	3 500	5 300	11	9.2	14
Portugal	10 425 302	150	140	150	1.4	1.4	1.5	1 500	1 200	1 800	15	12	18
Romania	19 015 088	970	630	1 400	5.1	3.3	7.3	11 000	9 300	14 000	60	49	73
Slovakia	5 506 752	28	23	33	0.5	0.4	0.6	180	150	220	3.3	2.7	3.9
Slovenia	2 118 697	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	54	44	65	2.6	2.1	3.1
Spain	47 910 532	210	200	210	0.4	0.4	0.4	3 800	3 100	4 600	7.9	6.5	9.6
Sweden	10 607 003	19	19	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	350	290	420	3.3	2.7	4
Subtotal EU/EEA	456 229 590	3500	3100	3900	0.8	0.7	0.9	40 700	38 000	43 400	8.9	8.3	9.5
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	2 791 762	7	3	11	0.2	0.1	0.4	410	320	510	15	12	18
Andorra	81 941	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	3	5	4.9	4	5.9
Armenia	2 973 835	28	22	34	0.9	0.7	1.1	550	450	670	19	15	22
Azerbaijan	10 336 574	540	490	600	5.3	4.7	5.8	6 600	5 200	8 300	64	50	80
Belarus	9 056 702	190	180	200	2.1	2.0	2.2	1 500	1 200	1 800	17	14	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 164 245	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	650	530	780	21	17	25
Georgia	3 807 667	58	33	89	1.5	0.9	2.3	1 700	1 400	2 100	45	37	54
Israel	9 387 024	22	22	23	0.2	0.2	0.3	230	190	280	2.4	2	2.9
Kazakhstan	20 592 573	340	220	480	1.6	1.1	2.3	9 200	7 500	11 000	45	36	54
Kyrgyzstan	7 186 014	200	160	250	2.8	2.2	3.5	9 200	7 100	11 000	128	99	159
Monaco	38 632	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.82	0.66	0.98
Montenegro	638 476	1	0	2	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	83	130	16	13	20
North Macedonia	1 823 010	12	8	17	0.7	0.5	0.9	210	170	250	11	9.2	14
Republic of Moldova	3 034 960	190	160	230	6.3	5.2	7.5	2 000	1 600	2 400	64	52	77
Russian Federation	144 820 422	4 900	4 100	5 800	3.4	2.8	4.0	49 000	25 000	81 000	34	18	56
San Marino	33 582	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	6 736 222	26	20	34	0.4	0.3	0.5	590	480	710	8.7	7.1	10
Switzerland	8 921 971	11	10	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	480	390	580	5.4	4.4	6.5
Tajikistan	10 590 931	760	650	880	7.2	6.1	8.3	7 900	6 000	9 700	75	56	92
Türkiye	87 473 816	370	330	400	0.4	0.4	0.5	11 000	9 300	14 000	13	11	16
Turkmenistan	7 494 492	770	650	890	10.0	8.6	12.0	3 000	2 400	3 600	40	32	48
Ukraine ^b	37 860 219	2 600	2 500	2 700	7.0	6.7	7.3	33 000	26 000	40 000	86	68	106
United Kingdom	69 138 194	240	230	240	0.3	0.3	0.4	6 700	6 200	7 200	9.7	9	10
Uzbekistan	36 361 872	580	560	600	1.6	1.6	1.7	18 000	15 000	22 000	51	41	61
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	484 345 136	12 000	11 000	13 000	2.5	2.3	2.7	162 000	133 000	191 000	33.4	27.5	39.4
Total European Region	940 630 573	15 000	14 000	16 000	1.6	1.5	1.7	204 000	175 000	234 000	21.7	18.6	24.9
Subtotal 18 HPCs	413 454 382	13 000	12 000	14 000	3.1	2.9	3.4	166 000	137 000	195 000	40.1	33.1	47.2

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; HPCs: high-priority countries; TB: tuberculosis.

^a Population estimate 2024 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	9	19	1.1	0.7	1.5	140	99	180	3.0	2.1	3.9	Austria
	8	5	10	0.4	0.3	0.5	74	54	94	1.2	0.9	1.6	Belgium
	19	14	25	1.9	1.4	2.6	330	240	420	9.5	6.9	12.0	Bulgaria
	3	2	4	0.6	0.4	0.7	87	62	110	4.3	3.1	5.5	Croatia
	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	17	30	3.6	2.5	4.5	Cyprus
	20	15	25	1.2	0.9	1.5	140	100	170	2.6	1.8	3.1	Czechia
	11	7	15	1.2	0.7	1.6	79	58	100	2.6	1.9	3.3	Denmark
	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	23	38	4.2	3.2	5.3	Estonia
	8	5	11	1.0	0.6	1.3	97	72	120	3.4	2.5	4.2	Finland
	250	230	260	2.3	2.1	2.4	1700	1600	1800	5.0	4.7	5.2	France
	260	220	300	2.2	1.9	2.6	1500	1300	1700	3.5	3.0	4.0	Germany
	3	2	5	0.2	0.2	0.4	98	71	130	1.9	1.4	2.5	Greece
	11	8	15	0.8	0.6	1.1	190	140	230	3.8	2.8	4.6	Hungary
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Iceland
	16	11	20	1.6	1.1	2.1	120	91	160	4.5	3.4	6.0	Ireland
	160	110	200	2.3	1.6	2.8	950	700	1200	3.1	2.3	4.0	Italy
	3	2	4	1.0	0.7	1.4	100	74	120	10.0	7.4	12.0	Latvia
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein
	22	17	27	5.2	4.0	6.4	240	180	300	15.9	11.9	19.9	Lithuania
	4	2	5	3.8	1.9	4.7	20	15	26	6.0	4.5	7.8	Luxembourg
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Malta
	36	28	44	1.3	1.0	1.6	320	250	390	3.5	2.7	4.3	Netherlands
	1	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.2	83	60	110	3.0	2.2	4.0	Norway
	54	41	67	0.9	0.7	1.2	1200	870	1500	6.0	4.4	7.6	Poland
	55	37	72	4.1	2.8	5.4	560	410	700	10.3	7.5	12.8	Portugal
	540	400	670	18.1	13.4	22.4	3300	2600	4100	33.7	26.5	41.8	Romania
	71	48	93	8.2	5.5	10.7	83	59	110	2.9	2.1	3.9	Slovakia
	1	1	2	0.3	0.3	0.6	25	17	32	2.4	1.6	3.0	Slovenia
	240	170	310	3.9	2.7	5.0	1300	980	1700	5.3	4.0	7.0	Spain
	10	7	14	0.6	0.4	0.8	170	120	220	3.2	2.3	4.2	Sweden
	1800	1600	2000	2.7	2.4	3.0	13000	12000	14000	5.6	5.2	6.0	Subtotal EU/EEA
													Non-EU/EEA
	19	11	27	4.0	2.3	5.7	130	88	180	27.7	18.7	38.3	Albania
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Andorra
	30	22	38	5.2	3.8	6.6	130	110	160	22.7	19.2	28.0	Armenia
	280	190	370	12.4	8.4	16.4	2300	1600	3000	102.0	71.0	133.1	Azerbaijan
	4	2	5	0.3	0.1	0.3	350	270	430	23.7	18.3	29.1	Belarus
	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250	170	320	60.6	41.2	77.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	120	87	160	15.2	11.0	20.2	600	450	760	75.8	56.8	96.0	Georgia
	11	7	14	0.4	0.3	0.5	79	59	100	3.1	2.3	3.9	Israel
	330	230	420	5.5	3.8	6.9	3500	2600	4300	57.9	43.0	71.1	Kazakhstan
	710	440	980	30.5	18.9	42.2	4100	2800	5400	176.4	120.5	232.4	Kyrgyzstan
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	5	3	7	4.3	2.6	6.0	35	25	45	30.2	21.6	38.9	Montenegro
	23	15	30	7.5	4.9	9.8	82	63	100	26.7	20.5	32.6	North Macedonia
	120	92	150	20.0	15.3	25.0	490	380	590	81.6	63.3	98.2	Republic of Moldova
	1500	530	2500	6.0	2.1	10.0	15000	4900	24000	59.9	19.6	95.9	Russian Federation
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	28	21	36	2.9	2.2	3.7	200	150	240	20.7	15.6	24.9	Serbia
	24	15	33	1.8	1.1	2.5	180	130	230	13.5	9.7	17.2	Switzerland
	610	380	840	15.9	9.9	21.9	3500	2400	4700	91.1	62.5	122.4	Tajikistan
	500	350	640	2.7	1.9	3.4	4800	3500	6100	25.6	18.7	32.5	Türkiye
	66	45	86	2.8	1.9	3.6	1200	870	1500	50.8	36.8	63.5	Turkmenistan
	830	620	1000	15.8	11.8	19.0	7900	6000	9800	150.2	114.1	186.4	Ukraine
	190	170	220	1.6	1.4	1.9	2600	2300	2900	21.9	19.4	24.4	United Kingdom
	2600	1700	3400	23.0	15.0	30.1	8400	6100	11000	74.3	53.9	97.3	Uzbekistan
	8000	7000	9000	8.1	7.1	9.1	56000	46000	66000	56.7	46.6	66.9	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	9800	8400	11000	6.0	5.1	6.7	68000	58000	79000	20.5	17.5	23.8	Total European Region
	8000	7000	9000	9.4	8.2	10.5	56000	46000	66000	57.6	47.4	67.9	Subtotal 18 HPCs

Table 2. Estimates for TB/HIV coinfection and RR-TB, European Region, 2024

Country	Estimated HIV infection among incident TB cases (new and relapse)						Estimated percentage of RR-TB cases among new TB cases ^a			Estimated percentage of RR-TB cases among retreated TB patients ^a			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	5	16	2.2	1.1	3.6	2.0	0.8	4.2	52.0	33.0	70.0	15	9	20	15	5	24
Belgium	12	4	23	3.8	1.3	7.2	1.6	1.0	2.4	4.1	2.5	6.1	16	11	22	8	1	15
Bulgaria	4	1	10	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.9	0.9	3.4	14.0	7.0	25.0	19	10	28	25	9	40
Croatia	2	1	4	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	7.6	2.5	18.0	2	1	4	2	1	3
Cyprus	3	2	6	4.0	2.7	8.0	1.6	0.6	3.0	5.1	0.9	16.0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Czechia	18	9	30	3.4	1.7	5.7	4.9	3.8	6.0	13.0	4.6	26.0	20	16	25	28	20	37
Denmark	5	1	11	2.6	0.5	5.8	2.5	1.4	3.9	3.5	1.1	8.0	3	2	4	5	3	7
Estonia	8	3	16	7.3	2.7	14.5	22	19	25	51.0	43.0	58.0	23	20	25	30	22	38
Finland	3	2	5	1.4	1.0	2.4	4.3	2.8	6.0	20.0	5.2	42.0	6	4	9	10	6	15
France	250	200	310	4.8	3.8	6.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	13.0	4.8	28.0	32	12	52	79	31	130
Germany	120	65	190	2.6	1.4	4.1	2.2	1.4	3.1	28.0	21.0	36.0	120	92	150	150	100	200
Greece	10	5	17	2.8	1.4	4.7	1.9	0.7	3.9	9.0	1.8	22.0	8	2	13	9	2	15
Hungary	6	3	10	1.1	0.6	1.9	4.9	3.5	6.5	14.0	7.0	23.0	17	13	22	31	20	42
Iceland	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	12	6	19	3.8	1.9	5.9	3.4	1.4	6.5	8.3	2.2	19.0	6	2	10	13	4	22
Italy	150	84	250	5.0	2.8	8.3	2.8	2.0	3.6	2.8	1.6	4.4	50	36	64	82	54	110
Latvia	1	0	7	0.3	–	1.8	9.1	7.8	11.0	24.0	19.0	29.0	22	19	26	39	28	50
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	21	11	34	2.4	1.2	3.8	16	15	17	41.0	38.0	44.0	120	110	130	180	140	220
Luxembourg	4	1	9	8.0	2.0	18.0	1.5	0.3	4.1	11.0	2.0	29.0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Malta	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	24	14	37	2.8	1.6	4.3	2.8	2.0	3.7	22.0	12.0	37.0	16	11	20	29	19	39
Norway	3	0	8	1.7	–	4.4	7.3	5.3	9.7	19.0	10.0	29.0	11	8	14	17	11	23
Poland	50	27	80	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	3.9	3.2	4.8	76	67	85	94	72	120
Portugal	170	130	220	11.3	8.7	14.7	0.9	0.4	1.4	6.7	2.6	13.0	11	6	16	18	8	28
Romania	260	190	340	2.4	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	11.0	9.8	12.0	280	260	310	460	350	580
Slovakia	6	1	13	3.3	0.6	7.2	2.7	1.3	4.7	16.0	8.5	25.0	4	2	5	8	3	13
Slovenia	1	0	6	1.9	–	11.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	6.9	1.6	17.0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Spain	260	97	500	6.8	2.6	13.2	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.4	47	34	61	63	40	86
Sweden	8	4	13	2.3	1.1	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.9	20.0	9.0	33.0	10	7	13	17	11	23
Subtotal EU/EEA	1400	1000	2000	3.4	2.5	4.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	900	800	1000	1400	900	1700
Non-EU/EEA																		
Albania	6	1	15	1.5	0.2	3.7	1.3	0.7	2.2	12.0	5.2	22.0	3	2	5	9	4	14
Andorra	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	42	26	61	7.6	4.7	11.1	17.0	13.0	20.0	45.0	39.0	51.0	47	40	55	110	83	150
Azerbaijan	76	50	110	1.2	0.8	1.7	12.0	11.0	13.0	28.0	27.0	29.0	810	780	840	1500	1100	1800
Belarus	100	74	130	6.7	4.9	8.7	39.0	38.0	41.0	63.0	61.0	65.0	540	520	550	710	560	850
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	1.0	4.9	2	1	3	2	1	4
Georgia	49	32	71	2.9	1.9	4.2	9.7	8.5	11.0	21.0	19.0	25.0	130	120	150	210	160	260
Israel	11	4	19	4.8	1.7	8.3	8.9	6.5	12.0	6.1	1.7	14.0	10	7	12	20	13	27
Kazakhstan	530	390	690	5.8	4.2	7.5	33.0	32.0	33.0	55.0	54.0	56.0	2800	2700	2800	3600	2800	4400
Kyrgyzstan	330	230	430	3.6	2.5	4.7	22.0	21.0	23.0	49.0	47.0	51.0	770	740	790	2600	2000	3300
Monaco	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.5	0.2	1.1	4.1	1.2	9.6	1	0	1	1	0	2
North Macedonia	1	0	5	0.5	–	2.4	1.0	0.4	2.1	5.3	1.8	11.0	2	1	3	3	1	6
Republic of Moldova	240	180	310	12.0	9.0	15.5	28.0	26.0	29.0	50.0	48.0	53.0	460	440	470	670	530	810
Russian Federation	12000	6000	21000	24.5	12.2	42.9	37.0	36.0	37.0	66.0	66.0	67.0	16000	16000	16000	26000	11000	41000
San Marino	0	0	0	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	2	1	3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.5	6.1	1.8	14.0	5	2	9	9	1	17
Switzerland	22	12	36	4.6	2.5	7.5	2.5	1.6	3.7	30.0	15.0	46.0	16	11	21	20	9	30
Tajikistan	180	130	240	2.3	1.6	3.0	23.0	22.0	24.0	32.0	29.0	34.0	500	480	520	1900	1400	2300
Türkiye	160	120	200	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	8.6	7.2	10.0	120	110	140	310	240	380
Turkmenistan	660	360	1000	22.0	12.0	33.3	35.0	32.0	39.0	53.0	48.0	58.0	1000	930	1100	1300	1100	1600
Ukraine	6400	4800	8100	19.4	14.5	24.5	27.0	26.0	27.0	38.0	37.0	39.0	4000	4000	4100	9700	7400	12000
United Kingdom	110	85	130	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	5.3	3.5	7.6	55	49	62	140	110	160
Uzbekistan	610	460	800	3.4	2.6	4.4	21.0	20.0	22.0	31.0	30.0	32.0	1600	1500	1600	4300	3400	5200
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	22000	13000	33000	13.6	8.0	20.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29000	28900	29100	53000	53000	53000
Total European Region	23000	16000	31000	11.3	7.8	15.2	23.0	14.0	31.0	51.0	18.0	84.0	29000	29000	30000	55000	40000	70000
Subtotal 18 HPCs	22000	14000	30000	13.3	8.4	18.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29200	29100	29300	54000	54000	54000

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 Estimated percentage of RR-TB new and relapse cases are only calculated at country and regional level.

Table 3. TB cases, notification rates per 100 000 population and mean annual change in rates, European Region, 2020–2024

Country/area	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	
EU/EEA											
Austria	388	4.4	396	4.4	372	4.1	421	4.6	389	4.2	-0.6%
Belgium	825	7.2	868	7.5	851	7.3	868	7.4	950	8	2.9%
Bulgaria	930	14.2	687	10.5	792	12.2	881	13.7	913	14.2	0.0%
Croatia	198	5.0	175	4.5	221	5.7	267	6.9	280	7.3	9.6%
Cyprus	36	4.0	48	5.4	96	10.6	81	8.5	61	6.3	12.2%
Czechia	363	3.4	357	3.4	382	3.6	455	4.2	455	4.2	5.3%
Denmark	221	3.8	218	3.7	234	4.0	193	3.3	186	3.1	-4.8%
Estonia	124	9.3	112	8.4	129	9.7	99	7.2	90	6.5	-8.5%
Finland	174	3.1	165	3.0	191	3.4	178	3.2	184	3.3	1.0%
France	4515	6.7	4207	6.2	4249	6.2	4866	7.1	4491	6.6	-0.5%
Germany	4191	5.0	3934	4.7	3985	4.8	4494	5.4	4391	5.3	1.1%
Greece	396	3.7	206	1.9	320	3.1	493	4.7	400	3.8	1.0%
Hungary	406	4.2	335	3.5	440	4.6	493	5.1	431	4.5	1.8%
Iceland	12	3.3	7	1.9	16	4.3	16	4.1	8	2.1	-10.8%
Ireland	231	4.6	206	4.1	207	4.0	219	4.2	289	5.4	4.0%
Italy	2287	3.8	2480	4.2	2439	4.1	2893	4.9	3150	5.3	8.6%
Latvia	329	17.2	260	13.7	315	16.8	347	18.4	281	15	-3.4%
Liechtenstein	2	5.2	1	2.6	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	-16.6%
Lithuania	726	25.8	646	23.0	738	26.3	723	25.3	666	23.1	-2.8%
Luxembourg	34	5.4	35	5.5	48	7.4	46	7.0	50	7.4	8.2%
Malta	140	27.2	54	10.5	61	11.7	68	12.5	60	10.6	-20.9%
Netherlands	622	3.6	674	3.9	634	3.6	703	3.9	768	4.3	4.6%
Norway	157	2.9	155	2.9	172	3.2	153	2.8	181	3.3	2.8%
Poland	3388	8.9	3704	10.0	4314	11.7	4436	12.1	4236	11.6	6.7%
Portugal	1521	14.7	1537	14.8	1575	15.1	1606	15.3	1395	13.1	-2.8%
Romania	7693	39.8	7976	41.5	9264	48.6	9504	49.9	8825	46.3	3.8%
Slovakia	158	2.9	137	2.5	155	2.9	221	4.1	135	2.5	-3.7%
Slovenia	77	3.7	80	3.8	74	3.5	88	4.2	48	2.3	-11.4%
Spain	3655	7.7	3816	8.1	3867	8.1	4205	8.7	4623	9.5	5.3%
Sweden	324	3.1	353	3.4	373	3.6	348	3.3	312	3.0	-1.5%
Subtotal EU/EEA	34123	7.5	33829	7.5	36515	8.1	39366	8.7	38249	8.4	2.8%
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	240	8.4	269	0.3	292	10.3	302	10.7	232	8.3	-0.1%
Andorra	2	2.6	2	3.3	4	5.0	4	4.9	4	4.9	17.2%
Armenia	444	15.4	426	0.5	472	16.4	435	14.8	406	13.7	-2.9%
Azerbaijan	4991	49.0	4944	0.5	5169	50.2	5044	48.9	5121	49.5	0.3%
Belarus	1778	19.0	1696	0.2	1903	20.7	1681	18.4	1355	15.0	-5.8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	357	10.8	363	0.3	434	13.5	446	14.0	457	14.4	7.5%
Georgia	1842	48.5	1645	1.3	1654	43.6	1447	38.0	1327	34.9	-7.9%
Israel	157	1.8	211	0.0	207	2.3	223	2.4	196	2.1	4.0%
Kazakhstan	10020	51.4	10008	0.3	10203	50.9	9672	47.6	9287	45.1	-3.2%
Kyrgyzstan	4885	73.3	5199	1.1	5117	73.6	4674	66.1	4427	61.6	-4.3%
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	40	6.6	83	1.1	71	11.6	62	9.8	58	9.1	8.4%
North Macedonia	148	7.9	146	0.4	144	7.8	160	8.7	158	8.7	2.3%
Republic of Moldova	1906	62.1	2248	2.1	2191	72.1	2368	77.2	2149	70.8	3.3%
Russian Federation	84956	58.0	79686	0.0	75589	51.9	71441	49.1	62847	43.4	-7.0%
San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	441	6.4	447	6.5	1083	15.9	1060	15.6	448	6.7	1.0%
Serbia excluding Kosovo¹	–	–	–	–	468	6.9	475	9.4	448	6.7	–
Kosovo¹	441	25.2	447	25.5	615	35.6	585	34.2	–	–	–
Switzerland	387	4.5	364	0.1	365	4.2	434	4.9	440	4.9	2.4%
Tajikistan	4316	44.3	4299	0.4	4421	43.4	4540	43.7	4530	42.8	-0.9%
Türkiye	8925	10.4	9156	0.0	9851	11.3	9527	10.9	9027	10.3	-0.1%
Turkmenistan	2610	37.6	2422	0.5	3384	46.8	3250	44.1	3131	41.8	2.7%
Ukraine	19521	43.7	19793	0.1	19566	47.7	20991	55.6	19122	50.5	3.7%
United Kingdom	4458	6.6	4762	0.0	4706	6.9	5275	7.7	5941	8.6	6.7%
Uzbekistan	14127	42.1	15450	0.1	16174	46.3	15499	43.5	15279	42.0	0.0%
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	166551	34.5	163619	33.8	163000	33.7	158535	32.8	145942	30.1	-3.3%
Total European Region	200674	21.4	197448	21.0	199515	21.3	197901	21.1	184191	19.6	-2.2%
Subtotal 18 HPCs	170123	41.0	166653	40.1	166932	40.3	162123	39.3	148783	36.0	-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.

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 2025.

Table 4. TB cases by history of previous TB treatment, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New ^a		Unknown previous TB history		Previously treated				All TB cases
	N	(%) ^b	N	(%) ^b	Previous treatment completed		Other previously treated		
					N	(%) ^b	N	(%) ^b	N
EU/EEA									
Austria	295	(75.8)	74	(19.0)	13	(3.3)	7	(1.8)	389
Belgium ^c	413	(43.5)	48	(5.1)	0	(0.0)	489	(51.5)	950
Bulgaria	790	(86.5)	0	(0.0)	83	(9.1)	40	(4.4)	913
Croatia	210	(75.0)	53	(18.9)	9	(3.2)	8	(2.9)	280
Cyprus	60	(98.4)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	61
Czechia	434	(95.4)	0	(0.0)	14	(3.1)	7	(1.5)	455
Denmark ^c	168	(90.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	18	(9.7)	186
Estonia	71	(78.9)	0	(0.0)	17	(18.9)	2	(2.2)	90
Finland	170	(92.4)	1	(0.5)	9	(4.9)	4	(2.2)	184
France	3443	(76.7)	799	(17.8)	0	(0.0)	249	(5.5)	4 491
Germany	2933	(66.8)	1187	(27.0)	110	(2.5)	161	(3.7)	4 391
Greece	314	(78.5)	56	(14.0)	3	(0.8)	27	(6.8)	400
Hungary	403	(93.5)	3	(0.7)	17	(3.9)	8	(1.9)	431
Iceland	1	(12.5)	7	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8
Ireland ^c	202	(69.9)	66	(22.8)	0	(0.0)	21	(7.3)	289
Italy	1666	(52.9)	1321	(41.9)	0	(0.0)	163	(5.2)	3 150
Latvia	262	(93.2)	19	(6.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	281
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	559	(83.9)	0	(0.0)	91	(13.7)	16	(2.4)	666
Luxembourg	38	(76.0)	8	(16.0)	2	(4.0)	2	(4.0)	50
Malta	0	(0.0)	60	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	60
Netherlands	638	(83.1)	94	(12.2)	18	(2.3)	18	(2.3)	768
Norway ^c	160	(88.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	21	(11.6)	181
Poland	3737	(88.2)	0	(0.0)	244	(5.8)	255	(6.0)	4 236
Portugal	1311	(94.0)	0	(0.0)	45	(3.2)	39	(2.8)	1 395
Romania	7171	(81.3)	0	(0.0)	1282	(14.5)	372	(4.2)	8 825
Slovakia	110	(81.5)	9	(6.7)	5	(3.7)	11	(8.1)	135
Slovenia	43	(89.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(6.2)	2	(4.2)	48
Spain	2 735	(59.2)	532	(11.5)	0	(0.0)	1356	(29.3)	4 623
Sweden	291	(93.3)	0	(0.0)	10	(3.2)	11	(3.5)	312
Subtotal EU/EEA	28 628	(74.8)	4 339	(11.3)	1975	(5.2)	3307	(8.6)	38 249
Non-EU/EEA									
Albania	209	(90.1)	–	–	23	(9.9)	0	(0.0)	232
Andorra	4	(100.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4
Armenia	367	(90.4)	–	–	16	(3.9)	23	(5.7)	406
Azerbaijan	2 617	(51.1)	–	–	1 124	(21.9)	1 380	(26.9)	5 121
Belarus	1 033	(76.2)	–	–	208	(15.4)	114	(8.4)	1 355
Bosnia and Herzegovina	416	(91.0)	–	–	39	(8.5)	2	(0.4)	457
Georgia	1 054	(79.4)	–	–	140	(10.6)	133	(10.0)	1 327
Israel	187	(95.4)	–	–	9	(4.6)	0	(0.0)	196
Kazakhstan	6 862	(73.9)	–	–	2 271	(24.5)	154	(1.7)	9 287
Kyrgyzstan	3 593	(81.2)	–	–	396	(8.9)	438	(9.9)	4 427
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	50	(86.2)	–	–	8	(13.8)	0	(0.0)	58
North Macedonia	143	(90.5)	–	–	13	(8.2)	2	(1.3)	158
Republic of Moldova	1 555	(72.4)	–	–	376	(17.5)	218	(10.1)	2 149
Russian Federation	39 280	(62.5)	–	–	10 003	(15.9)	13 564	(21.6)	62 847
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	391	(87.3)	–	–	52	(11.6)	5	(1.1)	448
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	391	(87.3)	–	–	52	(11.6)	5	(1.1)	448
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	413	(93.9)	–	–	8	(1.8)	19	(4.3)	440
Tajikistan	4 127	(91.1)	–	–	314	(6.9)	89	(2.0)	4 530
Türkiye	8 474	(93.9)	–	–	417	(4.6)	136	(1.5)	9 027
Turkmenistan	1 984	(63.4)	–	–	275	(8.8)	872	(27.9)	3 131
Ukraine	14 490	(75.8)	–	–	3 821	(20.0)	811	(4.2)	19 122
United Kingdom ^c	5 787	(97.4)	–	–	154	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	5 941
Uzbekistan	12 449	(81.5)	–	–	1 475	(9.7)	1 355	(8.9)	15 279
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	105 485	(72.3)	0	(0.0)	21 142	(14.5)	19 315	(13.2)	145 942
Total European Region	134 113	(72.8)	4 339	(2.4)	23 117	(12.6)	22 622	(12.3)	184 191
Subtotal 18 HPCs	106 738	(76.3)	19	(0.0)	22 309	(15.9)	19 717	(14.1)	139 958

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, 2024

Country	Pulmonary				Extrapulmonary		No site reported		Total
	Pulmonary only		Pulmonary and extrapulmonary						
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
EU/EEA									
Austria	261	(67.1)	37	(9.5)	91	(23.4)	0	(0.0)	389
Belgium	512	(53.9)	134	(14.1)	303	(31.9)	1	(0.1)	950
Bulgaria	731	(80.1)	10	(1.1)	172	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	913
Croatia	222	(79.3)	12	(4.3)	25	(8.9)	21	(7.5)	280
Cyprus	35	(57.4)	9	(14.8)	17	(27.9)	0	(0.0)	61
Czechia	376	(82.6)	35	(7.7)	44	(9.7)	0	(0.0)	455
Denmark	124	(66.7)	8	(4.3)	54	(29.0)	0	(0.0)	186
Estonia	65	(72.2)	20	(22.2)	5	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	90
Finland	125	(67.9)	0	(0.0)	59	(32.1)	0	(0.0)	184
France	3 079	(68.6)	0	(0.0)	1 311	(29.2)	101	(2.2)	4 491
Germany	2 771	(63.1)	552	(12.6)	1 032	(23.5)	36	(0.8)	4 391
Greece	270	(67.5)	53	(13.2)	50	(12.5)	27	(6.8)	400
Hungary	408	(94.7)	13	(3.0)	10	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	431
Iceland	6	(75.0)	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	8
Ireland	152	(52.6)	27	(9.3)	106	(36.7)	4	(1.4)	289
Italy	1 817	(57.7)	386	(12.3)	944	(30.0)	3	(0.1)	3 150
Latvia	247	(87.9)	26	(9.3)	2	(0.7)	6	(2.1)	281
Liechtenstein	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	611	(91.7)	5	(0.8)	50	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	666
Luxembourg	24	(48.0)	4	(8.0)	20	(40.0)	2	(4.0)	50
Malta	42	(70.0)	2	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	16	(26.7)	60
Netherlands	382	(49.7)	73	(9.5)	311	(40.5)	2	(0.3)	768
Norway	107	(59.1)	21	(11.6)	53	(29.3)	0	(0.0)	181
Poland	4 068	(96.0)	25	(0.6)	143	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	4 236
Portugal	798	(57.2)	152	(10.9)	395	(28.3)	50	(3.6)	1 395
Romania	7 135	(80.8)	562	(6.4)	1 128	(12.8)	0	(0.0)	8 825
Slovakia	74	(54.8)	49	(36.3)	12	(8.9)	0	(0.0)	135
Slovenia	30	(62.5)	8	(16.7)	10	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	48
Spain	2 779	(60.1)	470	(10.2)	1 374	(29.7)	0	(0.0)	4 623
Sweden	152	(48.7)	55	(17.6)	105	(33.7)	0	(0.0)	312
Total EU/EEA	27 404	(71.6)	2 749	(7.2)	7 827	(20.5)	269	(0.7)	38 249

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, 2024

Country/area	New ^b and relapse TB cases										Previously treated cases		All TB cases
	N	(%) ^c	Pulmonary ^d						Extrapulmonary				
			Laboratory-confirmed ^f		Clinically diagnosed								
			N	(%) ^e	N	(%) ^g	N	(%) ^g	N	(%) ^g	N	(%) ^g	N
EU/EEA													
Austria	382	(98.2)	292	(76.4)	280	(95.9)	12	(4.1)	90	(23.6)	7	(1.8)	389
Belgium ^h	461	(48.5)	334	(72.5)	286	(85.6)	48	(14.4)	127	(27.5)	489	(51.5)	950
Bulgaria	873	(95.6)	706	(80.9)	462	(65.4)	244	(34.6)	167	(19.1)	40	(4.4)	913
Croatia	272	(97.1)	247	(90.8)	223	(90.3)	24	(9.7)	25	(9.2)	8	(2.9)	280
Cyprus	61	(100.0)	44	(72.1)	38	(86.4)	6	(13.6)	17	(27.9)	0	(0.0)	61
Czechia	448	(98.5)	404	(90.2)	374	(92.6)	30	(7.4)	44	(9.8)	7	(1.5)	455
Denmark ^h	168	(90.3)	115	(68.5)	102	(88.7)	13	(11.3)	53	(31.5)	18	(9.7)	186
Estonia	88	(97.8)	83	(94.3)	79	(95.2)	4	(4.8)	5	(5.7)	2	(2.2)	90
Finland	180	(97.8)	121	(67.2)	112	(92.6)	9	(7.4)	59	(32.8)	4	(2.2)	184
France	4242	(94.5)	2978	(70.2)	2046	(68.7)	932	(31.3)	1264	(29.8)	249	(5.5)	4491
Germany	4230	(96.3)	3214	(76.0)	2943	(91.6)	271	(8.4)	1016	(24.0)	161	(3.7)	4391
Greece	373	(93.2)	324	(86.9)	300	(92.6)	24	(7.4)	49	(13.1)	27	(6.8)	400
Hungary	423	(98.1)	413	(97.6)	312	(75.5)	101	(24.5)	10	(2.4)	8	(1.9)	431
Iceland	8	(100.0)	7	(87.5)	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	8
Ireland ^h	268	(92.7)	168	(62.7)	148	(88.1)	20	(11.9)	100	(37.3)	21	(7.3)	289
Italy	2987	(94.8)	2075	(69.5)	1714	(82.6)	361	(17.4)	912	(30.5)	163	(5.2)	3150
Latvia	281	(100.0)	279	(99.3)	245	(87.8)	34	(12.2)	2	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	281
Liechtenstein	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	650	(97.6)	600	(92.3)	578	(96.3)	22	(3.7)	50	(7.7)	16	(2.4)	666
Luxembourg	48	(96.0)	29	(60.4)	27	(93.1)	2	(6.9)	19	(39.6)	2	(4.0)	50
Malta	60	(100.0)	60	(100.0)	43	(71.7)	17	(28.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	60
Netherlands	750	(97.7)	444	(59.2)	388	(87.4)	56	(12.6)	306	(40.8)	18	(2.3)	768
Norway ^h	160	(88.4)	111	(69.4)	108	(97.3)	3	(2.7)	49	(30.6)	21	(11.6)	181
Poland	3981	(94.0)	3842	(96.5)	3378	(87.9)	464	(12.1)	139	(3.5)	255	(6.0)	4236
Portugal	1356	(97.2)	967	(71.3)	828	(85.6)	139	(14.4)	389	(28.7)	39	(2.8)	1395
Romania	8453	(95.8)	7330	(86.7)	6655	(90.8)	675	(9.2)	1123	(13.3)	372	(4.2)	8825
Slovakia	124	(91.9)	113	(91.1)	72	(63.7)	41	(36.3)	11	(8.9)	11	(8.1)	135
Slovenia	46	(95.8)	37	(80.4)	35	(94.6)	2	(5.4)	9	(19.6)	2	(4.2)	48
Spain	3267	(70.7)	2300	(70.4)	2080	(90.4)	220	(9.6)	967	(29.6)	1356	(29.3)	4623
Sweden	301	(96.5)	198	(65.8)	188	(94.9)	10	(5.1)	103	(34.2)	11	(3.5)	312
Subtotal EU/EEA	34 942	(91.4)	27 836	(79.7)	24 052	(86.4)	3 784	(13.6)	7 106	(20.3)	3 307	(8.6)	38 249
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	232	(100.0)	201	(86.6)	152	(75.6)	49	(24.4)	31	(13.4)	0	(0.0)	232
Andorra	4	(100.0)	3	(75.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	4
Armenia	383	(94.3)	277	(72.3)	217	(78.3)	60	(21.7)	106	(27.7)	23	(5.7)	406
Azerbaijan	3741	(73.1)	3141	(84.0)	2668	(84.9)	473	(15.1)	600	(16.0)	1380	(26.9)	5121
Belarus	1241	(91.6)	1165	(93.9)	1111	(95.4)	54	(4.6)	76	(6.1)	114	(8.4)	1355
Bosnia and Herzegovina	455	(99.6)	423	(93.0)	408	(96.5)	15	(3.5)	32	(7.0)	2	(0.4)	457
Georgia	1194	(90.0)	1033	(86.5)	969	(93.8)	64	(6.2)	161	(13.5)	133	(10.0)	1327
Israel	196	(100.0)	157	(80.1)	109	(69.4)	48	(30.6)	39	(19.9)	0	(0.0)	196
Kazakhstan	9133	(98.3)	8197	(89.8)	7051	(86.0)	1146	(14.0)	936	(10.2)	154	(1.7)	9287
Kyrgyzstan	3989	(90.1)	3247	(81.4)	2422	(74.6)	825	(25.4)	742	(18.6)	438	(9.9)	4427
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	58	(100.0)	56	(96.6)	46	(82.1)	10	(17.9)	2	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	58
North Macedonia	156	(98.7)	134	(85.9)	109	(81.3)	25	(18.7)	22	(14.1)	2	(1.3)	158
Republic of Moldova	1931	(89.9)	1745	(90.4)	1404	(80.5)	341	(19.5)	186	(9.6)	218	(10.1)	2149
Russian Federation	49 283	(78.4)	45 997	(93.3)	26 073	(56.7)	19 924	(43.3)	3 286	(6.7)	13 564	(21.6)	62 847
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	443	(98.9)	415	(93.7)	360	(86.7)	55	(13.3)	28	(6.3)	5	(1.1)	448
Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ	443	(98.9)	415	(93.7)	360	(86.7)	55	(13.3)	28	(6.3)	5	(1.1)	448
Kosovo ⁱ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	421	(95.7)	401	(95.2)	368	(91.8)	33	(8.2)	20	(4.8)	19	(4.3)	440
Tajikistan	4441	(98.0)	3265	(73.5)	2026	(62.1)	1239	(37.9)	1176	(26.5)	89	(2.0)	4530
Türkiye	8891	(98.5)	5788	(65.1)	4498	(77.7)	1290	(22.3)	3103	(34.9)	136	(1.5)	9027
Turkmenistan	2259	(72.1)	1771	(78.4)	1388	(78.4)	383	(21.6)	488	(21.6)	872	(27.9)	3131
Ukraine	18 311	(95.8)	17 120	(93.5)	12 853	(75.1)	4 267	(24.9)	1 191	(6.5)	811	(4.2)	19 122
United Kingdom ^h	5941	(100.0)	3232	(54.4)	2722	(84.2)	510	(15.8)	2709	(45.6)	0	(0.0)	5941
Uzbekistan	13 924	(91.1)	8 436	(60.6)	5 976	(70.8)	2 460	(29.2)	5 488	(39.4)	1 355	(8.9)	15 279
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	126 627	(86.8)	106 204	(83.9)	72 933	(68.7)	33 271	(31.3)	20 423	(16.1)	19 315	(13.2)	145 942
Total European Region	161 569	(87.7)	134 040	(83.0)	96 985	(72.4)	37 055	(27.6)	27 529	(17.0)	22 622	(12.3)	184 191
Subtotal 18 HPCs	129 066	(86.7)	110 180	(85.4)	76 675	(69.6)	33 505	(30.4)	18 886	(14.6)	19 717	(13.3)	148 783

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://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241505345>, accessed 30 January 2026).

^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, 2024

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	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N		
Austria	4	(1.3)	223	(72.2)	82	(26.5)	309	(79.4)	57	(14.7)	23	(5.9)	389
Belgium	14	(2.0)	527	(74.2)	169	(23.8)	710	(74.7)	131	(13.8)	109	(11.5)	950
Bulgaria	1	(0.2)	453	(99.8)	0	(0.0)	454	(49.7)	101	(11.1)	358	(39.2)	913
Croatia	2	(0.9)	201	(87.8)	26	(11.4)	229	(81.8)	27	(9.6)	24	(8.6)	280
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	38	(79.2)	10	(20.8)	48	(78.7)	3	(4.9)	10	(16.4)	61
Czechia	4	(1.0)	177	(46.5)	200	(52.5)	381	(83.7)	50	(11.0)	24	(5.3)	455
Denmark	1	(0.7)	86	(57.3)	63	(42.0)	150	(80.6)	8	(4.3)	28	(15.1)	186
Estonia	2	(2.6)	46	(59.7)	29	(37.7)	77	(85.6)	10	(11.1)	3	(3.3)	90
Finland	1	(0.7)	113	(81.9)	24	(17.4)	138	(75.0)	34	(18.5)	12	(6.5)	184
France	0	(0.0)	1975	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1975	(44.0)	730	(16.3)	1786	(39.8)	4 491
Germany	123	(3.5)	1703	(48.3)	1703	(48.3)	3529	(80.4)	437	(10.0)	425	(9.7)	4 391
Greece	9	(2.7)	220	(65.5)	107	(31.8)	336	(84.0)	25	(6.2)	39	(9.8)	400
Hungary	6	(2.2)	116	(42.2)	153	(55.6)	275	(63.8)	75	(17.4)	81	(18.8)	431
Iceland	0	(0.0)	7	(87.5)	1	(12.5)	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8
Ireland	2	(0.9)	157	(69.8)	66	(29.3)	225	(77.9)	36	(12.5)	28	(9.7)	289
Italy	207	(14.3)	958	(66.0)	286	(19.7)	1451	(46.1)	1058	(33.6)	641	(20.3)	3 150
Latvia	1	(0.4)	125	(54.6)	103	(45.0)	229	(81.5)	22	(7.8)	30	(10.7)	281
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	0	(0.0)	609	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	609	(91.4)	10	(1.5)	47	(7.1)	666
Luxembourg	3	(7.3)	38	(92.7)	0	(0.0)	41	(82.0)	1	(2.0)	8	(16.0)	50
Malta	0	(0.0)	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	39	(65.0)	4	(6.7)	17	(28.3)	60
Netherlands	13	(2.4)	305	(57.4)	213	(40.1)	531	(69.1)	84	(10.9)	153	(19.9)	768
Norway	2	(1.3)	106	(67.9)	48	(30.8)	156	(86.2)	17	(9.4)	8	(4.4)	181
Poland	54	(1.6)	1876	(53.9)	1552	(44.6)	3 482	(82.2)	210	(5.0)	544	(12.8)	4 236
Portugal	80	(9.9)	590	(72.8)	140	(17.3)	810	(58.1)	308	(22.1)	277	(19.9)	1 395
Romania	199	(3.1)	3 255	(50.2)	3 036	(46.8)	6 490	(73.5)	1 241	(14.1)	1 094	(12.4)	8 825
Slovakia	2	(2.9)	43	(62.3)	24	(34.8)	69	(51.1)	19	(14.1)	47	(34.8)	135
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	30	(65.2)	16	(34.8)	46	(95.8)	1	(2.1)	1	(2.1)	48
Spain	87	(2.5)	2 453	(71.1)	908	(26.3)	3 448	(74.6)	375	(8.1)	800	(17.3)	4 623
Sweden	0	(0.0)	174	(68.5)	80	(31.5)	254	(81.4)	27	(8.7)	31	(9.9)	312
Total EU/EEA	817	(3.1)	16 643	(62.8)	9 040	(34.1)	26 500	(69.3)	5 101	(13.3)	6 648	(17.4)	38 249

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, 2024^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	8	(2.1)	1.9	3.0	4	(1.0)	0.4	1.0	70	(18.3)	7.4	4.4	122	(31.9)	4.9	1.9
Belgium ^b	11	(2.4)	1.9	1.2	13	(2.8)	1.0	0.9	94	(20.4)	6.8	3.7	184	(39.9)	6.0	2.3
Bulgaria	7	(0.8)	2.4	N/M	24	(2.7)	3.8	N/M	50	(5.7)	8.4	N/M	242	(27.7)	16.0	N/M
Croatia	4	(1.5)	2.3	3.0	4	(1.5)	1.1	3.0	9	(3.3)	2.3	N/F	61	(22.4)	6.3	2.2
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	14	(23.0)	14.1	2.5	29	(47.5)	9.5	1.5
Czechia	5	(1.1)	0.9	0.7	12	(2.7)	1.0	0.5	22	(4.9)	2.0	3.4	136	(30.4)	4.9	3.9
Denmark ^b	4	(2.4)	1.3	N/F	8	(4.8)	1.3	0.6	16	(9.5)	2.2	1.0	65	(38.7)	4.3	1.5
Estonia	0	(0.0)	0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(1.1)	0.7	N/F	25	(28.4)	6.7	1.3
Finland	1	(0.6)	0.4	N/F	6	(3.3)	1.0	0.5	10	(5.6)	1.6	0.7	71	(39.4)	4.9	1.2
France	90	(2.1)	2.6	1.0	108	(2.5)	1.3	1.1	786	(18.5)	9.6	2.2	1686	(39.7)	10.2	2.1
Germany	107	(2.5)	2.8	1.5	120	(2.8)	1.5	1.0	669	(15.8)	8.0	2.3	1652	(39.1)	7.8	2.1
Greece	6	(1.6)	1.5	5.0	6	(1.6)	0.6	1.0	49	(13.1)	4.5	4.4	115	(30.8)	4.7	3.8
Hungary	3	(0.7)	0.7	2.0	6	(1.4)	0.6	1.0	26	(6.1)	2.6	1.4	114	(27.0)	4.6	1.9
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0	–	1	(12.5)	2.1	N/M	1	(12.5)	2.0	N/M	2	(25.0)	1.7	1.0
Ireland ^b	6	(2.2)	2	1.0	7	(2.6)	1.0	1.3	30	(11.2)	4.4	0.9	126	(47.0)	8.6	1.7
Italy	54	(1.8)	2.7	1.0	88	(2.9)	1.7	0.7	428	(14.3)	7.3	4.0	1092	(36.6)	8.2	2.5
Latvia	0	(0.0)	0	–	2	(0.7)	1.0	1.0	6	(2.1)	3.2	5.0	89	(31.7)	18.7	2.6
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	1	(100.0)	9.9	N/F
Lithuania	5	(0.8)	4.2	4.0	11	(1.7)	3.7	1.2	22	(3.4)	8.0	1.4	177	(27.2)	22.7	2.6
Luxembourg	2	(4.2)	5.9	N/M	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	11	(22.9)	14.8	N/F	20	(41.7)	9.5	1.2
Malta	0	(0.0)	0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	8	(13.3)	14.7	1.7	38	(63.3)	18.5	1.9
Netherlands	13	(1.7)	1.5	1.2	18	(2.4)	1.0	1.2	150	(20.0)	6.8	2.8	287	(38.3)	6.3	1.5
Norway ^b	0	(0.0)	0	–	1	(0.6)	0.2	N/F	23	(14.4)	3.4	1.3	73	(45.6)	4.8	1.1
Poland	13	(0.3)	0.8	0.9	38	(1.0)	1.0	0.8	176	(4.4)	4.9	1.3	1104	(27.7)	10.6	2.9
Portugal	28	(2.1)	6.5	0.8	20	(1.5)	2.1	0.8	143	(10.5)	13.0	1.8	442	(32.6)	17.6	1.5
Romania	128	(1.5)	13.9	1.2	203	(2.4)	9.6	1.0	688	(8.1)	33.1	1.4	2463	(29.1)	51.7	2.1
Slovakia	19	(15.3)	6.8	1.4	27	(21.8)	4.6	0.9	6	(4.8)	1.1	1.0	23	(18.5)	1.5	1.6
Slovenia	1	(2.2)	1.1	N/F	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	2	(4.3)	1.0	1.0	9	(19.6)	1.7	1.2
Spain	79	(2.4)	4.5	1.2	127	(3.9)	2.7	1.3	367	(11.2)	7.0	1.8	1042	(31.9)	8.6	1.7
Sweden	2	(0.7)	0.4	N/F	7	(2.3)	0.6	0.8	39	(13.0)	3.2	0.9	109	(36.2)	3.9	0.9
Subtotal EU/EEA	596	(1.7)	3.0	1.2	861	(2.5)	1.9	1.0	3916	(11.2)	8.0	2.0	11599	(33.2)	10.1	2.0
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	7	(3.0)	4.9	2.5	4	(1.7)	1.2	N/F	26	(11.2)	7.3	1.0	71	(30.6)	8.7	2.1
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	2	(50.0)	8.7	N/F
Armenia	5	(1.3)	2.8	4.0	16	(4.2)	4.0	0.8	32	(8.4)	8.6	1.5	109	(28.5)	12.0	4.0
Azerbaijan ^c	43	(1.1)	6.6	1.0	115	(3.1)	7.2	0.9	564	(15.1)	40.2	2.0	1369	(36.6)	40.6	1.9
Belarus	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	3	(0.2)	0.3	2.0	26	(2.1)	2.8	0.7	359	(28.9)	14.0	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	16	(3.5)	4.8	3.0	97	(21.3)	12.6	1.4
Georgia	7	(0.6)	3.0	2.5	24	(2.0)	4.3	1.2	113	(9.5)	25.5	1.4	416	(34.8)	40.0	2.5
Israel	5	(2.6)	0.6	4.0	4	(2.0)	0.2	1.0	13	(6.6)	0.9	0.6	86	(43.9)	3.6	2.0
Kazakhstan	96	(1.1)	4.5	1.2	229	(2.5)	5.8	0.6	944	(10.3)	33.5	1.1	3027	(33.1)	52.7	1.7
Kyrgyzstan	80	(2.0)	10.4	0.9	229	(5.7)	14.7	0.9	694	(17.4)	61.0	0.9	1311	(32.9)	64.0	1.3
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	(1.7)	2.7	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	3	(5.2)	3.8	0.5	19	(32.8)	11.5	2.8
North Macedonia	8	(5.1)	8.8	0.3	9	(5.8)	4.2	0.5	18	(11.5)	8.6	0.6	39	(25.0)	8.1	1.8
Republic of Moldova	30	(1.6)	17.7	1.3	90	(4.7)	20.9	0.8	102	(5.3)	30.3	1.5	778	(40.3)	92.4	3.0
Russian Federation	477	(1.0)	6.9	1.0	1050	(2.1)	5.8	0.8	2425	(4.9)	16.0	1.2	21347	(43.3)	51.3	2.4
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	5	(1.1)	1.6	4.0	9	(2.0)	1.4	0.3	29	(6.5)	4.2	1.2	80	(18.1)	4.7	1.2
Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ	5	(1.1)	1.6	4.0	9	(2.0)	1.4	0.3	29	(6.5)	4.2	1.2	80	(18.1)	4.7	1.2
Kosovo ⁱ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	12	(2.9)	2.8	1.4	9	(2.1)	1.0	0.1	82	(19.5)	9.2	3.3	161	(38.2)	6.7	1.5
Tajikistan	75	(1.7)	5.6	2.6	177	(4.0)	7.1	0.9	868	(19.5)	48.0	1.8	1538	(34.6)	50.9	1.4
Türkiye	123	(1.4)	2.2	1.7	264	(3.0)	2.0	0.7	1147	(12.9)	8.9	1.0	2436	(27.4)	9.2	1.2
Turkmenistan ^d	3	(0.1)	0.4	0.7	47	(2.1)	3.0	0.7	275	(12.2)	25.8	0.9	842	(37.3)	36.0	1.4
Ukraine	106	(0.6)	8.4	1.5	360	(2.0)	9.0	0.9	650	(3.5)	17.1	1.4	7758	(42.4)	70.6	3.8
United Kingdom ^b	55	(0.9)	1.6	0.6	118	(2.0)	1.4	0.9	836	(14.1)	10.3	1.8	2819	(47.5)	15.4	1.5
Uzbekistan	411	(3.0)	9.2	1.3	1170	(8.4)	17.1	1.2	1304	(9.4)	24.8	1.1	3651	(26.2)	32.7	1.1
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	1549	(1.2)	5.1	1.2	3927	(3.1)	5.7	0.9	10167	(8.0)	17.1	1.3	48315	(38.2)	34.7	2.1
Total European Region	2145	(1.3)	4.3	1.2	4788	(3.0)	4.2	0.9	14083	(8.7)	13.0	1.4	59914	(37.1)	23.7	2.1
Subtotal 18 HPCs	1596	(1.2)	6.1	1.2	4014	(3.1)	6.8	0.9	9911	(7.7)	19.5	1.2	47937	(37.1)	39.9	2.1

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; 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
	94	(24.6)	3.6	3.1	84	(22.0)	4.6	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	382	2.2	Austria
	114	(24.7)	3.7	2.9	45	(9.8)	1.9	2.5	0	(0.0)	–	461	2.6	Belgium ^b
	372	(42.6)	19.6	N/M	178	(20.4)	11.6	N/M	0	(0.0)	–	873	–	Bulgaria
	101	(37.1)	9.5	3.6	93	(34.2)	10.5	1.2	0	(0.0)	–	272	2.2	Croatia
	15	(24.6)	6.1	4.0	3	(4.9)	1.7	2.0	0	(0.0)	–	61	2.2	Cyprus
	180	(40.2)	5.9	3.9	93	(20.8)	4.2	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	448	2.9	Czechia
	52	(31.0)	3.3	2.5	23	(13.7)	1.9	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	168	1.6	Denmark ^b
	36	(40.9)	10.0	4.1	26	(29.5)	9.2	3.3	0	(0.0)	–	88	2.7	Estonia
	35	(19.4)	2.5	0.8	57	(31.7)	4.4	1.5	0	(0.0)	–	180	1.1	Finland
	842	(19.8)	4.8	2.0	730	(17.2)	5.0	2.0	0	(0.0)	–	4242	2.0	France
	977	(23.1)	4.2	2.2	705	(16.7)	3.8	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	4230	2.0	Germany
	85	(22.8)	2.8	2.9	100	(26.8)	4.1	2.2	12	(3.2)	N/F	373	3.1	Greece
	187	(44.2)	6.9	2.5	87	(20.6)	4.4	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	423	1.9	Hungary
	4	(50.0)	4.5	3.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	–	8	1.0	Iceland
	65	(24.3)	4.8	2.2	34	(12.7)	4.1	1.4	0	(0.0)	–	268	1.6	Ireland ^b
	768	(25.7)	4.2	2.1	557	(18.6)	3.9	1.6	0	(0.0)	–	2987	2.2	Italy
	142	(50.5)	27.6	2.8	42	(14.9)	10.5	4.2	0	(0.0)	–	281	2.9	Latvia
	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	0	(0.0)	–	1	N/F	Liechtenstein
	296	(45.5)	35.9	5.2	139	(21.4)	23.7	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	650	2.8	Lithuania
	10	(20.8)	5.5	2.3	5	(10.4)	4.9	4.0	0	(0.0)	–	48	2.2	Luxembourg
	12	(20.0)	9.2	3.0	2	(3.3)	1.9	1.0	0	(0.0)	–	60	2.0	Malta
	167	(22.3)	3.5	2.1	115	(15.3)	3.1	1.1	0	(0.0)	–	750	1.7	Netherlands
	47	(29.4)	3.3	1.4	16	(10.0)	1.5	1.0	0	(0.0)	–	160	1.2	Norway ^b
	1639	(41.2)	17.0	4.2	1011	(25.4)	13.5	1.9	0	(0.0)	–	3981	2.8	Poland
	413	(30.5)	13.3	2.1	304	(22.4)	11.9	2.0	6	(0.4)	N/F	1356	1.8	Portugal
	3401	(40.2)	63.3	4.6	1570	(18.6)	41.1	1.7	0	(0.0)	–	8453	2.5	Romania
	26	(21.0)	1.7	4.2	23	(18.5)	2.3	1.6	0	(0.0)	–	124	1.6	Slovakia
	15	(32.6)	2.5	2.0	19	(41.3)	4.1	0.7	0	(0.0)	–	46	1.2	Slovenia
	933	(28.6)	6.3	2.3	687	(21.0)	6.9	1.9	32	(1.0)	N/F	3267	1.9	Spain
	92	(30.6)	3.6	1.3	52	(17.3)	2.4	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	301	1.1	Sweden
	11120	(31.8)	8.7	3.0	6800	(19.5)	6.9	1.7	50	(0.1)	–	34942	2.1	Subtotal EU/EEA
														Non-EU/EEA
	66	(28.4)	9.7	5.6	58	(25.0)	12.3	1.1	0	(0.0)	–	232	2.1	Albania
	1	(25.0)	3.7	N/F	1	(25.0)	7.6	N/F	0	(0.0)	–	4	N/F	Andorra
	161	(42.0)	22.5	4.0	60	(15.7)	14.7	2.8	0	(0.0)	–	383	3.1	Armenia
	1320	(35.3)	54.5	2.2	330	(8.8)	37.3	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	3741	1.9	Azerbaijan ^c
	626	(50.4)	25.0	5.6	227	(18.3)	14.2	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	1241	3.3	Belarus
	162	(35.6)	17.1	3.0	180	(39.6)	25.6	1.0	0	(0.0)	–	455	1.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	445	(37.3)	47.6	3.7	189	(15.8)	31.7	1.7	0	(0.0)	–	1194	2.5	Georgia
	56	(28.6)	3.1	3.0	32	(16.3)	2.7	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	196	1.9	Israel
	3348	(36.7)	79.6	2.7	1489	(16.3)	83.6	1.0	0	(0.0)	–	9133	1.7	Kazakhstan
	1084	(27.2)	85.5	1.7	591	(14.8)	144.7	1.1	0	(0.0)	–	3989	1.3	Kyrgyzstan
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	17	(29.3)	10.3	1.1	18	(31.0)	15.8	2.6	0	(0.0)	–	58	1.9	Montenegro
	49	(31.4)	9.9	2.8	33	(21.2)	10.0	1.8	0	(0.0)	–	156	1.5	North Macedonia
	750	(38.8)	98.2	5.0	181	(9.4)	36.8	2.1	0	(0.0)	–	1931	3.0	Republic of Moldova
	18941	(38.4)	49.7	3.4	4873	(9.9)	19.6	1.3	170	(0.3)	3.6	49283	2.4	Russian Federation
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	217	(49.0)	11.7	2.9	103	(23.3)	6.7	0.8	0	(0.0)	–	443	1.6	Serbia
	217	(49.0)	11.7	2.9	103	(23.3)	6.7	0.8	0	(0.0)	–	443	2.0	Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kosovo ⁱ
	105	(24.9)	4.2	1.7	52	(12.4)	2.9	1.5	0	(0.0)	–	421	1.7	Switzerland
	1099	(24.7)	72.6	1.1	684	(15.4)	167.7	0.7	0	(0.0)	–	4441	1.2	Tajikistan
	2871	(32.3)	14.1	1.7	2050	(23.1)	22.8	1.5	0	(0.0)	–	8891	1.4	Turkey
	842	(37.3)	60.7	2.4	250	(11.1)	73.6	0.8	0	(0.0)	–	2259	1.5	Turkmenistan ^d
	7471	(40.8)	70.2	4.1	1966	(10.7)	27.4	1.3	0	(0.0)	–	18311	3.1	Ukraine
	1386	(23.3)	8.0	1.7	726	(12.2)	5.4	1.5	0	(0.0)	–	5940	1.6	United Kingdom ^b
	4503	(32.3)	69.3	1.3	2885	(20.7)	135.3	0.9	0	(0.0)	–	13924	1.1	Uzbekistan
	45520	(35.9)	38.8	2.7	16978	(13.4)	24.3	1.2	170	(0.1)	3.6	126626	1.9	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	56640	(35.1)	23.1	2.8	23778	(14.7)	14.0	1.3	220	(0.1)	3.1	161568	2.0	Total European Region
	47708	(37.0)	47.6	2.8	17730	(13.7)	31.3	1.2	170	(0.1)	3.6	129066	2.0	Subtotal 18 HPCs

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 9. TB cases by origin, European Region, 2024

Country/area	Origin criterion	Native		Foreign		Unknown origin		All TB cases
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
EU/EEA								
Austria	Citizenship	130	(33.4)	259	(66.6)	0	(0.0)	389
Belgium	Citizenship	350	(36.8)	593	(62.4)	7	(0.7)	950
Bulgaria	Birthplace	911	(99.8)	2	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	913
Croatia	Birthplace	279	(99.6)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	280
Cyprus	Birthplace	6	(9.8)	55	(90.2)	0	(0.0)	61
Czechia	Birthplace	235	(51.6)	220	(48.4)	0	(0.0)	455
Denmark	Birthplace	54	(29.0)	132	(71.0)	0	(0.0)	186
Estonia	Birthplace	65	(72.2)	25	(27.8)	0	(0.0)	90
Finland	Birthplace	75	(40.8)	84	(45.7)	25	(13.6)	184
France	Birthplace	1088	(24.2)	2652	(59.1)	751	(16.7)	4491
Germany	Birthplace	1022	(23.3)	3233	(73.6)	136	(3.1)	4391
Greece	Citizenship	202	(50.5)	198	(49.5)	0	(0.0)	400
Hungary	Citizenship	382	(88.6)	49	(11.4)	0	(0.0)	431
Iceland	Birthplace	2	(25.0)	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	8
Ireland	Birthplace	69	(23.9)	207	(71.6)	13	(4.5)	289
Italy	Birthplace	1159	(36.8)	1991	(63.2)	0	(0.0)	3150
Latvia	Birthplace	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	281	(100.0)	281
Liechtenstein	Birthplace	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1
Lithuania	Birthplace	654	(98.2)	12	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	666
Luxembourg	Birthplace	5	(10.0)	45	(90.0)	0	(0.0)	50
Malta	Birthplace	4	(6.7)	56	(93.3)	0	(0.0)	60
Netherlands	Birthplace	145	(18.9)	622	(81.0)	1	(0.1)	768
Norway	Birthplace	12	(6.6)	169	(93.4)	0	(0.0)	181
Poland	Citizenship	3860	(91.1)	376	(8.9)	0	(0.0)	4236
Portugal	Birthplace	821	(58.9)	573	(41.1)	1	(0.1)	1395
Romania	Birthplace	8739	(99.0)	86	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	8825
Slovakia	Birthplace	121	(89.6)	14	(10.4)	0	(0.0)	135
Slovenia	Birthplace	25	(52.1)	23	(47.9)	0	(0.0)	48
Spain	Birthplace	1895	(41.0)	2453	(53.1)	275	(5.9)	4623
Sweden	Birthplace	49	(15.7)	263	(84.3)	0	(0.0)	312
Subtotal EU/EEA		22359	(58.5)	14400	(37.6)	1490	(3.9)	38249
Non-EU/EEA								
Albania	Citizenship	232	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	232
Andorra	Citizenship	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4
Armenia	Citizenship	396	(97.5)	10	(2.5)	–	–	406
Azerbaijan	Citizenship	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	Citizenship	1355	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1355
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Birthplace	452	(98.9)	5	(1.1)	–	–	457
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	Birthplace	38	(19.4)	158	(80.6)	–	–	196
Kazakhstan	Citizenship	9143	(98.4)	144	(1.6)	–	–	9287
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	Citizenship	53	(91.4)	5	(8.6)	–	–	58
North Macedonia	Birthplace	155	(98.1)	3	(1.9)	–	–	158
Republic of Moldova	Citizenship	2130	(99.1)	19	(0.9)	–	–	2149
Russian Federation	Citizenship	61543	(97.9)	1304	(2.1)	–	–	62847
San Marino	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	443	(98.9)	5	(1.1)	–	–	448
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	Citizenship	443	(98.9)	5	(1.1)	–	–	448
Kosovo ¹	Birthplace	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	Birthplace	61	(13.9)	379	(86.1)	–	–	440
Tajikistan	Citizenship	4524	(99.9)	6	(0.1)	–	–	4530
Türkiye	Birthplace	8061	(89.3)	966	(10.7)	–	–	9027
Turkmenistan	Citizenship	3131	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	3131
Ukraine	Citizenship	19111	(99.9)	11	(0.1)	–	–	19122
United Kingdom	Birthplace	1136	(19.1)	4805	(80.9)	–	–	5941
Uzbekistan	Birthplace	15279	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	15279
Subtotal non-EU/EEA		127247	(94.2)	7820	(5.8)	0	(0.0)	135067
Total European Region		149606	(86.3)	22220	(12.8)	1490	(0.9)	173316
Subtotal 18 HPCs		135042	(97.9)	2585	(1.9)	281	(0.2)	137908

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.

