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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICJ	International Court of Justice
MSM	Men who have sex with men
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
TESSy	The European Surveillance System
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WHO	World Health Organization

Overview of HIV and AIDS in Europe

Although HIV is preventable through effective public health measures, significant HIV transmission continues in Europe. In 2015, 153 407 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 50 of the 53 countries in the WHO European Region[1] which corresponds to a rate of 17.6 newly diagnosed infections per 100 000 population (Table A). Of those, 55 230 were officially reported to the joint ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system by 49 countries, including 29 747 from the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA), while information about 98 177 new diagnoses was published by the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for Prevention and Control of AIDS [1][2].

Among the 49 reporting countries[3] the rate was 7.6 per 100 000 population and 6.3 per 100 000 for the EU/EEA (Figure A). As in recent years, rates and overall numbers of people diagnosed with HIV were highest in the East of the Region and lowest in the Centre[4] (Table A). The main transmission mode varied by geographical area, illustrating the diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe; sexual transmission between men was the most common mode in the EU/EEA and transmission through heterosexual contact and injecting drug use were the main reported transmission modes in the East of the Region.

In 2015, 14 579 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries[5] of the WHO European Region and the rate of new diagnoses was 2.1 per 100 000 population. In the EU/EEA, 3 754 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 2015, giving a rate of 0.8 per 100 000 population (Table 15). Although the number of AIDS cases has continued to decline steadily in the West and the EU/EEA, it has increased by 80% in the East during the last decade (Figures 1.12 and 2.5).

European Union and European Economic Area

In 2015, 29 747 people were diagnosed with HIV in the 31 countries of the EU/EEA, with a rate of 6.3 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1; Annex 6). Countries with the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses reported in 2015 were Estonia (20.6; 270 cases), Latvia (19.8; 393 cases) and Malta (14.2; 61 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 86 cases), Slovenia (2.3; 48 cases) and the Czech Republic (2.5; 266 cases).

The rate of new HIV diagnoses was higher among men (9.1 per 100 000 population; Table 2), than women (2.6 per 100 000 population; Table 3). The overall male-to-female ratio was 3.3 (Table A). This ratio was highest in Croatia (18.5), the Czech Republic (13.8), and Cyprus (9.0) (Figure 1.1). The predominant mode of transmission in these countries was sex between men (Figure 1.5).

The highest crude age-specific rate of HIV diagnoses was observed among 25-to-29-year-olds (14.8 per 100 000 population) with the rates for men and women

1 No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Liechtenstein is not a WHO Member State and hence their data are included in the totals for the EU/EEA but not for the WHO European Region.

2 The cited data source from Russia allowed inclusion of Russian data within the other countries' reported data for the overall number and rate of HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region and the East of the Region to enable a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. All other regional figures presented in this report (including those by age, gender and transmission mode) are based on data from the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO.

3 No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

4 The grouping of countries into the West (23 countries), Centre (15 countries) and East (15 countries) of the WHO European Region is based on epidemiological considerations and follows the division of countries used in previous reports published by EuroHIV since 1984: See Annex 1, Figure A1 for details.

5 No data available from Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Table A: Characteristics of new HIV diagnoses reported in the WHO European Region, the EU/EEA, and West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region, 2015

	WHO European Region	West	Centre	East	EU/EEA
Reporting countries/Number of countries*	49/53 (50/53)	23/23	14/15	12/15 (13/15)	31/31
Number of new HIV diagnoses	55 230 (153 407)	27 022	5297	22 911 (121 088)	29 747
Rate per 100 000 population**	7.6 (17.6)	6.3	2.8	20.6 (47.5)	6.3
Percentage age 15–24 years	9.8%	10.3%	14.6%	8.2%	10.8%
Male-to-female ratio	2.3	3.2	5.3	1.5	3.3
Transmission mode					
Sex between men	25.6%	43.4%	29.9%	3.6%	42.2%
Heterosexual	45.8%	33.0%	27.5%	65.2%	32.0%
Injecting drug use	13.0%	3.3%	4.4%	26.4%	4.2%
Mother to child transmission	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Unknown	14.5%	19.3%	36.9%	3.6%	20.2%

* No data received from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), except for data for Russia which were obtained through the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS [1]. Russian data are included in the numbers in parentheses for the European Region and the East.

