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Erratum:

The report was amended on 17 December 2013 to correct the titles of Figure G and Table 20.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe is responsible for the accuracy of the translation of the Russian summary.

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Overview of HIV and AIDS in Europe

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe. In 2012, 131 202 new HIV infections were diagnosed in 52 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region¹. Of those infections, 55 494 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 51 countries; 29 381 of which were from the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA)², while 75 708 infections were reported through the database of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation [1]. The surveillance data suggest an overall rate of 7.8 diagnoses per 100 000 population for the WHO European Region and 5.8 per 100 000 for the EU/EEA. The rates are highest in the East of the Region (Table A). The main transmission mode varies by geographical area, illustrating the diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe; heterosexual transmission is the main mode of transmission in the WHO European Region, while sexual transmission between men is the most common mode in the EU/EEA and transmission through injecting drug use remains substantial in the East of the Region.

In 2012, 16 534 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 50 countries of the WHO European Region³, of which 6 461 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO by 49 countries, and 10 073 were obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3] due to incomplete reporting by Ukraine through TESSy⁴. Although the number of AIDS cases increased in all reporting countries in the East of the Region, the number of AIDS cases has continued to decline in many countries.

A total of 15 153 592 HIV tests performed for diagnostic purposes were reported by 30 countries for 2012. A majority of countries reported increasing numbers of

HIV tests performed annually during the period 2006–2012. Higher testing rates were reported by countries in the East and lower rates by countries in the Centre. Data from countries in the West showed varied levels and trends (Table 27).

European Union and European Economic Area

In 2012, 29 381 HIV diagnoses were reported by 30 EU/EEA countries, with a rate of 5.8 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The five countries with the highest rates of HIV diagnoses in 2012 were Estonia (23.5), Latvia (16.6), Belgium (11.1), the United Kingdom (10.3) and Luxembourg (10.3). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (0.9) and Croatia (1.7). Since the start of reporting on the HIV epidemic, 455 757 HIV diagnoses have been reported in the EU/EEA; 324 181 were in men and 128 325 in women (Tables 2 and 3), 3 251 not having gender information available.

In 2012, the male-to-female ratio was 3.2 (Table A). Young people aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 10.6% of all HIV diagnoses reported, but this varied widely from 4.4% in Slovenia to 32.5% in Romania (Figure B).

Similar to recent years, the highest proportion of HIV diagnoses was reported in men who have sex with men (MSM) (40.4%), followed by heterosexual transmission (33.8%) including heterosexually-acquired cases originating from sub-Saharan African countries. For 18.7% of the cases, the transmission mode was unknown. (Table A).

The rate of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population appears to have remained fairly stable over time, with a rate of 6.4 per 100 000 in 2006 (28 318 cases) compared to 6.2 per 100 000 (30 900 cases) in 2012 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1, Annex 6). Trends

1 No data available from Uzbekistan.

2 Liechtenstein is not presented separately in the tables as their data are included in the data reported by Switzerland (see Annex 5).

3 No data available from Russia, Sweden or Uzbekistan.

4 No data available from Russia, Sweden or Uzbekistan.

Table A: Characteristics of HIV diagnoses reported in the WHO European Region, the EU/EEA, and by geographical area, 2012

Geographical areas	WHO European Region	West	Centre	East	EU/EEA
Reporting countries/number of countries	51/53	23/23	15/15	13/15	30/31
Number of HIV diagnoses	55 494	27 315	3 715	24 464	29 381
Rate of diagnoses per 100 000 population	7.8	6.6	1.9	22	5.8
Percentage age 15-24 years	10.3%	9.8%	15.4%	10.1%	10.6%
Male-to-female ratio	2.1	3.1	4.5	1.4	3.2
Transmission mode					
Heterosexual	45.6%	35.3%	24.6%	60.2%	33.8%*
Men having sex with men	22.8%	41.7%	26.2%	1.2%	40.4%
Injecting drug use	17.8%	5.1%	7.3%	33.6%	6.1%
Unknown	12.3%	17%	36.9%	3.2%	18.7%

No data from: Russia and Uzbekistan; countries with no data on age and transmission mode are excluded
* includes individuals (12%) originating from sub-Saharan African countries

by transmission mode show that the number of HIV diagnoses among MSM has increased by 11% since 2006 (Table 8). In contrast, the number of cases among people who inject drugs (PWID) has decreased by 7% (Table 8), although a slight increase compared to recent years was observed in 2012 due to ongoing outbreaks in Greece and Romania (Table 5). The numbers of HIV diagnoses due to heterosexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission and blood transfusion have decreased continuously between 2006 and 2012 (Table 8).

In 2012, information on CD4 cell counts at the time of diagnosis was available in 20 countries for 16 150 cases (55% of all cases reported in 2012) (Table 14). Half of these cases (49%) were reported as late presenters (CD4 cell count <350/mm³), including the 30% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). The proportion of late presenters was highest among heterosexually acquired cases reported as originating from sub-Saharan African countries (62%) and among PWID (56%). The lowest proportions of late presenters were observed in MSM (38%) and in cases of mother-to-child transmission (23%) (Table 14, Figure F).

In 2012, 4 313 AIDS cases were diagnosed and reported by 29 EU/EEA countries⁵, which is a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (6.8), Estonia (2.7), Portugal (2.4) and Spain (1.7). In the EU/EEA, the number of AIDS cases has consistently declined since the mid-1990s.

WHO European Region

In 2012, 131 202 new HIV infections were diagnosed in 52 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region⁶. Of those infections, 55 494 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 51 countries while

75 708 infections were reported through the database of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation [1]. Since the beginning of the epidemic and up to 31 December 2012, there have been a cumulative total of at least 1 496 201 diagnoses of HIV infection in the WHO European Region. This number includes a cumulative total of 839 337 infections officially reported to ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe and 719 445 infections reported in Russia as of 31 December 2012 [2] minus the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

Forty-four percent of newly diagnosed infections (24 464 cases) were reported in the East, 49% (27 315 cases) in the West and 7% (3 715 cases) in the Centre of the Region, while the rate (cases per 100 000 population) was highest in the East at 22.0, over three times higher than in the West (6.6 per 100 000) and almost twelve times higher than in the Centre (1.9 per 100 000). The highest rates were reported by Ukraine (37.1), Estonia (23.5) and Moldova (21.3).

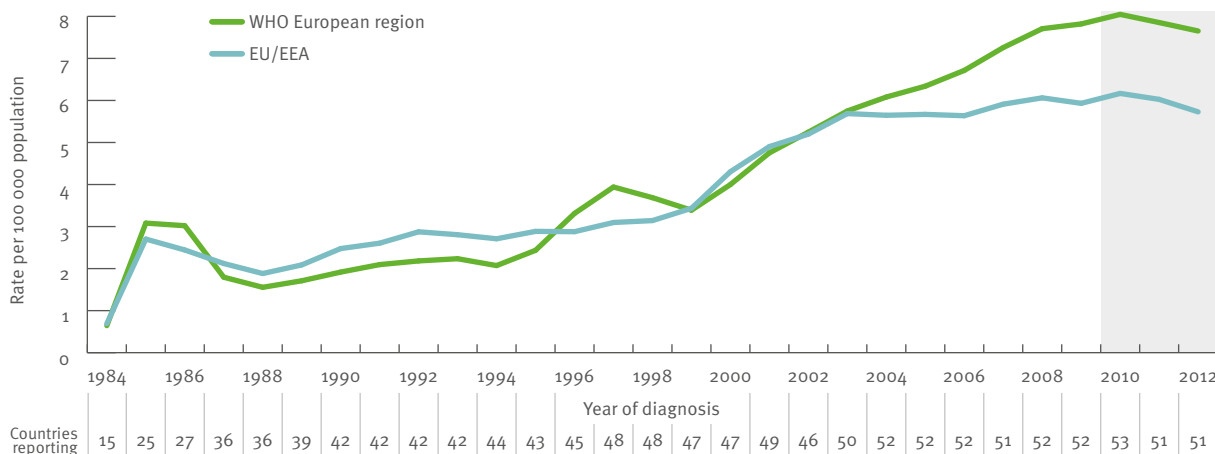
The majority of new HIV infections (37%) were reported in the age group 30–39 years old, while 10% were reported among 15–24 year-olds. The male-to-female ratio was 2.1; lowest in the East (1.4) and highest in the Centre (4.5) (Table A). Most frequently, reported cases were acquired through heterosexual transmission (46%), although the picture is more heterogeneous at sub-regional level, illustrating the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. Eighteen percent of the new HIV cases were infected through injecting drug use, 23% through sex between men and 1% were due to mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). For 12% of cases the transmission mode was reported as unknown.

In the West, sexual transmission between men remains the main transmission mode, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 77% of all infections. In the Centre, levels of HIV remain low and stable,

⁵ No data available from Sweden.

⁶ No data available from Uzbekistan.

Figure A: Rate of reported HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis, in the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region, 1984–2012



■ Rates may increase in the coming years due to reporting delays
Data from Russia not included.

though there is evidence of increasing sexual transmission between men in many countries. In 2011 and 2012, there was a marked increase in the number of cases infected through injecting drug use compared with 2010, mainly due to an outbreak in Romania. In the East, the number of HIV infections continued to increase. Heterosexual contact, followed by injecting drug use, is reported to be the dominant mode of transmission. Heterosexual transmission among PWID is known to be of significant importance, but the proportion of independent versus PWID-related heterosexual transmission is unknown as information on the probable source of infection is missing for the majority of cases.

Between 2006 and 2012, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections per 100 000 population increased by 7%, from 7.3 (49 424 cases) to 7.8 (55 494 cases) in the 51 countries that have reported consistently. Trends by transmission mode show increases in infections acquired due to heterosexual contact (19% increase), sex between men (14% increase) and mother-to-child transmission (61% increase), whereas infections due to injecting drug use decreased by 14%.

In 2012, 30 countries in the WHO European Region provided information on CD4 cell count at the time of diagnosis for 18 369 (33%) cases (Table 14). Half of these cases were reported as late presenters (CD4 cell count <350/mm³), including 30% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³).

In 2012, 16 534 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 50 countries of the WHO European Region⁷, of which 6 461 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO by 49 countries, and 10 073 were obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3] due to incomplete reporting by Ukraine through The European Surveillance System. Seventy-three percent (12 132 cases) of the total 16 534 AIDS cases were reported by countries in the East, 22% (3 564 cases) in the West and 5% (838 cases) in the Centre of the Region. The number of cases per 100 000 population was 10.9 in the East, over thirteen times higher than in the West (0.9 per 100 000) and 27 times higher than in the Centre (0.4 per 100 000). Due to incomplete reporting, the number of AIDS cases is underestimated, particularly in the East.

Between 2006 and 2012, among the 49 countries with consistent official data⁸, the rate of reported AIDS diagnoses declined by 29%, from 1.4 per 100 000 population (9 311 cases) in 2006 to 1.0 per 100 000 population (6 461 cases) in 2012. If the complete number of AIDS cases diagnosed in Ukraine is included, the pattern reverses to show a slight increase from a rate of 2.0 per 100 000 (14 089 cases) in 2006 to 2.3 per 100 000 (16 534 cases) in 2012. In the East, the number of AIDS cases is increasing rapidly and has more than doubled over the same period, from 5 699 cases (5.6 per 100 000) to 12 132 cases (10.9 per 100 000 population).

⁷ No data available from Russia, Sweden or Uzbekistan.

⁸ Russia, Sweden, Ukraine and Uzbekistan not included.

Conclusions

The most recent surveillance data indicate that the number of people living with HIV in Europe continues to increase and that HIV is concentrated in key populations at higher risk of HIV infection such as men who have sex with men; people originating from high-endemic countries, mainly sub-Saharan Africa; and people who inject drugs and their sexual partners. Recent increases of HIV among PWID in the EU/EEA and West indicate that even low numbers can rapidly evolve into an outbreak when public health interventions are insufficient.

The relatively high proportion of late diagnoses in many countries indicates a delay in HIV testing and many cases are already eligible for treatment when they are diagnosed. The high and increasing number of AIDS cases in the East is indicative of late HIV diagnosis, low treatment coverage and delayed initiation of life-saving HIV treatment. The wide availability of treatment and recommendations for earlier initiation [4] has widened the scope of HIV surveillance to include monitoring of access to care and treatment. Improved access to and earlier initiation of treatment, particularly for key populations, is of importance throughout Europe but needs to be urgently addressed in the East.

Throughout Europe, HIV counselling and testing services need to be continuously promoted and accessible and targeted at key populations that are at higher risk in order to ensure earlier diagnosis and initiation of HIV treatment and linkage to care. This will result in improved treatment outcomes and clinical benefits, as well as contribute to preventing or further reducing HIV transmission. Equal access to HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care for all population groups should be ensured in order for countries to reach the global goal of universal access [5] for all in need.

Interventions to control the epidemic need to be based on evidence and adapted to national and local epidemiology. From the surveillance data presented in this report the following can be concluded:

- For the countries in the EU/EEA and West, interventions to prevent and control HIV among MSM are the cornerstones of the HIV response. In addition, as more than one third of the heterosexually acquired HIV cases were reported as originating from high endemic countries (mainly from sub-Saharan Africa), countries need to ensure that interventions for prevention, treatment and care are accessible to these migrant populations. The observed increase in HIV cases among people who inject drugs in a number of countries [6] demonstrates the need to maintain or scale up harm reduction programmes in the EU/EEA.
- For the countries in the Centre, as the epidemic among MSM is increasing, the priority is to strengthen interventions to prevent and treat HIV in this group.
- For the countries in the East, interventions to prevent and treat HIV among people who inject drugs, including harm reduction programmes and improved access

to treatment, need to continue to form the cornerstone of the HIV response. In couples where one of the partners is engaged in a high-risk behaviour, such as injecting drug use, prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission.

Although the number of countries conducting enhanced HIV surveillance and reporting surveillance data at European level has gradually increased over time, the overall picture is still incomplete; in 2012, 51 of the 53 countries submitted data. Data quality and completeness of such key variables as transmission mode and CD4 cell count at time of diagnosis is still to be improved in many countries. This is of vital importance to allow monitoring the HIV epidemic and the response to HIV, in particular the access to and uptake of HIV testing services.

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ВИЧ/СПИД в Европе – обзор ситуации

ВИЧ-инфекция остается серьезной проблемой общественного здравоохранения в Европе. В 2012 г. 131202 новых случая ВИЧ-инфекции было зарегистрировано в 52 из 53 стран Европейского региона ВОЗ¹. Из них о 55494 случаях 51 страна официально сообщила в ECDC/Европейское бюро ВОЗ (ECDC/ВОЗ); из этого числа случаев сообщения о 29381 случае поступило из стран, входящих в Европейский союз и Европейскую экономическую зону (ЕС/ЕЭЗ)², и 75708 случаев были зарегистрированы в базе данных Федеральной службы государственной статистики Российской Федерации [1]. По данным эпиднадзора, общая частота диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции составила в странах Европейского региона ВОЗ 7,8 случая на 100000 населения и в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ – 5,8 случая на 100000 населения. Самые высокие показатели зарегистрированы на Востоке Региона (Таблица А). Основной путь передачи отличается в зависимости от географической области, иллюстрируя широкое разнообразие эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе; основной путь передачи в Европейском регионе ВОЗ – гетеросексуальный; в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ доминирует передача ВИЧ при сексуальных контактах между мужчинами; частота передачи при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков остается значительной на Востоке Региона.

В 2012 г. в 50 странах Европейского региона ВОЗ³ диагностировано 16534 случая СПИДа, из которых о 6461 случае 49 стран официально сообщили в ECDC/ВОЗ, и из-за неполного сообщения Украиной данных в систему TESSy⁴ данные о 10073 случаях были получены из Украинского центра контроля за социально

1 Нет данных из Узбекистана.

2 Лихтенштейн отдельно в таблицах не представлен, так как относящийся к нему данные включены в данные, сообщенные Швейцарией.

3 Нет данных из Российской Федерации, Швеции и Узбекистана.

4 Нет данных из Российской Федерации, Швеции и Узбекистана.

опасными болезнями [3]. Хотя на Востоке Региона во всех сообщивших данные странах число случаев СПИДа увеличилось, во многих других странах число случаев СПИДа продолжало снижаться.

По сообщениям из 30 стран, в 2012 г. общее число тестов на ВИЧ, проведенных с диагностической целью, составило 15153592. Большинство стран сообщали об увеличении числа ежегодно проводимых тестов на ВИЧ в период с 2006 по 2012 г. Более высокая частота тестирования зарегистрирована на Востоке, и более низкая – в Центре. Данные о тестировании на ВИЧ, полученные от стран, расположенных на Западе, указывали на различия в показателях и тенденциях (Таблица 27).

Европейский союз и Европейская экономическая зона

В 2012 г. 30 стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ сообщили о 29381 диагностированном случае ВИЧ-инфекции при частоте 5,8 случаев на 100000 населения (Таблица 1). В 2012 г. самая высокая частота случаев ВИЧ-инфекции зарегистрирована в 5 странах: Эстония (23,5), Латвия (16,6), Бельгия (11,1), Соединенное Королевство (10,3) и Люксембург (10,3). Самые низкие показатели частоты случаев зарегистрированы в Словакии (0,9) и Хорватии (1,7). С начала предоставления отчетности по эпидемии ВИЧ-инфекции в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ зарегистрировано 455757 случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, из них 324181 случай у мужчин и 128325 случаев у женщин (Таблицы 2 и 3); для 3251 случая информации о половой принадлежности не было.

В 2012 г. соотношение случаев среди мужчин и женщин составило 3,2 (Таблица А). Молодые люди в возрасте от 15 до 24 лет составляли 10,6% всех зарегистрированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции с широким

Таблица А: Характеристики диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, с разбивкой по географическим областям, страны Европейского региона ВОЗ и ЕС/ЕЭЗ, 2012 г.

Географическая область	Европейский регион ВОЗ	Запад	Центр	Восток	ЕС/ЕЭЗ
Страны, предоставившие отчетность/число стран	51/53	23/23	15/15	13/15	30/31
Число диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции	55494	27315	3715	24464	29381
Частота на 100000 населения	7,8	6,6	1,9	22	5,8
Процент случаев в возрасте 15-24 лет	10,3%	9,8%	15,4%	10,1%	10,6%
Соотношение мужчин и женщин	2,1	3,1	4,5	1,4	3,2
Transmission mode					
Гетеросексуальный	45,6%	35,3%	24,6%	60,2%	33,8%*
Мужчины, практикующие секс с мужчинами	22,8%	41,7%	26,2%	1,2%	40,4%
Люди, употребляющие инъекционные наркотики	17,8%	5,1%	7,3%	33,6%	6,1%
Неизвестно	12,3%	17%	36,9%	3,2%	18,7%

Нет данных из Российской Федерации и Узбекистана; страны, по которым нет данных о возрасте и пути передачи, исключены из подсчета.
* Включая выходцев из стран Африки южнее Сахары (12%)

разбросом от 4,4% в Словении до 32,5% в Румынии (Рисунок В).

Как и в предыдущие годы, самая высокая доля случаев ВИЧ-инфекции зарегистрирована среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами (МСМ) – 40,4%, затем следует гетеросексуальный путь передачи (33,8%), включая случаи заражения гетеросексуальным путем у выходцев из стран Африки южнее Сахары. Для 18,7% случаев путь передачи был неизвестен (Таблица А).

В течение длительного времени частота диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения оставалась достаточно стабильной: в 2006 г. – 6,4 на 100 000 населения (28 318 случаев) по сравнению с 6,2 на 100 000 (30 900 случаев) в 2012 г. (с поправкой на задержку сообщения) (Таблица 1, Приложение 6). Тенденции в отношении путей передачи указывают на то, что число случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ выросло с 2006 г. на 11% (Таблица 8). Наоборот, число диагностированных случаев среди людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики (ЛУИН), снизилось на 7% (Таблица 8), хотя по сравнению с предыдущими годами в 2012 г. этот показатель незначительно вырос в связи со вспышками в Греции и Румынии (Таблица 5). В период с 2006 по 2012 г. число случаев заражения при гетеросексуальных контактах, через передачу ВИЧ от матери ребенку (ПМР) и при переливании крови постоянно снижалось.

В 2012 г. информация о числе клеток CD4 на момент постановки диагноза была получена от 20 стран для 16 150 случаев (55% всех случаев, зарегистрированных в 2012 г.) (Таблица 14). Среди них почти половина случаев (49%) зарегистрирована как случаи, выявленные на поздних стадиях (число клеток CD4 <350/мм³), включая 30% случаев с продвинутой стадией ВИЧ-инфекции (число клеток CD4 <200/мм³). Доля диагнозов, поставленных на поздних стадиях,

была самой высокой при заражении гетеросексуальным путем у выходцев из стран Африки южнее Сахары (62%) и среди ЛУИН (56%). Самая низкая доля диагнозов, поставленных на поздних стадиях, зарегистрирована среди МСМ (38%) и при ПМР (23%) (Таблица 14, Рисунок F).

В 2012 г. в 29 странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ⁵ было диагностировано и зарегистрировано 4 313 случаев СПИДа при частоте 0,8 случая на 100 000 населения (Таблица 15). Самая высокая частота зарегистрирована в Латвии (6,8), Эстонии (2,7), Португалии (2,4) и Испании (1,7). В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ число случаев СПИДа постоянно снижалось, начиная с середины 1990-х гг.

Европейский регион ВОЗ

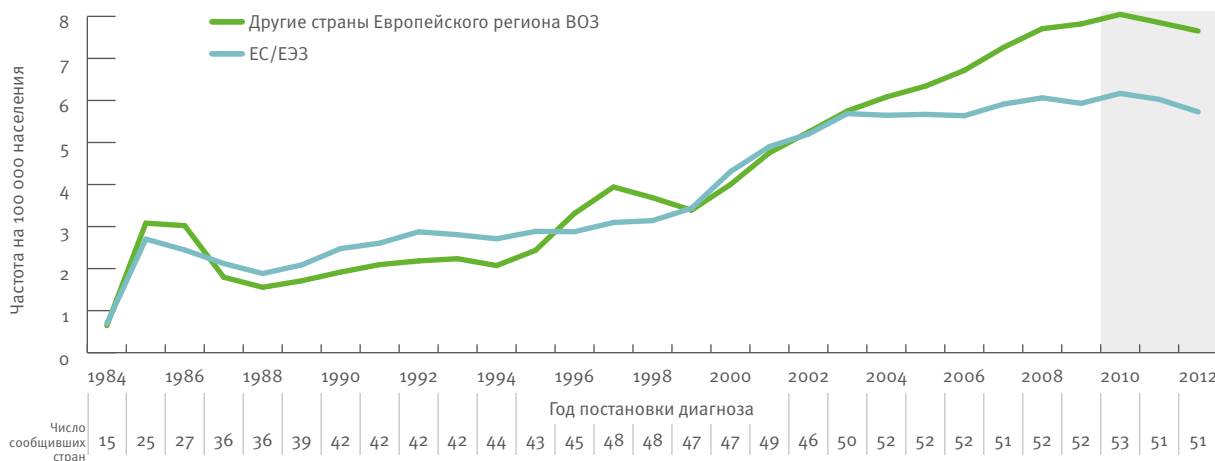
В 2012 г. в 52 из 53 стран Европейского региона ВОЗ⁶ было зарегистрировано 131 202 новых случая ВИЧ-инфекции. Из них 51 страна официально сообщила о 55 494 случаях в ECDC/ВОЗ, и 75 708 случаев были зарегистрированы в базе данных Федеральной службы государственной статистики Российской Федерации [1]. С момента начала эпидемии и по 31 декабря 2012 г. совокупное общее число диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции составило в Европейском регионе ВОЗ 1 496 201. В это число вошло совокупное общее число 839 337 случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, о которых страны официально сообщили в ECDC/ВОЗ, и 719 445 случаев, зарегистрированных в России на 31 декабря 2012 г. [2], минус 62 581 случай, о котором Российская Федерация официально сообщила в ECDC/ВОЗ в 2010 г.

Из всех впервые диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции 44% (24 464) зарегистрировано на Востоке, 49% (27 315) – на Западе и 7% (3 715) – в Центре

5 Нет данных из Швеции.

6 Нет данных из Узбекистана.

Рисунок А: Частота зарегистрированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения, с разбивкой по году постановки диагноза, ЕС/ЕЭЗ и Европейский регион ВОЗ, 1984–2012 гг.



Из-за задержки сообщения в ближайшие годы частота может увеличиться. Данные из Российской Федерации не включены.

Региона; при этом частота (число случаев на 100 000 населения) была самой высокой на Востоке – 22,0; этот показатель более чем в три раза выше, чем на Западе (6,6 на 100 000) и почти в 12 раз выше, чем в Центре (1,9 на 100 000). Самая высокая частота была зарегистрирована в Украине (37,1), Эстонии (23,5) и Молдове (21,3).

Большинство новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции (37%) зарегистрировано в возрастной группе 30–39 лет, и 10% – в возрастной группе 15–24 года. Соотношение случаев у мужчин и женщин составило 2,1; самое низкое – на Востоке (1,4) и самое высокое – в Центре (4,5) (Таблица А). Чаще всего заражение происходило при гетеросексуальных контактах (46%), хотя на субрегиональном уровне картина была более разнородной, что демонстрирует широкое разнообразие эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. В 18% случаев заражение произошло при инъекционном употреблении наркотиков, в 23% – при сексуальных отношениях между мужчинами, и 1% новых случаев инфицирования был обусловлен ПМР. В 12% случаев путь заражения был неизвестен.

На Западе секс между мужчинами остается основным путем заражения, затем следует гетеросексуальная передача, что в совокупности составляет 77% всех случаев ВИЧ-инфекции. В Центре уровни ВИЧ-инфекции остаются низкими и стабильными, хотя имеются данные о повышении частоты половой передачи среди МСМ во многих странах. В 2011 и 2012 гг. был отмечен значительный рост (по сравнению с 2010 г.) числа людей, инфицированных при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, связанный, главным образом, со вспышкой в Румынии. На Востоке число случаев ВИЧ-инфекции продолжало расти. Согласно сообщениям, основным путем передачи являются гетеросексуальные контакты, затем следует употребление инъекционных наркотиков. Известно, что гетеросексуальная передача вируса среди ЛУИН играет важную роль, однако доля связанных и не связанных с употреблением инъекционных наркотиков случаев гетеросексуальной передачи неизвестна, так как для большинства случаев отсутствует информация о вероятном источнике заражения.

В период между 2006 и 2012 г. в 51 стране (предоставлявших отчетность регулярно) частота впервые диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения увеличилась на 7% – с 7,3 (49 424 случая) до 7,8 (55 494 случая). Тенденция в отношении пути передачи вируса показывает, что число случаев заражения гетеросексуальным путем выросло на 19%; среди МСМ – на 14%, а число случаев заражения при ПМР увеличилось на 61%; при этом число случаев заражения при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков снизилось на 14%.

В 2012 г. 30 стран Европейского региона ВОЗ предоставили информацию по числу клеток CD4 на момент постановки диагноза для 18 369 случаев (33%) (Таблица 14). Половина этих случаев была выявлена на поздних стадиях (число клеток CD4 <350/мм³),

включая 30% случаев с продвинутой стадией ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 <200/мм³).

В 2012 г. в 50 странах Европейского региона ВОЗ было диагностировано 16 534 случаев СПИДа, из которых о 6 461 случае 49 стран официально сообщили в ECDC/ВОЗ, и из-за неполного сообщения Украиной данных в Европейскую систему эпиднадзора сведения о 10 073 случаях были получены из Украинского центра контроля за социально опасными болезнями [3]. Из общего числа случаев СПИДа (16 534 случая) 73% (12 132 случая) зарегистрировано на Востоке, 22% (3 564 случая) – на Западе и 5% (838 случаев) – в Центре Региона. На Востоке частота случаев на 100 000 населения составила 10,9, что более чем в 13 раз выше, чем на Западе (0,9 на 100 000), и в 27 раз выше, чем в Центре (0,4 на 100 000). Из-за неполной отчетности число случаев СПИДа занижено, особенно на Востоке.

Между 2006 и 2012 г. среди 49 стран, постоянно предоставлявших отчетность⁸, частота диагностированных случаев СПИДа снизилась на 29% – с 1,4 на 100 000 населения (9 311 случаев) в 2006 г. до 1,0 на 100 000 населения (6 461 случай) в 2012 г. Если включить общее число случаев СПИДа, диагностированных в Украине, тенденция меняется на противоположную, демонстрируя небольшое повышение частоты: с 2,0 на 100 000 населения (14 089 случаев) в 2006 г. до 2,3 на 100 000 населения (16 534 случая) в 2012 г. На Востоке число случаев СПИДа быстро росло и за этот же период увеличилось более чем вдвое – с 5 699 случаев (5,6 на 100 000 населения) до 12 132 (10,9 на 100 000 населения).

Выводы

Самые последние данные эпиднадзора показывают, что в Европе число людей, живущих с ВИЧ, продолжает расти, и что случаи ВИЧ-инфекции сконцентрированы в ключевых группах населения повышенного риска, таких как МСМ; выходцы из высоко эндемичных стран, в основном из стран Африки южнее Сахары; ЛУИН и их половые партнеры. Недавний рост числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди ЛУИН в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на Западе Европейского региона показывает, что если вмешательства в области общественного здравоохранения недостаточно эффективны, даже при небольшом числе случаев может происходить быстрое развитие вспышки заболевания.

Относительно высокая доля случаев поздней постановки диагноза во многих странах указывает на несвоевременное тестирование на ВИЧ, поэтому в момент постановки диагноза многие люди уже нуждаются в лечении. Высокое и продолжающее расти число случаев СПИДа на Востоке Региона указывает на запоздалую постановку диагноза, низкий охват лечением и позднее начало лечения ВИЧ-инфекции,

7 Нет данных из Российской Федерации, Швеции и Узбекистана.

8 Не включены Российская Федерация, Швеция, Украина и Узбекистан.

спасающего жизнь. Широкая доступность лечения и рекомендации по более раннему началу лечения [4] расширили задачи эпиднадзора за ВИЧ-инфекцией, в которые теперь входит мониторинг доступа к помощи и лечению. В масштабах всей Европы необходимо обеспечить улучшение доступа к лечению и его более раннее начало, особенно для ключевых групп населения повышенного риска; самые безотлагательные меры в этом направлении необходимо предпринять на Востоке.

По всей Европе необходимо продолжать пропагандировать услуги по тестированию на ВИЧ и консультированию и расширять доступ к ним, чтобы обеспечить раннюю постановку диагноза, своевременное начало лечения и оказание помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции. Это приведет к улучшению исходов лечения и клинических показателей, а также будет содействовать профилактике и дальнейшему снижению уровней передачи ВИЧ-инфекции. Необходимо обеспечить справедливый доступ к услугам по профилактике, тестированию, лечению и оказанию помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции для всех групп населения. Это необходимо для того, чтобы страны могли достигнуть глобальной цели – обеспечить всеобщий доступ к этим услугам для всех, кто в них нуждается [5].

Необходимо, чтобы вмешательства по контролю эпидемии основывались на научных данных и были адаптированы к национальным и местным эпидемиологическим условиям. На основании данных эпиднадзора, представленных в этом докладе, можно сделать следующие выводы:

- Для стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ и стран, расположенных на Западе Региона, краеугольным камнем ответных действий в отношении ВИЧ-инфекции являются меры, направленные на профилактику ВИЧ-инфекции и борьбу с ней среди МСМ. Кроме того, поскольку более одной трети случаев заражения ВИЧ-инфекцией гетеросексуальным путем были выявлены у выходцев из высоко эндемичных регионов (в основном из Африки южнее Сахары), страны должны обеспечить доступ к мероприятиям по профилактике, лечению и помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции для этих групп мигрантов. Наблюдавшийся в ряде стран рост числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди ЛУИН [6], указывает на необходимость поддержания уровня или расширения масштаба мер по снижению вреда в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ.
- Для стран, расположенных в Центре, учитывая, что масштаб эпидемии среди МСМ увеличивается, приоритетом является укрепление мероприятий по предупреждению и лечению ВИЧ-инфекции в этой группе.
- Для стран, расположенных на Востоке, мероприятия по предупреждению и лечению ВИЧ-инфекции среди ЛУИН, в том числе программы по снижению вреда и улучшению доступа к лечению, должны оставаться краеугольным камнем ответных мер в

отношении ВИЧ-инфекции. Мероприятия по профилактике для пар, в которых один из партнеров практикует поведение высокого риска (например, употребляет инъекционные наркотики), должны быть направлены на снижение риска гетеросексуальной передачи.

Хотя число стран, которые проводят расширенный эпиднадзор за ВИЧ-инфекцией и предоставляют отчетность, на европейский уровень постепенно увеличивается, общая картина остается неполной; в 2012 г. данные представила 51 из 53 стран. Во многих странах качество данных и их полнота по таким ключевым переменным, как путь передачи и число клеток CD4 во время постановки диагноза, нуждаются в улучшении. Это исключительно важно для обеспечения возможности осуществлять мониторинг эпидемии ВИЧ-инфекции и ответных действий в связи с ней; особенно это касается доступа к услугам по тестированию на ВИЧ и их использования.

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	Injecting drug use
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission
PWID	People who inject drugs
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

1 HIV and AIDS in the European Union and European Economic Area

1.1 HIV diagnoses

In 2012, 29 381 HIV diagnoses were reported by 30 EU/EEA countries giving a rate of 5.8 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The overall rate for men was 9.1 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 2.7 per 100 000 population (Table 3). The highest rates were observed in Estonia (23.5; 315 cases), Latvia (16.6; 339 cases), Belgium (11.1; 1227 cases), the United Kingdom (10.3; 6358 cases) and Luxembourg (10.3; 54 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (0.9; 50 cases) and Croatia (1.7; 74 cases).

Overall in the EU/EEA, as in 2011, 11% of HIV diagnoses were reported among young people between 15 and 24 years of age (the age group comprising 12% of the EU/EEA population). Romania, Hungary and Estonia reported more than 15% of their HIV diagnoses among young people (Figure B). In eleven countries, this proportion was lower than 10%.

The overall male-to-female ratio was 3.2. The ratio was highest in Croatia (23.7), Slovenia (14.0), Hungary (13.3) and Slovakia (7.3) (Figure C). The predominant mode of transmission in these countries was sex between men.

Twenty-seven countries provided information on the country of birth or country of nationality. It appears that cases originating from countries in sub-Saharan Africa disproportionately influence the figures on mode of transmission (Table B). Among 29 381 HIV diagnoses reported in the EU/EEA, 4 055 (14%) were in cases reported to have come from countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Table 12). For heterosexually acquired cases and cases transmitted from mother to child, the proportions are even higher: 35% and 38%, respectively (Table B).

Data on transmission mode indicate the following (Table 12a, Tables 4–7):

- Male-to-male transmission is the predominant mode of transmission in EU/EEA countries, accounting for 40% (11 877 diagnoses) of the number of HIV diagnoses in 2012 (Table 4). Transmission among MSM accounted for more than half of the HIV cases in nine countries (Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain) and more than 30% in another ten countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark,

Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway and the United Kingdom) (Figure D).

- Heterosexual contact is the second most commonly reported mode, accounting for 34% of infections (9 944 diagnoses). These include 12% (3 478) originating from sub-Saharan countries with a generalised HIV epidemic (Table B). The highest proportions of heterosexually transmitted cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics were observed in Malta (67%), Ireland (63%), Belgium (53%) and Sweden (53%) (Figure E).
- Six percent (1 785 cases) of HIV diagnoses were reported in PWID (Table 5). Injecting drug use was reported as the predominant mode of transmission in three countries: Greece, Lithuania and Romania. In these three countries, transmission among PWID accounted for more than 30% of reported HIV cases.
- Of the remainder, 214 (1%) were reported as mother-to-child transmission (Table 7); 38% of those originated from sub-Saharan countries. Fifty-three diagnoses were reported to be due to transfusion of blood and its products, and seven cases were hospital-acquired infections (Table 12a).
- Transmission mode was reported as 'unknown' for 5 501 diagnoses (19%).

In 2012, 24 EU/EEA countries were able to provide information on the probable source of infection when the infection was acquired through heterosexual contact (Table 10). This information was reported for 31% of cases (3 067). Among those, HIV diagnoses were reported in 938 individuals with a partner originating from a country with a generalised epidemic, 60 with a partner who injects drugs and 13 with a bisexual partner.

Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 20 countries (Table 14) for 16 150 HIV diagnoses (55%) in adults and adolescents. All these countries apart from Portugal were able to provide CD4 cell counts for more than 50% of their reported cases. Almost half (49%) of these cases were late presenters with a CD4 cell count less than 350/mm³, including 30% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). Among countries with more than 50% data completeness on CD4 cell count, the percentage of late presenters (CD4 <350/mm³) ranged from below 35% in the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Romania, to 66% in Slovenia.