Table 10. Drug-resistance surveillance of bacteriologically confirmed^a pulmonary TB cases, European Region, 2024

Country/area	Source of data	Coverage	Bacteriologically confirmed cases ^a		Cases with DST results at least for RIF		Cases resistant to RIF		MDR-TB cases ^b		All pulmonary TB cases	Reporting completeness ^d
			N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%) ^c	N	
EU/EEA												
Austria	TESSy	National	246	(82.6)	238	(96.7)	3	(1.3)	3	(1.3)	298	Yes
Belgium	TESSy	National	530	(82.0)	512	(96.6)	13	(2.5)	10	(2.0)	646	Yes
Bulgaria	TESSy	National	448	(60.5)	302	(67.4)	9	(3.0)	6	(2.0)	741	No
Croatia	TESSy	National	201	(85.9)	195	(97.0)	4	(2.1)	2	(1.0)	234	Yes
Cyprus	TESSy	National	37	(84.1)	37	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	–	44	Yes
Czechia	TESSy	National	357	(86.9)	350	(98.0)	13	(3.7)	13	(3.7)	411	Yes
Denmark	TESSy	National	113	(85.6)	111	(98.2)	2	(1.8)	2	(1.8)	132	Yes
Estonia	TESSy	National	74	(87.1)	73	(98.6)	12	(16.4)	12	(16.4)	85	Yes
Finland	TESSy	National	100	(80.0)	98	(98.0)	2	(2.0)	2	(2.0)	125	Yes
France	TESSy	National	1449	(47.1)	50	(3.5)	50	(100.0)	48	(96.0)	3079	No
Germany	TESSy	National	2786	(83.8)	2597	(93.2)	126	(4.9)	116	(4.5)	3323	Yes
Greece	TESSy	National	280	(86.7)	262	(93.6)	13	(5.0)	11	(5.2)	323	Yes
Hungary	TESSy	National	271	(64.4)	259	(95.6)	17	(6.6)	15	(5.9)	421	Yes
Iceland	TESSy	National	7	(100.0)	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	–	7	Yes
Ireland	TESSy	National	148	(82.7)	131	(88.5)	7	(5.3)	7	(5.7)	179	Yes
Italy ^e	NRL-TME ^e	Partial	1823	(82.8)	1345	(73.8)	35	(2.6)	12	–	2203	No
Latvia	TESSy	National	227	(83.2)	196	(86.3)	14	(7.1)	14	(7.1)	273	Yes
Liechtenstein	TESSy	National	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	–	1	Yes
Lithuania	TESSy	National	594	(96.4)	594	(100.0)	105	(17.7)	97	(16.3)	616	Yes
Luxembourg	TESSy	National	25	(89.3)	19	(76.0)	0	(0.0)	0	–	28	Yes
Malta	TESSy	National	29	(65.9)	20	(69.0)	1	(5.0)	0	–	44	No
Netherlands	TESSy	National	363	(79.8)	354	(97.5)	10	(2.8)	9	(2.5)	455	Yes
Norway	TESSy	National	118	(92.2)	117	(99.2)	14	(12.0)	12	(10.3)	128	Yes
Poland	TESSy	National	3391	(82.8)	3015	(88.9)	101	(3.3)	96	(3.2)	4093	Yes
Portugal	TESSy	National	668	(70.3)	342	(51.2)	19	(5.6)	17	(5.0)	950	No
Romania	TESSy	National	6255	(81.3)	5150	(82.3)	195	(3.8)	149	(3.0)	7697	Yes
Slovakia	TESSy	National	69	(56.1)	67	(97.1)	6	(9.0)	5	(7.5)	123	Yes
Slovenia	TESSy	National	36	(94.7)	36	(100.0)	2	(5.6)	2	(5.6)	38	Yes
Spain	TESSy	National	2666	(82.1)	2525	(94.7)	40	(1.6)	25	(1.0)	3249	Yes
Sweden	TESSy	National	183	(88.4)	183	(100.0)	4	(2.2)	3	(1.6)	207	Yes
Subtotal EU/EEA	–	–	23495	(77.9)	19186	(81.7)	817	(4.3)	688	(3.9)	30153	–
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	NRL-TME	National	152	(75.6)	152	(100.0)	2	(1.3)	2	(1.3)	201	Yes
Andorra	NRL-TME	National	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	No
Armenia	NRL-TME	National	236	(78.7)	236	(100.0)	42	(17.8)	37	(15.7)	300	Yes
Azerbaijan	NRL-TME	National	3809	(89.0)	3665	(96.2)	906	(24.7)	405	(11.1)	4282	Yes
Belarus	NRL-TME	National	1200	(95.4)	1200	(100.0)	525	(43.8)	408	(34.0)	1258	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NRL-TME	National	408	(96.5)	307	(75.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	423	Yes
Georgia	NRL-TME	National	1092	(94.2)	1060	(97.1)	128	(12.1)	114	(13.0)	1159	Yes
Israel	NRL-TME	National	109	(69.4)	109	(100.0)	9	(8.3)	9	(8.3)	157	Yes
Kazakhstan	NRL-TME	National	7180	(86.0)	7175	(99.9)	2790	(38.9)	2485	(34.6)	8351	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	NRL-TME	National	2762	(68.6)	2648	(95.9)	657	(24.8)	572	(21.6)	4025	Yes
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	NRL-TME	National	46	(82.1)	46	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	56	Yes
North Macedonia	NRL-TME	National	110	(80.9)	36	(32.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	136	No
Republic of Moldova	NRL-TME	–	1404	(77.9)	1404	(100.0)	410	(29.2)	410	(29.3)	1803	Yes
Russian Federation	NRL-TME	National	32830	(55.7)	31376	(95.6)	14801	(47.2)	14236	(45.4)	58978	Yes
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	NRL-TME	National	360	(86.7)	94	(26.1)	19	(20.2)	3	(3.2)	415	No
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	NRL-TME	–	360	(86.7)	94	(26.1)	19	(20.2)	3	(3.2)	415	No
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	NRL-TME	Subnational	314	(74.8)	267	(85.0)	8	(3.0)	4	(1.6)	420	Yes
Tajikistan	NRL-TME	National	2088	(62.6)	1920	(92.0)	293	(15.3)	245	(16.7)	3337	Yes
Türkiye	NRL-TME	National	4574	(78.0)	4097	(89.6)	114	(2.8)	93	(2.3)	5864	Yes
Turkmenistan	NRL-TME	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	NRL-TME	National	13547	(75.6)	13266	(97.9)	3300	(24.9)	2563	(19.3)	17914	Yes
United Kingdom	TESSy	National	2722	(84.2)	2331	(85.6)	57	(2.4)	49	(2.1)	3232	Yes
Uzbekistan	NRL-TME	National	6649	(70.2)	6115	(92.0)	1968	(32.2)	556	(30.9)	9466	Yes
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	–	–	81595	(67.0)	77504	(95.0)	26029	(33.6)	22191	(30.8)	121780	–
Total European Region	–	–	105090	(69.2)	96690	(92.0)	26846	(27.8)	22879	(25.5)	151933	–
Subtotal 18 HPCs	–	–	84969	(67.4)	80477	(94.7)	26269	(32.6)	22402	(29.6)	126149	–

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 Data are considered complete when national coverage is 100% or 75% of them have DST results for at least rifampicin.

^e Laboratory-related data from Italy are reported by the national reference laboratories and may differ from data shown elsewhere in this 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.

Table 11. Drug-resistance surveillance of bacteriologically confirmed^a pulmonary TB cases by previous TB treatment history, European Region, 2024

	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	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d	N	(%) ^d
EU/EEA																
Austria	181	(97.3)	3	(1.7)	186	(84.5)	220	(92.1)	10	(90.9)	0	(0.0)	11	(57.9)	19	(7.9)
Belgium [†]	249	(100.0)	4	(1.6)	249	(82.7)	301	(49.1)	236	(93.3)	8	(3.4)	253	(81.1)	312	(50.9)
Bulgaria	257	(67.5)	5	(1.9)	381	(60.8)	627	(84.6)	45	(67.2)	4	(8.9)	67	(58.8)	114	(15.4)
Croatia	159	(97.0)	3	(1.9)	164	(86.3)	190	(91.8)	13	(100.0)	1	(7.7)	13	(76.5)	17	(8.2)
Cyprus	36	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	36	(83.7)	43	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Czechia	339	(98.5)	12	(3.5)	344	(88.2)	390	(94.9)	11	(84.6)	1	(9.1)	13	(61.9)	21	(5.1)
Denmark ^k	99	(98.0)	1	(1.0)	101	(87.8)	115	(87.1)	12	(100.0)	1	(8.3)	12	(70.6)	17	(12.9)
Estonia	62	(98.4)	9	(14.5)	63	(95.5)	66	(77.6)	11	(100.0)	3	(27.3)	11	(57.9)	19	(22.4)
Finland	94	(97.9)	0	(0.0)	96	(83.5)	115	(92.7)	3	(100.0)	2	(66.7)	3	(33.3)	9	(7.3)
France	30	(2.7)	30	(100.0)	1115	(47.7)	2 337	(92.1)	6	(6.7)	6	(100.0)	89	(44.3)	201	(7.9)
Germany	1784	(93.8)	52	(2.9)	1902	(86.2)	2206	(90.2)	155	(92.3)	33	(21.3)	168	(70.3)	239	(9.8)
Greece	212	(94.6)	8	(3.8)	224	(85.2)	263	(90.7)	21	(87.5)	4	(19.0)	24	(88.9)	27	(9.3)
Hungary	246	(95.7)	16	(6.5)	257	(65.2)	394	(94.3)	13	(92.9)	1	(7.7)	14	(58.3)	24	(5.7)
Iceland	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ireland ^k	101	(91.0)	6	(5.9)	111	(88.1)	126	(89.4)	10	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	12	(80.0)	15	(10.6)
Italy	546	(55.3)	15	(2.7)	987	(83.2)	1 187	(90.1)	39	(35.8)	1	(2.6)	109	(83.2)	131	(9.9)
Latvia	182	(86.3)	12	(6.6)	211	(83.1)	254	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	488	(100.0)	74	(15.2)	488	(95.7)	510	(82.8)	106	(100.0)	31	(29.2)	106	(100.0)	106	(17.2)
Luxembourg	17	(73.9)	0	(0.0)	23	(92.0)	25	(92.6)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	2	(7.4)
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)
Netherlands	299	(97.7)	8	(2.7)	306	(81.4)	376	(93.5)	18	(94.7)	2	(11.1)	19	(73.1)	26	(6.5)
Norway ^k	103	(99.0)	8	(7.8)	104	(93.7)	111	(86.7)	14	(100.0)	6	(42.9)	14	(82.4)	17	(13.3)
Poland	2 685	(89.3)	82	(3.1)	3 008	(83.6)	3 600	(88.0)	330	(86.2)	19	(5.8)	383	(77.7)	493	(12.0)
Portugal	312	(50.2)	16	(5.1)	621	(70.5)	881	(92.7)	30	(63.8)	3	(10.0)	47	(68.1)	69	(7.3)
Romania	4 137	(83.1)	104	(2.5)	4 976	(81.6)	6 099	(79.2)	1 013	(79.2)	91	(9.0)	1 279	(80.0)	1 598	(20.8)
Slovakia	51	(100.0)	3	(5.9)	51	(51.5)	99	(86.8)	10	(90.9)	2	(20.0)	11	(73.3)	15	(13.2)
Slovenia	32	(100.0)	1	(3.1)	32	(94.1)	34	(89.5)	4	(100.0)	1	(25.0)	4	(100.0)	4	(10.5)
Spain	1 562	(93.9)	24	(1.5)	1 663	(84.8)	1 962	(67.4)	722	(97.7)	11	(1.5)	739	(77.9)	949	(32.6)
Sweden	175	(100.0)	3	(1.7)	175	(91.6)	191	(92.3)	8	(100.0)	1	(12.5)	8	(50.0)	16	(7.7)
Subtotal EU/EEA	14 439	(80.8)	499	(3.5)	17 875	(78.7)	22 723	(83.6)	2 841	(83.6)	232	(8.2)	3 410	(76.5)	4 460	(16.4)
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	138	(100.0)	2	(1.4)	138	(76.7)	180	(89.6)	14	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(66.7)	21	(10.4)
Andorra	0	(0.0)	–	–	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Armenia	207	(100.0)	30	(14.5)	207	(78.1)	265	(88.3)	29	(100.0)	12	(41.4)	29	(82.9)	35	(11.7)
Azerbaijan	1 583	(99.4)	185	(11.7)	1 592	(78.4)	2 030	(47.4)	2 082	(93.9)	721	(34.6)	2 217	(98.4)	2 252	(52.6)
Belarus	907	(100.0)	326	(35.9)	907	(94.6)	959	(76.2)	293	(100.0)	199	(67.9)	293	(98.0)	299	(23.8)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	275	(73.9)	0	(0.0)	372	(96.6)	385	(91.0)	32	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	36	(94.7)	38	(9.0)
Georgia	839	(98.5)	84	(10.0)	852	(94.2)	904	(78.0)	221	(92.1)	44	(19.9)	240	(94.1)	255	(22.0)
Israel	103	(100.0)	9	(8.7)	103	(69.6)	148	(94.3)	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(66.7)	9	(5.7)
Kazakhstan	5 277	(100.0)	1 576	(29.9)	5 279	(87.3)	6 046	(72.4)	1 898	(99.8)	1 214	(64.0)	1 901	(82.5)	2 305	(27.6)
Kyrgyzstan	2 066	(96.1)	404	(19.6)	2 149	(74.4)	2 887	(71.7)	582	(94.9)	253	(43.5)	613	(53.9)	1 138	(28.3)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	38	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	38	(79.2)	48	(85.7)	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	8	(14.3)
North Macedonia	32	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	96	(79.3)	121	(89.0)	4	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	14	(93.3)	15	(11.0)
Republic of Moldova	1 098	(100.0)	305	(27.8)	1 098	(79.6)	1 380	(76.5)	306	(100.0)	105	(34.3)	306	(72.3)	423	(23.5)
Russian Federation	19 276	(94.2)	6 881	(35.7)	20 452	(56.1)	36 429	(61.8)	12 100	(97.8)	7 920	(65.5)	12 378	(54.9)	22 549	(38.2)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	82	(24.5)	19	(23.2)	335	(91.8)	365	(88.0)	12	(48.0)	0	(0.0)	25	(50.0)	50	(12.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo [†]	82	(24.5)	19	(23.2)	335	(91.8)	365	(88.0)	12	(48.0)	0	(0.0)	25	(50.0)	50	(12.0)
Kosovo [†]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	256	(88.0)	5	(2.0)	291	(73.7)	395	(94.0)	11	(0.0)	3	(0.0)	23	(0.0)	25	(6.0)
Tajikistan	1 682	(92.1)	200	(11.9)	1 826	(60.4)	3 025	(90.7)	238	(90.8)	93	(39.1)	262	(84.0)	312	(9.3)
Türkiye	3 825	(89.8)	83	(2.2)	4 259	(77.7)	5 480	(93.5)	272	(86.3)	31	(11.4)	315	(82.0)	384	(6.5)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	9 628	(98.1)	2 130	(22.1)	9 814	(72.9)	13 456	(75.1)	3 638	(97.5)	1 170	(32.2)	3 733	(83.7)	4 458	(24.9)
United Kingdom ^k	2 258	(85.6)	53	(2.3)	2 638	(84.3)	3 130	(96.8)	73	(86.9)	4	(5.5)	84	(82.4)	102	(3.2)
Uzbekistan	4 701	(93.8)	1 414	(30.1)	5 011	(68.8)	7 285	(77.0)	1 414	(86.3)	554	(39.2)	1 638	(75.1)	2 181	(23.0)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	54 271	(94.5)	13 706	(25.3)	57 460	(67.7)	84 921	(69.7)	23 233	(96.3)	12 323	(53.0)	24 135	(65.5)	36 859	(30.3)
Total European Region	68 710	(91.2)	14 205	(20.7)	75 335	(70.0)	107 644	(72.3)	26 074	(94.7)	12 555	(48.2)	27 545	(66.7)	41 319	(27.7)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	56 215	(94.4)	13 822	(24.6)	59 565	(67.9)	87 702	(69.5)	24 248	(95.5)	12 445	(51.3)	25 388	(66.1)	38 428	(30.5)

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.

[†] 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	(%) ^a	N	(%) ^b	N	(%) ^c	N	(%) ^d	
									EU/EEA
	191	(97.0)	3	(1.6)	197	(82.4)	239	(61.4)	Austria
	485	(96.6)	12	(2.5)	502	(81.9)	613	(64.5)	Belgium ^k
	302	(67.4)	9	(3.0)	448	(60.5)	741	(81.2)	Bulgaria
	172	(97.2)	4	(2.3)	177	(85.5)	207	(73.9)	Croatia
	36	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	36	(83.7)	43	(70.5)	Cyprus
	350	(98.0)	13	(3.7)	357	(86.9)	411	(90.3)	Czechia
	111	(98.2)	2	(1.8)	113	(85.6)	132	(71.0)	Denmark ^k
	73	(98.6)	12	(16.4)	74	(87.1)	85	(94.4)	Estonia
	97	(98.0)	2	(2.1)	99	(79.8)	124	(67.4)	Finland
	36	(3.0)	36	(100.0)	1204	(47.4)	2 538	(56.5)	France
	1939	(93.7)	85	(4.4)	2070	(84.7)	2445	(55.7)	Germany
	233	(94.0)	12	(5.2)	248	(85.5)	290	(72.5)	Greece
	259	(95.6)	17	(6.6)	271	(64.8)	418	(97.0)	Hungary
	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	1	(12.5)	Iceland
	111	(90.2)	6	(5.4)	123	(87.2)	141	(48.8)	Ireland ^k
	585	(53.4)	16	(2.7)	1096	(83.2)	1318	(41.8)	Italy
	182	(86.3)	12	(6.6)	211	(83.1)	254	(90.4)	Latvia
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Liechtenstein
	594	(100.0)	105	(17.7)	594	(96.4)	616	(92.5)	Lithuania
	18	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	24	(88.9)	27	(54.0)	Luxembourg
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Malta
	317	(97.5)	10	(3.2)	325	(80.8)	402	(52.3)	Netherlands
	117	(99.2)	14	(12.0)	118	(92.2)	128	(70.7)	Norway ^k
	3015	(88.9)	101	(3.3)	3391	(82.8)	4 093	(96.6)	Poland
	342	(51.2)	19	(5.6)	668	(70.3)	950	(68.1)	Portugal
	5150	(82.3)	195	(3.8)	6255	(81.3)	7 697	(87.2)	Romania
	61	(98.4)	5	(8.2)	62	(54.4)	114	(84.4)	Slovakia
	36	(100.0)	2	(5.6)	36	(94.7)	38	(79.2)	Slovenia
	2284	(95.1)	35	(1.5)	2402	(82.5)	2911	(63.0)	Spain
	183	(100.0)	4	(2.2)	183	(88.4)	207	(66.3)	Sweden
	17 280	(81.2)	731	(4.2)	21 285	(78.3)	27 183	(71.1)	Subtotal EU/EEA
									Non-EU/EEA
	152	(100.0)	2	(1.3)	152	(75.6)	201	(66.6)	Albania
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(75.0)	Andorra
	236	(100.0)	42	(17.8)	236	(78.7)	300	(69.0)	Armenia
	3 665	(96.2)	906	(24.7)	3 809	(89.0)	4 282	(84.9)	Azerbaijan
	1200	(100.0)	525	(43.8)	1200	(95.4)	1258	(74.8)	Belarus
	307	(75.2)	0	(0.0)	408	(96.5)	423	(94.8)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1060	(97.1)	128	(12.1)	1092	(94.2)	1159	(80.1)	Georgia
	109	(100.0)	9	(8.3)	109	(69.4)	157	(69.2)	Israel
	7175	(99.9)	2790	(38.9)	7180	(86.0)	8351	(86.3)	Kazakhstan
	2648	(95.9)	657	(24.8)	2762	(68.6)	4025	(86.1)	Kyrgyzstan
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	46	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	46	(82.1)	56	(90.3)	Montenegro
	36	(32.7)	0	(0.0)	110	(80.9)	136	(85.0)	North Macedonia
	1404	(100.0)	410	(29.2)	1404	(77.9)	1803	(76.1)	Republic of Moldova
	31376	(95.6)	14 801	(47.2)	32 830	(55.7)	58 978	(82.6)	Russian Federation
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	94	(26.1)	19	(20.2)	360	(86.7)	415	(39.2)	Serbia
	94	(26.1)	19	(20.2)	360	(86.7)	415	(87.4)	Serbia excluding Kosovo ^l
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kosovo ^l
	267	(85.0)	8	(3.0)	314	(74.8)	420	(96.8)	Switzerland
	1920	(92.0)	293	(15.3)	2088	(62.6)	3 337	(73.5)	Tajikistan
	4 097	(89.6)	114	(2.8)	4 574	(78.0)	5 864	(61.6)	Turkey
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turkmenistan
	13 266	(97.9)	3300	(24.9)	13 547	(75.6)	17 914	(85.3)	Ukraine
	2 331	(85.6)	57	(2.4)	2 722	(84.2)	3 232	(61.0)	United Kingdom ^k
	6 115	(92.0)	1968	(32.2)	6 649	(70.2)	9 466	(61.1)	Uzbekistan
	77 504	(95.0)	26 029	(33.6)	81 595	(67.0)	121 780	(78.4)	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	94 784	(92.1)	26 760	(28.2)	102 880	(69.1)	148 963	(76.7)	Total European Region
	80 463	(94.7)	26 267	(32.6)	84 953	(67.4)	126 130	(85.6)	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, 2024

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	3	(1.3)	3	(100.0)	1	(33.3)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Belgium	TESSy	National	13	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Bulgaria	TESSy	National	9	(3.0)	7	(77.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Croatia	TESSy	National	4	(2.1)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Cyprus	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Czechia	TESSy	National	13	(3.7)	12	(92.3)	4	(33.3)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Denmark	TESSy	National	2	(1.8)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Estonia	TESSy	National	12	(15.8)	10	(83.3)	2	(20.0)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	Yes
Finland	TESSy	National	2	(2.0)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
France	TESSy	National	50	(100.0)	40	(80.0)	7	(17.5)	7	(100.0)	2	(28.6)	Yes
Germany	TESSy	National	126	(4.8)	108	(85.7)	25	(23.1)	25	(100.0)	1	(4.0)	Yes
Greece	TESSy	National	13	(6.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Hungary	TESSy	National	17	(6.4)	15	(88.2)	5	(33.3)	5	(100.0)	2	(40.0)	Yes
Iceland	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Ireland	TESSy	National	7	(5.7)	7	(100.0)	2	(28.6)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Italy	NRL-TME	Partial	35	–	25	(71.4)	7	(28.0)	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)	No
Latvia	TESSy	National	14	(7.1)	14	(100.0)	2	(14.3)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Liechtenstein	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Lithuania	TESSy	National	105	(17.7)	98	(93.3)	21	(21.4)	21	(100.0)	2	(9.5)	Yes
Luxembourg	TESSy	National	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Malta	TESSy	National	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Netherlands	TESSy	National	10	(2.8)	10	(100.0)	3	(30.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Norway	TESSy	National	14	(11.8)	13	(92.9)	6	(46.2)	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Poland	TESSy	National	101	(3.3)	89	(88.1)	28	(31.5)	28	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Portugal	TESSy	National	19	(5.6)	8	(42.1)	4	(50.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Romania	TESSy	National	195	(3.9)	65	(33.3)	20	(30.8)	20	(100.0)	5	(25.0)	No
Slovakia	TESSy	National	6	(9.0)	5	(83.3)	2	(40.0)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Slovenia	TESSy	National	2	(5.6)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Spain	TESSy	National	40	(1.6)	8	(20.0)	1	(12.5)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Sweden	TESSy	National	4	(2.2)	4	(100.0)	2	(50.0)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Yes
Subtotal EU/EEA	–	–	817	(4.3)	550	(67.4)	145	(26.4)	145	(100.0)	14	(9.7)	–
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	NRL-TME	National	2	(1.3)	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	Yes
Andorra	NRL-TME	National	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Armenia	NRL-TME	National	42	(17.8)	39	(92.9)	14	(35.9)	13	(92.9)	1	(7.7)	Yes
Azerbaijan	NRL-TME	National	906	(24.7)	889	(98.1)	152	(17.1)	152	(100.0)	122	(80.3)	Yes
Belarus	NRL-TME	National	525	(43.8)	525	(100.0)	144	(27.4)	144	(100.0)	39	(27.1)	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NRL-TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Georgia	NRL-TME	National	128	(12.1)	112	(87.5)	35	(31.3)	35	(100.0)	5	(14.3)	Yes
Israel	NRL-TME	National	9	(8.3)	9	(100.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	–	–	Yes
Kazakhstan	NRL-TME	National	2 790	(38.9)	2 785	(99.8)	361	(13.0)	–	–	–	–	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	NRL-TME	National	657	(24.8)	577	(87.8)	90	(15.6)	90	(100.0)	41	(45.6)	Yes
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Montenegro	NRL-TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
North Macedonia	NRL-TME	National	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Republic of Moldova	NRL-TME	National	410	(29.2)	410	(100.0)	79	(19.3)	79	(100.0)	35	(44.3)	Yes
Russian Federation	NRL-TME	National	14 801	(47.2)	14 036	(94.8)	4 621	(32.9)	3 443	(74.5)	414	(12.0)	Yes
San Marino	–	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Serbia	–	–	19	(20.2)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	NRL-TME	National	19	(20.2)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Switzerland	NRL-TME	National	8	(3.0)	4	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Tajikistan	NRL-TME	National	293	(15.3)	257	(87.7)	67	(26.1)	56	(83.6)	10	(17.9)	Yes
Türkiye	NRL-TME	National	114	(2.8)	76	(66.7)	12	(15.8)	12	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	No
Turkmenistan	NRL-TME	National	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Ukraine	NRL-TME	National	3 300	(24.9)	3 108	(94.2)	885	(28.5)	631	(71.3)	18	(2.9)	Yes
United Kingdom	TESSy	National	57	(2.4)	57	(100.0)	7	(12.3)	7	(100.0)	1	(0.0)	Yes
Uzbekistan	NRL-TME	National	1 968	(32.2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	–	–	26 029	(33.6)	22 886	(87.9)	6 470	(28.3)	4 663	(72.1)	686	(14.7)	–
Total European Region	–	–	26 845	(28.2)	23 436	(87.3)	6 615	(28.2)	4 808	(72.7)	700	(14.6)	–
Subtotal 18 HPCs	–	–	26 269	(32.6)	23 008	(87.6)	6 505	(28.3)	4 700	(72.3)	693	(14.7)	–

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 Surveillance System

^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, with or without resistance to additional Group A drugs

^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 are considered complete when national coverage is 100% or 75% of them have DST results for any fluoroquinolone.

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, 2024

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	4	4	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Belgium	15	7	(46.7)	0	0	(0.0)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	9	9	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Croatia	4	4	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	1	1	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Czechia	11	10	(90.9)	4	4	(100.0)
Denmark	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
<i>Estonia</i>	10	10	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Finland	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
France	61	61	(100.0)	9	9	(100.0)
Germany	119	113	(95.0)	28	27	(96.4)
Greece	13	13	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Hungary	12	11	(91.7)	5	5	(100.0)
Iceland	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Ireland	5	5	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Italy	35	–	–	8	–	–
<i>Latvia</i>	12	9	(75.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Liechtenstein	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
<i>Lithuania</i>	85	85	(100.0)	21	21	(100.0)
Luxembourg	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Malta	1	1	(100.0)	0	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	10	10	(100.0)	3	3	(100.0)
Norway	9	9	(100.0)	6	6	(100.0)
Poland	76	76	(100.0)	28	28	(100.0)
Portugal	19	19	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)
<i>Romania</i>	180	178	(98.9)	20	20	(100.0)
Slovakia	4	4	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Slovenia	1	1	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Spain	46	46	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Sweden	4	4	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	748	692	(92.5)	152	143	(94.1)
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Andorra	0	0	–	–	–	–
<i>Armenia</i>	33	33	(100.0)	14	14	(100.0)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	898	850	(94.7)	180	176	(97.8)
<i>Belarus</i>	388	379	(97.7)	144	141	(97.9)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Georgia</i>	116	112	(96.6)	36	33	(91.7)
Israel	10	10	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	3 780	4 184	(110.7)	451	457	(101.3)
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	629	606	(96.3)	131	119	(90.8)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	404	373	(92.3)	87	87	(100.0)
<i>Russian Federation</i>	20 521	19 209	(93.6)	6 784	4 513	(66.5)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	19	3	(15.8)	0	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	19	3	(15.8)	0	–	–
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	15	11	(73.3)	1	1	(100.0)
<i>Tajikistan</i>	331	329	(99.4)	88	92	(104.5)
<i>Türkiye</i>	138	123	(89.1)	12	9	(75.0)
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	416	416	(100.0)	211	211	(100.0)
<i>Ukraine</i>	3 041	3 000	(98.7)	885	851	(96.2)
United Kingdom	101	95	(94.1)	11	9	(81.8)
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	1 415	1 415	(100.0)	1 579	1 579	(100.0)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	32 257	31 150	(96.6)	10 616	8 294	(78.1)
Total European Region	33 005	31 842	(96.5)	10 768	8 437	(78.4)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	32 406	31 320	(96.6)	10 647	8 327	(78.2)

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 drug-susceptibility testing or resistance prediction. EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; RR/MDR-TB: rifampicin-resistant 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 2024 but started on treatment in 2024 are included, resulting in over 100% coverage.

^d Pre-XDR-TB defined as resistance to rifampicin (RR/MDR-TB), as well as resistance to any fluoroquinolone.

^e 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). Group A drugs include: levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, bedaquiline and linezolid.

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, 2024

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	461	354	(76.8)	16	(4.5)	–	–
Bulgaria	873	626	(71.7)	1	(0.2)	–	–
Croatia	272	46	(16.9)	3	(6.5)	–	–
Cyprus	61	36	(59.0)	1	(2.8)	–	–
Czechia	448	317	(70.8)	11	(3.5)	–	–
Denmark ^d	168	118	(70.2)	5	(4.2)	–	–
Estonia	88	84	(95.5)	6	(7.1)	6	(100.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	373	226	(60.6)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Hungary	423	35	(8.3)	6	(17.1)	1	(16.7)
Iceland	8	7	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Ireland ^d	268	121	(45.1)	8	(6.6)	3	(37.5)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	281	281	(100.0)	15	(2.4)	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	650	637	(98.0)	15	(2.4)	–	–
Luxembourg	48	37	(77.1)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Malta	60	47	(78.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	750	544	(72.5)	16	(2.9)	–	–
Norway ^d	160	142	(88.8)	2	(1.4)	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1356	844	(62.2)	95	(11.3)	–	–
Romania	8453	7257	(85.9)	151	(2.1)	–	–
Slovakia	124	44	(35.5)	0	(0.0)	–	–
Slovenia	46	40	(87.0)	1	(2.5)	1	(100.0)
Spain	3267	2362	(72.3)	121	(5.1)	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	18 638	14 205	(76.2)	473	(3.3)	11	(2.3)
Non-EU/EEA							
Albania	232	209	(90.1)	3	(1.4)	3	(100.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	383	369	(96.3)	28	(7.6)	28	(100.0)
Azerbaijan	3 741	3 741	(100.0)	43	(1.1)	43	(100.0)
Belarus	1 241	1 191	(96.0)	80	(6.7)	73	(91.3)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	1 194	1 181	(98.9)	34	(2.9)	34	(100.0)
Israel	196	196	(100.0)	9	(4.6)	9	(100.0)
Kazakhstan	9 133	8 956	(98.1)	515	(5.8)	448	(87.0)
Kyrgyzstan	3 989	3 837	(96.2)	136	(3.5)	116	(85.3)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	58	58	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	156	80	(51.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	1 931	1 893	(98.0)	234	(12.4)	207	(88.5)
Russian Federation	49 283	47 292	(96.0)	1 703	(24.7)	9 513	(81.3)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	443	61	(13.8)	4	(6.6)	4	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	443	61	(13.8)	4	(6.6)	4	(0.0)
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	4 441	4 397	(99.0)	98	(2.2)	98	(100.0)
Türkiye	8 891	7 664	(86.2)	105	(1.4)	89	(84.8)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	18 311	18 084	(98.8)	2 770	(15.3)	2 567	(92.7)
United Kingdom ^d	5 941	5 338	(89.9)	86	(1.6)	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	109 564	104 547	(95.4)	15 848	(15.2)	13 232	(83.9)
Total European Region	128 202	118 752	(92.6)	16 321	(13.7)	13 243	(83.9)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	112 883	107 490	(95.2)	15 934	(14.8)	13 222	(83.9)

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in *italics*.

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; 2025 (<https://extranet.who.int/tme/>, accessed 10 November 2025).

^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, 2024^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	5 517	3	54	(0.3)	4.0
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	19 430	9	46	(2.0)	11.3
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	1 805	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Finland	–	–	–	–	–
France	74 618	34	46	(0.8)	7.4
Germany	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	18 270	7	38	(1.7)	8.7
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	8 720	1	11	(0.4)	2.3
Italy	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	3 271	8	245	3	16.3
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	4 480	7	156	1	6.9
Luxembourg	649	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Malta	690	2	290	3	27.2
Netherlands	–	6	–	1	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	72 006	142	197	(3.6)	18.1
Portugal	11 320	8	71	(0.6)	5.5
Romania	24 544	106	432	(1.3)	9.7
Slovakia	8 240	2	24	(1.6)	10.6
Slovenia	4 450	2	45	(4.3)	20.8
Spain	44 701	31	69	1	10.3
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA ^c	302 711	368	121.6	(1.8)	13.2
Non EU/EEA					
Albania	6 200	2	32	(0.9)	3.9
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	2 469	1	41	(0.3)	3.1
Azerbaijan	26 157	160	612	(4.3)	16.9
Belarus	32 000	21	66	(1.7)	4.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	590	1	169	(0.2)	11.8
Georgia	9 098	17	187	(1.4)	6.0
Israel	19 756	3	15	(1.5)	7.3
Kazakhstan	48 434	148	306	(1.6)	6.9
Kyrgyzstan	7 728	72	932	(1.8)	16.8
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1 047	2	191	(3.4)	21.0
North Macedonia	2 225	3	135	(1.9)	15.8
Republic of Moldova	6 950	40	576	(2.1)	9.0
Russian Federation	334 594	3 432	1 026	(7.0)	30.1
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	10 500	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	10 500	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	12 000	85	708	(1.9)	16.9
Türkiye	383 724	181	47	(2.0)	4.6
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	39 733	385	969	(2.1)	20.0
United Kingdom	97 958	38	39	(0.6)	4.5
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	1041 163	4 591	441	(4.2)	16.9
Total European Region	1 343 874	4 959	369	(3.7)	18.3
Subtotal 18 HPCs	942 504	4 666	495	(4.1)	16.2

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 Data from the WHO Global TB Database.

^b Belarus, Kazakhstan, Montenegro and Kosovo^e 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 2026].

^c In the calculation of summary results, only countries/areas reporting data on prison population and TB notification in prisons are included.

^d 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 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023 ^b	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up ^c		Still on treatment		Not evaluated ^d	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	404	308	(76.2)	29	(7.2)	0	(0.0)	37	(9.2)	29	(7.2)	1	(0.2)
Belgium ^e	803	572	(71.2)	40	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	66	(8.2)	16	(2.0)	109	(13.6)
Bulgaria	848	650	(76.7)	105	(12.4)	7	(0.8)	69	(8.1)	0	(0.0)	17	(2.0)
Croatia	260	161	(61.9)	35	(13.5)	0	(0.0)	11	(4.2)	7	(2.7)	46	(17.7)
Cyprus	78	31	(39.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(9.0)	0	(0.0)	40	(51.3)
Czechia	418	295	(70.6)	42	(10.0)	2	(0.5)	60	(14.4)	13	(3.1)	6	(1.4)
Denmark ^e	168	50	(29.8)	5	(3.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	68	(40.5)	44	(26.2)
Estonia	77	66	(85.7)	10	(13.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.3)
Finland	169	58	(34.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.2)	2	(1.2)	107	(63.3)
France	4503	879	(19.5)	85	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	70	(1.6)	10	(0.2)	3459	(76.8)
Germany	4148	2795	(67.4)	300	(7.2)	1	(0.0)	117	(2.8)	95	(2.3)	840	(20.3)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	476	301	(63.2)	59	(12.4)	22	(4.6)	46	(9.7)	16	(3.4)	32	(6.7)
Iceland	14	11	(78.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)
Ireland ^e	199	71	(35.7)	10	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.0)	3	(1.5)	113	(56.8)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	316	0	(0.0)	40	(12.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	276	(87.3)
Liechtenstein	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	599	517	(86.3)	57	(9.5)	14	(2.3)	8	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.5)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	676	531	(78.6)	22	(3.3)	2	(0.3)	25	(3.7)	17	(2.5)	79	(11.7)
Norway ^e	121	101	(83.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.7)	5	(4.1)	13	(10.7)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1524	930	(61.0)	73	(4.8)	1	(0.1)	89	(5.8)	341	(22.4)	90	(5.9)
Romania	8934	7509	(84.0)	885	(9.9)	159	(1.8)	259	(2.9)	122	(1.4)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	198	178	(89.9)	8	(4.0)	1	(0.5)	3	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	8	(4.0)
Slovenia	85	64	(75.3)	16	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.2)	1	(1.2)	3	(3.5)
Spain	3030	1836	(60.6)	218	(7.2)	2	(0.1)	123	(4.1)	34	(1.1)	817	(27.0)
Sweden	327	295	(90.2)	20	(6.1)	2	(0.6)	3	(0.9)	1	(0.3)	6	(1.8)
Subtotal EU/EEA	28376	18210	(64.2)	2059	(7.3)	213	(0.8)	1002	(3.5)	782	(2.8)	6110	(21.5)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	268	239	(89.2)	8	(3.0)	0	(0.0)	15	(5.6)	–	–	6	(2.2)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	363	313	(86.2)	21	(5.8)	8	(2.2)	16	(4.4)	–	–	5	(1.4)
Azerbaijan	2877	2408	(83.7)	134	(4.7)	171	(5.9)	145	(5.0)	–	–	19	(0.7)
Belarus	931	826	(88.7)	76	(8.2)	8	(0.9)	21	(2.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	444	166	(37.4)	27	(6.1)	0	(0.0)	10	(2.3)	–	–	241	(54.3)
Georgia	1183	1009	(85.3)	49	(4.1)	30	(2.5)	67	(5.7)	–	–	28	(2.4)
Israel	215	183	(85.1)	12	(5.6)	12	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	–	–	8	(3.7)
Kazakhstan	5795	5240	(90.4)	387	(6.7)	105	(1.8)	55	(0.9)	–	–	8	(0.1)
Kyrgyzstan	3493	3014	(86.3)	166	(4.8)	123	(3.5)	187	(5.4)	–	–	3	(0.1)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	62	55	(88.7)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	6	(9.7)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	151	119	(78.8)	12	(7.9)	2	(1.3)	18	(11.9)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	1676	1430	(85.3)	146	(8.7)	43	(2.6)	56	(3.3)	–	–	1	(0.1)
Russian Federation	39436	26764	(67.9)	4806	(12.2)	4286	(10.9)	1463	(3.7)	–	–	2117	(5.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	475	352	(74.1)	17	(3.6)	10	(2.1)	3	(0.6)	–	–	93	(19.6)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	475	352	(74.1)	17	(3.6)	10	(2.1)	3	(0.6)	–	–	93	(19.6)
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	404	235	(58.2)	19	(4.7)	2	(0.5)	12	(3.0)	–	–	136	(33.7)
Tajikistan	3959	3689	(93.2)	147	(3.7)	22	(0.6)	101	(2.6)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	9199	7470	(81.2)	806	(8.8)	25	(0.3)	258	(2.8)	–	–	640	(7.0)
Turkmenistan	1902	1606	(84.4)	115	(6.0)	83	(4.4)	64	(3.4)	–	–	34	(1.8)
Ukraine	16803	12886	(76.7)	1606	(9.6)	1269	(7.6)	957	(5.7)	–	–	85	(0.5)
United Kingdom ^e	5159	4432	(85.9)	272	(5.3)	88	(1.7)	154	(3.0)	–	–	213	(4.1)
Uzbekistan	13938	10795	(77.5)	599	(4.3)	234	(1.7)	443	(3.2)	–	–	1867	(13.4)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	108733	83231	(76.5)	9426	(8.7)	6521	(6.0)	4051	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	5504	(5.1)
Total European Region	137109	101441	(74.0)	11485	(8.4)	6734	(4.9)	5053	(3.7)	782	(0.6)	11614	(8.5)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	112329	86192	(76.7)	10155	(9.0)	6587	(5.9)	4169	(3.7)	122	(0.1)	5104	(4.5)

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 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023 ^a	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up ^b		Still on treatment		Not evaluated ^c	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	8	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Belgium	54	33	(61.1)	2	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	9	(16.7)	2	(3.7)	8	(14.8)
Bulgaria	22	17	(77.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.5)	4	(18.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia	7	1	(14.3)	3	(42.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)
Cyprus	3	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)
Czechia	9	8	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark	19	7	(36.8)	2	(10.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(31.6)	4	(21.1)
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	283	62	(21.9)	10	(3.5)	0	(0.0)	7	(2.5)	1	(0.4)	203	(71.7)
Germany	142	91	(64.1)	3	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	7	(4.9)	2	(1.4)	39	(27.5)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ireland	17	7	(41.2)	3	(17.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(41.2)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	8	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	12	10	(83.3)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)
Norway	16	11	(68.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.2)	4	(25.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	63	30	(47.6)	3	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	10	(15.9)	14	(22.2)	6	(9.5)
Romania	327	190	(58.1)	36	(11.0)	54	(16.5)	46	(14.1)	1	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	15	14	(93.3)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	3	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Spain	1117	926	(82.9)	58	(5.2)	1	(0.1)	45	(4.0)	8	(0.7)	79	(7.1)
Sweden	13	10	(76.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.7)
Subtotal EU/EEA	2140	1433	(67.0)	122	(5.7)	57	(2.7)	135	(6.3)	36	(1.7)	357	(16.7)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	31	28	(90.3)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.5)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	19	13	(68.4)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	5	(26.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	1109	817	(73.7)	89	(8.0)	76	(6.9)	119	(10.7)	–	–	8	(0.7)
Belarus	49	37	(75.5)	3	(6.1)	0	(0.0)	9	(18.4)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	99	72	(72.7)	5	(5.1)	8	(8.1)	11	(11.1)	–	–	3	(3.0)
Israel	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kazakhstan	37	26	(70.3)	5	(13.5)	0	(0.0)	5	(13.5)	–	–	1	(2.7)
Kyrgyzstan	316	231	(73.1)	17	(5.4)	17	(5.4)	51	(16.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	101	62	(61.4)	11	(10.9)	10	(9.9)	18	(17.8)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	4 668	2 506	(53.7)	406	(8.7)	690	(14.8)	394	(8.4)	–	–	672	(14.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^d	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo ^d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	5	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4	(80.0)
Tajikistan	67	54	(80.6)	3	(4.5)	7	(10.4)	3	(4.5)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	111	52	(46.8)	13	(11.7)	1	(0.9)	27	(24.3)	–	–	18	(16.2)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	788	536	(68.0)	93	(11.8)	32	(4.1)	125	(15.9)	–	–	2	(0.3)
United Kingdom	133	109	(82.0)	7	(5.3)	6	(4.5)	3	(2.3)	–	–	8	(6.0)
Uzbekistan	1561	882	(56.5)	69	(4.4)	25	(1.6)	65	(4.2)	–	–	520	(33.3)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	9107	5439	(59.7)	723	(7.9)	872	(9.6)	837	(9.2)	0	(0.0)	1236	(13.6)
Total European Region	11247	6872	(61.1)	845	(7.5)	929	(8.3)	972	(8.6)	36	(0.3)	1593	(14.2)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	9282	5501	(59.3)	751	(8.1)	922	(9.9)	882	(9.5)	2	(0.0)	1224	(13.2)

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.

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'.

^d 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 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases reported in 2023 ^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	9	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Belgium ^e	36	26	(72.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	9	(25.0)
Bulgaria	20	17	(85.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)
Croatia	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	27	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark ^e	9	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(77.8)	1	(11.1)
Estonia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
France	248	43	(17.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	204	(82.3)
Germany	228	173	(75.9)	3	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.6)	6	(2.6)	40	(17.5)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Iceland	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ireland ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	34	34	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	19	16	(84.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	2	(10.5)
Norway ^e	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	44	32	(72.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.3)	9	(20.5)	2	(4.5)
Romania	424	411	(96.9)	2	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.5)	9	(2.1)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	80	77	(96.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.5)
Slovenia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Spain	158	120	(75.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.5)	33	(20.9)
Sweden	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	1370	1015	(74.1)	6	(0.4)	1	(0.1)	16	(1.2)	37	(2.7)	295	(21.5)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	27	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	139	113	(81.3)	0	(0.0)	12	(8.6)	5	(3.6)	–	–	9	(6.5)
Belarus	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Israel	13	12	(92.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(7.7)
Kazakhstan	209	201	(96.2)	2	(1.0)	3	(1.4)	1	(0.5)	–	–	2	(1.0)
Kyrgyzstan	217	210	(96.8)	2	(0.9)	3	(1.4)	2	(0.9)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	133	133	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	1401	1336	(95.4)	5	(0.4)	25	(1.8)	1	(0.1)	–	–	34	(2.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	48	47	(97.9)	1	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ	48	47	(97.9)	1	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kosovo ⁱ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	16	10	(62.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	6	(37.5)
Tajikistan	241	232	(96.3)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	8	(3.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	407	318	(78.1)	15	(3.7)	1	(0.2)	5	(1.2)	–	–	68	(16.7)
Turkmenistan	36	32	(88.9)	2	(5.6)	1	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	–
Ukraine	483	464	(96.1)	6	(1.2)	4	(0.8)	8	(1.7)	–	–	1	(0.2)
United Kingdom ^e	162	156	(96.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.2)	–	–	4	(2.5)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	3601	3360	(93.3)	34	(0.9)	49	(1.4)	32	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	126	(3.5)
Total European Region	4971	4375	(88.0)	40	(0.8)	50	(1.0)	48	(1.0)	37	(0.7)	421	(8.5)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	3354	3127	(93.2)	36	(1.1)	49	(1.5)	33	(1.0)	9	(0.3)	116	(3.5)

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.

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 19. Treatment outcome of new and relapse^a TB cases of foreign origin notified in 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases of foreign origin notified in 2023 ^b	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up ^c		Still on treatment		Not evaluated ^d	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria ^e	262	203	(77.5)	9	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	34	(13.0)	15	(5.7)	1	(0.4)
Belgium ^{ef}	513	374	(72.9)	13	(2.5)	0	(0.0)	51	(9.9)	12	(2.3)	63	(12.3)
Bulgaria	4	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	68	27	(39.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(7.4)	0	(0.0)	36	(52.9)
Czechia	197	139	(70.6)	12	(6.1)	1	(0.5)	35	(17.8)	4	(2.0)	6	(3.0)
Denmark ^f	116	31	(26.7)	3	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.9)	47	(40.5)	34	(29.3)
Estonia	20	16	(80.0)	3	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)
Finland	71	27	(38.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	1	(1.4)	42	(59.2)
France	2 818	548	(19.4)	29	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	56	(2.0)	5	(0.2)	2 180	(77.4)
Germany	3 063	2 093	(68.3)	148	(4.8)	1	(0.0)	88	(2.9)	69	(2.3)	664	(21.7)
Greece ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary ^e	47	21	(44.7)	3	(6.4)	1	(2.1)	6	(12.8)	1	(2.1)	15	(31.9)
Iceland	12	9	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	2	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Ireland ^f	132	44	(33.3)	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.5)	1	(0.8)	84	(63.6)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	21	18	(85.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(14.3)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	551	435	(78.9)	15	(2.7)	1	(0.2)	21	(3.8)	14	(2.5)	65	(11.8)
Norway ^f	104	85	(81.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.9)	5	(4.8)	12	(11.5)
Poland ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	540	296	(54.8)	11	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	43	(8.0)	133	(24.6)	57	(10.6)
Romania	63	49	(77.8)	2	(3.2)	1	(1.6)	8	(12.7)	3	(4.8)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	7	6	(85.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	41	33	(80.5)	4	(9.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)
Spain	1 315	798	(60.7)	36	(2.7)	1	(0.1)	82	(6.2)	19	(1.4)	379	(28.8)
Sweden	277	251	(90.6)	14	(5.1)	2	(0.7)	3	(1.1)	1	(0.4)	6	(2.2)
Subtotal EU/EEA	10 242	5 506	(53.8)	303	(3.0)	9	(0.1)	441	(4.3)	332	(3.2)	3 651	(35.6)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	9	6	(66.7)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	–	–	1	(11.1)
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	173	144	(83.2)	10	(5.8)	10	(5.8)	0	(0.0)	–	–	9	(5.2)
Kazakhstan	92	69	(75.0)	6	(6.5)	4	(4.3)	1	(1.1)	–	–	12	(13.0)
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	5	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4	(100.0)
Republic of Moldova	11	10	(90.9)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	30	18	(60.0)	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	8	(26.7)	–	–	2	(6.7)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^g	30	18	(60.0)	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	8	(26.7)	–	–	2	(6.7)
Kosovo ^g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	312	194	(62.2)	11	(3.5)	0	(0.0)	10	(3.2)	–	–	97	(31.1)
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Türkiye	1 221	828	(67.8)	90	(7.4)	3	(0.2)	79	(6.5)	–	–	221	(18.1)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	11	8	(72.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(18.2)	1	(9.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
United Kingdom ^f	4 157	3 605	(86.7)	161	(3.9)	61	(1.5)	134	(3.2)	–	–	196	(4.7)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	6 025	4 885	(81.1)	281	(4.7)	81	(1.3)	236	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	542	(9.0)
Total European Region	16 267	10 391	(63.9)	584	(3.6)	90	(0.6)	677	(4.2)	332	(2.0)	4 193	(25.8)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	1 452	1 007	(69.4)	103	(7.1)	10	(0.7)	91	(6.3)	3	(0.2)	238	(16.4)

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. 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.

^g 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 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	HIV-positive TB cases notified in 2023 ^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	24	16	(66.7)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	5	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)
Bulgaria	3	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Croatia	3	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Cyprus	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Czechia	13	9	(69.2)	1	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.7)	2	(15.4)	0	(0.0)
Denmark ^e	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(80.0)	1	(20.0)
Estonia	9	8	(88.9)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	5	1	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland ^e	7	4	(57.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	2	(28.6)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	16	13	(81.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.2)	2	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	20	17	(85.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	1	(5.0)
Norway ^e	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	100	52	(52.0)	2	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(10.0)	26	(26.0)	10	(10.0)
Romania	169	110	(65.1)	28	(16.6)	2	(1.2)	19	(11.2)	10	(5.9)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)
Spain	221	141	(63.8)	17	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.7)	4	(1.8)	53	(24.0)
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	602	379	(63.0)	56	(9.3)	3	(0.5)	43	(7.1)	48	(8.0)	73	(12.1)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	3	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	39	26	(66.7)	6	(15.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(15.4)	–	–	1	(2.6)
Azerbaijan	57	30	(52.6)	10	(17.5)	14	(24.6)	2	(3.5)	–	–	1	(1.8)
Belarus	55	42	(76.4)	8	(14.5)	1	(1.8)	4	(7.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	24	17	(70.8)	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)	–	–	2	(8.3)
Israel	11	8	(72.7)	1	(9.1)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	–	–	1	(9.1)
Kazakhstan	253	193	(76.3)	43	(17.0)	8	(3.2)	8	(3.2)	–	–	1	(0.4)
Kyrgyzstan	102	67	(65.7)	23	(22.5)	2	(2.0)	10	(9.8)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	203	147	(72.4)	41	(20.2)	8	(3.9)	7	(3.4)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	9 011	4 750	(52.7)	1 774	(19.7)	1 462	(16.2)	483	(5.4)	–	–	542	(6.0)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo ⁱ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	105	83	(79.0)	17	(16.2)	1	(1.0)	4	(3.8)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	100	60	(60.0)	19	(19.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(6.0)	–	–	15	(15.0)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	2 872	1 953	(68.0)	494	(17.2)	205	(7.1)	206	(7.2)	–	–	14	(0.5)
United Kingdom ^e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	12 837	7 380	(57.5)	2 440	(19.0)	1 702	(13.3)	738	(5.7)	0	(0.0)	577	(4.5)
Total European Region	13 439	7 759	(57.7)	2 496	(18.6)	1 705	(12.7)	781	(5.8)	48	(0.4)	650	(4.8)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	13 018	7 501	(57.6)	2 468	(19.0)	1 704	(13.1)	759	(5.8)	10	(0.1)	576	(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. 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.