** EU/EEA rate is adjusted for reporting delay (Annex 5), the corresponding estimated number of new diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay is 32 483

peaking in this age group at 22.7 and 6.7 per 100 000, respectively (Figure 1.2).

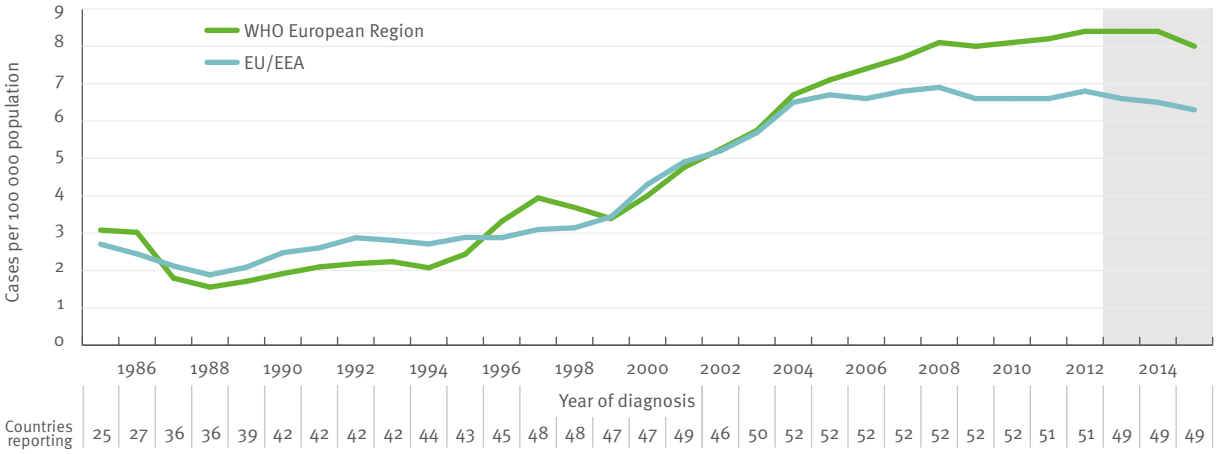
Similar to recent years, the highest proportion of HIV diagnoses was reported to be in men who have sex with men (MSM) (42%), with heterosexual contact the second most common transmission mode (32%). Transmission due to injecting drug use accounted for 4% of HIV diagnoses, and for 20% of new HIV diagnoses the transmission mode was not reported or was reported to be unknown (Table A). More than one third (37%) of the total number of people diagnosed originated from outside of the reporting country (Figure 1.6), although this varied widely from over 70% of cases in Luxembourg and Sweden to less than 5% of cases in Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania.

Despite continuing prevention efforts and resources allocated by countries in the EU/EEA, there has been only a minimal decline in the number of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population over the last decade, with a rate of 6.6 per 100 000 in 2006 (29 156 cases) compared with 6.3 per 100 000 (32 483 cases) in 2015 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1, Annex 6). Trends by transmission mode show that the number of HIV diagnoses among MSM in countries with consistent reporting has continued to increase in the EU/EEA as a whole (Table 8; Figure 1.9), with sustained increases over the last decade reported in the majority of EU/EEA countries (Table 4). Cases attributed to MSM increased over this period both among men born in the country of report and those born outside it (Figure 1.10). The number of HIV diagnoses due to heterosexual transmission declined steadily during the last decade, with sharper decreases seen among people born outside of the country of report, particularly those coming from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (Table 8, Figures 1.9 and 1.10). The number of people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use has decreased by 44% over the same period (Table 8). An overall increase among cases attributed to injecting drug use was observed in 2011 and 2012, due to localised outbreaks in Greece and Romania (Table 5), but cases reported in these countries during 2013–2015 show a downward trend. Mother-to-child transmission and transmission through nosocomial infection or blood transfusion decreased steadily between 2006 and 2015 and these now represent less than 1% of cases diagnosed (Table 8).