Table B: Number and percentage of HIV diagnoses in cases from countries in sub-Saharan Africa (with generalised HIV epidemic) and overall totals, by mode of transmission, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=29 381)

Reported HIV diagnoses	Heterosexual	IDU	MSM	MTCT	Nosocomial	Unknown	Total
HIV diagnoses in cases from countries with generalised epidemics	3476 (35%)	11 (0.6%)	184 (1.5%)	82 (38.3%)	16 (26.7%)	286 (5.2%)	4 055 (13.8%)
Total number of cases	9944	1785	11877	214	60	5501	29381

Figure B: Percentage of HIV diagnoses in people between 15 and 24 years old, by country, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=29 381)

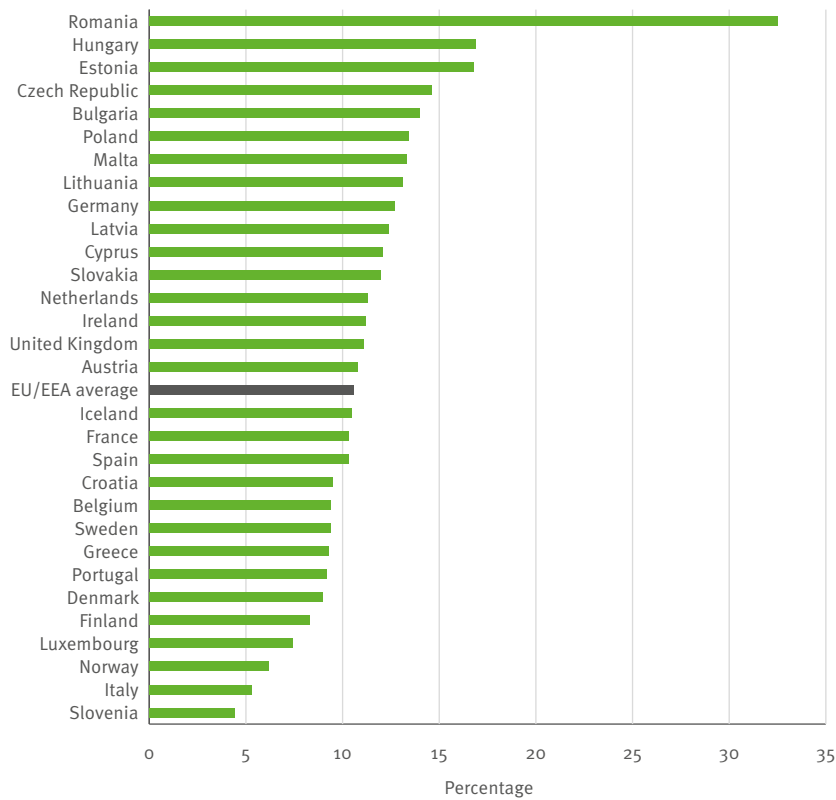


Figure C: Male-to-female ratio in HIV infections, by country, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=29 327)

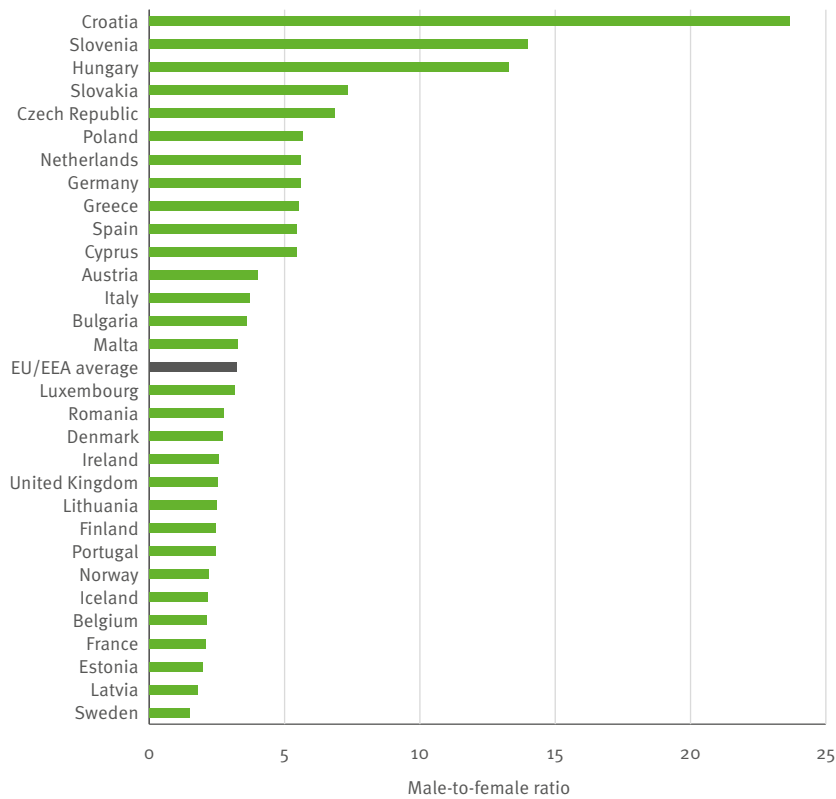


Figure D: Percentage of HIV diagnoses in MSM among all reported HIV cases, by country, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=29 381)

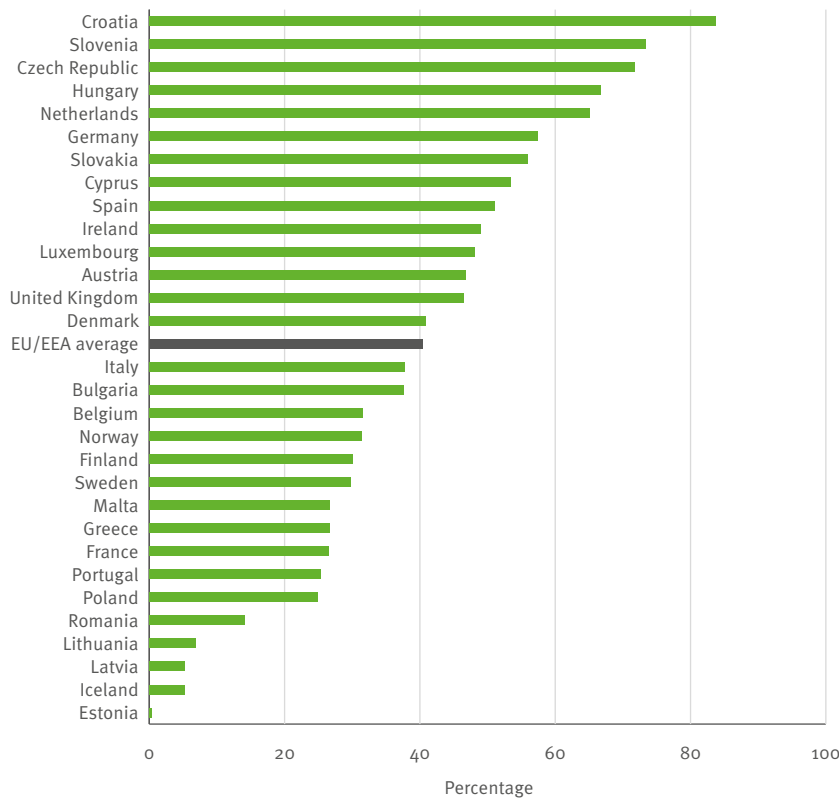
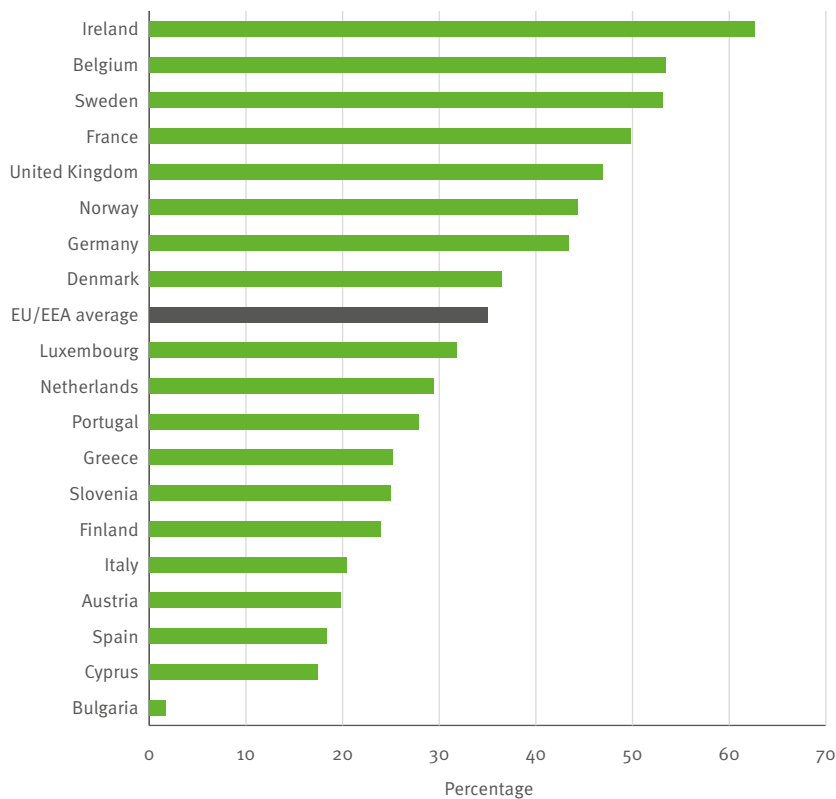


Figure E: Proportion of HIV diagnoses in persons originating from countries with a generalised HIV epidemic among all cases reported as heterosexually acquired, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=9 944)



When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, the highest proportion of low CD4 (less than 350/mm³) was observed among heterosexually acquired cases, especially among those originating from sub-Saharan countries (62%). The lowest proportion with CD4 less than 350/mm³, as well as CD4 less than 200/mm³, was observed among cases due to mother-to-child transmission (23% and 14%) and MSM (38% and 20%) (Figure F). Fourteen countries reported CD4 less than 350/mm³ in more than half of the heterosexually acquired cases, thirteen countries for more than half of the PWID cases and three countries for more than half of the MSM cases.

1.2 Trends in HIV diagnoses

The trend of reported HIV diagnoses for the period 2006–2012 continues to be relatively stable, although the overall rate of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population decreased slightly from 6.4 per 100 000 in 2006 (28 318 cases) to 5.8 per 100 000 (29 381 cases) in 2012 when not adjusted for the reporting delay in a number of countries (Table 1). If data were adjusted for reporting delay (methods in Annex 1; results in Annex 6), the estimated

adjusted rate for 2012 would be 6.2 per 100 000 population (30 900 cases). In the previous HIV/AIDS surveillance report [1], 28 651 HIV diagnoses were reported for 2011, but this number has now increased by 2 000 cases and may still increase further in the next year.

Trends at national level varied widely. Since 2006, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Greece, the Czech Republic, Romania and Hungary, while Iceland, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Lithuania have reported increases of more than 50%. However, rates appear to have decreased by 20% or more in Denmark, France, Estonia and Portugal (Table 1).

Since 2006, 25 EU/EEA countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode. Data from Estonia and Poland are excluded from this analysis because more than 50% of their data on transmission mode in are missing. Data from Spain and Italy were also excluded because population coverage increased over this time period. Data on transmission mode from the countries consistently reporting indicate the following (Tables 8a, Figure G):

Figure F: Percentage of CD4 cell count <350/mm³ and <200/mm³, by mode of transmission, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=16 150)

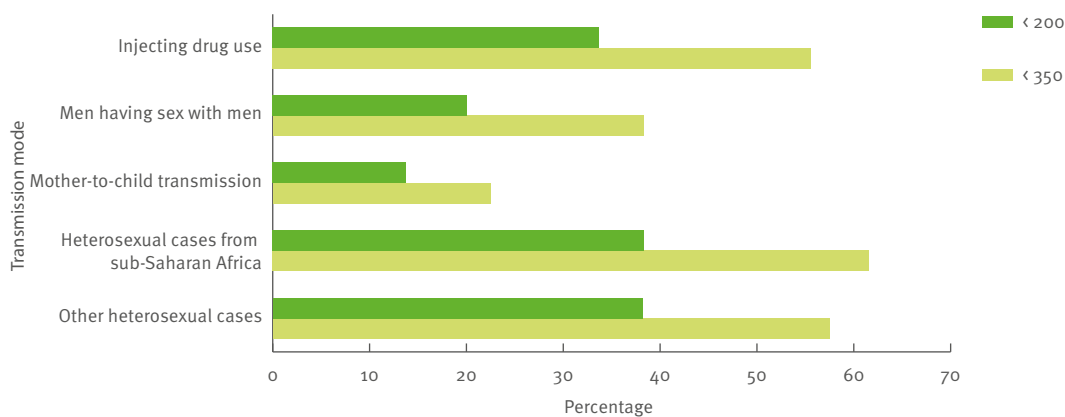
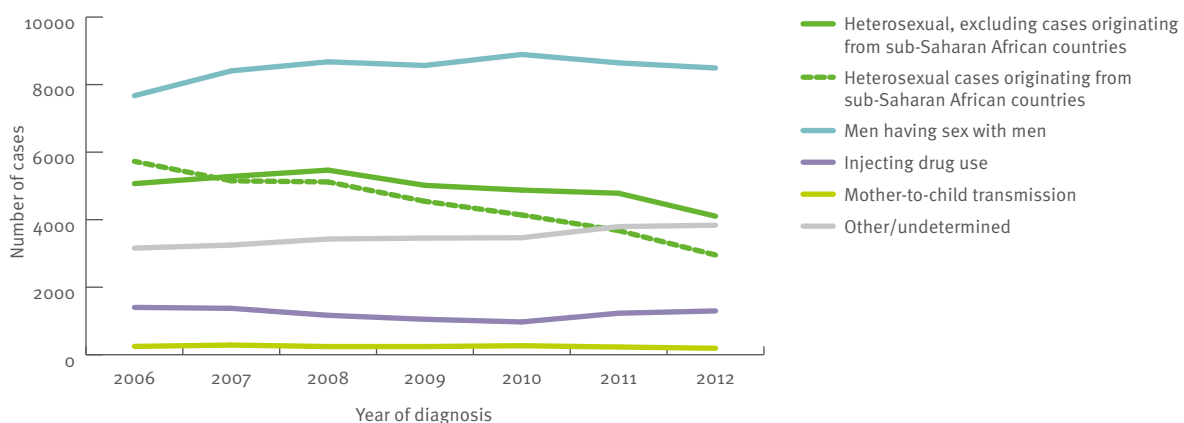


Figure G: Trends of reported HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2006–2012



Data included from: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

- The number of HIV diagnoses among MSM increased by 11%, from 7 661 cases in 2006 to 8 491 cases in 2012, with a peak of 8 883 cases in 2010. Between 2006 and 2012, increases of more than 100% were observed in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania. Increases of more than 50% were observed in Croatia, Luxembourg and Ireland.
- The number of heterosexually acquired cases decreased by 35% from 10 781 in 2006 to 7 057 in 2012, with a consistently decreasing trend. This was mainly due to a decrease among cases originating from countries with a generalised epidemic, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa (5 726 in 2006, 2 954 in 2012) (Figure G).
- The number of HIV diagnoses among PWID has declined by 7% since 2006. However, following the decrease between 2006 (1 397 cases) and 2010 (971 cases), there has been an increase observed in 2011 and 2012 with 1 297 cases reported in 2012. In most countries, the numbers reported among PWID have been low or decreasing. However, an almost twenty-fold increase was reported in Greece (from 25 cases in 2010 to 484 cases in 2012) and in Romania (from nine cases in 2010 to 170 cases in 2012).
- The number of diagnoses of HIV transmitted from mother to child decreased by 22%, from 246 in 2006 to 191 in 2012.
- The number of HIV diagnoses due to nosocomial infection has decreased by 61% from 18 cases in 2006 to seven in 2012. The number of cases due to transfusion of blood and its products has decreased by 50%, from 74 in 2006 to 37 cases in 2012.
- The number of cases reported to have an unknown mode of transmission has increased consistently since 2006. Over the period in question, there was an increase of 24%, from 3 065 in 2006 to 3 792 cases in 2012. This increase is an underestimate as countries reporting incomplete data were excluded.

- Reporting delays differ significantly between transmission categories for some countries. When adjustments for reporting delay were made, the number of reported HIV cases increased for each transmission category ranging from 2% to 20% (Figure G).

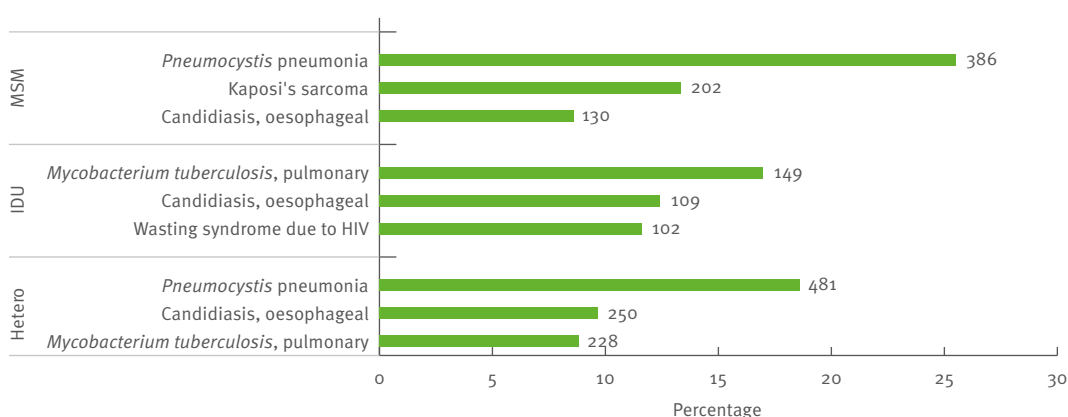
1.3 AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

In 2012, 4 313 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 29 EU/EEA countries (no data from Sweden), resulting in a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (6.8, 139 cases), Estonia (2.7, 36 cases), Portugal (2.4, 249 cases) and Spain (1.7, 777 cases). In the EU/EEA overall, there has been a 48% decrease in reported AIDS cases from 8 213 cases (1.6 per 100 000) in 2006 to 5 520 (1.1 per 100 000) in 2011. However, since 2006 an increase of more than 20% was reported in Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Greece, Lithuania, Hungary and Latvia. The number of cases also increased in Estonia, Slovakia and Slovenia, although the numbers were relatively small. The number of AIDS diagnoses has been stable in Romania since 2006, whereas in other countries a decrease in the numbers of AIDS diagnoses has been observed.

In the EU/EEA, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2012 were *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (25%), oesophageal candidiasis (13%) and pulmonary tuberculosis (10%) (Table 24). The most common indicative diseases for MSM were *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, Kaposi's sarcoma and oesophageal candidiasis; for PWID, pulmonary tuberculosis, oesophageal candidiasis and HIV wasting syndrome; for cases due to heterosexual transmission, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, oesophageal candidiasis and pulmonary tuberculosis (Figure H).

In the EU/EEA, 1 017 individuals diagnosed with AIDS were reported to have died of AIDS during 2012 (Table 25). This figure has been consistently decreasing since 2006 (3 410 reported deaths), although delays in reporting affect the latest figures. From the beginning of

Figure H: Percentage and number of the three most common AIDS-indicative diseases by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2012 (n=4 308 cases)



the HIV epidemic to the end of 2012, a cumulative total of 334 299 individuals had been diagnosed with AIDS in the EU/EEA (Table 15). The cumulative total of cases reported as known to have died by the end of 2012 was 183 022 (Table 25). These figures suggest that more than 150 000 people were living with an AIDS diagnosis by the end of 2012 in the EU/EEA.

1.4 Conclusions

HIV surveillance data suggest that the epidemic in EU/EEA countries continues with a slight decrease in the number of reported HIV cases since the peak in 2010. Surveillance data for 2012 include national data from Italy for the first time and increased coverage in Spain. Data from Croatia are also included because the country joined the European Union in 2013. Despite the improved coverage, the overall true number of reported cases can be expected to increase in the coming years due to delays in reporting in many countries.

These data provide evidence that the prevalence of people living with HIV continues to increase, with men who have sex with men identified as the key population at risk. This is particularly evident in countries with low reported overall rates such as Croatia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Hungary where two thirds or more of all these countries' cases are MSM. Heterosexual transmission is the second most important transmission category while the proportion of heterosexually acquired cases originating from sub-Saharan African countries continues to decrease. Transmission among people who inject drugs remains at a low level. However, further increases have occurred in Romania and Greece which have been affected by recent outbreaks [2,3]. The decreasing number of cases infected through mother-to-child transmission reflects effective antenatal screening programmes and the availability of prophylactic treatment in most countries.

It is of concern that 49% of the newly reported HIV cases with information on CD4 cell count are diagnosed as late presenters or with indication of advanced infection, i.e. with low CD4 cell counts. This suggests persistent problems with access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counselling in many countries. There is strong evidence supporting the fact that delayed initiation of antiretroviral treatment decreases both the longer term clinical benefits and the preventive effect of the treatment in inhibiting further HIV transmission.

The steady flow of new infections shows that it is important to sustain HIV prevention interventions in the context of economic austerity. Interventions to control the epidemic need to be based on evidence and adapted to the epidemiological pattern in each country. It is important that countries developing their prevention programmes continue their efforts to improve surveillance systems and data quality which enables more meaningful conclusions to be drawn and hence better scaled interventions. Prevention and control of HIV infection in key populations, such as MSM or heterosexuals are the cornerstones of HIV prevention in many EU/

EEA countries. In addition, as more than one third of the heterosexually acquired HIV cases were reported in people originating from highly endemic countries (mainly sub-Saharan Africa), health authorities need to ensure that interventions for prevention, treatment and care are accessible to these migrant populations. The observed increase of HIV cases among people who inject drugs in a number of countries demonstrates the importance of maintaining or scaling up harm reduction activities in the EU/EEA.

HIV counselling and testing need to be promoted to ensure early diagnosis, access and adherence to treatment to prevent or reduce further transmission, decrease the number of late presenters and improve the longer term treatment outcomes for the individuals concerned. Equal access to HIV treatment and care for all population groups in need should be ensured in order for countries to fulfil their national and international commitments.

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2 HIV and AIDS in the WHO European Region

2.1 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the WHO European Region

HIV diagnoses

In 2012, 131202 new HIV infections were diagnosed in 52 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region¹. Of those infections, 55 494 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 51 countries, while 75 708 infections were reported through the database of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation [1]. Since the beginning of the epidemic and up to 31 December 2012, there has been a cumulative total of at least 1496201 diagnoses of HIV infection in the WHO European Region. This number includes a cumulative total of 839337 infections officially reported to ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe and 719445 infections reported in Russia as of 31 December 2012 [2] minus the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in the WHO European Region in 2012 was 7.8 per 100 000 population. For men, the rate was 8.8 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 3.9 per 100 000 population (Table 3). Forty-four percent of newly diagnosed infections (24 464 cases) were reported in the East, 49% (27 315 cases) in the West and 7% (3 715 cases) in the Centre of the Region, while the rate of cases per 100 000 population was highest in the East (22.0 per 100 000), over three times higher than in the West (6.6 per 100 000) and almost twelve times higher than in the Centre (1.9 per 100 000).

Rates of HIV infections diagnosed in 2012 also varied widely across countries. Three countries reported rates of more than 20 cases per 100 000 population: Ukraine (37.1), Estonia (23.5) and Moldova (21.3) while rates between 10 and 20 per 100 000 population were reported in 10 countries: Latvia (16.6), San Marino (15.5), Belarus (13.1), Kyrgyzstan (12.8), Kazakhstan (12.4), Georgia (11.9), Belgium (11.1), United Kingdom (10.3), Luxembourg (10.3) and Tajikistan (10.2) (Table 1). Rates below 2 per 100 000 were reported in Croatia (1.7), Serbia (1.7), Turkey (1.4), Slovakia (0.9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.7), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (0.7), Monaco (0.0) and Turkmenistan (0.0).

¹ No data available from Uzbekistan.

Among cases newly diagnosed in 2012, the majority (37%) were in the age group 30–39 years (data not shown), while 10% were 15–24-year-olds (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 2.1, lowest in the East of the Region (1.4) and highest in the Centre (4.5) and 3.1 in the West (Table A). At country level, the highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Croatia (23.7), Slovenia (14.0), Hungary (13.2), Bosnia and Herzegovina (11.5) and Serbia (11.5) and the lowest in San Marino (0.7), Moldova (1.0), Belarus (1.2), Ukraine (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.4), Kyrgyzstan (1.4), Sweden (1.5), Latvia (1.8) and Tajikistan (1.9) (Figures C, K, O).

Data on transmission mode for 2012 indicate the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Forty-six percent of cases newly diagnosed (25 285 cases) were infected through heterosexual transmission, although the picture is more heterogeneous at sub-regional level (Table 6, Table A). Among cases reported as infected through heterosexual contact, 15% were in persons originating from countries with generalised epidemics (Table C).
- Twenty-three percent were infected through sex between men (12 656 cases) (Table 4).
- Eighteen percent of new HIV infections were acquired through injecting drug use (9 876) (Table 5).
- Of the remaining cases, 1.0% (562 cases) were infected through mother-to-child transmission (Table 7) and 0.6% (311 cases) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products). Sixteen percent of children infected through MTCT were born to mothers originating from countries with generalised epidemics (Table C).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 12% (6 804 cases).

Information about probable country of infection was reported by 25 of the 51 countries, for 15% of newly diagnosed infections (8 200 cases). Most of the cases for whom HIV infection was reported as acquired abroad (1996 cases, 24% of the sample) were infected in sub-Saharan Africa (699 cases) or central and eastern Europe (665 cases) (Table 13).

In 2012, 30 countries (15 in the West, nine in the Centre and six in the East) provided information on CD4 cell

Table C: Number and percentage of HIV diagnoses in cases from countries in sub-Saharan Africa (with generalised HIV epidemic) and overall totals, by mode of transmission, WHO European Region, 2012

Reported HIV diagnoses	Heterosexual	IDU	MSM	MTCT	Nosocomial	Unknown	Total
HIV diagnoses in cases from countries with generalised epidemics	3660 (14.5%)	12 (0.1%)	186 (1.5%)	87 (15.5%)	16 (5.1%)	319 (4.7%)	4280 (7.7%)
Total number of diagnoses	25285	9876	12656	562	311	6804	55494

count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 18 369 cases (33% of the new infections) (Table 14). Half (50%) of these cases were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350/mm³, including 30% with advanced HIV infection (CD4<200/mm³). CD4 cell count data were available for more than 50% of the reported cases in 27 countries. The distribution of late presenters varies across transmission categories.

Trends in HIV diagnoses

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections per 100 000 population increased by 7% between 2006 and 2012, from 7.3 in 2006 (49 424 cases) to 7.8 in 2012 (55 494 cases) in the 51 countries that have consistently reported HIV surveillance data since 2006² (Figure I). The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East where the number of infections increased from 18 448 to 24 464; a 32% increase in the rate of cases per 100 000 population, from 16.7 in 2006 to 22.0 in 2012 (Figure I). In the Centre, the rate increased by 90%, from 1.0 (1 832 cases) to 1.9 (3 715 cases) whereas it decreased by 14%, from

7.7 (26 939 cases) to 6.6 (27 315) in the West (Figure I, Table 1). Presenting the data on a logarithmic scale, allowing better comparison of rates of change regardless of starting point, visually shows that the highest relative increase in rates occurred in the Centre (Figure I).

Many countries reported increasing numbers of HIV tests performed during 2006–2012, notably in the East of the Region (Table 27). The total number of tests performed in the 30 countries with data for both 2006 and 2012 increased by 36%, from 11 127 558 to 15 153 592.

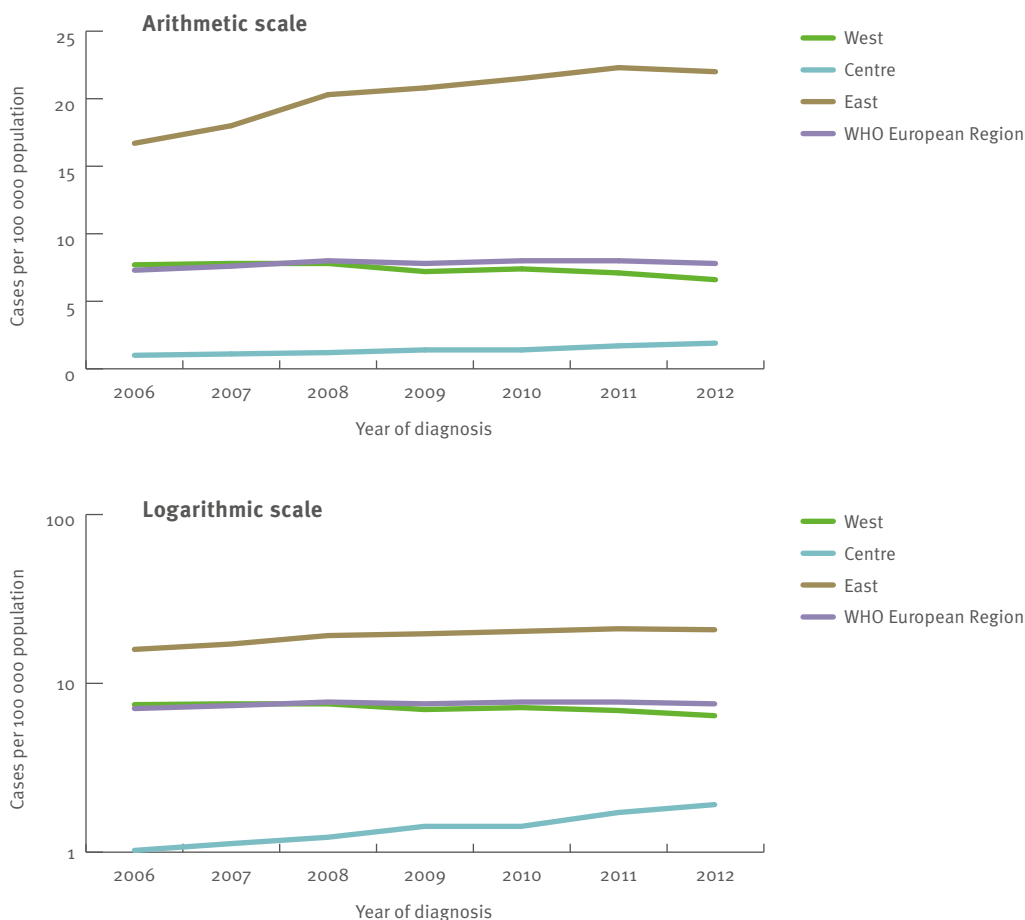
Among the 46 countries consistently reporting data on transmission mode for the period 2006–2012³ (Table 8, Figure J):

- the number of heterosexually acquired infections (including cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics) increased by 19% from 18 492 in 2006 to 22 022 in 2012, although at sub-regional level the trends differ;

² Data from Russia and Uzbekistan not included.

³ Data from Estonia, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure I: HIV infection rates, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2006–2012



No data from Russia and Uzbekistan

- the number of cases infected through sex between men increased by 14% from 8 121 in 2006 to 9 271 in 2012;
- the number of cases infected through injecting drug use decreased by 14% from 10 900 in 2006 to 9 382 in 2012;
- the number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission increased by 61%, from 328 cases in 2006 to 527 in 2012;
- of the number of HIV infections transmitted through other means, nosocomial transmission increased by 81% from 57 cases in 2006 to 103 cases in 2012, whereas transmission due to transfusion of blood and its products decreased by 49% from 92 in 2006 to 47 in 2012; and
- the number of infections reported with unknown risk factors increased by 17%, from 3 905 in 2006 to 4 567 in 2012.

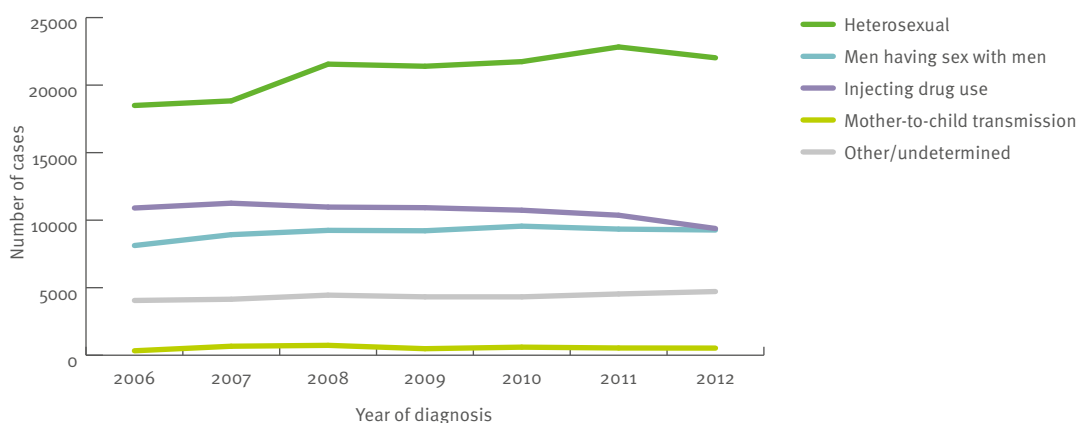
AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

In 2012, 16 534 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 50 countries of the WHO European Region⁴, of which 6 461 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO by 49 countries, and 10 073 were obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3] (Table 15 footnote) due to incomplete reporting by Ukraine through The European Surveillance System. These numbers equal a rate of 2.3 cases per 100 000 population for the full number of cases (Figure K) and a rate of 1.0 for the officially reported cases (Table 15). Due to incomplete reporting, the number of AIDS cases is underestimated, particularly in the East.

Considering the 16 534 AIDS cases, 73% (12 132 cases) were reported by countries in the East, 22% (3 564 cases) in the West and 5% (838 cases) in the Centre of the Region. The rate of cases per 100 000 population was 10.9 in the East, over thirteen times higher than in

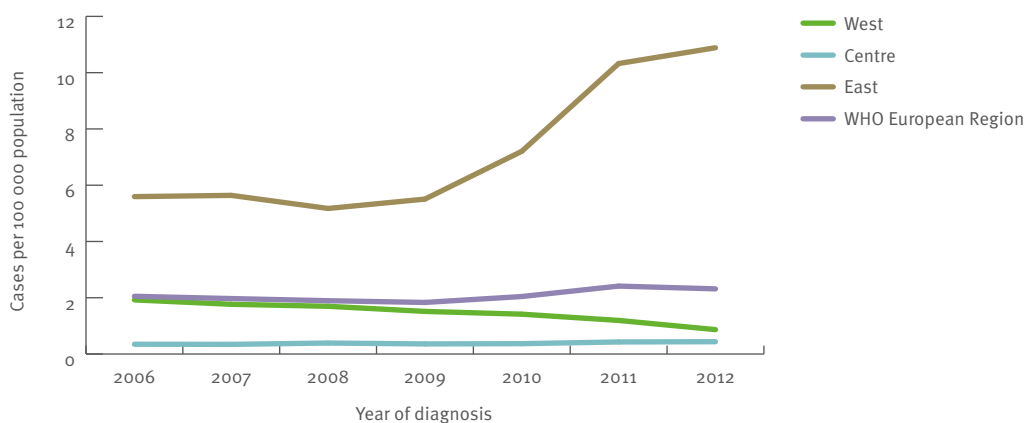
⁴ No data available from Russia, Sweden or Uzbekistan.

Figure J: Trends in reported HIV infections, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2006–2012



Data from Estonia, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure K: AIDS cases per 100 000 population, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, 2006–2012



Data from Sweden, Russia and Uzbekistan not included. Data from Ukraine were obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Diseases Control [3] due to significant under-reporting in The European Surveillance System (Table 15 footnote).

the West (0.9 per 100 000) and 27 times higher than in the Centre (0.4 per 100 000).

The rate of reported AIDS diagnoses in 2012 varied widely between countries. The highest rates were reported in Ukraine (22.2), Georgia (8.1), Latvia (6.8), San Marino (6.2), Belarus (5.6) and Moldova (5.1) and the lowest rates (0.3 or less) were reported in Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Germany, Iceland, Slovakia and Turkey.

The trends in the numbers of newly diagnosed AIDS cases and rates of cases per 100 000 during 2006–2012 based on data from the 50 countries show a small increase from 2.0 in 2006 (14 089 cases) to 2.3 (16 534 cases) in 2012 with a low point in 2009 (Figure K). For the 49 countries that officially reported through The European Surveillance System (Ukraine not included), the rate decreased by 29% from 1.4 (9 311 cases) in 2006 to 1.0 (6 461 cases) in 2012. However, it should be noted that reporting delays influence the number of cases reported in 2012 reinforcing the recent apparent decrease.

In the 15 countries in the Centre, the rate and number of cases have remained fairly stable at 0.3 per 100 000 population (656 cases) in 2006 and 0.4 (838 cases) in 2012. By contrast, in the East (including Ukraine) the rate more than doubled from 5.3 per 100 000 (5 701 cases) in 2006 to 10.9 per 100 000 (12 132 cases) in 2012 (Figure K). In the West, the downward trend continued with a 61% decrease from 2.3 per 100 000 (7 690 cases) to 0.9 per 100 000 (3 564 cases) in 2012.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, there has been a cumulative total of at least 437 617 AIDS diagnoses in the WHO European Region. In addition to the 361 141 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO, this figure includes the cumulative 19 350 AIDS diagnoses reported by the Russian Federal AIDS Centre as of 31 October 2013 [4] and the cumulative 57 126 AIDS diagnoses reported by the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control as of 31 December 2012 [3].

In the WHO European Region, 5 458 deaths among cases diagnosed with AIDS were reported in 2012: 1 583 officially reported to ECDC/WHO and 3 875 through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3] (Table 25). Based on countries with consistent data⁵, this number is 14% lower than the number reported for 2006 (6 318). The cumulative number of people ever diagnosed with AIDS reported to have died by the end of 2012 is 226 675, including 196 056 officially reported to ECDC/WHO (Table 25).

Data from Sweden, Russia and Uzbekistan not included. Data from Ukraine were obtained through the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3] due to significant under-reporting in The European Surveillance System (Table 15 footnote).

⁵ Russia, Sweden and Uzbekistan not included.

2.2 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the East

HIV diagnoses in the East

In 2012, 13 of the 15 countries in the East reported 24 458 newly diagnosed HIV infections, giving a rate of 21.9 per 100 000 population (Table 1), the highest rate of the three geographical areas. An additional 75 708 new HIV infections were reported in Russia through the database of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation [1] increasing the total number of cases in the East to 100 166.

The highest rates in 2012 were reported by Ukraine (37.1), Estonia (23.5), Moldova (21.3), Latvia (16.6), San Marino (15.5), Belarus (13.1), Kyrgyzstan (12.8) and Kazakhstan (12.4) and the lowest rates were reported by Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.7), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (0.7), Slovakia (0.9), Turkey (1.4), Croatia (1.7) and Serbia (1.7) as well as Monaco and Turkmenistan that reported zero cases. Sixty-nine percent of new HIV infections in the East were reported by Ukraine.

Among cases diagnosed in 2012 with information about age and gender, the majority (41%) were reported in the age group 30–39 years (data not shown) while 10% were aged 15–24 years (Table A).

The male-to-female ratio was 1.4, the lowest of the three geographical areas, showing that overall more men than women are being diagnosed with HIV in the East. Looking only at cases infected through heterosexual transmission the pattern reverses and the ratio drops to 0.8 (Figure L). However, in three countries (Armenia, Estonia and Latvia) the ratio remains above one, indicating that in those countries, men remain more affected than women even among cases infected heterosexually. In the West and the Centre, the average male-to-female ratio among cases infected through heterosexual transmission is 0.9 and 1.9, respectively (data not shown), suggesting that in the East as well as the West heterosexual transmission affects women more than men while the opposite is the case in the Centre.

Since 2008, the reported predominant mode of transmission in the East has changed from injecting drug use to heterosexual contact. Information on transmission modes as reported by the countries for 2012 indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- The majority of new infections were acquired through heterosexual contact, accounting for 60% of new HIV infections (14 761 cases).
- Injecting drug use was the second most common mode of transmission, amounting to 34% of new HIV infections (8 213 cases). Just 1.2% of cases were reported among men having sex with men (303 cases).
- The number of HIV infections due to mother-to-child transmission was 1.3% (330 cases).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 3% of the new infections (793 cases).

In 2012, only six countries in the East provided (partial) information on the probable source of infection when the infection was acquired through heterosexual contact but the information was reported as unknown for 84% (1010) of the cases. Across all 13 countries, information was lacking for 98.7% of cases (14 526) (Table 10). In Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan information was available for 21%, 34% and 11% of cases, respectively, and here the probable source of infection for the heterosexually acquired cases was reported to be sexual partners who inject drugs in 50%, 45% and 35% of cases, respectively. This variable, if well reported, could provide important information on the extent to which the increasing numbers of new cases reported as heterosexually acquired are occurring among sexual partners of people who inject drugs, thus providing crucial information to guide prevention efforts.

Eight countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldova) provided information about the probable country of infection for cases diagnosed in 2012, making up only 14% of newly diagnosed infections in the East (3 541 cases). In this small sample, 26% of cases were reported as acquired abroad, of which 13% were acquired in other countries of central and eastern Europe, while the country of infection was unknown for 12% (Table 13).

Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East

In the 13 countries in the East with consistent data for 2006–2012 the rate of reported HIV infections has increased by 31% from 16.7 per 100 000 in 2006 to 21.9 per 100 000 in 2012 (Table 1, Figure I). The increasing trend in the number of newly diagnosed infections should not be assessed without noting the simultaneous increase of 81% in the number of HIV tests performed in 11 of the 13 countries: from 3 960 599 in 2006 to 7 149 660 in 2012 (Table 27).

Since 2006, all countries with consistent data, except Estonia and Latvia, have reported increasing numbers and rates of HIV diagnoses. Rates of diagnoses per 100 000 population increased more than threefold in Armenia and Tajikistan and more than twofold in Azerbaijan, and Kyrgyzstan. In Belarus and Georgia, rates increased by 72% and 92%, respectively (Table 1).

Information on transmission modes in 12 countries in the East with consistent data on HIV transmission modes since 2006⁶ indicates the following (Table 8b, Figure M):

- The number of infections through injecting drug use decreased by 15%, from 9 552 in 2006 to 8 141 in 2012, although increasing numbers were reported in some countries.

⁶ Data from Estonia, Russia and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure L: Male-to-female ratio in all cases newly diagnosed with HIV and in cases infected through heterosexual transmission, by country, WHO European Region: East, 2012

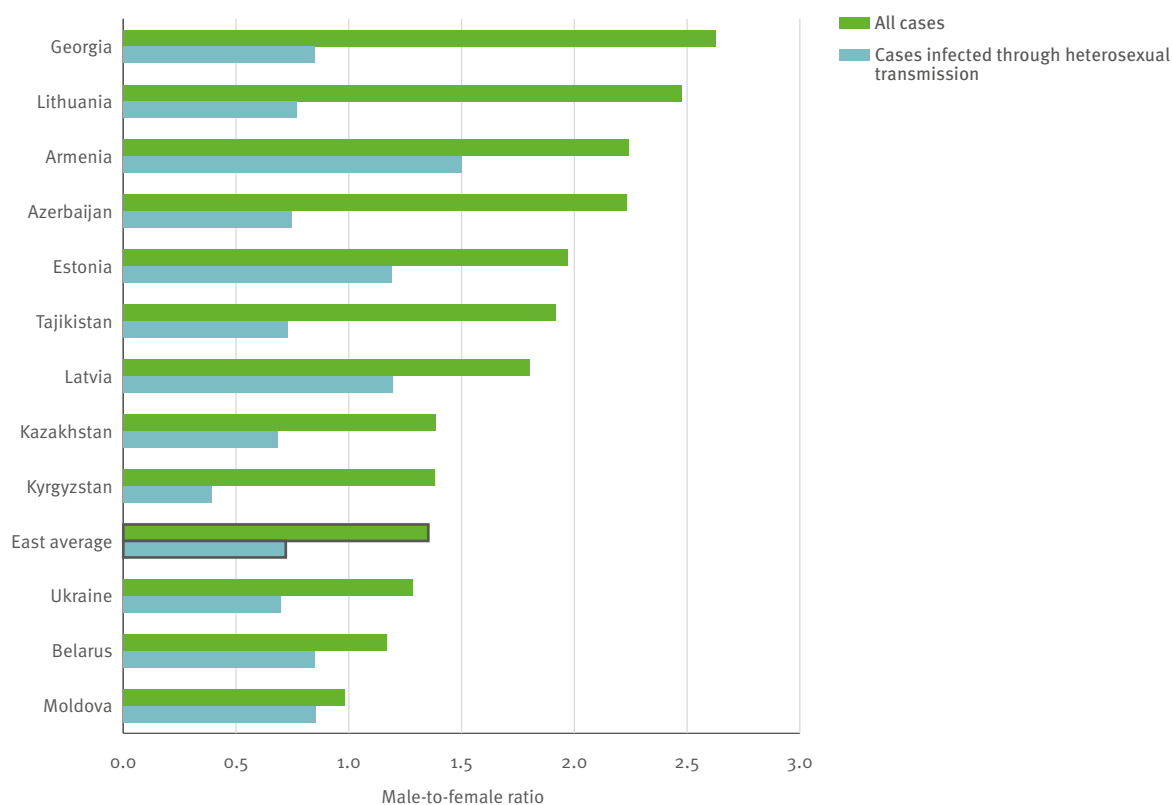
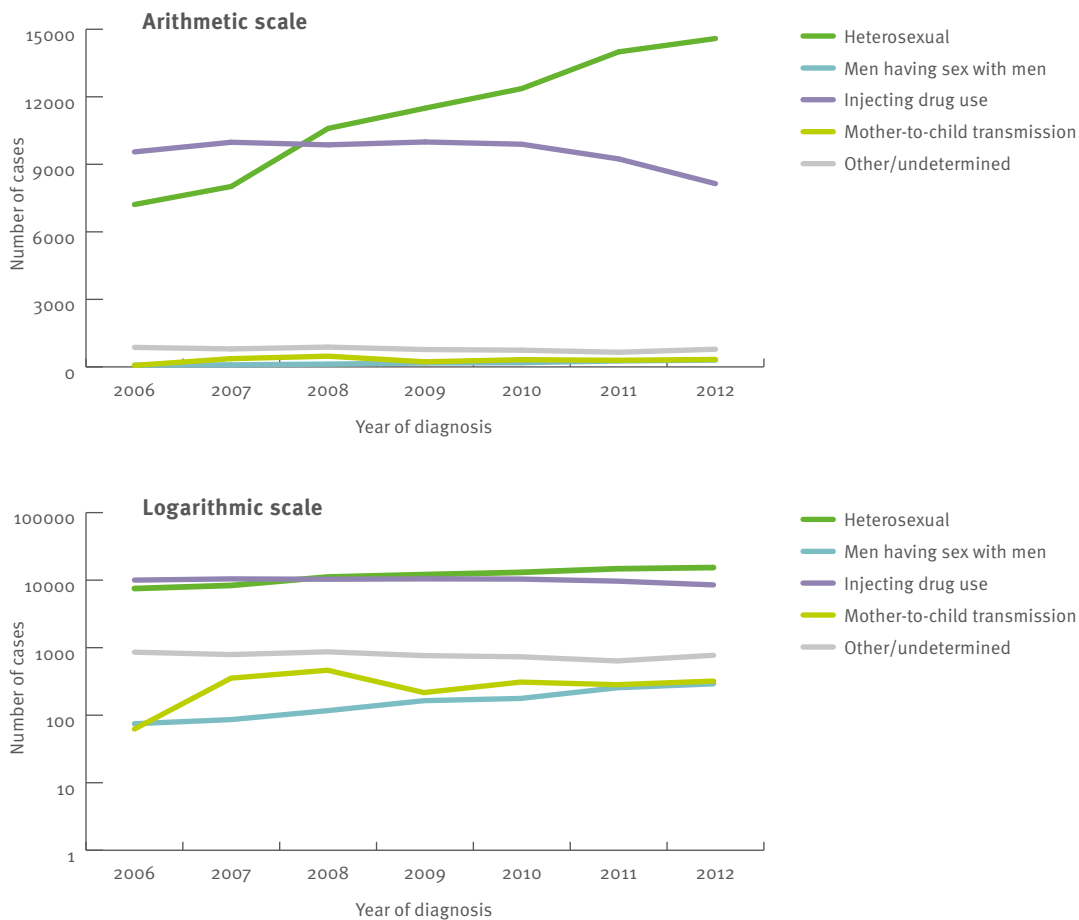
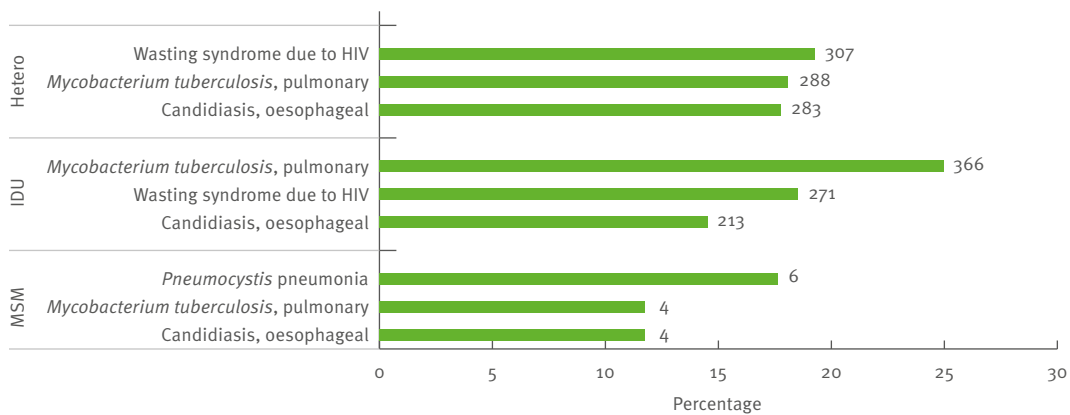


Figure M: Trends in reported HIV infections, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region: East, 2006–2012 (arithmetic and logarithmic scale)



Data from Estonia, Russia and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure N: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-indicative diseases per transmission mode, WHO European Region: East, 2012 (n=2 058 cases)



- The number of HIV infections acquired through heterosexual contact doubled from 7 014 cases in 2006 to 14 589 in 2012 (Table A). In Armenia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan the increase was more than threefold and in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan around sixfold.
- The number of HIV infections acquired through sex between men has increased almost fourfold, from 80 in 2006 to 302 in 2012. The majority of countries reported increasing numbers of infections among MSM.
- The number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission has increased fivefold, from 67 in 2006 to 326 in 2012.
- The number of infections due to nosocomial transmission more than doubled from 39 cases in 2006 to 96 in 2012.
- The number of cases for which the mode of transmission was unknown decreased by 16%, from 814 in 2006 to 682 in 2012.

On a logarithmic scale allowing comparison of rates of change regardless of starting point, the data reveal the dramatic relative increase in the rate of infections reported as acquired through sex between men and shows this increase to be much steeper than that of other transmission modes (Figure M).

AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the East

In 2012, 12 132 cases of AIDS were diagnosed in 13 of the 15 countries in the East⁷, of which 2 059 cases were officially reported to ECDC/WHO by 12 countries (due to incomplete data reported by Ukraine through The European Surveillance System, the total numbers of cases were obtained from the Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control [3], Table 15 footnote). Due to incomplete reporting, the number of AIDS cases is underestimated. In 2012, the highest rates were reported by Ukraine (22.2), Georgia (8.1), Latvia (6.8), Belarus (5.6) and Moldova (5.1).

In the East, (including Ukraine) the rate increased by 95% from 5.6 per 100 000 (5 688 cases) in 2006 to 10.9 per 100 000 (12 132 cases) in 2012 (Figure K), corresponding to a 113% increase in the number of cases. All countries with consistent data have reported increases in the number of AIDS diagnoses between 2006 and 2012 (except Turkmenistan with zero cases). A more than tenfold increase was reported in two countries (Azerbaijan and Tajikistan) and a twofold increase or more in four countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova) over the same period.

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2012 were pulmonary tuberculosis (34%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (29%) and oesophageal candidiasis (25%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common diseases for cases infected through injecting drug use and heterosexual contact were

pulmonary tuberculosis, wasting syndrome and oesophageal candidiasis; for MSM, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, oesophageal candidiasis and pulmonary tuberculosis (Figure N).

In the East, 4 493 deaths among cases diagnosed with AIDS were reported for 2012, including 618 officially reported to ECDC/WHO (Table 25). Assessing the change between 2006 and 2012 based on countries with complete reporting⁸, a 58% increase in the number of deaths is observed (from 2 849 in 2006 to 4 493 in 2012).

2.3 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Centre

HIV diagnoses in the Centre

The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at a low and stable level although there is evidence of increasing transmission in many countries, especially through sexual contact between men. In 2012, 3 715 new infections were reported from 15 countries; a rate of 1.9 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The highest rates were reported for Cyprus (6.7), Albania (2.9) and Poland (2.8) and the lowest by Slovakia (0.9), Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.7), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (0.7), Monaco (0.0) and Turkmenistan (0.0).

Among cases newly diagnosed in 2012, the most affected age group was 30–39 year-olds with 34% of cases (data not shown) whereas 15% were diagnosed among 15–24 year-olds (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 4.5, the highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Croatia (24), Slovenia (14), Hungary (13), Bosnia and Herzegovina (12) and Serbia (12) (Figure O).

Information on transmission modes for 2012 indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

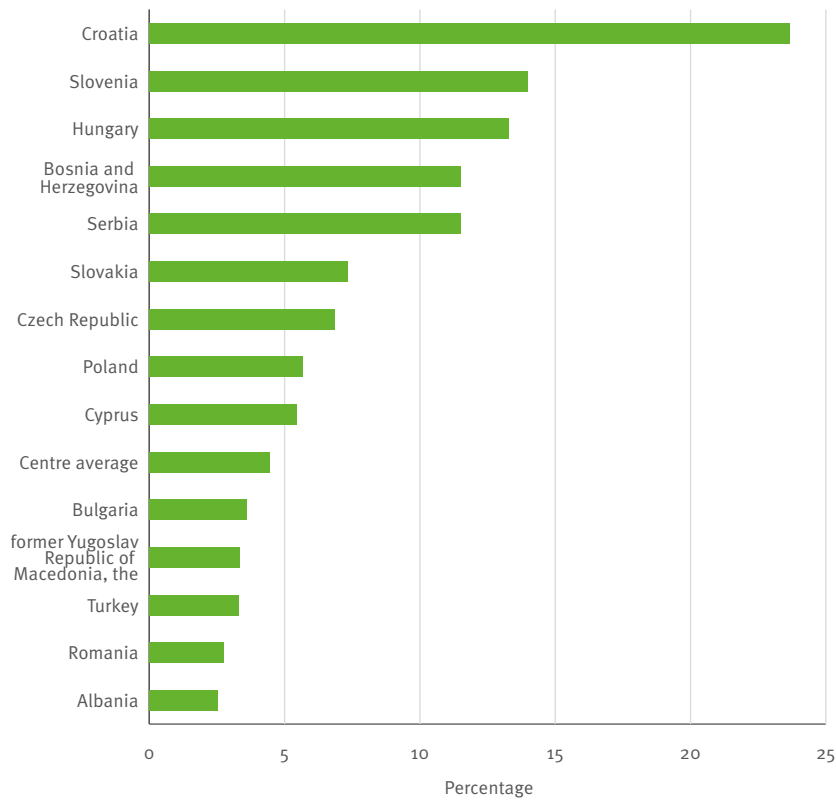
- Men having sex with men accounted for 26% of new infections (975 cases).
- Twenty-five percent of HIV infections were acquired through heterosexual contact (915 cases).
- Seven percent were infected through injecting drug use (273 cases).
- Mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.9% (33 cases).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 35% of the new infections (1 215 cases).

In 2012 sex between men was the predominant reported mode of transmission in an increasing majority of countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia whereas heterosexual transmission was the main mode of transmission in Albania, Montenegro and Turkey.

⁷ No data reported by Russia or Uzbekistan.

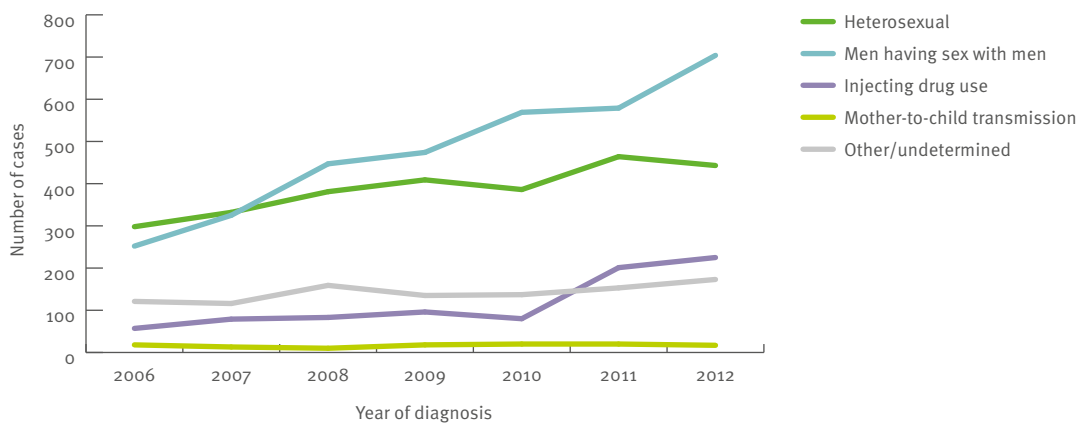
⁸ Russia and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure O: Male-to-female ratio in newly diagnosed HIV infections, by country, WHO European Region: Centre, 2012



Montenegro did not report any female cases in 2012

Figure P: Trends of reported HIV infections, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region: Centre, 2006–2012



Data from Poland and Turkey not included.

Trends in HIV diagnoses in the Centre

In the 15 countries in the Centre, rates of new HIV infections have almost doubled from 1.0 per 100 000 population in 2006 to 1.9 per 100 000 population in 2012 (Figure I). Rates increased in all 15 countries and of the 10 countries with more than 50 HIV cases in 2012, the rate more than doubled between 2006 and 2012 in five: Albania (from 1.0 to 2.6), the Czech Republic (from 0.9 to 2.0), Hungary (from 0.8 to 2.2), Romania (from 0.9 to 2.3) and Turkey (from 0.4 to 1.4).

The observed increase should be viewed in light of the evidence of increased HIV testing activities in all countries of the Centre: six countries with complete data for 2006–2012 and nine with partial data for the period.

Since 2006, information on transmission mode from 13 countries with consistent data (Poland and Turkey not included) shows the following (Table 8b, Figure P):

- The number of cases infected through sex between men almost tripled, from 251 in 2006 to 703 in 2012.
- The number of cases infected through heterosexual transmission increased by 48% (from 298 cases in 2006 to 443 cases in 2012).
- The number of cases infected through injecting drug use increased fourfold, from 57 in 2006 to 225 in 2012.
- The number of HIV infections transmitted from mother to child remained low and stable at 18 children in 2006 and 17 in 2012.
- The number of new infections reported with unknown transmission mode increased by 74% from 98 cases in 2006 to 171 in 2012.

AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the Centre

In 2012, 838 AIDS diagnoses were reported by the 15 countries in the Centre, giving a rate of 0.4 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported

by Albania (1.4, 40 cases), Romania (1.4, 293 cases), Montenegro (1.1, 7 cases) and Bulgaria (0.9, 65 cases). In the other countries, AIDS rates were around or below 0.5 per 100 000 population.

In the Centre, the rate of new AIDS cases increased by 33% from 0.3 per 100 000 (656 cases) in 2006 to 0.4 per 100 000 (838 cases) in 2012 (Figure K). At country level trends were heterogeneous. Of the seven countries reporting more than 30 AIDS cases in 2012, a fivefold increase in the number of cases was reported in Albania (from 8 to 40 cases), a fourfold increase in Bulgaria (from 16 to 65), a threefold increase in Turkey (from 30 to 95) and a twofold increase in Hungary (from 22 to 48) while three other countries with more than 30 cases in 2012 reported stable (Romania and Serbia) or decreasing (Poland) numbers over the same period.

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2012 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (19%), *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (12%), pulmonary tuberculosis (9%) and oesophageal candidiasis (9%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common diseases for MSM are *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, wasting syndrome due to HIV and oesophageal candidiasis; for IDUs, wasting syndrome due to HIV, pulmonary tuberculosis and oesophageal candidiasis; for heterosexuals, wasting syndrome due to HIV, pulmonary tuberculosis and oesophageal candidiasis (Figure Q).

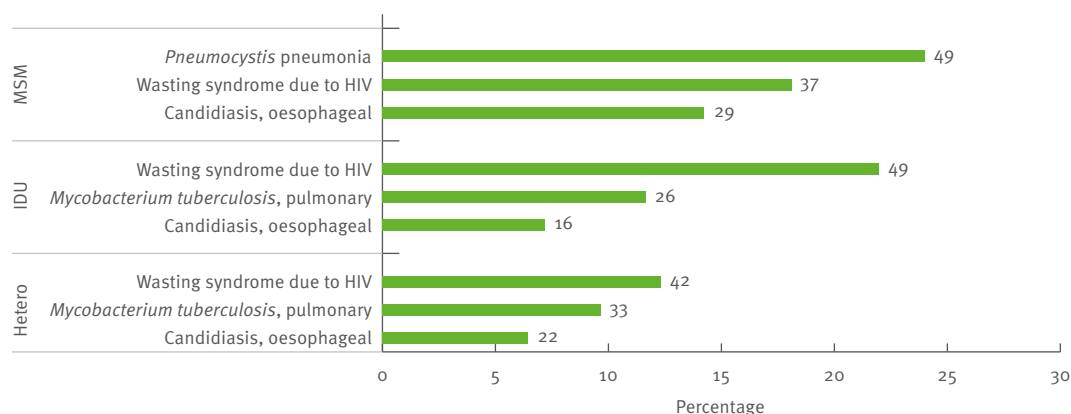
Some 252 individuals diagnosed with AIDS were reported to have died during 2012 in the Centre (Table 25); a 21% decrease since 2006.

2.4 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the West

HIV diagnoses in the West

In the West, 27 315 newly diagnosed HIV infections were reported in 2012 from the 23 countries, giving a rate of 6.6 per 100 000 population (Table 1, Table A). The reported data suggest that sexual transmission between

Figure Q: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-indicative diseases per transmission mode, WHO European Region: Centre, 2012 (n=836 cases)



men remains the main transmission mode, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 77% of new infections. Of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2012, 10% were reported in 15–24-year-olds and the male-to-female ratio was 3.1 (Table A).

The distribution by transmission mode is, as in previous years, influenced by the number of infections diagnosed in individuals originating from countries with generalised epidemics, especially for heterosexually acquired infections.

Information with respect to transmission mode for 2012 indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Sex between men accounted for 42% of new infections (11 378 cases).
- 35% of the HIV cases were acquired through heterosexual contact (9 654 cases).
- 5% of HIV infections were acquired through injecting drug use (1 390 cases).
- Mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.7% of infections (193 cases).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 17% of infections (4 640 cases).

Trends in HIV diagnoses in the West

During the period 2006 to 2012 in the 23 countries in the West with consistent data, the average rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections has remained relatively stable with a 14% decrease from 7.7 per 100 000 population (26 939 cases) in 2006 to 6.6 per 100 000 population (27 315 cases), not taking into account reporting delay for the most recent years.

Rates increased in eight and decreased in 15 countries. However, the decreases may be influenced by reporting delays in several countries. Rates above 10 per 100 000 population were reported in four countries (Belgium

(11.1), Luxembourg (10.3), San Marino (15.5) and the United Kingdom (10.3)).

Since 2006, information on transmission mode in 21 countries (data not included from Italy or Spain) shows the following (Table 8b, Figure R):

- The number of heterosexually acquired infections decreased by 36% (from 10 967 cases in 2006 to 6 987 cases in 2012), mainly due to a decrease in the number of cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics (see Section 1.2).
- The number of HIV infections among MSM increased by 6% from 7 779 in 2006 to 8 263 in 2012.
- New diagnoses of cases infected through injecting drug use decreased by 21%, from 1 287 in 2006 to 1 016 in 2012.
- Newly diagnosed HIV infections due to mother-to-child transmission decreased by 51%, from 243 in 2006 to 177 in 2012.
- The number of cases with unknown transmission mode has increased by 26%, with 2 948 cases in 2006 and 3 714 in 2012.

The presentation of trends by transmission group largely mirrors the pattern for the whole of the EU/EEA as described in Section 1.2.

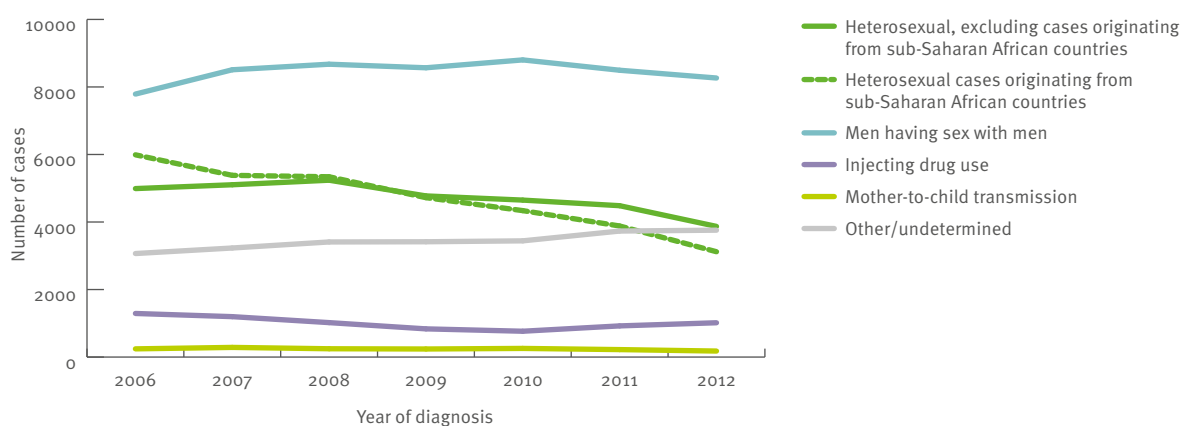
AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the West

For 2012, 3 562 AIDS diagnoses were reported by 22 of the 23 countries in the West⁹, giving a rate of 0.8 per 100 000 population (Table 15). Between 2006 and 2012, the number of AIDS cases decreased by 54% from 7 690 to 3 562, equalling a 58% reduction in the number of cases per 100 000, from 1.9 to 0.8.

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in the West in 2012 were *Pneumocystis pneumonia*

⁹ No data available from Sweden.

Figure R: Trends of reported HIV infections, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region: West, 2006–2012



Data from Italy and Spain not included.

(28%) and oesophageal candidiasis (13%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases for MSM were *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, Kaposi's sarcoma and oesophageal candidiasis; for IDU, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, oesophageal candidiasis, pulmonary tuberculosis; and for heterosexuals, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, extrapulmonary tuberculosis, oesophageal candidiasis (Figure 5).

In the West, 713 individuals diagnosed with AIDS were reported to have died during 2012, continuing the decreasing trend from 3 158 deaths in 2006 and 1 146 in 2011 (Table 25).

2.5 Number of HIV tests performed

The numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (i.e. excluding unlinked anonymous tests and screening of blood donations) by country are presented in Table 27. In 2012, 28 countries reported a total of 15 153 592 HIV tests performed. The highest HIV testing rates were reported by Kazakhstan (125 per 1 000 population), San Marino (120 per 1 000 population), Moldova (96 per 1 000 population), Kyrgyzstan (86 per 1 000 population), France (80 per 1 000 population) and Belarus (73 per 100 000 population) and the lowest rates per 1 000 population were reported by Albania (1.1), Greece (1.9), Georgia (3.5), Serbia (8.8), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (8.8) and Poland (9.3).

Despite the incomplete reporting for this variable, some trend patterns can be observed. Of the 23 countries with consistent data during 2006–2012, 11 reported continuously increasing numbers of HIV tests performed (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Serbia and Tajikistan). Four countries reported increasing numbers up to 2011 (Estonia, Montenegro and Romania) or up to 2010 (the Czech Republic). Of the 43 countries with more than one data point, an increase was evident in 33 of them.

Data on the number of HIV tests can support the interpretation of trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections. The presented data, however, are derived from different sources, ranging from annual reports from national HIV testing sites, to extrapolations from information systematically gathered in laboratory networks performing HIV tests and to estimates based on national surveys. In contrast to the East and the Centre, many countries in the West do not systematically collect data on the number of HIV tests and in some cases only estimates are available. When comparing the reported testing rates across countries, it is important to keep these differences in mind. Further, the data do not provide detailed information on who is being tested or to what extent testing is targeted at high-risk populations. With respect to initiatives to increase the uptake of HIV testing in Europe, the lack of good quality HIV testing data is complicating the evaluation of such efforts.

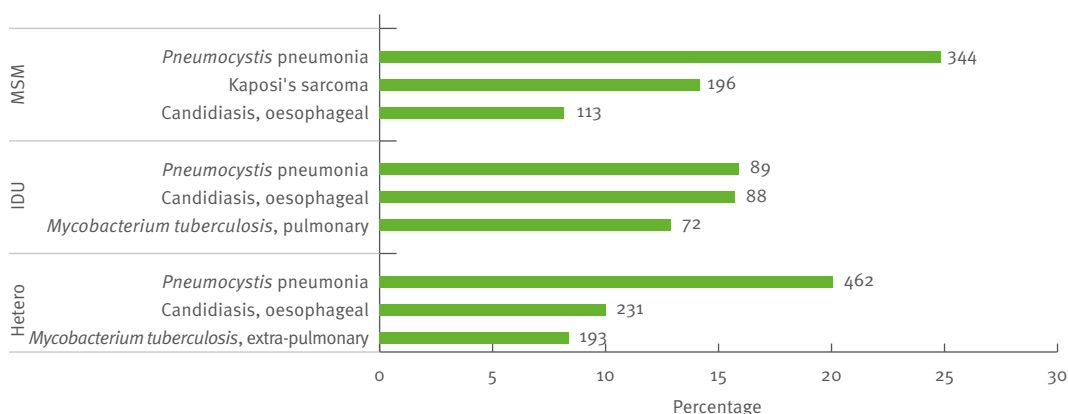
2.6 Conclusions

HIV infection remains of major public health importance in Europe. In 2012, 131 202 new HIV infections were diagnosed in 52 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region¹⁰. Of those, 55 494 were officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 51 countries, while 75 708 infections were reported through the database of the Russian Federal Statistics Agency.

The data suggest continuing HIV transmission in many countries. Furthermore, they strengthen the evidence base that in Europe the number of people living with HIV is increasing and that HIV remains concentrated in key populations at higher risk, such as MSM, people from countries with generalised epidemics, and people who inject drugs and their sexual partners. The dominant transmission mode varies by country and geographical/epidemiological area, illustrating the wide diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. Despite the relatively low absolute number of cases diagnosed as acquired through injecting drug use and through sex between

¹⁰ No data available from Uzbekistan.

Figure 5: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-indicative diseases per transmission mode, WHO European Region: West, 2012 (n=3 562 cases)



men, PWID and MSM remain disproportionately affected by the HIV epidemic, given the relatively small sizes of the respective populations.

In the western part of the Region, the highest proportion of HIV infections continues to be diagnosed in MSM. HIV responses in this part of Europe need to be based on evidence-informed prevention interventions targeting this key population. In addition, given the relatively high numbers of HIV infections in people originating from countries with generalised epidemics, countries should ensure equal access to prevention, testing, treatment and care services for migrant populations.

In the Centre, levels of HIV infection remain at a low level, although there is evidence of an increasing trend in new HIV infections mostly driven by sexual transmission. The epidemic in this part of Europe is diverse but sexual transmission between men dominates over heterosexual transmission in an increasing majority of countries.

In the East, the number and rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections is the highest in the Region and the number of cases has continued to increase. Heterosexual contact, followed by injecting drug use, is the dominant reported mode of transmission. The amount of independent versus PWID-related heterosexual transmission remains unknown as information on the probable source of infection is missing for the majority of heterosexually acquired cases. Information about probable country of infection is poorly reported too, leaving insufficient solid evidence regarding the extent to which people become infected in their home country or abroad, including during periods of labour migration to neighbouring countries. Overall, men remain disproportionately affected by the epidemic and in a few countries this is the case even among people infected through heterosexual transmission, suggesting that male labour migrants as well as possible misclassification of men infected through sex with other men may contribute to the increase in heterosexually acquired cases in those countries. On average, however, women account for the majority of heterosexual infections pointing towards potential ongoing transmission from male PWID and male labour migrants to their female partners.

Curbing the HIV epidemic in the East and reaching the goal of universal access to prevention, treatment and care will not be achieved without implementing comprehensive prevention strategies for people who inject drugs, including harm reduction interventions. In couples where one of the partners is engaged in high-risk behaviour, such as injecting drug use, prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission.

It is a concern that 50% of newly diagnosed HIV infections with information on CD4 cell counts have a low count ($<350/\text{mm}^3$) at the time of diagnosis, including 30% with $\text{CD4} < 200/\text{mm}^3$; these so-called late presenters reflect the low access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counselling. Delayed initiation of antiretroviral treatment

decreases the clinical benefits, as well as the preventive value of the treatment in further HIV transmission. Throughout Europe, HIV counselling and testing services need to be promoted and accessible and targeted at key populations at higher risk in order to ensure earlier diagnosis and timely initiation of HIV treatment and care. This will result in improved treatment outcomes and clinical benefits, as well as contribute to preventing or reducing further HIV transmission.

The number of diagnosed AIDS cases has continued to decline in Europe, except in the East. The high and increasing number of AIDS cases in the countries in the East is indicative of late HIV diagnosis, low treatment coverage and delayed initiation of life-saving HIV treatment. The wide availability of treatment broadens the perspectives of HIV surveillance to include monitoring of access to care and treatment in the future. Improved access to and earlier initiation of treatment, particularly for key populations, is needed throughout Europe but particularly in the East.

The number of countries conducting enhanced surveillance for HIV in Europe has increased over recent years. Enhanced HIV surveillance in Europe is essential to provide the strategic information for monitoring the epidemic and guiding the public health response to HIV. Interventions to control the epidemic need to be based on evidence and adapted to national and local epidemiology. In order to achieve this aim, countries in Europe need to ensure that surveillance data are of high quality and are encouraged to provide, in particular, complete case reports with information on transmission mode, CD4 cell count and probable country and source of infection. Also, achieving full coverage of reporting by all 53 countries in the WHO European Region is of vital importance.