^f 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 2023, European Region, 2024

Country/area	New and relapse TB cases in prisons notified in 2023 ^b	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow-up ^c		Not evaluated ^d	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA											
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	8	7	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	11	6	(54.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(18.2)	3	(27.3)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	4	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Malta	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	76	71	(93.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.9)	2	(2.6)
Slovakia	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	35	31	(88.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(11.4)	0	(0.0)
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	177	141	(79.7)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	13	(7.3)	22	(12.4)
Non-EU/EEA											
Albania	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	145	132	(91.0)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	4	(2.8)	7	(4.8)
Belarus	9	8	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	26	24	(92.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	58	51	(87.9)	2	(3.4)	1	(1.7)	2	(3.4)	2	(3.4)
Kyrgyzstan	52	24	(46.2)	5	(9.6)	2	(3.8)	5	(9.6)	16	(30.8)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
North Macedonia	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	46	41	(89.1)	1	(2.2)	3	(6.5)	1	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	3162	1685	(53.3)	76	(2.4)	305	(9.6)	132	(4.2)	964	(30.5)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^e	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo ^f	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	101	95	(94.1)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.0)	2	(2.0)	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	178	154	(86.5)	4	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	9	(5.1)	11	(6.2)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	407	272	(66.8)	11	(2.7)	67	(16.5)	48	(11.8)	9	(2.2)
United Kingdom	18	13	(72.2)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	2	(11.1)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	4209	2505	(59.5)	102	(2.4)	383	(9.1)	208	(4.9)	1011	(24.0)
Total European Region	4386	2646	(60.3)	103	(2.3)	383	(8.7)	221	(5.0)	1033	(23.6)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	4271	2567	(60.1)	101	(2.4)	383	(9.0)	209	(4.9)	1011	(23.7)

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 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 2022, European Region, 2024

Country/area	RR/MDR-TB ^a cases started on second-line treatment ^b in 2022	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow up ^c		Still on treatment		Not evaluated ^d	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA													
Austria	12	8	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(25.0)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)
Belgium	15	7	(46.7)	2	(13.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(40.0)
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	17	10	(58.8)	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	4	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.8)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	26	22	(84.6)	1	(3.8)	1	(3.8)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.8)
Finland	8	5	(62.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(37.5)
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	177	79	(44.6)	10	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.7)	9	(5.1)	76	(42.9)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	14	11	(78.6)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	11	3	(27.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	7	(63.6)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	17	0	(0.0)	4	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(76.5)
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	115	78	(67.8)	21	(18.3)	1	(0.9)	11	(9.6)	4	(3.5)	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	11	10	(90.9)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	11	6	(54.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(18.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(27.3)
Romania	278	153	(55.0)	54	(19.4)	40	(14.4)	28	(10.1)	3	(1.1)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Slovenia	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	16	14	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)
Subtotal EU/EEA	736	412	(56.0)	97	(13.2)	42	(5.7)	53	(7.2)	17	(2.3)	115	(15.6)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	3	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	60	40	(66.7)	9	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(18.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	865	583	(67.4)	77	(8.9)	65	(7.5)	134	(15.5)	–	–	6	(0.7)
Belarus	762	627	(82.3)	52	(6.8)	21	(2.8)	62	(8.1)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	2	(66.7)
Georgia	159	118	(74.2)	9	(5.7)	9	(5.7)	17	(10.7)	–	–	6	(3.8)
Israel	12	9	(75.0)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	2	(16.7)
Kazakhstan	3556	2941	(82.7)	353	(9.9)	74	(2.1)	146	(4.1)	–	–	42	(1.2)
Kyrgyzstan	771	568	(73.7)	51	(6.6)	43	(5.6)	108	(14.0)	–	–	1	(0.1)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	4	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Republic of Moldova	442	309	(69.9)	54	(12.2)	22	(5.0)	57	(12.9)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	24 780	15 387	(62.1)	3 920	(15.8)	1 824	(7.4)	2 732	(11.0)	–	–	917	(3.7)
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	5	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Tajikistan	400	341	(85.3)	31	(7.8)	2	(0.5)	26	(6.5)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	139	75	(54.0)	14	(10.1)	1	(0.7)	12	(8.6)	–	–	37	(26.6)
Turkmenistan	740	517	(69.9)	86	(11.6)	68	(9.2)	44	(5.9)	–	–	25	(3.4)
Ukraine	4 146	2 790	(67.3)	603	(14.5)	161	(3.9)	546	(13.2)	–	–	46	(1.1)
United Kingdom	46	37	(80.4)	1	(2.2)	2	(4.3)	4	(8.7)	–	–	2	(4.3)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	36 895	24 353	(66.0)	5 263	(14.3)	2 293	(6.2)	3 900	(10.6)	0	(0.0)	1 086	(2.9)
Total European Region	37 631	24 765	(65.8)	5 360	(14.2)	2 335	(6.2)	3 953	(10.5)	17	(0.0)	1 201	(3.2)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	37 256	24 549	(65.9)	5 339	(14.3)	2 332	(6.3)	3 935	(10.6)	7	(0.0)	1 094	(2.9)

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; 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'.

^e 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 2022, European Region, 2024

Country/area	Pre-XDR-TB ^a cases started on second-line treatment 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	1	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	1	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	(100.0)
Croatia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	7	6	(85.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	34	16	(47.1)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(11.8)	13	(38.2)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	4	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	24	12	(50.0)	4	(16.7)	1	(4.2)	3	(12.5)	4	(16.7)	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	18	7	(38.9)	5	(27.8)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Slovakia	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	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	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	103	53	(51.5)	10	(10.9)	7	(7.6)	6	(5.8)	8	(8.7)	18	(17.5)
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	7	4	(57.1)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	289	227	(78.5)	20	(6.9)	15	(5.2)	27	(9.3)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	49	29	(59.2)	3	(6.1)	6	(12.2)	7	(14.3)	–	–	4	(8.2)
Israel	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Kazakhstan	534	401	(75.1)	55	(10.3)	30	(5.6)	42	(7.9)	–	–	6	(1.1)
Kyrgyzstan	119	79	(66.4)	14	(11.8)	17	(14.3)	9	(7.6)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	69	32	(46.4)	8	(11.6)	13	(18.8)	16	(23.2)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Russian Federation	5728	3003	(52.4)	948	(16.6)	871	(15.2)	560	(9.8)	–	–	346	(6.0)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	91	75	(82.4)	9	(9.9)	2	(2.2)	5	(5.5)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Türkiye	11	6	(54.5)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	4	(36.4)
Turkmenistan	226	152	(67.3)	35	(15.5)	19	(8.4)	13	(5.8)	–	–	7	(3.1)
Ukraine	919	629	(68.4)	127	(13.8)	61	(6.6)	95	(10.3)	–	–	7	(0.8)
United Kingdom	6	4	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	–	–	0	(0.0)
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	8049	4642	(57.7)	1222	(15.2)	1036	(12.9)	775	(9.6)	0	(0.0)	374	(4.6)
Total European Region	8152	4695	(57.6)	1232	(15.1)	1043	(12.8)	781	(9.6)	8	(0.1)	392	(4.8)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	8092	4662	(57.6)	1231	(15.2)	1041	(12.9)	779	(9.6)	4	(0.0)	375	(4.6)

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics. 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'.

^e 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 24. Treatment outcome after 36 months of XDR-TB notified in 2021, EU/EEA, 2024

Country/area	XDR-TB ^a cases reported in 2021	Success		Died		Failed		Lost to follow up ^b		Not evaluated ^c	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
EU/EEA											
Austria	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	2	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	1	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	3	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

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.

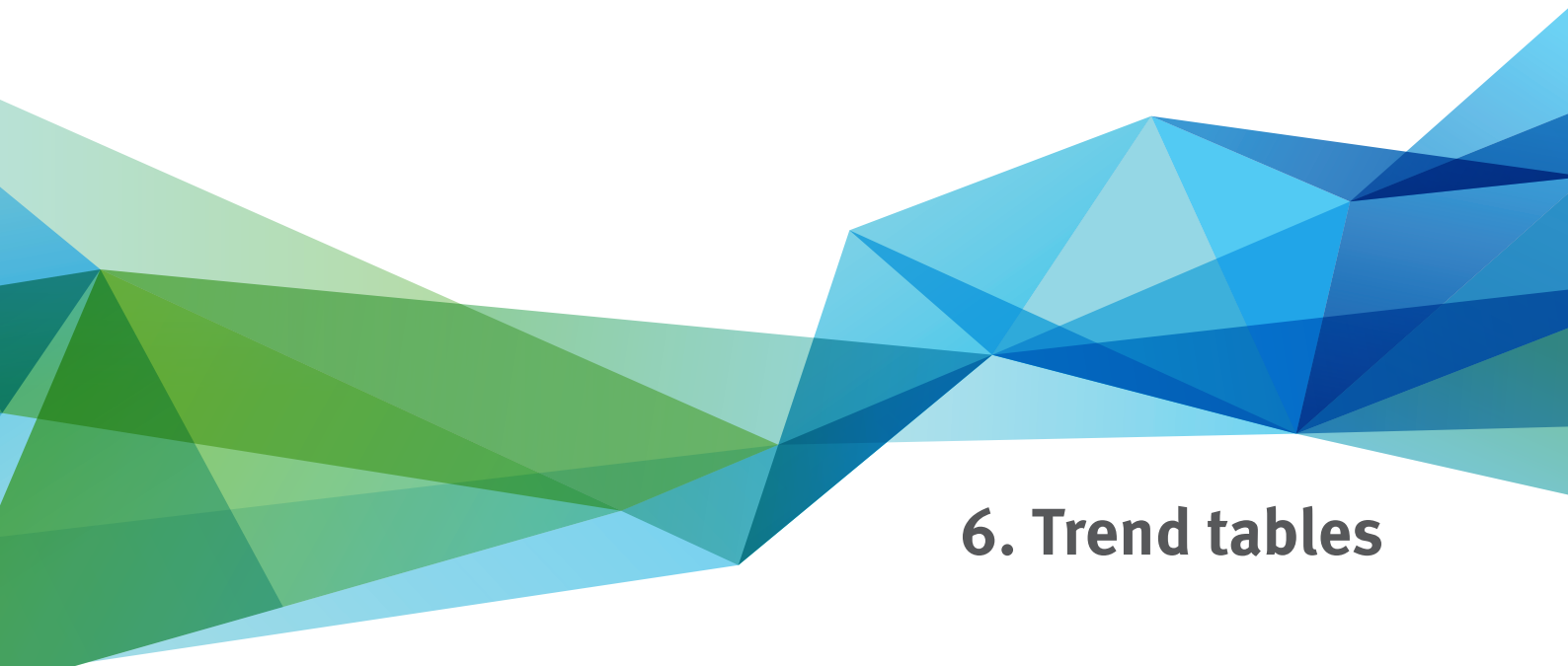
EEA: European Economic Area; EU: European Union; HPC: high-priority countries; N: number; TB: tuberculosis; XDR-TB: extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.

^a 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, excluding the fluoroquinolones in the group.

^b In previous reports defined as 'defaulted'.

^c In previous reports defined as 'transferred out and unknown'.

^d 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 number of TB deaths and rate per 100 000 population, European Region, 2015–2024^a

Country	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	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	64	(0.7)	38	(0.4)	35	(0.4)	48	(0.5)	40	(0.5)	41	(0.5)
Belgium	61	(0.5)	32	(0.3)	43	(0.4)	42	(0.4)	61	(0.5)	41	(0.4)
Bulgaria	120	(1.7)	120	(1.7)	100	(1.5)	100	(1.5)	110	(1.6)	81	(1.2)
Croatia	46	(1.1)	58	(1.4)	61	(1.5)	40	(1.0)	36	(0.9)	26	(0.7)
Cyprus	2	(0.2)	3	(0.2)	4	(0.3)	5	(0.4)	2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)
Czechia	57	(0.5)	43	(0.4)	37	(0.4)	38	(0.4)	22	(0.2)	24	(0.2)
Denmark	17	(0.3)	23	(0.4)	14	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	15	(0.3)	11	(0.2)
Estonia	22	(1.6)	28	(2.1)	24	(1.8)	13	(1.0)	16	(1.2)	9	(0.7)
Finland	33	(0.6)	26	(0.5)	35	(0.6)	30	(0.6)	29	(0.5)	21	(0.4)
France	450	(0.7)	420	(0.7)	440	(0.7)	370	(0.6)	360	(0.6)	310	(0.5)
Germany	320	(0.4)	290	(0.4)	300	(0.4)	300	(0.4)	300	(0.4)	290	(0.4)
Greece	45	(0.4)	48	(0.5)	58	(0.5)	50	(0.5)	44	(0.4)	38	(0.4)
Hungary	110	(1.1)	66	(0.7)	64	(0.7)	85	(0.9)	63	(0.7)	55	(0.6)
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ireland	18	(0.4)	17	(0.4)	16	(0.3)	25	(0.5)	7	(0.1)	17	(0.4)
Italy	340	(0.6)	310	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	290	(0.5)	280	(0.5)	230	(0.4)
Latvia	99	(5.0)	80	(4.1)	75	(3.8)	65	(3.4)	79	(4.1)	61	(3.2)
Liechtenstein ^b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	200	(6.9)	180	(6.4)	160	(5.8)	120	(4.3)	120	(4.2)	110	(3.9)
Luxembourg	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	3	(0.5)	2	(0.3)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)
Malta	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	37	(0.2)	30	(0.2)	24	(0.1)	28	(0.2)	20	(0.1)	33	(0.2)
Norway	12	(0.2)	18	(0.3)	14	(0.3)	8	(0.2)	15	(0.3)	7	(0.1)
Poland	590	(1.5)	600	(1.6)	560	(1.5)	580	(1.5)	530	(1.4)	540	(1.4)
Portugal	230	(2.2)	210	(2.0)	200	(2.0)	240	(2.4)	180	(1.8)	180	(1.8)
Romania	1000	(5.3)	960	(4.9)	920	(4.7)	920	(4.7)	910	(4.7)	780	(4.0)
Slovakia	35	(0.6)	26	(0.5)	29	(0.5)	27	(0.5)	15	(0.3)	22	(0.4)
Slovenia	11	(0.5)	7	(0.3)	7	(0.4)	6	(0.3)	14	(0.7)	17	(0.8)
Spain	250	(0.5)	250	(0.5)	250	(0.5)	260	(0.5)	220	(0.5)	200	(0.4)
Sweden	25	(0.3)	26	(0.3)	23	(0.2)	22	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	13	(0.1)
Subtotal EU/EEA	4 200	(0.9)	3 900	(0.9)	3 800	(0.8)	3 700	(0.8)	3 500	(0.8)	3 200	(0.7)
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	8	(0.3)	9	(0.3)
Andorra	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Armenia	68	(2.3)	56	(1.9)	45	(1.5)	30	(1.0)	36	(1.2)	47	(1.6)
Azerbaijan	580	(5.9)	580	(5.9)	590	(5.9)	590	(5.9)	600	(5.9)	610	(6.0)
Belarus	450	(4.7)	390	(4.1)	330	(3.4)	280	(3.0)	230	(2.4)	260	(2.8)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	130	(3.6)	110	(3.2)	74	(2.2)	78	(2.3)	70	(2.1)	67	(2.0)
Georgia	160	(4.3)	170	(4.4)	160	(4.2)	150	(4.0)	140	(3.8)	83	(2.2)
Israel	15	(0.2)	15	(0.2)	12	(0.2)	20	(0.2)	20	(0.2)	8	(0.1)
Kazakhstan	720	(4.0)	610	(3.3)	570	(3.1)	500	(2.6)	460	(2.4)	410	(2.1)
Kyrgyzstan	430	(7.1)	390	(6.3)	350	(5.7)	340	(5.3)	290	(4.4)	260	(3.9)
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	18	(0.9)	27	(1.4)	11	(0.6)	22	(1.2)	8	(0.4)	20	(1.0)
Republic of Moldova	260	(8.0)	230	(7.1)	180	(5.7)	170	(5.4)	150	(4.7)	110	(3.6)
Russian Federation	14 000	(9.8)	12 000	(8.4)	10 000	(7.0)	9 200	(6.3)	7 900	(5.4)	7 300	(5.0)
San Marino	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Serbia	83	(1.2)	94	(1.3)	88	(1.2)	80	(1.1)	51	(0.7)	50	(0.7)
Switzerland	17	(0.2)	25	(0.3)	17	(0.2)	25	(0.3)	9	(0.1)	14	(0.2)
Tajikistan	780	(9.0)	780	(8.8)	770	(8.5)	760	(8.2)	750	(7.9)	750	(7.6)
Türkiye	550	(0.7)	560	(0.7)	480	(0.6)	450	(0.5)	410	(0.5)	340	(0.4)
Turkmenistan	580	(9.3)	650	(10.0)	660	(10.0)	680	(10.0)	690	(10.0)	710	(10.0)
Ukraine ^c	5 000	(11.0)	4 600	(10.0)	4 100	(9.0)	4 100	(9.0)	3 800	(8.4)	3 200	(7.1)
United Kingdom	350	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	260	(0.4)	270	(0.4)	230	(0.3)	230	(0.3)
Uzbekistan	2 500	(8.0)	2 200	(7.2)	1 900	(5.9)	1 400	(4.4)	1 100	(3.4)	900	(2.7)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	27 000	(5.8)	24 000	(5.1)	21 000	(4.4)	19 000	(4.0)	17 000	(3.5)	15 000	(3.1)
Total European Region	31 000	(3.4)	28 000	(3.0)	25 000	(2.7)	23 000	(2.5)	20 000	(2.2)	19 000	(2.0)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	28 000	(6.9)	25 000	(6.2)	21 000	(5.1)	20 000	(4.9)	18 000	(4.4)	16 000	(3.9)

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in italics.

HPCs: high-priority countries.

^a Excludes HIV coinfect 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.

	2021		2022		2023		2024		Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024	Mean annual % change in rate, 2015–2024	Country
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
											EU/EEA
	31	(0.4)	36	(0.4)	37	(0.4)	37	(0.4)	-2.8%	-6.4%	Austria
	22	(0.2)	33	(0.3)	33	(0.3)	34	(0.3)	-5.3%	-6.7%	Belgium
	59	(0.9)	69	(1.0)	95	(1.4)	94	(1.4)	3.9%	-2.1%	Bulgaria
	22	(0.6)	34	(0.9)	34	(0.9)	34	(0.9)	7.5%	-2.4%	Croatia
	2	(0.2)	6	(0.4)	5	(0.4)	5	(0.4)	19.7%	8.3%	Cyprus
	37	(0.4)	21	(0.2)	37	(0.3)	37	(0.3)	10.3%	-5.0%	Czechia
	9	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	10	(0.2)	-2.7%	-6.5%	Denmark
	13	(1.0)	12	(0.9)	9	(0.7)	13	(1.0)	8.9%	-5.4%	Estonia
	24	(0.4)	17	(0.3)	30	(0.5)	30	(0.5)	9.2%	-1.3%	Finland
	300	(0.5)	270	(0.4)	450	(0.7)	450	(0.7)	9.7%	-0.3%	France
	280	(0.3)	290	(0.3)	290	(0.3)	290	(0.3)	-0.7%	-1.5%	Germany
	34	(0.3)	35	(0.3)	42	(0.4)	42	(0.4)	4.0%	0.0%	Greece
	57	(0.6)	56	(0.6)	76	(0.8)	76	(0.8)	8.6%	-3.7%	Hungary
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	Iceland
	13	(0.3)	9	(0.2)	19	(0.4)	19	(0.4)	1.4%	-0.6%	Ireland
	240	(0.4)	260	(0.4)	300	(0.5)	300	(0.5)	6.9%	-1.0%	Italy
	65	(3.5)	53	(2.8)	51	(2.7)	51	(2.7)	-4.2%	-6.6%	Latvia
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein ^b
	100	(3.7)	110	(3.9)	130	(4.4)	130	(4.4)	3.1%	-4.9%	Lithuania
	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1.5%	-0.6%	Luxembourg
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0.0%	0.0%	Malta
	21	(0.1)	18	(0.1)	20	(0.1)	21	(0.1)	-9.6%	-6.5%	Netherlands
	10	(0.2)	5	(0.1)	4	(0.1)	4	(0.1)	-15.9%	-11.9%	Norway
	500	(1.3)	640	(1.7)	480	(1.2)	480	(1.2)	-3.8%	-2.4%	Poland
	240	(2.4)	160	(1.5)	250	(2.4)	150	(1.4)	-6.1%	-4.9%	Portugal
	820	(4.3)	920	(4.8)	960	(5.0)	970	(5.1)	6.3%	-0.4%	Romania
	18	(0.3)	29	(0.5)	28	(0.5)	28	(0.5)	6.9%	-2.5%	Slovakia
	12	(0.6)	11	(0.5)	2	(0.1)	2	(0.1)	-40.9%	-17.1%	Slovenia
	180	(0.4)	170	(0.4)	210	(0.4)	210	(0.4)	0.6%	-2.3%	Spain
	22	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	19	(0.2)	8.5%	-4.0%	Sweden
	3100	(0.7)	3300	(0.7)	3600	(0.8)	3500	(0.8)	2.1%	-2.2%	Subtotal EU/EEA
											Non-EU/EEA
	10	(0.4)	10	(0.4)	8	(0.3)	7	(0.2)	-5.4%	-2.1%	Albania
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	Andorra
	15	(0.5)	24	(0.8)	27	(0.9)	28	(0.9)	-12.7%	-9.6%	Armenia
	630	(6.2)	630	(6.1)	570	(5.5)	540	(5.3)	-3.1%	-1.2%	Azerbaijan
	200	(2.2)	200	(2.2)	190	(2.1)	190	(2.1)	-6.9%	-8.6%	Belarus
	50	(1.5)	60	(1.9)	66	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	-100.0%	-100.0%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	64	(1.7)	75	(2.0)	67	(1.7)	58	(1.5)	-9.1%	-11.0%	Georgia
	10	(0.1)	12	(0.1)	22	(0.2)	22	(0.2)	27.8%	3.2%	Israel
	380	(1.9)	480	(2.4)	400	(2.0)	340	(1.6)	-6.6%	-9.7%	Kazakhstan
	310	(4.5)	290	(4.2)	220	(3.1)	200	(2.8)	-8.0%	-9.8%	Kyrgyzstan
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.2)	-1.3%	-1.2%	Montenegro
	12	(0.7)	11	(0.6)	12	(0.7)	12	(0.7)	-9.9%	-3.7%	North Macedonia
	140	(4.6)	190	(6.3)	190	(6.3)	190	(6.3)	15.0%	-2.6%	Republic of Moldova
	6700	(4.6)	5700	(3.9)	5200	(3.6)	4900	(3.4)	-9.2%	-11.1%	Russian Federation
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	42	(0.6)	54	(0.8)	76	(1.1)	26	(0.4)	-14.2%	-11.7%	Serbia
	16	(0.2)	12	(0.1)	11	(0.1)	11	(0.1)	-6.9%	-5.5%	Switzerland
	800	(8.0)	820	(8.1)	760	(7.3)	760	(7.2)	-1.3%	-2.4%	Tajikistan
	310	(0.4)	370	(0.4)	370	(0.4)	370	(0.4)	1.2%	-5.4%	Türkiye
	720	(10.0)	740	(10.0)	750	(10.0)	770	(10.0)	0.0%	0.8%	Turkmenistan
	3100	(7.0)	2900	(7.0)	2600	(7.0)	2600	(7.0)	-0.4%	-4.9%	Ukraine ^c
	200	(0.3)	230	(0.3)	240	(0.3)	240	(0.3)	0.0%	-4.8%	United Kingdom
	560	(1.6)	510	(1.5)	570	(1.6)	580	(1.6)	-12.3%	-16.4%	Uzbekistan
	14 000	(2.9)	13 000	(2.7)	12 000	(2.5)	12 000	(2.5)	-5.5%	-9.0%	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	17 000	(1.9)	17 000	(1.8)	16 000	(1.7)	15 000	(1.6)	-5.8%	-8.0%	Total European Region
	15 000	(3.6)	14 000	(3.4)	13 000	(3.2)	13 000	(3.1)	-5.0%	-8.4%	Subtotal 18 HPCs

Table II. Estimated number of TB incident cases and rate per 100 000 population, European Region, 2015–2024

Country	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
	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	670	(7.8)	730	(8.4)	670	(7.6)	560	(6.3)	550	(6.2)	450	(5.1)	
Belgium	1100	(9.5)	1100	(10.0)	1100	(9.2)	1000	(9.1)	1000	(8.9)	900	(7.8)	
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>2400</i>	<i>(33.0)</i>	<i>2200</i>	<i>(31.0)</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>(28.0)</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>(25.0)</i>	<i>1700</i>	<i>(25.0)</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>(17.0)</i>	
Croatia	630	(15.0)	580	(14.0)	460	(11.0)	460	(11.0)	370	(9.3)	220	(5.6)	
Cyprus	82	(6.7)	72	(5.9)	65	(5.2)	63	(5.0)	82	(6.4)	42	(3.2)	
Czechia	630	(6.0)	620	(5.9)	600	(5.7)	520	(5.0)	550	(5.2)	430	(4.1)	
Denmark	400	(7.0)	360	(6.3)	310	(5.4)	330	(5.7)	320	(5.4)	250	(4.3)	
<i>Estonia</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>(21.0)</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>(17.0)</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>(14.0)</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>(14.0)</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>(11.0)</i>	
Finland	310	(5.7)	260	(4.8)	280	(5.0)	270	(4.9)	260	(4.8)	200	(3.7)	
France	5400	(8.4)	5700	(8.7)	5900	(9.0)	5800	(8.8)	5900	(9.0)	5300	(8.1)	
Germany	6200	(7.6)	6300	(7.6)	5900	(7.1)	5800	(6.9)	5100	(6.1)	4400	(5.3)	
Greece	570	(5.3)	520	(4.9)	550	(5.2)	520	(4.8)	550	(5.1)	470	(4.4)	
Hungary	1100	(11.0)	960	(9.8)	840	(8.6)	780	(8.0)	680	(7.0)	490	(5.1)	
Iceland	7	(2.1)	6	(1.8)	13	(3.8)	8	(2.3)	13	(3.6)	12	(3.3)	
Ireland	360	(7.7)	360	(7.6)	370	(7.7)	360	(7.4)	300	(6.2)	280	(5.6)	
Italy	4200	(6.9)	4500	(7.5)	4500	(7.5)	4400	(7.4)	3700	(6.2)	2500	(4.2)	
<i>Latvia</i>	<i>1100</i>	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>(47.0)</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>(38.0)</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>(33.0)</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>(28.0)</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>(23.0)</i>	
Liechtenstein ^a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>2100</i>	<i>(73.0)</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>(70.0)</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>(65.0)</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>1400</i>	<i>(50.0)</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>(34.0)</i>	
Luxembourg	36	(6.3)	34	(5.9)	38	(6.3)	49	(8.1)	56	(9.0)	38	(6.0)	
Malta	32	(7.2)	50	(11.0)	42	(9.0)	55	(11.0)	98	(19.0)	140	(27.0)	
Netherlands	980	(5.7)	1000	(5.9)	890	(5.2)	910	(5.2)	860	(4.9)	710	(4.0)	
Norway	330	(6.4)	320	(6.1)	270	(5.2)	220	(4.1)	180	(3.3)	170	(3.1)	
Poland	7800	(21.0)	7600	(20.0)	6800	(18.0)	6400	(17.0)	6100	(16.0)	3900	(10.0)	
Portugal	2400	(23.0)	2100	(20.0)	2000	(19.0)	2100	(20.0)	2000	(19.0)	1600	(15.0)	
<i>Romania</i>	<i>19000</i>	<i>(94.0)</i>	<i>17000</i>	<i>(84.0)</i>	<i>16000</i>	<i>(81.0)</i>	<i>15000</i>	<i>(76.0)</i>	<i>14000</i>	<i>(73.0)</i>	<i>14000</i>	<i>(70.0)</i>	
Slovakia	380	(7.0)	340	(6.3)	270	(5.0)	330	(6.1)	260	(4.8)	190	(3.4)	
Slovenia	160	(7.8)	140	(7.0)	130	(6.5)	120	(5.6)	120	(5.5)	88	(4.2)	
Spain	4700	(10.0)	5500	(12.0)	5100	(11.0)	5200	(11.0)	4700	(10.0)	3400	(7.2)	
Sweden	920	(9.4)	830	(8.3)	570	(5.7)	560	(5.5)	560	(5.4)	370	(3.6)	
Subtotal EU/EEA	64 000	(14.2)	62 000	(13.8)	59 000	(13.1)	56 000	(12.4)	52 000	(11.5)	43 000	(9.5)	
Non-EU/EEA													
Albania	470	(16.0)	470	(16.0)	570	(20.0)	500	(17.0)	460	(16.0)	450	(15.0)	
Andorra	4	(5.5)	4	(5.5)	1	(1.4)	2	(2.7)	5	(6.5)	2	(2.6)	
<i>Armenia</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>(63.0)</i>	<i>1600</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>1300</i>	<i>(43.0)</i>	<i>1100</i>	<i>(37.0)</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>(31.0)</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>9300</i>	<i>(95.0)</i>	<i>8500</i>	<i>(86.0)</i>	<i>8400</i>	<i>(84.0)</i>	<i>7800</i>	<i>(78.0)</i>	<i>7300</i>	<i>(73.0)</i>	<i>7000</i>	<i>(69.0)</i>	
<i>Belarus</i>	<i>5100</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>4300</i>	<i>(45.0)</i>	<i>3600</i>	<i>(38.0)</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>(31.0)</i>	<i>2700</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>(26.0)</i>	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1600	(46.0)	1300	(38.0)	1100	(32.0)	960	(28.0)	850	(25.0)	830	(25.0)	
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>4300</i>	<i>(115.0)</i>	<i>4000</i>	<i>(104.0)</i>	<i>3600</i>	<i>(95.0)</i>	<i>3300</i>	<i>(86.0)</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>(78.0)</i>	<i>2700</i>	<i>(71.0)</i>	
Israel	350	(4.3)	300	(3.7)	280	(3.4)	350	(4.1)	250	(2.9)	180	(2.1)	
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>14000</i>	<i>(78.0)</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>(68.0)</i>	<i>13000</i>	<i>(67.0)</i>	<i>13000</i>	<i>(68.0)</i>	<i>13000</i>	<i>(66.0)</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>(62.0)</i>	
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>11000</i>	<i>(178.0)</i>	<i>10000</i>	<i>(170.0)</i>	<i>9700</i>	<i>(156.0)</i>	<i>9200</i>	<i>(144.0)</i>	<i>8800</i>	<i>(136.0)</i>	<i>8700</i>	<i>(131.0)</i>	
Monaco	0	(0.0)	2	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	
Montenegro	120	(19.0)	130	(20.0)	110	(17.0)	120	(19.0)	110	(18.0)	110	(18.0)	
North Macedonia	390	(20.0)	360	(18.0)	290	(15.0)	300	(15.0)	270	(14.0)	190	(10.0)	
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	<i>3600</i>	<i>(111.0)</i>	<i>3600</i>	<i>(111.0)</i>	<i>3400</i>	<i>(106.0)</i>	<i>3100</i>	<i>(97.0)</i>	<i>2800</i>	<i>(91.0)</i>	<i>2600</i>	<i>(86.0)</i>	
<i>Russian Federation</i>	<i>97000</i>	<i>(67.0)</i>	<i>92000</i>	<i>(63.0)</i>	<i>86000</i>	<i>(59.0)</i>	<i>80000</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>73000</i>	<i>(50.0)</i>	<i>71000</i>	<i>(49.0)</i>	
San Marino	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	
Serbia	2400	(33.0)	2100	(29.0)	2000	(29.0)	1800	(26.0)	1500	(21.0)	1500	(21.0)	
Switzerland	630	(7.6)	670	(8.0)	620	(7.3)	550	(6.4)	460	(5.4)	400	(4.7)	
<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>9600</i>	<i>(111.0)</i>	<i>9000</i>	<i>(102.0)</i>	<i>8500</i>	<i>(94.0)</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>(86.0)</i>	<i>7600</i>	<i>(80.0)</i>	<i>7500</i>	<i>(77.0)</i>	
<i>Türkiye</i>	<i>17000</i>	<i>(21.0)</i>	<i>16000</i>	<i>(20.0)</i>	<i>16000</i>	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>15000</i>	<i>(18.0)</i>	<i>15000</i>	<i>(17.0)</i>	<i>14000</i>	<i>(16.0)</i>	
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	<i>3100</i>	<i>(50.0)</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>(46.0)</i>	<i>2700</i>	<i>(42.0)</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>(44.0)</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>(42.0)</i>	<i>2600</i>	<i>(37.0)</i>	
<i>Ukraine^b</i>	<i>49000</i>	<i>(108.0)</i>	<i>45000</i>	<i>(99.0)</i>	<i>41000</i>	<i>(90.0)</i>	<i>37000</i>	<i>(82.0)</i>	<i>34000</i>	<i>(76.0)</i>	<i>33000</i>	<i>(75.0)</i>	
United Kingdom	6600	(10.0)	6500	(9.9)	5900	(8.9)	5400	(8.0)	5400	(8.1)	4700	(7.0)	
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	<i>24000</i>	<i>(79.0)</i>	<i>24000</i>	<i>(76.0)</i>	<i>23000</i>	<i>(73.0)</i>	<i>23000</i>	<i>(70.0)</i>	<i>22000</i>	<i>(67.0)</i>	<i>21000</i>	<i>(63.0)</i>	
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	261000	(55.8)	245000	(51.9)	231000	(48.6)	216000	(45.1)	202000	(42.0)	194000	(40.1)	
Total European Region	325000	(35.4)	307000	(33.3)	289000	(31.2)	272000	(29.2)	254000	(27.2)	237000	(25.3)	
Subtotal 18 HPCs	274000	(67.9)	255000	(62.7)	241000	(58.9)	226000	(54.9)	211000	(51.0)	202000	(48.6)	

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 Switzerland's 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.

	2021		2022		2023		2024		Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024	Mean annual % change in rate, 2015–2024	Country
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
											EU/EEA
	450	(5.1)	430	(4.7)	480	(5.3)	450	(4.9)	-1.0%	-5.0%	Austria
	950	(8.2)	910	(7.8)	290	(2.5)	320	(2.7)	-23.3%	-13.0%	Belgium
	900	(13.0)	1000	(15.0)	1100	(17.0)	830	(12.0)	-8.3%	-10.6%	Bulgaria
	190	(4.9)	260	(6.6)	330	(8.4)	260	(6.6)	4.2%	-8.7%	Croatia
	59	(4.5)	120	(8.7)	96	(7.2)	75	(5.5)	14.5%	-2.2%	Cyprus
	420	(4.0)	450	(4.2)	530	(4.9)	530	(4.9)	4.6%	-2.2%	Czechia
	230	(4.0)	250	(4.2)	210	(3.5)	190	(3.2)	-7.1%	-8.3%	Denmark
	140	(10.0)	160	(12.0)	120	(9.1)	110	(8.2)	-7.1%	-9.9%	Estonia
	200	(3.6)	220	(4.0)	210	(3.7)	210	(3.7)	0.0%	-4.7%	Finland
	4900	(7.4)	4600	(7.0)	5500	(8.3)	5200	(7.8)	-0.9%	-0.8%	France
	4200	(5.0)	4300	(5.1)	4700	(5.6)	4600	(5.4)	0.5%	-3.7%	Germany
	240	(2.3)	370	(3.6)	580	(5.6)	360	(3.6)	-4.9%	-4.2%	Greece
	400	(4.1)	560	(5.7)	630	(6.5)	540	(5.6)	2.4%	-7.2%	Hungary
	7	(1.9)	16	(4.2)	14	(3.6)	12	(3.0)	-2.4%	4.0%	Iceland
	250	(5.0)	240	(4.7)	250	(4.8)	320	(6.2)	2.6%	-2.4%	Ireland
	2800	(4.7)	2700	(4.5)	3200	(5.4)	3000	(5.0)	4.5%	-3.5%	Italy
	350	(19.0)	420	(22.0)	410	(22.0)	390	(21.0)	-2.2%	-9.8%	Latvia
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein ^a
	860	(31.0)	990	(35.0)	970	(34.0)	890	(31.0)	-2.3%	-9.1%	Lithuania
	41	(6.4)	57	(8.7)	51	(7.6)	50	(7.5)	5.7%	2.0%	Luxembourg
	54	(10.0)	60	(11.0)	68	(13.0)	82	(15.0)	-13.7%	8.5%	Malta
	770	(4.4)	720	(4.0)	820	(4.5)	860	(4.7)	4.1%	-2.1%	Netherlands
	160	(3.0)	170	(3.2)	160	(2.8)	180	(3.3)	1.6%	-7.1%	Norway
	4200	(11.0)	4900	(13.0)	5100	(13.0)	4400	(11.0)	2.4%	-6.9%	Poland
	1700	(16.0)	1700	(16.0)	1700	(16.0)	1500	(15.0)	0.0%	-4.6%	Portugal
	13000	(67.0)	12000	(64.0)	12000	(62.0)	11000	(60.0)	-3.8%	-4.9%	Romania
	160	(3.0)	170	(3.2)	250	(4.6)	180	(3.3)	-0.7%	-8.0%	Slovakia
	93	(4.4)	85	(4.0)	100	(4.7)	54	(2.6)	-11.3%	-11.5%	Slovenia
	3900	(8.2)	3000	(6.3)	4700	(9.7)	3800	(7.9)	2.3%	-2.6%	Spain
	400	(3.8)	420	(4.0)	400	(3.8)	350	(3.3)	-2.2%	-11.0%	Sweden
	42 000	(9.3)	41 000	(9.0)	45 000	(9.9)	41 000	(9.0)	-1.3%	-5.0%	Subtotal EU/EEA
											Non-EU/EEA
	430	(15.0)	430	(15.0)	420	(15.0)	410	(15.0)	0.0%	-0.7%	Albania
	2	(2.6)	4	(5.0)	4	(4.9)	4	(4.9)	17.2%	-1.3%	Andorra
	750	(26.0)	680	(24.0)	620	(21.0)	550	(19.0)	-10.0%	-12.5%	Armenia
	6900	(67.0)	6900	(67.0)	6800	(66.0)	6600	(64.0)	-1.9%	-4.3%	Azerbaijan
	2200	(24.0)	2000	(22.0)	1700	(19.0)	1500	(17.0)	-10.1%	-12.1%	Belarus
	750	(23.0)	680	(21.0)	640	(20.0)	650	(21.0)	-4.3%	-8.3%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	2400	(63.0)	2200	(57.0)	1900	(51.0)	1700	(45.0)	-10.8%	-9.9%	Georgia
	250	(2.8)	240	(2.7)	260	(2.8)	230	(2.4)	3.4%	-6.3%	Israel
	11000	(57.0)	11000	(53.0)	10000	(49.0)	9200	(45.0)	-7.7%	-5.9%	Kazakhstan
	9000	(132.0)	9200	(133.0)	9300	(131.0)	9200	(128.0)	-0.6%	-3.6%	Kyrgyzstan
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.9)	0	(0.9)	0	(0.8)	–	–	Monaco
	100	(17.0)	100	(17.0)	110	(17.0)	100	(16.0)	-2.9%	-1.9%	Montenegro
	190	(10.0)	190	(10.0)	210	(11.0)	210	(11.0)	2.4%	-6.4%	North Macedonia
	2400	(80.0)	2300	(75.0)	2100	(70.0)	2000	(64.0)	-7.1%	-5.9%	Republic of Moldova
	69000	(47.0)	56000	(39.0)	55000	(38.0)	49000	(34.0)	-8.7%	-7.3%	Russian Federation
	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	–	–	San Marino
	1300	(19.0)	1200	(17.0)	1300	(20.0)	590	(8.7)	-19.8%	-13.8%	Serbia
	410	(4.7)	400	(4.5)	470	(5.4)	480	(5.4)	3.5%	-3.7%	Switzerland
	7600	(76.0)	7800	(77.0)	7900	(76.0)	7900	(75.0)	-0.7%	-4.3%	Tajikistan
	13000	(16.0)	13000	(15.0)	12000	(14.0)	11000	(13.0)	-5.1%	-5.2%	Türkiye
	2500	(35.0)	3300	(46.0)	3000	(41.0)	3000	(40.0)	2.0%	-2.4%	Turkmenistan
	36000	(81.0)	36000	(87.0)	34000	(89.0)	33000	(86.0)	3.5%	-2.5%	Ukraine ^b
	5400	(7.9)	5300	(7.8)	5900	(8.6)	6700	(9.7)	8.5%	-0.3%	United Kingdom
	21000	(60.0)	20000	(57.0)	19000	(54.0)	18000	(51.0)	-5.1%	-4.7%	Uzbekistan
	193 000	(39.8)	179 000	(37.0)	173 000	(35.8)	162 000	(33.4)	-4.5%	-5.5%	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	234 000	(24.9)	220 000	(23.4)	217 000	(23.1)	204 000	(21.7)	-3.8%	-5.3%	Total European Region
	199 000	(47.8)	185 000	(44.7)	178 000	(43.1)	166 000	(40.1)	-4.7%	-5.7%	Subtotal 18 HPCs

Table III. New and relapse TB cases, notification rates per 100 000 population and mean annual change in rates, European Region, 2015–2024

Country	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	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	564	6.6	619	7.1	561	6.4	470	5.3	464	5.2	382	4.3
Belgium	919	8.2	982	8.7	911	8	910	8	890	7.8	774	6.7
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>1619</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>1525</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1408</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>1290</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>1288</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Croatia	485	11.6	452	10.9	372	9.1	364	9.1	297	7.5	191	4.9
Cyprus	63	7.3	57	6.6	52	6	51	5.8	66	7.4	34	3.8
Czechia	507	4.8	511	4.8	495	4.7	434	4.1	455	4.3	356	3.3
Denmark	320	5.7	292	5.1	253	4.4	270	4.7	263	4.5	207	3.6
Estonia	206	15.7	188	14.3	172	13.1	145	11	147	11.1	120	9
Finland	270	4.9	223	4.1	241	4.4	226	4.1	225	4.1	174	3.1
France	4457	6.7	5446	8.2	5006	7.5	4760	7.1	4924	7.3	4313	6.4
Germany	5626	6.9	5739	7	5369	6.5	5331	6.4	4656	5.6	4069	4.9
Greece	438	4	417	3.9	434	4	406	3.8	434	4	380	3.5
Hungary	858	8.7	737	7.5	650	6.7	602	6.2	528	5.4	384	4
Iceland	7	2.1	6	1.8	13	3.8	8	2.3	13	3.6	12	3.3
Ireland	265	5.7	290	6.1	283	5.9	288	5.9	236	4.8	219	4.4
Italy	3476	5.8	3778	6.3	3828	6.4	3777	6.3	3185	5.3	2163	3.6
<i>Latvia</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Liechtenstein	1	2.7	2	5.3	1	2.6	1	2.6	–	–	2	5.2
<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>1395</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>1347</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>1268</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>1063</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>24.5</i>
Luxembourg	30	5.3	29	5	32	5.4	42	7	48	7.8	32	5.1
Malta	32	7.3	50	11.1	42	9.1	55	11.6	98	19.9	140	27.2
Netherlands	846	5	875	5.2	772	4.5	780	4.5	739	4.3	613	3.5
Norway	282	5.5	273	5.2	237	4.5	188	3.6	154	2.9	142	2.6
Poland	6237	16.4	6143	16.2	5535	14.6	5196	13.7	4983	13.1	3150	8.3
Portugal	2154	20.7	1885	18.2	1870	18.1	1877	18.2	1849	17.9	1477	14.2
<i>Romania</i>	<i>14215</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>12774</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>12303</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>11581</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>11070</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>7189</i>	<i>37.2</i>
Slovakia	308	5.7	281	5.2	228	4.2	273	5	214	3.9	153	2.8
Slovenia	129	6.3	118	5.7	112	5.4	98	4.7	98	4.7	75	3.6
Spain	4818	10.4	3973	8.6	4522	9.7	4614	9.9	4395	9.4	3483	7.4
Sweden	776	8	691	7	487	4.9	474	4.7	478	4.7	312	3
Subtotal EU/EEA	52 000	11.6	50 344	11.2	48 000	10.7	46 060	10.2	43 636	9.7	32 450	7.2
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	415	14.3	415	14.3	503	17.4	440	15.2	412	14.3	240	8.4
Andorra	4	5.5	4	5.5	1	1.4	2	2.7	5	6.5	2	2.6
Armenia	1171	40.1	1027	35.2	841	28.9	734	25.2	621	21.4	394	13.6
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>5456</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>5159</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>5231</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>5038</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>4823</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>3683</i>	<i>36.2</i>
<i>Belarus</i>	<i>3765</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>3211</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>2781</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>2359</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>2207</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>1514</i>	<i>16.2</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1092	31.0	907	26.1	766	22.3	666	19.7	580	17.3	357	10.8
Georgia	3152	83.1	2983	78.7	2597	68.5	2316	61.0	2169	57.1	1671	44.0
Israel	283	3.5	250	3.0	234	2.8	292	3.4	215	2.5	157	1.8
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>14 006</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>12 322</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>12 449</i>	<i>66.7</i>	<i>12 832</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>12 501</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>9 603</i>	<i>49.3</i>
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>7027</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>7026</i>	<i>115.0</i>	<i>6 687</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>6 338</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>6 138</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>4 241</i>	<i>63.6</i>
Monaco	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	80	12.7	87	13.9	75	12.1	84	13.6	80	13.1	40	6.6
North Macedonia	282	14.2	263	13.4	216	11.1	217	11.3	199	10.5	143	7.6
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	<i>3 608</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>3 571</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>3 358</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>3 022</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>2 809</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>1 767</i>	<i>57.6</i>
<i>Russian Federation</i>	<i>99 590</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>92 407</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>84 510</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>78 258</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>73 328</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>58 723</i>	<i>40.1</i>
San Marino	0	–	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–
Serbia	1649	23.0	1472	20.7	1450	20.5	1330	18.9	1106	15.9	439	6.4
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	879	12.4	755	10.7	738	10.5	641	9.1	501	7.2	–	–
Kosovo ¹	770	43.5	717	40.4	712	39.9	689	38.5	605	33.8	439	23.4
Switzerland	531	6.4	573	6.8	529	6.3	473	5.6	402	4.7	351	4.1
<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>5 894</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>5 965</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>5 895</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>5 726</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>5 755</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>4 148</i>	<i>42.5</i>
<i>Türkiye</i>	<i>12 550</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>12 186</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>11 821</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>11 576</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>11 247</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>8 830</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Turkmenistan	2191	35.2	2068	32.5	1968	30.2	2157	32.4	2117	31.1	1918	27.6
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>30 151</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>29 052</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>27 229</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>26 512</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>25 379</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>17 533</i>	<i>39.2</i>
United Kingdom	5854	9.0	5793	8.8	5248	7.9	4775	7.2	4803	7.2	4185	6.2
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	<i>16 315</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>16 050</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>16 842</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>16 413</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>16 272</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>12 111</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	215 066	45.9	202 793	43.0	191 231	40.2	181 561	37.9	173 168	36.0	132 050	27.3
Total European Region	267 066	29.1	253 137	27.4	239 231	25.8	227 621	24.4	216 804	23.2	164 500	17.6
Subtotal 18 HPCs	223 008	55.3	209 502	51.6	197 903	48.4	187 846	45.6	179 310	43.3	135 349	32.6

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.

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.

	2021		2022		2023		2024		Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024	Mean annual % change in rate, 2015–2024	Country
	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000	N	Rate per 100 000			
											EU/EEA
	387	4.3	366	4.1	411	4.5	382	4.2	-0.7%	-4.9%	Austria
	811	7	786	6.8	811	6.9	461	3.9	-12.7%	-7.9%	Belgium
	673	10.3	764	11.8	858	13.3	873	13.5	0.1%	-5.7%	Bulgaria
	171	4.4	215	5.6	260	6.8	272	7	9.7%	-5.4%	Croatia
	48	5.4	94	10.4	78	8.2	61	6.3	13.8%	-1.6%	Cyprus
	352	3.4	377	3.6	446	4.1	448	4.1	5.4%	-1.7%	Czechia
	200	3.4	214	3.6	174	2.9	168	2.8	-5.6%	-7.4%	Denmark
	107	8	125	9.4	98	7.2	88	6.4	-8.2%	-9.5%	Estonia
	165	3	191	3.4	177	3.2	180	3.2	0.5%	-4.7%	Finland
	3979	5.9	4012	5.9	4568	6.7	4242	6.2	-0.8%	-0.9%	France
	3820	4.6	3805	4.6	4316	5.2	4230	5.1	0.9%	-3.4%	Germany
	195	1.8	302	2.9	467	4.5	373	3.6	0.3%	-1.3%	Greece
	314	3.3	435	4.5	493	5.1	423	4.4	2.7%	-7.3%	Hungary
	7	1.9	15	4	14	3.6	8	2.1	-10.8%	-0.2%	Iceland
	200	3.9	185	3.6	202	3.8	268	5	3.5%	-1.4%	Ireland
	2378	4	2294	3.9	2707	4.6	2987	5.1	8.7%	-1.4%	Italy
	260	13.7	315	16.8	347	18.4	281	15	-3.4%	-9.0%	Latvia
	1	2.6	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	-16.6%	-0.8%	Liechtenstein
	628	22.3	724	25.8	707	24.7	650	22.5	-2.1%	-8.0%	Lithuania
	34	5.4	47	7.3	42	6.4	48	7.1	8.7%	3.3%	Luxembourg
	54	10.5	60	11.5	68	12.5	60	10.6	-20.9%	4.3%	Malta
	662	3.8	634	3.6	690	3.9	750	4.2	4.4%	-2.0%	Netherlands
	139	2.6	152	2.8	134	2.4	160	2.9	2.2%	-6.8%	Norway
	3446	9.3	4037	10.9	4144	11.3	3981	10.9	7.0%	-4.5%	Poland
	1493	14.4	1536	14.7	1541	14.7	1356	12.7	-2.7%	-5.3%	Portugal
	7588	39.5	8811	46.3	9121	47.9	8453	44.3	4.5%	-5.2%	Romania
	134	2.5	142	2.6	206	3.8	124	2.3	-5.0%	-9.6%	Slovakia
	79	3.7	72	3.4	85	4	46	2.2	-11.8%	-11.1%	Slovenia
	2785	5.9	3611	7.6	3068	6.4	3267	6.7	-2.3%	-4.7%	Spain
	340	3.3	355	3.4	335	3.2	301	2.9	-1.4%	-10.8%	Sweden
	31450	7	34677	7.7	36569	8.1	34942	7.7	1.7%	-4.5%	Subtotal EU/EEA
											Non-EU/EEA
	269	9.4	292	10.3	302	10.7	232	8.3	-0.1%	-5.9%	Albania
	2	2.6	4	5.0	4	4.9	4	4.9	17.2%	-1.4%	Andorra
	398	13.9	440	15.3	404	13.7	383	12.9	-1.4%	-11.9%	Armenia
	3663	35.8	3989	38.7	3965	38.4	3741	36.2	0.0%	-4.7%	Azerbaijan
	1484	16.0	1670	18.2	1555	17.1	1241	13.7	-4.1%	-11.1%	Belarus
	362	11.2	432	13.5	444	13.9	455	14.4	7.4%	-8.2%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1501	39.6	1511	39.8	1308	34.4	1194	31.4	-8.1%	-10.3%	Georgia
	211	2.4	207	2.3	223	2.4	196	2.1	4.0%	-5.6%	Israel
	9757	49.4	10009	50.0	9506	46.8	9133	44.4	-2.6%	-6.0%	Kazakhstan
	4596	67.4	4568	65.7	4183	59.1	3989	55.5	-3.4%	-8.0%	Kyrgyzstan
	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	80	13.2	71	11.6	62	9.8	58	9.1	8.4%	-3.7%	Montenegro
	143	7.7	144	7.8	157	8.6	156	8.6	2.9%	-5.5%	North Macedonia
	2067	68.4	2121	69.8	2164	70.6	1931	63.6	2.5%	-5.9%	Republic of Moldova
	56922	39.0	55906	38.4	54643	37.6	49283	34.0	-4.0%	-7.5%	Russian Federation
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	445	6.5	1074	15.8	1014	15.0	443	6.6	0.9%	-13.0%	Serbia
	–	–	459	6.9	433	6.5	443	6.7	–	-6.6%	Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹
	445	24.6	615	34.9	581	34.2	–	–	–	–	Kosovo ¹
	355	4.1	346	3.9	413	4.7	421	4.7	3.8%	-3.3%	Switzerland
	4158	41.7	4294	42.2	4435	42.7	4441	41.9	-0.4%	-5.3%	Tajikistan
	9047	10.4	9723	11.2	9408	10.8	8891	10.2	-0.2%	-4.7%	Türkiye
	1878	26.5	2503	34.6	2273	30.9	2259	30.1	2.2%	-1.7%	Turkmenistan
	18307	41.3	18567	45.2	20058	53.2	18311	48.4	5.4%	-3.4%	Ukraine
	4762	7.0	4706	6.9	5275	7.7	5941	8.6	8.4%	-0.5%	United Kingdom
	13544	39.6	14302	40.9	13938	39.1	13924	38.3	1.5%	-3.6%	Uzbekistan
	133951	27.6	136879	28.3	135734	28.1	126627	26.1	-1.1%	-6.1%	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	165401	17.6	171556	18.3	172303	18.3	161569	17.2	-0.5%	-5.7%	Total European Region
	136578	32.8	140342	33.9	138971	33.7	129066	31.2	-1.1%	-6.2%	Subtotal 18 HPCs

Table IV. TB cases in children under 15 years, European Region, 2020–2024^a

Country/area	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	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	12	(3.1)	0.9	14	(3.5)	0.9	13	(3.5)	1	12	(2.9)	0.9	12	(3.1)	0.9
Belgium	48	(5.8)	2.5	40	(4.6)	2.5	49	(5.8)	2.5	37	(4.3)	1.9	68	(7.2)	3.5
Bulgaria	24	(2.6)	2.6	18	(2.6)	2.4	39	(4.9)	4.3	21	(2.4)	2.3	31	(3.4)	3.4
Croatia	2	(1.0)	0.4	2	(1.1)	0.3	1	(0.5)	0.2	3	(1.1)	0.5	8	(2.9)	1.5
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0	2	(2.1)	1.4	3	(3.7)	2	0	(0.0)	0.0
Czechia	2	(0.6)	0.1	12	(3.4)	0.1	11	(2.9)	0.6	28	(6.2)	1.6	17	(3.7)	1.0
Denmark	10	(4.5)	1	6	(2.8)	1	5	(2.1)	0.5	10	(5.2)	1.1	12	(6.5)	1.3
Estonia	1	(0.8)	0.5	0	(0.0)	0.5	0	(0.0)	0	2	(2.0)	0.9	0	(0.0)	0.0
Finland	5	(2.9)	0.6	4	(2.4)	0.6	7	(3.7)	0.8	2	(1.1)	0.2	7	(3.8)	0.8
France	195	(4.3)	1.6	171	(4.1)	1.6	186	(4.4)	1.6	255	(5.2)	2.2	204	(4.5)	1.8
Germany	171	(4.1)	1.5	158	(4.0)	1.5	188	(4.7)	1.6	236	(5.3)	2	228	(5.2)	2.0
Greece	17	(4.3)	1.1	7	(3.4)	1.1	6	(1.9)	0.4	4	(0.8)	0.3	12	(3.0)	0.9
Hungary	5	(1.2)	0.4	4	(1.2)	0.4	6	(1.4)	0.4	6	(1.2)	0.4	9	(2.1)	0.6
Iceland	2	(16.7)	2.9	0	(0.0)	2.9	0	(0.0)	0	1	(6.2)	1.4	1	(12.5)	1.4
Ireland	6	(2.6)	0.6	1	(0.5)	0.6	5	(2.4)	0.5	8	(3.7)	0.8	13	(4.5)	1.3
Italy	104	(4.5)	1.3	76	(3.1)	1.3	78	(3.2)	1	144	(5.0)	2	147	(4.7)	2.0
Latvia	5	(1.5)	1.6	5	(1.9)	–	5	(1.6)	1.7	9	(2.6)	3	2	(0.7)	0.7
Liechtenstein	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0.0
Lithuania	13	(1.8)	3.1	13	(2.0)	3.1	15	(2.0)	3.6	34	(4.7)	8	16	(2.4)	3.8
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0	0	(0.0)	0	1	(2.1)	1	3	(6.5)	2.9	2	(4.0)	1.9
Malta	7	(5.0)	10.3	1	(1.9)	10.1	1	(1.6)	1.5	1	(1.5)	1.4	0	(0.0)	0.0
Netherlands	19	(3.1)	0.7	26	(3.9)	0.7	19	(3.0)	0.7	19	(2.7)	0.7	31	(4.0)	1.1
Norway	10	(6.4)	1.1	4	(2.6)	1.1	6	(3.5)	0.7	7	(4.6)	0.8	1	(0.6)	0.1
Poland	39	(1.2)	0.7	37	(1.0)	0.7	42	(1.0)	0.7	51	(1.1)	0.9	51	(1.2)	0.9
Portugal	43	(2.8)	3.1	45	(2.9)	3.1	53	(3.4)	3.9	45	(2.8)	3.3	48	(3.4)	3.5
Romania	261	(3.4)	8.6	281	(3.5)	8.6	326	(3.5)	10.6	427	(4.5)	13.9	335	(3.8)	11.0
Slovakia	35	(22.2)	4.1	41	(29.9)	4.1	43	(27.7)	4.9	81	(36.7)	9.3	46	(34.1)	5.3
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0	2	(2.5)	0	2	(2.7)	0.6	1	(1.1)	0.3	1	(2.1)	0.3
Spain	193	(5.3)	2.8	165	(4.3)	2.8	209	(5.4)	3.2	230	(5.5)	3.5	301	(6.5)	4.7
Sweden	16	(4.9)	0.9	15	(4.2)	0.9	19	(5.1)	1	9	(2.6)	0.5	9	(2.9)	0.5
Subtotal EU/EEA	1245	–3.6	1.8	1148	(3.4)	1.7	1337	(3.7)	2	1689	(4.3)	2.5	1612	(4.2)	2.4
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	3	(1.3)	0.6	8	(3.0)	1.6	6	(2.1)	1.2	8	(2.6)	1.7	11	(4.7)	2.3
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	23	(5.8)	3.9	18	(4.5)	3.1	17	(3.9)	3.0	27	(6.7)	4.7	21	(5.5)	3.7
Azerbaijan	91	(2.5)	3.8	77	(2.1)	3.3	110	(2.8)	4.7	139	(3.5)	6.0	158	(4.2)	7.0
Belarus	4	(0.3)	0.3	5	(0.3)	0.3	7	(0.4)	0.4	13	(0.8)	0.9	3	(0.2)	0.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	(0.3)	0.2	1	(0.3)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.2)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0
Georgia	48	(2.9)	6.0	47	(3.1)	5.9	45	(3.0)	5.6	53	(4.1)	6.6	31	(2.6)	3.9
Israel	4	(2.5)	0.2	10	(4.7)	0.4	26	(12.6)	1.0	13	(5.8)	0.5	9	(4.6)	0.3
Kazakhstan	303	(3.2)	5.3	300	(3.1)	5.2	293	(2.9)	4.9	312	(3.3)	5.2	325	(3.6)	5.4
Kyrgyzstan	180	(4.2)	8.2	239	(5.2)	10.6	333	(7.3)	14.5	271	(6.5)	11.7	309	(7.7)	13.3
Monaco	0	–	0	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Montenegro	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(1.7)	0.9
North Macedonia	10	(7.0)	3.1	3	(2.1)	0.9	7	(4.9)	2.2	21	(13.4)	6.7	17	(10.9)	5.5
Republic of Moldova	56	(3.2)	9.1	89	(4.3)	14.6	83	(3.9)	13.6	153	(7.1)	25.0	120	(6.2)	20.0
Russian Federation	1627	(2.8)	6.3	1746	(3.1)	6.8	1742	(3.1)	6.8	1714	(3.1)	6.7	1527	(3.1)	6.1
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Serbia	11	(2.5)	1.1	10	(2.2)	1.0	54	(5.0)	5.5	48	(4.7)	4.9	14	(3.2)	1.5
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	(4.6)	3.1	14	(3.2)	2.3	14	(3.2)	1.5
Kosovo ¹	11	(2.5)	2.5	10	(2.2)	2.3	33	(5.4)	9.3	34	(5.9)	9.2	0	–	–
Switzerland	16	(4.6)	1.2	7	(2.0)	0.5	16	(4.6)	1.2	17	(4.1)	1.3	21	(5.0)	1.6
Tajikistan	240	(5.8)	6.8	231	(5.6)	6.3	257	(6.0)	6.9	273	(6.2)	7.2	252	(5.7)	6.6
Türkiye	391	(4.4)	2.0	387	(4.3)	2.0	392	(4.0)	2.0	411	(4.4)	2.2	387	(4.4)	2.1
Turkmenistan	50	(2.6)	2.3	24	(1.3)	1.1	41	(1.6)	1.8	36	(1.6)	1.5	50	(2.2)	2.1
Ukraine	382	(2.2)	5.6	463	(2.5)	6.9	452	(2.4)	7.4	639	(3.2)	11.8	466	(2.5)	8.9
United Kingdom	153	(3.7)	1.3	137	(2.9)	1.1	146	(3.1)	1.2	166	(3.1)	1.4	173	(2.9)	1.5
Uzbekistan	1733	(14.3)	17.4	1825	(13.5)	17.7	1489	(10.4)	13.9	1504	(10.8)	13.7	1581	(11.4)	14.0
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	5326	(4.0)	5.3	5627	(4.2)	5.6	5516	(4.0)	5.5	5819	(4.3)	5.9	5476	(4.3)	5.5
Total European Region	6571	(4.0)	3.9	6775	(4.1)	4.0	6853	(4.0)	4.1	7508	(4.4)	4.5	7088	(4.4)	4.3
Subtotal 18 HPCs	5432	(4.0)	6.2	5905	(4.3)	6.8	5792	(4.1)	6.7	6204	(4.5)	7.2	5787	(4.5)	6.8

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in *italics*.