In 2015, information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 24 countries (Table 14) for 18 103 (75%) people (>14 years old) diagnosed with HIV in the countries reporting on this variable (Table 14). Nearly half (47%) of all people diagnosed who had CD4 cell count information available had a reported CD4 cell count of less than 350 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis, including 28% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3). Among all those diagnosed for whom CD4 cell count information was available, 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm^3 and 33% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm^3. When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, the highest proportion of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 <350 cells/mm^3) was observed among people who inject drugs (58%) and those acquiring HIV through heterosexual contact (57%) (Figure 1.7). The lowest proportion with a CD4 count below 350 cells per mm^3 was observed among people who acquired HIV through sex between men (37%). The proportion of cases diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, and 63% of persons aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm^3. Higher proportions of people from sub-Saharan Africa and south and south-east Asia (both 56%) had CD4 counts of below 350 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis than non-migrants (47%) and other migrant groups (Figure 1.8).

In 2015, 3754 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 29 EU/EEA countries, which is a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were

Figure A: Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis and adjusted for reporting delay, in the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region*, 1985–2015



Rates may increase in the coming years due to reporting delays

* Data from Russia are not included

reported by Latvia (6.6) and Portugal (2.3). In the EU/EEA, the number of AIDS cases has consistently declined since the mid-1990s. Nineteen countries reported tuberculosis (TB) (pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in 16% of those newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2015, ranging from less than 5% (Hungary and Czech Republic) to more than 40% of cases (Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania) (Figure 1.13).

WHO European Region

With 153 407 people newly diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2015, giving a rate of 17.6 per 100 000 population, the annual increase in new HIV diagnoses continued. Once again in 2015, this was the highest annual number since reporting started in the 1980s. The cumulative number of diagnosed infections in the European Region increased to 2 003 674, which includes 992 297 cases reported to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system (Figure B, Table 1)[6] and 1 011 377 infections diagnosed in Russia [1]. Of the 153 407 people diagnosed with HIV in 2015 in the 49 reporting countries plus Russia, 79% were diagnosed in the East (121 088), 18% in the West (27 022) and 3% in the Centre of the Region (5 297) (Table A). Newly diagnosed infections from Russia represented 64% of all cases in the WHO European Region and 81% of cases in the East of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (47.5 per 100 000 population, 10% higher than the rate reported for 2014 [3]), and disproportionately higher than in the West (6.3 per 100 000 population) and the Centre (2.8 per 100 000 population) (Table A).

Among the 49 countries that reported to ECDC/WHO for 2015 (Russia not included), 41% of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2015 (22 911 cases) were reported in the East, with a rate of 20.6 per 100 000, 49% in the West and 10% in the Centre. For men, the overall rate was 10.9 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women it was 4.4 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections for 2015 varied widely between countries in the WHO European Region. In Russia the rate was 67.0 per 100 000 population, the highest in the Region [1]. Among the reporting countries, rates were highest in Ukraine[7] (30.4) , Belarus (24.3), Estonia (20.6), Moldova (20.1), Latvia (19.8) and Georgia (17.1) and lowest in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.2), Slovakia (1.6), Serbia (2.1), Slovenia (2.3), and the Czech Republic (2.5) (Table 1).