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Tables

Table 1: HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	323	3.9	336	4.1	347	4.2	301	3.6
W	Belgium	1018	9.7	1070	10.1	1091	10.2	1130	10.5
C	Bulgaria	91	1.2	126	1.6	123	1.6	171	2.2
C	Croatia	57	1.3	49	1.1	71	1.6	54	1.2
C	Cyprus	35	4.6	46	5.9	37	4.7	38	4.8
C	Czech Republic	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5
W	Denmark	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3
E	Estonia	668	49.7	633	47.2	545	40.6	411	30.7
W	Finland	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2
W	France	5695	9.0	5679	8.9	5764	9.0	5448	8.5
W	Germany	2666	3.2	2800	3.4	2850	3.5	2885	3.5
W	Greece	501	4.5	552	4.9	603	5.4	592	5.3
C	Hungary	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.5	140	1.4
W	Iceland	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7
W	Ireland	353	8.4	391	9.1	405	9.2	395	8.9
W	Italy	1805	7.5	1960	6.3	2038	5.5	2588	4.8
E	Latvia	299	13.0	350	15.3	358	15.8	275	12.2
E	Lithuania	100	2.9	106	3.1	95	2.8	180	5.4
W	Luxembourg	51	10.9	44	9.2	57	11.8	54	10.9
W	Malta	24	5.9	14	3.4	28	6.8	19	4.6
W	Netherlands	1117	6.8	1219	7.5	1288	7.9	1173	7.1
W	Norway	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9
C	Poland	810	2.1	806	2.1	837	2.2	952	2.5
W	Portugal	1917	18.2	1861	17.8	1900	18.2	1708	16.4
C	Romania	187	0.9	173	0.8	259	1.2	253	1.2
C	Slovakia	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1.0	53	1.0
C	Slovenia	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4
W	Spain	1765	9.9	2671	11.0	3188	11.4	3340	10.2
W	Sweden	392	4.3	479	5.3	416	4.5	421	4.5
W	United Kingdom	7489	12.5	7381	12.2	7268	12.0	6672	10.8
	Total EU/EEA	28318	6.4	29816	6.5	30703	6.6	30162	6.2
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	32	1.0	44	1.4	54	1.7	62	1.9
W	Andorra	1	1.3	4	4.9	3	3.6	2	2.4
E	Armenia	67	2.1	107	3.3	136	4.2	149	4.6
E	Azerbaijan	239	2.8	437	5.1	433	5.0	455	5.1
E	Belarus	733	7.6	993	10.3	883	9.2	1073	11.2
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	0.3	4	0.1	9	0.2	6	0.2
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3
E	Georgia	272	6.2	340	7.8	350	8.1	385	8.9
W	Israel	336	5.0	365	5.3	394	5.5	387	5.3
E	Kazakhstan	1745	11.5	1979	12.9	2335	15.0	2081	13.2
E	Kyrgyzstan	244	4.8	409	8.0	553	10.6	696	13.2
E	Moldova	621	17.4	731	20.4	793	22.2	704	19.7
W	Monaco	1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	5	0.8	11	1.8	11	1.8	14	2.2
E	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	12.5	1	3.2
C	Serbia****	88	1.2	91	1.2	118	1.6	131	1.8
W	Switzerland	760	10.2	757	10.1	768	10.1	658	8.5
E	Tajikistan	204	2.9	305	4.3	331	4.5	418	5.6
C	Turkey	276	0.4	348	0.5	395	0.6	470	0.7
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	13256	28.4	13496	29.0	15671	33.9	16241	35.3
E	Uzbekistan	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.3	4055	14.8
	Total non-EU/EEA	21106	9.1	23596	10.2	26306	11.3	27994	11.9
Geographic area									
	West	26939	7.7	28338	7.8	29153	7.8	28479	7.2
	Centre	1832	1.0	2019	1.1	2312	1.2	2554	1.4
	East	20653	15.1	23055	16.8	25544	18.6	27123	19.6
	Total WHO European Region	49424	7.3	53412	7.8	57009	8.1	58156	8.0

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

*** 75708 new HIV infections were reported through the database of the Federal Statistics Agency of the Russian Federation for 2012 (<http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/data.do?id=41719&referrerType=0&referrerId=946905>) and a cumulative 719445 infections were reported as of 31 December 2012 (Rosпотребнадзор. National Report on the Implementing the National Project "Health". Moscow 2013)

**** Excluding 38 HIV cases from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	317	3.8	309	3.7	306	3.6	7598	Austria
	1198	11.1	1182	10.7	1227	11.1	25724	Belgium
	163	2.2	201	2.7	157	2.1	1630	Bulgaria
	70	1.6	77	1.8	74	1.7	1025	Croatia
	41	5.0	54	6.4	58	6.7	794	Cyprus
	180	1.7	153	1.5	212	2.0	1887	Czech Republic
	275	5.0	266	4.8	201	3.6	6339	Denmark
	376	28.1	366	27.3	315	23.5	8377	Estonia
	184	3.4	172	3.2	156	2.9	3061	Finland
	5536	8.6	5376	8.3	4066	6.2	54406	France
	2919	3.6	2888	3.5	2953	3.6	45987	Germany
	626	5.5	940	8.3	1059	9.4	12700	Greece
	182	1.8	162	1.7	219	2.2	2334	Hungary
	24	7.6	23	7.2	19	5.9	299	Iceland
	330	7.4	323	7.1	339	7.4	6528	Ireland
	3932	6.7	3748	6.3	3898	6.4	23132	Italy
	274	12.2	299	14.4	339	16.6	5527	Latvia
	153	4.6	166	5.4	160	5.3	2060	Lithuania
	49	9.8	48	9.4	54	10.3	1169	Luxembourg
	18	4.3	21	5.1	30	7.2	187	Malta
	1157	7.0	1083	6.5	976	5.8	20821	Netherlands
	258	5.3	269	5.5	242	4.9	5137	Norway
	954	2.5	1115	2.9	1085	2.8	16562	Poland
	1511	14.5	1218	11.8	721	7.0	31147	Portugal
	274	1.3	427	2.0	489	2.3	5570	Romania
	28	0.5	49	0.9	50	0.9	456	Slovakia
	35	1.7	55	2.7	45	2.2	588	Slovenia
	3575	10.9	3244	9.9	3210	8.5	25731	Spain
	449	4.8	382	4.1	363	3.8	10329	Sweden
	6358	10.3	6211	10.0	6358	10.3	128652	United Kingdom
	31446	6.4	30827	6.2	29381	5.8	455757	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	44	1.4	75	2.6	81	2.9	577	Albania
	4	4.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	61	Andorra
	149	4.6	182	5.6	227	6.9	1381	Armenia
	459	5.1	548	6.0	517	5.6	3784	Azerbaijan
	1063	11.2	1194	12.7	1223	13.1	13623	Belarus
	7	0.2	27	0.7	25	0.7	223	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.2	1	0.0	14	0.7	55	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	455	10.4	424	9.6	526	11.9	3641	Georgia
	424	5.7	453	6.0	487	6.4	7517	Israel
	1988	12.5	2006	12.5	2014	12.4	19774	Kazakhstan
	567	10.6	614	11.4	700	12.8	4609	Kyrgyzstan
	703	19.7	721	20.3	757	21.3	7834	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	Monaco
	15	2.4	9	1.5	13	2.1	142	Montenegro
	62581	44.1	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia
	6	19.2	8	25.1	5	15.5	81	San Marino
	148	2.0	127	1.7	125	1.7	2850	Serbia
	607	7.8	562	7.1	643	8.1	33403	Switzerland
	1052	13.8	955	12.2	814	10.2	4585	Tajikistan
	523	0.7	653	0.9	1068	1.4	5450	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Turkmenistan
	16643	36.4	17336	38.0	16872	37.1	187316	Ukraine
	3795	13.7	-	-	-	-	24057	Uzbekistan
	91238	24.1	25897	12.3	26113	12.3	383580	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	29757	7.4	28728	7.1	27315	6.6	450043	West
	2669	1.4	3185	1.7	3715	1.9	40143	Centre
	90258	32.1	24811	22.3	24464	22.0	349151	East
	122684	14.0	56724	8.0	55494	7.8	839337	Total WHO European Region

Table 1a: HIV infections newly diagnosed and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of statistics (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	323	3.9	336	4.1	347	4.2	301	3.6
W	Belgium	1018	9.7	1070	10.1	1091	10.2	1130	10.5
C	Bulgaria	91	1.2	126	1.6	123	1.6	171	2.2
C	Croatia	57	1.3	49	1.1	71	1.6	54	1.2
C	Cyprus	35	4.6	46	5.9	37	4.7	38	4.8
C	Czech Republic	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5
W	Denmark	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3
E	Estonia	668	49.7	633	47.2	545	40.6	411	30.7
W	Finland	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2
W	France	5695	9.0	5679	8.9	5764	9.0	5448	8.5
W	Germany	2666	3.2	2800	3.4	2850	3.5	2885	3.5
W	Greece	573	5.2	520	4.7	655	5.8	607	5.4
C	Hungary	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.5	141	1.4
W	Iceland	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7
W	Ireland	353	8.4	391	9.1	405	9.2	395	8.9
W	Italy	1805	7.5	1960	6.3	2038	5.5	2588	4.8
E	Latvia	299	13.0	350	15.3	358	15.8	275	12.2
E	Lithuania	100	2.9	106	3.1	95	2.8	180	5.4
W	Luxembourg	56	11.9	47	9.9	68	14.1	64	13.0
W	Malta	22	5.4	16	3.9	28	6.8	18	4.4
W	Netherlands	1117	6.8	1219	7.5	1288	7.9	1173	7.1
W	Norway	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9
C	Poland	741	1.9	708	1.9	788	2.1	701	1.8
W	Portugal	1917	18.2	1861	17.8	1900	18.2	1708	16.4
C	Romania	187	0.9	173	0.8	259	1.2	253	1.2
C	Slovakia	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1.0	53	1.0
C	Slovenia	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4
W	Spain	1765	9.9	2671	11.0	3188	11.4	3340	10.2
W	Sweden	385	4.3	528	5.8	441	4.8	485	5.2
W	United Kingdom	7489	12.5	7381	12.2	7268	12.0	6672	10.8
	Total EU/EEA	28317	6.4	29740	6.5	30742	6.6	30000	6.1
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	32	1.0	44	1.4	49	1.5	62	1.9
W	Andorra	1	1.3	3	3.7	4	4.8	2	2.4
E	Armenia	66	2.1	109	3.4	136	4.2	149	4.6
E	Azerbaijan	239	2.8	437	5.1	433	5.0	455	5.1
E	Belarus	733	7.6	993	10.3	883	9.2	1073	11.2
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	0.4	4	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.2
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3
E	Georgia	276	6.3	344	7.9	351	8.1	385	8.9
W	Israel	336	5.0	365	5.3	394	5.5	387	5.3
E	Kazakhstan	1745	11.5	1979	12.9	2335	15.0	2081	13.2
E	Kyrgyzstan	244	4.8	409	8.0	551	10.6	687	13.0
E	Moldova	621	17.4	731	20.4	793	22.2	704	19.7
W	Monaco	1	3.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	5	0.8	11	1.8	11	1.8	14	2.2
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	12.5	1	3.2
C	Serbia***	88	1.2	91	1.2	118	1.6	131	1.8
W	Switzerland	760	10.2	757	10.1	768	10.1	658	8.5
E	Tajikistan	204	2.9	305	4.3	331	4.5	418	5.6
C	Turkey	260	0.4	399	0.6	393	0.6	470	0.7
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	13256	28.4	13496	29.0	15671	33.9	16241	35.3
E	Uzbekistan	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.3	4041	14.8
	Total non-EU/EEA	21099	9.1	23652	10.2	26299	11.3	27972	11.9
Geographic area									
	West	27007	7.8	28359	7.8	29242	7.8	28567	7.2
	Centre	1753	0.9	1972	1.1	2256	1.2	2305	1.2
	East	20656	15.1	23061	16.8	25543	18.6	27100	19.6
	Total WHO European Region	49416	7.3	53392	7.8	57041	8.2	57972	8.0

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

*** Excluding 38 HIV cases from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	317	3.8	309	3.7	306	3.6	7598	Austria
	1198	11.1	1182	10.7	1227	11.1	25724	Belgium
	163	2.2	201	2.7	157	2.1	1630	Bulgaria
	70	1.6	77	1.8	74	1.7	1025	Croatia
	41	5.0	54	6.4	58	6.7	794	Cyprus
	180	1.7	153	1.5	212	2.0	1887	Czech Republic
	275	5.0	266	4.8	201	3.6	6339	Denmark
	372	27.8	370	27.6	315	23.5	8377	Estonia
	184	3.4	172	3.2	156	2.9	3061	Finland
	5536	8.6	5376	8.3	4066	6.2	54406	France
	2918	3.6	2889	3.5	2954	3.6	45987	Germany
	610	5.4	969	8.6	1187	10.5	12700	Greece
	182	1.8	162	1.7	219	2.2	2334	Hungary
	24	7.6	23	7.2	19	5.9	299	Iceland
	330	7.4	321	7.0	341	7.4	6528	Ireland
	3932	6.7	3748	6.3	3898	6.4	23132	Italy
	274	12.2	299	14.4	339	16.6	5527	Latvia
	153	4.6	166	5.4	160	5.3	2060	Lithuania
	63	12.5	73	14.3	83	15.8	1169	Luxembourg
	19	4.6	21	5.1	30	7.2	187	Malta
	1157	7.0	1083	6.5	976	5.8	20821	Netherlands
	258	5.3	269	5.5	242	4.9	5137	Norway
	1246	3.3	1332	3.5	1019	2.6	16314	Poland
	1511	14.5	1218	11.8	721	7.0	31147	Portugal
	274	1.3	427	2.0	489	2.3	5570	Romania
	28	0.5	49	0.9	50	0.9	456	Slovakia
	35	1.7	55	2.7	45	2.2	588	Slovenia
	3575	10.9	3244	9.9	3210	8.5	25731	Spain
	493	5.3	461	4.9	441	4.7	10329	Sweden
	6358	10.3	6211	10.0	6358	10.3	128652	United Kingdom
	31776	6.4	31180	6.3	29553	5.9	455509	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	48	1.5	72	2.5	90	3.2	577	Albania
	6	7.1	2	2.4	2	2.4	61	Andorra
	148	4.6	182	5.6	228	7.0	1381	Armenia
	459	5.1	548	6.0	517	5.6	3784	Azerbaijan
	1063	11.2	1196	12.8	1223	13.1	13623	Belarus
	7	0.2	28	0.7	25	0.7	223	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.2	1	0.0	14	0.7	55	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	455	10.4	424	9.6	526	11.9	3641	Georgia
	424	5.7	453	6.0	487	6.4	7517	Israel
	1988	12.5	2006	12.5	2014	12.4	19774	Kazakhstan
	570	10.7	598	11.1	724	13.2	4609	Kyrgyzstan
	703	19.7	721	20.3	757	21.3	7834	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	Monaco
	15	2.4	9	1.5	13	2.1	142	Montenegro
	62581	44.1	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia
	6	19.2	8	25.1	5	15.5	81	San Marino
	148	2.0	127	1.7	125	1.7	2850	Serbia
	607	7.8	562	7.1	643	8.1	33403	Switzerland
	1004	13.2	989	12.7	828	10.3	4585	Tajikistan
	489	0.7	699	0.9	1068	1.4	5450	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Turkmenistan
	16643	36.4	17336	38.0	16872	37.1	187316	Ukraine
	3809	13.7	-	-	-	-	24057	Uzbekistan
	91178	24.1	25961	12.3	26161	12.3	383580	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	29801	7.4	28860	7.1	27553	6.7	450043	West
	2931	1.5	3446	1.8	3658	1.9	39895	Centre
	90222	32.1	24835	22.4	24503	22.0	349151	East
	122954	14.1	57141	8.1	55714	7.8	839089	Total WHO European Region

Table 2: HIV diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	243	6.1	259	6.4	266	6.6	235	5.8
W	Belgium	674	13.1	660	12.7	744	14.2	746	14.2
C	Bulgaria	71	1.9	105	2.8	102	2.8	133	3.6
C	Croatia	48	2.3	44	2.1	68	3.2	48	2.3
C	Cyprus	21	5.6	31	8.1	24	6.2	26	6.6
C	Czech Republic	72	1.4	97	1.9	121	2.4	130	2.5
W	Denmark	174	6.5	224	8.3	204	7.5	179	6.6
E	Estonia	429	69.3	374	60.5	315	51.0	243	39.4
W	Finland	134	5.2	136	5.3	105	4.0	106	4.1
W	France	3571	11.7	3663	11.9	3744	12.1	3588	11.5
W	Germany	2138	5.3	2324	5.8	2357	5.9	2404	6.0
W	Greece	398	7.2	463	8.4	502	9.0	501	9.0
C	Hungary	49	1.0	88	1.9	110	2.3	107	2.3
W	Iceland	8	5.3	6	3.8	7	4.4	6	3.7
W	Ireland	221	10.5	243	11.3	258	11.7	258	11.6
W	Italy	1327	11.3	1396	9.3	1514	8.4	1906	7.3
E	Latvia	185	17.5	224	21.3	231	22.1	170	16.3
E	Lithuania	78	4.9	74	4.7	65	4.1	131	8.4
W	Luxembourg	36	15.5	33	14.0	47	19.6	38	15.5
W	Malta	16	8.0	8	4.0	17	8.3	10	4.9
W	Netherlands	898	11.1	984	12.2	1092	13.5	976	12.0
W	Norway	179	7.8	166	7.1	182	7.7	183	7.6
C	Poland	609	3.3	573	3.1	612	3.3	728	4.0
W	Portugal	1298	25.4	1267	25.0	1313	25.8	1169	23.0
C	Romania	96	0.9	88	0.8	148	1.4	144	1.4
C	Slovakia	20	0.8	32	1.2	48	1.8	48	1.8
C	Slovenia	30	3.1	35	3.5	45	4.6	40	4.0
W	Spain	1370	15.5	2113	17.7	2506	18.2	2652	16.4
W	Sweden	241	5.4	297	6.6	261	5.7	274	6.0
W	United Kingdom	4508	15.3	4709	15.9	4616	15.4	4472	14.8
	Total EU/EEA	19142	8.9	20716	9.3	21624	9.5	21651	9.1
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	21	1.3	31	2.0	34	2.1	44	2.8
W	Andorra	0	0.0	4	9.4	3	6.9	2	4.5
E	Armenia	42	2.7	75	4.8	104	6.7	96	6.1
E	Azerbaijan	213	5.1	380	9.0	350	8.2	377	8.7
E	Belarus	391	8.6	541	12.0	455	10.1	563	12.5
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0.5	4	0.2	7	0.4	6	0.3
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.6
E	Georgia	197	9.5	242	11.7	249	12.0	276	13.3
W	Israel	218	6.5	247	7.2	251	7.2	267	7.4
E	Kazakhstan	1288	17.6	1388	18.7	1653	22.0	1394	18.4
E	Kyrgyzstan	181	7.2	287	11.3	309	12.0	514	19.8
E	Moldova	369	21.5	422	24.5	438	25.5	400	23.3
W	Monaco	1	6.2	1	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	5	1.6	10	3.3	8	2.6	12	3.9
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	2	13.6	0	0.0	2	12.2	1	6.5
C	Serbia	73	2.0	75	2.1	98	2.7	122	3.4
W	Switzerland	498	13.6	524	14.2	555	14.9	473	12.5
E	Tajikistan	155	4.4	241	6.7	184	5.0	327	8.7
C	Turkey	193	0.5	248	0.7	273	0.8	344	1.0
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	7890	36.6	8201	38.3	8644	40.6	9168	43.3
E	Uzbekistan	1683	12.8	2087	15.7	1830	13.6	2248	16.5
	Total non-EU/EEA	13431	7.5	15010	8.4	15450	8.6	16640	9.2
Geographic area									
	West	18153	10.6	19727	11.1	20546	11.2	20446	10.5
	Centre	1319	1.4	1463	1.6	1701	1.8	1938	2.1
	East	13101	10.0	14536	11.1	14827	11.3	15907	12.1
	Total WHO European Region	32573	8.2	35726	8.9	37074	9.1	38291	9.1

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	257	6.3	242	5.9	245	5.9	5 674	Austria
	793	14.9	783	14.5	833	15.3	16 038	Belgium
	132	3.6	163	4.5	123	3.4	1233	Bulgaria
	67	3.2	66	3.1	71	3.4	875	Croatia
	34	8.5	39	9.5	49	11.7	551	Cyprus
	159	3.1	140	2.7	185	3.6	1554	Czech Republic
	201	7.3	192	7.0	146	5.3	4598	Denmark
	230	37.3	226	36.6	209	33.8	5664	Estonia
	130	5.0	112	4.2	111	4.2	2234	Finland
	3650	11.7	3566	11.3	2754	8.7	34565	France
	2472	6.2	2427	6.1	2502	6.2	36420	Germany
	548	9.8	797	14.2	897	16.1	10370	Greece
	142	3.0	122	2.6	186	4.0	1793	Hungary
	17	10.6	12	7.5	13	8.1	211	Iceland
	241	10.9	235	10.4	244	10.7	3408	Ireland
	2969	10.4	2830	9.8	3072	10.4	17242	Italy
	170	16.4	196	20.7	218	23.4	3811	Latvia
	125	8.1	134	9.5	114	8.2	1687	Lithuania
	34	13.6	34	13.4	41	15.7	871	Luxembourg
	16	7.8	17	8.2	23	11.1	130	Malta
	975	11.9	923	11.2	828	10.0	16553	Netherlands
	173	7.1	190	7.7	166	6.6	3460	Norway
	711	3.9	916	4.9	899	4.8	12546	Poland
	1045	20.6	857	17.2	513	10.4	22106	Portugal
	179	1.7	304	2.9	359	3.5	3077	Romania
	25	0.9	46	1.8	44	1.7	390	Slovakia
	31	3.1	48	4.7	42	4.1	512	Slovenia
	2925	18.1	2687	16.7	2713	14.6	20557	Spain
	270	5.8	240	5.1	217	4.6	7054	Sweden
	4317	14.2	4425	14.4	4553	14.9	88997	United Kingdom
	23038	9.5	22969	9.5	22370	9.1	324181	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	30	1.9	54	3.8	58	4.1	405	Albania
	4	9.1	2	4.5	2	4.5	49	Andorra
	98	6.2	115	7.3	157	9.9	971	Armenia
	365	8.2	410	9.1	357	7.8	3025	Azerbaijan
	567	12.8	620	14.1	659	15.1	8144	Belarus
	7	0.4	23	1.2	23	1.2	180	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.5	0	0.0	10	1.0	35	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	322	15.3	300	14.2	381	17.9	2671	Georgia
	289	7.9	299	8.0	354	9.4	4860	Israel
	1254	16.3	1212	15.6	1170	14.9	12601	Kazakhstan
	399	15.2	422	15.8	406	15.0	3208	Kyrgyzstan
	341	19.9	377	22.0	375	21.9	4599	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	Monaco
	15	4.9	8	2.6	13	4.2	119	Montenegro
	36172	55.1	-	-	-	-	36172	Russia
	6	39.1	6	38.4	2	12.7	63	San Marino
	132	3.7	110	3.1	115	3.3	2210	Serbia
	445	11.6	422	10.9	477	12.2	20984	Switzerland
	850	22.2	672	17.1	535	13.3	3393	Tajikistan
	384	1.1	485	1.3	819	2.2	3840	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
	9524	45.1	9558	45.4	9484	45.2	112645	Ukraine
	2062	14.9	-	-	-	-	16262	Uzbekistan
	53271	29.4	15095	8.3	15397	8.4	236458	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	21777	11.0	21298	10.7	20706	10.2	316465	West
	2053	2.2	2524	2.7	2996	3.2	29320	Centre
	52479	39.7	14242	10.7	14065	10.6	214854	East
	76309	18.0	38064	9.0	37767	8.8	560639	Total WHO European Region

Table 3: HIV diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	79	1.9	76	1.8	79	1.9	66	1.5
W	Belgium	338	6.3	403	7.5	343	6.3	381	6.9
C	Bulgaria	20	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	38	1.0
C	Croatia	9	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.3
C	Cyprus	14	3.6	15	3.8	13	3.3	12	3.0
C	Czech Republic	19	0.4	24	0.5	27	0.5	26	0.5
W	Denmark	71	2.6	82	3.0	81	2.9	57	2.1
E	Estonia	239	32.9	259	35.8	230	31.8	168	23.2
W	Finland	57	2.1	51	1.9	42	1.6	66	2.4
W	France	2115	6.5	1996	6.1	1999	6.1	1840	5.5
W	Germany	505	1.2	452	1.1	469	1.1	465	1.1
W	Greece	103	1.8	88	1.6	101	1.8	91	1.6
C	Hungary	13	0.2	10	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.3
W	Iceland	3	2.0	7	4.6	3	1.9	9	5.7
W	Ireland	132	6.3	148	6.9	146	6.6	137	6.1
W	Italy	478	3.8	564	3.5	524	2.7	657	2.4
E	Latvia	114	9.2	126	10.2	127	10.4	105	8.6
E	Lithuania	22	1.2	32	1.8	30	1.7	49	2.7
W	Luxembourg	15	6.3	11	4.6	10	4.1	16	6.4
W	Malta	8	3.9	6	2.9	11	5.4	9	4.4
W	Netherlands	219	2.7	235	2.8	196	2.4	197	2.4
W	Norway	97	4.1	82	3.5	117	4.9	99	4.1
C	Poland	172	0.9	156	0.8	153	0.8	155	0.8
W	Portugal	619	11.4	594	11.1	587	11.0	539	10.1
C	Romania	91	0.8	85	0.8	111	1.0	109	1.0
C	Slovakia	7	0.3	7	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2
C	Slovenia	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	8	0.8
W	Spain	395	4.3	558	4.5	682	4.8	688	4.1
W	Sweden	149	3.3	182	4.0	154	3.3	146	3.1
W	United Kingdom	2981	9.8	2672	8.7	2652	8.6	2200	7.0
	Total EU/EEA	9087	4.0	8949	3.8	8928	3.7	8359	3.3
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	11	0.7	13	0.8	20	1.3	18	1.1
W	Andorra	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Armenia	25	1.5	32	1.9	32	1.9	53	3.2
E	Azerbaijan	26	0.6	57	1.3	83	1.9	78	1.7
E	Belarus	342	6.7	452	8.8	428	8.4	510	10.0
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
E	Georgia	75	3.3	98	4.3	101	4.4	109	4.8
W	Israel	118	3.4	116	3.3	143	4.0	120	3.3
E	Kazakhstan	457	5.8	591	7.4	682	8.5	687	8.4
E	Kyrgyzstan	63	2.5	115	4.4	182	6.9	182	6.8
E	Moldova	249	13.4	309	16.6	355	19.1	304	16.4
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	0.9	2	0.6
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.8	0	0.0
C	Serbia	15	0.4	16	0.4	20	0.5	9	0.2
W	Switzerland	254	6.7	222	5.8	203	5.3	179	4.6
E	Tajikistan	48	1.4	64	1.8	62	1.7	91	2.5
C	Turkey	83	0.2	100	0.3	122	0.3	126	0.4
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	5366	21.3	5038	20.1	6683	26.8	7073	28.5
E	Uzbekistan	522	3.9	1082	8.1	1231	9.1	1807	13.1
	Total non-EU/EEA	7662	3.9	8307	4.3	10355	5.3	11348	5.8
Geographic area									
	West	8737	4.9	8545	4.6	8544	4.5	7962	3.9
	Centre	464	0.5	456	0.5	513	0.5	529	0.6
	East	7548	5.1	8255	5.6	10226	6.9	11216	7.6
	Total WHO European Region	16749	4.0	17256	4.0	19283	4.4	19707	4.4

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	60	1.4	67	1.6	61	1.4	1917	Austria
	403	7.3	399	7.1	393	7.0	9403	Belgium
	31	0.8	38	1.0	34	0.9	397	Bulgaria
	3	0.1	11	0.5	3	0.1	150	Croatia
	7	1.7	15	3.5	9	2.0	243	Cyprus
	21	0.4	13	0.2	27	0.5	333	Czech Republic
	74	2.7	74	2.6	54	1.9	1740	Denmark
	146	20.2	140	19.4	106	14.7	2701	Estonia
	54	2.0	60	2.2	45	1.6	827	Finland
	1877	5.6	1808	5.4	1312	3.9	19758	France
	436	1.0	454	1.1	448	1.1	8786	Germany
	78	1.4	143	2.5	162	2.8	2284	Greece
	9	0.2	11	0.2	14	0.3	258	Hungary
	7	4.4	11	6.9	6	3.8	88	Iceland
	89	4.0	88	3.8	95	4.1	2016	Ireland
	956	3.1	918	3.0	824	2.6	5849	Italy
	104	8.6	103	9.1	121	10.9	1716	Latvia
	28	1.6	32	1.9	46	2.8	373	Lithuania
	15	5.9	14	5.4	13	4.9	298	Luxembourg
	2	1.0	4	1.9	7	3.3	57	Malta
	182	2.2	160	1.9	148	1.8	4268	Netherlands
	85	3.5	79	3.2	76	3.1	1677	Norway
	154	0.8	157	0.8	159	0.8	3459	Poland
	466	8.7	361	6.7	208	3.9	9033	Portugal
	95	0.9	123	1.1	130	1.2	2493	Romania
	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	66	Slovakia
	4	0.4	7	0.7	3	0.3	76	Slovenia
	650	3.9	557	3.3	497	2.6	5174	Spain
	178	3.8	142	3.0	145	3.0	3269	Sweden
	2041	6.5	1786	5.7	1805	5.8	39616	United Kingdom
	8258	3.3	7778	3.1	6957	2.7	128325	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	14	0.9	21	1.5	23	1.6	172	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	Andorra
	51	3.1	67	4.0	70	4.2	410	Armenia
	94	2.1	138	3.0	160	3.4	759	Azerbaijan
	496	9.8	574	11.5	564	11.3	5479	Belarus
	0	0.0	4	0.2	2	0.1	40	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	15	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	133	5.8	124	5.4	145	6.3	970	Georgia
	135	3.6	153	4.0	131	3.4	2547	Israel
	734	8.9	794	9.5	844	10.0	5910	Kazakhstan
	168	6.2	192	7.0	294	10.6	1332	Kyrgyzstan
	362	19.6	344	18.6	382	20.7	3217	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Monaco
	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	23	Montenegro
	26409	34.6	-	-	-	-	26409	Russia
	0	0.0	2	12.3	3	18.3	18	San Marino
	16	0.4	17	0.5	10	0.3	640	Serbia
	161	4.1	133	3.3	155	3.8	9716	Switzerland
	202	5.3	283	7.3	279	7.0	1106	Tajikistan
	139	0.4	166	0.5	249	0.7	1608	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
	6916	28.0	7778	31.7	7388	30.2	73867	Ukraine
	1733	12.4	-	-	-	-	7794	Uzbekistan
	37763	19.1	10791	5.4	10702	5.4	142058	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	7949	3.9	7413	3.6	6588	3.1	128366	West
	496	0.5	587	0.6	672	0.7	9973	Centre
	37576	25.3	10569	7.1	10399	6.9	132044	East
	46021	10.2	18569	4.1	17659	3.9	270383	Total WHO European Region

Table 4: HIV diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of report						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	126	126	155	137	159	152	143	2673
W	Belgium	297	298	366	375	397	403	388	5973
C	Bulgaria	10	24	17	28	32	47	59	252
C	Croatia	37	30	52	42	60	49	62	570
C	Cyprus	7	20	9	9	22	27	31	286
C	Czech Republic	55	77	92	107	129	113	152	1175
W	Denmark	100	142	133	108	112	113	82	2545
E	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	94
W	Finland	62	72	49	43	48	36	47	976
W	France	1357	1450	1479	1419	1497	1383	1081	13276
W	Germany	1385	1568	1576	1646	1685	1573	1697	21177
W	Greece	247	291	319	324	358	319	282	5937
C	Hungary	39	63	93	87	125	106	146	1316
W	Iceland	2	0	2	2	5	0	1	105
W	Ireland	89	80	100	138	135	136	166	1732
W	Italy	476	491	595	776	1223	1236	1472	7005
E	Latvia	15	15	21	14	18	20	18	258
E	Lithuania	9	4	9	9	6	9	11	127
W	Luxembourg	15	18	28	24	21	24	26	449
W	Malta	7	0	0	4	6	4	8	37
W	Netherlands	658	761	838	756	747	710	636	11788
W	Norway	90	77	92	87	85	97	76	1623
C	Poland	50	33	59	78	157	311	271	1657
W	Portugal	301	278	372	339	351	311	183	4142
C	Romania	11	6	34	32	45	78	69	321
C	Slovakia	14	25	33	35	21	32	28	286
C	Slovenia	25	30	34	29	28	35	33	371
W	Spain	605	1201	1427	1500	1768	1715	1641	11261
W	Sweden	101	121	116	119	111	92	108	3440
W	United Kingdom	2612	2831	2656	2654	2689	2775	2959	56635
	Total EU/EEA	8802	10132	10756	10921	12040	11906	11877	157487
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	0	1	10	8	4	9	8	57
W	Andorra	0	2	3	1	3	1	1	20
E	Armenia	2	2	3	5	0	4	4	24
E	Azerbaijan	3	3	2	2	7	5	12	41
E	Belarus	1	4	5	10	14	27	31	119
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0	1	3	4	12	21	66
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	3	0	3	5	1	7	23
E	Georgia	4	11	6	7	26	25	43	151
W	Israel	77	123	124	141	147	152	152	1703
E	Kazakhstan	8	4	12	20	19	27	24	133
E	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
E	Moldova	2	0	2	12	6	5	4	45
W	Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
C	Montenegro	2	6	6	7	13	4	5	57
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	21
C	Serbia	45	40	66	84	81	66	83	791
W	Switzerland	263	270	266	251	245	210	229	5110
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Turkey	29	25	0	2	32	0	0	218
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	35	48	64	94	90	143	152	701
E	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	29
	Total non-EU/EEA	479	544	570	651	696	695	779	9328
Geographic area									
	West	8870	10201	10696	10844	11792	11446	11378	157642
	Centre	331	383	506	554	758	890	975	7446
	East	80	92	124	174	186	265	303	1727
	Total WHO European Region	9281	10676	11326	11572	12736	12601	12656	166815

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 5: HIV diagnoses in persons infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of report						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	39	52	35	29	30	37	38	1636
W	Belgium	19	21	18	14	15	16	4	825
C	Bulgaria	34	43	54	74	56	63	40	395
C	Croatia	3	2	1	0	2	3	1	63
C	Cyprus	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
C	Czech Republic	4	12	8	4	5	9	6	87
W	Denmark	10	21	13	14	8	10	11	506
E	Estonia	191	115	36	85	62	69	72	3811
W	Finland	10	12	7	13	8	8	7	371
W	France	172	154	141	125	124	116	76	1493
W	Germany	164	154	126	101	93	90	81	3216
W	Greece	12	12	9	15	25	307	484	1162
C	Hungary	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	22
W	Iceland	1	1	0	5	9	12	3	51
W	Ireland	58	50	36	30	22	16	13	1497
W	Italy	161	167	155	141	251	174	208	1598
E	Latvia	108	141	100	78	86	90	94	2966
E	Lithuania	62	59	43	118	107	86	62	1403
W	Luxembourg	3	6	5	0	1	0	4	133
W	Malta	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
W	Netherlands	15	12	8	6	6	5	7	750
W	Norway	7	13	12	11	11	10	11	596
C	Poland	127	91	52	56	41	65	42	5983
W	Portugal	443	363	341	226	181	90	56	10671
C	Romania	4	4	4	7	9	116	170	327
C	Slovakia	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	12
C	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
W	Spain	280	255	268	289	228	202	166	2648
W	Sweden	34	61	23	24	23	13	16	1179
W	United Kingdom	195	175	175	154	148	131	111	5689
	Total EU/EEA	2160	2002	1678	1620	1553	1739	1785	49 119
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Armenia	24	32	36	46	49	41	44	472
E	Azerbaijan	172	316	284	292	271	318	213	2234
E	Belarus	242	300	195	212	221	260	247	5928
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E	Georgia	152	183	196	224	215	187	224	1948
W	Israel	49	40	42	42	41	41	69	1037
E	Kazakhstan	1162	1246	1410	1150	1043	877	773	11921
E	Kyrgyzstan	168	254	294	466	347	355	255	2778
E	Moldova	236	224	136	62	59	61	40	2681
W	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
C	Montenegro	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
C	Serbia	8	12	10	9	6	9	5	953
W	Switzerland	56	50	27	26	20	21	25	3743
E	Tajikistan	99	138	157	232	556	377	256	2151
C	Turkey	5	5	0	1	0	5	6	95
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	7127	7087	7014	7113	6938	6588	5933	100 292
E	Uzbekistan	1454	1816	1561	612	1850	-	-	11410
	Total non-EU/EEA	10 958	11 703	11 362	10 488	11 616	9 140	8 091	147 690
Geographic area									
	West	1732	1619	1443	1265	1244	1299	1390	38 826
	Centre	189	175	135	153	121	271	273	7 988
	East	11 197	11 911	11 462	10 690	11 804	9 309	8 213	149 995
	Total WHO European Region	13 118	13 705	13 040	12 108	13 169	10 879	9 876	196 809

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 6: HIV diagnoses in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of report						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	131	136	138	119	103	96	106	2 601
W	Belgium	419	436	398	417	435	435	472	10 116
C	Bulgaria	46	58	52	68	71	89	58	942
C	Croatia	15	15	15	11	7	22	7	322
C	Cyprus	28	21	22	27	15	23	23	455
C	Czech Republic	26	28	45	43	38	25	40	513
W	Denmark	127	130	122	105	141	132	96	2 832
E	Estonia	0	0	3	17	71	56	127	634
W	Finland	93	74	59	91	94	88	71	1 223
W	France	2 399	2 307	2 467	2 240	2 173	1 978	1 409	23 248
W	Germany	697	674	712	710	684	693	477	11 710
W	Greece	152	131	155	111	117	144	123	2 789
C	Hungary	14	15	17	23	18	18	23	362
W	Iceland	7	0	6	8	10	6	0	100
W	Ireland	181	159	184	162	123	115	131	2 554
W	Italy	820	964	952	1 266	1 828	1 737	1 668	10 684
E	Latvia	87	127	164	133	131	144	112	1 361
E	Lithuania	16	27	27	36	26	32	46	326
W	Luxembourg	31	19	24	24	26	24	22	475
W	Malta	10	12	24	9	10	13	15	110
W	Netherlands	364	368	355	331	331	284	265	6 525
W	Norway	164	141	185	170	157	155	142	2 684
C	Poland	73	72	60	74	99	89	96	1 171
W	Portugal	1 122	1 169	1 125	1 074	921	781	463	15 368
C	Romania	99	113	135	144	148	149	164	1 948
C	Slovakia	8	12	8	9	4	12	14	112
C	Slovenia	3	2	4	6	7	8	4	97
W	Spain	764	1 041	1 221	1 222	1 221	1 039	996	9 604
W	Sweden	197	223	201	204	235	215	194	4 585
W	United Kingdom	4 358	4 034	3 940	3 284	2 990	2 778	2 580	57 785
	Total EU/EEA	12 451	12 508	12 820	12 138	12 234	11 380	9 944	173 236
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	25	34	40	46	38	63	69	464
W	Andorra	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	19
E	Armenia	37	70	86	83	86	127	160	784
E	Azerbaijan	41	77	99	116	130	186	241	1 100
E	Belarus	464	658	658	822	786	884	919	7 230
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	8	3	3	14	4	114
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	2	3	2	0	0	6	24
E	Georgia	109	125	131	146	200	202	242	1 414
W	Israel	186	176	201	179	210	208	195	3 909
E	Kazakhstan	325	498	680	742	830	1 023	1 141	6 162
E	Kyrgyzstan	71	107	162	173	186	181	306	1 354
E	Moldova	366	500	588	574	606	613	664	4 757
W	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
C	Montenegro	1	5	4	4	2	4	6	61
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	23
C	Serbia	24	23	28	23	35	37	25	651
W	Switzerland	340	295	282	255	225	215	225	6 936
E	Tajikistan	52	91	119	127	262	356	318	1 378
C	Turkey	153	295	274	218	202	250	376	2 692
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	5 646	5 736	7 880	8 541	9 122	10 248	10 440	79 873
E	Uzbekistan	495	701	716	955	852	-	-	4 730
	Total non-EU/EEA	8 346	9 398	11 959	13 010	13 776	14 616	15 341	123 686
Geographic area									
	West	12 564	12 490	12 751	11 982	12 035	11 141	9 654	175 891
	Centre	524	699	715	701	687	803	915	9 928
	East	7 709	8 717	11 313	12 465	13 288	14 052	14 716	111 103
	Total WHO European Region	20 797	21 906	24 779	25 148	26 010	25 996	25 285	296 911

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 7: HIV diagnoses in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of report						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	2	4	1	2	1	1	0	51
W	Belgium	6	19	8	4	7	10	10	422
C	Bulgaria	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	14
C	Croatia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	12
C	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
C	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
W	Denmark	2	7	4	0	3	3	4	91
E	Estonia	4	2	8	3	2	2	4	44
W	Finland	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	22
W	France	27	38	29	33	41	35	33	346
W	Germany	20	27	16	11	20	15	20	304
W	Greece	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	63
C	Hungary	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	10
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
W	Ireland	2	6	7	5	9	3	5	72
W	Italy	9	2	7	10	11	21	9	108
E	Latvia	5	8	8	2	4	2	7	49
E	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
W	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Netherlands	7	11	20	17	19	7	2	260
W	Norway	6	9	4	4	1	4	7	75
C	Poland	25	16	14	11	11	7	4	190
W	Portugal	12	17	15	15	17	8	4	249
C	Romania	11	5	6	11	16	12	11	227
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
W	Spain	4	10	8	12	15	8	6	73
W	Sweden	9	8	16	11	16	13	6	196
W	United Kingdom	132	119	106	121	104	105	76	2286
	Total EU/EEA	288	316	279	278	305	266	214	5188
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	5	3	2	2	0	3	2	22
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Armenia	4	3	0	3	3	2	3	23
E	Azerbaijan	1	3	5	5	11	9	14	55
E	Belarus	19	25	17	15	22	23	16	214
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Georgia	6	15	12	4	13	6	9	77
W	Israel	13	11	16	9	7	8	7	221
E	Kazakhstan	15	32	43	22	21	18	30	203
E	Kyrgyzstan	2	8	25	16	19	20	33	125
E	Moldova	14	7	17	8	10	16	9	109
W	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Serbia	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	39
W	Switzerland	1	7	2	4	7	4	2	186
E	Tajikistan	1	7	4	9	15	28	34	98
C	Turkey	3	3	8	7	0	4	12	71
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	0	257	344	142	203	169	177	1292
E	Uzbekistan	31	84	57	96	73	-	-	363
	Total non-EU/EEA	116	466	554	344	404	311	348	3105
Geographic area									
	West	256	298	261	261	282	250	193	5035
	Centre	46	32	32	36	31	31	33	604
	East	102	452	540	325	396	296	336	2654
	Total WHO European Region	404	782	833	622	709	577	562	8293

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 8: HIV diagnoses*, by geographical area, sex, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals.**Table 8a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	0	7661	0	8387	0	8653	0	8546	21
Injecting drug use	298	1099	306	1064	235	930	224	822	3
Heterosexual contact	6231	4550	5826	4585	5832	4731	5205	4345	9
Mother-to-child	134	112	165	120	118	124	142	100	0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	34	40	29	31	26	23	19	27	0
Nosocomial infection	11	7	13	14	11	9	8	13	0
Other/undetermined	1095	1938	1073	2059	1117	2207	1093	2269	25
Total EU/EEA	7803	15407	7412	16260	7339	16677	6691	16122	58
Non-EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	0	449	0	517	0	570	0	648	0
Injecting drug use	1810	7689	1860	8016	1715	7991	1686	8189	0
Heterosexual contact	4871	2827	4869	3531	6842	4097	7295	4542	0
Mother-to-child	39	43	58	64	67	74	109	132	0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	10	8	7	4	3	6	7	5	0
Nosocomial infection	13	26	20	39	32	33	16	25	0
Other/undetermined	314	513	311	504	343	576	302	507	6
Total non-EU/EEA	7057	11555	7125	12675	9002	13347	9415	14048	6
Total WHO European Region	14860	26962	14537	28935	16341	30024	16106	30170	64