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, 2020–2024

Country/area	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024
	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	(0.6)	0.0	8	(4.8)	0.1	8	(4.8)	0.1	5	(2.6)	0.1	3	(1.7)	0.0	30.7%
Belgium ^c	3	(0.9)	0.0	3	(0.8)	0.0	5	(1.5)	0.0	7	(2.0)	0.1	4	(1.6)	0.0	6.8%
Bulgaria	8	(3.9)	0.1	2	(1.3)	0.0	4	(2.0)	0.1	7	(3.1)	0.1	5	(1.9)	0.1	-10.7%
Croatia	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(1.9)	0.1	–
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(10.3)	0.3	2	(3.1)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Czechia	8	(3.6)	0.1	9	(3.8)	0.1	16	(6.5)	0.2	25	(7.8)	0.2	12	(3.5)	0.1	10.1%
Denmark ^c	1	(0.8)	0.0	1	(0.9)	0.0	7	(5.3)	0.1	2	(2.0)	0.0	1	(1.0)	0.0	-0.6%
Estonia	16	(18.0)	1.2	15	(21.1)	1.1	17	(21.8)	1.3	11	(16.2)	0.8	9	(14.5)	0.7	-14.1%
Finland	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(2.4)	0.0	7	(6.7)	0.1	5	(6.0)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
France	18	(100.0)	0.0	21	(100.0)	0.0	26	(100.0)	0.0	40	(100.0)	0.1	30	(100.0)	0.0	13.2%
Germany	44	(2.5)	0.1	54	(3.4)	0.1	93	(5.3)	0.1	87	(4.5)	0.1	52	(2.9)	0.1	4.2%
Greece	5	(2.0)	0.0	5	(9.3)	0.0	7	(7.2)	0.1	7	(3.7)	0.1	8	(3.8)	0.1	13.3%
Hungary	6	(3.8)	0.1	7	(4.9)	0.1	13	(6.2)	0.1	14	(5.8)	0.1	16	(6.5)	0.2	28.1%
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	(2.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	8	(11.4)	0.2	2	(2.7)	0.0	6	(5.9)	0.1	54.0%
Italy	33	(2.8)	0.1	40	(2.9)	0.1	36	(3.3)	0.1	48	(3.5)	0.1	15	(2.8)	0.0	-17.7%
Latvia	19	(8.6)	1.0	11	(5.9)	0.6	21	(9.1)	1.1	29	(12.1)	1.5	12	(6.6)	0.6	-10.4%
Liechtenstein	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	–
Lithuania	61	(12.6)	2.2	73	(15.7)	2.6	81	(15.1)	2.9	77	(15.3)	2.7	74	(15.2)	2.6	4.3%
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(5.9)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.7)	0.2	2	(6.5)	0.4	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Netherlands	5	(2.0)	0.0	7	(2.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	5	(1.6)	0.0	8	(2.7)	0.0	11.6%
Norway ^c	2	(2.6)	0.0	6	(9.1)	0.1	7	(7.9)	0.1	13	(14.9)	0.2	8	(7.8)	0.1	40.2%
Poland	29	(1.4)	0.1	39	(1.6)	0.1	64	(2.3)	0.2	79	(2.8)	0.2	82	(3.1)	0.2	30.8%
Portugal	11	(2.0)	0.1	6	(1.0)	0.1	9	(1.5)	0.1	15	(3.0)	0.1	16	(5.1)	0.2	9.1%
Romania	86	(2.3)	0.4	111	(2.6)	0.6	125	(2.6)	0.7	117	(2.5)	0.6	104	(2.5)	0.5	5.2%
Slovakia	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(4.6)	0.1	3	(5.3)	0.1	5	(6.0)	0.1	3	(5.9)	0.1	–
Slovenia	1	(1.8)	0.0	1	(1.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.1)	0.0	-0.3%
Spain	19	(1.9)	0.0	11	(2.4)	0.0	31	(2.1)	0.1	29	(2.6)	0.1	24	(1.5)	0.0	5.3%
Sweden	4	(2.4)	0.0	4	(2.3)	0.0	9	(4.4)	0.1	7	(3.6)	0.1	3	(1.7)	0.0	-7.4%
Subtotal EU/EEA	381	(2.8)	0.1	443	(3.2)	0.1	602	(3.9)	0.1	637	(4.0)	0.1	499	(3.5)	0.1	6.3%
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	1	(0.8)	0.0	5	(3.2)	0.2	1	(0.6)	0.0	1	(0.6)	0.0	2	(1.4)	0.1	19.8%
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	28	(14.1)	1.0	44	(21.1)	1.5	36	(15.5)	1.2	30	(16.7)	1.0	30	(14.5)	1.0	1.0%
Azerbaijan	149	(12.0)	1.5	172	(12.2)	1.7	199	(11.9)	1.9	188	(11.7)	1.8	185	(11.7)	1.8	5.2%
Belarus	401	(39.5)	4.3	390	(37.8)	4.2	499	(41.5)	5.4	405	(36.3)	4.4	326	(35.9)	3.6	-4.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.4)	0.0	1	(0.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Georgia	114	(10.7)	3.0	101	(10.6)	2.7	105	(10.7)	2.8	77	(8.8)	2.0	84	(10.0)	2.2	-7.4%
Israel	5	(5.6)	0.1	9	(8.7)	0.1	11	(10.9)	0.1	8	(6.7)	0.1	9	(8.7)	0.1	14.0%
Kazakhstan	1758	(36.2)	9.0	1932	(37.7)	9.8	1967	(33.5)	9.8	1709	(31.2)	8.4	1576	(29.9)	7.7	-4.0%
Kyrgyzstan	493	(28.3)	7.4	500	(25.9)	7.3	487	(23.3)	7.0	438	(20.9)	6.2	404	(19.6)	5.6	-6.6%
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	(1.2)	0.1	1	(1.0)	0.1	2	(1.9)	0.1	2	(2.7)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Republic of Moldova	218	(26.0)	7.1	256	(25.8)	8.5	238	(21.7)	7.8	270	(24.3)	8.8	305	(27.8)	10.0	9.1%
Russian Federation	7657	(36.3)	5.2	7707	(36.0)	5.3	8023	(36.5)	5.5	7350	(34.9)	5.1	6881	(35.7)	4.8	-2.4%
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(1.6)	0.0	3	(3.3)	0.0	19	(1.2)	0.3	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(1.6)	0.0	3	(3.3)	0.1	19	(1.2)	0.3	–
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	4	(2.3)	0.0	5	(2.3)	0.1	2	(1.0)	0.0	8	(3.2)	0.1	5	(2.0)	0.1	4.9%
Tajikistan	408	(24.2)	4.2	501	(26.9)	5.0	416	(23.4)	4.1	360	(19.7)	3.5	200	(11.9)	1.9	-18.0%
Türkiye	94	(2.5)	0.1	95	(2.6)	0.1	115	(2.9)	0.1	96	(2.5)	0.1	83	(2.2)	0.1	-3.4%
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	251	(46.4)	3.5	157	(21.0)	2.2	177	(36.0)	2.4	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	2515	(28.6)	5.6	2418	(26.2)	5.5	2360	(25.2)	5.7	2413	(23.6)	6.4	2130	(22.1)	5.6	0.0%
United Kingdom ^c	31	(2.0)	0.0	34	(2.0)	0.1	32	(1.7)	0.0	42	(2.1)	0.1	53	(2.3)	0.1	13.6%
Uzbekistan	721	(18.3)	2.1	912	(18.5)	2.7	807	(15.8)	2.3	753	(14.2)	2.1	1414	(30.1)	3.9	16.0%
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	14598	(27.8)	3.1	15334	(27.4)	3.2	15460	(26.2)	3.2	14330	(24.5)	3.0	13706	(25.3)	2.9	-1.6%
Total European Region	14979	(23.1)	1.6	15777	(22.6)	1.7	16062	(21.6)	1.7	14967	(20.3)	1.6	14205	(20.6)	1.5	-1.4%
Subtotal 18 HPCs	14746	(27.0)	3.6	15491	(26.5)	3.7	15657	(25.2)	3.8	14507	(23.9)	3.5	13822	(24.6)	3.4	-1.5%

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, 2020–2024

Country/area	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			Mean annual % change in rate, 2020–2024
	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	(20.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(33.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Belgium ^c	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(8.3)	0.0	2	(6.9)	0.0	2	(5.9)	0.0	8	(3.4)	0.1	–
Bulgaria	4	(11.1)	0.1	2	(11.1)	0.0	1	(3.8)	0.0	4	(10.5)	0.1	4	(8.9)	0.1	0.5%
Croatia	1	(12.5)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(10.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(7.7)	0.0	0.5%
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	3	(30.0)	0.0	1	(6.7)	0.0	1	(5.9)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(9.1)	0.0	-24.4%
Denmark ^c	1	(14.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(8.3)	0.0	-0.6%
Estonia	3	(27.3)	0.2	10	(71.4)	0.8	7	(43.8)	0.5	9	(64.3)	0.7	3	(27.3)	0.2	-0.8%
Finland	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(25.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(66.7)	0.0	–
France	11	(100.0)	0.0	6	(100.0)	0.0	12	(100.0)	0.0	13	(100.0)	0.0	6	(100.0)	0.0	-14.4%
Germany	7	(6.8)	0.0	10	(8.5)	0.0	24	(15.6)	0.0	40	(25.8)	0.0	33	(21.3)	0.0	47.2%
Greece	1	(7.1)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(14.3)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	4	(19.0)	0.0	42.5%
Hungary	5	(23.8)	0.1	5	(21.7)	0.1	1	(7.7)	0.0	3	(37.5)	0.0	1	(7.7)	0.0	-32.9%
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	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(50.0)	0.0	2	(15.4)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Italy	6	(23.1)	0.0	4	(26.7)	0.0	3	(14.3)	0.0	1	(5.6)	0.0	1	(2.8)	0.0	-35.9%
Latvia	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	–
Liechtenstein	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	–
Lithuania	43	(32.1)	1.5	32	(33.3)	1.1	32	(28.8)	1.1	39	(38.6)	1.4	31	(29.2)	1.1	-8.5%
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	3	(17.6)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(5.0)	0.0	2	(11.1)	0.0	–
Norway ^c	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(22.2)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.0	3	(27.3)	0.1	6	(42.9)	0.1	–
Poland	11	(3.3)	0.0	19	(5.7)	0.1	33	(9.0)	0.1	22	(6.2)	0.1	19	(5.8)	0.1	15.7%
Portugal	3	(8.3)	0.0	3	(6.7)	0.0	2	(6.7)	0.0	2	(5.3)	0.0	3	(10.0)	0.0	-0.6%
Romania	168	(13.7)	0.9	140	(11.6)	0.7	143	(10.8)	0.8	116	(9.4)	0.6	91	(9.0)	0.5	-13.9%
Slovakia	1	(9.1)	0.0	2	(40.0)	0.0	2	(14.3)	0.0	3	(14.3)	0.1	2	(20.0)	0.0	19.1%
Slovenia	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(20.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(25.0)	0.0	–
Spain	3	(5.9)	0.0	15	(2.8)	0.0	4	(3.7)	0.0	19	(3.2)	0.0	11	(1.5)	0.0	37.4%
Sweden	1	(10.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(15.4)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.0	-0.5%
Subtotal EU/EEA	273	(13.0)	0.1	258	(10.1)	0.1	277	(11.9)	0.1	280	(10.2)	0.1	232	(8.2)	0.1	-6.0%
Non-EU/EEA																
Albania	3	(23.1)	0.1	1	(25.0)	0.0	2	(15.4)	0.1	4	(19.0)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	-100.0%
Andorra	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	0	–	0.0	–
Armenia	24	(50.0)	0.8	20	(42.6)	0.7	20	(43.5)	0.7	19	(42.2)	0.6	12	(41.4)	0.4	-16.5%
Azerbaijan	552	(24.4)	5.4	487	(22.6)	4.8	487	(22.6)	4.7	742	(34.5)	7.2	721	(34.6)	7.0	6.5%
Belarus	424	(74.5)	4.5	367	(73.5)	4.0	222	(42.7)	2.4	253	(67.1)	2.8	199	(67.9)	2.2	-16.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(7.4)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Georgia	77	(26.5)	2.0	79	(29.6)	2.1	60	(23.6)	1.6	59	(23.9)	1.5	44	(19.9)	1.2	-13.1%
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	1101	(49.7)	5.7	1011	(42.1)	5.1	1461	(57.9)	7.3	1225	(59.1)	6.0	1214	(64.0)	5.9	1.1%
Kyrgyzstan	377	(54.0)	5.7	339	(50.7)	5.0	294	(45.0)	4.2	254	(40.6)	3.6	253	(43.5)	3.5	-11.2%
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	1	(10.0)	0.1	1	(9.1)	0.1	2	(20.0)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Republic of Moldova	195	(53.1)	6.4	203	(39.6)	6.7	190	(58.1)	6.3	208	(44.1)	6.8	105	(34.3)	3.5	-14.1%
Russian Federation	14 306	(68.4)	9.8	12 745	(67.7)	8.7	11 022	(67.3)	7.6	9 528	(65.0)	6.6	7 920	(65.5)	5.5	-13.5%
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(9.1)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(13.3)	0.1	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	0	–	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(0.0)	0.0	3	(27.3)	0.0	–
Tajikistan	147	(43.2)	1.5	105	(34.4)	1.1	102	(32.3)	1.0	115	(35.6)	1.1	93	(39.1)	0.9	-12.6%
Türkiye	33	(11.1)	0.0	25	(10.1)	0.0	33	(11.4)	0.0	30	(11.9)	0.0	31	(11.4)	0.0	-1.9%
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	165	(55.9)	2.3	245	(48.6)	3.4	303	(98.7)	4.1	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	1662	(41.3)	3.7	1607	(40.4)	3.6	1287	(36.7)	3.1	1347	(35.8)	3.6	1170	(32.2)	3.1	-4.5%
United Kingdom ^c	4	(5.3)	0.0	5	(8.3)	0.0	1	(1.9)	0.0	8	(15.7)	0.0	4	(5.5)	0.0	-0.7%
Uzbekistan	679	(38.4)	2.0	740	(39.6)	2.2	693	(33.1)	2.0	542	(29.9)	1.5	554	(39.2)	1.5	-6.8%
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	19 585	(57.2)	4.2	17 900	(55.6)	3.7	16 123	(54.3)	3.3	14 640	(53.8)	3.0	12 323	(53.0)	2.6	-11.3%
Total European Region	19 858	(54.7)	2.2	18 158	(53.0)	1.9	16 400	(50.3)	1.7	14 920	(50.1)	1.6	12 555	(48.1)	1.3	-11.1%
Subtotal 18 HPCs	19 795	(55.8)	4.8	18 077	(54.0)	4.3	16 299	(52.3)	3.9	14 793	(52.0)	3.6	12 445	(51.3)	3.1	-10.8%

Note: European Region comprises the 53 countries of the WHO European Region and Liechtenstein. WHO European Region 18 TB HPCs are presented in *italics*.

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, 2020–2024

Country	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			Mean annual % change in rate 2020–2024
	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	(0.9)	0.0	8	(3.5)	0.1	11	(4.7)	0.1	9	(3.4)	0.1	3	(1.3)	0.0	9.9%
Belgium	9	(2.1)	0.1	6	(1.3)	0.1	11	(2.4)	0.1	10	(2.0)	0.1	13	(2.5)	0.1	8.9%
Bulgaria	12	(4.9)	0.2	4	(2.3)	0.1	5	(2.3)	0.1	11	(4.2)	0.2	9	(3.0)	0.1	-6.5%
Croatia	1	(0.6)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(1.1)	0.1	0	(0.0)	0.0	4	(2.1)	0.1	42.1%
Cyprus	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(9.4)	0.3	2	(2.9)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Czechia	11	(4.7)	0.1	10	(3.9)	0.1	17	(6.5)	0.2	25	(7.5)	0.2	13	(3.7)	0.1	3.8%
Denmark	2	(1.5)	0.0	1	(0.8)	0.0	7	(4.8)	0.1	2	(1.7)	0.0	2	(1.8)	0.0	-0.6%
Estonia	19	(19.0)	1.4	25	(29.4)	1.9	24	(25.5)	1.8	20	(24.4)	1.5	12	(16.4)	0.9	-11.6%
Finland	0	(0.0)	0.0	3	(3.4)	0.1	8	(7.3)	0.1	5	(5.7)	0.1	2	(2.0)	0.0	–
France	45	(100.0)	0.1	38	(100.0)	0.1	49	(100.0)	0.1	66	(100.0)	0.1	50	(100.0)	0.1	2.3%
Germany	76	(3.2)	0.1	80	(3.7)	0.1	149	(6.2)	0.2	171	(6.3)	0.2	126	(4.9)	0.2	13.4%
Greece	7	(2.4)	0.1	5	(7.2)	0.0	9	(6.8)	0.1	9	(3.9)	0.1	13	(5.0)	0.1	17.6%
Hungary	11	(6.2)	0.1	12	(7.3)	0.1	14	(6.3)	0.1	17	(6.8)	0.2	17	(6.6)	0.2	11.8%
Iceland	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(12.5)	0.3	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Ireland	1	(1.4)	0.0	3	(3.9)	0.1	10	(9.6)	0.2	2	(1.8)	0.0	7	(5.3)	0.1	60.0%
Italy	39	(3.3)	0.1	44	(3.1)	0.1	39	(3.5)	0.1	49	(3.5)	0.1	35	(6.0)	0.1	-2.4%
Latvia	19	(8.2)	1.0	15	(7.5)	0.8	23	(9.4)	1.2	31	(12.4)	1.6	14	(7.1)	0.7	-6.9%
Liechtenstein	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	–
Lithuania	104	(16.9)	3.7	105	(18.7)	3.7	113	(17.5)	4.0	116	(19.2)	4.1	105	(17.7)	3.6	-0.4%
Luxembourg	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.6)	0.2	0	(0.0)	0.0	–
Malta	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(3.7)	0.2	2	(6.2)	0.4	0	(0.0)	0.0	1	(5.0)	0.2	–
Netherlands	5	(1.9)	0.0	11	(3.6)	0.1	8	(2.6)	0.0	9	(2.4)	0.1	10	(2.8)	0.1	18.0%
Norway	2	(2.3)	0.0	8	(10.7)	0.1	8	(8.2)	0.1	16	(16.3)	0.3	14	(12.0)	0.3	61.3%
Poland	40	(1.7)	0.1	58	(2.1)	0.2	97	(3.1)	0.3	101	(3.2)	0.3	101	(3.3)	0.3	27.2%
Portugal	14	(2.4)	0.1	9	(1.4)	0.1	11	(1.8)	0.1	17	(3.2)	0.2	19	(5.6)	0.2	7.3%
Romania	254	(5.2)	1.3	251	(4.5)	1.3	268	(4.3)	1.4	233	(3.9)	1.2	195	(3.8)	1.0	-6.1%
Slovakia	1	(1.6)	0.0	5	(6.8)	0.1	5	(6.9)	0.1	8	(7.7)	0.1	6	(9.0)	0.1	56.7%
Slovenia	1	(1.6)	0.0	1	(1.6)	0.0	1	(1.7)	0.0	0	(0.0)	0.0	2	(5.6)	0.1	18.5%
Spain	26	(2.2)	0.1	27	(2.5)	0.1	45	(2.6)	0.1	52	(2.7)	0.1	40	(1.6)	0.1	10.6%
Sweden	5	(2.8)	0.0	4	(2.1)	0.0	11	(4.7)	0.1	7	(3.5)	0.1	4	(2.2)	0.0	-5.9%
Total EU/EEA	706	(4.3)	0.2	737	(4.3)	0.2	950	(4.9)	0.2	987	(4.9)	0.2	817	(4.6)	0.2	3.3%

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, 2020–2024^b

Country/area	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	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	2	0	(0.0)	8	1	(12.5)	11	1	(9.1)	9	2	(22.2)	3	1	(33.3)
Belgium	5	1	(20.0)	6	0	(0.0)	7	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–
Bulgaria	10	2	(20.0)	4	1	(25.0)	5	1	(20.0)	10	1	(10.0)	7	0	(0.0)
Croatia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	3	0	(0.0)
Cyprus	0	–	–	3	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–
Czechia	5	3	(60.0)	10	2	(20.0)	16	3	(18.8)	23	8	(34.8)	12	4	(33.3)
Denmark	2	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)	6	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	2	1	(50.0)
Estonia	19	6	(31.6)	24	10	(41.7)	21	7	(33.3)	19	6	(31.6)	10	2	(20.0)
Finland	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	8	3	(37.5)	5	1	(20.0)	2	1	(50.0)
France	41	8	(19.5)	28	6	(21.4)	48	9	(18.8)	56	5	(8.9)	40	7	(17.5)
Germany	57	11	(19.3)	53	9	(17.0)	126	36	(28.6)	139	35	(25.2)	108	25	(23.1)
Greece	3	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Hungary	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	4	3	(75.0)	15	5	(33.3)
Iceland	0	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–
Ireland	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	9	4	(44.4)	2	1	(50.0)	7	2	(28.6)
Italy	34	8	(23.5)	37	10	(27.0)	27	10	(37.0)	38	15	(39.5)	25	7	(28.0)
Latvia	19	4	(21.1)	15	4	(26.7)	22	1	(4.5)	31	6	(19.4)	14	2	(14.3)
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Lithuania	104	34	(32.7)	46	21	(45.7)	63	24	(38.1)	66	25	(37.9)	98	21	(21.4)
Luxembourg	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Malta	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Netherlands	4	0	(0.0)	10	1	(10.0)	7	4	(57.1)	8	3	(37.5)	10	3	(30.0)
Norway	2	0	(0.0)	8	2	(25.0)	8	2	(25.0)	14	4	(28.6)	13	6	(46.2)
Poland	14	12	(85.7)	30	9	(30.0)	42	11	(26.2)	91	26	(28.6)	89	28	(31.5)
Portugal	9	0	(0.0)	6	0	(0.0)	6	0	(0.0)	4	3	(75.0)	8	4	(50.0)
Romania	101	29	(28.7)	91	25	(27.5)	56	17	(30.4)	81	21	(25.9)	65	20	(30.8)
Slovakia	1	0	(0.0)	4	2	(50.0)	5	2	(40.0)	8	4	(50.0)	5	2	(40.0)
Slovenia	1	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	2	1	(50.0)
Spain	6	2	(33.3)	7	2	(28.6)	8	0	(0.0)	9	0	(0.0)	8	1	(12.5)
Sweden	5	2	(40.0)	4	1	(25.0)	11	2	(18.2)	7	1	(14.3)	4	2	(50.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	445	122	(27.4)	397	107	(27.0)	516	138	(26.7)	626	170	(27.2)	550	145	(26.4)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	5	0	(0.0)	2	1	(50.0)
Andorra	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Armenia	52	11	(21.2)	57	17	(29.8)	54	8	(14.8)	49	10	(20.4)	39	14	(35.9)
Azerbaijan	576	87	(15.1)	592	114	(19.3)	628	97	(15.4)	930	164	(17.6)	889	152	(17.1)
Belarus	825	354	(42.9)	757	310	(41.0)	721	314	(43.6)	658	244	(37.1)	525	144	(27.4)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Georgia	173	50	(28.9)	148	37	(25.0)	145	55	(37.9)	120	43	(35.8)	112	35	(31.3)
Israel	5	1	(20.0)	9	5	(55.6)	11	1	(9.1)	8	1	(12.5)	9	1	(11.1)
Kazakhstan	2848	399	(14.0)	2931	461	(15.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2785	361	(13.0)
Kyrgyzstan	869	149	(17.1)	665	116	(17.4)	674	114	(16.9)	647	103	(15.9)	577	90	(15.6)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Republic of Moldova	413	188	(45.5)	459	124	(27.0)	428	70	(16.4)	432	96	(22.2)	410	79	(19.3)
Russian Federation	20449	7822	(38.3)	18843	7346	(39.0)	17527	6191	(35.3)	15934	5496	(34.5)	14036	4621	(32.9)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	0	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Kosovo ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	(0.0)	–	–	–
Switzerland	4	2	(50.0)	4	1	(25.0)	2	0	(0.0)	6	2	(33.3)	4	1	(25.0)
Tajikistan	512	121	(23.6)	551	129	(23.4)	418	109	(26.1)	392	115	(29.3)	257	67	(26.1)
Türkiye	99	14	(14.1)	101	10	(9.9)	98	12	(12.2)	79	9	(11.4)	76	12	(15.8)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	4177	1120	(26.8)	3266	994	(30.4)	3148	1009	(32.1)	3641	980	(26.9)	3108	885	(28.5)
United Kingdom	32	8	(25.0)	38	13	(34.2)	33	5	(15.2)	50	10	(20.0)	57	7	(12.3)
Uzbekistan	1400	378	(27.0)	1645	394	(24.0)	1500	622	(41.5)	1221	264	(21.6)	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	32434	10704	(33.0)	30066	10071	(33.5)	25387	8607	(33.9)	24173	7537	(31.2)	22886	6470	(28.3)
Total European Region	32879	10826	(32.9)	30463	10178	(33.4)	25903	8745	(33.8)	24799	7707	(31.1)	23436	6615	(28.2)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	32646	10768	(33.0)	30195	10113	(33.5)	25508	8651	(33.9)	24310	7583	(31.2)	23008	6505	(28.3)

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: fluoroquinolones; HPC: high-priority 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).

^c 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, 2020–2024^a

Country/area	2020					2021					2022				
	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	825	387	(46.9)	32	(8.3)	868	462	(53.2)	28	(6.1)	851	436	(51.2)	23	(5.3)
Bulgaria	930	781	(84.0)	1	(0.1)	687	477	(69.4)	–	–	792	562	(71.0)	5	(0.9)
Croatia	198	6	(3.0)	–	–	175	8	(4.6)	–	–	221	15	(6.8)	–	–
Cyprus	36	30	(83.3)	2	(6.7)	48	35	(72.9)	1	(2.9)	96	54	(56.2)	10	(18.5)
Czechia	363	199	(54.8)	7	(3.5)	357	211	(59.1)	7	(3.3)	382	252	(66.0)	5	(2.0)
Denmark	221	168	(76.0)	4	(2.4)	218	171	(78.4)	6	(3.5)	234	169	(72.2)	6	(3.6)
Estonia	124	116	(93.5)	13	(11.2)	112	104	(92.9)	12	(11.5)	129	121	(93.8)	7	(5.8)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	396	396	(100.0)	17	(4.3)	206	51	(24.8)	2	(3.9)	320	221	(69.1)	9	(4.1)
Hungary	406	18	(4.4)	2	(1.1)	335	7	(2.1)	1	(14.3)	440	16	(3.6)	2	(12.5)
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	231	119	(51.5)	7	(5.9)	206	92	(44.7)	4	(4.3)	207	106	(51.2)	9	(8.5)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	329	329	(100.0)	26	(7.9)	260	260	(100.0)	20	(7.7)	315	315	(100.0)	26	(8.3)
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	726	714	(98.3)	20	(2.8)	646	612	(94.7)	15	(2.5)	738	709	(96.1)	19	(2.7)
Luxembourg	34	28	(82.4)	–	–	35	25	(71.4)	–	–	48	33	(68.8)	1	(3.0)
Malta	140	119	(85.0)	2	(1.7)	54	46	(85.2)	1	(2.2)	61	61	(100.0)	–	–
Netherlands	622	498	(80.1)	14	(2.8)	674	522	(77.4)	13	(2.5)	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	157	123	(78.3)	3	(2.4)	155	145	(93.5)	4	(2.8)	172	144	(83.7)	4	(2.8)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1521	1328	(87.3)	121	(9.1)	1537	1311	(85.3)	103	(7.9)	1575	1346	(85.5)	122	(9.1)
Romania	7693	6580	(85.5)	151	(2.3)	7976	6604	(82.8)	146	(2.2)	9264	7753	(83.7)	143	(1.8)
Slovakia	158	82	(51.9)	2	(2.4)	137	80	(58.4)	2	(2.5)	155	83	(53.5)	4	(4.8)
Slovenia	77	58	(75.3)	–	–	80	67	(83.8)	–	–	74	63	(85.1)	1	(1.6)
Spain	3655	2100	(57.5)	107	(5.1)	3816	2469	(64.7)	209	(8.5)	3867	3141	(81.2)	275	(8.8)
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal EU/EEA	18 842	14 179	(75.3)	531	(3.7)	18 582	13 759	(74.0)	574	(4.2)	19 941	15 600	(78.2)	671	(4.3)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	240	199	(82.9)	2	(1.0)	269	244	(90.7)	1	(0.4)	292	263	(90.1)	1	(0.4)
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	394	369	(93.7)	39	(10.6)	398	335	(84.2)	36	(10.7)	440	411	(93.4)	39	(9.5)
Azerbaijan	3 683	4 454	(120.9)	83	(1.9)	3 663	4 448	(121.4)	92	(2.1)	3 989	3 989	(100.0)	51	(1.3)
Belarus	1 514	1 514	(100.0)	135	(8.9)	1 484	1 484	(100.0)	128	(8.6)	1 670	1 649	(98.7)	127	(7.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	357	15	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	432	29	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	1 671	1 494	(89.4)	29	(1.9)	1 501	1 430	(95.3)	43	(3.0)	1 511	1 466	(97.0)	42	(2.9)
Israel	157	157	(100.0)	16	(10.2)	211	211	(100.0)	16	(7.6)	207	207	(100.0)	8	(3.9)
Kazakhstan	9 603	9 440	(98.3)	614	(6.5)	9 757	9 620	(98.6)	625	(6.5)	10 009	9 829	(98.2)	645	(6.6)
Kyrgyzstan	4 241	4 007	(94.5)	131	(3.3)	4 596	4 394	(95.6)	126	(2.9)	4 568	4 389	(96.1)	124	(2.8)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	40	35	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	80	80	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	71	66	(93.0)	2	(3.0)
North Macedonia	143	69	(48.3)	1	(1.4)	143	29	(20.3)	0	(0.0)	144	0	(0.0)	–	–
Republic of Moldova	1 767	1 693	(95.8)	219	(12.9)	2 067	2 008	(97.1)	214	(10.7)	2 121	2 047	(96.5)	235	(11.5)
Russian Federation	58 723	55 838	(95.1)	13 506	(24.2)	56 922	54 821	(96.3)	14 132	(25.8)	55 906	55 225	(98.8)	14 191	(25.7)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 074	426	(39.7)	2	(0.5)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	459	39	(8.5)	2	(5.1)
Kosovo ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	615	387	(62.9)	0	(0.0)
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	4 148	4 043	(97.5)	118	(2.9)	4 158	4 103	(98.7)	118	(2.9)	4 294	4 269	(99.4)	109	(2.6)
Türkiye	8 830	7 062	(80.0)	83	(1.2)	9 047	7 249	(80.1)	85	(1.2)	9 723	7 860	(80.8)	123	(1.6)
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	17 533	17 375	(99.1)	3 799	(21.9)	18 307	17 991	(98.3)	3 646	(20.3)	18 567	18 324	(98.7)	3 328	(18.2)
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	12 111	12 111	(100.0)	379	(3.1)	15 450	15 450	(100.0)	441	(2.9)	16 174	16 174	(100.0)	538	(3.3)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	125 155	119 875	(95.8)	19 154	(16.0)	128 053	123 897	(96.8)	19 703	(15.9)	131 192	126 623	(96.5)	19 565	(15.5)
Total European Region	143 997	134 054	(93.1)	19 685	(14.7)	146 635	137 656	(93.9)	20 277	(14.7)	151 133	142 223	(94.1)	20 236	(14.2)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	134 020	127 920	(95.4)	19 346	(15.1)	137 031	131 390	(95.9)	19 879	(15.1)	140 210	135 092	(96.3)	19 752	(14.6)

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 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 reported among new and relapse cases only. Exceptions are Azerbaijan in the 2020, 2021 and 2022 reporting years, Tajikistan in the 2018 reporting year, and Uzbekistan in the 2020, 2021, 2022 reporting years which provided HIV testing data among all notified TB cases.

^b Proportion calculated from TB cases with known HIV test results.

^c 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.

	2023					2024					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
	868	415	(47.8)	29	(7.0)	950	482	(50.7)	30	(6.2)	Belgium
	881	650	(73.8)	3	(0.5)	913	661	(72.4)	1	(0.2)	Bulgaria
	267	45	(16.9)	3	(6.7)	280	47	(16.8)	4	(8.5)	Croatia
	81	52	(64.2)	3	(5.8)	61	36	(59.0)	1	(2.8)	Cyprus
	455	306	(67.3)	18	(5.9)	455	324	(71.2)	11	(3.4)	Czechia
	193	137	(71.0)	7	(5.1)	186	129	(69.4)	5	(3.9)	Denmark
	99	95	(96.0)	13	(13.7)	90	86	(95.6)	7	(8.1)	Estonia
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Finland
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	France
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Germany
	493	347	(70.4)	11	(3.2)	400	243	(60.8)	–	–	Greece
	493	31	(6.3)	5	(16.1)	431	35	(8.1)	6	(17.1)	Hungary
	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	(87.5)	–	–	Iceland
	219	99	(45.2)	8	(8.1)	289	132	(45.7)	9	(6.8)	Ireland
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Italy
	347	347	(100.0)	–	–	281	281	(100.0)	15	(5.3)	Latvia
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liechtenstein
	723	703	(97.2)	31	(4.4)	666	653	(98.0)	15	(2.3)	Lithuania
	46	32	(69.6)	3	(9.4)	50	39	(78.0)	–	–	Luxembourg
	68	54	(79.4)	3	(5.6)	60	47	(78.3)	–	–	Malta
	703	540	(76.8)	22	(4.1)	768	560	(72.9)	18	(3.2)	Netherlands
	153	140	(91.5)	5	(3.6)	181	161	(89.0)	3	(1.9)	Norway
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Poland
	1606	1259	(78.4)	114	(9.1)	1395	867	(62.2)	100	(11.5)	Portugal
	9504	8369	(88.1)	190	(2.3)	8825	7572	(85.8)	170	(2.2)	Romania
	221	85	(38.5)	–	–	135	55	(40.7)	2	(3.6)	Slovakia
	88	73	(83.0)	2	(2.7)	48	42	(87.5)	1	(2.4)	Slovenia
	4205	3311	(78.7)	270	(8.2)	4623	3558	(77.0)	169	(4.7)	Spain
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sweden
	20037	17090	(78.7)	740	(4.3)	21095	16017	(75.9)	567	(3.5)	Subtotal EU/EEA
											Non-EU/EEA
	302	285	(94.4)	3	(1.1)	232	209	(90.1)	3	(1.4)	Albania
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Andorra
	404	377	(93.3)	43	(11.4)	383	369	(96.3)	28	(7.6)	Armenia
	3965	3965	(100.0)	60	(1.5)	3741	3741	(100.0)	43	(1.1)	Azerbaijan
	1555	1542	(99.2)	126	(8.2)	1241	1191	(96.0)	80	(6.7)	Belarus
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1308	1241	(94.9)	28	(2.3)	1194	1181	(98.9)	34	(2.9)	Georgia
	223	223	(100.0)	11	(4.9)	196	196	(100.0)	9	(4.6)	Israel
	9506	9316	(98.0)	573	(6.2)	9133	8956	(98.1)	515	(5.8)	Kazakhstan
	4183	4048	(96.8)	141	(3.5)	3989	3837	(96.2)	136	(3.5)	Kyrgyzstan
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco
	62	62	(100.0)	2	(3.2)	58	58	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	Montenegro
	157	36	(22.9)	0	(0.0)	156	80	(51.3)	0	(0.0)	North Macedonia
	2164	2091	(96.6)	264	(12.6)	1931	1893	(98.0)	234	(12.4)	Republic of Moldova
	54643	52872	(96.8)	13411	(25.4)	49283	47292	(96.0)	11703	(24.7)	Russian Federation
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	San Marino
	1014	249	(24.6)	1	(0.4)	443	61	(13.8)	4	(6.6)	Serbia
	433	53	(12.2)	0	(0.0)	443	61	(13.8)	4	(6.6)	Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹
	581	196	(33.7)	1	(0.5)	–	–	–	–	–	Kosovo ¹
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Switzerland
	4435	4412	(99.5)	133	(3.0)	4441	4397	(99.0)	98	(2.2)	Tajikistan
	9408	7849	(83.4)	104	(1.3)	8891	7664	(86.2)	105	(1.4)	Türkiye
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turkmenistan
	20058	19952	(99.5)	3501	(17.5)	18311	18084	(98.8)	2770	(15.3)	Ukraine
	–	–	–	–	–	5941	5338	(89.9)	86	(1.6)	United Kingdom
	13938	13938	(100.0)	407	(2.9)	–	–	–	–	–	Uzbekistan
	127325	122458	(96.2)	18808	(15.4)	109564	104547	(95.4)	15848	(15.2)	Subtotal non-EU/EEA
	147362	139548	(94.7)	19548	(14.0)	130659	120564	(92.3)	16415	(13.6)	Total European Region
	125567	131767	(104.9)	19028	(14.4)	113313	107858	(95.2)	15954	(14.8)	Subtotal 18 HPCs

Table X. Treatment success after 12 months for new^a and relapse TB cases, European Region, 2019–2023^b

Country/area	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success	
		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)			
EU/EEA															
Austria	459	341	(74.3)	380	268	(70.5)	378	262	(69.3)	354	258	(72.9)	404	308	(76.2)
Belgium ^c	877	709	(80.8)	759	511	(67.3)	806	629	(78.0)	774	600	(77.5)	803	572	(71.2)
Bulgaria	1278	1045	(81.8)	–	–	–	671	530	–	–	–	–	848	650	(76.7)
Croatia	296	176	(59.5)	191	115	(60.2)	171	102	(59.6)	214	136	(63.6)	260	161	(61.9)
Cyprus	65	18	(27.7)	34	15	(44.1)	45	23	(51.1)	91	24	(26.4)	78	31	(39.7)
Czechia	447	330	(73.8)	347	241	(69.5)	342	231	(67.5)	360	225	(62.5)	418	295	(70.6)
Denmark ^c	259	117	(45.2)	206	71	(34.5)	199	40	(20.1)	206	38	(18.4)	168	50	(29.8)
Estonia	120	91	(75.8)	101	76	(75.2)	86	72	(83.7)	102	79	(77.5)	77	66	(85.7)
Finland	222	85	(38.3)	173	46	(26.6)	162	33	(20.4)	183	46	(25.1)	169	58	(34.3)
France	4858	1824	(37.5)	4263	1578	(37.0)	3942	1449	(36.8)	3965	1449	(36.5)	4503	879	(19.5)
Germany	4572	3123	(68.3)	3968	2559	(64.5)	3732	2474	(66.3)	3648	2293	(62.9)	4148	2795	(67.4)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	517	336	(65.0)	376	250	(66.5)	305	194	(63.6)	421	274	(65.1)	476	301	(63.2)
Iceland	13	13	(100.0)	12	4	(33.3)	7	4	(57.1)	14	10	(71.4)	14	11	(78.6)
Ireland ^c	232	89	(38.4)	217	84	(38.7)	197	83	(42.1)	177	94	(53.1)	199	71	(35.7)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	391	0	–	309	0	–	245	0	–	292	0	–	316	0	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)
Lithuania	866	754	(87.1)	601	514	(85.5)	528	456	(86.4)	617	538	(87.2)	599	517	(86.3)
Luxembourg	47	17	(36.2)	32	12	(37.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	98	97	(99.0)	137	136	(99.3)	53	52	(98.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	730	635	(87.0)	600	507	(84.5)	651	548	(84.2)	–	–	–	676	531	(78.6)
Norway ^c	153	132	(86.3)	140	126	(90.0)	129	118	(91.5)	142	113	(79.6)	121	101	(83.5)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	1836	1376	(74.9)	1462	1077	(73.7)	1484	1023	(68.9)	1527	984	(64.4)	1524	930	(61.0)
Romania	10812	9051	(83.7)	7017	5727	(81.6)	7396	6007	(81.2)	8604	7260	(84.4)	8934	7509	(84.0)
Slovakia	209	196	(93.8)	152	130	(85.5)	131	115	(87.8)	138	123	(89.1)	198	178	(89.9)
Slovenia	98	69	(70.4)	74	55	(74.3)	78	58	(74.4)	72	52	(72.2)	85	64	(75.3)
Spain	4375	2045	(46.7)	3450	1862	(54.0)	2771	1068	(38.5)	3559	2812	(79.0)	3030	1836	(60.6)
Sweden	468	303	(64.7)	307	229	(74.6)	334	284	(85.0)	342	298	(87.1)	327	295	(90.2)
Subtotal EU/EEA	34 298	22 972	(67.8)	25 310	16 195	(64.8)	24 844	15 856	(64.5)	25 802	17 706	(69.4)	28 376	18 210	(64.2)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	412	364	(88.3)	240	213	(88.8)	269	242	(90.0)	264	234	(88.6)	268	239	(89.2)
Andorra	5	3	(60.0)	2	2	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)	–	–	–
Armenia	485	399	(82.3)	303	244	(80.5)	317	272	(85.8)	397	335	(84.4)	363	313	(86.2)
Azerbaijan	1702	1429	(84.0)	1180	973	(82.5)	1737	1406	(80.9)	3606	2957	(82.0)	2877	2408	(83.7)
Belarus	1302	1153	(88.6)	833	710	(85.2)	903	759	(84.1)	999	869	(87.0)	931	826	(88.7)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	580	185	(31.9)	357	183	(51.3)	361	166	(46.0)	428	200	(46.7)	444	166	(37.4)
Georgia	1947	1659	(85.2)	1513	1314	(86.8)	1343	1169	(87.0)	1357	1178	(86.8)	1183	1009	(85.3)
Israel	217	182	(83.9)	152	123	(80.9)	178	153	(86.0)	206	166	(80.6)	215	183	(85.1)
Kazakhstan	7429	6704	(90.2)	5742	5043	(87.8)	5621	4987	(88.7)	5922	5325	(89.9)	5795	5240	(90.4)
Kyrgyzstan	5110	4155	(81.3)	3472	2839	(81.8)	3845	3121	(81.2)	3845	3184	(82.8)	3493	3014	(86.3)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	82	78	(95.1)	40	35	(87.5)	80	75	(93.8)	71	66	(93.0)	62	55	(88.7)
North Macedonia	199	177	(88.9)	148	125	(84.5)	146	115	(78.8)	137	92	(67.2)	151	119	(78.8)
Republic of Moldova	2215	1854	(83.7)	1408	1117	(79.3)	1638	1318	(80.5)	1673	1416	(84.6)	1676	1430	(85.3)
Russian Federation	54 589	37 208	(68.2)	46 389	28 677	(61.8)	43 926	26 516	(60.4)	41 077	27 553	(67.1)	39 436	26 764	(67.9)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	602	513	(85.2)	434	347	(80.0)	446	381	(85.4)	1047	880	(84.0)	475	352	(74.1)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	457	350	(76.6)	475	352	(74.1)
Kosovo ^c	602	513	(81.6)	434	347	(85.2)	446	381	(80.0)	590	530	(89.8)	–	–	–
Switzerland	391	267	(68.3)	342	254	(74.3)	326	246	(75.5)	329	215	(65.3)	404	235	(58.2)
Tajikistan	5114	4643	(90.8)	3646	3332	(91.4)	3635	3347	(92.1)	3809	3497	(91.8)	3959	3689	(93.2)
Türkiye	11 095	9 231	(83.2)	8 820	7 125	(80.8)	8 947	7 192	(80.4)	9 593	7 628	(79.5)	9 199	7 470	(81.2)
Turkmenistan	2 117	1 749	(82.6)	1 918	1 599	(83.4)	1 878	1 515	(80.7)	2 605	2 186	(83.9)	1 902	1 606	(84.4)
Ukraine	19 414	15 381	(79.2)	13 218	10 232	(77.4)	14 396	10 755	(74.7)	14 889	11 534	(77.5)	16 803	12 886	(76.7)
United Kingdom ^c	4 739	3 675	(77.5)	4 386	3 409	(77.7)	4 707	4 059	(86.2)	4 607	3 873	(84.1)	5 159	4 432	(85.9)
Uzbekistan	14 224	12 820	(90.1)	10 654	9 644	(90.5)	11 680	10 444	(89.4)	12 373	10 941	(88.4)	13 938	10 795	(77.5)
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	133 970	103 829	(77.5)	105 197	77 540	(73.7)	106 381	78 240	(73.5)	109 238	84 333	(77.2)	108 733	83 231	(76.5)
Total European Region	168 268	126 801	(75.4)	130 507	93 735	(71.8)	131 225	94 096	(71.7)	135 040	102 039	(75.6)	137 425	101 441	(74.0)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	140 210	109 326	(78.0)	107 124	79 166	(73.9)	108 792	79 866	(73.4)	111 760	86 480	(77.4)	112 329	86 192	(76.7)

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; 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.