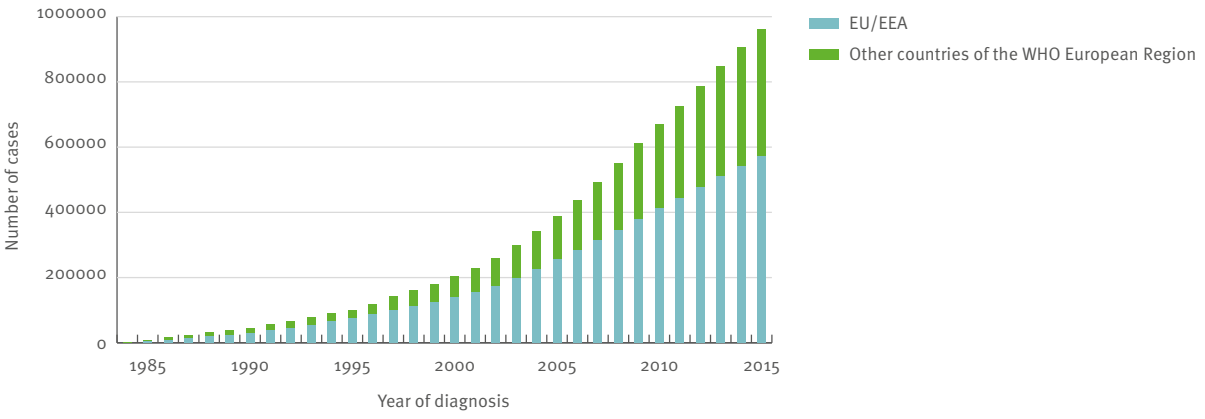
In the reporting countries the majority of those newly diagnosed (35%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 10% were young people aged 15–24 years. The male-to-female ratio was 2.3, lowest in the East (1.5), higher in the West (3.2) and highest in the Centre (5.3). People were most commonly infected through heterosexual contact (46%), with 13% of these infections originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics, while 26% were infected through sex between men, 13% through injecting drug use and 0.9% through mother-to-child transmission. Information about transmission mode was unknown or missing for 14% of new diagnoses (Table A).

In the 12 reporting countries in the East, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use were the main modes of HIV transmission (65% and 26% of new diagnoses, respectively) while reported transmission through sex between men remained low (4% of cases) (Tables 4–6, Figure 2.10). In Russia, the majority (54%) of those newly diagnosed with a known mode of HIV transmission (just over half of cases [2]) were infected through injecting drug use, followed by heterosexual contact (44%), sex between men (1.5%) and mother-to-child transmission

6 Not including the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

7 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

Figure B: Cumulative number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region*, 1984–2015



* Data from Russia not included

(0.9%) [1]). When combining Russian data with data reported by the other countries in the East, heterosexual transmission accounts for half of new diagnoses (49%) and transmission through injecting drug use for a third (34%). In the Centre, sex between men (30%) and heterosexual contact (28%) were the main transmission modes, with sex between men predominating in 10 of the 14 countries. In the West, sex between men remained the main transmission mode (43% of cases), followed by heterosexual transmission (33% of cases, among whom 36% originated from generalised epidemic countries).

Over the past ten years, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 59% from 11.1 per 100 000 population (87 644 cases) to 17.6 per 100 000 population (153 407 cases) in the 50 countries (Russia included, Figure 2.2a). The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East where the rate continued to rise with a 108% increase from 22.8 per 100 000 in 2006 (58 040 cases) to 47.5 per 100 000 in 2015 (121 088 cases). In the Centre, the rate increased by 133%, the largest relative increase among the three geographical areas, from 1.1 to 2.8 per 100 000 population, whereas in the West it decreased by 20%, from 7.9 to 6.3 per 100 000 population between 2006 and 2015 (Figure 2.2).

In the 49 countries that reported to ECDC and WHO, the rate for the Region remained relatively stable at 7.4 in 2006 and 7.5 in 2015. However, when adjusting the 2015 rate for reporting delay the trend increases slightly to 8%, from 7.4 to 8.0 per 100 000 population[8]. In the East the rate increased by 23%, from 16.8 in 2006 to 20.6 in 2015.