Table 8b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
West									
Men who have sex with men	0	7779	0	8489	0	8652	0	8549	19
Injecting drug use	285	1002	277	916	213	805	193	639	3
Heterosexual contact	6349	4618	5876	4588	5863	4693	5165	4320	9
Mother-to-child	133	110	164	121	125	121	139	100	0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	36	43	32	31	27	25	24	30	0
Nosocomial infection	11	6	11	12	10	8	8	13	0
Other/undetermined	1050	1898	1063	2061	1100	2222	1088	2237	15
Total West	7864	15456	7423	16218	7338	16526	6617	15888	46
Centre									
Men who have sex with men	0	251	0	323	0	447	0	472	2
Injecting drug use	8	49	13	66	7	76	13	83	0
Heterosexual contact	145	153	141	191	169	212	188	221	0
Mother-to-child	7	11	9	4	4	6	11	7	0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	0
Nosocomial infection	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	46	52	33	53	57	72	36	82	16
Total Centre	209	517	200	642	238	816	248	866	18
East									
Men who have sex with men	0	80	0	92	0	124	0	173	0
Injecting drug use	1815	7737	1876	8098	1730	8040	1704	8289	0
Heterosexual contact	4608	2606	4678	3337	6642	3923	7147	4346	0
Mother-to-child	33	34	50	59	56	71	101	125	0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	5	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
Nosocomial infection	13	26	20	39	32	33	16	25	0
Other/undetermined	313	501	288	449	303	489	271	457	0
Total East	6787	10989	6914	12075	8765	12682	9241	13416	0
Total WHO European Region	14860	26962	14537	28935	16341	30024	16106	30170	64

* Data from countries not consistently reporting for the period 2004–2012 (Estonia, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Uzbekistan) are not included in this table

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	0	8883	9	0	8642	2	0	8491	1	0	137380	90	137470
	190	781	0	240	989	0	249	1048	0	7883	26381	815	35079
	4867	4142	6	4449	4007	3	3873	3184	0	83871	66733	539	151143
	150	116	0	124	104	0	97	94	0	2490	2268	15	4773
	38	23	0	28	20	0	17	20	0	1155	3251	8	4414
	10	11	0	7	7	0	4	3	0	728	817	0	1545
	1097	2247	39	1158	2541	33	1131	2637	24	15015	31342	1174	47531
	6352	16203	54	6006	16310	38	5371	15477	25	111142	268172	2641	381955
	0	664	0	0	694	1	0	777	2	197	8878	6	9081
	1608	8158	0	1702	7433	0	1340	6745	0	27777	107236	1185	136198
	7572	5150	0	8493	5872	1	8657	6305	3	69015	47089	160	116264
	48	80	203	153	153	1	159	176	1	862	999	812	2673
	4	1	0	2	6	0	6	4	0	172	355	2	529
	7	9	0	23	32	0	39	57	0	160	229	13	402
	243	591	1	252	420	6	252	514	8	7809	15653	2883	26345
	9482	14653	204	10625	14610	9	10453	14578	14	105992	180439	5061	291492
	15834	30856	258	16631	30920	47	15824	30055	39	217134	448611	7702	673447

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	0	8792	9	0	8493	2	0	8263	2	0	139287	89	139376
	171	594	0	190	733	0	179	837	0	8297	25471	825	34593
	4886	4094	6	4452	3909	4	3869	3118	3	86573	68460	570	155603
	146	110	0	123	97	1	91	86	1	2537	2300	17	4854
	42	23	0	27	23	0	17	22	0	1145	3218	8	4371
	9	11	0	7	6	0	3	3	0	120	119	0	239
	1089	2259	9	1139	2520	10	1108	2592	13	18671	39811	3662	62144
	6343	15883	24	5938	15781	17	5267	14921	19	117343	278666	5171	401180
	0	569	0	0	578	1	0	703	1	197	5367	7	5571
	9	71	0	38	163	0	46	179	0	191	1719	0	1910
	149	237	0	172	292	0	166	277	0	2556	3509	0	6065
	9	11	0	8	12	0	8	9	0	155	190	0	345
	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	147	357	0	504
	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	608	698	0	1306
	35	69	31	44	76	29	42	110	19	797	1349	284	2430
	203	958	31	264	1123	30	264	1278	20	4651	13189	291	18131
	0	186	0	0	265	0	0	302	0	0	1604	0	1604
	1618	8274	0	1714	7526	0	1364	6777	0	27172	106427	1175	134774
	7404	4961	0	8318	5678	0	8495	6094	0	63757	41853	129	105739
	43	75	203	146	148	0	157	175	0	660	777	810	2247
	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	2	0	35	31	2	68
	7	9	0	23	32	0	39	57	0	160	229	13	402
	216	510	0	227	365	0	233	449	0	3356	5835	111	9302
	9288	14015	203	10429	14016	0	10293	13856	0	95140	156756	2240	254136
	15834	30856	258	16631	30920	47	15824	30055	39	217134	448611	7702	673447

Table 9: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals**Table 9a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Age category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
EU/EEA											
<15	172	155	190	141	148	152	144	122	159	129	-
15–19	318	254	332	282	302	308	280	315	232	330	-
20–24	1011	1321	1042	1639	924	1750	871	1761	754	1951	5
25–29	1750	2553	1697	2996	1616	3045	1402	2933	1384	3224	15
30–39	3134	6492	2976	6820	2989	6805	2694	6622	2823	7504	32
40–49	1332	4471	1462	4782	1556	5243	1442	5099	1757	6035	20
50+	797	2369	762	2735	914	2884	951	2997	1137	3805	7
Unknown	573	1527	488	1321	479	1437	575	1802	12	60	71
Total EU/EEA	9087	19142	8949	20716	8928	21624	8359	21651	8258	23038	150
Non-EU/EEA											
<15	141	203	243	230	370	580	452	755	487	672	203
15–19	422	178	470	151	416	115	406	100	335	116	-
20–24	327	330	526	421	2111	1181	2115	1155	1807	1214	-
25–29	371	746	649	982	2660	3205	2856	3122	2785	3001	-
30–39	2260	5568	2828	6428	3245	6599	3611	7287	3790	7451	1
40–49	796	2238	967	2745	1157	2938	1398	3254	1548	3518	-
50+	215	568	304	717	379	806	502	946	595	1114	-
Unknown	3130	3600	2320	3336	17	26	8	21	26416	36185	-
Total non-EU/EEA	7662	13431	8307	15010	10355	15450	11348	16640	37763	53271	204
Total WHO European Region	16749	32573	17256	35726	19283	37074	19707	38291	46021	76309	354

Table 9b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Age category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
West											
<15	156	137	174	134	140	139	136	116	150	115	-
15–19	236	196	253	244	247	257	226	263	198	297	-
20–24	963	1183	897	1391	789	1533	741	1575	647	1694	1
25–29	1702	2365	1580	2638	1520	2702	1300	2596	1314	2882	6
30–39	3108	6206	2931	6577	2934	6459	2615	6150	2780	7030	10
40–49	1324	4430	1465	4727	1538	5169	1425	5015	1731	5943	10
50+	806	2391	758	2720	898	2863	942	2957	1115	3774	1
Unknown	442	1245	487	1296	478	1424	577	1774	14	42	3
Total West	8737	18153	8545	19727	8544	20546	7962	20446	7949	21777	31
Centre											
<15	20	28	24	15	18	17	18	18	15	19	-
15–19	32	27	42	35	33	47	35	50	23	38	-
20–24	74	173	79	191	90	195	99	221	87	292	4
25–29	121	274	98	332	113	357	107	377	101	414	9
30–39	125	466	128	460	158	582	162	705	148	712	23
40–49	56	208	39	228	48	299	52	331	65	333	10
50+	30	105	41	161	49	173	53	204	53	222	6
Unknown	6	38	5	41	4	31	3	32	4	23	68
Total Centre	464	1319	456	1463	513	1701	529	1938	496	2053	120
East											
<15	137	193	235	222	360	576	442	743	481	667	203
15–19	472	209	507	154	438	119	425	102	346	111	-
20–24	301	295	592	478	2156	1203	2146	1120	1827	1179	-
25–29	298	660	668	1008	2643	3191	2851	3082	2754	2929	-
30–39	2161	5388	2745	6211	3142	6363	3528	7054	3685	7213	-
40–49	748	2071	925	2572	1127	2713	1363	3007	1509	3277	-
50+	176	441	267	571	346	654	458	782	564	923	-
Unknown	3255	3844	2316	3320	14	8	3	17	26410	36180	-
Total East	7548	13101	8255	14536	10226	14827	11216	15907	37576	52479	203
Total WHO European Region	16749	32573	17256	35726	19283	37074	19707	38291	46021	76309	354

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2011			2012			Cumulative total*			Age category
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	
										EU/EEA
	135	115	-	109	91	1	3 813	4 436	74	<15
	206	311	-	179	318	-	5 536	6 390	31	15-19
	752	1 930	2	601	2 011	5	16 247	28 118	142	20-24
	1 343	3 503	2	1 112	3 412	7	26 451	51 566	291	25-29
	2 744	7 441	3	2 472	7 301	9	43 174	113 927	481	30-39
	1 549	5 887	6	1 447	5 612	5	18 327	69 260	214	40-49
	1 041	3 735	2	1 023	3 564	-	10 880	39 764	91	50+
	8	47	65	14	61	27	3 897	10 720	1 927	Unknown
	7 778	22 969	80	6 957	22 370	54	128 325	324 181	3 251	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	203	233	1	238	345	1	2 664	3 618	864	<15
	296	82	-	284	77	-	5 916	4 121	17	15-19
	1 596	929	1	1 454	780	1	13 029	9 956	147	20-24
	2 362	2 517	1	2 265	2 402	-	17 363	22 677	241	25-29
	3 790	6 859	1	3 750	6 810	4	35 218	78 184	350	30-39
	1 774	3 284	2	1 847	3 513	-	12 320	31 826	109	40-49
	762	1 179	1	853	1 454	1	4 649	9 912	38	50+
	8	12	4	11	16	7	50 644	76 419	3 298	Unknown
	10 791	15 095	11	10 702	15 397	14	141 803	236 713	5 064	Total non-EU/EEA
	18 569	38 064	91	17 659	37 767	68	270 128	560 894	8 315	Total WHO European Region

	2011			2012			Cumulative total*			Age category
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	
										West
	128	102	1	96	79	2	3 080	3 543	115	<15
	182	270	-	151	274	-	4 246	4 467	42	15-19
	626	1 685	1	488	1 758	3	16 018	25 868	230	20-24
	1 240	3 063	1	1 039	3 009	1	27 404	50 268	415	25-29
	2 653	6 775	4	2 379	6 631	6	44 371	112 850	638	30-39
	1 526	5 700	5	1 414	5 373	-	18 563	69 684	244	40-49
	1 049	3 672	3	1 006	3 533	1	11 116	40 537	109	50+
	9	31	2	15	49	8	3 568	9 248	3 419	Unknown
	7 413	21 298	17	6 588	20 706	21	128 366	316 465	5 212	Total West
										Centre
	15	20	-	20	25	-	1 147	1 328	2	<15
	20	53	-	28	59	-	802	903	4	15-19
	108	323	2	103	378	3	1 895	4 211	50	20-24
	114	522	2	119	617	6	1 792	5 704	89	25-29
	184	907	-	213	1 060	7	2 162	8 913	116	30-39
	94	428	3	119	549	5	860	4 096	59	40-49
	49	251	-	68	286	-	584	2 293	16	50+
	3	20	67	2	22	26	476	2 127	514	Unknown
	587	2 524	74	672	2 996	47	9 718	29 575	850	Total Centre
										East
	195	226	-	231	332	-	2 250	3 183	821	<15
	300	70	-	284	62	-	6 404	5 141	2	15-19
	1 614	851	-	1 464	655	-	11 363	7 995	9	20-24
	2 351	2 435	-	2 219	2 188	-	14 618	18 271	28	25-29
	3 697	6 618	-	3 630	6 420	-	31 859	70 348	77	30-39
	1 703	3 043	-	1 761	3 203	-	11 224	27 306	20	40-49
	705	991	-	802	1 199	-	3 829	6 846	4	50+
	4	8	-	8	6	-	50 497	75 764	1 292	Unknown
	10 569	14 242	-	10 399	14 065	-	132 044	214 854	2 253	Total East
	18 569	38 064	91	17 659	37 767	68	270 128	560 894	8 315	Total WHO European Region

Table 10: HIV diagnoses in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases diagnosed in 2012, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Case from country with generalised HIV epidemic		Partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic		Partner IDU		Bisexual partner		Other/undetermined		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU/EEA												
W	Austria	31	29.2	21	19.8	2	1.9	0	0.0	52	49.1	106
W	Belgium	251	53.2	38	8.1	5	1.1	0	0.0	178	37.7	472
C	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	100.0	58
C	Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7
C	Cyprus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	100.0	23
C	Czech Republic	0	0.0	3	7.5	2	5.0	0	0.0	35	87.5	40
W	Denmark	0	0.0	74	77.1	0	0.0	1	1.0	21	21.9	96
E	Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.9	0	0.0	122	96.1	127
W	Finland	4	5.6	37	52.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	29	40.8	71
W	France	0	0.0	694	49.3	7	0.5	6	0.4	702	49.8	1409
W	Germany	240	50.3	42	8.8	8	1.7	2	0.4	185	38.8	477
W	Greece	43	35.0	3	2.4	4	3.3	0	0.0	73	59.3	123
C	Hungary	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	95.7	23
W	Iceland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
W	Ireland	87	66.4	9	6.9	5	3.8	1	0.8	29	22.1	131
W	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1668	100.0	1668
E	Latvia	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.0	0	0.0	103	92.0	112
E	Lithuania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	100.0	46
W	Luxembourg	7	31.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	68.2	22
W	Malta	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	66.7	15
W	Netherlands	78	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	187	70.6	265
W	Norway	62	43.7	9	6.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	70	49.3	142
C	Poland	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	95	99.0	96
W	Portugal	128	27.6	5	1.1	2	0.4	0	0.0	328	70.8	463
C	Romania	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3.7	1	0.6	157	95.7	164
C	Slovakia	0	0.0	3	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	78.6	14
C	Slovenia	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4
W	Spain	183	18.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	813	81.6	996
W	Sweden	93	47.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	52.1	194
W	United Kingdom	842	32.6	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1736	67.3	2580
	Total EU/EEA	2055	20.7	939	9.4	60	0.6	13	0.1	6877	69.2	9944
Non-EU/EEA												
C	Albania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	100.0	69
W	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
E	Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.0	0	0.0	152	95.0	160
E	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	20.7	0	0.0	191	79.3	241
E	Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	919	100.0	919
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	6
E	Georgia	0	0.0	36	14.9	45	18.6	2	0.8	159	65.7	242
W	Israel	110	56.4	1	0.5	9	4.6	1	0.5	74	37.9	195
E	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1141	100.0	1141
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	306	100.0	306
E	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	664	100.0	664
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	6
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3
C	Serbia	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	96.0	25
W	Switzerland	58	25.8	0	0.0	4	1.8	0	0.0	163	72.4	225
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	11.0	0	0.0	283	89.0	318
C	Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	376	100.0	376
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10440	100.0	10440
E	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	168	1.1	38	0.2	151	1.0	3	0.0	14981	97.7	15341
Geographical area												
	West	2222	23.0	933	9.7	49	0.5	12	0.1	6438	66.7	9654
	Centre	1	0.1	8	0.9	10	1.1	2	0.2	894	97.7	915
	East	0	0.0	36	0.2	152	1.0	2	0.0	14526	98.7	14716
	Total WHO European Region	2223	8.8	977	3.9	211	0.8	16	0.1	21858	86.4	25285

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

Table 11: HIV diagnoses, by country of report and country or subcontinent of origin, cases diagnosed in 2012, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	185	60.5	48	15.7	33	10.8	25	8.2
W	Belgium	434	35.4	79	6.4	40	3.3	282	23.0
C	Bulgaria	152	96.8	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.6
C	Croatia	69	93.2	0	0.0	3	4.1	1	1.4
C	Cyprus	36	62.1	6	10.3	11	19.0	4	6.9
C	Czech Republic	151	71.2	3	1.4	51	24.1	0	0.0
W	Denmark	100	49.8	20	10.0	14	7.0	39	19.4
E	Estonia	308	97.8	0	0.0	6	1.9	0	0.0
W	Finland	87	55.8	2	1.3	24	15.4	20	12.8
W	France	1423	35.0	38	0.9	71	1.7	835	20.5
W	Germany	1972	66.8	79	2.7	255	8.6	223	7.6
W	Greece	766	72.3	6	0.6	103	9.7	39	3.7
C	Hungary	207	94.5	3	1.4	3	1.4	2	0.9
W	Iceland	11	57.9	0	0.0	3	15.8	1	5.3
W	Ireland	124	36.6	20	5.9	22	6.5	89	26.3
W	Italy	2876	73.8	27	0.7	242	6.2	421	10.8
E	Latvia	105	31.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Lithuania	154	96.3	0	0.0	5	3.1	0	0.0
W	Luxembourg	12	22.2	23	42.6	5	9.3	7	13.0
W	Malta	13	43.3	3	10.0	2	6.7	12	40.0
W	Netherlands	603	61.8	42	4.3	46	4.7	98	10.0
W	Norway	90	37.2	9	3.7	13	5.4	72	29.8
C	Poland	857	79.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Portugal	504	69.9	8	1.1	16	2.2	137	19.0
C	Romania	486	99.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
C	Slovakia	43	86.0	1	2.0	4	8.0	0	0.0
C	Slovenia	36	80.0	0	0.0	5	11.1	1	2.2
W	Spain	2097	65.3	144	4.5	115	3.6	193	6.0
W	Sweden	109	30.0	10	2.8	22	6.1	129	35.5
W	United Kingdom	2211	34.8	377	5.9	290	4.6	1424	22.4
	Total EU/EEA	16 221	55.2	950	3.2	1407	4.8	4055	13.8
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	81	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Andorra	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Armenia	227	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Azerbaijan	502	97.1	0	0.0	14	2.7	0	0.0
E	Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	13	92.9	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0
E	Georgia	520	98.9	0	0.0	4	0.8	2	0.4
W	Israel	158	32.4	7	1.4	147	30.2	105	21.6
E	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Kyrgyzstan	700	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Moldova	751	99.2	0	0.0	6	0.8	0	0.0
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia	125	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Switzerland	226	35.1	67	10.4	18	2.8	82	12.8
E	Tajikistan	814	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Turkey	880	82.4	14	1.3	71	6.6	36	3.4
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	5036	19.3	89	0.3	261	1.0	225	0.9
Geographical area									
	West	14 002	51.3	1010	3.7	1481	5.4	4233	15.5
	Centre	3174	85.4	29	0.8	152	4.1	45	1.2
	East	4081	16.7	0	0.0	35	0.1	2	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	21 257	38.3	1039	1.9	1668	3.0	4280	7.7

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
	N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU/EEA										
	4	1.3	10	3.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	306	Austria
	33	2.7	19	1.5	16	1.3	324	26.4	1227	Belgium
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	157	Bulgaria
	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	Croatia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	58	Cyprus
	0	0.0	6	2.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	212	Czech Republic
	2	1.0	14	7.0	9	4.5	3	1.5	201	Denmark
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	315	Estonia
	2	1.3	8	5.1	0	0.0	13	8.3	156	Finland
	188	4.6	27	0.7	93	2.3	1391	34.2	4066	France
	64	2.2	72	2.4	43	1.5	245	8.3	2953	Germany
	3	0.3	49	4.6	32	3.0	61	5.8	1059	Greece
	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	1	0.5	219	Hungary
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	3	15.8	19	Iceland
	24	7.1	8	2.4	3	0.9	49	14.5	339	Ireland
	195	5.0	39	1.0	63	1.6	35	0.9	3898	Italy
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234	69.0	339	Latvia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	160	Lithuania
	3	5.6	1	1.9	2	3.7	1	1.9	54	Luxembourg
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	Malta
	110	11.3	49	5.0	26	2.7	2	0.2	976	Netherlands
	8	3.3	31	12.8	7	2.9	12	5.0	242	Norway
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	228	21.0	1085	Poland
	43	6.0	2	0.3	2	0.3	9	1.2	721	Portugal
	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	489	Romania
	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	50	Slovakia
	2	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	45	Slovenia
	582	18.1	0	0.0	46	1.4	33	1.0	3210	Spain
	10	2.8	40	11.0	12	3.3	31	8.5	363	Sweden
	258	4.1	259	4.1	133	2.1	1406	22.1	6358	United Kingdom
	1532	5.2	636	2.2	496	1.7	4084	13.9	29381	Total EU/EEA
Non-EU/EEA										
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Andorra
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	227	Armenia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	517	Azerbaijan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1223	100.0	1223	Belarus
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	526	Georgia
	11	2.3	1	0.2	20	4.1	38	7.8	487	Israel
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2014	100.0	2014	Kazakhstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	700	Kyrgyzstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	757	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Monaco
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	5	San Marino
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125	Serbia
	23	3.6	22	3.4	7	1.1	198	30.8	643	Switzerland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	814	Tajikistan
	1	0.1	4	0.4	19	1.8	43	4.0	1068	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Turkmenistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16872	100.0	16872	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
	41	0.2	27	0.1	47	0.2	20387	78.1	26113	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area										
	1563	5.7	651	2.4	516	1.9	3859	14.1	27315	West
	10	0.3	12	0.3	25	0.7	268	7.2	3715	Centre
	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	20344	83.2	24464	East
	1573	2.8	663	1.2	543	1.0	24471	44.1	55494	Total WHO European Region

Table 12: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2012**Table 12a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	8509	71.6	621	5.2	420	3.5	184	1.5
Injecting drug use	1271	71.2	41	2.3	235	13.2	11	0.6
Heterosexual contact	4090	41.1	215	2.2	510	5.1	3476	35.0
Mother-to-child	73	34.1	7	3.3	11	5.1	82	38.3
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	20	37.7	0	0.0	8	15.1	16	30.2
Nosocomial infection	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	2257	41.0	66	1.2	219	4.0	286	5.2
Total EU/EEA	16221	55.2	950	3.2	1407	4.8	4055	13.8
Non-EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	419	53.8	43	5.5	29	3.7	2	0.3
Injecting drug use	1060	13.1	3	0.0	62	0.8	1	0.0
Heterosexual contact	2429	15.8	27	0.2	107	0.7	184	1.2
Mother-to-child	118	33.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	5	1.4
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	145	93.5	3	1.9	1	0.6	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	769	59.0	13	1.0	61	4.7	33	2.5
Total non-EU/EEA	5036	19.3	89	0.3	261	1.0	225	0.9
Total WHO European Region	21257	38.3	1039	1.9	1668	3.0	4280	7.7

Table 12b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Men who have sex with men	7988	70.2	655	5.8	404	3.6	185	1.6
Injecting drug use	890	64.0	43	3.1	282	20.3	12	0.9
Heterosexual contact	3599	37.3	238	2.5	548	5.7	3642	37.7
Mother-to-child	51	26.4	7	3.6	10	5.2	87	45.1
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	20	36.4	0	0.0	8	14.5	15	27.3
Nosocomial infection	1	16.7	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1453	31.3	67	1.4	226	4.9	292	6.3
Total West	14002	51.3	1010	3.7	1481	5.4	4233	15.5
Centre								
Men who have sex with men	850	87.2	9	0.9	45	4.6	1	0.1
Injecting drug use	265	97.1	1	0.4	3	1.1	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	807	88.2	4	0.4	47	5.1	16	1.7
Mother-to-child	30	90.9	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	140	95.9	3	2.1	1	0.7	1	0.7
Nosocomial infection	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1082	78.9	12	0.9	53	3.9	27	2.0
Total Centre	3174	85.4	29	0.8	152	4.1	45	1.2
East								
Men who have sex with men	90	29.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	1176	14.3	0	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	2113	14.4	0	0.0	22	0.1	2	0.0
Mother-to-child	110	32.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	491	61.9	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total East	4081	16.7	0	0.0	35	0.1	2	0.0
Total WHO European Region	21257	38.3	1039	1.9	1668	3.0	4280	7.7

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										EU/EEA
	864	7.3	240	2.0	238	2.0	801	6.7	11877	Men who have sex with men
	9	0.5	51	2.9	40	2.2	127	7.1	1785	Injecting drug use
	529	5.3	277	2.8	159	1.6	688	6.9	9944	Heterosexual contact
	6	2.8	5	2.3	5	2.3	25	11.7	214	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.9	6	11.3	53	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	Nosocomial infection
	124	2.3	59	1.1	53	1.0	2437	44.3	5501	Other/undetermined
	1532	5.2	636	2.2	496	1.7	4084	13.9	29381	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	21	2.7	12	1.5	10	1.3	243	31.2	779	Men who have sex with men
	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	6959	86.0	8091	Injecting drug use
	10	0.1	11	0.1	23	0.1	12550	81.8	15341	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224	64.4	348	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	5	3.2	155	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	Nosocomial infection
	7	0.5	2	0.2	12	0.9	406	31.2	1303	Other/undetermined
	41	0.2	27	0.1	47	0.2	20387	78.1	26113	Total non-EU/EEA
	1573	2.8	663	1.2	543	1.0	24471	44.1	55494	Total WHO European Region

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										West
	882	7.8	252	2.2	244	2.1	768	6.7	11378	Men who have sex with men
	12	0.9	52	3.7	41	2.9	58	4.2	1390	Injecting drug use
	537	5.6	283	2.9	172	1.8	635	6.6	9654	Heterosexual contact
	6	3.1	5	2.6	5	2.6	22	11.4	193	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	3	5.5	1	1.8	8	14.5	55	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Nosocomial infection
	126	2.7	54	1.2	53	1.1	2368	51.0	4639	Other/undetermined
	1563	5.7	651	2.4	516	1.9	3859	14.1	27315	Total West
										Centre
	3	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.4	63	6.5	975	Men who have sex with men
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5	273	Injecting drug use
	2	0.2	5	0.5	9	1.0	25	2.7	915	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	33	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	146	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Nosocomial infection
	5	0.4	7	0.5	12	0.9	174	12.7	1372	Other/undetermined
	10	0.3	12	0.3	25	0.7	268	7.2	3715	Total Centre
										East
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	213	70.3	303	Men who have sex with men
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7024	85.5	8213	Injecting drug use
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	12578	85.5	14716	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	226	67.3	336	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	7	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	Nosocomial infection
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	301	38.0	793	Other/undetermined
	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	20344	83.2	24464	Total East
	1573	2.8	663	1.2	543	1.0	24471	44.1	55494	Total WHO European Region

Table 13: HIV infections newly diagnosed, by probable region of infection, cases diagnosed in 2012, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
EU/EEA										
W	Austria	43	14.1	6	2.0	2	0.7	4	1.3	
W	Belgium	341	27.8	39	3.2	19	1.5	191	15.6	
C	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Cyprus	30	51.7	13	22.4	2	3.4	3	5.2	
C	Czech Republic	0	0.0	4	1.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	
W	Denmark	87	43.3	22	10.9	10	5.0	38	18.9	
E	Estonia	217	68.9	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	
W	Finland	7	4.5	17	10.9	26	16.7	22	14.1	
W	France	1319	32.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Germany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Greece	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Iceland	2	10.5	2	10.5	1	5.3	1	5.3	
W	Ireland	122	36.0	12	3.5	6	1.8	60	17.7	
W	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Latvia	332	97.9	4	1.2	3	0.9	0	0.0	
E	Lithuania	102	63.7	2	1.3	7	4.4	0	0.0	
W	Luxembourg	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Malta	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	
W	Netherlands	612	62.7	16	1.6	10	1.0	39	4.0	
W	Norway	0	0.0	15	6.2	18	7.4	74	30.6	
C	Poland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Portugal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Romania	437	89.4	1	0.2	4	0.8	0	0.0	
C	Slovakia	0	0.0	1	2.0	3	6.0	0	0.0	
C	Slovenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Sweden	117	32.2	13	3.6	17	4.7	123	33.9	
W	United Kingdom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
	Total EU/EEA	3768	12.8	170	0.6	131	0.4	559	1.9	
Non-EU/EEA										
C	Albania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Armenia	73	32.2	3	1.3	136	59.9	0	0.0	
E	Azerbaijan	304	58.8	1	0.2	95	18.4	1	0.2	
E	Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Georgia	185	35.2	26	4.9	164	31.2	2	0.4	
W	Israel	268	55.0	3	0.6	68	14.0	79	16.2	
E	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Kyrgyzstan	681	97.3	0	0.0	19	2.7	0	0.0	
E	Moldova	711	93.9	0	0.0	46	6.1	0	0.0	
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Russia	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Serbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
W	Switzerland	213	33.1	33	5.1	6	0.9	58	9.0	
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C	Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
E	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	
	Total non-EU/EEA	2435	9.3	66	0.3	534	2.0	140	0.5	
Geographical area										
	West	3131	11.5	180	0.7	183	0.7	690	2.5	
	Centre	467	12.6	19	0.5	11	0.3	5	0.1	
	East	2605	10.6	37	0.2	471	1.9	4	0.0	
	Total WHO European Region	6203	11.2	236	0.4	665	1.2	699	1.3	

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
	N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU/EEA										
	2	0.7	10	3.3	0	0.0	239	78.1	306	Austria
	18	1.5	21	1.7	9	0.7	589	48.0	1227	Belgium
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	157	100.0	157	Bulgaria
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	100.0	74	Croatia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	17.2	58	Cyprus
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	204	96.2	212	Czech Republic
	2	1.0	25	12.4	4	2.0	13	6.5	201	Denmark
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	94	29.8	315	Estonia
	0	0.0	28	17.9	0	0.0	56	35.9	156	Finland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2747	67.6	4066	France
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2953	100.0	2953	Germany
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1059	100.0	1059	Greece
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	219	100.0	219	Hungary
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	12	63.2	19	Iceland
	9	2.7	9	2.7	2	0.6	119	35.1	339	Ireland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3898	100.0	3898	Italy
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	339	Latvia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	30.6	160	Lithuania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	100.0	54	Luxembourg
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	30	Malta
	23	2.4	24	2.5	3	0.3	249	25.5	976	Netherlands
	7	2.9	34	14.0	8	3.3	86	35.5	242	Norway
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1085	100.0	1085	Poland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	721	100.0	721	Portugal
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	9.6	489	Romania
	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	45	90.0	50	Slovakia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	100.0	45	Slovenia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3210	100.0	3210	Spain
	5	1.4	57	15.7	13	3.6	18	5.0	363	Sweden
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6358	100.0	6358	United Kingdom
	66	0.2	209	0.7	41	0.1	24437	83.2	29381	Total EU/EEA
Non-EU/EEA										
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	100.0	81	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	Andorra
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	14	6.2	227	Armenia
	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0	113	21.9	517	Azerbaijan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1223	100.0	1223	Belarus
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	100.0	25	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	14	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	146	27.8	526	Georgia
	8	1.6	3	0.6	16	3.3	42	8.6	487	Israel
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2014	100.0	2014	Kazakhstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	700	Kyrgyzstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	757	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Monaco
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	13	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	5	San Marino
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125	100.0	125	Serbia
	18	2.8	22	3.4	7	1.1	286	44.5	643	Switzerland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	814	100.0	814	Tajikistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1068	100.0	1068	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	Turkmenistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16872	100.0	16872	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
	26	0.1	28	0.1	27	0.1	22857	87.5	26113	Total non-EU/EEA
Geographical area										
	92	0.3	233	0.9	63	0.2	22743	83.3	27315	West
	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3212	86.5	3715	Centre
	0	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0	21339	87.2	24464	East
	92	0.2	237	0.4	68	0.1	47294	85.2	55494	Total WHO European Region

Table 14: Proportion of CD4 cell counts reported for HIV cases older than 14 years, diagnosed in 2012, CD4 less than 200 among all CD4 cell counts reported, less than 350 among all CD4 cell counts reported, and less than 350 by transmission mode, by country among those reported CD4 cell counts, WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of cases with CD4 cell count	2012				CD4 < 350 per mm ³ blood in 2012 (%)					
			Complete-ness (%) CD4	CD4 < 200 (%)		CD4 < 350 (%)		Hetero	IDU	MSM	MTCT**	Unknown
				N	%	N	%					
EU/EEA												
W	Austria	276	90.2	83	30.1	142	51.4	65.3	51.6	40.3	-	52.9
W	Belgium	662	54.4	155	23.4	275	41.5	51.6	0.0	30.1	0.0	52.2
C	Bulgaria	131	85.1	32	24.4	61	46.6	62.0	50.0	30.9	-	-
C	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Cyprus	50	87.7	10	20.0	15	30.0	44.4	-	16.7	0.0	100.0
C	Czech Republic	185	88.1	35	18.9	52	28.1	44.7	40.0	21.5	0.0	50.0
W	Denmark	158	80.2	57	36.1	83	52.5	54.5	70.0	43.9	100.0	100.0
E	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Finland	121	78.6	33	27.3	57	47.1	48.4	66.7	39.5	0.0	83.3
W	France	2269	56.3	646	28.5	1109	48.9	56.4	56.6	37.0	17.2	64.5
W	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Greece	652	61.6	232	35.6	388	59.5	76.6	64.1	45.5	-	75.0
C	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Ireland	254	76.0	60	23.6	121	47.6	57.4	55.6	38.8	0.0	66.7
W	Italy	3072	79.2	1152	37.5	1715	55.8	64.0	58.6	43.8	14.3	64.4
E	Latvia	196	59.0	56	28.6	99	50.5	45.6	54.3	64.7	100.0	50.0
E	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Luxembourg	39	72.2	7	17.9	16	41.0	60.0	50.0	28.6	-	0.0
W	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Netherlands	843	86.7	208	24.7	360	42.7	55.5	75.0	34.7	0.0	72.7
W	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Portugal	73	10.2	38	52.1	58	79.5	81.0	88.9	72.7	-	-
C	Romania	409	85.7	28	6.8	131	32.0	33.6	25.7	33.3	11.1	44.2
C	Slovakia	34	69.4	9	26.5	14	41.2	63.6	-	25.0	-	66.7
C	Slovenia	44	97.8	17	38.6	29	65.9	50.0	100.0	63.6	-	83.3
W	Spain	2753	86.0	780	28.3	1313	47.7	58.7	63.6	39.1	25.0	50.6
W	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	3929	62.2	1150	29.3	1928	49.1	61.1	65.8	37.4	50.0	62.5
	Total EU/EEA	16 150	55.3	4 788	29.6	7 966	49.3	59.1	55.9	38.4	22.5	59.8
Non-EU/EEA												
C	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Armenia	182	81.6	79	43.4	112	61.5	56.8	73.7	33.3	33.3	88.9
E	Azerbaijan	269	53.8	111	41.3	176	65.4	58.9	76.7	50.0	37.5	50.0
E	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	48.0	4	33.3	9	75.0	66.7	-	77.8	-	-
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Georgia	433	83.8	190	43.9	305	70.4	66.8	82.5	41.5	33.3	66.7
W	Israel	336	70.0	92	27.4	168	50.0	65.0	52.0	33.1	33.3	57.1
E	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Kyrgyzstan	108	19.1	20	18.5	59	54.6	53.2	57.8	0.0	14.3	-
E	Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	11	84.6	5	45.5	6	54.5	50.0	100.0	33.3	-	100.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Serbia	96	76.8	34	35.4	51	53.1	58.8	50.0	46.4	-	100.0
W	Switzerland	325	50.9	100	30.8	175	53.8	57.8	60.0	47.1	100.0	66.7
E	Tajikistan	448	66.0	131	29.2	242	54.0	50.2	60.8	-	17.4	50.9
C	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	2 220	8.7	766	34.5	1 303	58.7	58.6	69.9	42.0	27.3	61.6
	Total WHO European Region	18 369	33.6	5 553	30.2	9 268	50.5	59.0	61.1	38.6	24.4	60.0

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Includes all ages

Hetero: heterosexual contact; IDU: injecting drug use; MSM: men who have sex with men; MTCT: mother-to-child transmission.