^d 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, 2018–2022

Country/area	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success		Cases reported	Success	
		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	18	15	(83.3)	6	6	(100.0)	2	0	(0.0)	9	6	(66.7)	12	8	(66.7)
Belgium	9	7	(77.8)	16	14	(87.5)	17	11	(64.7)	8	3	(37.5)	15	7	(46.7)
Bulgaria	28	17	(60.7)	13	6	(46.2)	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Croatia	2	0	–	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	2	1	–
Cyprus	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	12	4	(33.3)	6	4	(66.7)	11	1	(9.1)	11	5	(45.5)	17	10	(58.8)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Estonia	31	23	(74.2)	27	21	(77.8)	20	16	(80.0)	20	17	(85.0)	26	22	(84.6)
Finland	3	2	(66.7)	3	2	(66.7)	0	–	–	3	2	–	8	5	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	129	79	(61.2)	101	46	(45.5)	103	47	(45.6)	96	47	(49.0)	177	79	(44.6)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	13	6	(46.2)	13	3	(23.1)	10	6	(60.0)	12	8	(66.7)	14	11	(78.6)
Iceland	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	8	3	(37.5)	6	2	(33.3)	2	1	(50.0)	6	2	(33.3)	11	3	(27.3)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	40	0	–	39	0	–	17	0	–	–	–	–	17	0	–
Liechtenstein	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	189	103	(54.5)	173	78	(45.1)	105	53	(50.5)	105	74	(70.5)	115	78	(67.8)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	0	–	–	0	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–
Netherlands	6	5	(83.3)	9	8	(88.9)	13	13	(100.0)	11	10	(90.9)	0	–	–
Norway	6	5	(83.3)	2	1	(50.0)	2	2	(100.0)	12	8	(66.7)	11	10	(90.9)
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	11	7	(63.6)	14	6	(42.9)	16	13	(81.3)	11	7	(63.6)	11	6	(54.5)
Romania	439	192	(43.7)	377	184	(48.8)	258	124	(48.1)	260	125	(48.1)	278	153	(55.0)
Slovakia	3	2	(66.7)	5	4	(80.0)	1	1	(100.0)	5	4	(80.0)	5	4	(80.0)
Slovenia	0	–	–	0	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	14	14	(100.0)	10	9	(90.0)	6	5	(83.3)	6	6	(100.0)	16	14	(87.5)
Subtotal EU/EEA	961	484	(50.4)	821	395	(48.1)	588	298	(50.7)	581	328	(56.5)	736	412	(56.0)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	4	3	(75.0)	2	1	(50.0)	4	2	(50.0)	5	3	(60.0)	3	2	(66.7)
Andorra	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	99	42	(42.4)	65	35	(53.8)	52	32	(61.5)	64	44	(68.8)	60	40	(66.7)
Azerbaijan	1010	587	(58.1)	1001	599	(59.8)	655	403	(61.5)	962	620	(64.4)	865	583	(67.4)
Belarus	1302	963	(74.0)	1059	846	(79.9)	808	631	(78.1)	724	570	(78.7)	762	627	(82.3)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	3	1	(33.3)
Georgia	284	184	(64.8)	271	201	(74.2)	193	143	(74.1)	175	127	(72.6)	159	118	(74.2)
Israel	16	10	(62.5)	10	6	(60.0)	5	3	(60.0)	10	7	(70.0)	12	9	(75.0)
Kazakhstan	4722	3792	(80.3)	6547	4962	(75.8)	4578	3514	(76.8)	4398	3577	(81.3)	3556	2941	(82.7)
Kyrgyzstan	1349	830	(61.5)	1270	901	(70.9)	902	640	(71.0)	871	634	(72.8)	771	568	(73.7)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	2	1	(50.0)	2	0	(0.0)	2	2	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)	4	3	(75.0)
Republic of Moldova	983	573	(58.3)	596	408	(68.5)	537	324	(60.3)	561	364	(64.9)	442	309	(69.9)
Russian Federation	28733	14768	(51.4)	32588	16445	(50.5)	27839	13891	(49.9)	26701	14115	(52.9)	24780	15387	(62.1)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	4	4	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	3	3	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–
Switzerland	10	7	(70.0)	12	11	(91.7)	2	2	(100.0)	5	1	(20.0)	5	3	(60.0)
Tajikistan	790	552	(69.9)	656	507	(77.3)	459	359	(78.2)	465	386	(83.0)	400	341	(85.3)
Türkiye	188	100	(53.2)	163	72	(44.2)	146	77	(52.7)	106	48	(45.3)	139	75	(54.0)
Turkmenistan	577	256	(44.4)	762	417	(54.7)	783	468	(59.8)	809	549	(67.9)	740	517	(69.9)
Ukraine	7432	3511	(47.2)	7259	4460	(61.4)	4882	3179	(65.1)	4892	3091	(63.2)	4146	2790	(67.3)
United Kingdom	45	32	(71.1)	55	37	(67.3)	54	43	(79.6)	52	39	(75.0)	46	37	(80.4)
Uzbekistan	2443	1655	(67.7)	2667	1833	(68.7)	1807	1283	(71.0)	2147	1564	(72.8)	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	49990	27867	(55.7)	54985	31741	(57.7)	43710	24998	(57.2)	42952	25743	(59.9)	36895	24353	(66.0)
Total European Region	50951	28351	(55.6)	55806	32136	(57.6)	44298	25296	(57.1)	43533	26071	(59.9)	37631	24765	(65.8)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	50639	28148	(55.6)	55533	31975	(57.6)	44041	25137	(57.1)	43264	25907	(59.9)	37256	24549	(65.9)

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; 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, 2018–2022

Country/area	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	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	5	3	(60.0)	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–	2	1	(50.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Belgium	5	4	(80.0)	2	2	(100.0)	3	2	(66.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	5	2	(40.0)	4	0	(0.0)	2	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)	1	0	(0.0)
Croatia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	3	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	3	1	(33.3)	2	1	(50.0)	3	2	(66.7)
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	10	9	(90.0)	5	3	(60.0)	5	3	(60.0)	8	7	(87.5)	7	6	(85.7)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	25	14	(56.0)	14	4	(28.6)	14	6	(42.9)	12	2	(16.7)	34	16	(47.1)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	6	1	(16.7)	6	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–(100.0)	4	1	(25.0)
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	6	0	–	6	0	–	3	0	–	3	0	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	76	23	(30.3)	76	4	(5.3)	34	1	(2.9)	21	13	(61.9)	24	12	(50.0)
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Norway	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Poland	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–
Romania	69	10	(14.5)	50	11	(22.0)	30	5	(16.7)	25	5	(20.0)	18	7	(38.9)
Slovakia	1	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	(50.0)	2	2	(100.0)
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	(100.0)	–	–	–	3	2	(66.7)
Subtotal EU/EEA	214	69	(32.2)	167	27	(16.2)	96	20	(20.8)	83	35	(42.2)	103	53	(51.5)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	14	3	(21.4)	12	6	(50.0)	7	4	(57.1)	17	10	(58.8)	7	4	(57.1)
Azerbaijan	189	116	(61.4)	186	113	(60.8)	69	43	(62.3)	164	101	(61.6)	–	–	–
Belarus	383	293	(76.5)	287	206	(71.8)	455	349	(76.7)	275	206	(74.9)	289	227	(78.5)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	54	29	(53.7)	53	30	(56.6)	44	30	(68.2)	35	20	(57.1)	49	29	(59.2)
Israel	2	1	(50.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)	5	4	(80.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Kazakhstan	386	293	(75.9)	655	476	(72.7)	1178	934	(79.3)	235	179	(76.2)	534	401	(75.1)
Kyrgyzstan	105	55	(52.4)	97	60	(61.9)	67	41	(61.2)	117	70	(59.8)	119	79	(66.4)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
North Macedonia	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Republic of Moldova	62	32	(51.6)	37	21	(56.8)	71	36	(50.7)	118	54	(45.8)	69	32	(46.4)
Russian Federation	27	11	(40.7)	6 018	2 787	(46.3)	6 201	2 857	(46.1)	6 122	2 993	(48.9)	5 728	3 003	(52.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Serbia excluding Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
Kosovo ¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	0	–	–
Tajikistan	63	42	(66.7)	68	53	(77.9)	103	72	(69.9)	111	85	(76.6)	91	75	(82.4)
Türkiye	8	1	(12.5)	8	1	(12.5)	14	7	(50.0)	5	3	(60.0)	11	6	(54.5)
Turkmenistan	28	8	(28.6)	113	59	(52.2)	264	157	(59.5)	288	181	(62.8)	226	152	(67.3)
Ukraine	1 479	505	(34.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 576	917	(58.2)	919	629	(68.4)
United Kingdom	5	2	(40.0)	8	6	(75.0)	12	10	(83.3)	14	8	(57.1)	6	4	(66.7)
Uzbekistan	404	280	(69.3)	627	411	(65.6)	427	292	(68.4)	394	280	(71.1)	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	3 210	1 672	(52.1)	8 170	4 230	(51.8)	8 914	4 833	(54.2)	9 477	5 112	(53.9)	8 049	4 642	(57.7)
Total European Region	3 424	1 741	(50.8)	8 337	4 257	(51.1)	9 010	4 853	(53.9)	9 560	5 147	(53.8)	8 152	4 695	(57.6)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	3 202	1 668	(52.1)	8 161	4 223	(51.7)	8 900	4 822	(54.2)	9 457	5 099	(53.9)	8 043	4 637	(57.7)

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; 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, 2017–2021

Country/area	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	XDR-TB cases (N)	Success		XDR-TB cases (N)	Success		XDR-TB cases (N)	Success		XDR-TB cases (N)	Success		XDR-TB cases (N)	Success	
		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)		N	(%)
EU/EEA															
Austria	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czechia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	(0.0)	0	–	–	2	0	(0.0)
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Germany	1	1	(100.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	1	0	(0.0)
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total EU/EEA	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	2	0	(100.0)	0	–	–	3	0	(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, excluding the fluoroquinolones in the group. 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).¹

Table XIV. New and relapsed TB cases tested using WHO-recommended rapid diagnostics such as Xpert MTB/RIF^a, European Region, 2020–2024

Country/area	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	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	382	263	(68.8)	387	281	(72.6)	366	271	(74.0)	411	296	(72.0)	382	290	(75.9)
Belgium ^d	774	531	(68.6)	811	584	(72.0)	786	588	(74.8)	811	1	(0.1)	461	85	(18.4)
Bulgaria	887	2	(0.2)	673	2	(0.3)	764	1	(0.1)	858	0	(0.0)	873	7	(0.8)
Croatia	191	0	(0.0)	171	3	(1.8)	215	0	(0.0)	260	50	(19.2)	272	67	(24.6)
Cyprus	34	12	(35.3)	48	21	(43.8)	94	55	(58.5)	78	51	(65.4)	61	40	(65.6)
Czechia	356	255	(71.6)	352	264	(75.0)	377	325	(86.2)	446	382	(85.7)	448	375	(83.7)
Denmark ^d	207	199	(96.1)	200	192	(96.0)	214	181	(84.6)	174	164	(94.3)	168	159	(94.6)
Estonia	120	106	(88.3)	107	87	(81.3)	125	111	(88.8)	98	90	(91.8)	88	79	(89.8)
Finland	174	109	(62.6)	165	103	(62.4)	191	129	(67.5)	177	119	(67.2)	180	107	(59.4)
France	4 313	0	(0.0)	3 979	0	(0.0)	4 012	0	(0.0)	4 568	0	(0.0)	4 242	0	(0.0)
Germany	4 069	3 598	(88.4)	3 820	3 363	(88.0)	3 805	3 390	(89.1)	4 316	3 995	(92.6)	4 230	3 943	(93.2)
Greece	380	96	(25.3)	195	91	(46.7)	302	206	(68.2)	467	351	(75.2)	373	301	(80.7)
Hungary	384	0	(0.0)	314	0	(0.0)	435	0	(0.0)	493	257	(52.1)	423	319	(75.4)
Iceland	12	5	(41.7)	7	6	(85.7)	15	11	(73.3)	14	6	(42.9)	8	3	(37.5)
Ireland ^d	219	110	(50.2)	200	106	(53.0)	185	88	(47.6)	202	124	(61.4)	268	189	(70.5)
Italy	2 163	0	(0.0)	2 378	235	(9.9)	2 294	381	(16.6)	2 707	1 268	(46.8)	2 987	1 665	(55.7)
Latvia	329	221	(67.2)	260	204	(78.5)	315	253	(80.3)	347	261	(75.2)	281	202	(71.9)
Liechtenstein	2	2	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	1	(100.0)	1	0	(0.0)	1	1	(100.0)
Lithuania	688	0	(0.0)	628	0	(0.0)	724	0	(0.0)	707	0	(0.0)	650	0	(0.0)
Luxembourg	32	0	(0.0)	34	0	(0.0)	47	22	(46.8)	42	32	(76.2)	48	3	(6.3)
Malta	140	0	(0.0)	54	0	(0.0)	60	0	(0.0)	68	0	(0.0)	60	0	(0.0)
Netherlands	613	500	(81.6)	662	441	(66.6)	634	424	(66.9)	690	469	(68.0)	750	507	(67.6)
Norway ^d	142	121	(85.2)	139	116	(83.5)	152	140	(92.1)	134	126	(94.0)	160	154	(96.3)
Poland	3 150	876	(27.8)	3 446	1 164	(33.8)	4 037	1 664	(41.2)	4 144	1 886	(45.5)	3 981	2 274	(57.1)
Portugal	1 477	459	(31.1)	1 493	532	(35.6)	1 536	592	(38.5)	1 541	604	(39.2)	1 356	552	(40.7)
Romania	7 189	2 231	(31.0)	7 588	2 457	(32.4)	8 811	3 995	(45.3)	9 121	4 708	(51.6)	8 453	5 141	(60.8)
Slovakia	153	45	(29.4)	134	48	(35.8)	142	43	(30.3)	206	74	(35.9)	124	51	(41.1)
Slovenia	75	62	(82.7)	79	68	(86.1)	72	62	(86.1)	85	63	(74.1)	46	40	(87.0)
Spain	3 483	1 245	(35.7)	2 785	1 090	(39.1)	3 611	1 458	(40.4)	3 068	1 731	(56.4)	3 267	1 780	(54.5)
Sweden	312	273	(87.5)	340	289	(85.0)	355	328	(92.4)	335	298	(89.0)	301	271	(90.0)
Subtotal EU/EEA	32 450	11 321	(34.9)	31 450	11 748	(37.4)	34 677	14 719	(42.4)	36 569	17 406	(47.6)	34 942	18 605	(53.2)
Non-EU/EEA															
Albania	240	138	(57.5)	269	158	(58.7)	292	263	(90.1)	302	274	(90.7)	232	200	(86.2)
Andorra	2	2	(100.0)	2	0	(0.0)	4	0	(0.0)	4	0	(0.0)	4	0	(0.0)
Armenia	394	326	(82.7)	398	326	(81.9)	440	379	(86.1)	404	0	(0.0)	383	0	–
Azerbaijan	3 683	3 033	(82.4)	3 663	3 125	(85.3)	3 989	3 794	(95.1)	3 965	3 955	(99.7)	3 741	3 741	(100.0)
Belarus	1 514	1 426	(94.2)	1 484	1 401	(94.4)	1 670	1 607	(96.2)	1 555	1 451	(93.3)	1 241	1 219	(98.2)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	362	1	(0.3)	–	0	–	–	–	–	455	9	(2.0)
Georgia	1 671	1 468	(87.9)	1 501	1 403	(93.5)	1 511	0	(0.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	9 603	9 219	(96.0)	9 757	9 630	(98.7)	10 009	9 974	(99.7)	9 506	9 411	(99.0)	9 133	9 051	(99.1)
Kyrgyzstan	4 241	2 495	(58.8)	4 596	3 833	(83.4)	4 568	3 850	(84.3)	4 183	3 778	(90.3)	3 989	3 836	(96.2)
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	40	35	(87.5)	80	68	(85.0)	71	68	(95.8)	62	62	(100.0)	58	58	(100.0)
North Macedonia	–	–	–	143	112	(78.3)	–	–	–	157	90	(57.3)	156	19	(12.2)
Republic of Moldova	1 767	1 664	(94.2)	2 067	1 912	(92.5)	2 121	1 941	(91.5)	2 164	0	(0.0)	1 931	0	–
Russian Federation	58 723	47 901	(81.6)	56 922	48 208	(84.7)	55 906	49 145	(87.9)	54 643	48 009	(87.9)	49 283	44 081	(89.4)
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	439	438	(99.8)	445	101	(22.7)	–	–	–	581	245	(42.2)	443	40	(9.0)
Serbia excluding Kosovo ⁱ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	443	40	(9.0)
Kosovo ⁱ	439	438	(99.8)	445	101	(22.7)	–	–	–	581	245	(42.2)	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	355	243	(68.5)	–	–	–	413	373	(90.3)	–	–	–
Tajikistan	4 148	3 502	(84.4)	4 158	3 544	(85.2)	4 294	3 721	(86.7)	4 435	3 901	(88.0)	4 441	3 876	(87.3)
Türkiye	–	–	–	9 047	318	(3.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	1 918	711	(37.1)	1 878	889	(47.3)	2 503	1 967	(78.6)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	17 533	16 774	(95.7)	18 307	17 451	(95.3)	18 567	17 693	(95.3)	20 058	19 247	(96.0)	18 311	17 901	(97.8)
United Kingdom	4 185	475	(11.4)	4 762	807	(16.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	12 111	11 062	(91.3)	13 544	13 273	(98.0)	14 302	13 730	(96.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal non-EU/EEA	122 212	100 669	(82.4)	133 740	106 803	(79.9)	120 247	108 132	(89.9)	102 432	90 796	(88.6)	93 801	84 031	(89.6)
Total European Region	154 662	111 990	(72.4)	165 190	118 551	(71.8)	154 924	122 851	(79.3)	139 001	108 202	(77.8)	128 743	102 636	(79.7)
Subtotal 18 HPCs	126 519	102 141	(80.7)	136 578	108 063	(79.1)	130 619	112 161	(85.9)	112 044	94 811	(84.6)	102 798	89 134	(86.7)

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.

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.



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 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 2791762

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	255
Notification rate per 100 000	9.1
New ^a and relapse	232
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.3
Pulmonary	201 (78.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	152 (75.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.2 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	209 (82.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	410 [320–510]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	152 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	3 [2–5]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2 (1.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 (50.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	3
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 (33.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	209 (90.1%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3 (1.4%)
of these on ART	3 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

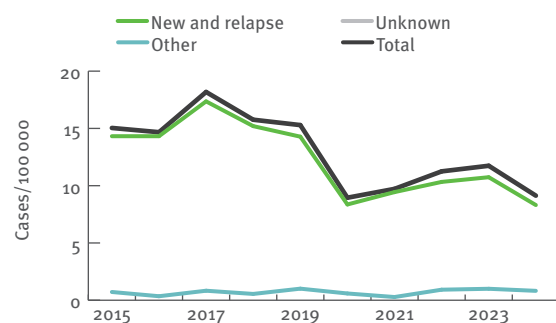
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

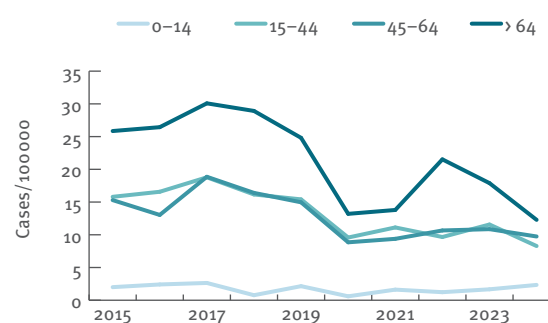
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	268	3
Success	239 (89.2%)	2 (66.7%)
Died	8 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	15 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	6 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)

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

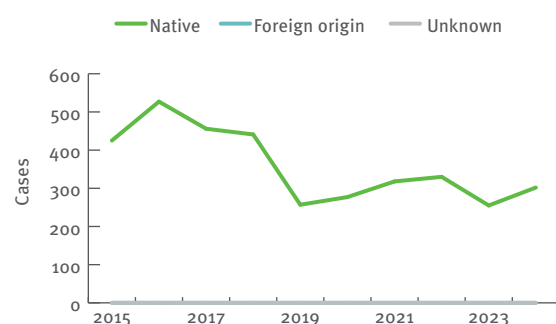
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



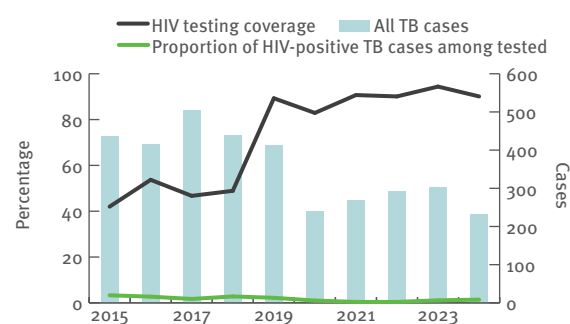
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



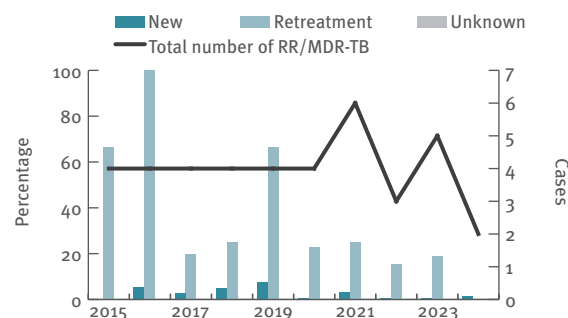
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



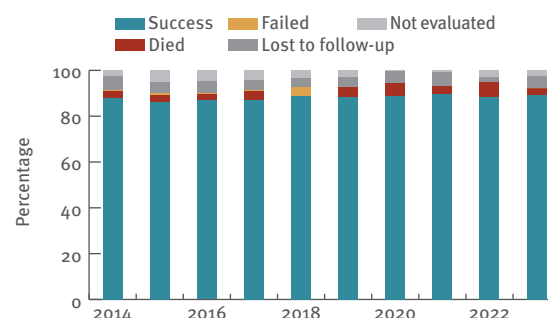
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Andorra

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 81941

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

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	3 (75.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	3 (100.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	50.0 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]	4 [3–5]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

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]	0 [–]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 0
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	– –
TB cases tested for HIV	0 (0.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	– –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

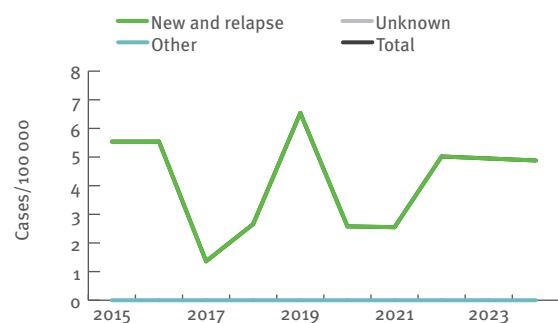
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

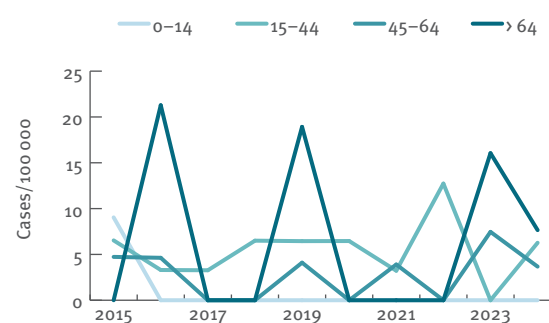
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	0	0
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

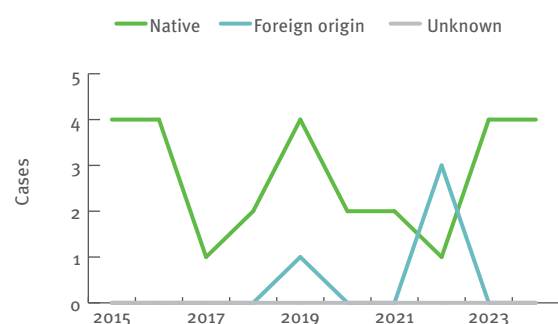
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



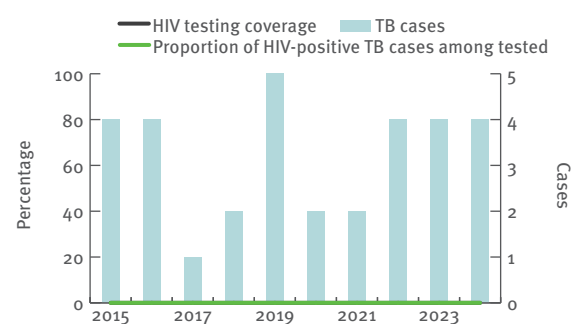
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



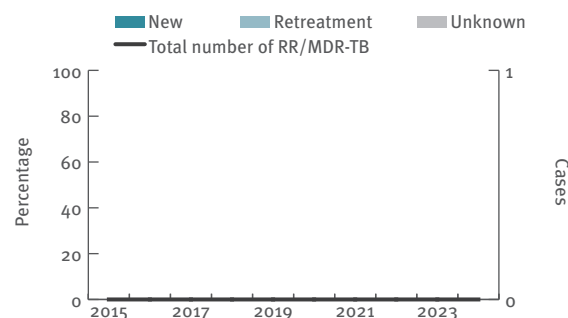
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



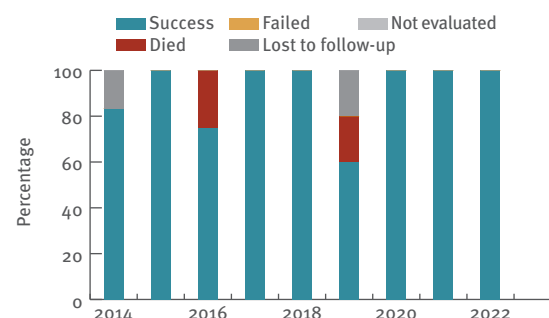
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Armenia

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 2973835

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	422
Notification rate per 100 000	14.2
New ^a and relapse	383
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	12.9
Pulmonary	300 (71.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	236 (78.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	10 (2.4%)
New (not previously treated)	367 (87.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	550 [450–670]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	236 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	47 [40–55]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	42 (17.8%) 14 (35.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	42 (33.3%) 14 (33.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	369 (96.3%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	28 (7.6%) 28 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

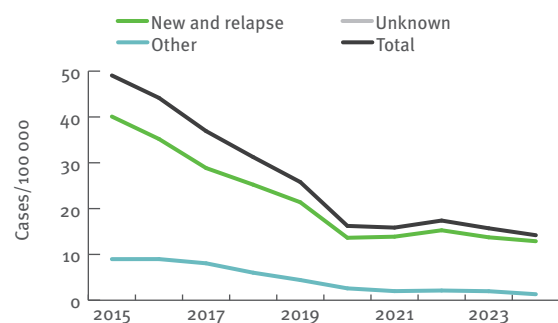
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

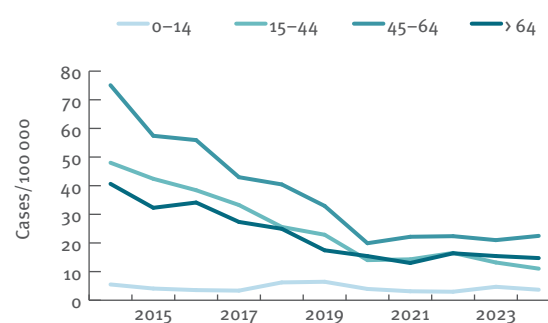
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	363	60
Success	313 (86.2%)	40 (66.7%)
Died	21 (5.8%)	9 (15.0%)
Failed	8 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	16 (4.4%)	11 (18.3%)
Not evaluated	5 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)

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

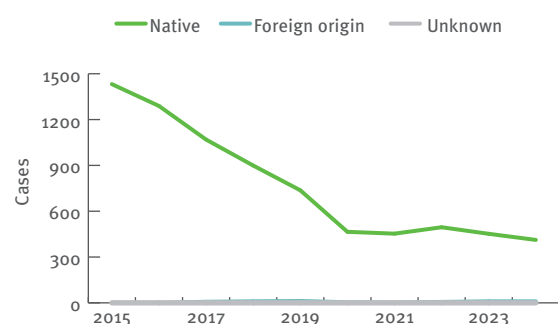
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



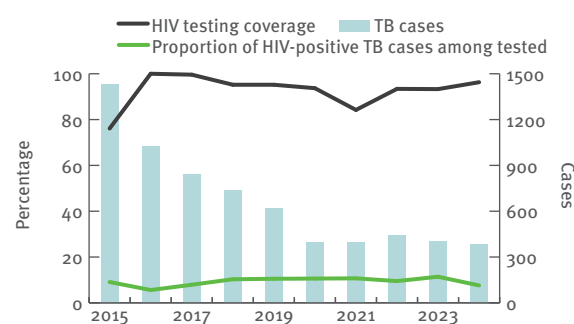
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



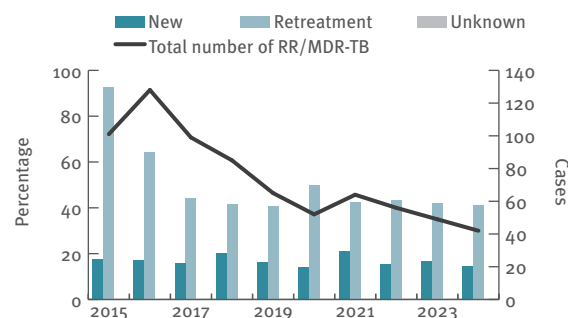
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



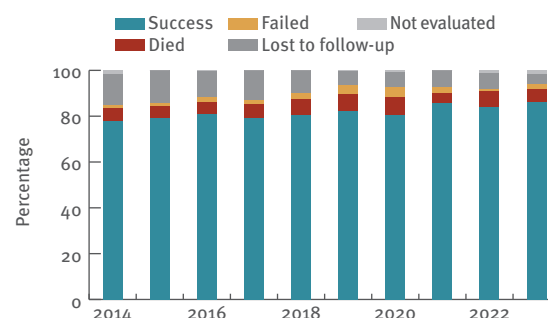
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Austria

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 9 158 750

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	389
Notification rate per 100 000	4.2
New ^a and relapse	382
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.2
Pulmonary	298 (76.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	105 (35.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	246 (82.6%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	309 (79.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	60.4 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.1 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	259 (66.6%)
New (not previously treated)	295 (75.8%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	450 [370–540]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	300 (97.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	15 [9–20]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3 (1.3%) 1 (33.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5 (1.7%) 1 (20.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

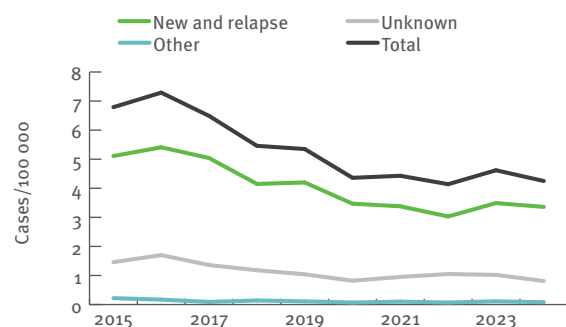
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

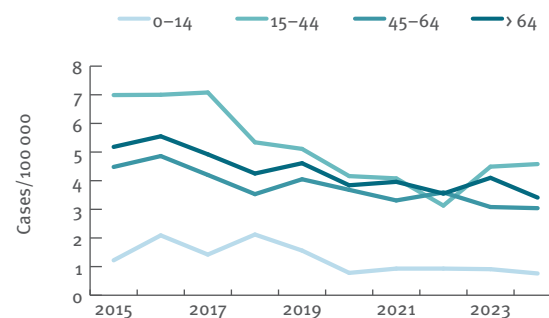
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	202	12
Success	155 (76.7%)	8 (66.7%)
Died	15 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	16 (7.9%)	3 (25.0%)
Still on treatment	15 (7.4%)	1 (8.3%)
Not evaluated	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)

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

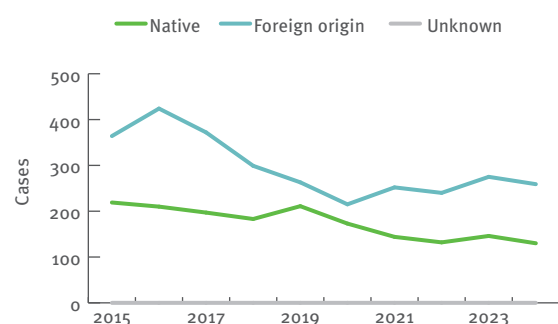
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



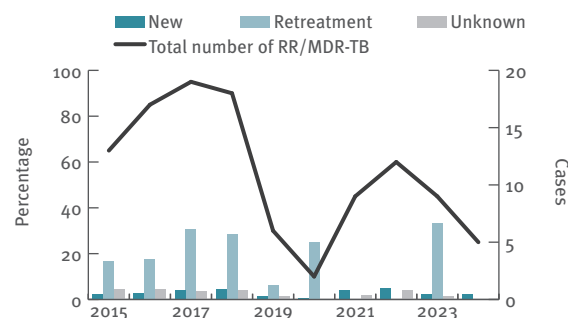
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



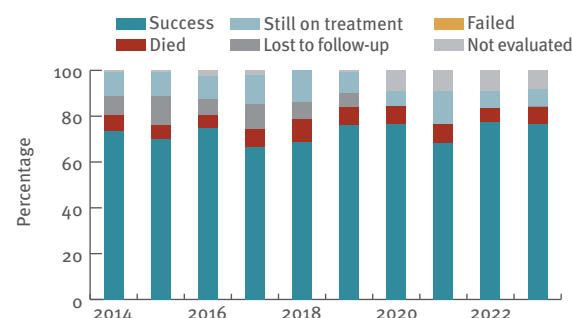
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Azerbaijan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 10 336 574

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	6 245
Notification rate per 100 000	60.4
New ^a and relapse	3 741
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	36.2
Pulmonary	4 282 (68.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	3 809 (89.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	41.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	2 617 (41.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	6 600 [5 200–8 300]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	3 665 (96.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	810 [780–840]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	906 (24.7%) 152 (17.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 078 (16.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	3 741 (100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	43 (1.1%) 43 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

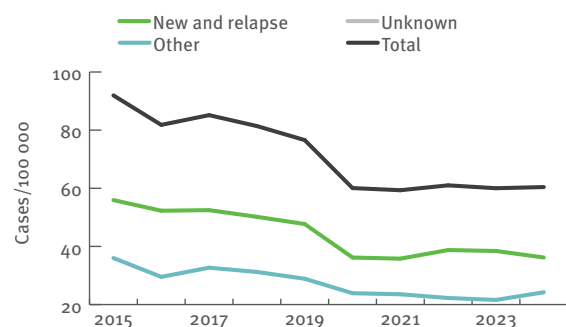
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

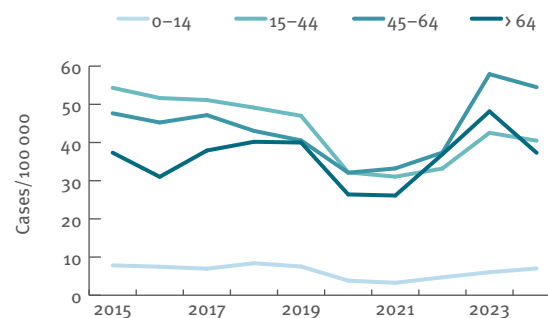
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	2 877	865
Success	2 408 (83.7%)	583 (67.4%)
Died	134 (4.7%)	77 (8.9%)
Failed	171 (5.9%)	65 (7.5%)
Lost to follow-up	145 (5.0%)	134 (15.5%)
Not evaluated	19 (0.7%)	6 (0.7%)

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

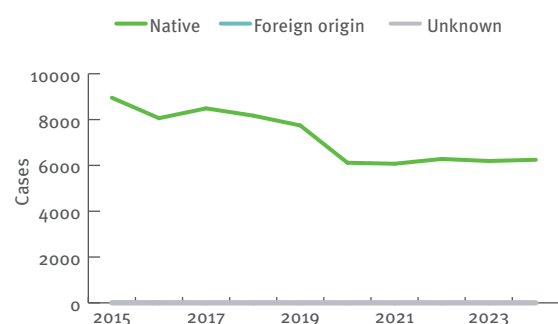
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



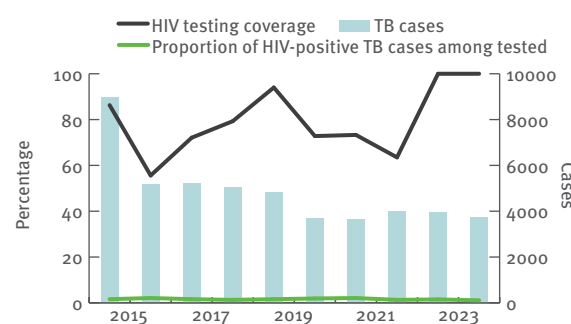
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



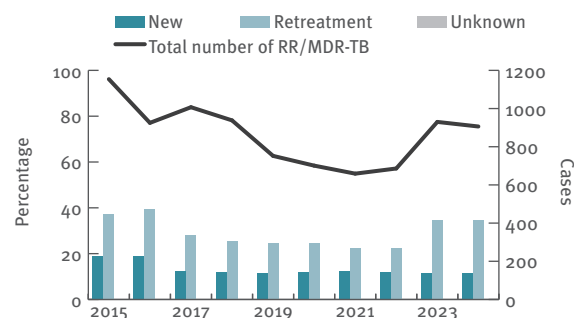
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



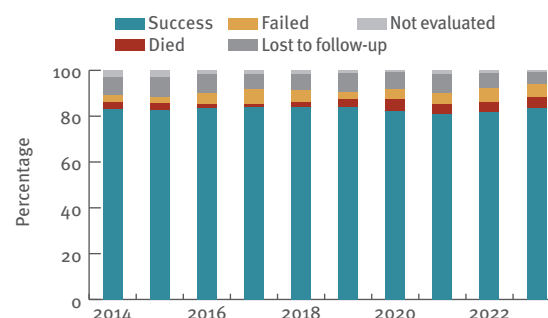
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Belarus

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 9 056 702

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	1563
Notification rate per 100 000	17.3
New ^a and relapse	1241
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	13.7
Pulmonary	1258 (80.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1200 (95.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.5 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1033 (66.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	1500 [1200–1800]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	1200 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	540 [520–550]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	525 (43.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	144 (27.4%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	532 (27.1%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	144 (27.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1191 (96.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	80 (6.7%)
of these on ART	73 (91.3%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

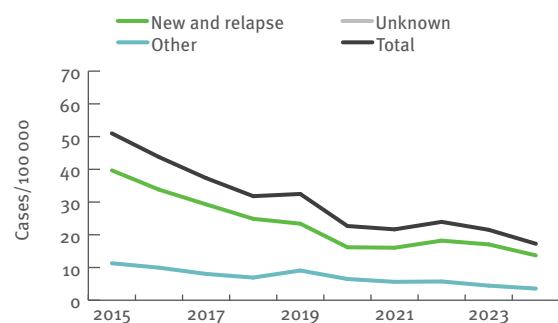
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

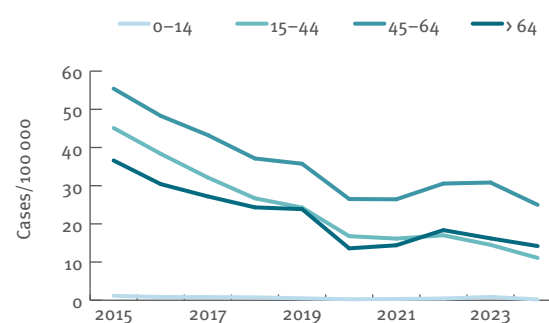
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	931	762
Success	826 (88.7%)	627 (82.3%)
Died	76 (8.2%)	52 (6.8%)
Failed	8 (0.9%)	21 (2.8%)
Lost to follow-up	21 (2.3%)	62 (8.1%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

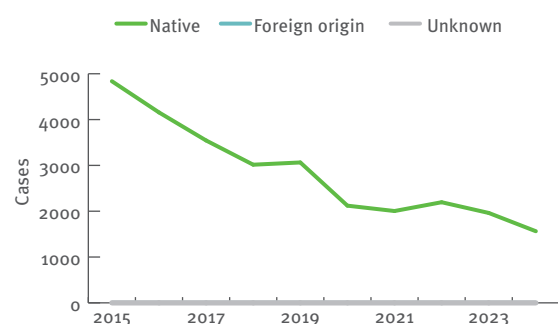
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



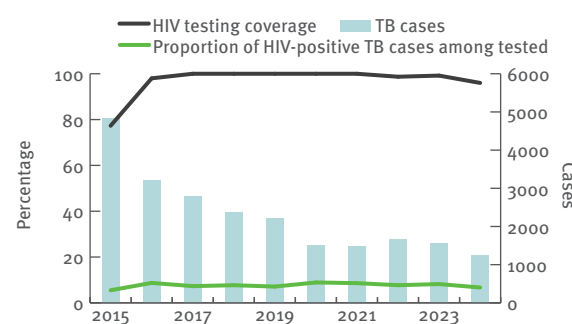
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



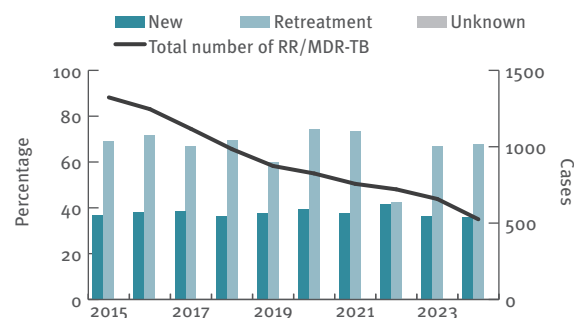
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



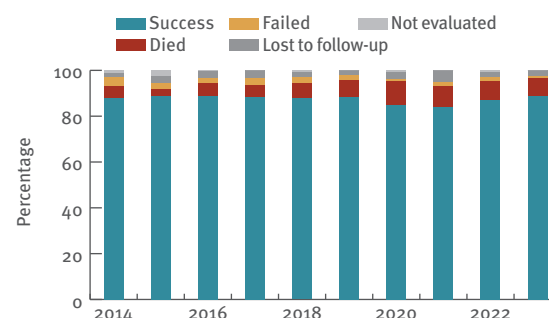
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Belgium

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 11 817 096

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	950
Notification rate per 100 000	8
New ^a and relapse	461
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.9
Pulmonary	646 (68.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	349 (54.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	530 (82.0%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	687 (79.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.2 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	34.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	593 (62.4%)
New (not previously treated)	413 (43.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	320	[260–390]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a		Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b		Yes
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	676	(95.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	16	[11–22]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	13	(2.6%)
	–	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	15	(2.2%)
	–	–
TB cases tested for HIV	482	(50.7%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	30	(6.2%)
	–	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

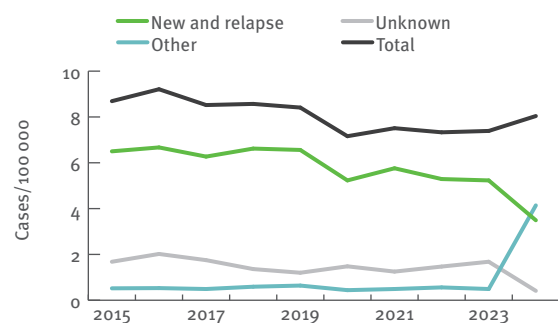
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	358	15
Success	269 (75.1%)	7 (46.7%)
Died	18 (5.0%)	2 (13.3%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	22 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	11 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	38 (10.6%)	6 (40.0%)

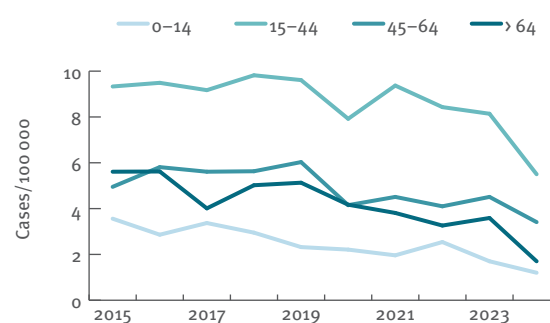
^a Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



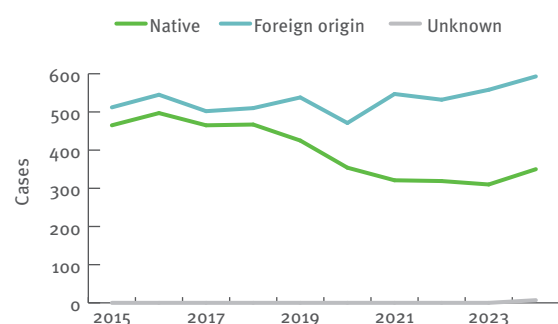
Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024

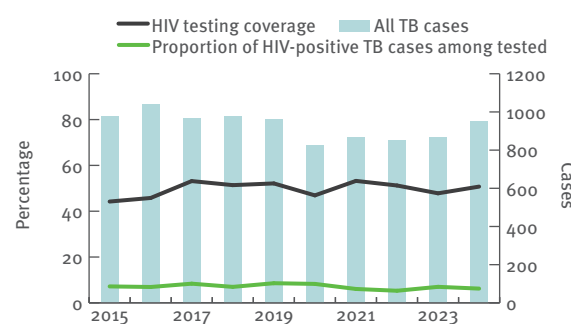


Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

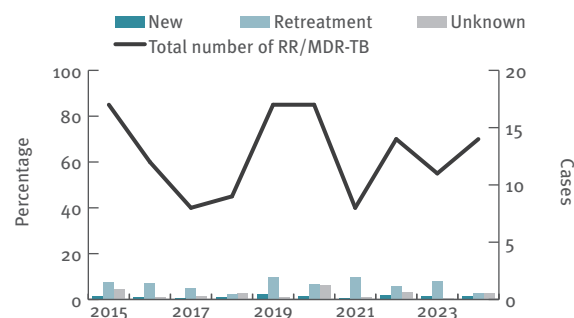
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



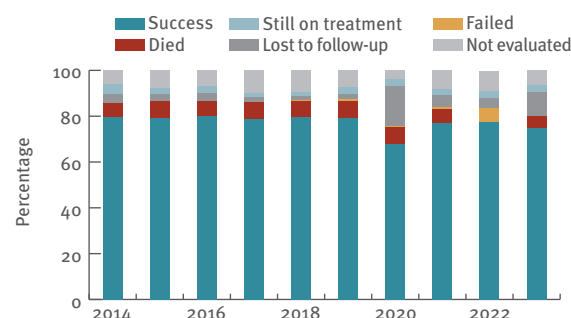
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 3164 245

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	496
Notification rate per 100 000	15.7
New ^a and relapse	455
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	14.4
Pulmonary	423 (85.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	408 (96.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	55.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	5 (1.0%)
New (not previously treated)	416 (83.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	650 [530–780]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	307 (75.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary cases N, best [low–high]	2 [1–3]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 (0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	– –
TB cases tested for HIV	0 (0.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	– –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

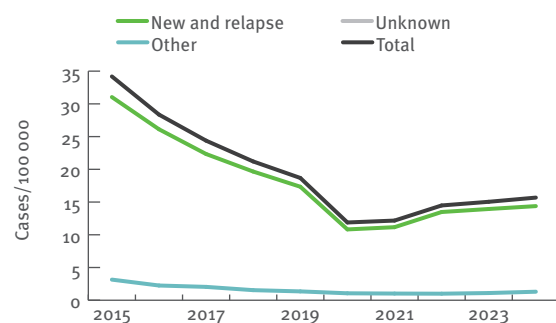
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

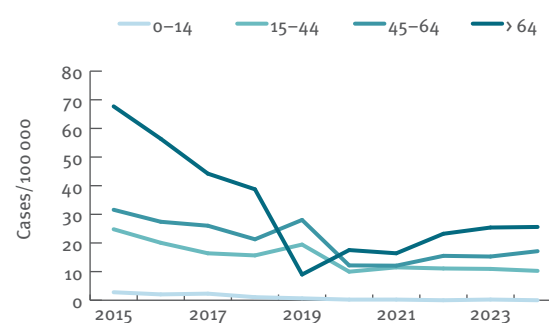
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	444	3
Success	166 (37.4%)	1 (33.3%)
Died	27 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	10 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	241 (54.3%)	2 (66.7%)

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

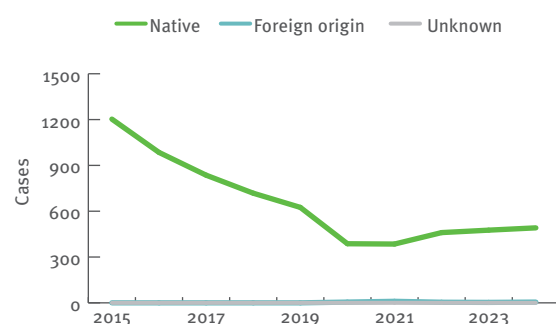
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



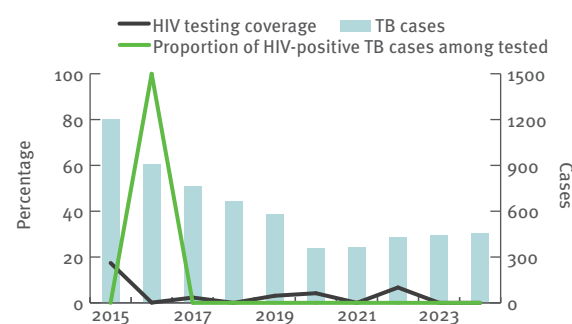
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



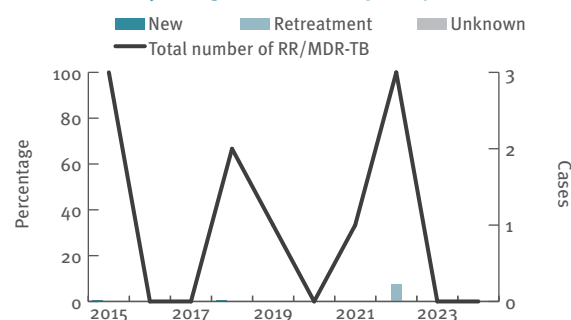
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



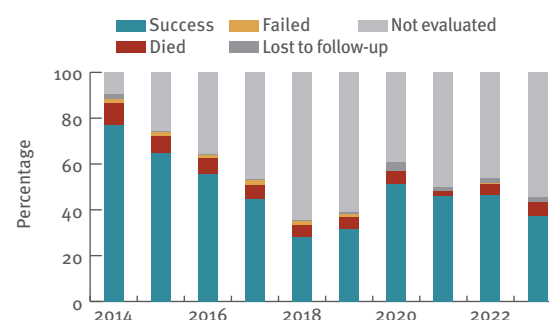
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Bulgaria

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 6 445 481

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	913
Notification rate per 100 000	14.2
New ^a and relapse	873
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	13.5
Pulmonary	741 (81.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	398 (53.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	448 (60.5%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	454 (49.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	50.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	29.5 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	2 (0.2%)
New (not previously treated)	790 (86.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	830 [680–1 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	302 (66.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	19 [10–28]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	9 (3.0%) 0 (0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	9 (3.0%) 0 (0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	661 (72.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	1 (0.2%) –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

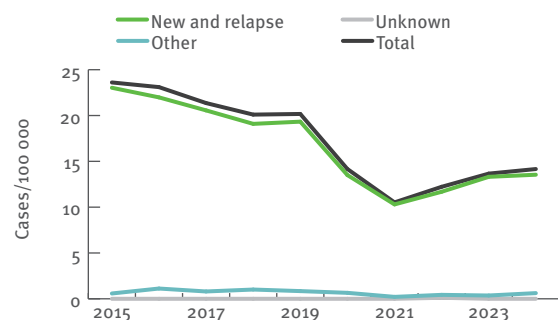
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

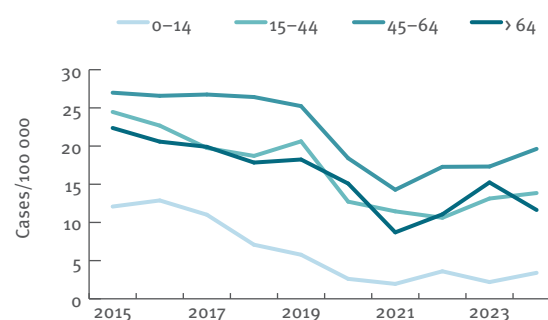
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	355	5
Success	271 (76.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	47 (13.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	3 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	28 (7.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	6 (1.7%)	5 (100.0%)

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

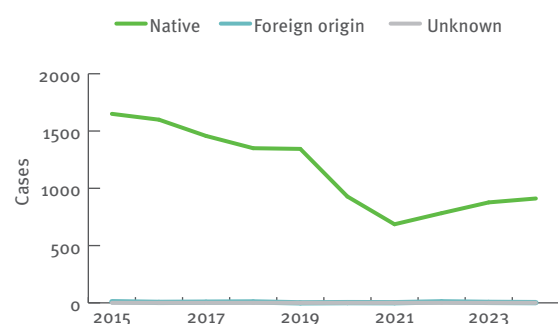
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



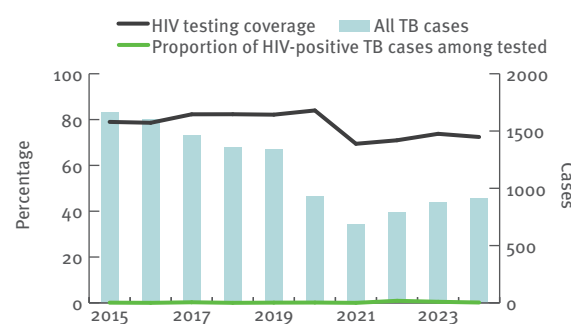
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



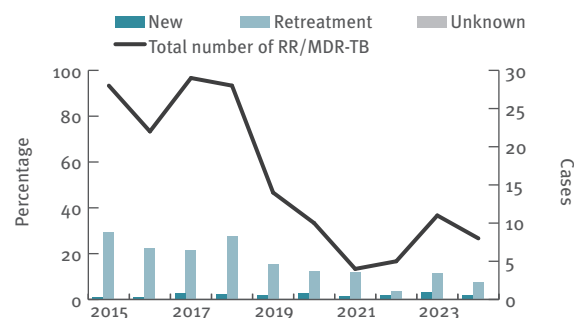
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



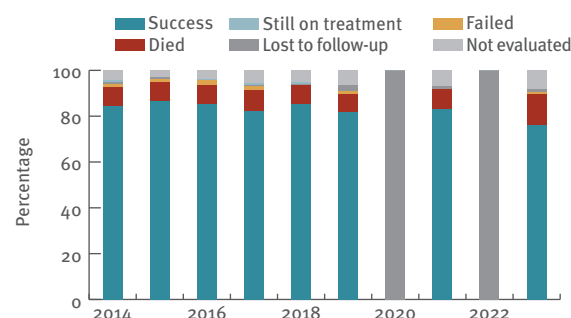
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Croatia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 3 861 967

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	280
Notification rate per 100 000	7.3
New ^a and relapse	272
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	7.0
Pulmonary	234 (83.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	104 (44.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	201 (85.9%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	229 (81.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	55.5 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1 (0.4%)
New (not previously treated)	210 (75.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	260	[210–310]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a		Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b		No
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	221	(96.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2	[1–4]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	4	(2.1%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	4	(1.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0	(0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	47	(16.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	4	(8.5%)
of these on ART	–	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

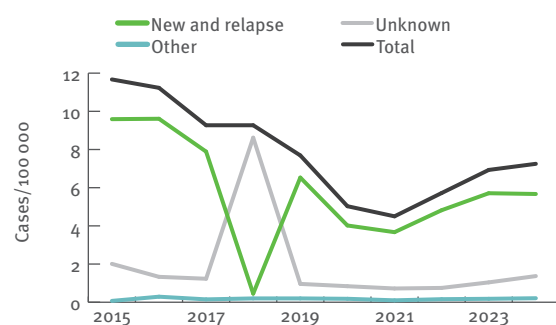
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

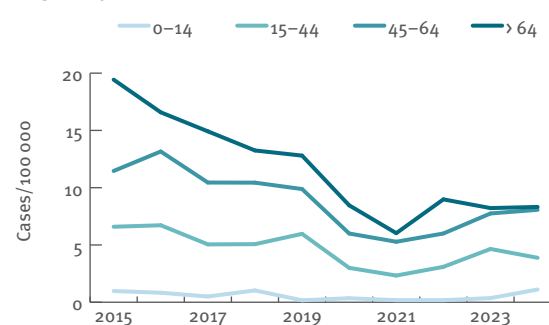
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	177	2
Success	127 (71.8%)	1 (50.0%)
Died	18 (10.2%)	1 (50.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	7 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	6 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	19 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)

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

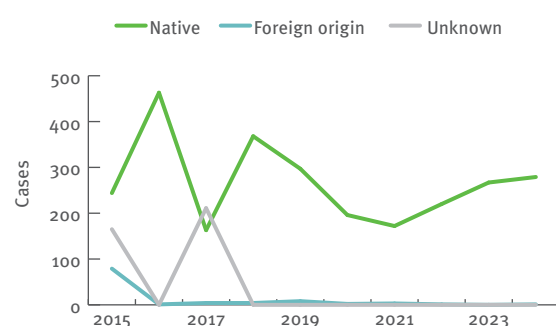
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



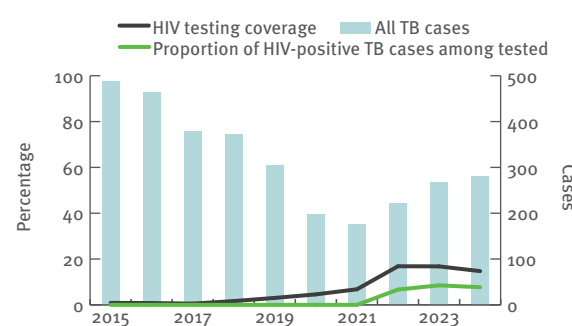
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



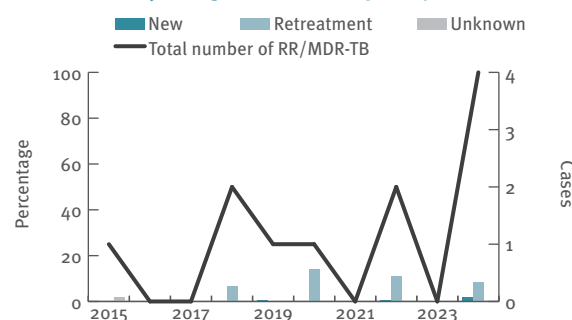
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



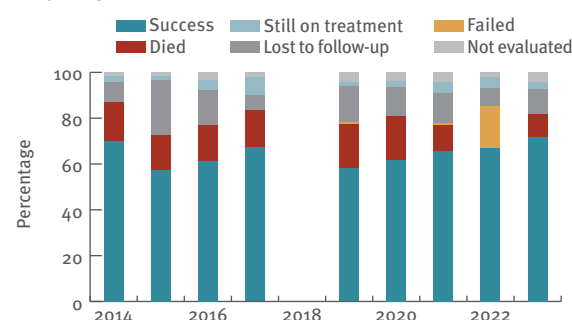
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Cyprus

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 966 365

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	61
Notification rate per 100 000	6.3
New ^a and relapse	61
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.3
Pulmonary	44 (72.1%)
of which microscopy-positive	11 (25.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	37 (84.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	48 (78.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	62.3 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	34.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	55 (90.2%)
New (not previously treated)	60 (98.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	75 [61–91]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	48 (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	–
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 (0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	1 (2.1%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 (0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	36 (59.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	1 (2.8%)
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

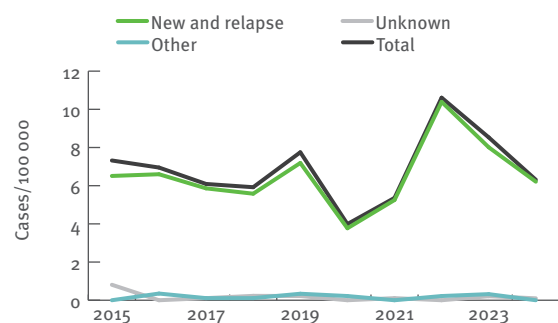
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

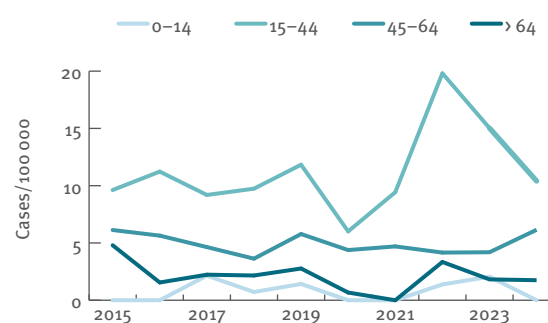
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	51	3
Success	22 (43.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	4 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	25 (49.0%)	2 (66.7%)

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

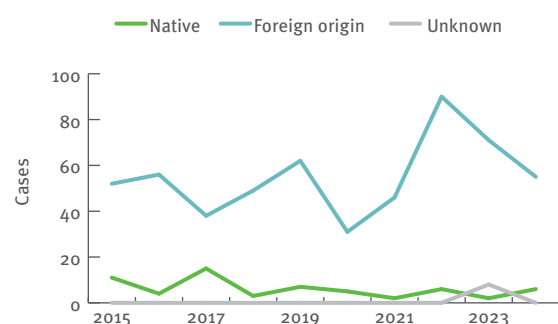
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



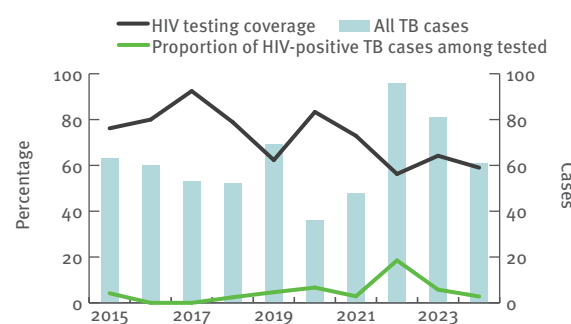
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



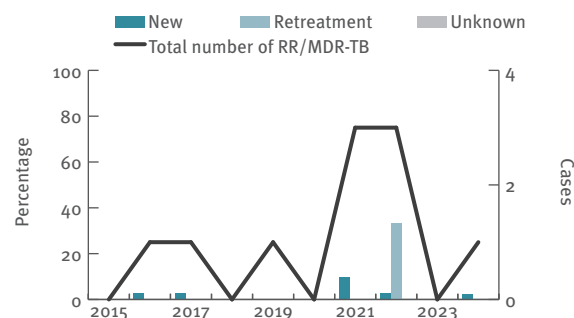
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



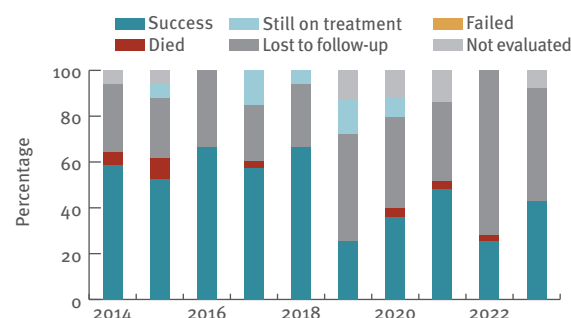
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Czechia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 10 900 555

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	455
Notification rate per 100 000	4.2
New ^a and relapse	448
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.1
Pulmonary	411 (90.3%)
of which microscopy-positive	226 (55.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	357 (86.9%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	381 (83.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.8 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	42.1 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	220 (48.4%)
New (not previously treated)	434 (95.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	530 [430–640]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	371 (97.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	20 [16–25]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	13 (3.7%) 4 (33.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	15 (4.0%) 4 (28.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	324 (71.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	11 (3.4%) –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

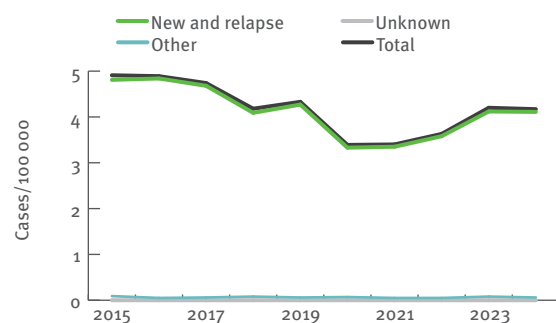
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

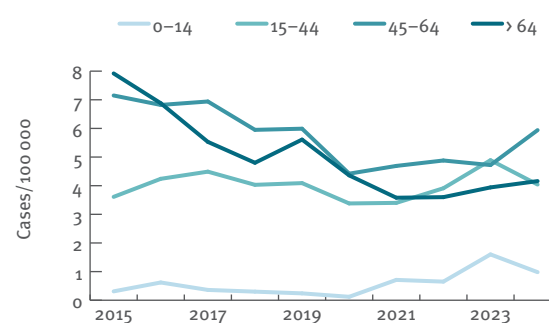
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	330	17
Success	218 (66.1%)	10 (58.8%)
Died	36 (10.9%)	1 (5.9%)
Failed	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	57 (17.3%)	4 (23.5%)
Still on treatment	12 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	6 (1.8%)	2 (11.8%)