Trends by transmission mode in the 44 countries with consistent data for the period 2006–2015 showed increases in the number of people infected through sex between men (25% increase) and heterosexual contact (19% increase), whereas diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 38% (Figure 2.3). In the East, sexual transmission increased significantly (by 105% for heterosexual transmission and 10-fold for transmission through sex between men), while transmission through injecting drugs decreased by 38% (Figure 2.10). At the same time, in the East, the number of new diagnoses increased by 32% in women and by 19% in men. In the Centre, people infected through sex between men increased almost four-fold, heterosexual transmission almost doubled and transmission through injecting drug use almost tripled, mainly due to ongoing transmission following an outbreak in Romania that started in 2011 and peaked in 2013 (Figure 2.17). In the West, transmission through sex between men increased by 7%, whereas heterosexual transmission decreased by 41%, with an even steeper decline among people originating from generalised epidemic countries, and transmission through injecting drug use decreased by 48% (Figure 2.20).

In 2015, 27% of new HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region were among people originating from outside the reporting country ('non-natives'), including 18% who originated from outside the European Region and 9% who originated from a European country other than the country of report (Table 11). Between 2006 and 2015, new diagnoses among non-natives decreased by 16% overall. However, among migrants originating from outside the WHO European Region, new diagnoses decreased by 29%, while among European migrants (i.e. people originating from a European country other than the country of report) new diagnoses increased by 59% (Figure 2.4).

Close to half (48%) of those (>14 years old) newly diagnosed for whom information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was available were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm^3, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3). A total of 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm^3 and 32% had a CD4 cell count above 500 cells per mm^3. The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use and heterosexual contact (55%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (37%) (Figure 2.1). The percentage of people diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, and 64% of persons aged 50 or older were diagnosed with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells per mm^3.

In 2015, 14 579 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries of the WHO European Region, corresponding to a rate of 2.1 per 100 000 population. Overall, 73% of AIDS cases were diagnosed in the East, 21% in the West and 6% in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (9.6 per 100 000 population), more than ten times higher than in the West (0.8 per 100 000) and more than 20 times higher than in the Centre (0.4 per 100 000) (Table 15). Between 2006 and 2015, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses remained largely stable at 2.1 in 2006 and 2.0 in 2015. There was, however, great variation across the Region with an 80% increase in the East from 5.1 to 9.2 per 100 000, a stable rate of 0.4 per 100 000 in the Centre and a steady 60% decline in the West from 2.0 to 0.8 per 100 000 (Figure 2.5).

Conclusions

HIV transmission is still a major concern in Europe, in particular in the eastern part of the WHO European Region. In 2015, more than 153 000 people were diagnosed with HIV, the highest number of newly diagnosed infections ever reported in one year. Of these, 79% were diagnosed in the East of the Region and 19% in the EU/EEA. Newly diagnosed infections from Russia represented 64% of all cases in the WHO European Region and 81% of cases in the East of the Region. The data presented in this report indicate that, despite significant efforts dedicated to the prevention and control of HIV in Europe, the number of new HIV diagnoses has not declined substantially over the last decade in the western part of the Region and

8 See Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

the EU/EEA, and has more than doubled in the East. In the Centre, while remaining at a low level overall, the number of new diagnoses has increased more than anywhere else in the Region.

While epidemic patterns and trends vary widely across European countries, there have been sustained increases in the number of infections among men who have sex with men in the western and central parts of the Region and as a result of heterosexual transmission in the eastern part of the Region. Transmission through injecting drug use has decreased in many countries in the East, however, it still accounted for a third of reported new diagnoses with a known mode of transmission in the East and more than half in Russia.

To address the critical situation, a new action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region was presented to and endorsed by WHO European Member States in September 2016 [4]. Suggesting a set of fast-track actions and regional targets needed to reverse the HIV epidemic in Europe and end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030, the plan calls for renewed political commitment for an urgent, accelerated and innovative response to HIV in the Region [4].