Table 15: AIDS cases and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	118	1.4	129	1.6	110	1.3	102	1.2
W	Belgium	105	1.0	103	1.0	118	1.1	121	1.1
C	Bulgaria	16	0.2	22	0.3	31	0.4	30	0.4
C	Croatia	20	0.5	11	0.3	25	0.6	22	0.5
C	Cyprus	8	1.0	12	1.5	12	1.5	8	1.0
C	Czech Republic	18	0.2	23	0.2	29	0.3	23	0.2
W	Denmark	51	0.9	32	0.6	40	0.7	36	0.7
E	Estonia	32	2.4	57	4.2	61	4.5	38	2.8
W	Finland	26	0.5	33	0.6	27	0.5	23	0.4
W	France	1175	1.9	1009	1.6	1051	1.6	947	1.5
W	Germany	710	0.9	641	0.8	567	0.7	605	0.7
W	Greece	89	0.8	90	0.8	103	0.9	99	0.9
C	Hungary	22	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2
W	Iceland	3	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
W	Ireland	42	1.0	35	0.8	36	0.8	35	0.8
W	Italy	1454	2.5	1401	2.4	1332	2.2	1192	2.0
E	Latvia	90	3.9	81	3.6	103	4.5	101	4.5
E	Lithuania	27	0.8	28	0.8	54	1.6	37	1.1
W	Luxembourg	9	1.9	11	2.3	8	1.7	3	0.6
W	Malta	7	1.7	2	0.5	9	2.2	1	0.2
W	Netherlands	291	1.8	298	1.8	270	1.6	267	1.6
W	Norway	32	0.7	9	0.2	18	0.4	18	0.4
C	Poland	167	0.4	141	0.4	179	0.5	129	0.3
W	Portugal	732	6.9	630	6.0	610	5.8	485	4.6
C	Romania	289	1.3	288	1.3	281	1.3	257	1.2
C	Slovakia	4	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
C	Slovenia	5	0.2	9	0.4	11	0.5	18	0.9
W	Spain	1734	4.0	1621	3.6	1525	3.4	1392	3.0
W	Sweden	55	0.6	62	0.7	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	882	1.5	838	1.4	827	1.4	649	1.1
	Total EU/EEA	8213	1.6	7645	1.5	7463	1.5	6665	1.3
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	8	0.3	17	0.5	28	0.9	32	1.0
W	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0
E	Armenia	46	1.4	59	1.8	83	2.6	84	2.6
E	Azerbaijan	21	0.2	200	2.3	76	0.9	109	1.2
E	Belarus	332	3.4	309	3.2	387	4.0	500	5.2
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	10	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.4	2	0.1
E	Georgia	162	3.7	183	4.2	232	5.3	284	6.5
W	Israel	71	1.1	49	0.7	53	0.7	49	0.7
E	Kazakhstan	132	0.9	175	1.1	174	1.1	173	1.1
E	Kyrgyzstan	29	0.6	24	0.5	36	0.7	75	1.4
E	Moldova	93	2.6	218	6.1	92	2.6	262	7.3
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	3	0.5	3	0.5	5	0.8	6	1.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia***	52	0.7	42	0.6	38	0.5	55	0.7
W	Switzerland	158	2.1	173	2.3	158	2.1	146	1.9
E	Tajikistan	1	0.0	31	0.4	43	0.6	11	0.1
C	Turkey	30	0.0	30	0.0	55	0.1	67	0.1
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	13	0.0	35	0.1	184	0.7	129	0.5
	Total non-EU/EEA	1166	0.6	1562	0.9	1660	0.9	1986	1.1
Geographic area									
	West	7745	1.9	7166	1.7	6866	1.7	6170	1.5
	Centre	656	0.3	641	0.3	732	0.4	678	0.4
	East	978	1.2	1400	1.6	1525	1.7	1803	2.0
	Total WHO European Region	9379	1.4	9207	1.3	9123	1.3	8651	1.3

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

*** Excluding 48 AIDS diagnoses reported from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

**** Case-based data reported through TESSy are incomplete. The total numbers of AIDS cases diagnosed annually during 2006–2012 in Ukraine are: 4723, 4573, 4380, 4419, 5869, 9190, 10073 and the cumulative number is 57126 (ref: <http://ucdc.gov.ua/uk/statystyka/informatsijni-byuleteni>)

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	94	1.1	66	0.8	28	0.3	3792	Austria
	101	0.9	83	0.8	82	0.7	4334	Belgium
	32	0.4	40	0.5	65	0.9	397	Bulgaria
	21	0.5	26	0.6	28	0.6	402	Cyprus
	10	1.2	5	0.6	5	0.6	243	Cyprus
	26	0.2	24	0.2	29	0.3	374	Czech Republic
	44	0.8	59	1.1	41	0.7	2889	Denmark
	26	1.9	38	2.8	36	2.7	390	Estonia
	32	0.6	25	0.5	19	0.4	596	Finland
	961	1.5	810	1.2	497	0.8	68241	France
	457	0.6	442	0.5	280	0.3	29294	Germany
	102	0.9	97	0.9	108	1.0	3386	Greece
	28	0.3	32	0.3	48	0.5	703	Hungary
	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	66	Iceland
	38	0.9	47	1.0	34	0.7	1162	Ireland
	1125	1.9	1018	1.7	715	1.2	64898	Italy
	132	5.9	111	5.4	139	6.8	1216	Latvia
	33	1.0	21	0.7	38	1.3	334	Lithuania
	8	1.6	11	2.1	7	1.3	267	Luxembourg
	6	1.4	5	1.2	6	1.4	102	Malta
	274	1.7	220	1.3	208	1.2	3825	Netherlands
	22	0.5	19	0.4	25	0.5	1041	Norway
	173	0.5	181	0.5	147	0.4	2907	Poland
	495	4.7	394	3.8	249	2.4	17373	Portugal
	247	1.2	299	1.4	293	1.4	12936	Romania
	2	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.1	68	Slovakia
	7	0.3	15	0.7	11	0.5	201	Slovenia
	1172	2.5	1015	2.2	777	1.7	82905	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2168	Sweden
	659	1.1	411	0.7	390	0.6	27789	United Kingdom
	6328	1.3	5520	1.1	4313	0.9	334299	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	24	0.8	40	1.4	40	1.4	250	Albania
	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	5	Andorra
	94	2.9	87	2.7	133	4.1	691	Armenia
	210	2.3	195	2.1	235	2.5	1130	Azerbaijan
	545	5.7	585	6.2	527	5.6	3523	Belarus
	6	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1	120	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	6	0.3	8	0.4	9	0.4	122	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	339	7.7	395	8.9	359	8.1	2361	Georgia
	37	0.5	53	0.7	37	0.5	1415	Israel
	264	1.7	226	1.4	234	1.4	1710	Kazakhstan
	130	2.4	90	1.7	88	1.6	530	Kyrgyzstan
	306	8.6	439	12.3	183	5.1	1817	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	Monaco
	6	1.0	3	0.5	7	1.1	69	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	1	3.1	2	6.2	23	San Marino
	50	0.7	53	0.7	50	0.7	1643	Serbia
	156	2.0	119	1.5	58	0.7	9422	Switzerland
	75	1.0	94	1.2	87	1.1	343	Tajikistan
	60	0.1	80	0.1	95	0.1	1016	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
	220	0.8	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
	2528	1.3	2476	1.5	2148	1.3	26842	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	5784	1.4	4898	1.2	3564	0.9	324993	West
	698	0.4	817	0.4	838	0.4	21451	Centre
	2374	2.5	2281	3.5	2059	3.1	14697	East
	8856	1.3	7996	1.2	6461	1.0	361141	Total WHO European Region

Table 15a: AIDS cases and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of statistics (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	118	1.4	129	1.6	110	1.3	102	1.2
W	Belgium	105	1.0	103	1.0	118	1.1	121	1.1
C	Bulgaria	16	0.2	22	0.3	31	0.4	30	0.4
C	Croatia	20	0.5	11	0.3	25	0.6	22	0.5
C	Cyprus	8	1.0	12	1.5	12	1.5	8	1.0
C	Czech Republic	18	0.2	23	0.2	29	0.3	23	0.2
W	Denmark	51	0.9	32	0.6	40	0.7	36	0.7
E	Estonia	32	2.4	57	4.2	61	4.5	38	2.8
W	Finland	26	0.5	33	0.6	27	0.5	23	0.4
W	France	1175	1.9	1009	1.6	1051	1.6	947	1.5
W	Germany	710	0.9	641	0.8	567	0.7	605	0.7
W	Greece	89	0.8	90	0.8	103	0.9	99	0.9
C	Hungary	22	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2
W	Iceland	3	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
W	Ireland	42	1.0	35	0.8	36	0.8	35	0.8
W	Italy	1454	2.5	1401	2.4	1332	2.2	1192	2.0
E	Latvia	90	3.9	81	3.6	103	4.5	101	4.5
E	Lithuania	27	0.8	28	0.8	54	1.6	37	1.1
W	Luxembourg	9	1.9	11	2.3	8	1.7	3	0.6
W	Malta	7	1.7	2	0.5	9	2.2	1	0.2
W	Netherlands	291	1.8	298	1.8	270	1.6	267	1.6
W	Norway	32	0.7	9	0.2	18	0.4	18	0.4
C	Poland	122	0.3	183	0.5	159	0.4	126	0.3
W	Portugal	732	6.9	630	6.0	610	5.8	485	4.6
C	Romania	289	1.3	288	1.3	281	1.3	257	1.2
C	Slovakia	4	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1
C	Slovenia	5	0.2	9	0.4	11	0.5	18	0.9
W	Spain	1734	4.0	1621	3.6	1525	3.4	1392	3.0
W	Sweden	47	0.5	73	0.8	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	882	1.5	838	1.4	827	1.4	649	1.1
	Total EU/EEA	8160	1.6	7698	1.5	7443	1.5	6662	1.3
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	8	0.3	17	0.5	24	0.8	32	1.0
W	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
E	Armenia	46	1.4	59	1.8	83	2.6	84	2.6
E	Azerbaijan	21	0.2	200	2.3	76	0.9	109	1.2
E	Belarus	331	3.4	308	3.2	351	3.7	532	5.6
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	9	0.4	11	0.5	10	0.5	2	0.1
E	Georgia	162	3.7	183	4.2	232	5.3	284	6.5
W	Israel	71	1.1	49	0.7	53	0.7	49	0.7
E	Kazakhstan	132	0.9	175	1.1	174	1.1	173	1.1
E	Kyrgyzstan	27	0.6	22	0.5	36	0.7	77	1.5
E	Moldova	94	2.6	214	6.0	82	2.3	276	7.7
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	2	0.3	4	0.6	5	0.8	6	1.0
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia***	52	0.7	42	0.6	38	0.5	55	0.7
W	Switzerland	158	2.1	173	2.3	158	2.1	146	1.9
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	32	0.5	43	0.6	11	0.1
C	Turkey	35	0.0	29	0.0	54	0.1	72	0.1
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	13	0.0	35	0.1	184	0.7	129	0.5
	Total non-EU/EEA	1170	0.6	1557	0.9	1609	0.9	2039	1.1
Geographic area									
	West	7737	1.9	7177	1.7	6865	1.7	6170	1.5
	Centre	618	0.3	684	0.4	708	0.4	680	0.4
	East	975	1.1	1394	1.6	1479	1.6	1851	2.0
	Total WHO European Region	9330	1.4	9255	1.4	9052	1.3	8701	1.3

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

*** Excluding 48 AIDS diagnoses reported from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the IC J Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	94	1.1	66	0.8	28	0.3	3792	Austria
	101	0.9	83	0.8	82	0.7	4334	Belgium
	32	0.4	40	0.5	65	0.9	397	Bulgaria
	21	0.5	26	0.6	28	0.6	402	Croatia
	10	1.2	5	0.6	5	0.6	243	Cyprus
	26	0.2	24	0.2	29	0.3	374	Czech Republic
	44	0.8	59	1.1	41	0.7	2889	Denmark
	25	1.9	39	2.9	36	2.7	390	Estonia
	32	0.6	25	0.5	19	0.4	596	Finland
	961	1.5	810	1.2	497	0.8	68241	France
	457	0.6	442	0.5	280	0.3	29294	Germany
	102	0.9	97	0.9	108	1.0	3386	Greece
	28	0.3	32	0.3	48	0.5	703	Hungary
	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	66	Iceland
	38	0.9	47	1.0	34	0.7	1162	Ireland
	1125	1.9	1018	1.7	715	1.2	64898	Italy
	132	5.9	111	5.4	139	6.8	1216	Latvia
	33	1.0	21	0.7	38	1.3	334	Lithuania
	8	1.6	11	2.1	7	1.3	267	Luxembourg
	6	1.4	5	1.2	6	1.4	102	Malta
	274	1.7	220	1.3	208	1.2	3825	Netherlands
	22	0.5	19	0.4	25	0.5	1041	Norway
	127	0.3	264	0.7	144	0.4	2848	Poland
	495	4.7	394	3.8	249	2.4	17373	Portugal
	247	1.2	299	1.4	293	1.4	12936	Romania
	2	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.1	68	Slovakia
	7	0.3	15	0.7	11	0.5	201	Slovenia
	1172	2.5	1015	2.2	777	1.7	82905	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2168	Sweden
	659	1.1	411	0.7	390	0.6	27789	United Kingdom
	6281	1.3	5604	1.1	4310	0.9	334240	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	25	0.8	38	1.3	46	1.6	250	Albania
	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	5	Andorra
	94	2.9	87	2.7	133	4.1	691	Armenia
	210	2.3	195	2.1	235	2.5	1130	Azerbaijan
	475	5.0	590	6.3	598	6.4	3523	Belarus
	6	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1	120	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	8	0.4	6	0.3	9	0.4	122	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	339	7.7	395	8.9	359	8.1	2361	Georgia
	37	0.5	53	0.7	37	0.5	1415	Israel
	256	1.6	234	1.5	234	1.4	1710	Kazakhstan
	120	2.2	95	1.8	95	1.7	530	Kyrgyzstan
	290	8.1	420	11.8	222	6.2	1817	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	Monaco
	6	1.0	3	0.5	7	1.1	69	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	1	3.1	2	6.2	23	San Marino
	50	0.7	53	0.7	50	0.7	1643	Serbia
	156	2.0	119	1.5	58	0.7	9422	Switzerland
	76	1.0	93	1.2	87	1.1	343	Tajikistan
	63	0.1	80	0.1	95	0.1	1016	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
	220	0.8	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
	2431	1.3	2470	1.5	2271	1.4	26842	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	5784	1.4	4898	1.2	3564	0.9	324993	West
	658	0.3	896	0.5	841	0.4	21392	Centre
	2270	2.4	2280	3.5	2176	3.3	14697	East
	8712	1.3	8074	1.2	6581	1.0	361082	Total WHO European Region

Table 16: AIDS cases in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	95	2.4	101	2.5	89	2.2	70	1.7
W	Belgium	65	1.3	65	1.3	75	1.4	76	1.4
C	Bulgaria	12	0.3	18	0.5	21	0.6	22	0.6
C	Croatia	14	0.7	10	0.5	24	1.1	20	0.9
C	Cyprus	7	1.9	8	2.1	10	2.6	8	2.0
C	Czech Republic	13	0.3	18	0.4	22	0.4	17	0.3
W	Denmark	31	1.2	22	0.8	33	1.2	25	0.9
E	Estonia	22	3.6	46	7.4	44	7.1	26	4.2
W	Finland	20	0.8	22	0.9	24	0.9	15	0.6
W	France	811	2.7	689	2.2	710	2.3	672	2.2
W	Germany	586	1.5	514	1.3	474	1.2	493	1.2
W	Greece	64	1.2	69	1.2	91	1.6	79	1.4
C	Hungary	15	0.3	17	0.4	21	0.4	17	0.4
W	Iceland	2	1.3	0	-	2	1.2	0	-
W	Ireland	34	1.6	18	0.8	27	1.2	27	1.2
W	Italy	1080	3.8	1074	3.7	985	3.4	897	3.1
E	Latvia	63	6.0	59	5.6	77	7.4	67	6.4
E	Lithuania	22	1.4	26	1.6	45	2.9	28	1.8
W	Luxembourg	6	2.6	8	3.4	5	2.1	2	0.8
W	Malta	5	2.5	2	1.0	9	4.4	1	0.5
W	Netherlands	231	2.9	228	2.8	217	2.7	226	2.8
W	Norway	24	1.0	6	0.3	11	0.5	13	0.5
C	Poland	130	0.7	108	0.6	139	0.8	99	0.5
W	Portugal	548	10.7	482	9.5	456	9.0	356	7.0
C	Romania	161	1.5	170	1.6	154	1.5	161	1.5
C	Slovakia	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	-	3	0.1
C	Slovenia	5	0.5	7	0.7	9	0.9	16	1.6
W	Spain	1342	6.2	1269	5.8	1160	5.2	1068	4.7
W	Sweden	33	0.7	40	0.9	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	525	1.8	552	1.9	512	1.7	441	1.5
	Total EU/EEA	5970	2.4	5652	2.3	5446	2.2	4945	2.0
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	5	0.3	15	1.0	21	1.3	25	1.6
W	Andorra	0	-	0	-	2	4.6	0	-
E	Armenia	37	2.4	46	3.0	62	4.0	57	3.6
E	Azerbaijan	19	0.5	169	4.0	68	1.6	90	2.1
E	Belarus	221	4.9	208	4.6	254	5.6	307	6.8
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	9	0.9	9	0.9	5	0.5	2	0.2
E	Georgia	129	6.2	138	6.7	179	8.6	208	10.0
W	Israel	53	1.6	38	1.1	34	1.0	32	0.9
E	Kazakhstan	88	1.2	110	1.5	124	1.7	111	1.5
E	Kyrgyzstan	23	0.9	24	0.9	24	0.9	61	2.3
E	Moldova	53	3.1	137	8.0	59	3.4	166	9.7
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	3	1.0	3	1.0	4	1.3	4	1.3
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	1	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia	40	1.1	27	0.8	30	0.8	45	1.3
W	Switzerland	112	3.1	124	3.4	112	3.0	105	2.8
E	Tajikistan	1	0.0	30	0.8	35	1.0	10	0.3
C	Turkey	26	0.1	25	0.1	48	0.1	60	0.2
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	9	0.1	27	0.2	141	1.0	92	0.7
	Total non-EU/EEA	832	0.9	1134	1.2	1206	1.3	1377	1.5
Geographic area									
	West	5668	2.8	5323	2.6	5028	2.5	4598	2.3
	Centre	447	0.5	443	0.5	512	0.6	501	0.5
	East	687	1.6	1020	2.3	1112	2.5	1223	2.7
	Total WHO European Region	6802	2.0	6786	2.0	6652	2.0	6322	1.8

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	73	1.8	47	1.1	21	0.5	2928	Austria
	59	1.1	53	1.0	49	0.9	2952	Belgium
	21	0.6	38	1.1	47	1.3	296	Bulgaria
	20	0.9	25	1.2	26	1.2	353	Croatia
	7	1.8	2	0.5	4	1.0	189	Cyprus
	20	0.4	16	0.3	23	0.4	305	Czech Republic
	34	1.2	40	1.5	35	1.3	2459	Denmark
	21	3.4	31	5.0	25	4.0	288	Estonia
	23	0.9	18	0.7	16	0.6	487	Finland
	662	2.1	593	1.9	344	1.1	53 870	France
	377	0.9	373	0.9	224	0.6	25 132	Germany
	83	1.5	81	1.4	87	1.6	2 849	Greece
	26	0.6	27	0.6	45	1.0	617	Hungary
	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	57	Iceland
	27	1.2	34	1.5	26	1.1	895	Ireland
	830	2.8	776	2.6	527	1.8	50 087	Italy
	86	8.3	79	8.3	99	10.6	856	Latvia
	27	1.7	15	1.1	28	2.0	275	Lithuania
	4	1.6	7	2.7	5	1.9	208	Luxembourg
	4	1.9	3	1.5	5	2.4	88	Malta
	217	2.6	173	2.1	163	2.0	2 994	Netherlands
	20	0.8	17	0.7	23	0.9	816	Norway
	132	0.7	139	0.7	115	0.6	2 291	Poland
	364	7.2	305	6.1	183	3.7	14 029	Portugal
	135	1.3	200	1.9	212	2.0	7 444	Romania
	2	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.3	57	Slovakia
	7	0.7	12	1.2	10	1.0	175	Slovenia
	908	4.0	792	3.5	598	2.6	66 099	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 773	Sweden
	434	1.4	286	0.9	269	0.9	21 833	United Kingdom
	4 624	1.9	4 187	1.7	3 217	1.3	262 702	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	17	1.1	31	2.2	27	1.9	191	Albania
	0	-	1	2.3	0	-	4	Andorra
	73	4.6	65	4.1	95	6.0	522	Armenia
	195	4.4	171	3.8	210	4.6	997	Azerbaijan
	333	7.5	362	8.3	331	7.6	2 253	Belarus
	6	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	96	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	6	0.6	5	0.5	7	0.7	87	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	245	11.7	277	13.1	248	11.7	1 758	Georgia
	21	0.6	35	0.9	27	0.7	1 027	Israel
	194	2.5	150	1.9	180	2.3	1 216	Kazakhstan
	111	4.2	69	2.6	65	2.4	428	Kyrgyzstan
	179	10.4	269	15.7	93	5.4	1 124	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	Monaco
	6	2.0	3	1.0	7	2.3	57	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	1	6.4	2	12.7	21	San Marino
	43	1.2	46	1.3	44	1.2	1 236	Serbia
	115	3.0	82	2.1	38	1.0	7 016	Switzerland
	65	1.7	77	2.0	65	1.6	284	Tajikistan
	46	0.1	65	0.2	83	0.2	853	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Turkmenistan
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
	163	1.2	-	-	-	-	494	Uzbekistan
	1 818	1.9	1 713	2.1	1 526	1.9	19 664	Total non-EU/EEA
	4 256	2.1	3 718	1.8	2 643	1.3	257 624	West
	494	0.5	617	0.7	661	0.7	14 247	Centre
	1 692	3.7	1 565	4.9	1 439	4.5	10 495	East
	6 442	1.9	5 900	1.8	4 743	1.4	282 366	Total WHO European Region

Table 17: AIDS cases in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	23	0.5	28	0.7	21	0.5	32	0.7
W	Belgium	40	0.7	38	0.7	43	0.8	45	0.8
C	Bulgaria	4	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.3	8	0.2
C	Croatia	6	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
C	Cyprus	1	0.3	4	1.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
C	Czech Republic	5	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1
W	Denmark	20	0.7	10	0.4	7	0.3	11	0.4
E	Estonia	10	1.4	11	1.5	17	2.3	12	1.7
W	Finland	6	0.2	11	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.3
W	France	362	1.1	315	1.0	338	1.0	273	0.8
W	Germany	124	0.3	127	0.3	93	0.2	112	0.3
W	Greece	25	0.4	21	0.4	12	0.2	20	0.4
C	Hungary	7	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.1
W	Iceland	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Ireland	8	0.4	15	0.7	9	0.4	8	0.4
W	Italy	374	1.2	327	1.1	347	1.1	295	1.0
E	Latvia	27	2.2	22	1.8	26	2.1	34	2.8
E	Lithuania	5	0.3	2	0.1	9	0.5	9	0.5
W	Luxembourg	3	1.3	3	1.2	3	1.2	1	0.4
W	Malta	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
W	Netherlands	60	0.7	70	0.8	53	0.6	41	0.5
W	Norway	8	0.3	3	0.1	7	0.3	5	0.2
C	Poland	37	0.2	33	0.2	40	0.2	30	0.2
W	Portugal	184	3.4	148	2.8	154	2.9	129	2.4
C	Romania	128	1.2	118	1.1	127	1.2	96	0.9
C	Slovakia	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
C	Slovenia	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2
W	Spain	392	1.8	352	1.6	365	1.6	324	1.4
W	Sweden	22	0.5	22	0.5	-	-	-	-
W	United Kingdom	357	1.2	286	0.9	315	1.0	208	0.7
	Total EU/EEA	2241	0.9	1986	0.8	2014	0.8	1718	0.7
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	3	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.4	7	0.4
W	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Armenia	9	0.5	13	0.8	21	1.3	27	1.6
E	Azerbaijan	2		31	0.7	8	0.2	19	0.4
E	Belarus	111	2.2	101	2.0	133	2.6	193	3.8
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4	0	0.0
E	Georgia	33	1.4	45	2.0	53	2.3	76	3.3
W	Israel	18	0.5	11	0.3	19	0.5	17	0.5
E	Kazakhstan	44	0.6	65	0.8	50	0.6	62	0.8
E	Kyrgyzstan	6	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.3	14	0.5
E	Moldova	40	2.2	81	4.4	33	1.8	96	5.2
W	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.6
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C	Serbia	12	0.3	15	0.4	8	0.2	10	0.3
W	Switzerland	46	1.2	49	1.3	46	1.2	41	1.0
E	Tajikistan	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.2	1	0.0
C	Turkey	4	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0
E	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	4		8	0.1	43	0.3	37	0.3
	Total non-EU/EEA	334	0.4	428	0.5	451	0.5	609	0.6
Geographic area									
	West	2075	1.0	1836	0.9	1835	0.9	1570	0.7
	Centre	209	0.2	198	0.2	220	0.2	177	0.2
	East	291	0.6	380	0.8	410	0.9	580	1.2
	Total WHO European Region	2575	0.7	2414	0.7	2465	0.7	2327	0.7

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010		2011		2012		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
								EU/EEA
	21	0.5	19	0.4	7	0.2	864	Austria
	42	0.8	30	0.5	33	0.6	1380	Belgium
	11	0.3	2	0.1	18	0.5	101	Bulgaria
	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	49	Croatia
	3	0.7	3	0.7	1	0.2	54	Cyprus
	6	0.1	8	0.1	6	0.1	69	Czech Republic
	10	0.4	19	0.7	6	0.2	430	Denmark
	5	0.7	7	1.0	11	1.5	102	Estonia
	9	0.3	7	0.3	3	0.1	109	Finland
	298	0.9	217	0.6	153	0.5	14 354	France
	80	0.2	69	0.2	56	0.1	4162	Germany
	19	0.3	16	0.3	21	0.4	537	Greece
	2	0.0	5	0.1	3	0.1	86	Hungary
	0	0.0	1	0.6	0		9	Iceland
	11	0.5	13	0.6	8	0.3	265	Ireland
	295	0.9	242	0.8	188	0.6	14 811	Italy
	46	3.8	32	2.8	40	3.6	360	Latvia
	6	0.3	6	0.4	10	0.6	59	Lithuania
	4	1.6	4	1.6	2	0.8	59	Luxembourg
	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	14	Malta
	57	0.7	47	0.6	45	0.5	831	Netherlands
	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	225	Norway
	41	0.2	42	0.2	32	0.2	616	Poland
	131	2.4	89	1.7	66	1.2	3343	Portugal
	112	1.0	99	0.9	81	0.7	5492	Romania
	0	0.0	0		0		11	Slovakia
	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.1	26	Slovenia
	264	1.1	223	1.0	179	0.8	16 806	Spain
	-		-		-		395	Sweden
	225	0.7	125	0.4	121	0.4	5956	United Kingdom
	1703	0.7	1333	0.5	1096	0.4	71575	Total EU/EEA
								Non-EU/EEA
	7	0.4	9	0.6	13	0.9	59	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Andorra
	21	1.3	22	1.3	38	2.3	169	Armenia
	15	0.3	24	0.5	25	0.5	133	Azerbaijan
	212	4.2	223	4.5	196	3.9	1270	Belarus
	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	22	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	29	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	94	4.1	118	5.1	111	4.8	603	Georgia
	16	0.4	18	0.5	10	0.3	388	Israel
	70	0.8	76	0.9	54	0.6	490	Kazakhstan
	19	0.7	21	0.8	23	0.8	99	Kyrgyzstan
	127	6.9	170	9.2	90	4.9	693	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Monaco
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	Montenegro
	-		-		-		0	Russia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	San Marino
	7	0.2	7	0.2	6	0.2	407	Serbia
	41	1.0	37	0.9	20	0.5	2406	Switzerland
	10	0.3	17	0.4	22	0.6	59	Tajikistan
	14	0.0	15	0.0	12	0.0	163	Turkey
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Turkmenistan
	-		-		-		-	Ukraine
	57	0.4	-		-		157	Uzbekistan
	710	0.7	760	0.9	622	0.7	7162	Total non-EU/EEA
								Geographic area
	1527	0.7	1180	0.6	921	0.4	67357	West
	204	0.2	197	0.2	177	0.2	7196	Centre
	682	1.4	716	2.1	620	1.8	4195	East
	2413	0.7	2093	0.6	1718	0.5	78737	Total WHO European Region

Table 18: AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis							Cumulative total**
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	33	39	28	28	25	21	9	1248
W	Belgium	25	25	22	34	31	28	21	1389
C	Bulgaria	4	4	4	4	5	2	8	55
C	Croatia	11	6	12	17	19	18	22	209
C	Cyprus	2	4	4	4	4	0	0	100
C	Czech Republic	3	8	7	10	10	10	11	180
W	Denmark	17	13	16	12	15	13	13	1713
E	Estonia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	26
W	Finland	8	13	10	6	7	6	2	282
W	France	291	243	254	261	246	221	107	27512
W	Germany	336	308	259	270	225	193	120	17350
W	Greece	37	40	55	49	62	50	43	1886
C	Hungary	10	12	16	13	23	24	37	484
W	Iceland	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	43
W	Ireland	8	7	8	10	13	17	13	361
W	Italy	309	315	298	290	249	257	160	10925
E	Latvia	3	3	3	7	10	6	4	89
E	Lithuania	1	2	7	1	0	2	2	63
W	Luxembourg	2	2	0	1	2	5	3	115
W	Malta	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	40
W	Netherlands	128	137	129	131	124	105	100	1680
W	Norway	11	2	6	7	9	9	10	471
C	Poland	14	19	27	26	29	45	25	544
W	Portugal	65	52	72	46	58	59	39	2160
C	Romania	8	6	11	20	15	18	11	184
C	Slovakia	3	2	0	1	1	3	3	39
C	Slovenia	3	6	7	10	7	7	7	110
W	Spain	300	297	318	310	325	299	244	12286
W	Sweden	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	1085
W	United Kingdom	241	246	226	186	199	145	138	14601
	Total EU/EEA	1888	1828	1802	1754	1713	1564	1153	97230
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	0	0	8	7	2	2	2	27
W	Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
E	Armenia	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	10
E	Azerbaijan	0	2	1	1	4	1	1	11
E	Belarus	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	14
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	25
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	29
E	Georgia	3	3	7	3	10	11	11	67
W	Israel	9	5	5	7	6	8	4	290
E	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
E	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Moldova	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	10
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	27
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11
C	Serbia	14	12	15	24	21	22	27	330
W	Switzerland	42	61	48	41	57	31	19	3175
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Turkey	4	5	11	2	3	0	0	81
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total non-EU/EEA	76	96	106	90	118	96	79	4113
Geographical area									
	West	1876	1822	1757	1689	1653	1470	1047	98625
	Centre	80	88	128	141	149	159	161	2424
	East	8	14	23	14	29	31	24	294
	Total WHO European Region	1964	1924	1908	1844	1831	1660	1232	101343

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 19: AIDS cases in persons infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	21	26	27	16	11	11	5	922
W	Belgium	7	3	8	5	3	4	1	280
C	Bulgaria	0	1	4	7	10	17	39	80
C	Croatia	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	25
C	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
C	Czech Republic	4	3	5	2	4	1	2	29
W	Denmark	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	248
E	Estonia	23	45	41	26	14	20	15	226
W	Finland	1	8	1	2	3	0	4	53
W	France	104	87	85	57	60	54	26	13711
W	Germany	80	61	49	47	29	36	26	4212
W	Greece	5	3	3	4	3	8	19	150
C	Hungary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
W	Ireland	9	10	11	8	6	10	2	372
W	Italy	398	381	315	274	223	186	119	34390
E	Latvia	51	45	60	49	70	57	70	700
E	Lithuania	17	21	35	20	20	9	20	158
W	Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	38
W	Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
W	Netherlands	10	11	7	8	6	6	4	156
W	Norway	4	0	2	1	3	0	1	154
C	Poland	90	77	73	55	70	60	54	1413
W	Portugal	277	199	179	127	128	76	38	7801
C	Romania	3	5	1	6	9	37	79	148
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
W	Spain	739	664	533	442	325	277	186	49349
W	Sweden	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	242
W	United Kingdom	25	30	27	19	27	12	9	1461
	Total EU/EEA	1878	1693	1472	1178	1029	887	724	116345
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
E	Armenia	28	25	30	33	42	33	42	303
E	Azerbaijan	13	131	50	69	160	148	159	787
E	Belarus	217	198	209	250	236	264	212	1780
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
E	Georgia	105	103	134	170	186	191	160	1316
W	Israel	14	9	12	7	3	7	7	208
E	Kazakhstan	102	95	118	104	185	132	151	887
E	Kyrgyzstan	19	20	27	53	102	58	55	379
E	Moldova	45	101	55	103	95	101	17	673
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C	Serbia	9	14	5	13	8	11	7	642
W	Switzerland	29	20	19	13	11	17	6	3271
E	Tajikistan	0	15	27	7	43	35	30	158
C	Turkey	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	58
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	9	20	116	70	131	-	-	380
	Total non-EU/EEA	594	755	804	896	1204	999	848	10879
Geographical area									
	West	1731	1523	1285	1033	845	709	457	117034
	Centre	112	106	89	87	104	129	184	2443
	East	629	819	902	954	1284	1048	931	7747
	Total WHO European Region	2472	2448	2276	2074	2233	1886	1572	127224

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 20: AIDS cases in persons infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	47	42	38	45	37	22	10	916
W	Belgium	63	65	75	73	63	47	58	2246
C	Bulgaria	12	17	17	19	14	20	15	240
C	Croatia	8	4	10	4	1	6	4	140
C	Cyprus	6	6	7	4	5	5	3	121
C	Czech Republic	9	11	14	11	12	12	12	133
W	Denmark	29	16	16	18	23	40	22	744
E	Estonia	8	10	17	10	7	9	16	107
W	Finland	15	11	11	12	12	15	10	201
W	France	604	540	583	504	516	421	304	18932
W	Germany	190	171	147	148	107	132	72	3686
W	Greece	41	35	41	33	31	33	33	882
C	Hungary	11	5	5	8	4	7	6	130
W	Iceland	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	15
W	Ireland	22	14	13	15	12	17	19	310
W	Italy	626	614	602	521	551	483	352	15410
E	Latvia	21	22	25	32	36	34	53	307
E	Lithuania	3	4	6	15	11	9	13	86
W	Luxembourg	7	7	8	1	6	5	4	98
W	Malta	2	2	5	1	6	3	5	35
W	Netherlands	109	110	101	104	114	80	79	1511
W	Norway	16	7	10	10	10	9	12	359
C	Poland	34	29	34	23	52	44	35	558
W	Portugal	375	368	339	296	292	249	164	6707
C	Romania	113	120	123	124	113	140	125	2224
C	Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	23
C	Slovenia	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	39
W	Spain	531	485	525	481	383	327	274	14779
W	Sweden	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	665
W	United Kingdom	560	508	517	384	374	239	229	9643
	Total EU/EEA	3500	3258	3292	2897	2794	2414	1935	81247
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	8	12	20	24	20	37	38	213
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Armenia	17	32	46	45	41	50	83	342
E	Azerbaijan	6	55	14	34	38	44	68	284
E	Belarus	103	100	160	240	287	303	307	1601
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	5	2	1	4	0	65
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	6	4	4	1	3	3	5	67
E	Georgia	53	61	76	102	132	181	184	885
W	Israel	42	33	34	32	26	36	25	773
E	Kazakhstan	19	33	38	55	70	81	76	372
E	Kyrgyzstan	8	0	6	17	24	26	27	119
E	Moldova	43	108	31	101	146	321	118	921
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	1	1	1	3	2	0	4	33
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
C	Serbia	13	7	11	12	11	12	7	341
W	Switzerland	84	84	71	73	80	64	30	2506
E	Tajikistan	0	10	13	1	26	44	21	115
C	Turkey	15	20	32	28	26	36	35	492
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	2	6	51	40	68	-	-	183
	Total non-EU/EEA	423	569	613	810	1001	1242	1028	9318
Geographical area									
	West	3400	3142	3136	2751	2644	2224	1703	80424
	Centre	240	244	286	264	265	330	294	4819
	East	283	441	483	692	886	1102	966	5322
	Total WHO European Region	3923	3827	3905	3707	3795	3656	2963	90565

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 21: AIDS cases in persons infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	47
W	Belgium	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	122
C	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
C	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
C	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Denmark	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
E	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
W	France	6	8	9	10	5	8	4	759
W	Germany	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	111
W	Greece	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
C	Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
W	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Ireland	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	35
W	Italy	9	2	2	3	2	3	1	723
E	Latvia	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	16
E	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
W	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
W	Netherlands	2	5	1	2	5	2	0	40
W	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C	Poland	4	1	5	7	1	3	1	67
W	Portugal	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	112
C	Romania	8	3	8	12	11	10	8	431
C	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
W	Spain	7	10	8	8	3	3	3	969
W	Sweden	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	22
W	United Kingdom	25	26	20	19	8	2	0	670
	Total EU/EEA	73	68	69	70	42	39	21	4 204
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
W	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Armenia	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	9
E	Azerbaijan	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	9
E	Belarus	10	7	14	8	13	12	4	94
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
E	Georgia	1	13	10	4	11	8	1	58
W	Israel	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	37
E	Kazakhstan	1	5	4	5	2	5	2	24
E	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	2	0	0	3	4	10
E	Moldova	4	7	6	1	3	3	1	32
W	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Serbia	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	25
W	Switzerland	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	107
E	Tajikistan	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
C	Turkey	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	12
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	2	3	6	3	8	-	-	22
	Total non-EU/EEA	23	42	45	33	44	35	19	451
Geographical area									
	West	61	66	52	51	31	23	11	3 818
	Centre	13	6	15	24	16	16	12	560
	East	22	38	47	28	39	35	17	277
	Total WHO European Region	96	110	114	103	86	74	40	4 655

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

Table 22: AIDS cases*, by geographical area, sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals**Table 22a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	0	1877	0	1805	0	1799	0	1753	1
Injecting drug use	371	1504	342	1345	315	1157	236	942	0
Heterosexual contact	1567	1897	1372	1855	1432	1860	1227	1670	0
Mother-to-child	31	41	31	35	31	38	36	34	0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	19	29	10	14	12	23	11	15	0
Nosocomial infection	4	4	2	2	3	5	2	3	0
Other/undetermined	227	585	207	556	221	564	206	528	1
Total EU/EEA	2219	5937	1964	5612	2014	5446	1718	4945	2
Non-EU/EEA									
Men who have sex with men	0	76	0	96	0	106	0	90	0
Injecting drug use	105	480	117	618	91	594	115	711	0
Heterosexual contact	205	216	256	307	271	291	400	370	0
Mother-to-child	7	14	18	21	18	21	16	14	0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	2	1	3	0	1	6	3	0
Nosocomial infection	1	0	12	14	2	1	2	3	0
Other/undetermined	11	35	16	48	26	51	33	94	0
Total non-EU/EEA	330	823	420	1107	408	1065	572	1285	0
Total WHO European Region	2549	6760	2384	6719	2422	6511	2290	6230	2

Table 22b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown
West									
Men who have sex with men	0	1865	0	1799	0	1754	0	1688	1
Injecting drug use	345	1383	310	1207	279	1006	212	821	0
Heterosexual contact	1525	1839	1338	1773	1374	1762	1168	1583	0
Mother-to-child	26	34	29	35	23	29	24	27	0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	11	22	9	12	12	20	15	15	0
Nosocomial infection	3	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	0
Other/undetermined	143	488	126	455	144	453	149	461	1
Total West	2053	5635	1814	5283	1835	5028	1570	4598	2
Centre									
Men who have sex with men	0	80	0	88	0	128	0	141	0
Injecting drug use	17	95	28	78	21	68	16	71	0
Heterosexual contact	95	145	85	159	107	179	93	171	0
Mother-to-child	4	9	4	2	7	8	14	10	0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	8	9	1	4	0	4	0	2	0
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	84	109	79	112	85	124	54	106	0
Total Centre	209	447	198	443	220	512	177	501	0
East									
Men who have sex with men	0	8	0	14	0	23	0	14	0
Injecting drug use	114	506	121	678	106	677	123	761	0
Heterosexual contact	152	129	205	230	222	210	366	286	0
Mother-to-child	8	12	16	19	19	22	14	11	0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Nosocomial infection	1	0	11	14	2	1	2	3	0
Other/undetermined	11	23	18	37	18	38	36	55	0
Total East	287	678	372	993	367	971	543	1131	0
Total WHO European Region	2549	6760	2384	6719	2422	6511	2290	6230	2

* Data from countries not consistently reporting for the period 2006–2012 (Estonia, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Uzbekistan) are not included in this table
 ** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	0	1712	1	0	1564	0	0	1153	0	0	96128	17	96145
	214	815	0	157	730	0	134	590	0	23945	92157	1	116103
	1250	1544	0	990	1424	0	837	1098	0	35000	45579	3	80582
	33	9	0	20	19	0	15	6	0	2057	2127	0	4184
	4	14	0	5	1	0	3	6	0	2733	6528	0	9261
	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2367	3189	0	5556
	198	527	0	160	448	0	105	364	0	5078	15221	1	20300
	1703	4624	1	1333	4187	0	1096	3217	0	71180	260929	22	332131
	0	118	0	0	94	2	0	79	0	0	4110	2	4112
	123	950	0	117	882	0	62	786	0	2033	8463	3	10499
	463	470	0	604	637	1	503	525	0	4267	4866	2	9135
	17	19	0	12	23	0	11	8	0	205	223	1	429
	2	1	0	0	9	0	1	9	0	102	286	0	388
	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	22	28	0	50
	47	93	0	26	66	0	44	118	0	377	1194	7	1578
	653	1655	0	760	1713	3	622	1526	0	7006	19170	15	26191
	2356	6279	1	2093	5900	3	1718	4743	0	78186	280099	37	358322