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

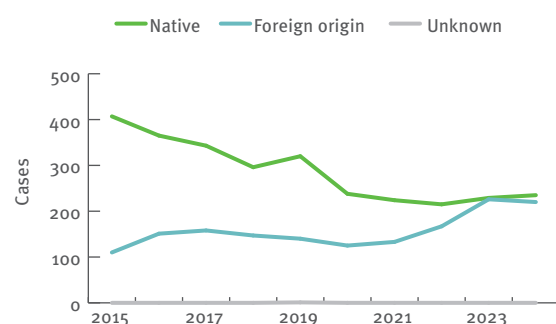
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



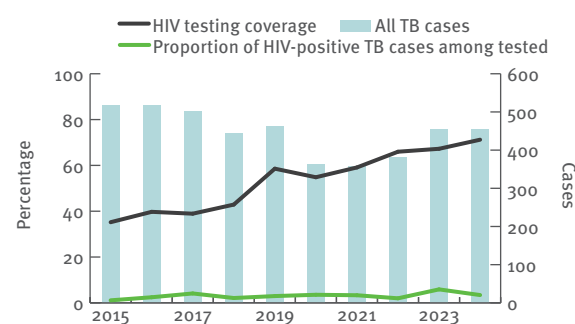
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



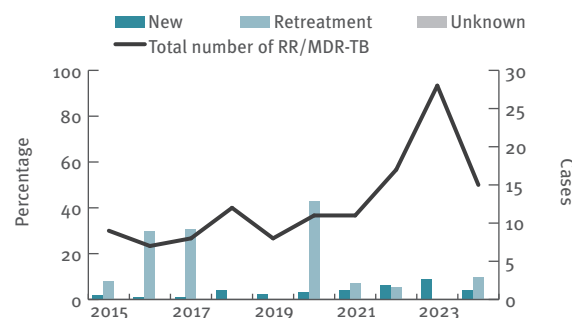
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



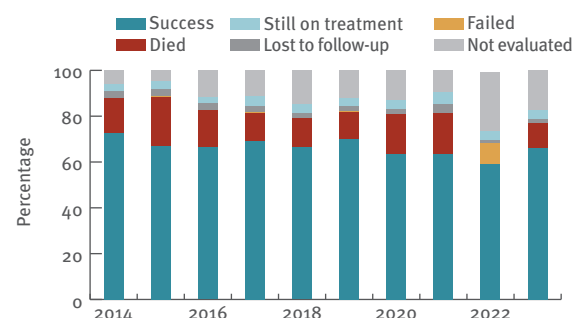
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Denmark

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 5961249

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	186
Notification rate per 100 000	3.1
New ^a and relapse	168
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.8
Pulmonary	132 (71.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	61 (46.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	113 (85.6%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	150 (80.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.6 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	41.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	132 (71.0%)
New (not previously treated)	168 (90.3%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	190	[160–230]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	147	(98.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	3	[2–4]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2	(1.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(50.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	2	(1.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	129	(69.4%)
HIV-positive TB cases	5	(3.9%)
of these on ART	–	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

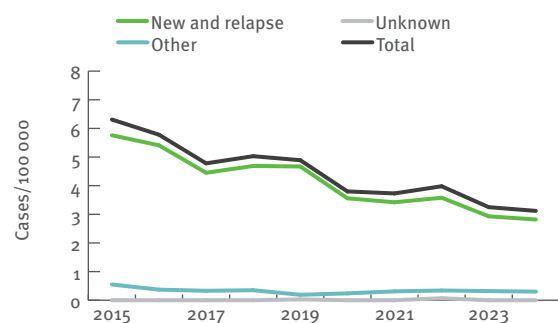
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

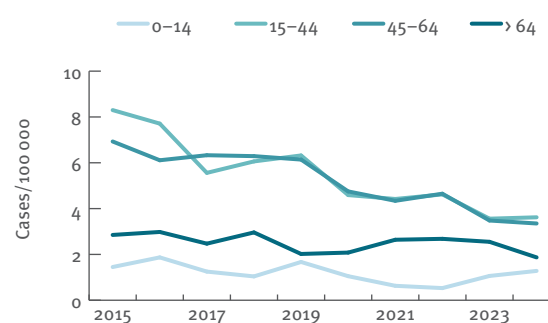
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	102	8
Success	28 (27.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	42 (41.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	29 (28.4%)	8 (100.0%)

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

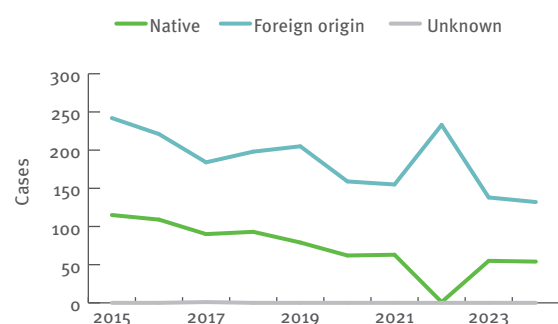
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



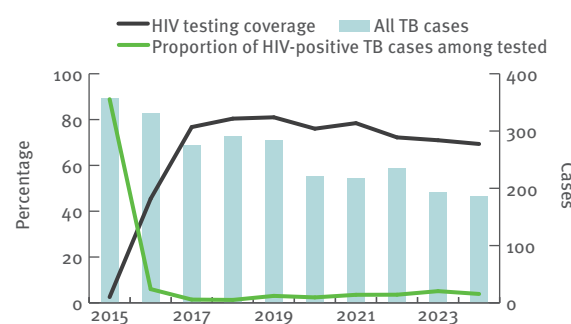
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



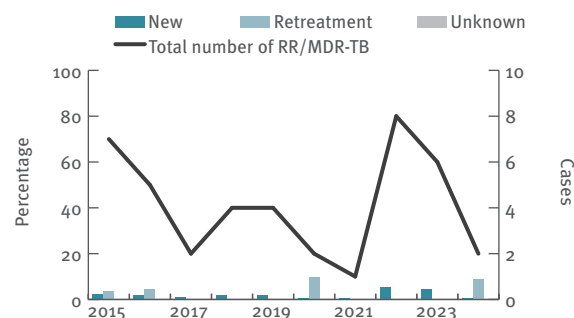
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



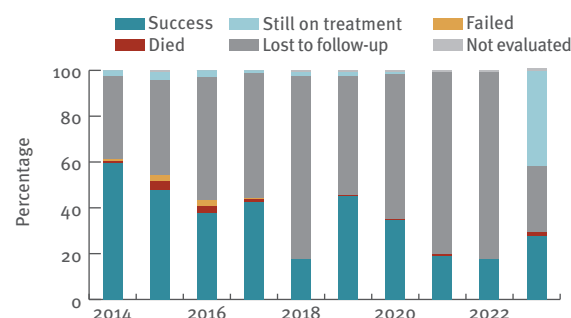
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Estonia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat^a: 1374 687

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	90
Notification rate per 100 000	6.5
New ^a and relapse	88
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.4
Pulmonary	85 (94.4%)
of which microscopy-positive	33 (38.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	74 (87.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	77 (85.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	55.6 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	52.4 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	25 (27.8%)
New (not previously treated)	71 (78.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	110 [91–130]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	76 (98.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	23 [20–25]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	12 (15.8%) 2 (20.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	12 (15.8%) 2 (20.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	86 (95.6%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	7 (8.1%) 6 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

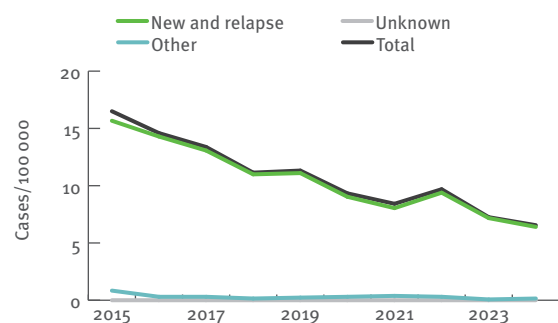
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

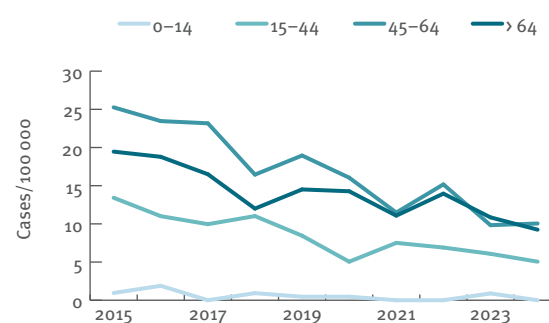
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	67	26
Success	51 (76.1%)	22 (84.6%)
Died	9 (13.4%)	1 (3.8%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.5%)	1 (3.8%)
Still on treatment	5 (7.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	1 (1.5%)	1 (3.8%)

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

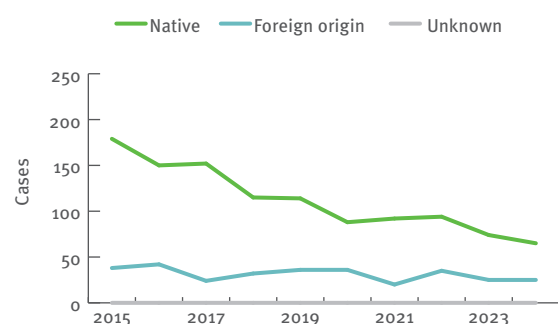
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



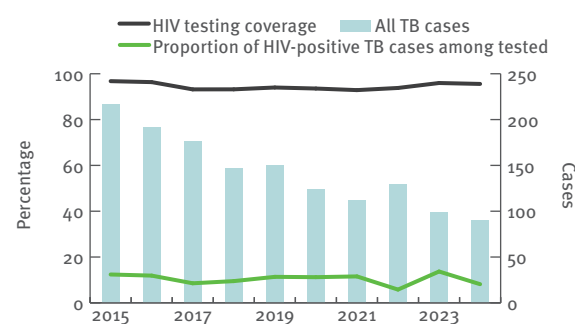
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



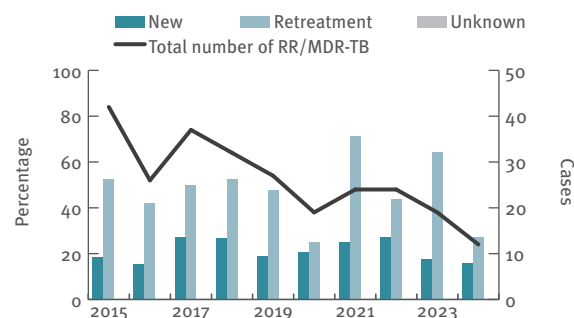
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



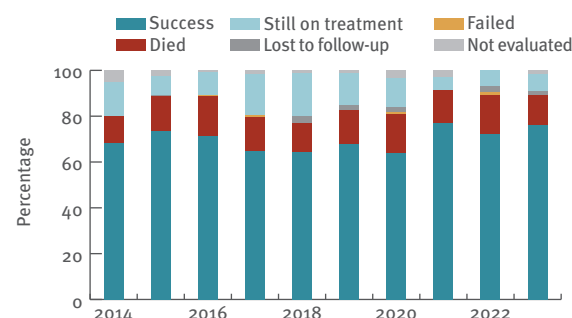
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Finland

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 5 603 851

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	184
Notification rate per 100 000	3.3
New ^a and relapse	180
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.2
Pulmonary	125 (67.9%)
of which microscopy-positive	34 (27.2%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	100 (80.0%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	138 (75.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	69.1 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	39.4 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	84 (45.7%)
New (not previously treated)	170 (92.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best (low–high)	210	[170–250]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a		Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b		No
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	136	(98.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	6	[4–9]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	2	(2.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(50.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	2	(1.5%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1	(50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–	–
of these on ART	–	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

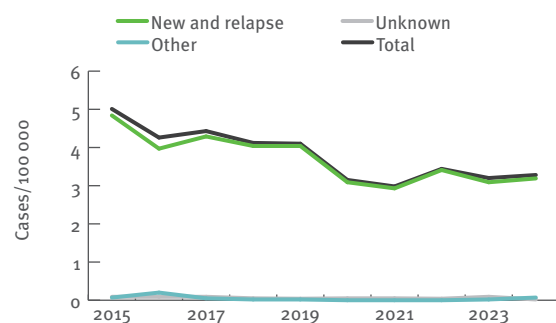
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

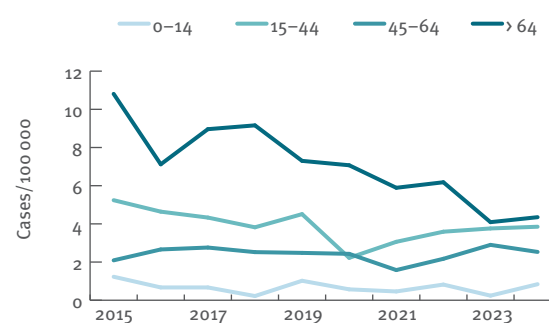
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	87	8
Success	45 (51.7%)	5 (62.5%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	2 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	40 (46.0%)	3 (37.5%)

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

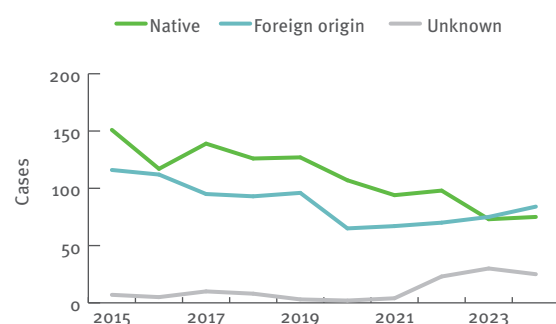
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



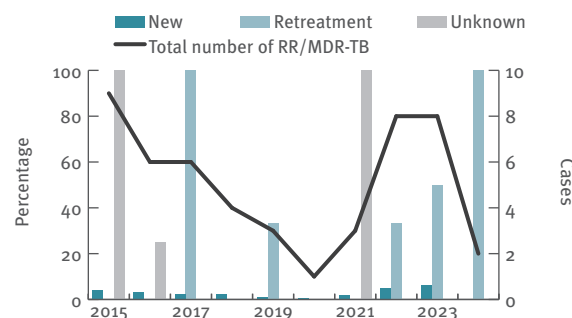
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



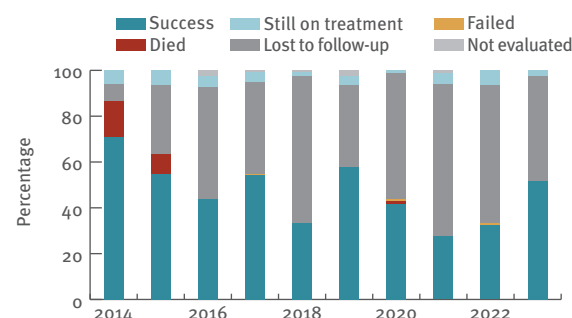
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

France

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 68 467 362

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4491
Notification rate per 100 000	6.6
New ^a and relapse	4242
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.2
Pulmonary	3079 (68.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	1375 (44.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1449 (47.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	1975 (44.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.9 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.1 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	2652 (59.1%)
New (not previously treated)	3443 (76.7%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	5200 [5000–5400]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	70 (3.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	32 [12–52]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	50 (100.0%) 7 (17.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	70 (100.0%) 9 (17.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

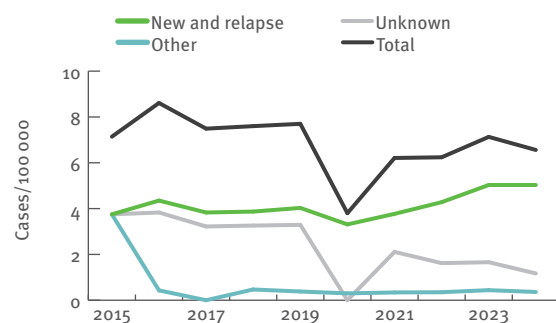
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

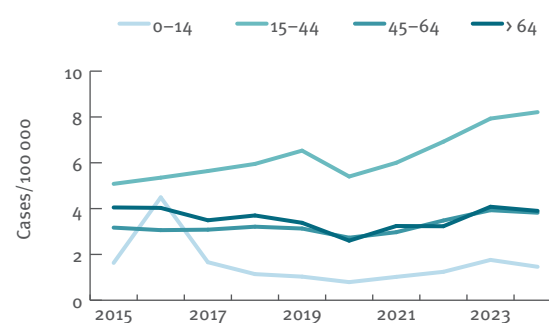
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1107	61
Success	366 (33.1%)	2 (3.3%)
Died	37 (3.3%)	2 (3.3%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	25 (2.3%)	1 (1.6%)
Still on treatment	6 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	673 (60.8%)	56 (91.8%)

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

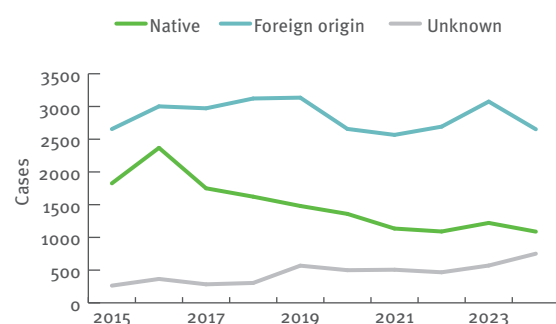
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



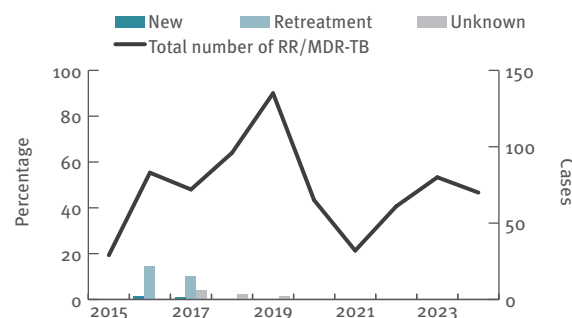
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



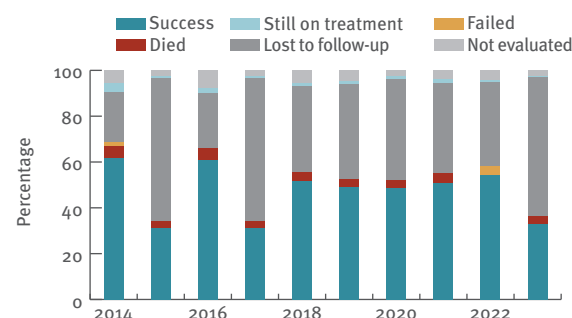
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Georgia

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^c: 3 807 667

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	1467
Notification rate per 100 000	38.5
New ^a and relapse	1194
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	31.4
Pulmonary	1159 (79.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1092 (94.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.2 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1054 (71.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	1700 [1400–2100]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	1060 (97.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	130 [120–150]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	128 (12.1%) 35 (31.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	139 36 (25.9%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1181 (98.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	34 (2.9%) 34 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

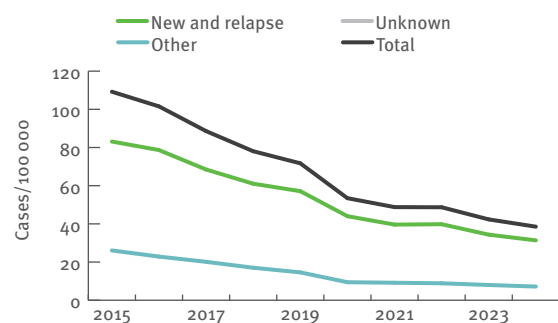
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

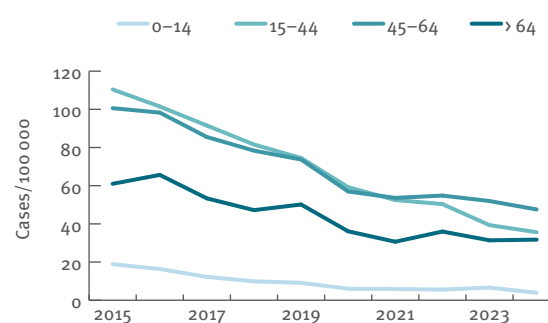
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1183	159
Success	1009 (85.3%)	118 (74.2%)
Died	49 (4.1%)	9 (5.7%)
Failed	30 (2.5%)	9 (5.7%)
Lost to follow-up	67 (5.7%)	17 (10.7%)
Not evaluated	28 (2.4%)	6 (3.8%)

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

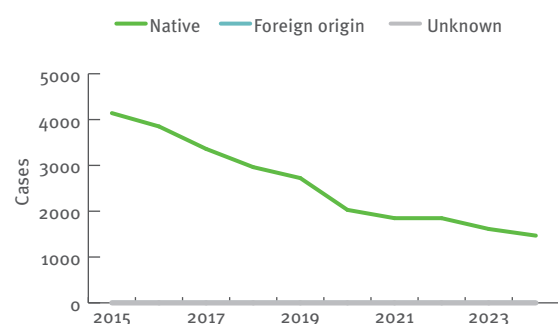
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



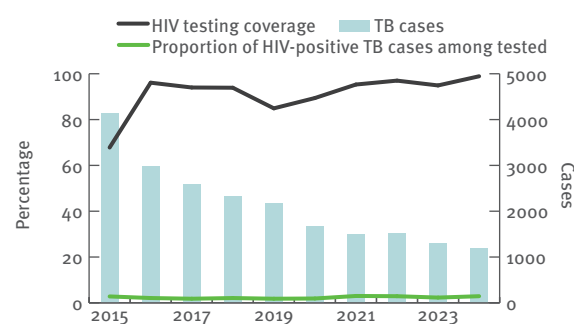
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



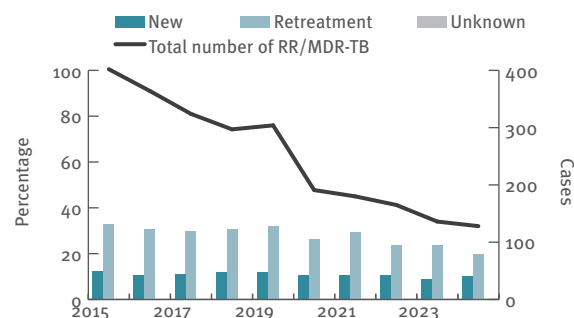
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



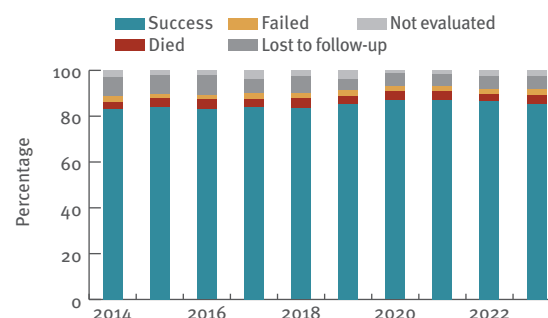
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^c All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Germany

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 83 456 045

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 391
Notification rate per 100 000	5.3
New ^a and relapse	4 230
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	5.1
Pulmonary	3 323 (75.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	1 717 (51.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 786 (83.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3 529 (80.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	50.2 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.6 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	3 233 (73.6%)
New (not previously treated)	2 933 (66.8%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	4 600 [4 100–5 100]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	3 225 (91.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	120 [92–150]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	126 (4.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	25 (24.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	147 (4.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	28 (24.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	40 (28.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	–
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

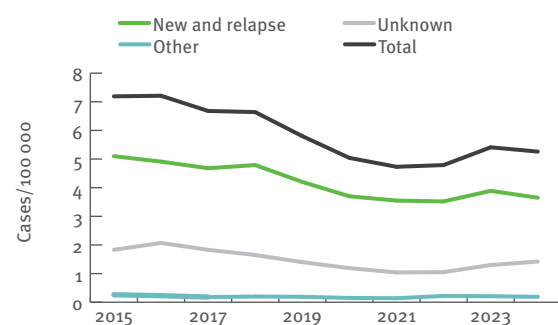
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

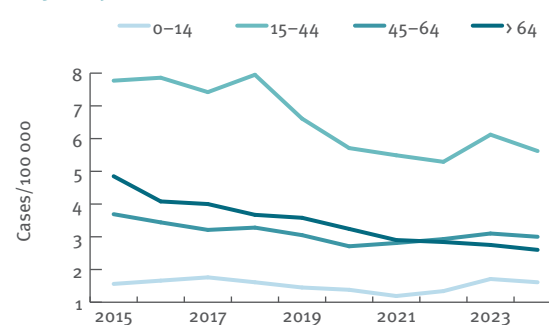
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1992	183
Success	1 416 (71.1%)	79 (43.2%)
Died	148 (7.4%)	11 (6.0%)
Failed	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	49 (2.5%)	3 (1.6%)
Still on treatment	60 (3.0%)	9 (4.9%)
Not evaluated	318 (16.0%)	81 (44.3%)

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

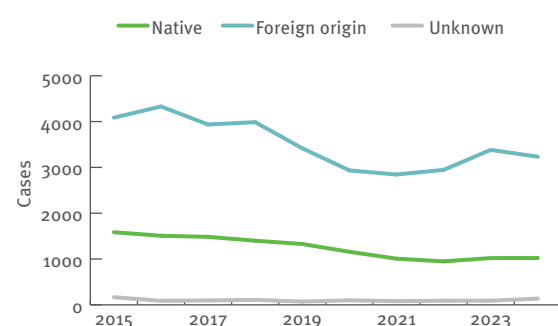
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



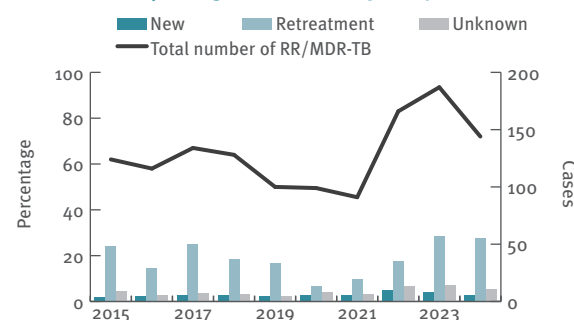
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



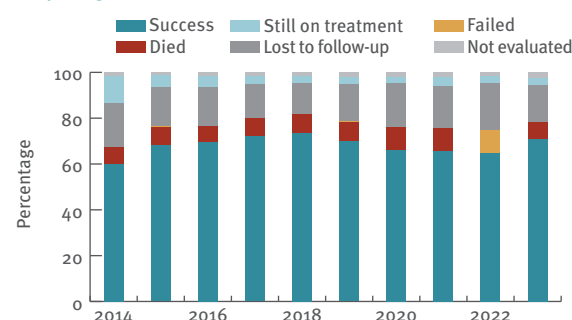
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Greece

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 10 400 720

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	400
Notification rate per 100 000	3.8
New ^a and relapse	373
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	3.6
Pulmonary	323 (80.8%)
of which microscopy-positive	138 (42.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	280 (86.7%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	336 (84.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	58.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.3 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	198 (49.5%)
New (not previously treated)	314 (78.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	360 [290–430]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	257 (76.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	8 [2–13]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	13 (6.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	13 (5.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	243 (60.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

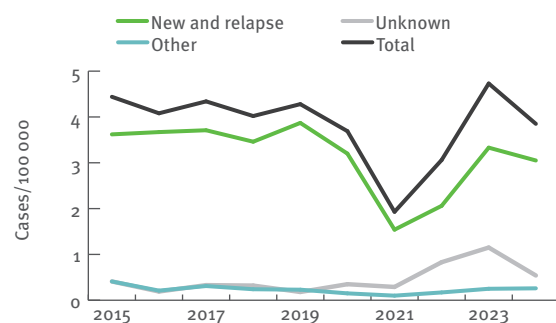
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

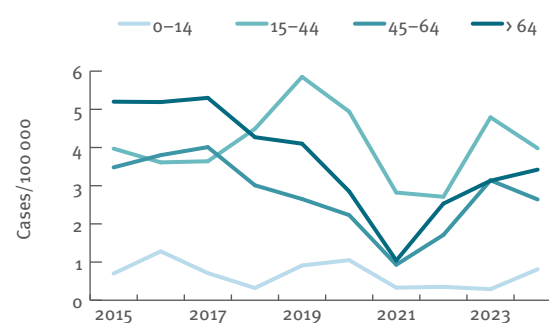
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	224	10
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

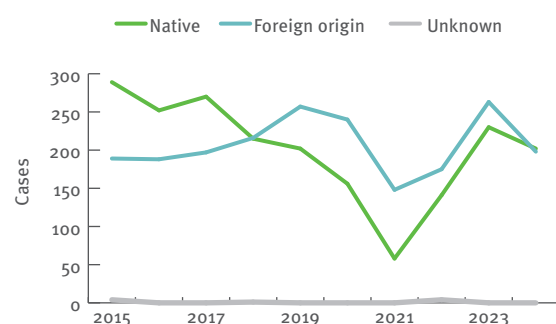
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



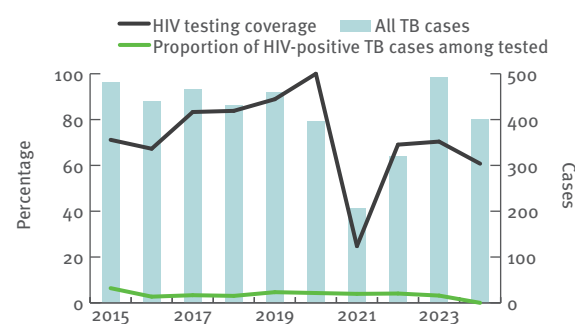
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



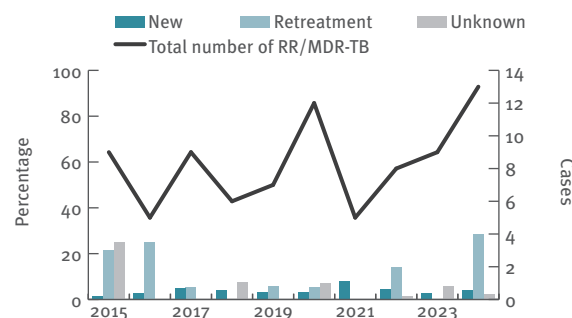
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023

Data not reported

^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Hungary

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 9584627

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	431
Notification rate per 100 000	4.5
New ^a and relapse	423
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.4
Pulmonary	421 (97.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	191 (45.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	271 (64.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	275 (63.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	52.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	35.3 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	49 (11.4%)
New (not previously treated)	403 (93.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	540 [440–650]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	259 (94.2%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	17 [13–22]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	17 (6.4%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	5 (35.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	17 (6.6%)
HIV-positive TB cases	5 (35.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	35 (8.1%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	6 (17.1%)
	1 (16.7%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

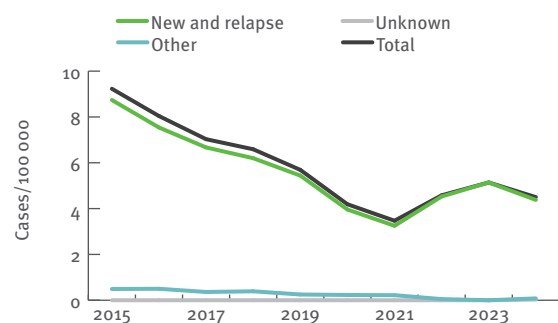
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

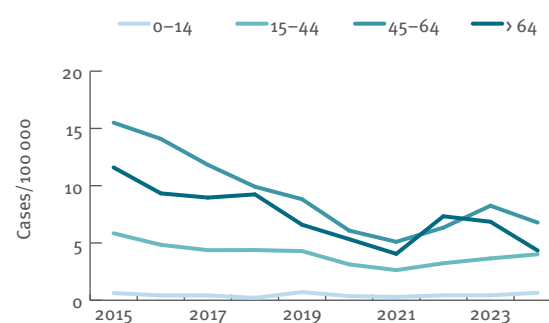
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	268	14
Success	158 (59.0%)	11 (78.6%)
Died	33 (12.3%)	2 (14.3%)
Failed	9 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	33 (12.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	14 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	21 (7.8%)	1 (7.1%)

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

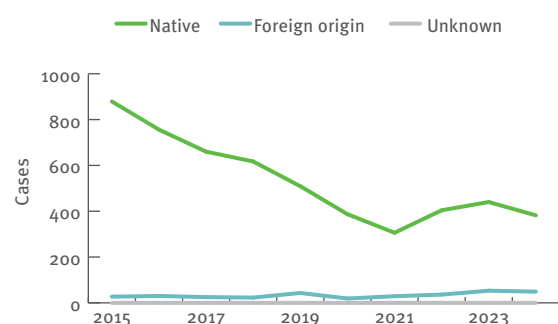
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



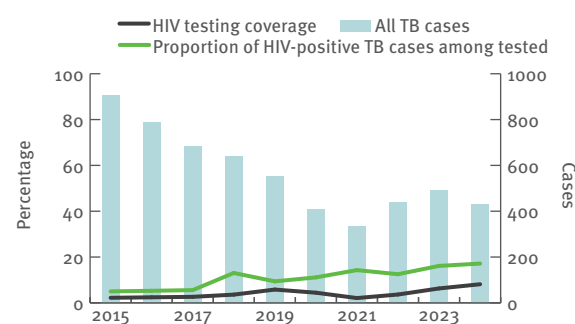
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



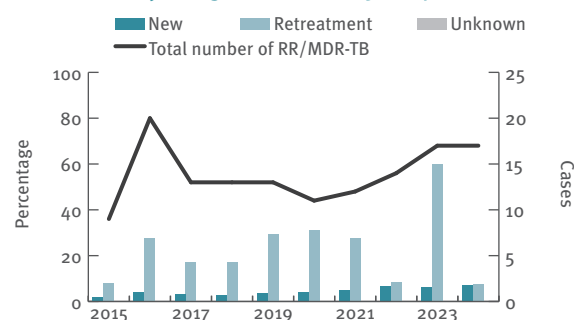
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



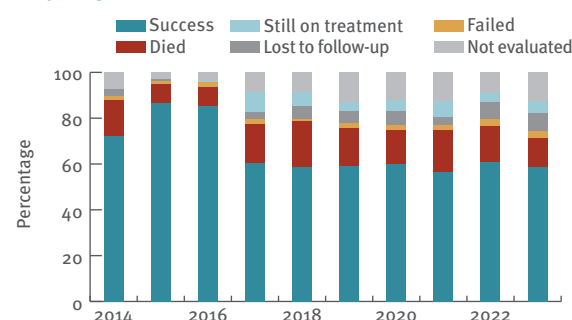
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Iceland

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 383567

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	8
Notification rate per 100 000	2.1
New ^a and relapse	8
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2
Pulmonary	7 (87.5%)
of which microscopy-positive	2 (28.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	7 (100.0%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	8 (100.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	30.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–
Foreign origin of all TB cases	6 (75.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1 (12.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	12 [10–14]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	8 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0 [0–0]
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	7 (87.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	– –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

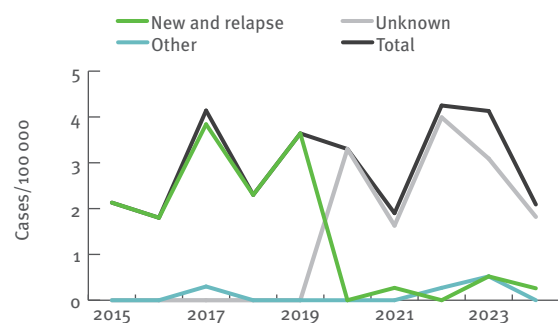
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

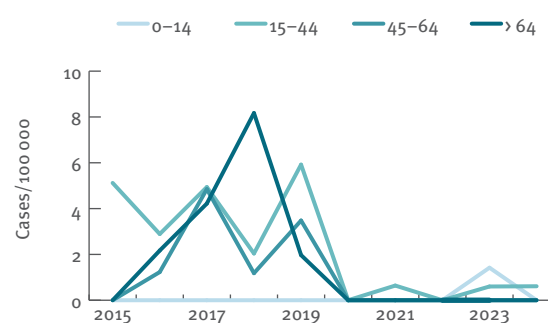
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1	1
Success	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

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

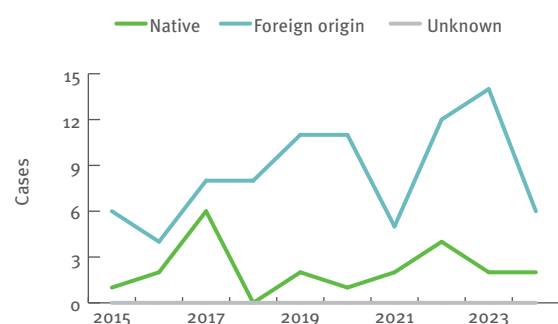
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



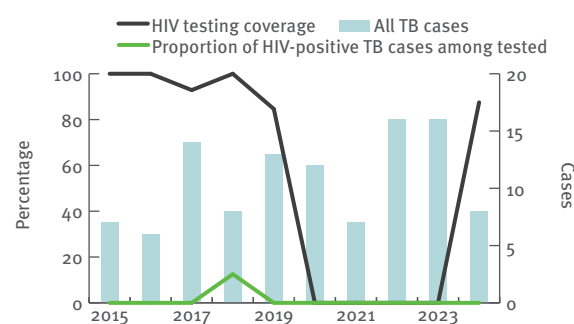
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



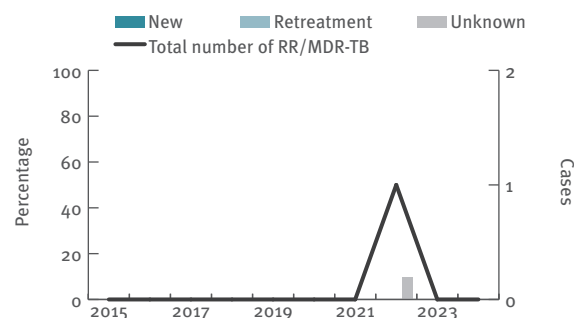
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



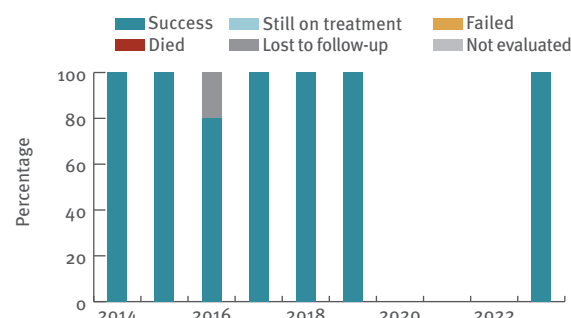
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Ireland

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 5351681

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	289
Notification rate per 100 000	5.4
New ^a and relapse	280
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	5.2
Pulmonary	179 (61.9%)
of which microscopy-positive	79 (44.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	148 (82.7%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	225 (77.9%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	49.9 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.3 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	207 (71.6%)
New (not previously treated)	202 (69.9%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	320 [260–390]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	188 (83.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	6 [2–10]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	7 (5.7%) 2 (28.6%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	7 (3.7%) 2 (28.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	132 (45.7%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	9 (6.8%) 3 (37.5%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

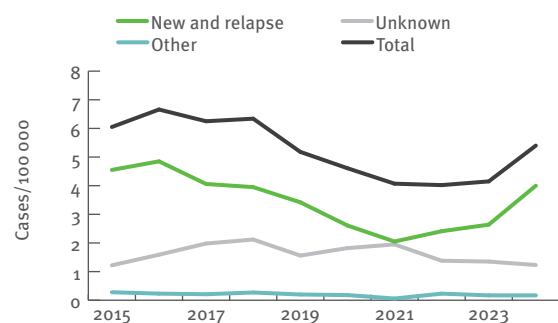
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

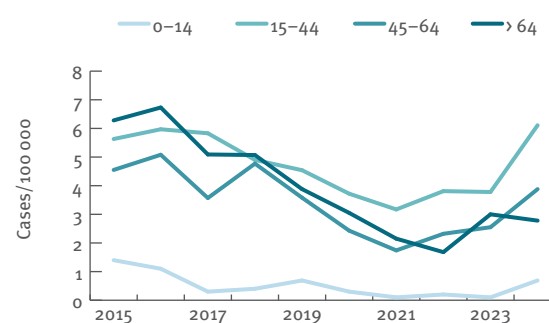
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	78	11
Success	29 (37.2%)	3 (27.3%)
Died	4 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.3%)	1 (9.1%)
Still on treatment	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	41 (52.6%)	7 (63.6%)

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

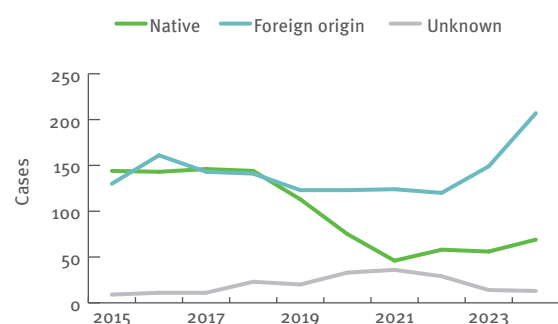
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



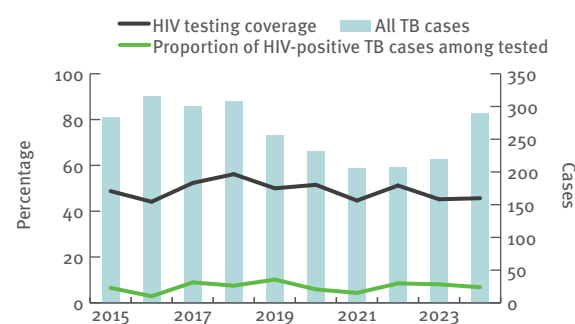
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



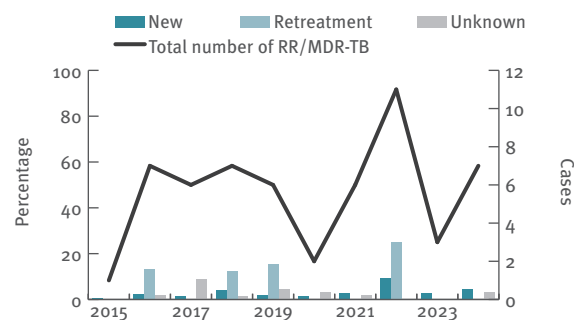
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



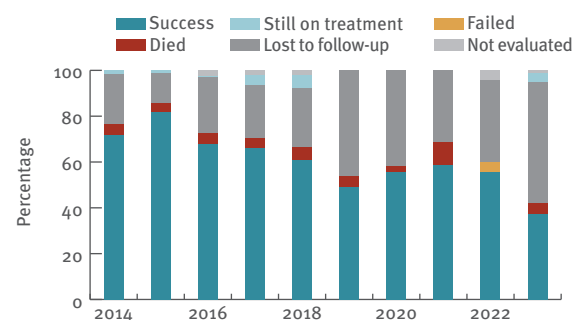
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Israel

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 9 387 024

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	205
Notification rate per 100 000	2.2
New ^a and relapse	196
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.1
Pulmonary	157 (76.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	109 (69.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.1 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	158 (77.1%)
New (not previously treated)	187 (91.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	230 [190–280]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	109 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	10 [7–12]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	9 (8.3%) 1 (11.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	11 (9.1%) 1 (9.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	196 (100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	9 (4.6%) 9 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

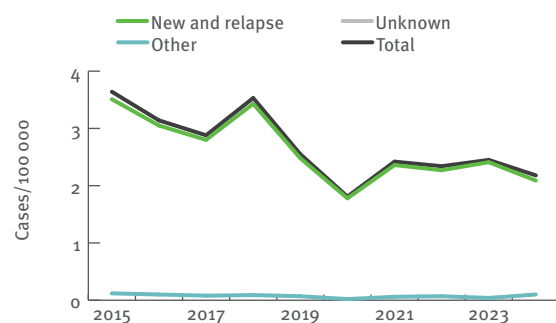
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

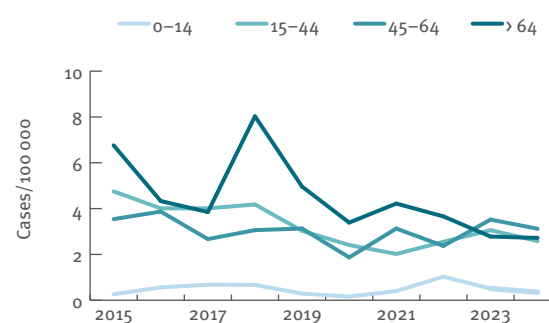
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	215	12
Success	183 (85.1%)	9 (75.0%)
Died	12 (5.6%)	1 (8.3%)
Failed	12 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	8 (3.7%)	2 (16.7%)

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

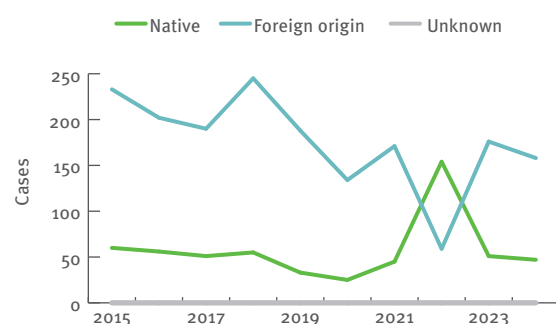
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



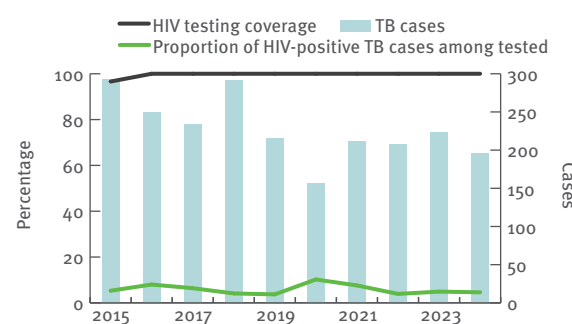
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



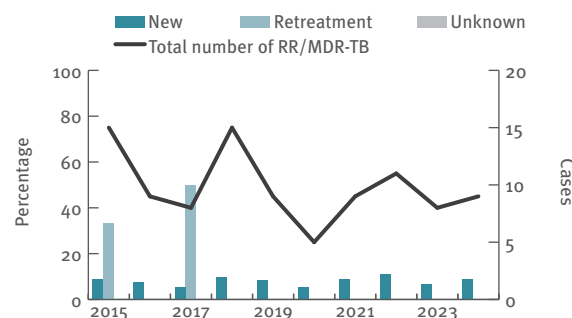
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



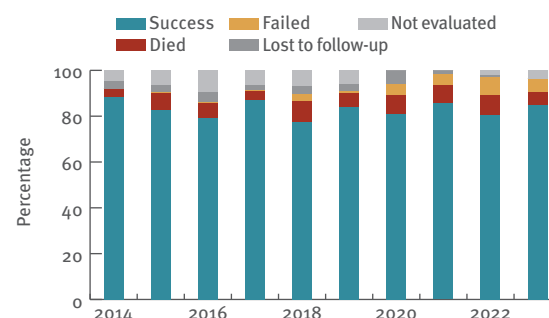
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Italy

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 5 897 1230

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	3150
Notification rate per 100 000	5.3
New ^a and relapse	2987
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	5.1
Pulmonary	2203 (69.9%)
of which microscopy-positive	701 (31.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1074 (48.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	1451 (46.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	52.2 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	38.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1991 (63.2%)
New (not previously treated)	1666 (52.9%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	3000 [2400–3600]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	No
Cases with DST results	581 (40.3%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	50 [36–64]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	35 (6.0%) 7 (24.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	35 (6.0%) 7 (24.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

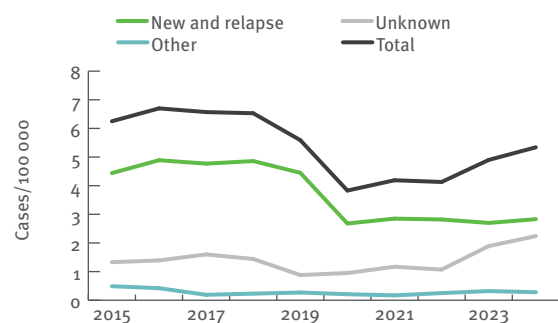
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

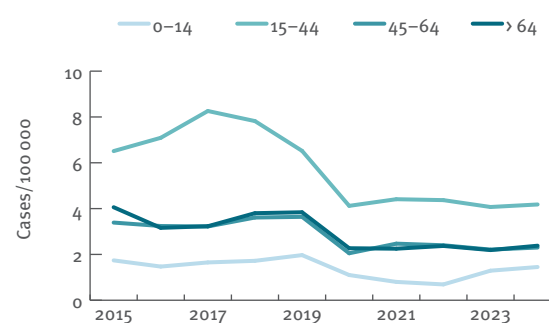
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1383	66
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

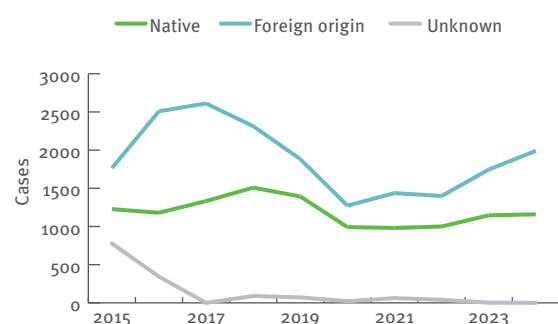
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



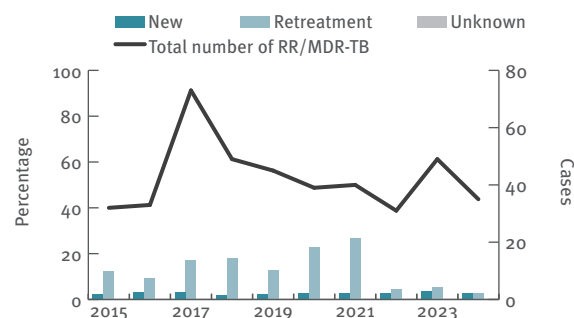
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023

Data not reported

^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Kazakhstan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 20 592 573

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	11558
Notification rate per 100 000	56.1
New ^a and relapse	9133
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	44.4
Pulmonary	8351 (72.3%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	7180 (86.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	144 (1.2%)
New (not previously treated)	6862 (59.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	9200 [7500–11000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	7175 (99.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2800 [2700–2800]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2790 (38.9%) 361 (13.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3413 451 (13.2%)
TB cases tested for HIV	8956 (98.1%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	515 (5.8%) 448 (87.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

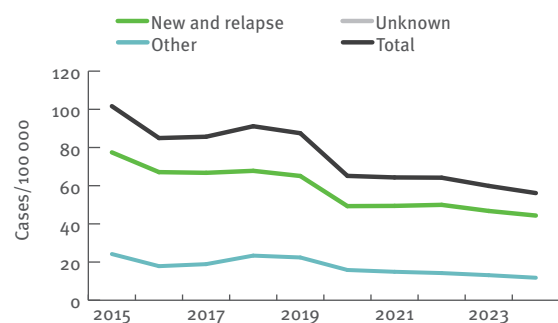
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

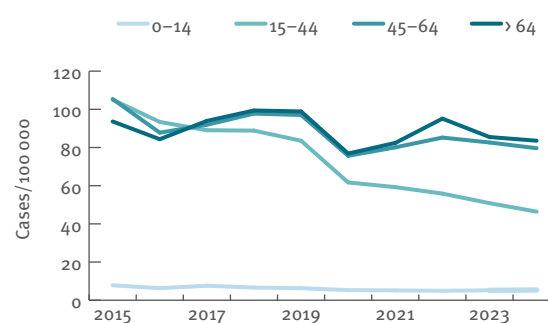
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	5795	3556
Success	5240 (90.4%)	2941 (82.7%)
Died	387 (6.7%)	353 (9.9%)
Failed	105 (1.8%)	74 (2.1%)
Lost to follow-up	55 (0.9%)	146 (4.1%)
Not evaluated	8 (0.1%)	42 (1.2%)

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

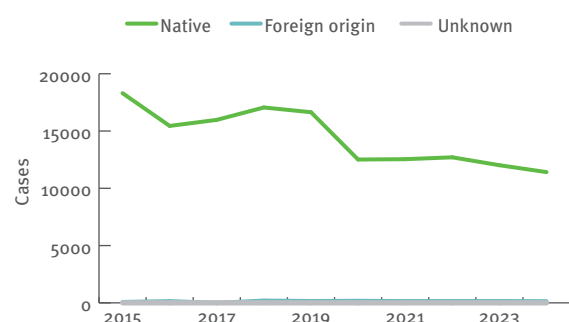
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



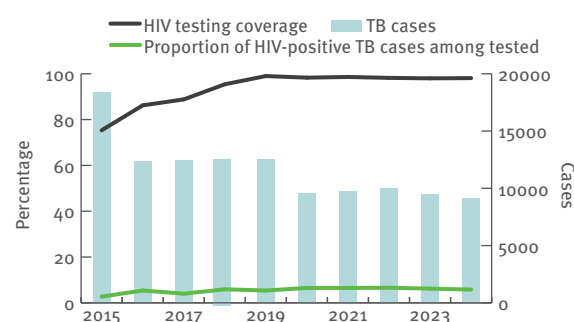
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



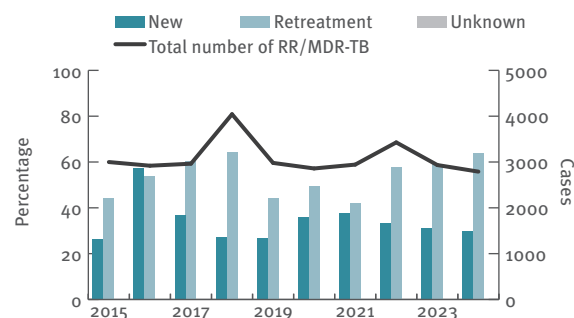
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



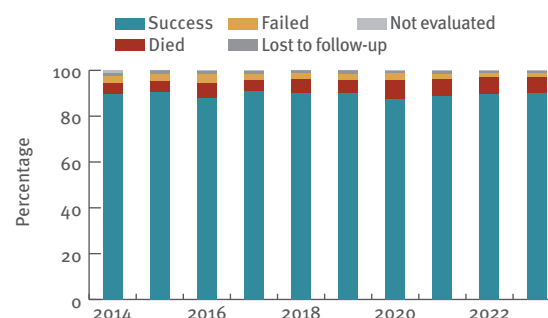
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Kyrgyzstan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 7 186 014

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 823
Notification rate per 100 000	67.1
New ^a and relapse	3 989
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	55.5
Pulmonary	4 025 (83.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 762 (68.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	40.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	3 593 (74.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	9 200 [7 100–11 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	2 648 (95.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	770 [740–790]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	657 (24.8%) 90 (15.6%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	707 (18.5%) 131 (18.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	3 837 (96.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	136 (3.5%) 116 (85.3%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

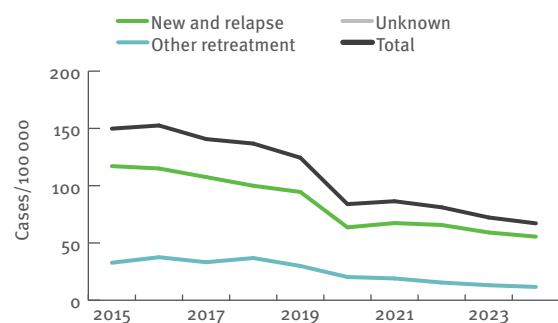
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

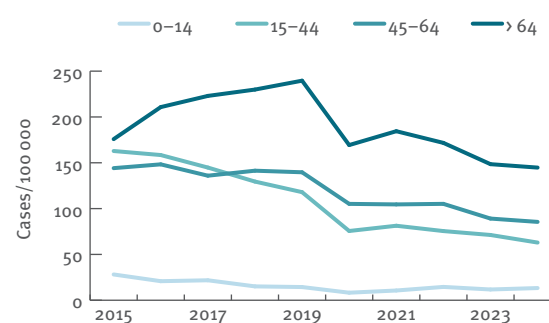
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	3 493	771
Success	3 014 (86.3%)	568 (73.7%)
Died	166 (4.8%)	51 (6.6%)
Failed	123 (3.5%)	43 (5.6%)
Lost to follow-up	187 (5.4%)	108 (14.0%)
Not evaluated	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)

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

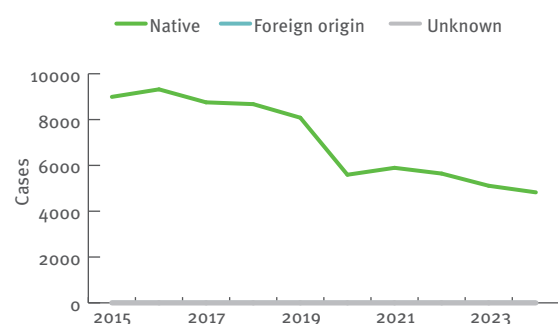
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



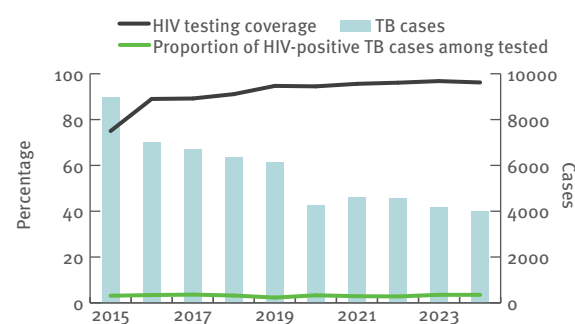
New and relapse TB cases - notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



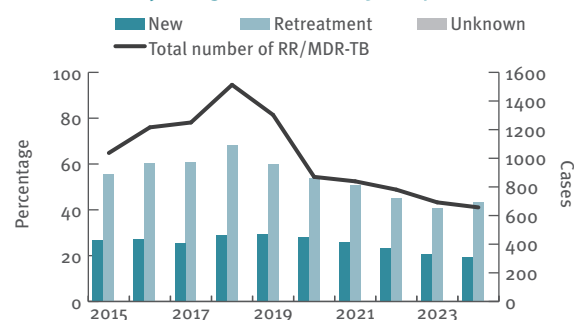
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



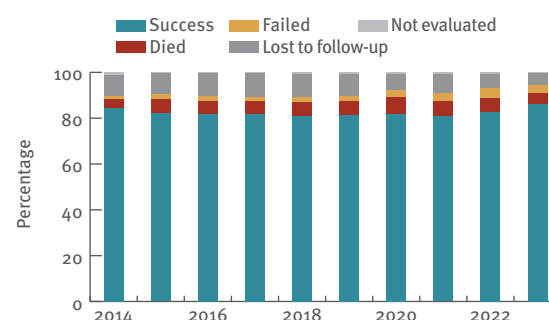
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Latvia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 1871882

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	281
Notification rate per 100 000	15
New ^a and relapse	281
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	15
Pulmonary	273 (97.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	125 (45.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	227 (83.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	229 (81.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	–
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–

Foreign origin of all TB cases	–
New (not previously treated)	262 (93.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	390 [320–470]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	198 (86.5%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	22 [19–26]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	14 (7.1%) 2 (14.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	14 (7.1%) 2 (14.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	281 (100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	15 2.4% –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

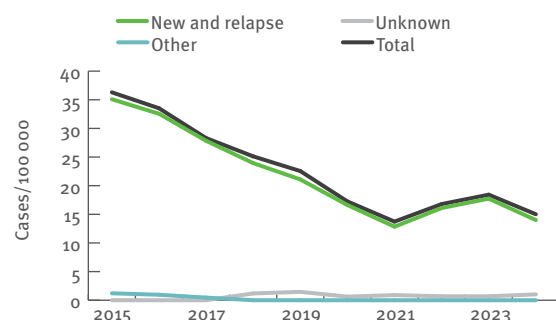
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

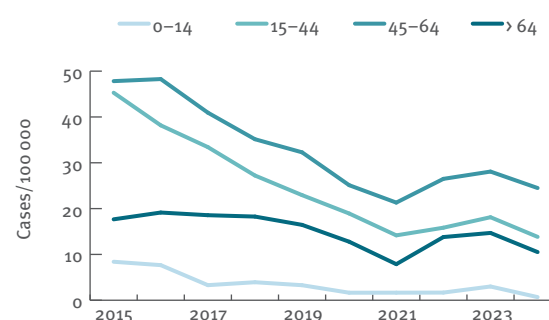
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	259	23
Success	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	35 (13.5%)	7 (30.4%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	224 (86.5%)	16 (69.6%)

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

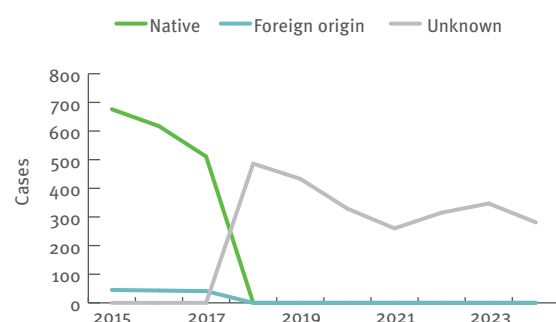
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



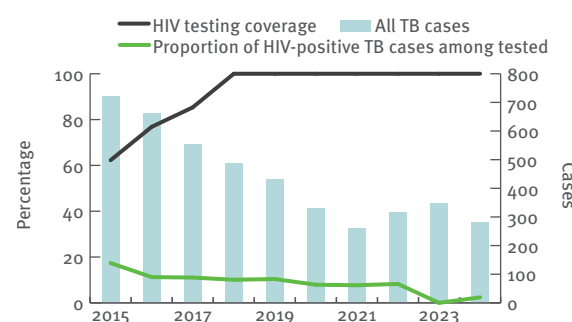
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



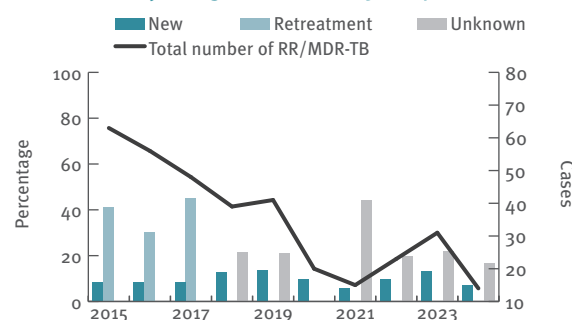
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



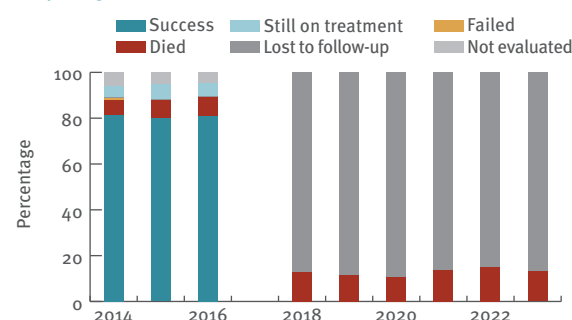
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Liechtenstein

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 40 015

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

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	1 (100.0%)
New (not previously treated)	–

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best (low–high)	–	–
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes	
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No	
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	
Cases with DST results	1	(100.0%)
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 >75% have DST for rifampicin.