In 2016, new consolidated WHO HIV treatment guidelines were issued [5] reaffirming the 2015 recommendation that antiretroviral therapy (ART) should be initiated in all people living with HIV, irrespective of CD4 count. The recommendation is based on evidence that early treatment is beneficial both to the health of the treated individual and in preventing onward HIV transmission [6, 7, 8]. However, too many people throughout the European Region are diagnosed late (48%), increasing the risk of ill health, death and onward HIV transmission. The alarming increase in the already high number of AIDS cases in the East also confirms that late HIV diagnosis, delayed initiation of ART and low treatment coverage remain major challenges.

To decrease the number of people who are diagnosed late or are unaware of their infection, new strategies are required to expand targeted HIV testing services. New WHO guidelines on HIV self-testing and partner notification recommend that countries should increase innovative HIV self-testing approaches as part of overall HIV testing services, especially to make it easier for undiagnosed people to access testing [9]. The new guidance supplements existing WHO consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services [10] that outline focused and strategic approaches to HIV testing services to support the first of the three 90-90-90 targets (90% of people living with HIV know their HIV status) [4,11]. These services should focus on reaching the most affected population groups in the local epidemic context, be tailored to the specific needs of these groups and support timely linkage to HIV prevention, treatment and care. This will ensure earlier diagnoses and treatment initiation and result in improved treatment outcomes, reduced morbidity, mortality and HIV incidence in support of the second and third 90-90-90 targets (90% of diagnosed people living with HIV receive treatment and 90% of people on treatment achieve viral suppression).

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

- For the countries in the EU/EEA and West, given the persistent increase in cases diagnosed in MSM over the last decade, it would appear that current prevention and control interventions need to be scaled up and strengthened and should remain the priority cornerstone of the HIV response. Multi-component interventions and the consideration of new strategies, such as the inclusion of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV into the package of prevention interventions, could help to curb this increased trend [5, 12, 13]. The increase in HIV cases among people who inject drugs in a number of countries [14] in recent years demonstrates the need to maintain or scale up harm reduction programmes.
- For the countries in the Centre, the epidemic remains at a low level but with a higher relative increase in new diagnoses than in any other part of Europe. With the increase being driven by sexual transmission, mainly among men who have sex with men and with four out of five new diagnoses among men, the priority is to strengthen and target a mix of interventions to prevent, test and treat HIV in this relatively broad group. Community involvement and efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination will be key to achieving this.
- For the countries in the East, there is an urgent need to scale up bold, evidence-based interventions and deliver more effective, integrated services through health systems that better address the social determinants of health. Comprehensive combination prevention, effective targeted HIV testing, community involvement in the design and delivery of services and a 'treat all' approach is essential to reduce the rate of new HIV infections, increase the number of people receiving integrated HIV treatment and care, and reduce the high number of AIDS diagnoses. In couples where one partner is engaged in a high-risk behaviour (such as injecting drug use) innovative HIV prevention intervention should address the risk of heterosexual transmission, including through the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis where relevant and according to WHO recommendations [5, 15]. The large number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use emphasises that evidence-based policies targeting key populations, including harm reduction programmes for people who inject drugs, remain critical to the HIV response.

Finally, robust surveillance data are critical for monitoring and informing the public health response to the European HIV epidemic in an accurate and timely fashion. The number of countries conducting enhanced HIV surveillance and reporting surveillance data at European level has gradually increased over time. In 2015, 38 countries submitted linked HIV and AIDS data, enabling

greater understanding of the clinical status of people diagnosed with HIV. This approach increases possibilities for longer-term monitoring of HIV continuum-of-care outcomes, such as modelling of the undiagnosed fraction, linkage to care, treatment and viral suppression following diagnosis. It can also support national and global efforts to monitor progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, and national and regional efforts towards full implementation of the action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region [4].