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	0	1652	1	0	1470	0	0	1047	0	0	97523	17	97540
	176	669	0	125	584	0	86	371	0	24460	92331	1	116792
	1191	1453	0	931	1293	0	747	956	0	34846	44910	3	79759
	22	9	0	14	9	0	9	2	0	1906	1890	0	3796
	6	13	0	5	2	0	3	6	0	1960	5485	0	7445
	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	44	48	0	92
	129	457	0	104	359	0	75	261	0	3736	13664	1	17401
	1527	4256	1	1180	3718	0	921	2643	0	66952	255851	22	322825
	0	149	0	0	157	2	0	161	0	0	2422	2	2424
	22	82	0	24	105	0	38	146	0	528	1915	0	2443
	98	167	0	105	224	1	97	197	0	1793	3024	2	4819
	12	4	0	6	10	0	8	4	0	237	322	1	560
	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	868	1317	0	2185
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2324	3143	0	5467
	71	91	0	62	114	0	33	144	0	1446	2104	3	3553
	204	494	0	197	617	3	177	661	0	7196	14247	8	21451
	0	29	0	0	31	0	0	24	0	0	293	0	293
	139	1014	0	125	923	0	72	859	0	990	6374	3	7367
	424	394	0	558	544	0	496	470	0	2628	2511	0	5139
	16	15	0	12	23	0	9	8	0	119	138	0	257
	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	12	0	19
	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	21	26	0	47
	45	72	0	20	41	0	41	77	0	273	647	4	924
	625	1529	0	716	1565	0	620	1439	0	4038	10001	7	14046
	2356	6279	1	2093	5900	3	1718	4743	0	78186	280099	37	358322

Table 23: AIDS cases, by geographical area, sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2012) and cumulative totals**Table 23a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Age category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown	
EU/EEA												
<15	35	43	29	29	24	38	32	30	30	11	-	
15–19	78	70	57	68	54	42	29	17	12	10	-	
20–24	107	123	89	153	100	128	88	109	111	135	-	
25–29	280	431	247	421	225	408	179	312	164	306	-	
30–39	841	2031	718	1790	675	1689	595	1479	516	1328	1	
40–49	610	2088	559	2011	635	1963	524	1797	536	1627	-	
50+	287	1179	286	1178	299	1177	271	1199	334	1206	-	
Unknown	3	5	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	
Total EU/EEA	2241	5970	1986	5652	2014	5446	1718	4945	1703	4624	1	
Non-EU/EEA												
<15	10	15	38	44	22	30	19	26	23	28	-	
15–19	2	3	7	11	7	12	14	14	9	15	-	
20–24	21	18	37	35	33	51	51	39	44	72	-	
25–29	68	120	75	146	88	146	111	168	114	208	-	
30–39	147	395	155	516	198	535	244	617	320	824	-	
40–49	60	192	86	274	75	317	126	366	137	480	-	
50+	24	86	30	108	27	114	43	144	63	191	-	
Unknown	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	
Total non-EU/EEA	334	832	428	1134	451	1206	609	1377	710	1818	-	
Total WHO European Region	2575	6802	2414	6786	2465	6652	2327	6322	2413	6442	1	

Table 23b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Age category	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Unknown	
West												
<15	25	34	27	27	16	28	17	23	19	9	0	
15–19	17	18	22	20	23	15	18	8	10	8	0	
20–24	93	94	69	117	68	93	60	77	66	104	0	
25–29	251	382	214	347	192	341	147	258	144	251	0	
30–39	812	1930	676	1660	640	1529	551	1343	468	1176	1	
40–49	602	2044	553	1969	611	1866	515	1714	496	1548	0	
50+	272	1162	274	1181	282	1155	262	1173	324	1159	0	
Unknown	3	4	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	
Total West	2075	5668	1836	5323	1835	5028	1570	4598	1527	4256	1	
Centre												
<15	9	11	4	3	7	9	16	10	12	4	0	
15–19	62	54	36	49	30	28	14	9	4	5	0	
20–24	12	23	15	30	32	37	28	35	43	38	0	
25–29	25	48	33	51	31	51	25	56	21	60	0	
30–39	47	145	55	154	62	160	51	161	59	165	0	
40–49	28	91	30	93	32	146	24	134	37	115	0	
50+	24	71	25	63	26	80	19	96	28	107	0	
Unknown	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Centre	209	447	198	443	220	512	177	501	204	494	0	
East												
<15	11	13	36	43	23	31	18	23	22	26	0	
15–19	1	1	6	10	8	11	11	14	7	12	0	
20–24	23	24	42	41	33	49	51	36	46	65	0	
25–29	72	121	75	169	90	162	118	166	113	203	0	
30–39	129	351	142	492	171	535	237	592	309	811	0	
40–49	40	145	62	223	67	268	111	315	140	444	0	
50+	15	32	17	42	18	56	33	74	45	131	0	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	
Total East	291	687	380	1020	410	1112	580	1223	682	1692	0	
Total WHO European Region	2575	6802	2414	6786	2465	6652	2327	6322	2413	6442	1	

* Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2011			2012			Cumulative total*				Age category
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	
											EU/EEA
	18	18	-	13	6	-	5482	7070	-	12552	<15
	17	11	-	10	15	-	986	1489	-	2475	15-19
	80	100	-	70	123	-	4995	9892	1	14888	20-24
	137	319	-	106	245	-	14233	39140	5	53378	25-29
	399	1194	-	344	926	-	28358	111144	12	139514	30-39
	430	1470	-	327	1086	-	11074	59032	3	70109	40-49
	251	1074	-	226	814	-	6405	34752	-	41157	50+
	1	1	-	-	2	-	42	183	1	226	Unknown
	1333	4187	-	1096	3217	-	71575	262702	22	334299	Total EU/EEA
											Non-EU/EEA
	18	30	-	19	27	-	262	334	1	597	<15
	2	3	-	-	3	-	72	124	-	196	15-19
	49	49	-	26	25	-	549	649	2	1200	20-24
	120	180	-	91	118	-	1398	2558	2	3958	25-29
	336	781	-	263	638	-	3101	8625	3	11729	30-39
	160	466	1	159	507	-	1210	4893	1	6104	40-49
	74	200	-	64	208	-	564	2402	1	2967	50+
	1	4	2	-	-	-	18	117	5	140	Unknown
	760	1713	3	622	1526	-	7174	19702	15	26891	Total non-EU/EEA
	2093	5900	3	1718	4743	-	78749	282404	37	361190	Total WHO European Region

	2011			2012			Cumulative total*				Age category
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Unknown	
											West
	10	8	0	7	3	0	2018	2326	0	4344	<15
	12	7	0	6	8	0	596	1109	0	1705	15-19
	41	69	0	37	66	0	4676	9624	1	14301	20-24
	117	240	0	82	155	0	14212	38968	5	53185	25-29
	355	990	0	287	699	0	28536	111425	12	139973	30-39
	404	1382	0	299	941	0	10931	59037	3	69971	40-49
	240	1021	0	203	769	0	6346	34989	0	41335	50+
	1	1	0	0	2	0	43	184	1	228	Unknown
	1180	3718	0	921	2643	0	67358	257662	22	325042	Total West
											Centre
	8	10	0	8	4	0	3556	4849	1	8406	<15
	5	4	0	4	7	0	414	435	0	849	15-19
	41	40	0	30	59	0	515	534	0	1049	20-24
	21	81	0	20	87	0	616	1271	0	1887	25-29
	54	228	0	54	231	0	1158	3461	0	4619	30-39
	37	142	1	39	175	0	572	2226	1	2799	40-49
	31	111	0	22	98	0	358	1424	1	1783	50+
	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	47	5	59	Unknown
	197	617	3	177	661	0	7196	14247	8	21451	Total Centre
											East
	18	30	0	17	26	0	170	229	0	399	<15
	2	3	0	0	3	0	48	69	0	117	15-19
	47	40	0	29	23	0	353	383	2	738	20-24
	119	178	0	95	121	0	803	1459	2	2264	25-29
	326	757	0	266	634	0	1765	4883	3	6651	30-39
	149	412	0	148	477	0	781	2662	0	3443	40-49
	54	142	0	65	155	0	265	741	0	1006	50+
	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	69	0	79	Unknown
	716	1565	0	620	1439	0	4195	10495	7	14697	Total East
	2093	5900	3	1718	4743	0	78749	282404	37	361190	Total WHO European Region

Table 24: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2012, by geographical area ordered by frequency**Table 24a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	843	26.3	247	22.8	1,090	25.4	5	26.3
Candidiasis, oesophageal	397	12.4	144	13.3	541	12.6	2	10.5
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	312	9.7	131	12.1	443	10.3	2	10.5
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	296	9.2	86	7.9	382	8.9	4	21.1
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	210	6.5	110	10.2	320	7.5	0	0.0
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	208	6.5	102	9.4	310	7.2	0	0.0
Kaposi's sarcoma	284	8.8	22	2.0	306	7.1	0	0.0
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	190	5.9	61	5.6	251	5.8	2	10.5
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	126	3.9	49	4.5	175	4.1	2	10.5
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	104	3.2	27	2.5	131	3.1	0	0.0
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	78	2.4	25	2.3	103	2.4	0	0.0
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	656	20.4	241	22.3	897	20.9	6	31.6
Non-EU/EEA								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	499	33.3	126	20.9	625	29.7	9	19.6
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	422	28.2	203	33.7	625	29.7	9	19.6
Candidiasis, oesophageal	340	22.7	180	29.9	520	24.7	7	15.2
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	193	12.9	44	7.3	237	11.3	1	2.2
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	78	5.2	38	6.3	116	5.5	6	13.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	75	5.0	32	5.3	107	5.1	3	6.5
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	38	2.5	16	2.7	54	2.6	1	2.2
Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 months duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or oesophagitis in a patient over one month of age	23	1.5	20	3.3	43	2.0	2	4.3
Kaposi's sarcoma	33	2.2	6	1.0	39	1.9	0	0.0
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	26	1.7	8	1.3	34	1.6	5	10.9
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	23	1.5	11	1.8	34	1.6	0	0.0
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	487	32.5	238	39.5	725	34.5	21	45.7

Table 24b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	759	28.8	234	25.6	993	27.9	3	30.0
Candidiasis, oesophageal	350	13.3	128	14.0	478	13.4	2	20.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	202	7.7	101	11.1	303	8.5	1	10.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	189	7.2	108	11.8	297	8.4	0	0.0
Kaposi's sarcoma	275	10.4	21	2.3	296	8.3	0	0.0
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	181	6.9	98	10.7	279	7.9	0	0.0
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	203	7.7	53	5.8	256	7.2	1	10.0
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	178	6.7	52	5.7	230	6.5	2	20.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	105	4.0	47	5.1	152	4.3	0	0.0
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	95	3.6	26	2.8	121	3.4	0	0.0
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	467	17.7	176	19.3	643	18.1	0	0.0
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	126	19.2	32	18.9	158	19.1	3	25.0
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	85	12.9	11	6.5	96	11.6	3	25.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	61	9.3	16	9.5	77	9.3	2	16.7
Candidiasis, oesophageal	61	9.3	15	8.9	76	9.2	0	0.0
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	24	3.7	6	3.6	30	3.6	1	8.3
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	24	3.7	4	2.4	28	3.4	0	0.0
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	23	3.5	3	1.8	26	3.1	2	16.7
Kaposi's sarcoma	22	3.3	0	0.0	22	2.7	0	0.0
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	13	2.0	4	2.4	17	2.1	0	0.0
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	8	1.2	6	3.6	14	1.7	1	8.3
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	281	42.8	76	45.0	357	43.2	9	75.0
East								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	548	38.8	141	23.4	689	34.2	10	23.3
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	389	27.5	204	33.8	593	29.4	9	20.9
Candidiasis, oesophageal	326	23.1	180	29.9	506	25.1	5	11.6
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	201	14.2	42	7.0	243	12.1	1	2.3
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	77	5.4	40	6.6	117	5.8	5	11.6
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	73	5.2	31	5.1	104	5.2	3	7.0
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	33	2.3	15	2.5	48	2.4	1	2.3
Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 months duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or oesophagitis in a patient over one month of age	20	1.4	18	3.0	38	1.9	2	4.7
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	26	1.8	11	1.8	37	1.8	0	0.0
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	28	2.0	8	1.3	36	1.8	4	9.3
Opportunistic infection(s), not specified	395	28.0	227	37.6	622	30.9	18	41.9

Table 25: Deaths among AIDS cases, by country and year of death (2006–2012) and cumulative totals in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of report						Cumulative total**	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	39	56	34	37	43	29	9	1972
W	Belgium	33	33	25	9	19	30	27	1980
C	Bulgaria	8	6	9	2	14	17	16	129
C	Croatia	6	2	7	7	10	6	7	168
C	Cyprus	4	3	0	3	3	4	5	107
C	Czech Republic	6	10	14	10	7	9	11	189
W	Denmark	19	20	3	9	3	6	2	2024
E	Estonia	18	11	8	0	2	7	5	104
W	Finland	3	9	11	7	8	5	0	303
W	France	330	239	225	169	201	162	91	36 011
W	Germany	160	160	114	112	100	114	58	14 267
W	Greece	38	42	31	28	48	53	48	1756
C	Hungary	6	10	4	9	10	12	9	336
W	Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	39
W	Ireland	8	6	3	5	5	4	1	414
W	Italy	815	819	763	709	643	147	45	41 940
E	Latvia	40	47	58	69	57	80	80	526
E	Lithuania	9	15	20	17	12	9	10	138
W	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	Malta	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	60
W	Netherlands	31	32	34	35	23	7	0	323
W	Norway	6	1	3	3	0	1	1	623
C	Poland	43	61	71	46	53	68	53	1206
W	Portugal	236	212	198	185	179	151	94	7 987
C	Romania	202	172	158	132	146	221	121	6 075
C	Slovakia	4	3	0	2	1	1	3	39
C	Slovenia	0	2	5	1	2	1	1	88
W	Spain	1015	992	824	485	327	243	179	47 083
W	Sweden	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	1323
W	United Kingdom	315	315	309	279	305	151	138	15 812
	Total EU/EEA	3410	3285	2931	2370	2221	1540	1017	183 022
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	3	6	2	5	6	10	8	48
W	Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E	Armenia	15	22	31	39	17	22	36	229
E	Azerbaijan	21	43	43	27	45	39	31	333
E	Belarus	138	141	146	151	145	156	171	1259
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	55
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	2	1	0	1	4	0	61
E	Georgia	36	67	74	63	80	95	83	679
W	Israel	37	40	30	20	22	28	15	852
E	Kazakhstan	86	90	137	130	168	150	148	1182
E	Kyrgyzstan	16	18	15	21	26	19	19	183
E	Moldova	45	68	65	54	72	127	11	642
W	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
C	Montenegro	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	33
E	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
C	Serbia	24	15	22	26	27	31	17	1046
W	Switzerland	56	50	34	39	23	13	2	5 857
E	Tajikistan	0	11	30	7	29	47	24	148
C	Turkey	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
E	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E	Ukraine***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Uzbekistan	9	19	124	40	66	-	-	323
	Total non-EU/EEA	500	594	755	625	730	742	566	13 032
Geographic area									
	West	3158	3033	2642	2131	1949	1146	713	180 655
	Centre	319	294	293	246	283	385	252	9 654
	East	433	552	751	618	719	751	618	5 747
	Total WHO European Region	3910	3879	3686	2995	2951	2282	1583	196 056

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

*** Case based data reported through TESSy are incomplete. The total numbers of annual deaths during 2006–2012 in Ukraine are: 2425, 2508, 2714, 2594, 3101, 3741, 3875 and the cumulative number is 30619 (ref: <http://ucdc.gov.ua/uk/statystyka/informatsijni-byulleteni>)

Table 26: Deaths among AIDS cases*, by geographic area, transmission mode and year of death (2006–2012) and cumulative totals**Table 26a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	589	0	562	0	487	0	434	0
Injecting drug use	1163	248	1157	267	958	251	740	169
Heterosexual contact	627	362	573	343	514	332	421	288
Mother-to-child	15	9	16	3	14	4	9	4
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	29	10	20	11	27	8	13	11
Nosocomial infection	40	24	27	26	25	19	25	14
Other/undetermined	210	81	196	75	199	82	164	71
Total EU/EEA	2673	734	2551	725	2224	696	1806	557
Non-EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	23	0	16	0	22	0	19	0
Injecting drug use	232	56	290	60	355	60	278	50
Heterosexual contact	95	69	109	73	148	123	122	115
Mother-to-child	3	1	5	3	6	5	3	5
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0
Nosocomial infection	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
Other/undetermined	12	6	22	8	24	10	23	8
Total non-EU/EEA	367	133	449	145	556	198	446	179
Total WHO European Region	3040	867	3000	870	2780	894	2252	736

Table 26b: Geographical areas, WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
West								
Men who have sex with men	587	0	545	0	471	0	414	0
Injecting drug use	1119	239	1086	261	885	241	684	160
Heterosexual contact	594	347	563	327	479	313	391	273
Mother-to-child	9	6	11	3	12	4	6	3
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	23	4	13	6	18	7	9	7
Nosocomial infection	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Other/undetermined	170	55	161	47	149	50	129	45
Total West	2502	653	2379	645	2015	616	1635	489
Centre								
Men who have sex with men	23	0	30	0	29	0	35	0
Injecting drug use	33	6	40	8	38	8	29	6
Heterosexual contact	66	34	50	24	54	27	42	25
Mother-to-child	7	3	5	0	3	1	4	2
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	8	6	10	6	10	1	4	4
Nosocomial infection	40	22	27	25	24	18	23	13
Other/undetermined	44	27	40	29	48	32	37	22
Total Centre	221	98	202	92	206	87	174	72
East								
Men who have sex with men	2	0	3	0	9	0	4	0
Injecting drug use	243	59	321	58	390	62	305	53
Heterosexual contact	62	50	69	65	129	115	110	105
Mother-to-child	2	1	5	3	5	4	2	4
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nosocomial infection	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
Other/undetermined	8	5	17	7	26	10	21	12
Total East	317	116	419	133	559	191	443	175
Total WHO European Region	3040	867	3000	870	2780	894	2252	736

* Data from countries not consistently reporting for the period 2006–2012 (Estonia, Poland and Russia) are not included in this table

** Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by country since the start of reporting

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	438	0	0	331	0	0	220	0	0	55849	0	0	55849
	568	140	0	327	78	0	221	65	0	60377	14749	0	75126
	462	289	0	320	203	0	211	139	0	17934	12817	0	30751
	3	13	0	7	5	0	3	4	0	1067	966	0	2033
	22	6	0	16	7	0	10	3	0	4993	1851	0	6844
	20	14	0	20	25	0	9	14	0	1761	1170	0	2931
	178	60	8	130	66	5	92	26	5	7124	2061	308	9493
	1691	522	8	1151	384	5	766	251	5	149105	33614	308	183027
	22	0	0	19	0	0	8	0	0	2463	0	0	2463
	346	51	0	297	32	0	281	26	0	4688	1309	1	5998
	140	132	0	191	161	0	124	109	0	1873	1520	0	3393
	3	3	0	7	3	0	1	2	0	86	78	1	165
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	205	62	0	267
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9
	22	10	0	22	9	0	12	2	0	569	164	4	737
	534	196	0	537	205	0	426	140	0	9889	3137	6	13032
	2225	718	8	1688	589	5	1192	391	5	158994	36751	314	196059

	2010			2011			2012			Cumulative total**			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
	409	0	0	299	0	0	193	0	0	57132	0	0	57132
	526	127	0	258	57	0	140	39	0	61264	15367	0	76631
	413	267	0	238	158	0	174	110	0	17874	12900	0	30774
	3	8	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	936	917	0	1853
	10	3	0	11	3	0	4	1	0	4377	1423	0	5800
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	19	0	36
	138	37	8	87	25	5	40	9	5	6521	1603	308	8432
	1499	442	8	895	246	5	895	246	5	148121	32229	308	180658
	47	0	0	44	0	0	29	0	0	1079	0	0	1079
	22	8	0	43	13	0	45	17	0	973	251	0	1224
	53	31	0	83	55	0	40	21	0	966	609	0	1575
	0	6	0	7	2	0	2	2	0	182	100	1	283
	13	3	0	5	4	0	6	2	0	816	489	0	1305
	20	14	0	20	25	0	9	14	0	1744	1151	0	2895
	44	22	0	47	37	0	51	14	0	799	493	1	1293
	199	84	0	249	136	0	249	136	0	6559	3093	2	9654
	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	101	0	0	101
	366	56	0	323	40	0	317	35	0	2828	440	1	3269
	136	123	0	190	151	0	121	117	0	967	828	0	1795
	3	2	0	5	3	0	1	2	0	35	27	0	62
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	6
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9
	18	11	0	18	13	0	13	5	0	373	129	3	505
	527	192	0	544	207	0	544	207	0	4314	1429	4	5747
	2225	718	8	1688	589	5	1688	589	5	158994	36751	314	196059

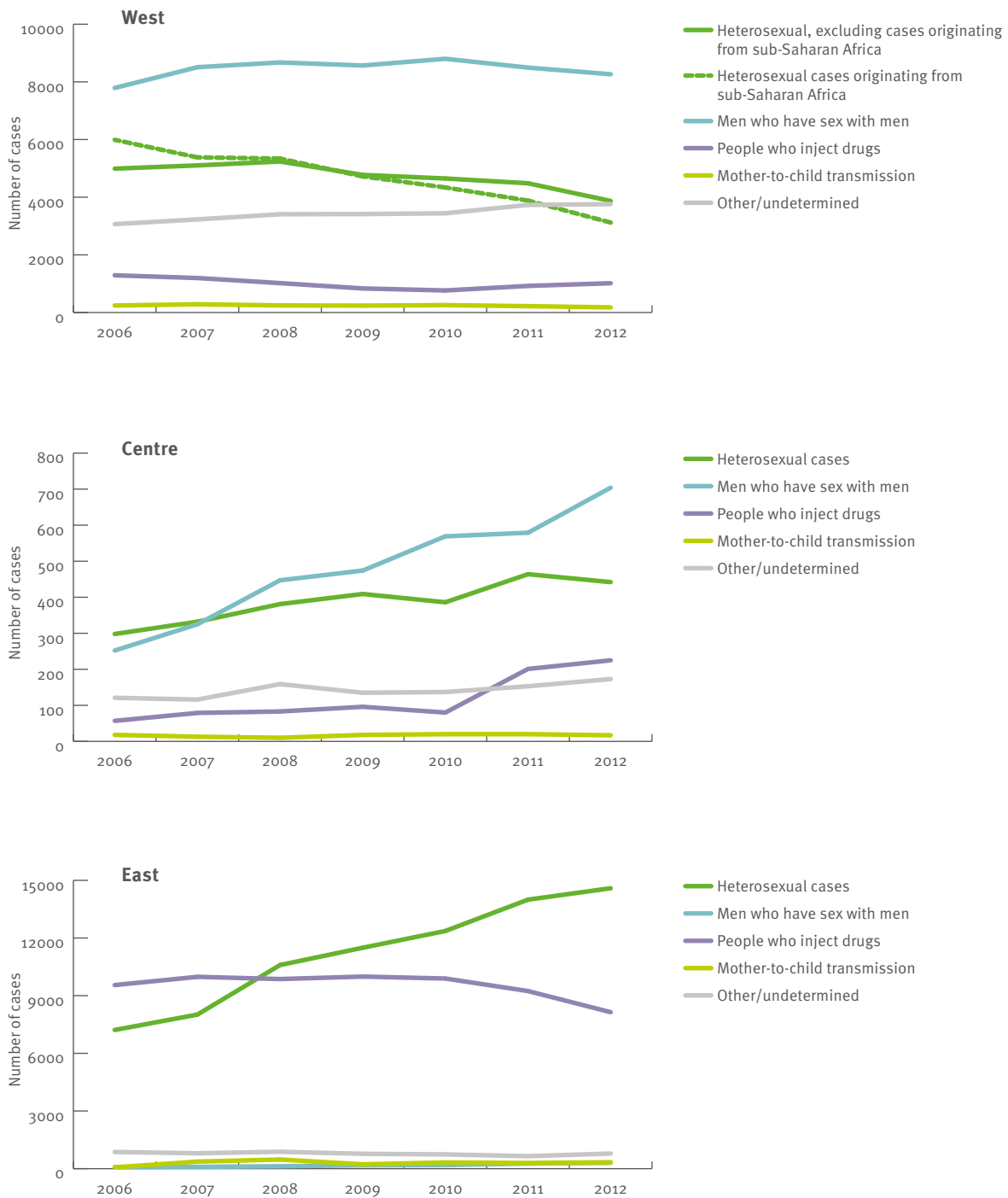
Table 27: Total number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2006–2012) and number of tests per 1 000 population in 2012, WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of HIV tests						Tests/1000 population	
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2012
EU/EEA									
W	Austria	659 693	777 935	751 749	770 901	831 675	826 256		
W	Belgium	578 717	595 394	619 418	635 150	651 095	679 655	703 486	63.4
C	Bulgaria	105 000	160 000	110 000	140 000	160 000	180 000	190 000	25.9
C	Croatia	26 124	32 698	38 996					
C	Cyprus	37 763	41 913	42 294					
C	Czech Republic	317 823	344 874	342 223	347 135	353 507	334 569	349 205	33.2
W	Denmark	154 332	141 880	-	-	-	137 877	134 709	24.1
E	Estonia	65 861	68 478	74 357	78 735	78 054	85 025	73 367	54.8
W	Finland	147 601	153 478	186 822	190 380	185 114			
W	France	5 170 541	5 143 332	5 039 396	5 010 163	4 993 210	5 196 817	5 242 855	80.3
W	Germany								
W	Greece	9 840	17 374	21 097	21 345	18 426	19 278	20 986	1.9
C	Hungary	80 168	65 980	83 408	91 181	89 137	84 464	93 060	9.5
W	Iceland	9 106	9 351	9 522	7 794	7 318			
W	Ireland		63 000		184 980	180 055	184 521	175 488	38.3
W	Italy								
E	Latvia	85 117	79 279	72 444	59 331	58 826	58 799	60 491	29.6
E	Lithuania	52 988	60 333	162 381	100 799	178 554	102 234	101 042	33.6
W	Luxembourg	14 339	13 379	13 366					
W	Malta	10 309	11 957						
W	Netherlands								
W	Norway	188 550							
C	Poland	159 180	176 728	181 118	213 138	229 783	317 286	358 953	9.3
W	Portugal								
C	Romania	191 223	220 226	282 248	284 053	291 915	306 679	293 204	13.7
C	Slovakia	93 426	85 520	66 926	132 990	109 261	110 025	110 506	20.5
C	Slovenia	25 624	31 120	31 183					
W	Spain								
W	Sweden								
W	United Kingdom								
Non-EU/EEA									
C	Albania	3 098	1 686	2 458	2 143	2 168	3 260	3 140	1.1
W	Andorra	3 077	3 546		2 810	2 678	2 590	2 062	24.3
E	Armenia	50 221	55 342	60 701	60 103	60 731	68 449	71 957	22.0
E	Azerbaijan	237 183	293 086	322 525	340 048	353 772	365 090	514 434	55.7
E	Belarus	441 299	437 983	430 175	459 032	517 625	621 780	683 125	73.1
C	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20 904	16 858			20 793			
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	11 172	10 574				17 811	18 105	8.8
E	Georgia	16 989	16 989	18 792	17 562	25 370	21 799	15 562	3.5
W	Israel	242 484	269 071	271 641	278 887	286 995	274 294	233 516	30.5
E	Kazakhstan	862 058	1 491 190	1 643 938	1 758 026	1 786 289	1 897 476	2 026 174	124.5
E	Kyrgyzstan	179 407	227 879	268 134	325 855	297 959	381 295	470 355	85.9
E	Moldova	216 566	347 709	355 711	342 666	336 871	340 397	342 418	96.2
W	Monaco								
C	Montenegro	3 988	3 838	4 229	5 812	6 492	6 914	6 781	10.9
E	Russia	18 535 043				25 209 546			
W	San Marino	5 061	3 976	3 825	4 181	5 090	3 961	3 845	119.5
W	Serbia	37 829	42 573	44 555	47 734	51 727	56 086	64 031	8.8
W	Switzerland								
E	Tajikistan	9 1310	92 474	129 330	214 207	280 281	438 532	447 636	55.9
C	Turkey	1908 257	1998 163	5 045 319					
E	Turkmenistan	136 145	211 789						
E	Ukraine	1661 600	1937 440	2 280 442	2 347 084	2 319 946	2 392 970	2 343 099	51.6
E	Uzbekistan	545 240	619 130	796 371	987 464	1 506 724			

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

Figures

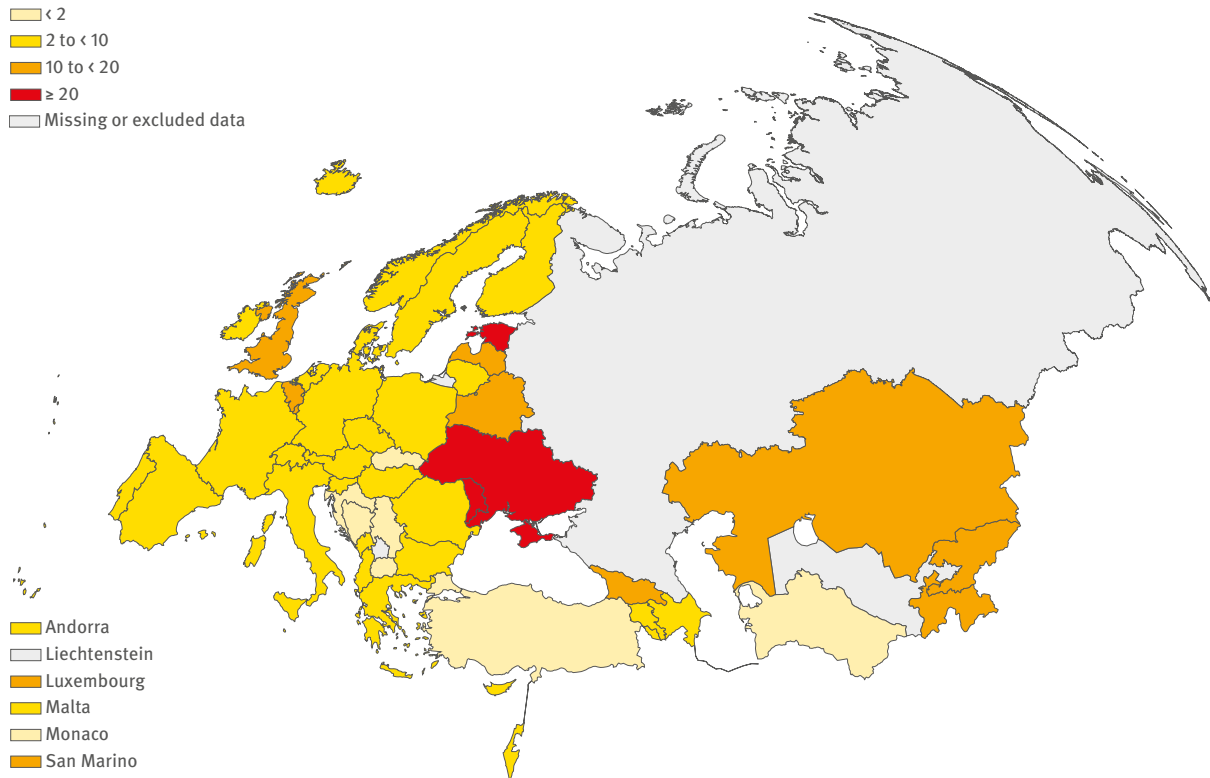
Figure 1: HIV infections, by transmission group and geographical area, as reported for 2006–2012



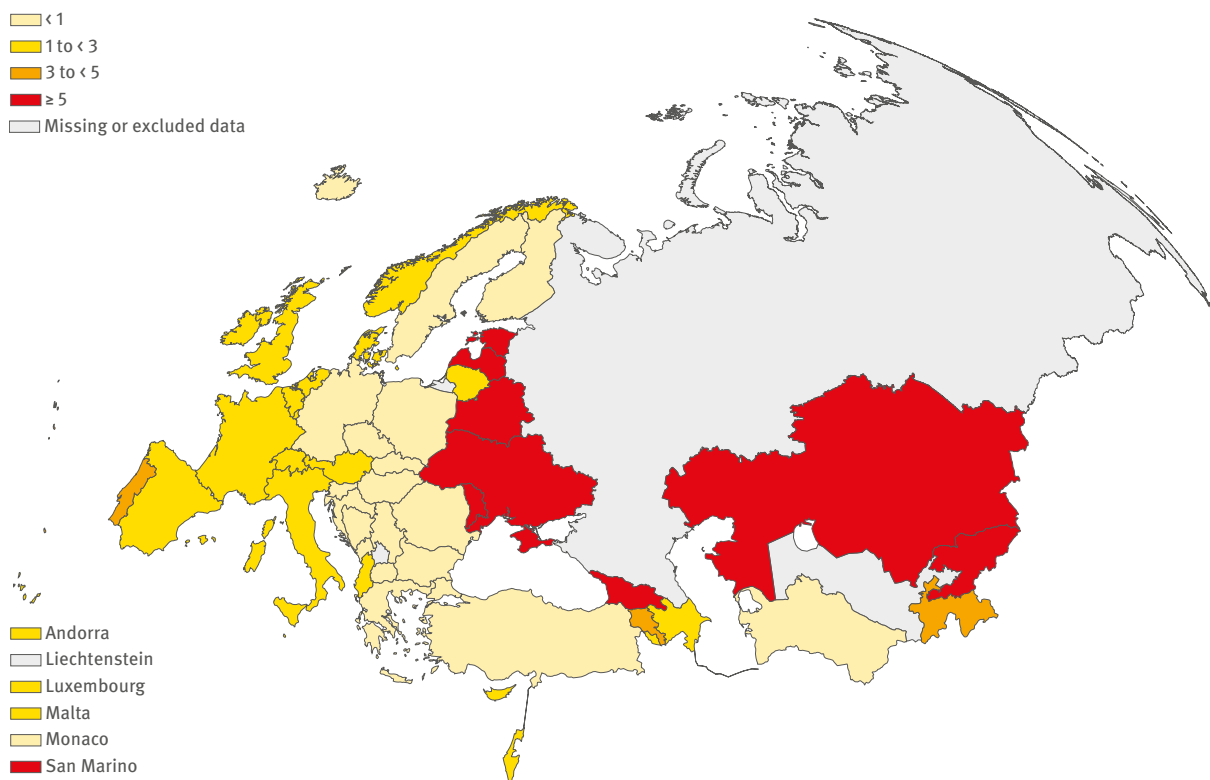
Data not included from West: Italy, Spain; Centre: Poland, Turkey; East: Estonia, Russia, Uzbekistan

Figure 2: HIV infections, per 100 000 population, reported for 2010 (maps): All cases; heterosexual cases; people who inject drugs cases; men who have sex with men cases

Map: HIV infections, per 100 000 population, reported for 2012: All cases



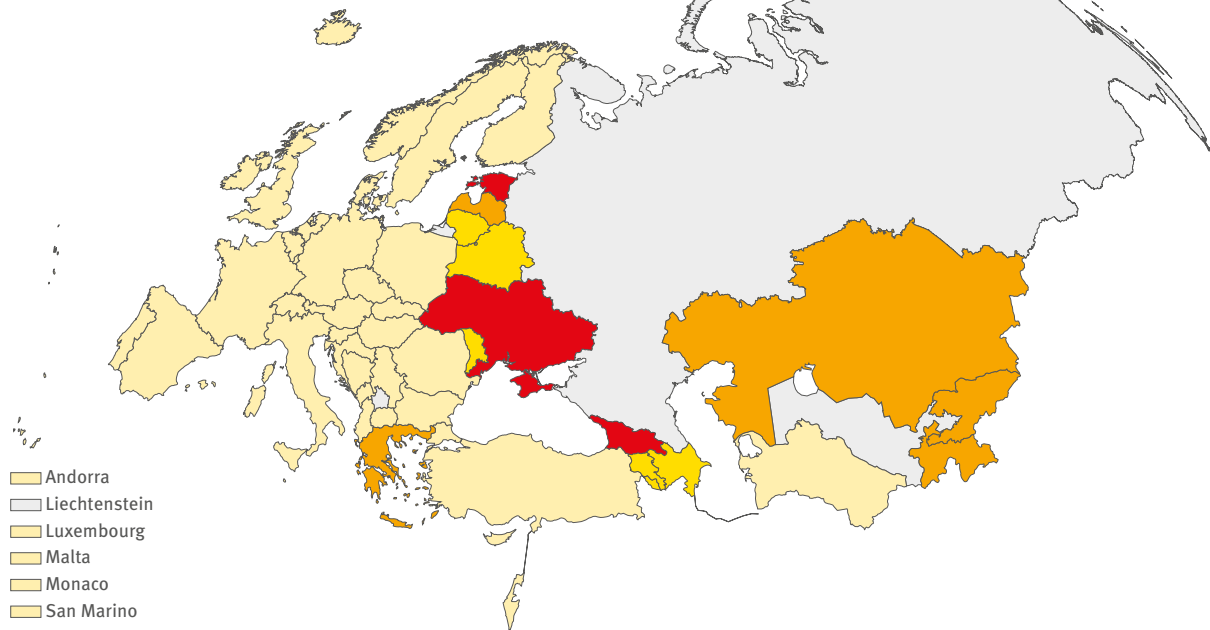
Map: HIV infections, per 100 000 population, reported for 2012: Heterosexual cases



Excludes persons originating from countries with generalised epidemics.