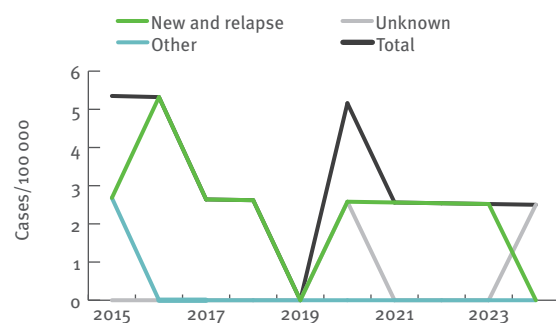
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

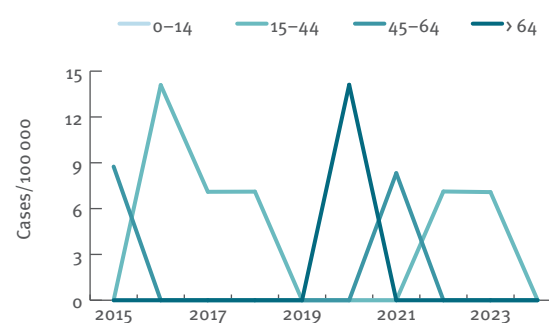
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1	0
Success	1 (100.0%)	–
Died	0 (0.0%)	–
Failed	0 (0.0%)	–
Lost to follow-up	0 (0.0%)	–
Still on treatment	0 (0.0%)	–
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	–

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

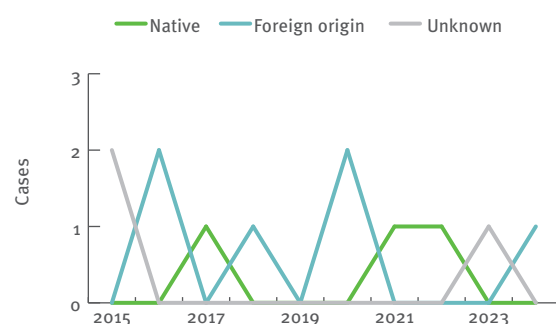
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



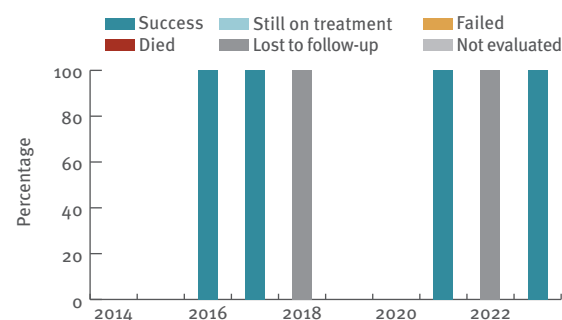
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024

Data not reported

Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Lithuania

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 2885891

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	666
Notification rate per 100 000	23.1
New ^a and relapse	650
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	22.5
Pulmonary	616 (92.5%)
of which microscopy-positive	329 (53.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	594 (96.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	609 (91.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.2 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	42.5 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	12 (1.8%)
New (not previously treated)	559 (83.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	890 [720–1100]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	609 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	120 [110–130]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	105 (17.7%) 21 (21.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	106 (17.4%) 21 (21.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	653 (98.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	15 (2.3%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

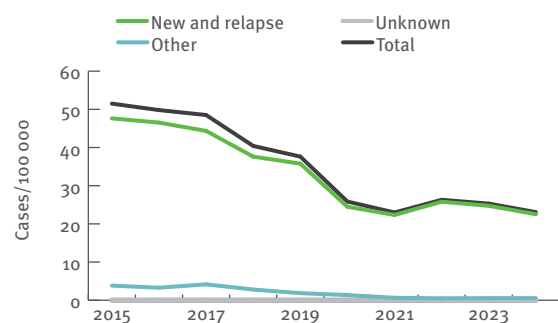
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

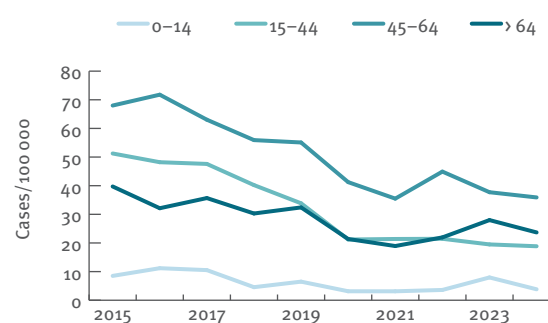
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	503	115
Success	359 (71.4%)	78 (67.8%)
Died	70 (13.9%)	21 (18.3%)
Failed	13 (2.6%)	1 (0.9%)
Lost to follow-up	11 (2.2%)	11 (9.6%)
Still on treatment	47 (9.3%)	4 (3.5%)
Not evaluated	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)

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

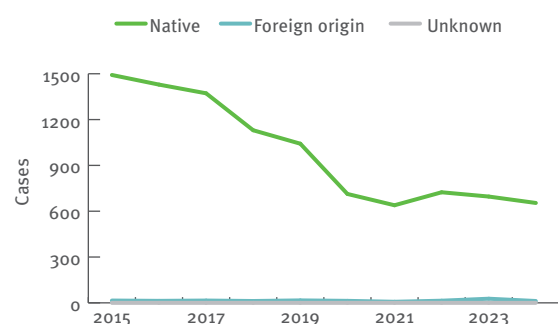
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



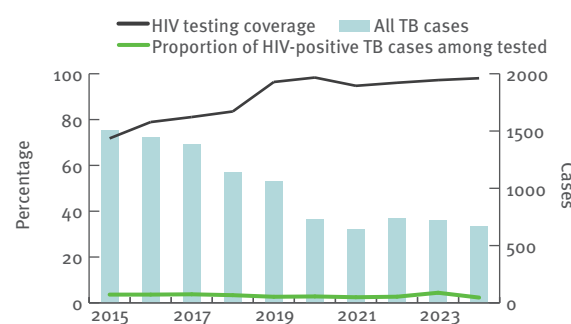
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



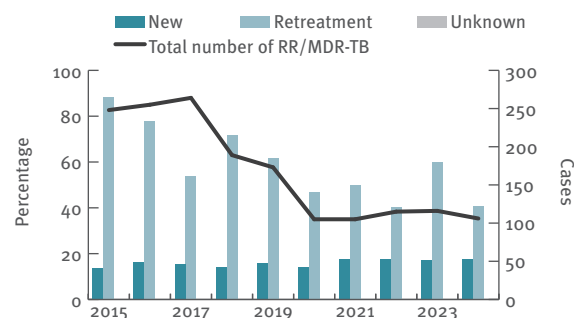
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



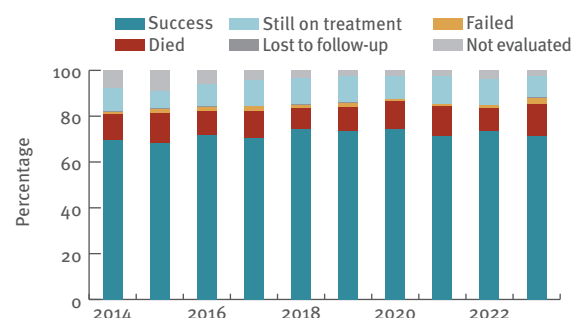
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Luxembourg

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 672 050

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	50
Notification rate per 100 000	7.4
New ^a and relapse	48
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	7.1
Pulmonary	28 (56.0%)
of which microscopy-positive	16 (57.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	25 (89.3%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	41 (82.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.7 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	36.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	45 (90.0%)
New (not previously treated)	38 (76.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	50 [41–61]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	35 (85.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0 [0–1]
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	39 (78.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	– –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

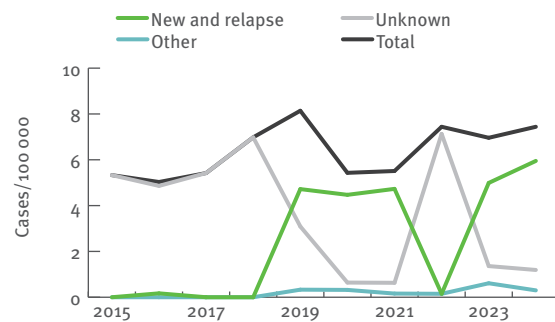
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

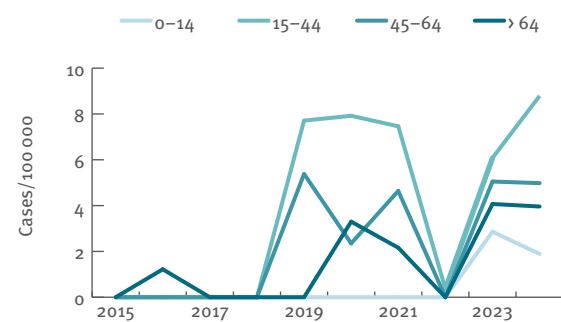
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	19	1
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

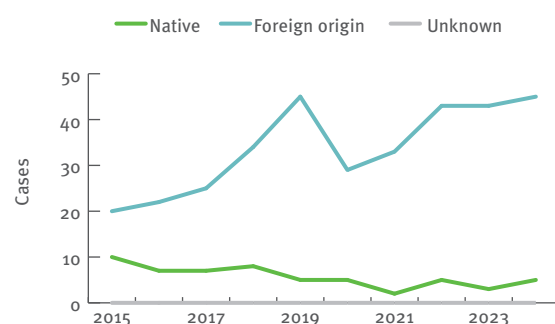
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



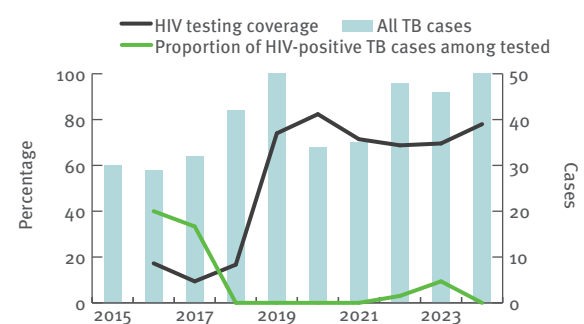
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



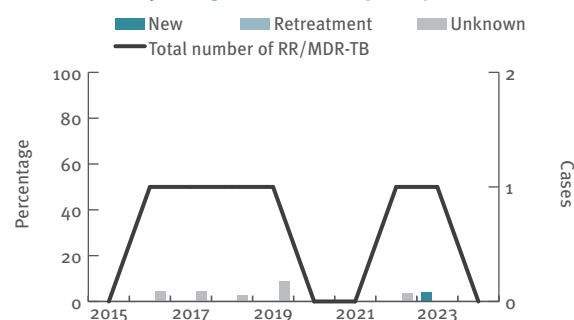
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



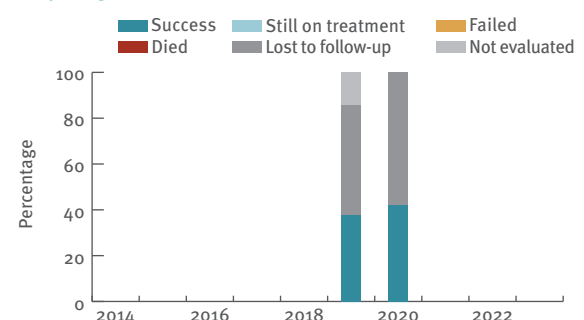
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Malta

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 563 443

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	60
Notification rate per 100 000	11
New ^a and relapse	60
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	11
Pulmonary	44 (73.3%)
of which microscopy-positive	15 (34.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	29 (65.9%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	39 (65.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	–
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	–
Foreign origin of all TB cases	56 (93.3%)
New (not previously treated)	–
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	82 [67–99]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0 [0–0]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 –
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 –
TB cases tested for HIV	47 (78.3%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	– 0.00%

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

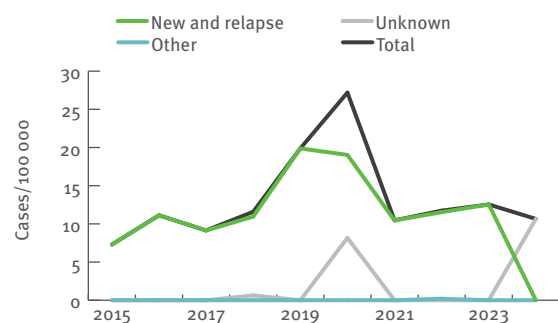
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

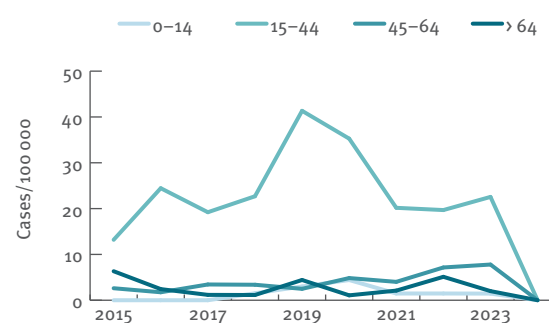
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	29	2
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

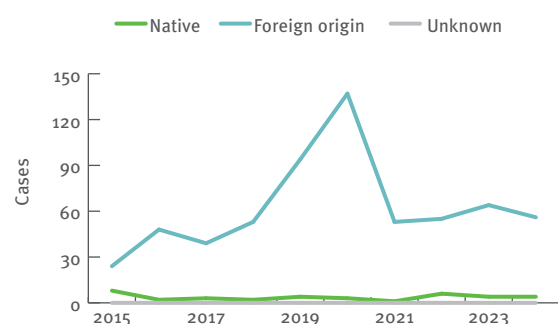
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



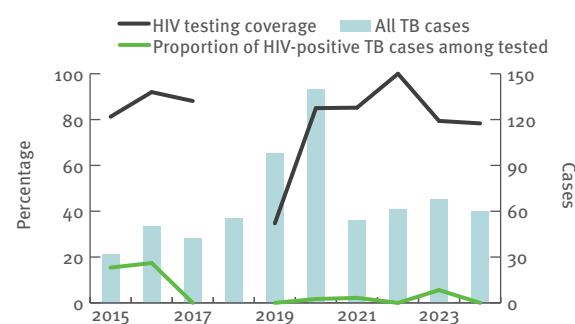
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



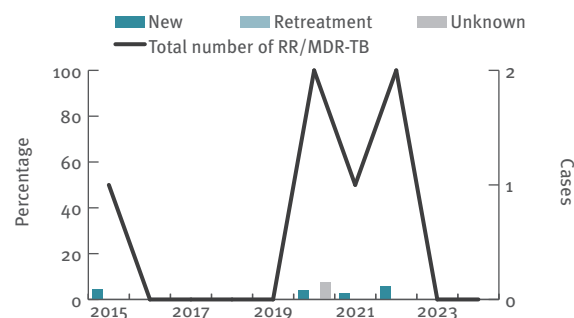
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



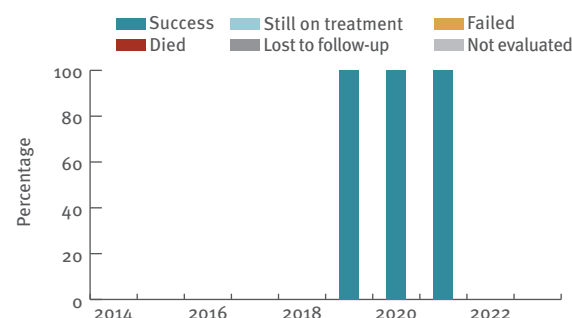
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Monaco

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 38 632

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

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 >75% have DST for rifampicin.

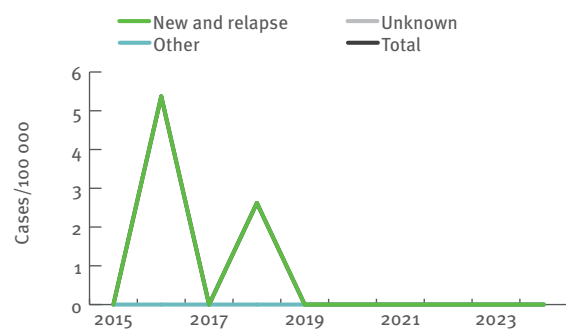
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

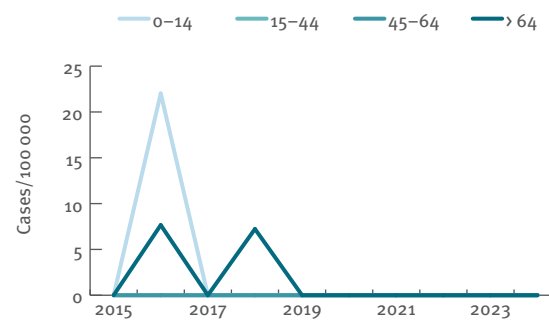
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	–	–
Cases notified	–	–
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

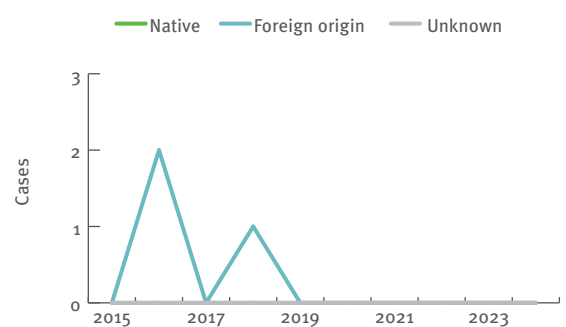
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



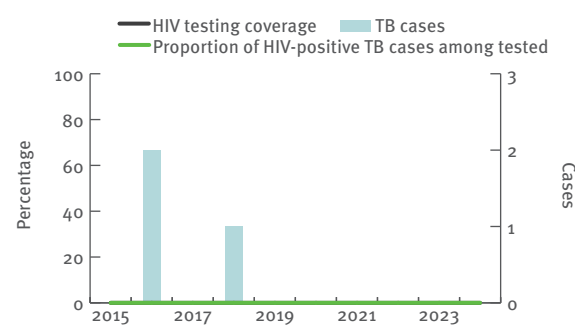
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



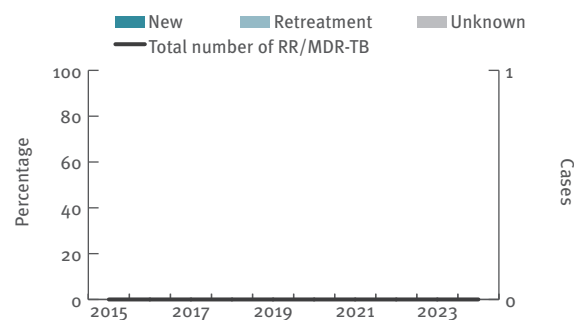
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



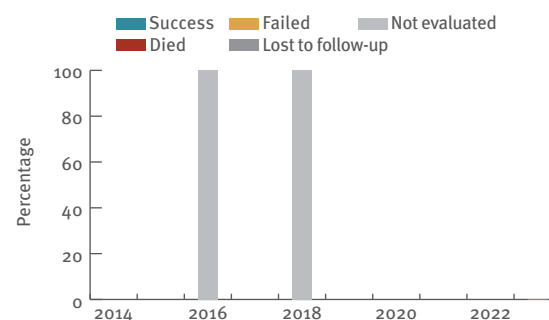
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Montenegro

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 638 476

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	66
Notification rate per 100 000	10.3
New ^a and relapse	58
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	9.1
Pulmonary	56 (84.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	46 (82.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.3 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	5 (7.6%)
New (not previously treated)	50 (75.8%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	100 [83–130]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	46 (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 (0.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–
TB cases tested for HIV	58 (100.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	0 (0.0%)
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

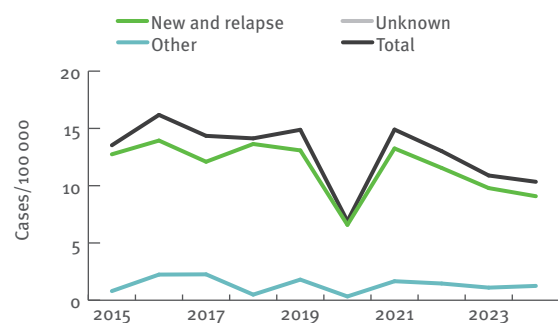
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

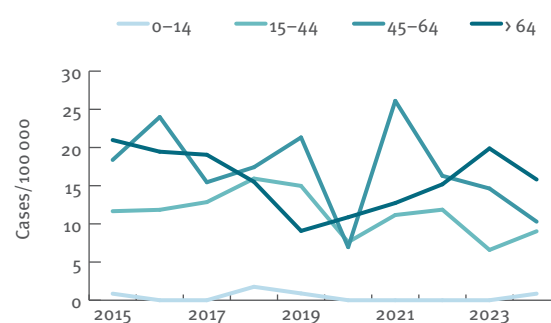
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	62	0
Success	55 (88.7%)	–
Died	1 (1.6%)	–
Failed	0 (0.0%)	–
Lost to follow-up	6 (9.7%)	–
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	–

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

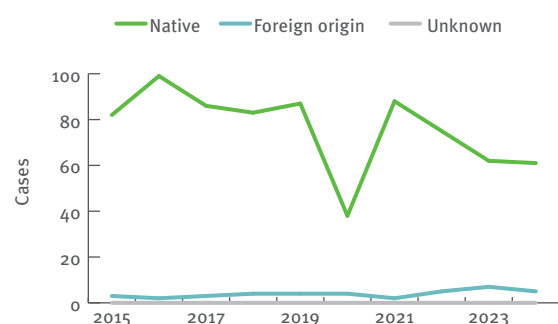
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



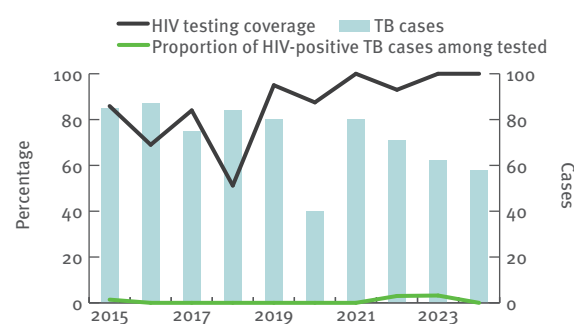
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



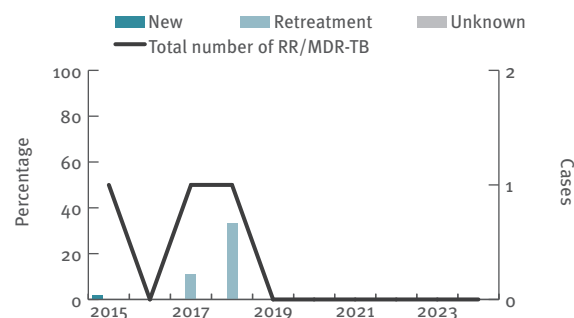
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



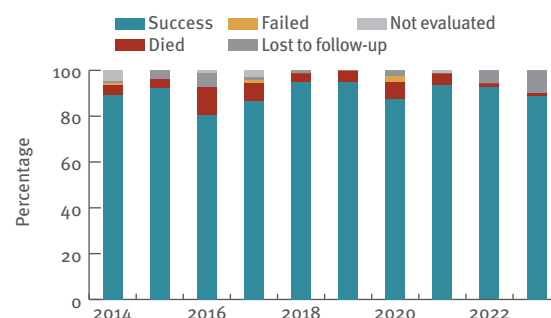
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Netherlands

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 17 942 942

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	768
Notification rate per 100 000	4.3
New ^a and relapse	750
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.2
Pulmonary	455 (59.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	213 (46.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	363 (79.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	531 (69.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	43.8 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	622 (81.0%)
New (not previously treated)	638 (83.1%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N. best [low–high]	860 [740–1000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	513 (96.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	16 [11–20]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	10 (2.8%) 3 (33.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	13 (2.5%) 3 (27.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	560 (72.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	18 (3.2%) –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

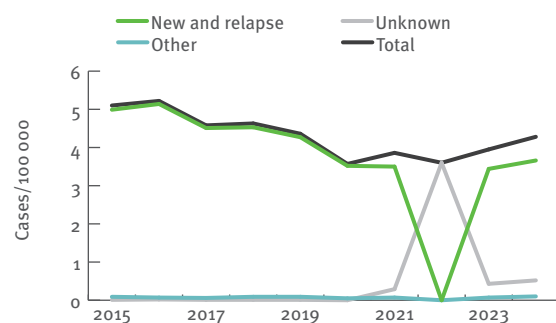
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	311	9
Success	263 (84.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Died	14 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	13 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	11 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	10 (3.2%)	9 (100.0%)

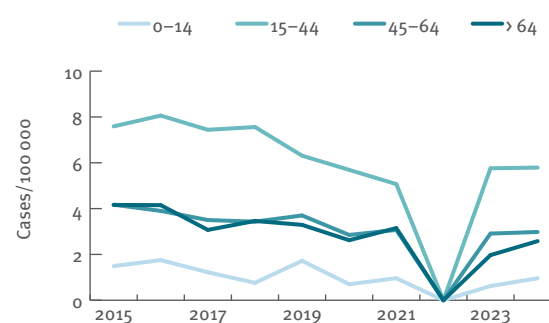
^a Treatment outcome after 12 months (or 24 months).

TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



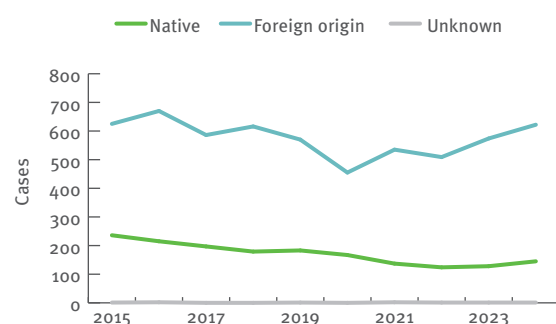
Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024

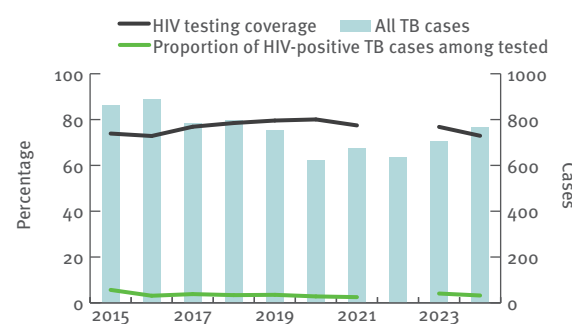


Note: information on new and relapse cases was not available for 2023 data.

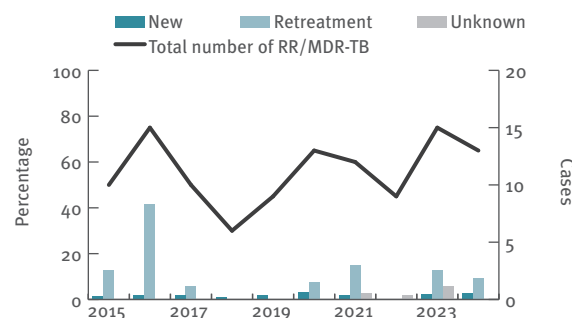
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



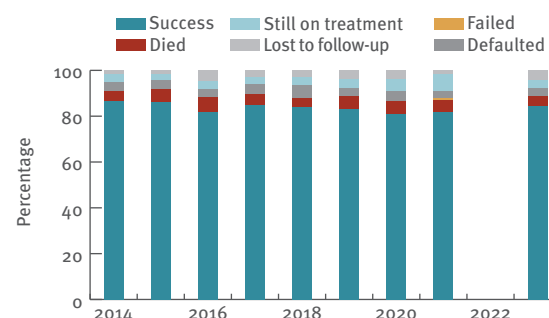
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

North Macedonia

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 1823010

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	171
Notification rate per 100 000	9.4
New ^a and relapse	156
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.6
Pulmonary	136 (79.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	110 (80.9%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.0 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	3 (1.8%)
New (not previously treated)	143 (83.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	210 [170–250]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	36 (32.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	2 [1–3]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 (0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	0 –
TB cases tested for HIV	80 (51.3%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	0 (0.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

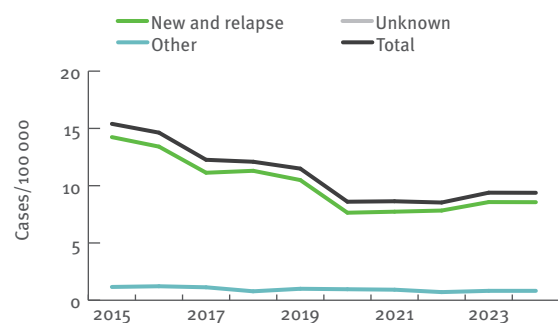
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

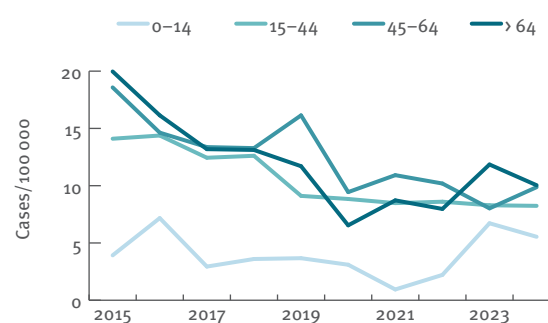
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	151	4
Success	119 (78.8%)	3 (75.0%)
Died	12 (7.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	2 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	18 (11.9%)	1 (25.0%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

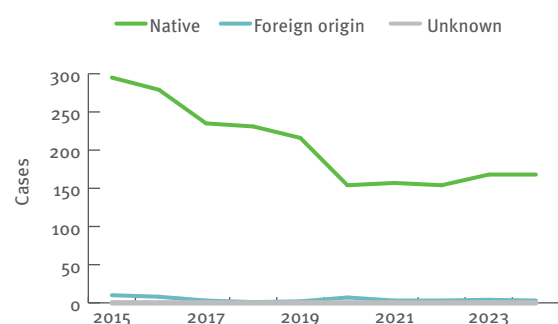
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



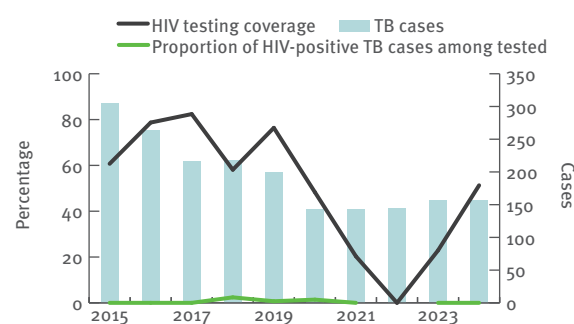
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



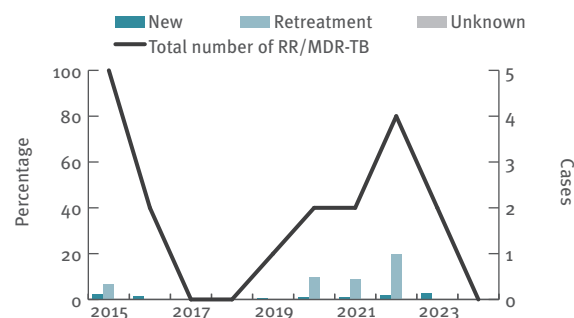
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



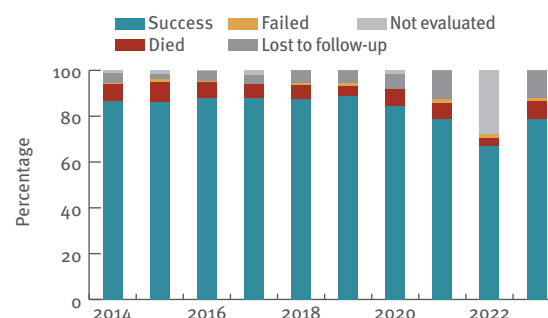
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Norway

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 5 550 217

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	181
Notification rate per 100 000	3.3
New ^a and relapse	160
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.9
Pulmonary	128 (70.7%)
of which microscopy-positive	48 (37.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	118 (92.2%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	156 (86.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	47.2 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	41.2 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	169 (93.4%)
New (not previously treated)	160 (88.4%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	180	[150–220]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a		Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b		Yes
Case-linked data-reporting		Yes
Cases with DST results	155	(99.4%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	11	[8–14]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	14	(11.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6	(54.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	15	(9.7%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6	(50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	161	(89.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	3	(1.9%)
of these on ART	–	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

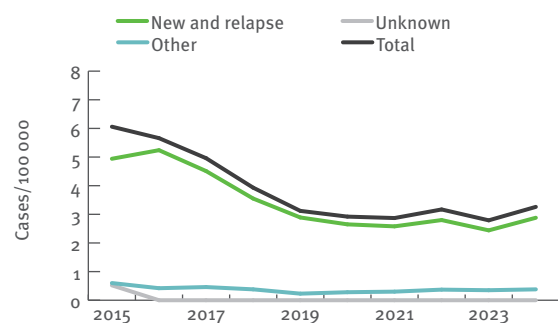
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

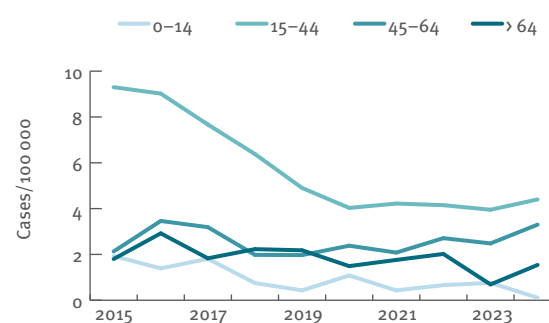
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	87	11
Success	73 (83.9%)	10 (90.9%)
Died	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	2 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	11 (12.6%)	0 (0.0%)

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

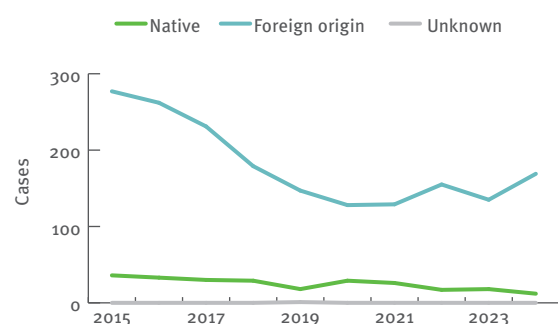
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



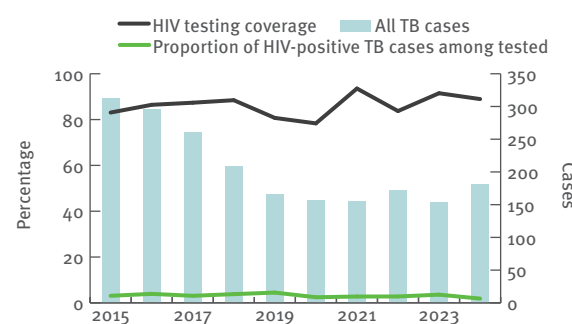
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



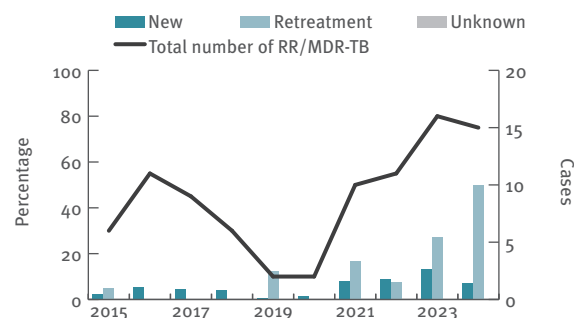
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



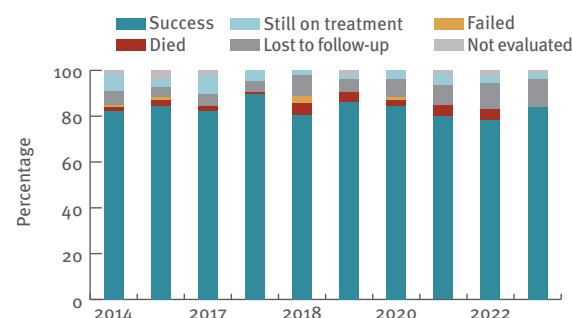
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Poland

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 36 620 970

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 236
Notification rate per 100 000	11.6
New ^a and relapse	3 981
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	10.9
Pulmonary	4 093 (96.6%)
of which microscopy-positive	2 322 (56.7%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	3 391 (82.8%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3 482 (82.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	53.9 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.2 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	376 (8.9%)
New (not previously treated)	3 737 (88.2%)
Estimates	
Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	4 400 [3 500–5 300]

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	3 092 (88.8%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	76 [67–85]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	101 (3.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	28 (32.2%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	104 (3.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	28 (32.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

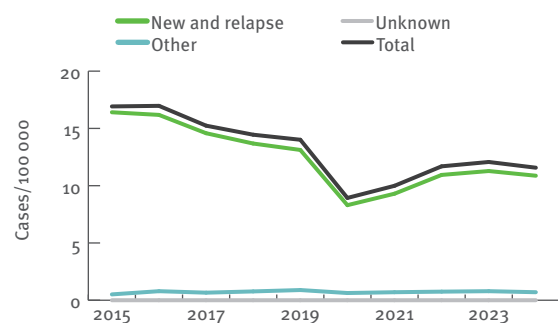
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

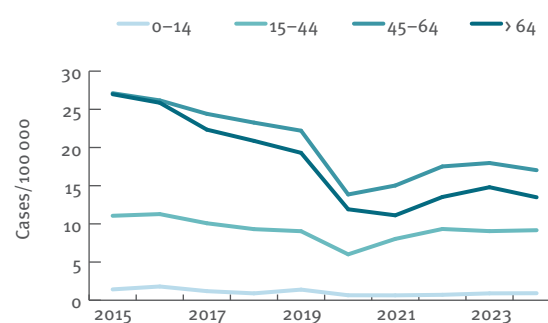
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	3 021	105
Success	–	–
Died	–	–
Failed	–	–
Lost to follow-up	–	–
Still on treatment	–	–
Not evaluated	–	–

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

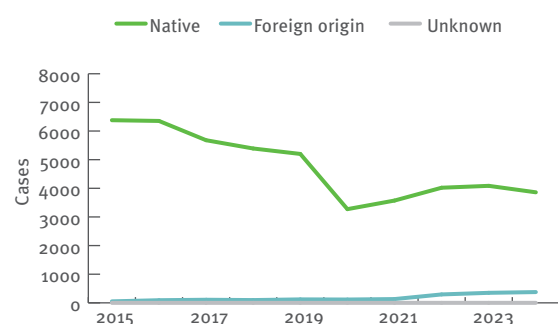
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



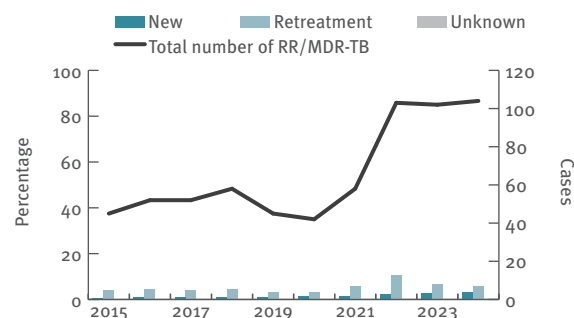
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023

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 2026).

Portugal

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 10 639 726

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	1395
Notification rate per 100 000	13.1
New ^a and relapse	1356
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	12.7
Pulmonary	950 (68.1%)
of which microscopy-positive	521 (54.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	668 (70.3%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	810 (58.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	54.9 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	35.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	573 (41.1%)
New (not previously treated)	1311 (94.0%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	1500 [1200–1800]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	414 (51.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	11 [6–16]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	19 (5.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	4 (57.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	23 (5.6%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	4 (57.1%)
TB cases tested for HIV	867 (62.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	100 (11.5%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

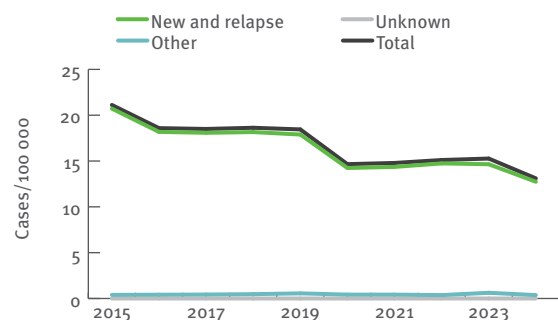
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

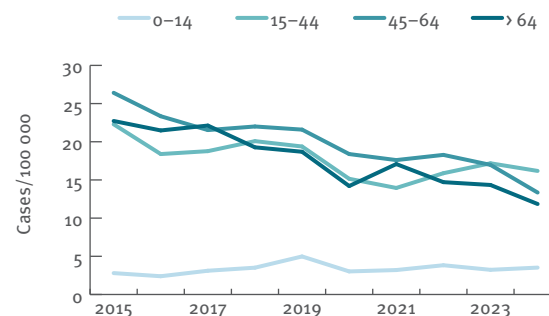
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	735	11
Success	474 (64.5%)	6 (54.5%)
Died	40 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	53 (7.2%)	2 (18.2%)
Still on treatment	130 (17.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	38 (5.2%)	3 (27.3%)

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

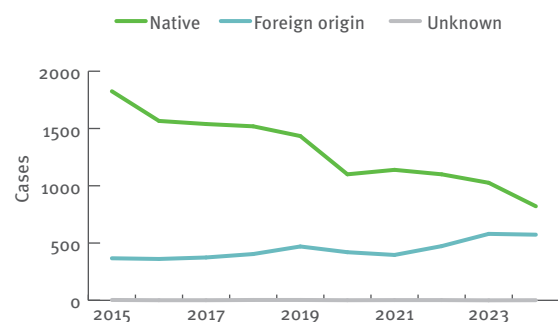
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



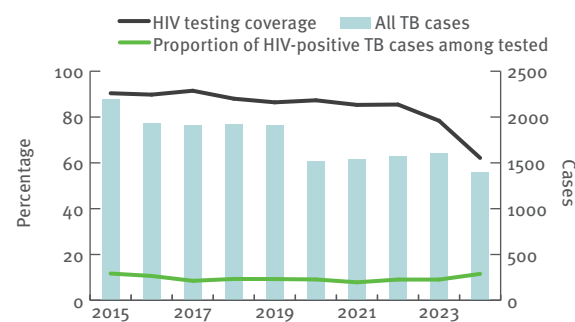
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



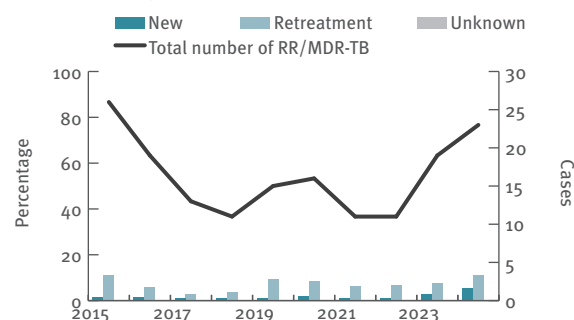
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



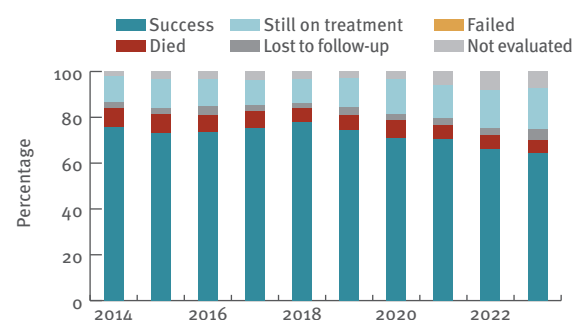
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Republic of Moldova

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 3 034 960

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	2525
Notification rate per 100 000	83.2
New ^a and relapse	1931
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	63.6
Pulmonary	1803 (71.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	1404 (77.9%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	43.9 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	19 (0.8%)
New (not previously treated)	1555 (61.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	2000 [1600–2400]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	1404 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	460 [440–470]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	410 (29.2%) 79 (19.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	430 87 (20.2%)
TB cases tested for HIV	1893 (98.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	234 (12.4%) 207 (88.5%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

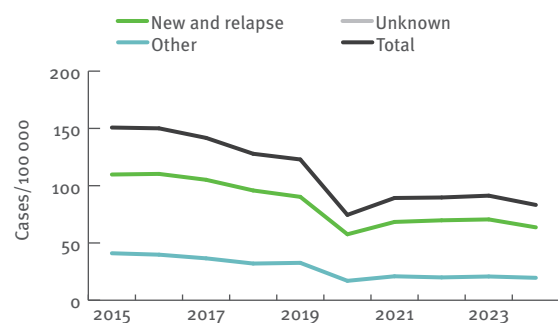
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

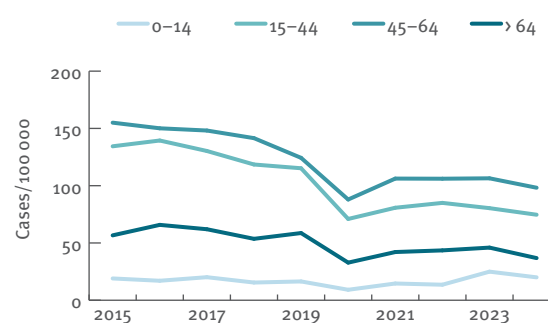
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1 676	442
Success	1430 (85.3%)	309 (69.9%)
Died	146 (8.7%)	54 (12.2%)
Failed	43 (2.6%)	22 (5.0%)
Lost to follow-up	56 (3.3%)	57 (12.9%)
Not evaluated	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)

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

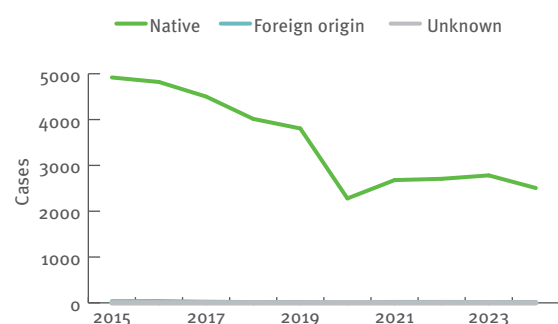
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



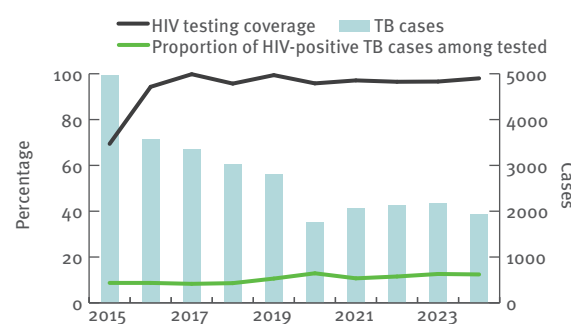
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



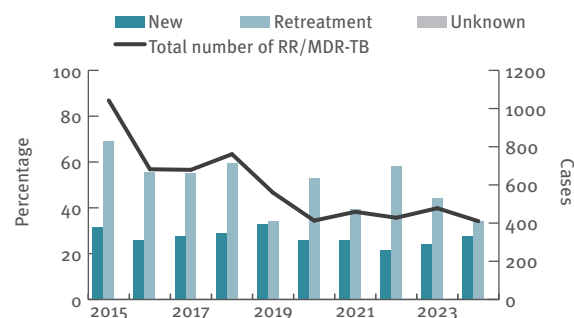
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



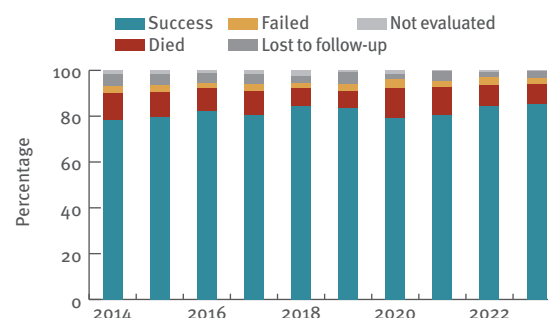
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Romania

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 19 067 576

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	8 825
Notification rate per 100 000	46.3
New ^a and relapse	8 453
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	44.3
Pulmonary	7 697 (87.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	5 087 (66.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	6 255 (81.3%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	6 490 (73.5%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	47.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	28.8 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	86 (1.0%)
New (not previously treated)	7 171 (81.3%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	11 000 [9 300–14 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	5 198 (80.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	280 [260–310]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	195 (3.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	20 (34.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	200 (3.8%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	20 (33.9%)
TB cases tested for HIV	7 572 (85.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	170 (2.2%)
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

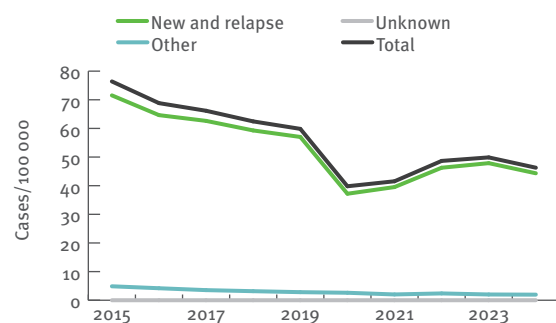
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

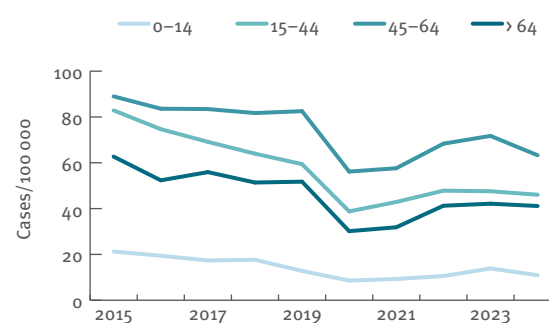
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	5 338	278
Success	4 483 (84.0%)	153 (55.0%)
Died	511 (9.6%)	54 (19.4%)
Failed	101 (1.9%)	40 (14.4%)
Lost to follow-up	166 (3.1%)	28 (10.1%)
Still on treatment	77 (1.4%)	3 (1.1%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

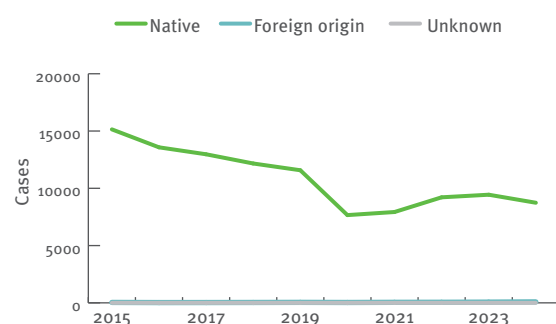
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



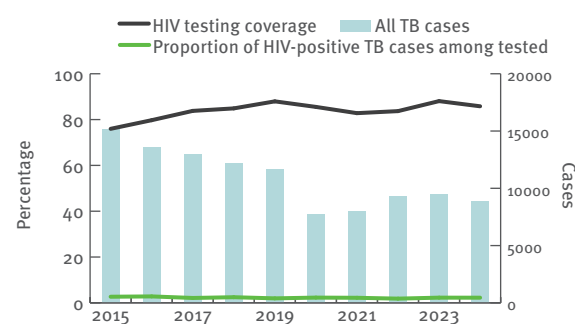
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



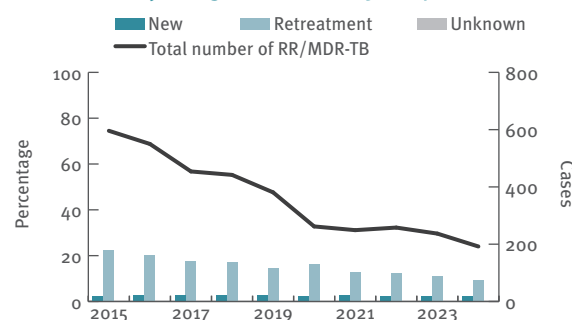
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



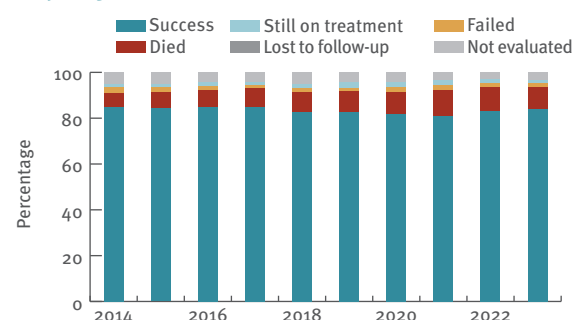
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Russian Federation

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 144 820 422

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	72 850
Notification rate per 100 000	50.3
New ^a and relapse	49 283
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	34.0
Pulmonary	58 978 (81.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	32 830 (55.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.9 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	1304 (1.8%)
New (not previously treated)	39 280 (53.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	49 000 [25 000–81 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	31 376 (95.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	16 000 [16 000–16 000]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	14 801 (47.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	4 621 (32.9%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	22 807
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6 784 (29.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	47 292 (96.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	11 703 (24.7%)
of these on ART	9 513 (81.3%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

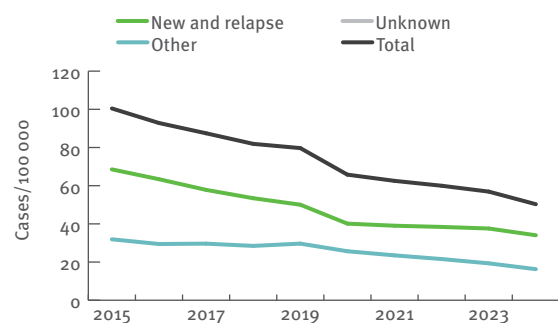
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

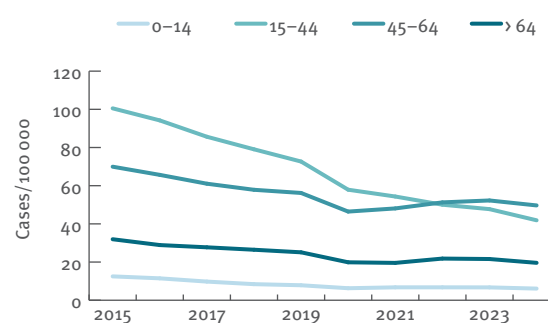
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	36 436	24 780
Success	26 764 (67.9%)	15 387 (62.1%)
Died	4 806 (12.2%)	3 920 (15.8%)
Failed	4 286 (10.9%)	1 824 (7.4%)
Lost to follow-up	1 463 (3.7%)	2 732 (11.0%)
Not evaluated	2 117 (5.4%)	917 (3.7%)

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

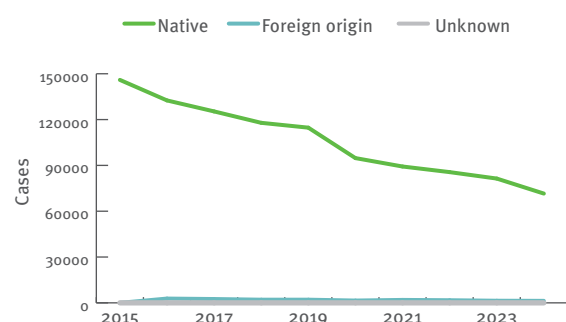
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



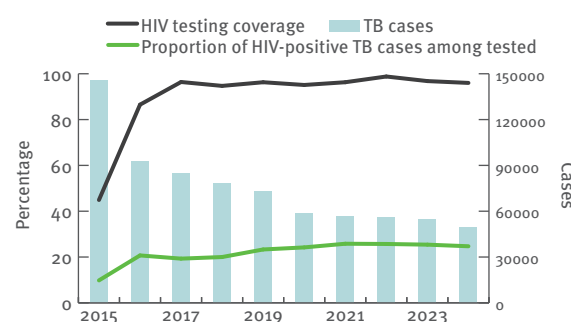
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



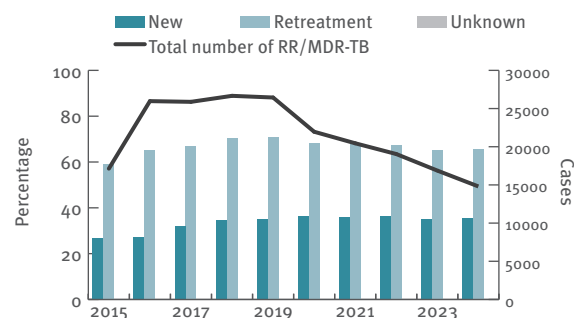
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



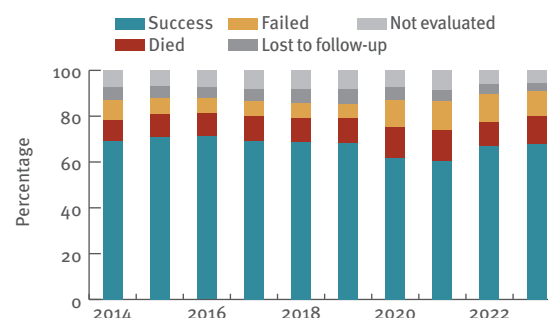
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

San Marino

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 33 582

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

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

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

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 >75% have DST for rifampicin.