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Обзор эпидемиологической ситуации по ВИЧ/СПИДу в Европе

Несмотря на то, что распространение ВИЧ-инфекцией может быть предотвращено с помощью эффективных мер общественного здравоохранения, показатели передачи ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ продолжают оставаться весьма высокими. В 2015 г. в 50 из 53 государств-членов Европейского региона ВОЗ[1] было зарегистрировано 153 407 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, что соответствует 17,6 случаев на 100 000 населения (табл. А). 49 стран официально предоставили в единую систему эпиднадзора ECDC/Европейского регионального бюро ВОЗ сведения о 55 230 новых случаях ВИЧ-инфекции, в том числе о 29 747 случаях в странах – членах Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ), а сведения о еще 98 177 случаях были получены через Федеральный научно-методический центр по профилактике и борьбе со СПИДом в Российской Федерации (ФЦ СПИД) [1][2].

Для всех 49 стран, которые предоставляют данные эпиднадзора[3], этот показатель составил 7,6 на 100 000 населения. Для стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ он был равен 6,3 на 100 000 населения (рис. А). Как и в несколько предыдущих лет самые высокие показатели заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией были зарегистрированы в восточной части Региона, а самые низкие – в его центральной части[4] (табл. А). Основной путь передачи вируса различается в зависимости от географической зоны, что указывает на разнообразие эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Основными путями передачи ВИЧ являются сексуальные контакты между мужчинами в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, а гетеросексуальные контакты и заражение при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков в восточной части Региона.

В 2015 г. в 47 государствах-членах[5] Европейского региона ВОЗ было зарегистрировано 14 579 новых случаев СПИДа, и заболеваемость по Региону, таким образом, составила 2,1 случая на 100 000 населения. В 2015 г. в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ было зарегистрировано 3754 случая заболевания СПИДом, что составило 0,8 случая на 100 000 населения (табл. 15). Хотя число новых случаев СПИДа и продолжает устойчиво снижаться в западной части Региона и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, в восточной части Региона оно выросло за последнее десятилетие на 80% (рис. 1.12 и 2.5).

Европейский союз и Европейская экономическая зона

В 2015 г. в 31 стране ЕС/ЕЭЗ диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции был установлен у 29 747 человек, что соответствует частоте, равной 6,3 на 100 000 населения с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных (табл. 1,

1 Отсутствуют данные по Боснии и Герцеговине, Туркменистану и Узбекистану. Лихтенштейн не является государством-членом ВОЗ и, следовательно, данные по этой стране включаются в общие цифры для ЕС/ЕЭЗ, но не для Европейского региона ВОЗ.

2 Информация, полученная от ФЦ СПИД, позволила включить данные по Российской Федерации в совокупность данных по другим странам, предоставившим данные. Это в свою очередь позволяет получить более полное представление об эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ, в том числе о заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией и об общем количестве случаев ВИЧ-инфекции. Все другие региональные данные, представленные в настоящем докладе (в том числе по возрасту, полу и пути передачи ВИЧ) основаны на данных из 49 стран, предоставляющих данные в систему эпиднадзора ECDC/ВОЗ.

3 Отсутствуют данные по Боснии и Герцеговине, Российской Федерации, Туркменистану и Узбекистану.

4 Как и в предыдущих докладах EuroHIV, которые публикуются с 1984 г., государства, входящие в Европейский регион ВОЗ, разделены на три географические зоны на основе эпидемиологических характеристик: Запад (23 страны), Центр (15 стран) и Восток (15 стран): Подробности приведены в Приложении 1, Рисунок А1.

5 Отсутствуют данные по Бельгии, Боснии и Герцеговине, Российской Федерации, Швеции, Туркменистану и Узбекистану.

Таблица А: Характеристики новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в Европейском регионе ВОЗ, с разбивкой по географическим зонам (ЕС/ЕЭЗ, Запад, Центр и Восток Региона, 2015 г.)