Map: HIV infections, per 100 000 population, reported for 2012: People who inject drugs cases

- < 1
- 1 to < 3
- 3 to < 5
- ≥ 5
- Missing or excluded data



Map: HIV infections, per 100 000 male population, reported for 2012: Men who have sex with men cases

- < 1
- 1 to < 3
- 3 to < 5
- ≥ 5
- Missing or excluded data

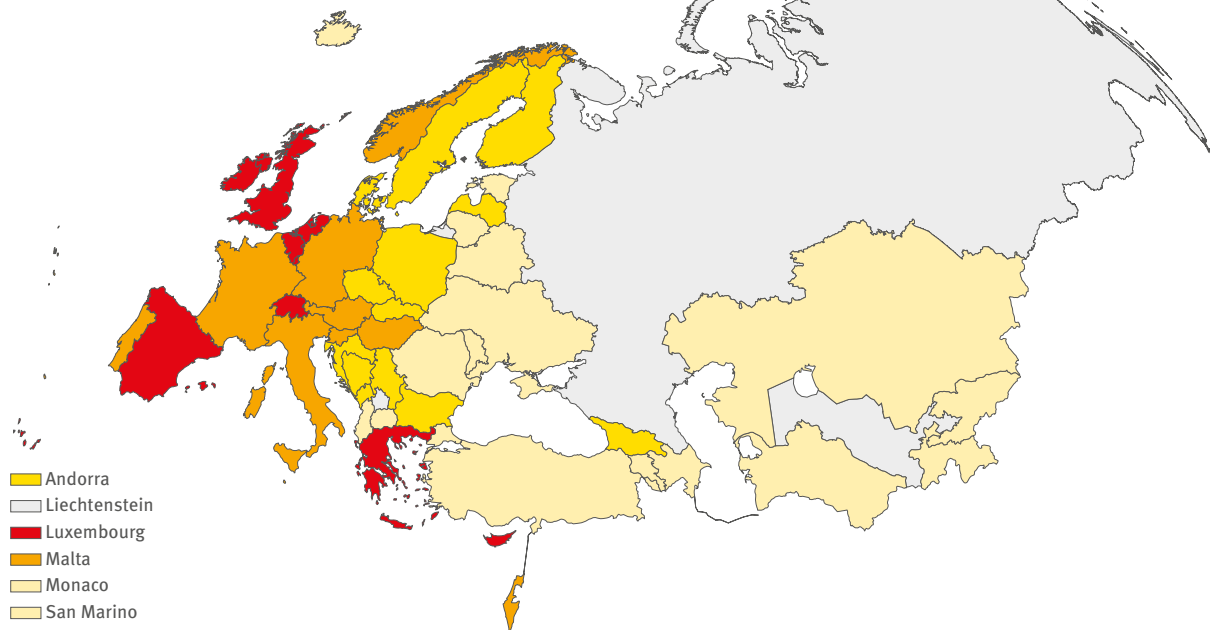
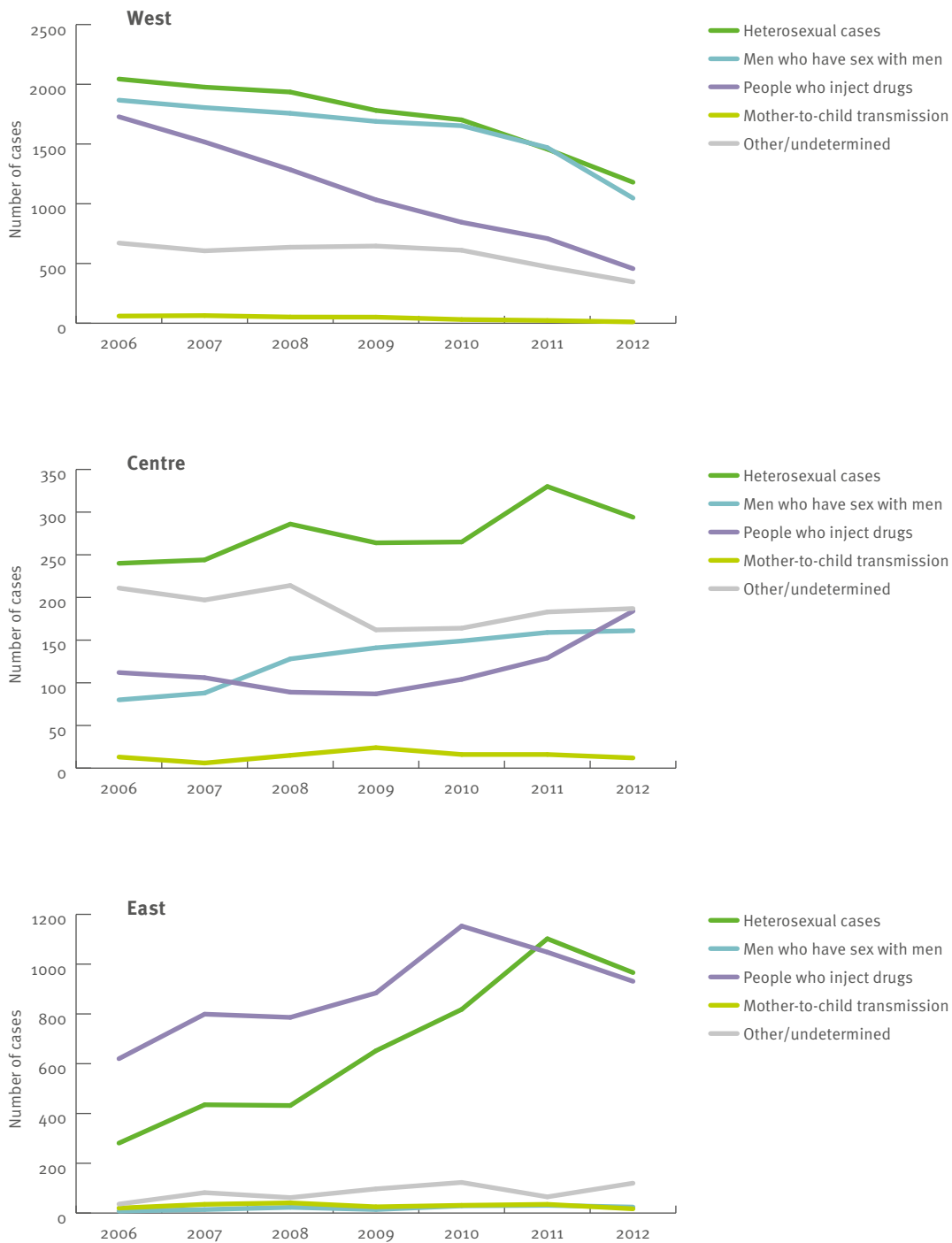


Figure 3: AIDS cases diagnosed, by transmission group and geographical area, 2006–2012



Data not included from West: Monaco, Sweden; East: Russia, Uzbekistan

Annexes

Annex 1: Framework for data collection, validation and presentation

Since 2008, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO Regional Office) have been carrying out the enhanced HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe. Both strive to ensure a high quality of standardised HIV/AIDS surveillance data from the 53 countries of the WHO European Region, including the 28 countries of the European Union (EU) and the three countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) (in this report referred to together as EU/EEA).

1 Reporting in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance

In the EU/EEA countries, the Member States' Coordinating Competent Bodies have nominated national operational contact points for HIV/AIDS surveillance to work on the reporting of surveillance data to the joint ECDC/WHO database for HIV/AIDS surveillance. For the non-EU/EEA countries, nominations for national HIV/AIDS surveillance focal points were received directly by the WHO Regional Office via the respective ministries of health.

Data are submitted through a web-based platform to a joint database of The European Surveillance System (TESSy). Three types of data are collected: HIV (case-based and aggregated), AIDS (case-based) and number of HIV tests performed (aggregated). Data are uploaded directly by the reporting country into the database. The set of validation rules ensures the verification of the data within the database by an automated procedure. This verification of the data during the uploading process improves the quality of the data and allows each country to test their datasets before submission.

Russia and Uzbekistan did not report any data for 2012 and Ukraine was unable to provide a complete case-based AIDS dataset. HIV data for Russia and AIDS data for Ukraine were therefore obtained through publicly available sources and used to supplement the officially reported data to give a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Europe.

Surveillance systems – data source

To describe the national source of data and specify the national surveillance system from which the reported data originate, the variable 'data source' is included as a compulsory part of reporting (Annex 3). International comparisons are hampered by differences in surveillance systems as the quality and coverage of national surveillance are not consistent. Some countries have no national HIV/AIDS data or have only established or substantially modified the national reporting systems within the last few years.

2 Data collection, validation

Data collection 2013

The 2012 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 21 March and 16 September 2013. On 26 August 2013, a reminding letter was sent to all countries, followed by individual reminders in some cases. Data presented in this report were extracted from the joint database on 16 October 2013.

Individual country datasets

Data were uploaded, validated and approved in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance by the countries themselves. Once the data were submitted, individual datasets were validated. Twenty countries uploaded datasets containing only 2012 data for HIV, whereas the remainder uploaded data concerning longer periods. Four countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, San Marino and Ukraine) reported aggregated HIV data compared with three countries in 2011; Belarus had reported case-based data in 2011. Reporting of aggregated HIV data has an impact on the data presentation and analysis and the epidemiological overview of HIV/AIDS in Europe because fewer variables are available from the aggregated datasets, hence reducing the amount of data that can be presented in selected tables.

3 Data recoding and adjustments

Dates used for data presentation

In this report the HIV and AIDS data are presented by 'date of diagnosis'. If countries could not provide this date, the 'date of notification' or 'date of statistics' was used instead.

Region of origin

The data are presented by 'region of origin' stratified by country (Table 11) and transmission mode (Table 12). Countries were encouraged to provide country-level data. All cases for which the value in 'country of birth' or 'country of nationality' was provided, were recoded appropriately for the variable 'region of origin'.

Origin of reported cases

Cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics are presented separately by mode of transmission (Table B). This approach more accurately reflects the transmission patterns in Europe, especially in the EU/EEA. In order to compare the impact of the epidemic on all transmission modes, cases reported as originating from regions or countries of sub-Saharan Africa were attributed as a proxy for cases originating

from countries with a generalised epidemic (Table 12). As most of the cases originating from sub-Saharan Africa were reported from western European countries, this information is presented in detail in Chapter 1.

Reporting delay

Reporting trends for HIV/AIDS are incomplete and biased downwards because of delays in reporting. Ideally the surveillance data should be corrected to describe more accurately the trends in HIV and AIDS. Reporting delays refer to the time delay between HIV/AIDS diagnosis (or death) and the report of this event at national level, identified by 'date of notification'.

In this report, we apply a statistical approach, as described by Heisterkamp, et al [1] to adjust the surveillance data for reporting delays. Yearly reporting delay probabilities were estimated using historical data from 2004 to 2011. Countries were excluded from reporting delay adjustment:

- 1 when they showed an inconsistent and non-stationary pattern in their reporting delay distribution during the period 2004–2011,
- 2 when they reported aggregated data during the period 2004–2011, or
- 3 when the average number of diagnosed HIV cases per year over the period 2004–2011 was lower than 50.

Making adjustment for reporting delays is a valuable tool for more precisely determining HIV trends, as well as in monitoring the timeliness of data collection, an important aspect of quality control.

Reporting delays were applied for the graphs representing trends for the WHO European Region and EU/EEA and

Table A1: Number of cases reported without the date of diagnosis for the period 2006–2012

Area	Country	Number of cases reported without the date of diagnosis
EU/EEA		
C	Bulgaria	91
W	Denmark	3
E	Estonia	668
W	Italy	8391
W	Malta	44
W	Norway	1
C	Poland	10
W	Sweden	24
	Total EU/EEA	9232
Non EU/EEA		
E	Belarus	1223
C	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	625
E	Kazakhstan	14148
E	Kyrgyzstan	1
C	Montenegro	3
W	San Marino	26
E	Tajikistan	1259
C	Turkey	1
E	Ukraine	45168
	Total non EU/EEA	62454
	Total WHO European Region	71686

by transmission mode. The list of countries with number of reported diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay are presented in Annex 6.

4 Data presentation

Geographical presentation

Data are presented for the WHO European Region and the EU/EEA. The EU comprises 28 Member States and the EEA comprises an additional three countries (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), of which Norway and Iceland are included in the overview of the EU/EEA. Liechtenstein is not presented separately in the tables as their data are included in the data reported by Switzerland (see Annex 5).

The tables are presented by EU/EEA countries, non-EU/EEA countries, by individual countries and by totals. The 54 countries are also subdivided into three geographical areas based on epidemiological considerations and in accordance with the division used in previous reports on HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: West (24 countries), Centre (15 countries) and East (15 countries) (see Figure A1). The division reflects similarities in epidemiological dynamics such as epidemic levels, trends over time and transmission patterns. In this report these geographical/epidemiological areas are referred to as 'by geographical area'. Of the EU/EEA countries, 19 Member States are classified as being in the West, nine in the Centre and three in the East.

Population data and rates

Data are presented in absolute numbers and rates as cases per 100 000 population.

The population estimates up to 2012 were derived from Eurostat for all countries except the five central Asian republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and Israel, for which Eurostat data were not available. United Nations (UN) Population Division data were used for those countries [2]. The Eurostat data are from 18 July 2013 (www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu) which are consistent with the UN population data.

The population data used for HIV for Spain were adjusted according to the extent of regional coverage.

For data presented by gender, rates were calculated using appropriate gender populations.

Data are presented by year but also as cumulative totals per country. The cumulative total includes all data reported by that particular country since the beginning of national reporting and is not limited to the selected number of years presented.

For maps presenting figures for MSM, rates are calculated using male population aged 15–65.

Trend data

For presentation of the overall trends, only countries reporting consistently were included (e.g. data from Uzbekistan and Russia were not included in the presentation of HIV trends for 2006–2012).

When presenting HIV trends for 2006–2012 by transmission mode, in addition, countries reporting transmission mode for less than 50% of cases were also excluded (e.g. Estonia, Poland and Turkey were excluded from Table 8).

5 Data limitations

Surveillance systems are not similar in Europe, and the differences in methods could impact the results and introduce bias in comparisons between countries. Particularly, factors such as underreporting and reporting delay may influence the country figures and ranking presented in the report.

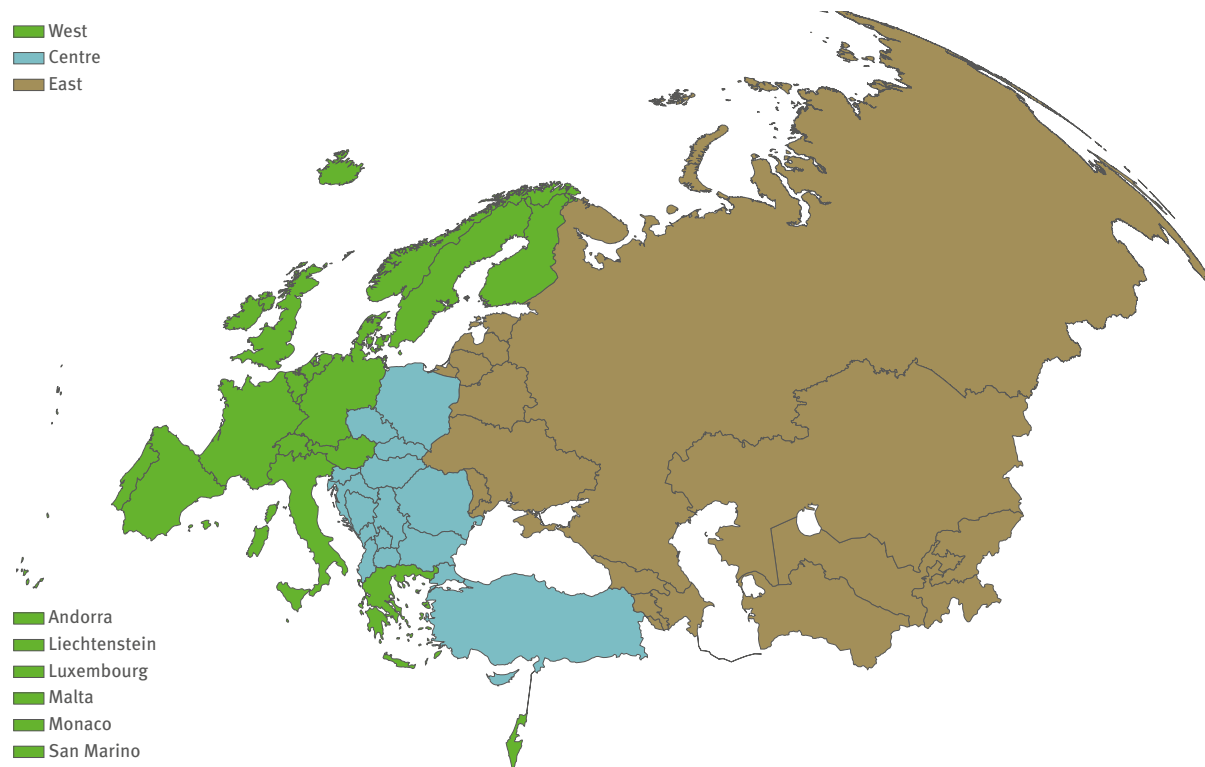
The data in the report are to be considered as provisional because they are subject to regular updates (e.g. detection and deletion of duplicate cases, inclusion of new information about cases already reported).

The limitations described below need to be taken into account when interpreting the data presented in this report.

Official reports of newly diagnosed cases of HIV do not represent true incidence. Newly reported HIV diagnoses include recently infected individuals as well as those who were infected several years ago but only recently presented to a clinic. These reports are also influenced by several factors such as the uptake of HIV testing, patterns of reporting, the long incubation period and a slow progression of the disease. In order to better interpret trends in HIV case reporting data, the total numbers of HIV tests performed annually for diagnostic purposes (excluding unlinked anonymous tests and screening of blood donations) are presented to help provide some background on HIV testing patterns.

No adjustments are made for underreporting or under-ascertainment bias. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases [3], while national estimates of underreporting can range from 10% (Iceland, Italy) to around 40% (Germany, UK) [4]. In France, underreporting has been estimated at 34% for 2004–2006. For HIV cases and AIDS deaths, estimates are generally not available; fewer than 40% of European

Figure A1: Geographical/epidemiological division of the WHO European Region



The countries covered by the report are grouped as follows:

- West, 23 countries: Andorra, Austria*, Belgium*, Denmark*, Finland*, France*, Germany*, Greece*, Iceland, Ireland*, Israel, Italy*, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg*, Malta*, Monaco, Netherlands*, Norway, Portugal*, San Marino, Spain*, Sweden*, Switzerland, United Kingdom*.
- Centre, 15 countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria*, Croatia*, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Hungary*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland*, Romania*, Serbia, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Turkey.
- East, 15 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia*, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

* Countries which constitute the European Union as of 1 July 2013.

countries have evaluated their surveillance systems for underreporting and only two have published the results [4]. For HIV, underreporting could range from less than 2% in Belarus to 28% in France [5].

When interpreting the data presented in this report, country-specific comments included in Annex 5 should be considered and the following noted:

- Data from Kosovo¹ are not included in the tables, but as footnotes to Tables 1 and 15.
- More detailed information regarding the country-specific HIV and AIDS case reporting systems is available in Annexes 3–4.

References

- 1 Heisterkamp SH, Jager JC, Ruitenberg EJ, van Druten JAM, Downs AM. Correcting Reported Aids Incidence: A statistical approach. *Statistics in Medicine*, Vol. 8, 963-976 (1989).
- 2 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*. New York; 2013.
- 3 EuroHIV. Completeness of AIDS case reporting in Europe. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1996*. Paris: Institut de médecine et d'épidémiologie africaines; 1996. No.49:30-33.
- 4 EuroHIV. EuroHIV 2006 survey on HIV and AIDS surveillance in the WHO European Region. Saint-Maurice: Institut de veille sanitaire; 2007.
- 5 Personal communication to ECDC. F. Cazein, 08/11/12.

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

Annex 2

List of variables* in the new TESSy format for the 2012 HIV/AIDS data collection

HIV case-based	AIDS case-based	HIV aggregated	HIV tests (aggregated)
Common set of variables			
1. RecordID 2. RecordType 3. RecordTypeVersion 4. Subject 5. Status 6. DataSource 7. ReportingCountry 8. DateUsedForStatistics* 9. Age* 10. Gender* 11. Outcome 12. DateOfOnset 13. DateOfDiagnosis* 14. DateOfNotification 15. Classification 16. ClinicalCriteria 17. LaboratoryResult 18. EpiLinked	1. RecordID 2. RecordType 3. RecordTypeVersion 4. Subject 5. Status 6. DataSource 7. ReportingCountry 8. DateUsedForStatistics* 7. Age* 8. Gender* 9. Outcome 10. DateOfOnset 11. DateOfDiagnosis* 12. DateOfNotification 15. Classification 16. ClinicalCriteria 17. LaboratoryResult 18. EpiLinked	1. RecordType 2. RecordTypeVersion 3. Subject 4. DataSource 5. AgeClass 6. Gender* 7. ReportingCountry* 8. DateUsedForStatistics* 7. Classification 8. Number of cases*	1. RecordType 2. RecordTypeVersion 3. Subject 4. DataSource 5. DateUsedForStatistics* 6. ReportingCountry* 7. NumberOfTests*
Disease-specific set of variables			
19. HIVType 20. Stage 21. Transmission* 22. TransmissionHetero* 23. TransmissionMTCT 24. HIVStatus 25. DateOfAIDSDiagnosis 26. DateOfDeath 27. CountryOfBirth 28. CountryOfNationality 29. RegionOfOrigin 30. CD4Cells 31. ProbableCountryOfInfection**	19. HIVType 20. ARTTreatment 21. Transmission* 22. TransmissionHetero* 23. TransmissionMTCT 24. DateOfHIVDiagnosis 25. DateOfDeath 26. DateOfReportDeath 27. CountryOfBirth 28. CountryOfNationality 29. RegionOfOrigin 30. AIDSIndicatorDisease 31. AgeClass	11. Transmission	

* New optional variables 'PlaceOfNotification' and 'PlaceOfResidence' have been added in metadataset Nr.20 for all diseases.

Annex 3

Completeness of variables for data reported in 2011 and 2012

HIV dataset	2011				2012			
	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal
HIV dataset								
Age	49	99.7	81.0	100	49	99.8	83.3	100
Gender	48	99.8	82.1	100	49	99.9	91.3	100
Outcome	41	30.4	0.2	100	39	29.2	0.2	100
Date of onset	18	2.1	1.0	100	15	2.4	0.3	100
Date of diagnosis	49	100.0	100.0	100	49	100.0	100.0	100
Date of notification	42	48.1	1.3	100	41	45.1	15.6	100
Date used for statistics	49	100.0	100.0	100	49	100.0	100.0	100
HIV type	42	52.7	81.0	100	41	49.7	12.4	100
Stage	43	37.4	4.8	100	43	34.4	5.4	100
Transmission	49	88.6	34.7	100	49	87.7	21.1	100
Transmission/hetero	44	48.7	34.7	100	42	34.2	38.1	100
Transmission/MTCT	41	48.0	1.9	100	40	44.2	1.7	100
HIV status	28	19.0	0.2	100	27	16.5	0.2	100
Date of AIDS diagnosis	44	36.7	2.7	100	42	33.5	5.4	100
Date of death	41	30.4	0.3	100	39	29.2	0.6	100
Country of birth	35	42.2	39.6	100	35	40.4	37.2	100
Country of nationality	35	27.9	30.4	100	34	25.1	31.0	100
Region of origin	41	46.1	30.4	100	40	41.5	25.6	100
CD4 cell count	30	33.7	1.3	100	29	33.7	10.1	100
Probable country of infection	25	16.2	2.6	100	25	14.8	3.8	100
AIDS dataset								
Age	47	99.9	62.5	100	46	100.0	83.3	100
Gender	47	100.0	62.5	100	46	100.0	100.0	100
Outcome	44	70.3	7.9	100	43	71.1	5.0	100
Date of onset	9	6.6	0.3	100	9	6.8	0.3	100
Date of diagnosis	47	100.0	100.0	100	46	100.0	100.0	100
Date of notification	46	99.3	3.8	100	45	99.1	3.6	100
Date used for statistics	47	100.0	100.0	100	46	100.0	100.0	100
HIV type	42	80.6	72.3	100	41	82.0	25.9	100
ART treatment	35	60.7	3.8	100	33	62.0	4.8	100
Transmission	47	91.2	56.3	100	46	90.2	48.4	100
Transmission/hetero	46	63.8	56.3	100	43	63.8	48.4	100
Transmission/MTCT	43	90.0	66.6	100	45	89.6	11.1	100
Date of HIV	43	82.8	3.0	100	42	84.8	17.9	100
Date of death	44	70.2	7.9	100	43	70.9	5.0	100
Date of reported death	44	68.0	7.9	100	42	68.9	5.0	100
Country of birth	35	75.8	3.0	100	34	74.4	14.3	100
Country of nationality	36	57.1	20.0	100	35	59.1	23.7	100
Region of origin	42	82.8	35.1	100	43	83.7	23.7	100
AIDS indicator disease	47	100.0	100.0	100	46	100.0	100.0	100

Annex 4a

HIV surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
EU/EEA					
Austria	AT-HIV	C	1979–2013	C	Co
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	C	1980–2012	V	Co
Bulgaria	BG-HIV	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Denmark	DK-HIV	C	1990–2012	C	Co
Estonia	EE-HIV	C	1988–2012	C	Co
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	1980–2013	C	Co
France	FR-MNOID-HIV	C	2003–2012	C	Co
Germany	DE-HIV-Pre-IfSG	C	1993–2001	C	Co
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI7,3-HIV	C	2001–2012	C	Co
Greece	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	C	1981–2012	C	Co
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	C	1983–2012	C	Co
Ireland	IE-HIV/AIDS	C	1981–2011	V	Co
Ireland	IE-HIV/AIDS	C	2012–2012	C	Co
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	C	2004–2012	C	Co
Latvia	LV-HIV/AIDS	C	1987–2012	C	Co
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	C	1988–2012	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-HIV	C	1980–2012	V	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	C	1980–2013	V	Co
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	C	1980–2012	C	Co
Poland	PL-HIV	C	1985–2013	C	Co
Portugal	PT-HIV/AIDS	C	1983–2012	C	Co
Romania	RO-RSS	C	1987–2013	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-HIVSUR-HIV	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Spain	ES-HIV	C	2003–2012	C	Co
Sweden	SE-SweHIVReg	C	1983–2009	C	Co
Sweden	SE-SmiNet	C	2010–2012	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-HIV	C	1981–2013	V	Co
Non-EU/EEA					
Albania	AL-NIoPH	C	1993–2012	C	Co
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	C	2004–2012	V	Co
Armenia	AM-NAC	C	1988–2012	V	Co
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER	C	1987–2012	V	Se
Belarus	BY-NAC	C	1981–2012	C	Co
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	C	1986–2012	C	Co
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	MK-NHASS	C	1987–2012	C	Co
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	C	1989–2012	C	Co
Israel	IL-MOH	C	1980–2013	C	Co
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	A	1987–2012	NS/unk	NS/unk
Kyrgyzstan	KG-RCfAPC-GEN	C	1987–2007	V	Co
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	C	2008–2012	-	-
Moldova	MD-NAC	A	1987–2006	V	Other
Moldova	MD-NAC	C	2012–2012	V	Other
Moldova	MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN	C	2008–2011	NS/unk	NS/unk
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	C	1989–2012	C	Co
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Russia	RU-MOH	A	2010–2010	C	Co
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	A	1985–2012	C	Co
Serbia	RS-NAC	C	1984–2012	C	Co
Serbia	RS-Kosova NIPH	C	2000–2012	C	Co
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	C	1991–2012	C	Co
Turkey	TR-MOH	C	1984–2012	C	Co
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	C	1981–2012	V	Co
Ukraine	UA-NAC	A	1987–2012	V	Other
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	C	1981–2010	V	Co

Type: aggregated (A), case-based (C)

Legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), not specified/unknown (NS/unk)

Coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), not specified/unknown (NS/unk)

Annex 4b

AIDS surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage
EU/EEA					
Austria	AT-AIDS	C	1979–2013	C	Co
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	C	1978–2012	V	Co
Bulgaria	BG-AIDS	C	1987–2012	C	Co
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	C	1985–2013	C	Co
Denmark	DK-MIS	C	1980–2012	C	Co
Estonia	EE-AIDS	C	1988–2012	C	Co
Finland	FI-NIDR	C	1980–2013	C	Co
France	FR-AIDS	C	1978–2012	C	Co
Germany	DE-AIDS	C	1970–2012	V	Co
Greece	GR-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	C	1981–2012	C	Co
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	C	1983–2012	C	Co
Ireland	IE-HIV/AIDS	C	1981–2011	V	Co
Ireland	IE-CIDR	C	2012–2012	V	Co
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	C	1982–2012	C	Co
Latvia	LV-AIDS	C	1990–2012	C	Co
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	C	1988–2012	C	Co
Luxembourg	LU-AIDS	C	1980–2012	V	Co
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	C	1983–2012	V	Co
Norway	NO-MSIS_A	C	1980–2012	C	Co
Poland	PL-AIDS	C	1985–2013	C	Co
Portugal	PT-HIV/AIDS	C	1983–2012	C	Co
Romania	RO-RSS	C	1985–2013	C	Co
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Slovenia	SI-HIVSUR	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Spain	ES-AIDS	C	1981–2012	C	Co
Sweden	SE-SweHIVReg	C	1982–2007	C	Co
United Kingdom	UK-AIDS	C	1980–2013	V	Co
Non-EU/EEA					
Albania	AL-NIoPH	C	1993–2012	C	Co
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	C	2004–2012	V	Co
Armenia	AM-NAC	C	1988–2012	V	Co
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER	C	1987–2012	V	Se
Belarus	BY-NAC	C	1991–2012	C	Co
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	C	1986–2012	C	Co
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	MK-NHASS	C	1987–2012	C	Co
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	C	1989–2012	C	Co
Israel	IL-MOH	C	1980–2013	C	Co
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	C	1993–2012	NS	NS
Kyrgyzstan	KG-RCfAPC-GEN	C	1987–2007	V	Co
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	C	2008–2012	NS	NS
Moldova	MD-NAC	C	1989–2007	V	Co
Moldova	MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN	C	2008–2011	NS	NS
Moldova	MD-NAC	C	2012–2012	V	Co
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	C	1990–2012	C	Co
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Serbia	RS-NAC	C	1985–2012	C	Co
Serbia	RS-Kosova NIPH	C	1986–2012	C	Co
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	C	1980–2012	C	Co
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	C	1998–2012	C	Co
Turkey	TR-MOH	C	1984–2012	C	Co
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	C	1981–2006	V	Co
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	C	2008–2012	V	Co
Ukraine	UA-NAC	C	1988–2012	V	Co
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	C	1992–2010	V	Co

Type: aggregated (A), case-based (C)

Legal: voluntary reporting (V), compulsory reporting (C), not specified/unknown (NS/unk)

Coverage: sentinel system (Se), comprehensive (Co), not specified/unknown (NS/unk)

Annex 5

Country-specific comments regarding national HIV and AIDS reporting

Country	Comments
EU/EEA	
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards.
Czech Republic	Foreigners with short-term stay in the Czech Republic are not included in reported data.
Estonia	Surveillance system was substantially modified in 2008. Previously, the probable mode of HIV transmission was not reported by Estonia (from 2003 to 2007 Estonia supplied partial information on PWID only).
France	HIV reporting system started in March 2003; data in the MSM transmission group include cases that are both MSM and injecting drug users. Most recent estimates of underreporting are 41% in 2007-2009 for AIDS and 28% in 2012 for HIV. Estimated number of new HIV diagnoses in 2012 is 6372 and estimated number of new AIDS diagnoses is 1507. Detailed comment for Tables 1, 1a, 15 and 15a: Case-based data reported through TESSy are not exhaustive. The total numbers of HIV cases diagnosed annually during 2006-2012 in France are: 7127, 6516, 6221, 6320, 6247, 6087, and 6372. The total numbers of AIDS cases diagnosed annually during 2006-2012 in France are: 1830, 1752, 1757, 1598, 1622, 1546, and 1507.
Ireland	HIV was made a notifiable disease in September 2011. HIV reporting system was modified substantially in 2012. AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases are now only reported if at the time of HIV diagnosis.
Italy	New HIV diagnoses were reported by 10 of the 22 Italian regions between 2004 and 2006, by 11 regions in 2007, 12 regions in 2008, 18 regions in 2009, and all of the 22 regions since 2010. Between 2004 and 2009, rates are based on the population resident in the regions reporting cases; since 2010 the coverage of the system has been national.
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein with only 35 000 inhabitants has small numbers of communicable diseases. Therefore public health authorities refrain from collecting data due to limited public health added value. In 1970 Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss Law of Epidemiology. Since then all communicable disease data is reported to the officials in Switzerland as demanded by the Federal Office of Public Health.
Malta	New HIV reporting system started in 2004.
Netherlands	New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV-positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy; 1999 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years.
Portugal	HIV reporting system modified in 2000; data for 2000 include many cases diagnosed in previous years; data prior to 2000 not available by year.
Romania	Due to technical problems, the data for HIV and AIDS on the following transmission modes was not reported: MSM and MTCT. For 2009, the HIV surveillance data show: 24 cases in MSM and 11 cases due to MTCT, AIDS diagnoses: 10 cases in MSM and 9 cases due to MTCT.
Spain	HIV reporting has existed since the 1980s in some of the 19 Autonomous Regions of Spain. For 2003-11 data are available only for 9 Regions: Asturias, Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, La Rioja, and Navarre; since 2004, data are available for 10 Regions (+Galicia); since 2007, data are available for 11 Regions (+Madrid); since 2008, data are available for 14 Regions (+ Aragón, Castilla-La Mancha and Melilla); since 2009, data are available for 17 Regions (+Cantabria, Castilla-León and Murcia); and since 2012 data are available for 18 Regions (+Valencia); rates based on the corresponding populations for each year.
Sweden	Due to changes in the HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000. Since 2008, no AIDS data are reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system has been discontinued.
Non-EU/EEA	
Andorra	New HIV reporting system started in 2004; 2004 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years.
Moldova	Official data on incidence rates in the Republic of Moldova may vary from these ones, given that the incidence rate in Moldova is reported for both banks of the Dniester River, while the denominator is not inclusive of the left bank of the river (Transnistrian region).
Russia	The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in national statistics may differ from the rate presented in this report because of different population data used.
Serbia	The updated information from national statistics for two AIDS diagnoses was reported as date of diagnoses in 2008 instead of 2009.
Ukraine	Case-based AIDS data are incomplete due to an ongoing revision of the country electronic reporting system and related lack of nationally representative data to meet the case-based reporting requirement. The total numbers of AIDS cases diagnosed annually during 2006-2012 in Ukraine are: 4723, 4573, 4380, 4419, 5869, 9190, 10073 (http://ucdc.gov.ua/uk/statystyka/informatsijni-byuletjeni).

Annex 6

Number of reported HIV infections, adjustment coefficients*, estimated reporting delay for HIV diagnoses in EU/EEA countries and adjusted number and rate per 100 000 population, 2009–2012

Country**	2009		2010		2011		2012		Adjustment coefficients*				
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	2009	2010	2011	2012	
EU/EEA													
Austria	301	3.6	317	3.8	309	3.7	306	3.6	0	0	0	0	
Belgium	1130	10.5	1198	11.1	1182	10.7	1227	13.7	0	0	0	0.46	
Bulgaria	171	2.2	163	2.2	201	2.7	157	2.1	0	0	0	0	
Croatia	54	1.2	70	1.6	77	1.8	74	1.7					
Cyprus	38	4.8	41	5.0	54	6.4	62	7.2	0	0	0	0.08	
Czech Republic	156	1.5	180	1.7	153	1.5	212	2.0	0	0	0	0	
Denmark	236	4.3	275	5.0	267	4.8	219	3.9	0	0	0.01	0.1	
Estonia	411	30.7	376	28.1	366	27.3	315	23.5	0	0	0	0	
Finland	172	3.2	184	3.4	172	3.2	156	2.9	0	0	0	0	
France	5448	8.5	5536	8.6	5419	8.3	5159	7.9	0	0	0.1	0.26	
Germany	2885	3.5	2919	3.6	2888	3.5	2953	3.6	0	0	0	0	
Greece	592	5.3	626	5.5	954	8.4	1149	10.2	0	0	0.01	0.08	
Hungary	140	1.4	182	1.8	162	1.7	219	2.2	0	0	0	0	
Iceland	15	4.7	24	7.6	23	7.2	19	5.9	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	395	8.9	330	7.4	323	7.1	339	7.4	0	0	0	0	
Italy	2588	4.8	3932	6.7	3748	6.3	3898	6.4	0	0	0	0	
Latvia	275	12.2	274	12.2	299	14.4	351	17.2	0	0	0	0.04	
Lithuania	180	5.4	153	4.6	166	5.4	160	5.3	0	0	0	0	
Luxembourg	54	10.9	49	9.8	48	9.4	54	10.3	0	0	0	0	
Malta	19	4.6	18	4.3	21	5.1	31	7.4	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	1182	7.2	1175	7.1	1134	6.8	1158	6.9	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.15	
Norway	282	5.9	258	5.3	269	5.5	242	4.9	0	0	0	0.15	
Poland	950	2.5	954	2.5	1101	2.9	853	2.2	0	0	0	0	
Portugal	1741	16.7	1589	15.2	1360	13.2	1031	10.0	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.23	
Romania	253	1.2	274	1.3	427	2.0	489	2.3	0	0	0	0	
Slovakia	53	1.0	28	0.5	49	0.9	49	0.9	0	0	0	0	
Slovenia	48	2.4	35	1.7	55	2.7	45	2.2	0	0	0	0.09	
Spain	3340	10.2	3575	10.9	3244	9.9	3210	8.5	0	0	0	0	
Sweden	425	4.6	461	4.9	402	4.3	405	4.3	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	
United Kingdom	6672	10.8	6358	10.3	6211	10.0	6358	10.3	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.36	
Total EU/EEA	30206	6.2	31554	6.4	31084	6.3	30900	6.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	

* The coefficients present the adjustments for the current year of reporting

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

Annex 7

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: participating countries and national institutions

Country	National institutions
EU/EEA	
Austria	Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth
Belgium	Scientific Institute of Public Health Department Epidemiology
Bulgaria	Ministry of Health
Croatia	Croatian National Institute of Public Health
Cyprus	Ministry of Health
Czech Republic	National Institute of Public Health
Denmark	Statens Serum Institut
Estonia	Health Board
Finland	National Public Health Institute (KTL)
France	Institut de veille sanitaire
Germany	Robert Koch Institute
Greece	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Hungary	National Center for Epidemiology (Országos Epidemiológiai Központ)
Iceland	Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
Ireland	Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)
Italy	Ministry of Health DG Prevention - Unit V
Latvia	Infectology center of Latvia
Lithuania	Center for Communicable Diseases and AIDS
Luxembourg	National Service of Infectious Diseases, Centre Hospitalier
Malta	Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
Netherlands	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
Norway	Norwegian Institute of Public Health – Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology
Poland	National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene (NIZP-PZH)
Portugal	National Institute of Health Dr Ricardo Jorge (Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge, I.P.)
Romania	1. Institute of Public Health 2. National Institute for Infectious Diseases “Prof. Dr. Matei Bals”
Slovakia	Regional Public Health Authority of capital Bratislava
Slovenia	National Institute of Public Health
Spain	Instituto de Salud Carlos III Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia
Sweden	Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control
United Kingdom	Public Health England (PHE)
Non-EU/EEA	
Albania	National Institute of Public Health
Andorra	Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Family
Armenia	National Center for AIDS Prevention
Azerbaijan	National Azerbaijan AIDS Center
Belarus	Ministry of Health, Centre for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Federal Ministry of Health; Association of Public Health of the Republika Srpska
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Republic Institute for Health Protection
Georgia	Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center; National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health
Israel	Ministry of Health
Kazakhstan	Committee of State sanitary-epidemiological surveillance; Republican Centre on Prevention and Control of AIDS
Kyrgyzstan	Republic Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control
Moldova	National AIDS Center; National Center for Preventative Care
Monaco	Ministry of Social Health
Montenegro	Institute of Public Health of Montenegro
Russia	Ministry of Health
San Marino	Health Authority for Authorization, Accreditation and Quality of Health Services
Serbia	Institute of Public Health of Serbia
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Office of Public Health
Tajikistan	National Centre for the Prevention and Control of AIDS
Turkey	Ministry of Health
Turkmenistan	Center of Communicable Diseases
Ukraine	National AIDS Center
Uzbekistan	Republican AIDS Center

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