^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 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
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 reported either zero cases or no data for all years.

¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Serbia

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 6736222

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	500
Notification rate per 100 000	7.4
New ^a and relapse	443
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.6
Pulmonary	415 (83.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	360 (86.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	51.9 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	5 (1.0%)
New (not previously treated)	391 (78.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	590 [480–710]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	94 (26.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	5 [2–9]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	19 (20.2%) 0 (0.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	19 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	61 (13.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	4 (6.6%) 4 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

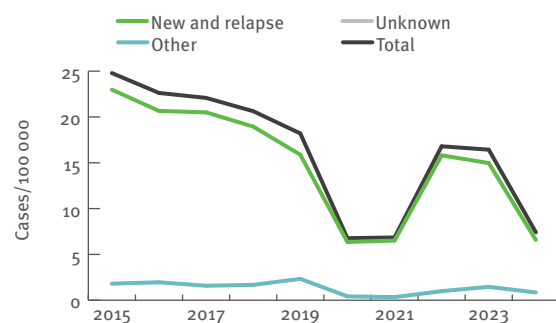
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

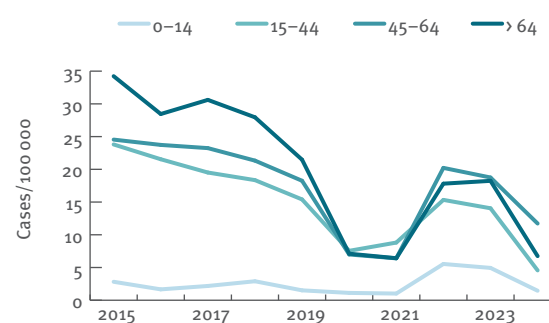
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	475	2
Success	352 (74.1%)	2 (100.0%)
Died	17 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	10 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	93 (19.6%)	0 (0.0%)

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

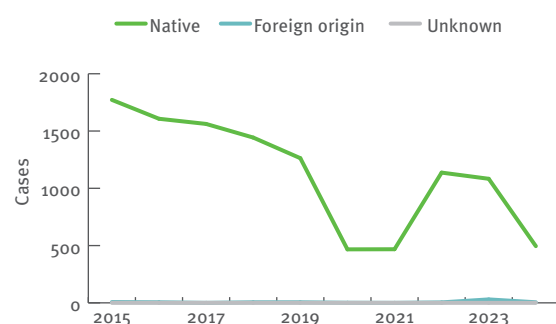
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



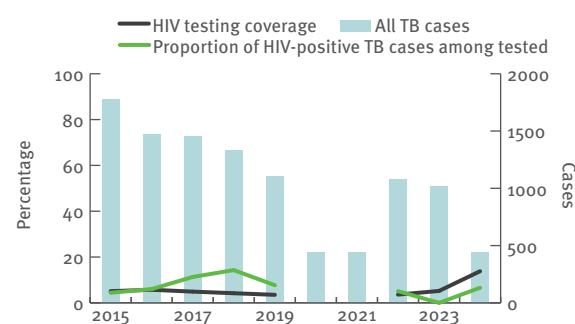
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



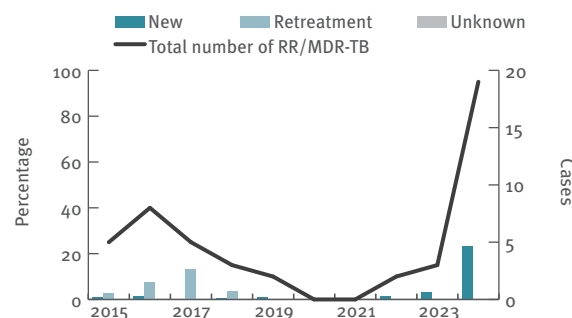
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



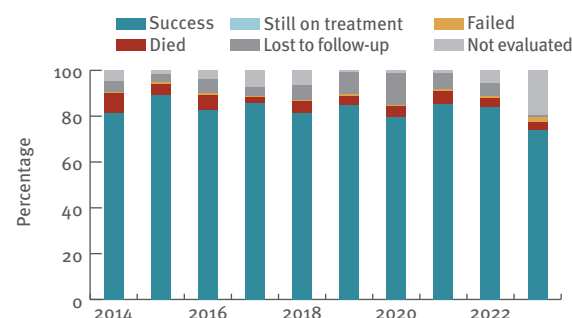
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Slovakia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 5 424 687

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	135
Notification rate per 100 000	2.5
New ^a and relapse	124
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.3
Pulmonary	123 (91.1%)
of which microscopy-positive	44 (35.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	69 (56.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	69 (51.1%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	31.9 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	30.1 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	14 (10.4%)
New (not previously treated)	110 (81.5%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	180 [150–220]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	67 (97.1%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	4 [2–5]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6 (9.0%) 2 (40.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	6 (9.0%) 2 (40.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	55 (40.7%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	2 (3.6%) –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

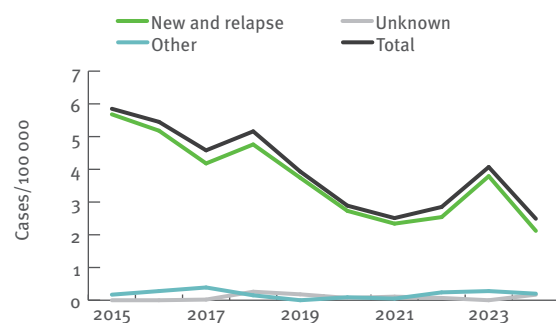
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

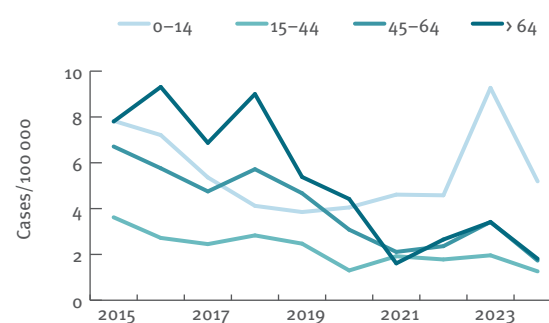
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	83	5
Success	68 (81.9%)	4 (80.0%)
Died	5 (6.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	1 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	3 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	3 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	3 (3.6%)	1 (20.0%)

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

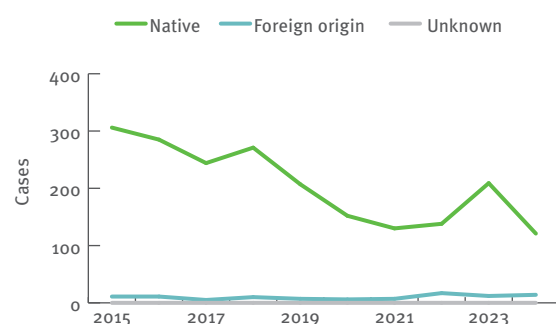
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



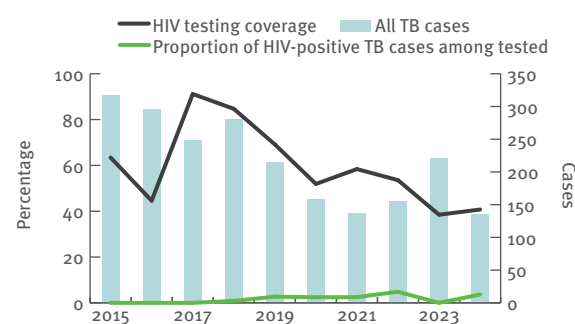
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



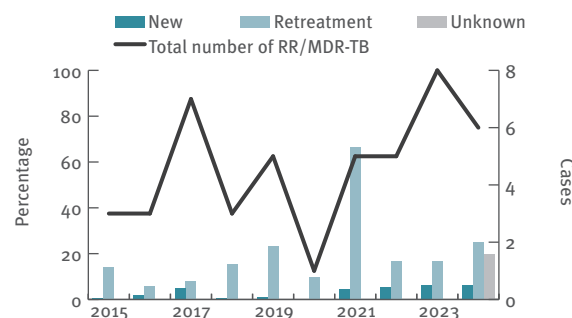
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



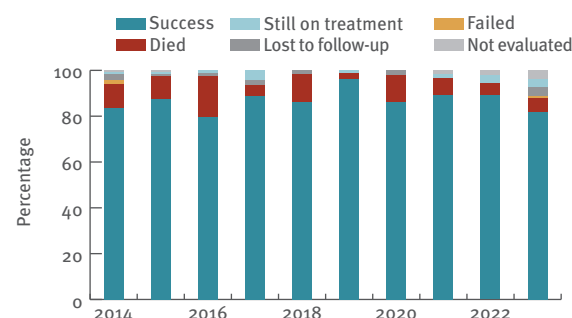
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Slovenia

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat: 2 123 949

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	48
Notification rate per 100 000	2.3
New ^a and relapse	46
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.2
Pulmonary	38 (79.2%)
of which microscopy-positive	18 (47.4%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	36 (94.7%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	46 (95.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	64.0 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	55.0 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	23 (47.9%)
New (not previously treated)	43 (89.6%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	54 [44–65]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	46 (100.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	0 [0–1]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2 (5.6%) 1 (50.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	3 (6.5%) 2 (66.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	42 (87.5%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	1 (2.4%) 1 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

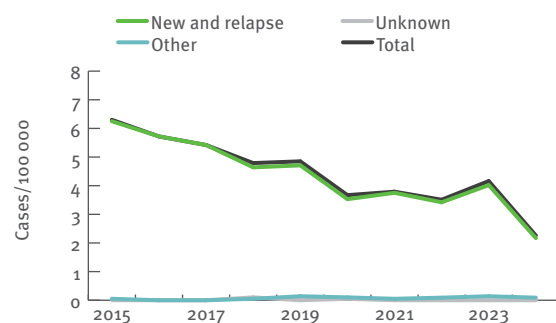
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

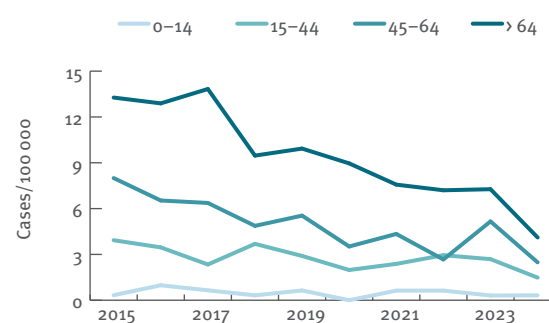
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	69	1
Success	55 (79.7%)	1 (100.0%)
Died	11 (15.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	1 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)

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

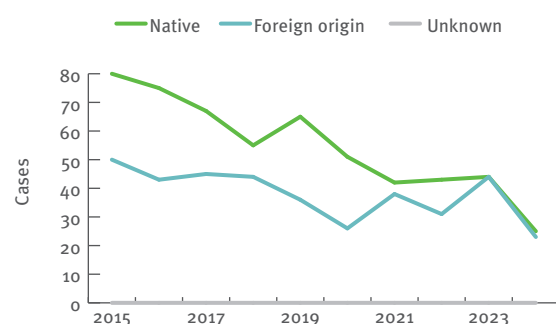
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



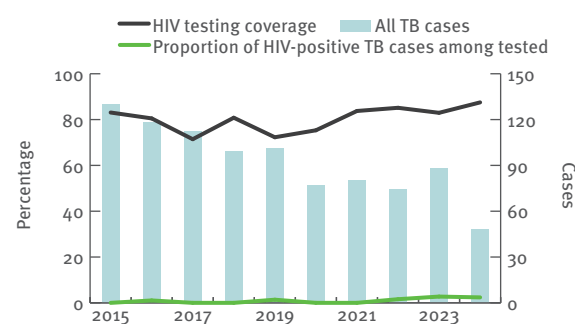
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



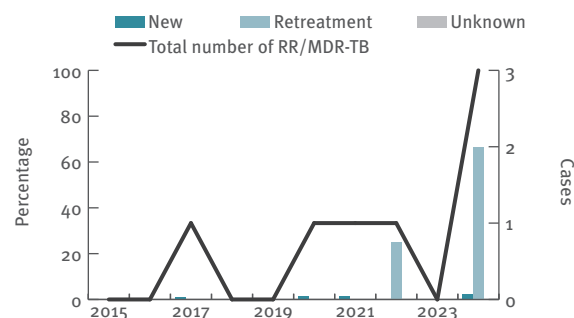
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



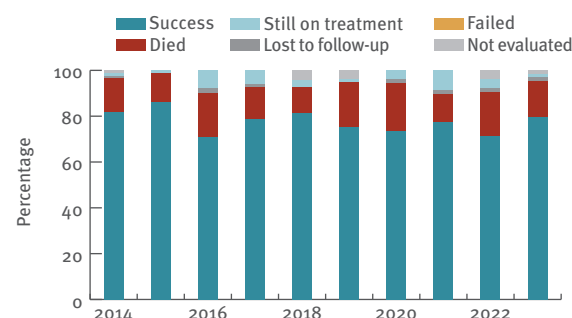
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Spain

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat^a: 48 619 695

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 623
Notification rate per 100 000	9.5
New ^a and relapse	3 267
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	6.7
Pulmonary	3 249 (70.3%)
of which microscopy-positive	1 560 (48.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 666 (82.1%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	3 448 (74.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	52.8 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	37.6 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	2 453 (53.1%)
New (not previously treated)	2 735 (59.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	3 800 [3 100–4 600]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	3 197 (92.7%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	47 [34–61]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	40 (1.6%) 1 (16.7%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	47 (1.5%) 1 (14.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	3 558 (77.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	169 (4.7%) –

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

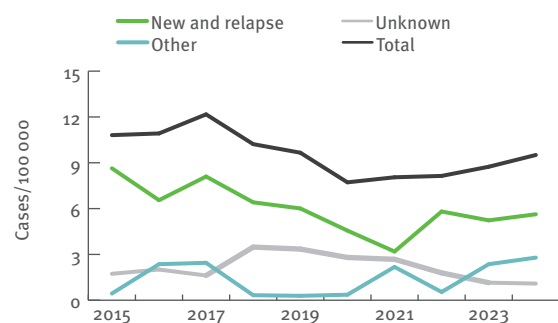
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

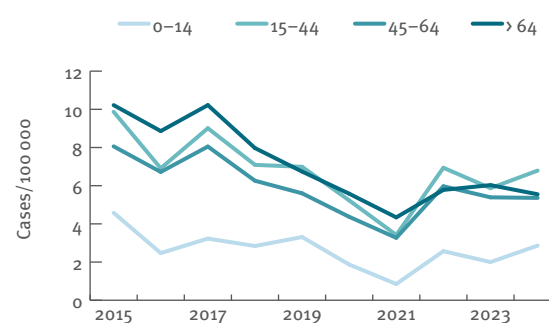
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	1 544	56
Success	922 (59.7%)	40 (71.4%)
Died	110 (7.1%)	5 (8.9%)
Failed	1 (0.1%)	1 (1.8%)
Lost to follow-up	65 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	17 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	429 (27.8%)	10 (17.9%)

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

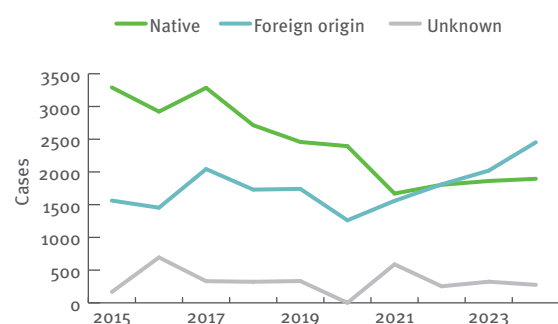
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



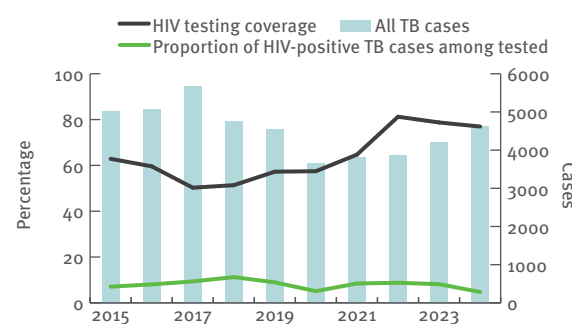
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



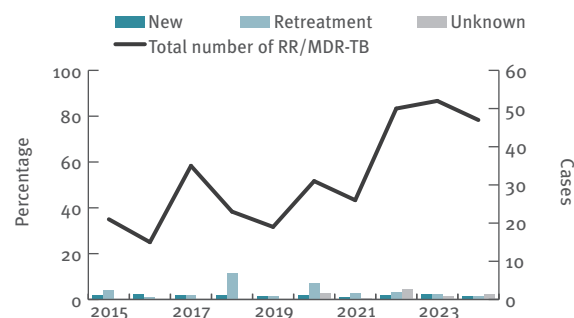
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



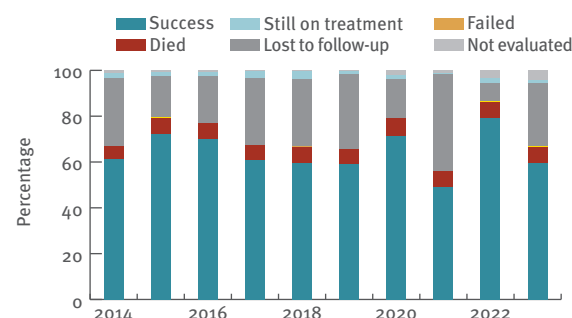
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Sweden

Total population as of 15 April 2025 by Eurostat¹: 10 551 707

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	312
Notification rate per 100 000	3
New ^a and relapse	301
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	2.9
Pulmonary	207 (66.3%)
of which microscopy-positive	80 (38.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	183 (88.4%)
Laboratory-confirmed TB cases	254 (81.4%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	53.1 years
Mean age of new foreign TB cases	43.4 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	263 (84.3%)
New (not previously treated)	291 (93.3%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	350 [290–420]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	No
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	254 (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	4 (2.2%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2 (66.7%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	6 (2.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2 (50.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

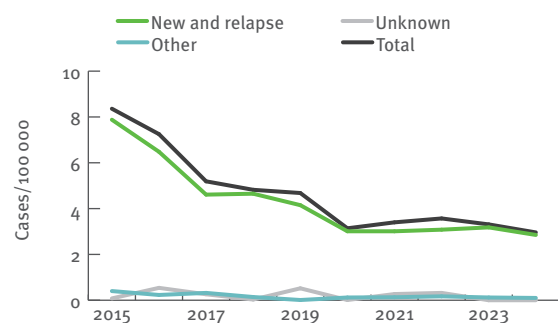
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

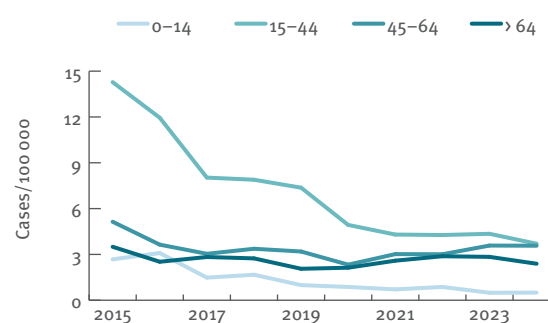
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	–
Cases notified	192	16
Success	171 (89.1%)	14 (87.5%)
Died	14 (7.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Failed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lost to follow-up	2 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Still on treatment	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	4 (2.1%)	2 (12.5%)

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

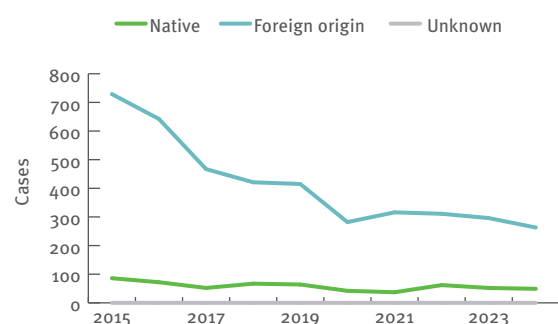
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



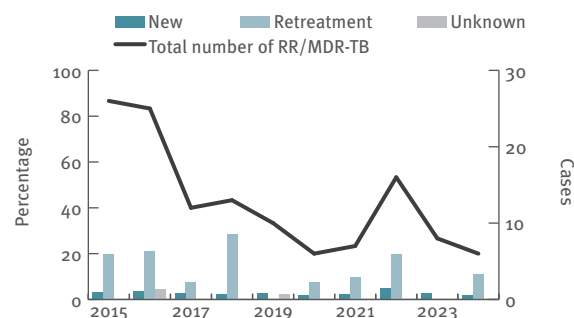
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



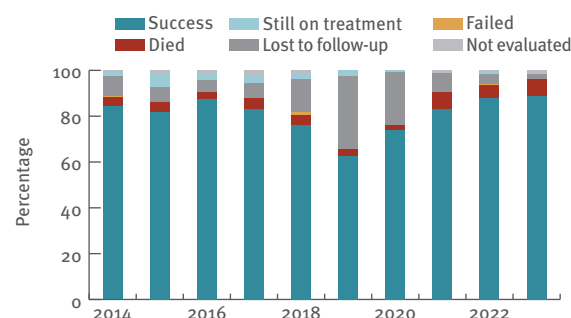
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024

Data not reported

RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All EU/EEA country population estimates are from Eurostat [website]. Brussels: Eurostat; 2024 (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home>, accessed 25 February 2026).

Switzerland

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 8921971

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	448
Notification rate per 100 000	5.0
New ^a and relapse	421
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	4.7
Pulmonary	420 (93.8%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	314 (74.8%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	39.7 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	379 (84.6%)
New (not previously treated)	413 (92.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	480 [390–580]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	–
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	267 (85.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	16 [11–21]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	8 (3.0%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 (25.0%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	8
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1 (12.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases	–
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

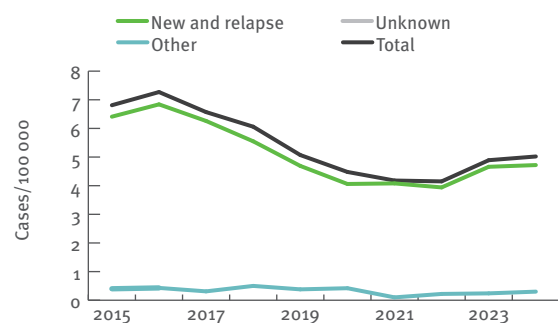
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

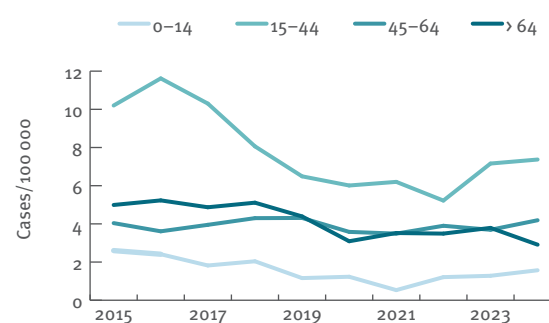
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	404	5
Success	235 (58.2%)	3 (60.0%)
Died	19 (4.7%)	1 (20.0%)
Failed	2 (0.5%)	1 (20.0%)
Lost to follow-up	12 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not evaluated	136 (33.7%)	0 (0.0%)

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

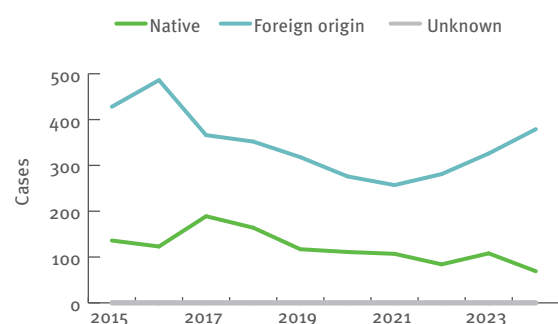
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



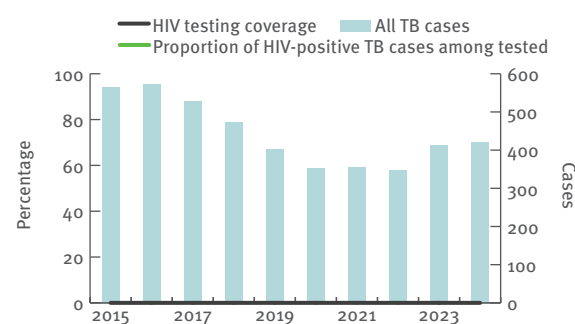
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



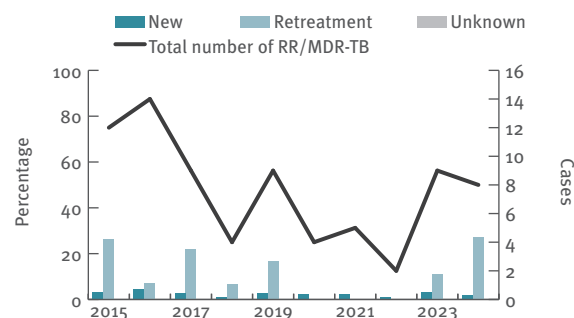
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



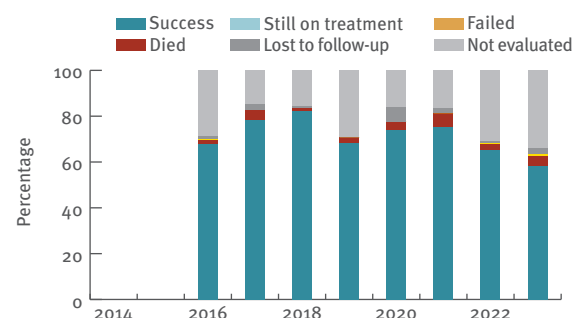
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Tajikistan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 10 590 931

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	4 844
Notification rate per 100 000	45.7
New ^a and relapse	4 441
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	41.9
Pulmonary	3 337 (68.9%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2 088 (62.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	40.6 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	6 (0.1%)
New (not previously treated)	4 127 (85.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	7 900 [6 000–9 700]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	1 920 (92.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	500 [480–520]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	293 (15.3%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	67 (26.1%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	333
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	88 (26.4%)
TB cases tested for HIV	4 397 (99.0%)
HIV-positive TB cases	98 (2.2%)
of these on ART	98 (100.0%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

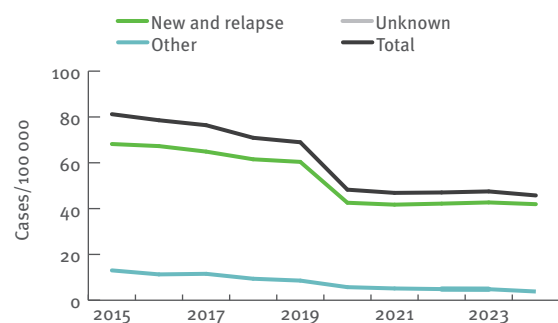
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

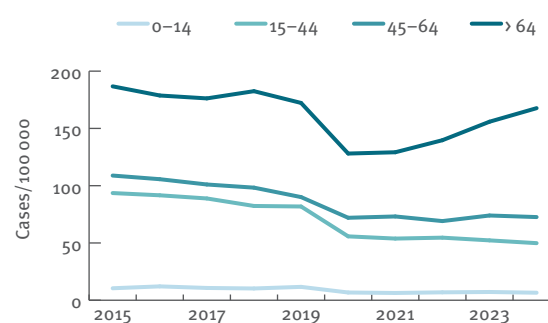
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	3 959	400
Success	3 689 (93.2%)	341 (85.3%)
Died	147 (3.7%)	31 (7.8%)
Failed	22 (0.6%)	2 (0.5%)
Lost to follow-up	101 (2.6%)	26 (6.5%)
Not evaluated	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

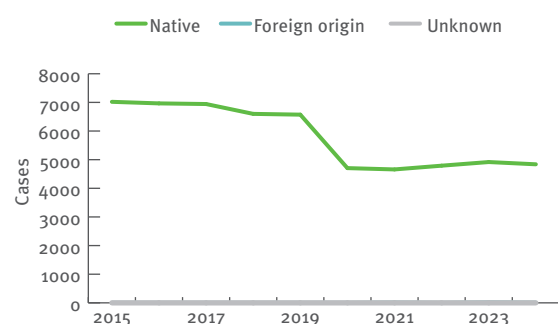
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



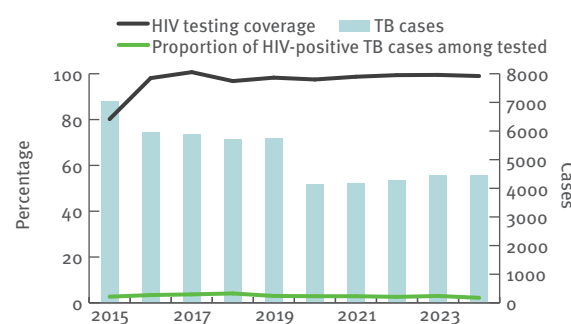
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



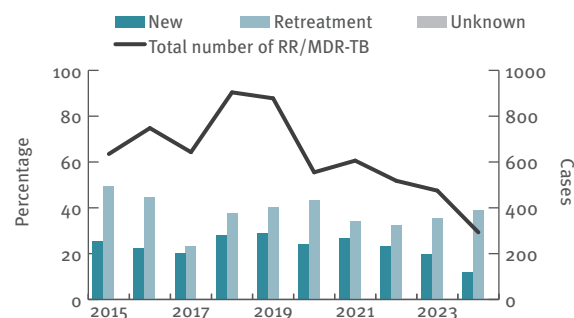
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



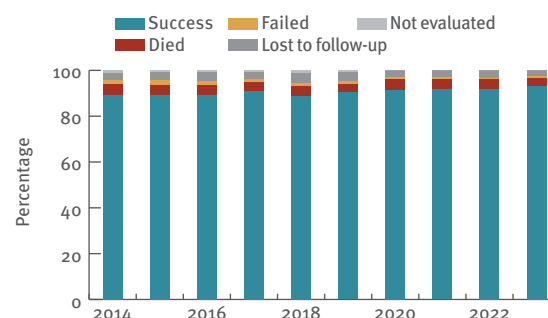
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Türkiye

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 87 473 816

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	9 444
Notification rate per 100 000	10.8
New ^a and relapse	8 891
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	10.2
Pulmonary	5 864 (62.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	4 574 (78.0%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	46.5 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	966 (10.2%)
New (not previously treated)	8 474 (89.7%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	11 000 [9 300–14 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	4 097 (89.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	120 [110–140]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	114 (2.8%) 12 (15.8%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	120 (10.0%) 12 (10.0%)
TB cases tested for HIV	7 664 (86.2%)
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	105 (1.4%) 89 (84.8%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

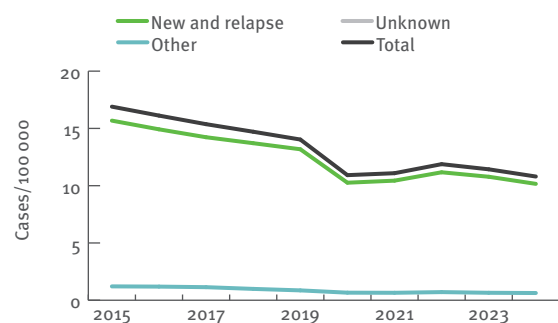
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

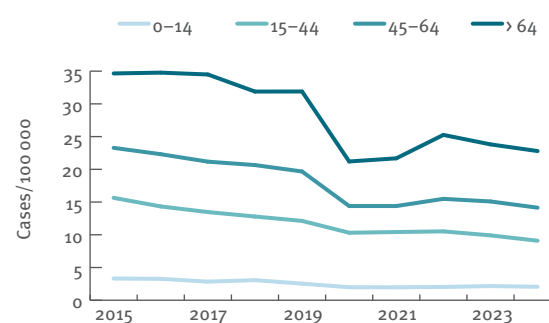
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	9 199	139
Success	7 470 (81.2%)	75 (54.0%)
Died	806 (8.8%)	14 (10.1%)
Failed	25 (0.3%)	1 (0.7%)
Lost to follow-up	258 (2.8%)	12 (8.6%)
Not evaluated	640 (7.0%)	37 (26.6%)

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

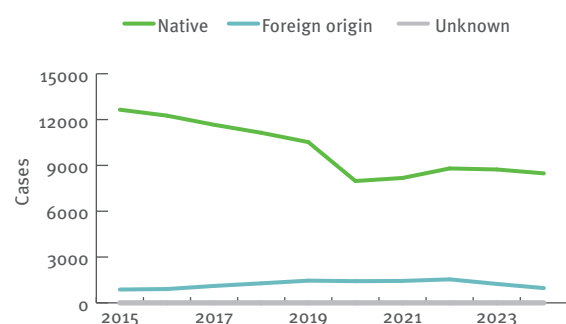
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



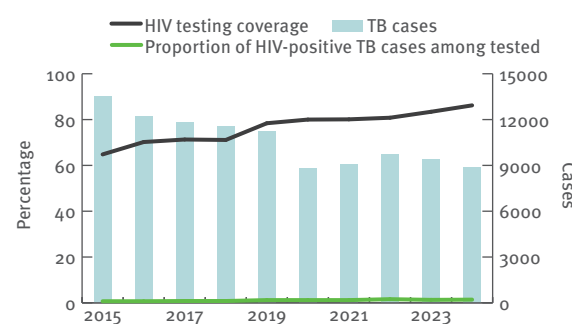
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



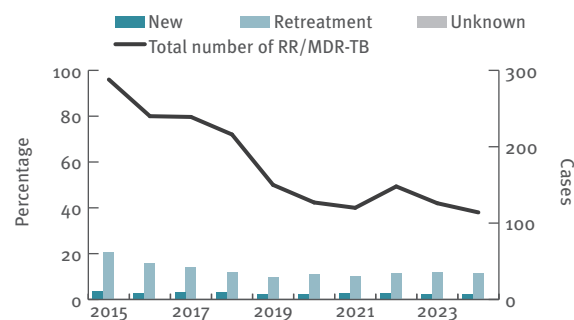
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



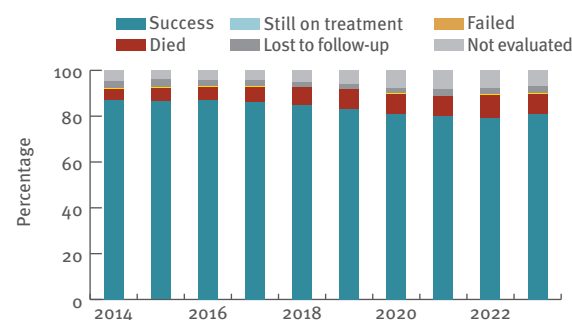
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Turkmenistan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 7 494 492

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	3406
Notification rate per 100 000	45.4
New ^a and relapse	2259
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	30.1
Pulmonary	3018 (88.6%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2253 (74.7%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	43.9 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	1984 (58.3%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	3000 [2400–3600]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	–
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	–
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1000 [930–1100]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	–
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	211 (33.7%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

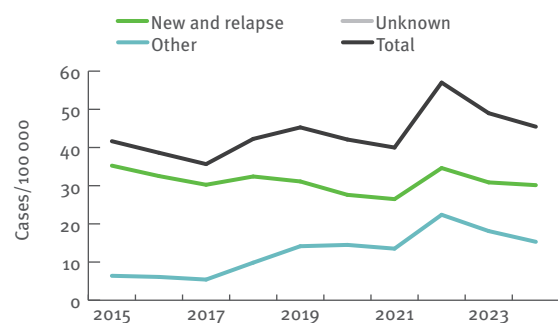
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

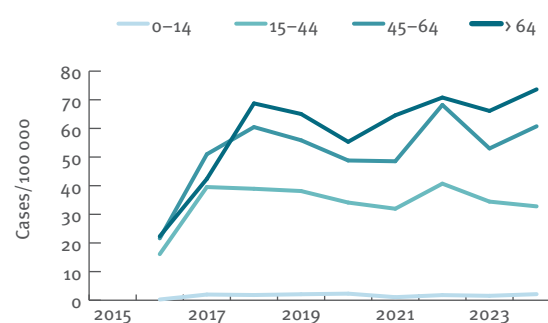
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	1902	740
Success	1606 (84.4%)	517 (69.9%)
Died	115 (6.0%)	86 (11.6%)
Failed	83 (4.4%)	68 (9.2%)
Lost to follow-up	64 (3.4%)	44 (5.9%)
Not evaluated	34 (1.8%)	25 (3.4%)

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

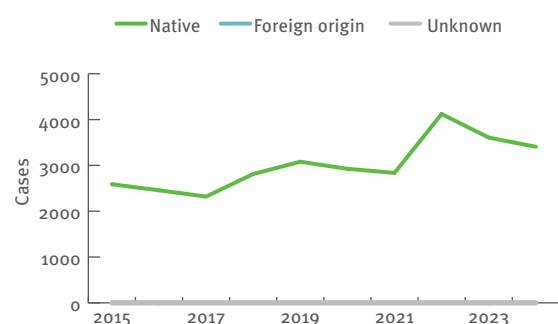
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



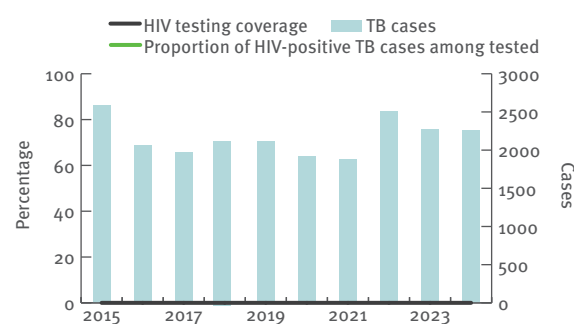
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



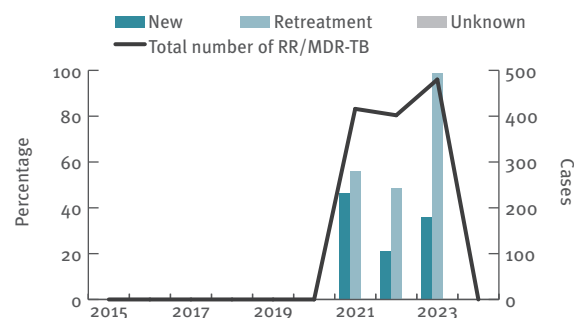
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



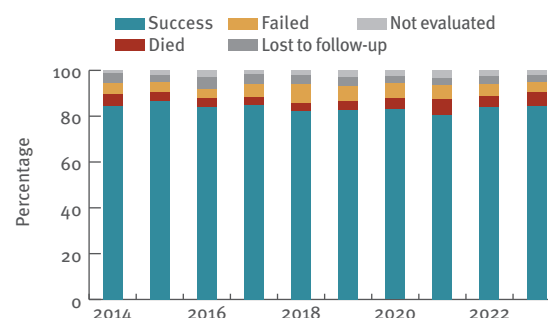
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Ukraine

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 37 860 219

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	22 943
Notification rate per 100 000	60.6
New ^a and relapse	18 311
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	48.4
Pulmonary	17 914 (78.1%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	13 547 (75.6%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	45.9 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	11 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	14 490 (63.2%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	33 000 [26 000–40 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	13 266 (97.9%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	4 000 [4 000–4 100]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	3 300 (24.9%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	885 (28.5%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	3 645
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	885 (24.3%)
TB cases tested for HIV	18 084 (98.8%)
HIV-positive TB cases	2 770 (15.3%)
of these on ART	2 567 (92.7%)

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

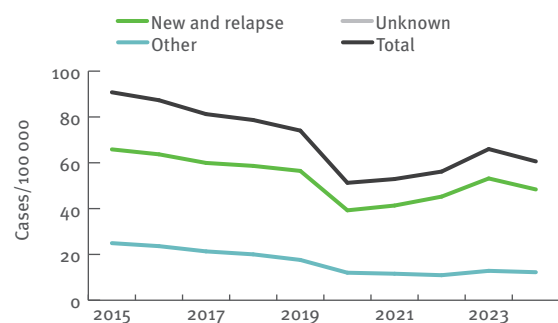
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

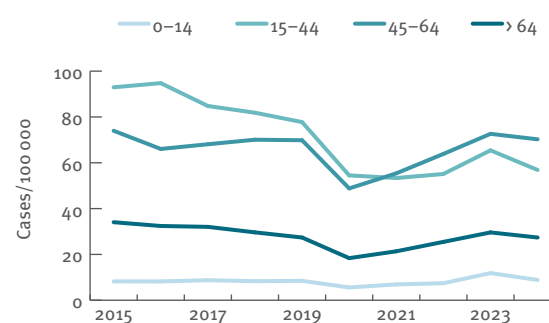
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	16 803	4 146
Success	12 886 (76.7%)	2 790 (67.3%)
Died	1 606 (9.6%)	603 (14.5%)
Failed	1 269 (7.6%)	161 (3.9%)
Lost to follow-up	957 (5.7%)	546 (13.2%)
Not evaluated	85 (0.5%)	46 (1.1%)

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

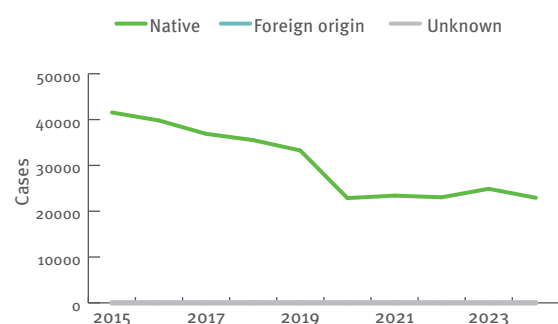
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



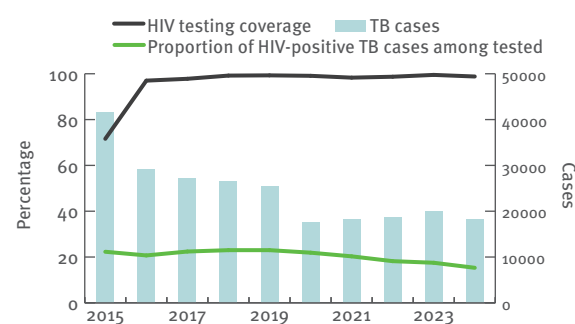
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



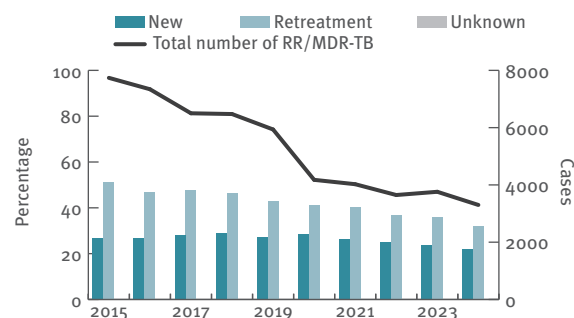
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



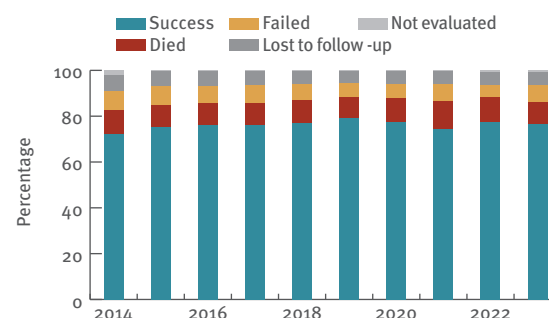
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Note: There are uncertainties associated with the UN Population Division population estimates for Ukraine.

United Kingdom

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database¹: 69 138 194

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	6095
Notification rate per 100 000	8.8
New ^a and relapse	5941
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	8.6
Pulmonary	3232 (53.0%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	2722 (84.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	40.4 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	4805 (78.8%)
New (not previously treated)	5787 (94.9%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	6700 [6200–7200]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	Yes
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	2331 (85.6%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	55 [49–62]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified	57 (2.4%)
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	7 (12.3%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB	81
of which pre-XDR-TB cases	11 (13.6%)
TB cases tested for HIV	5338 (89.9%)
HIV-positive TB cases	86 (1.6%)
of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

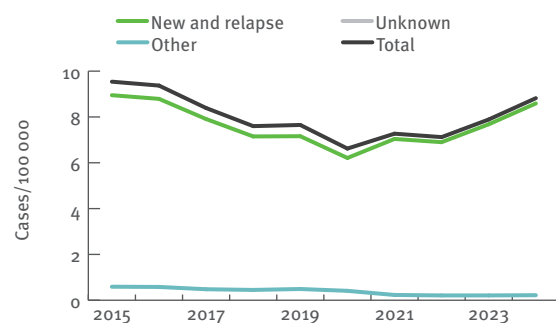
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

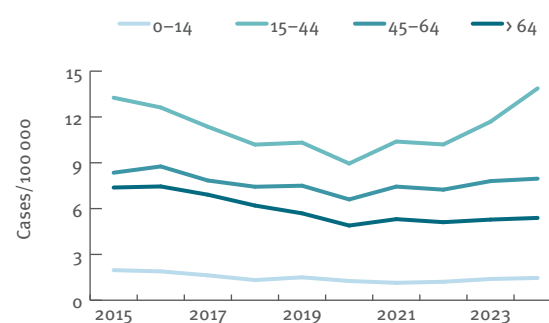
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New culture-positive pulmonary TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	5159	46
Success	4432 (85.9%)	37 (80.4%)
Died	272 (5.3%)	1 (2.2%)
Failed	88 (1.7%)	2 (4.3%)
Lost to follow-up	154 (3.0%)	4 (8.7%)
Not evaluated	213 (4.1%)	2 (4.3%)

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

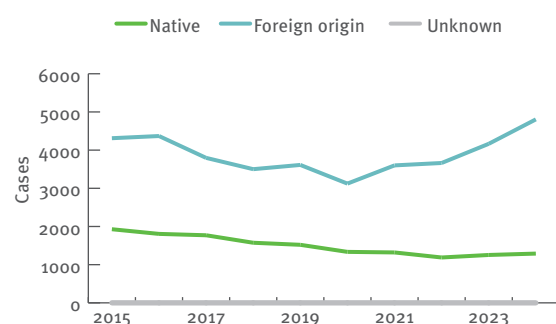
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



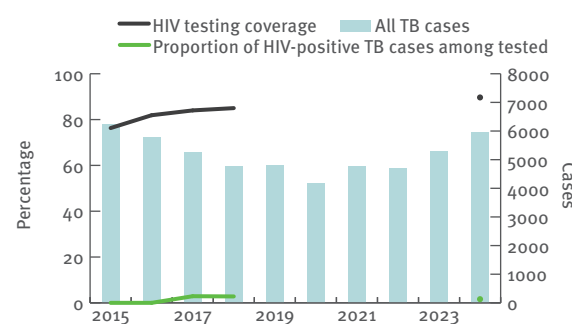
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



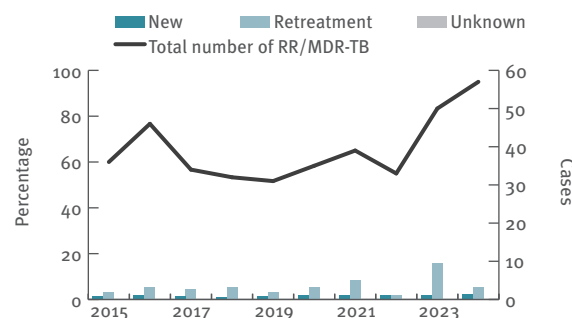
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



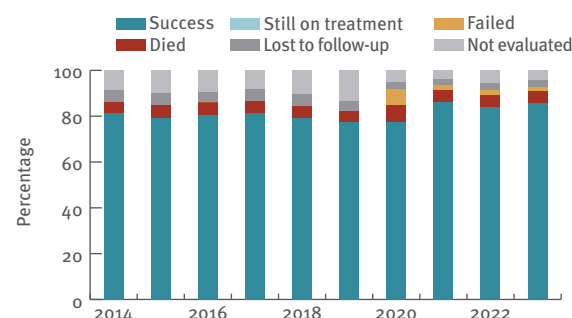
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new culture-confirmed pulmonary TB cases, 2014–2023



¹ All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).

Uzbekistan

Total population estimate 2024, UN Statistical Database^a: 36361872

Tuberculosis cases, 2024

Notifications

Total number of cases	16754
Notification rate per 100 000	46.1
New ^a and relapse	13924
New ^a and relapse notification rate per 100 000	38.3
Pulmonary	9466 (56.5%)
of which laboratory-confirmed	6649 (70.2%)
Mean age of new native TB cases	44.5 years
Foreign origin of all TB cases	0 (0.0%)
New (not previously treated)	12449 (74.3%)

Estimates

Estimated new and relapse cases N, best [low–high]	18 000 [15 000–22 000]
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^a Cases with unknown previous TB treatment history included in new cases.

Drug resistance surveillance and TB/HIV coinfection, 2024

Completeness of DRS data ^a	Yes
Completeness of HIV data ^b	–
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes
Cases with DST results	6115 (92.0%)
Estimated RR-TB among notified bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases N, best [low–high]	1600 [1500–1600]
Pulmonary RR/MDR-TB cases notified of which pre-XDR-TB cases	1968 (32.2%)
Notified RR/MDR-TB of which pre-XDR-TB cases	2746 (57.5%)
TB cases tested for HIV	–
HIV-positive TB cases of these on ART	–

^a National coverage 100% or >75% have DST for rifampicin.

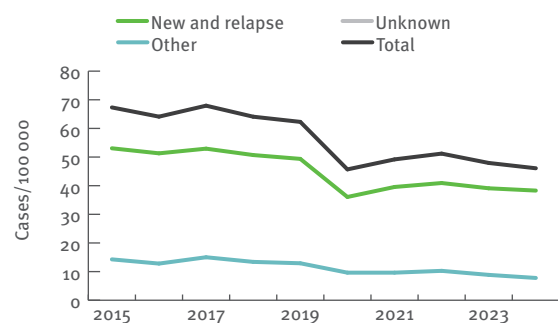
^b More than 50% of TB cases with reported HIV status.

Treatment outcome monitoring

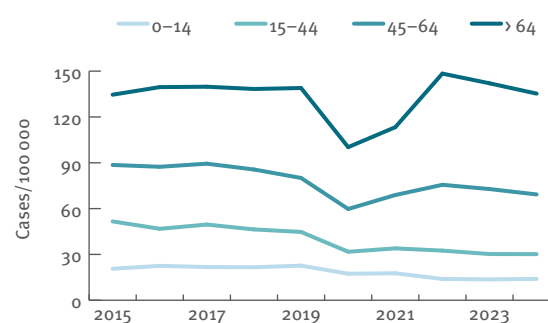
Geographical coverage	National	
Outcome cohort ^a	New and relapse TB cases notified in 2023	All RR/MDR-TB cases notified in 2022
Case-linked data-reporting	Yes	Yes
Cases notified	13938	–
Success	10 795 (77.5%)	–
Died	599 (4.3%)	–
Failed	234 (1.7%)	–
Lost to follow-up	443 (3.2%)	–
Not evaluated	1867 (13.4%)	–

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

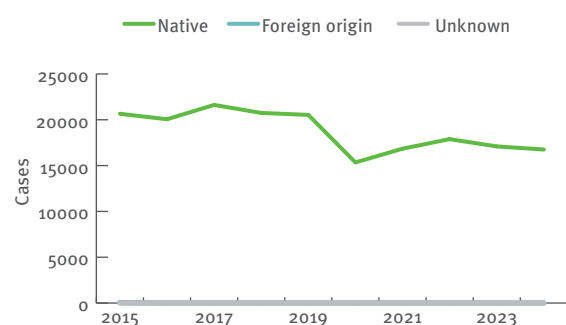
TB notification rates by previous treatment history, 2015–2024



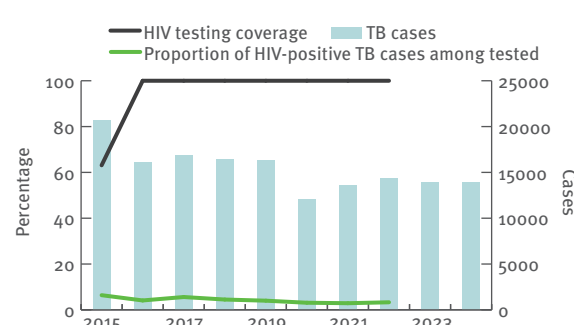
New and relapse TB cases – notification rates by age group, 2015–2024



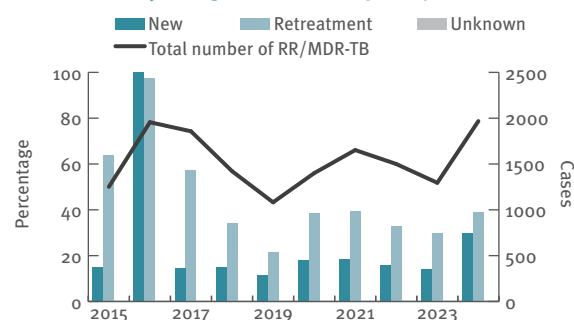
TB cases by geographical origin, 2015–2024



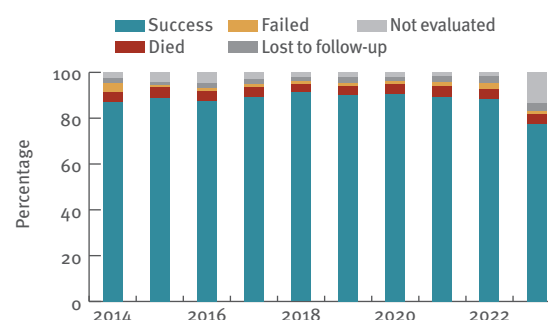
TB/HIV coinfection, 2015–2024



RR/MDR-TB cases and percentage of RR/MDR-TB cases by previous treatment history among all TB cases, 2015–2024



Treatment outcome, new and relapse TB cases, 2014–2023



^a All non-EU/EEA country population estimates are from World population prospects: the 2024 revision. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2024. (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>, accessed 19 February 2026).



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