	Европейский регион ВОЗ	Западная часть	Центральная часть	Восточная часть	ЕС/ЕЭЗ
Страны, предоставляющие данные/Число стран*	49/53 (50/53)	23/23	14/15	12/15 (13/15)	31/31
Число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции	55 230 (153 407)	27 022	5297	22 911 (121 088)	29 747
Показатель на 100 000 населения**	7.6 (17.6)	6.3	2.8	20.6 (47.5)	6.3
Процент случаев в возрастной группе 15–24 года	9.8%	10.3%	14.6%	8.2%	10.8%
Соотношение мужчин и женщин	2.3	3.2	5.3	1.5	3.3
Путь передачи инфекции					
Половые контакты между мужчинами	25.6%	43.4%	29.9%	3.6%	42.2%
Гетеросексуальные контакты	45.8%	33.0%	27.5%	65.2%	32.0%
Употребление инъекционных наркотиков	13.0%	3.3%	4.4%	26.4%	4.2%
Передача ВИЧ от матери ребенку	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Неизвестено	14.5%	19.3%	36.9%	3.6%	20.2%

* Отсутствуют данные по Боснии и Герцеговине, Российской Федерации, Туркменистану и Узбекистану. Все данные, представленные в ВОЗ и ECDC, были получены через Европейскую систему эпиднадзора (TESSy) – за исключением данных по Российской Федерации, которые были получены через Федеральный научно-методический центр по профилактике и борьбе со СПИДом в Российской Федерации [1]. Данные по Российской Федерации включены в цифры в скобках для Европейского региона и для восточной его части.

** Показатель для ЕС/ЕЭЗ скорректирован с учетом задержки отчетности (приложение 5). Расчетное число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции с учетом задержки отчетности составляет 32 483

приложение 6). В 2015 г. самая высокая частота случаев ВИЧ-инфицирования была зарегистрирована в Эстонии (20,6; 270 случаев), Латвии (19,8; 393 случая) и Мальте (14.2; 61 случай). Самые низкие показатели были зарегистрированы в Словакии (1,6; 86 случаев), Словении (2,3; 48 случаев) и Чешской Республике (2,5; 266 случаев).

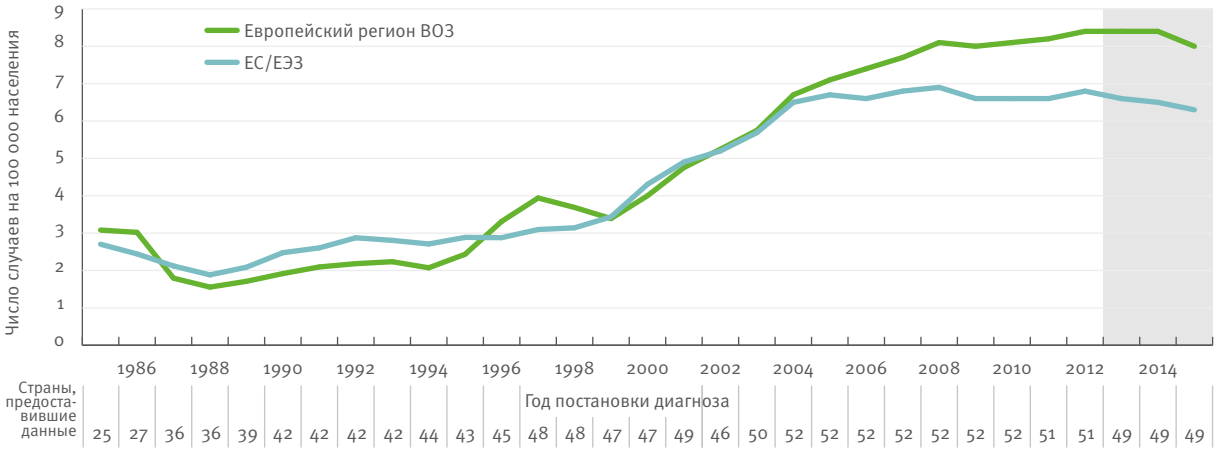
Частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции была выше у мужчин (9,1 на 100 000 населения; табл. 2), чем у женщин (2,6 на 100 000 населения; табл. 3). Общее соотношение случаев ВИЧ-инфицирования у мужчин и женщин составило 3,3 (табл. A). Это соотношение было самым высоким в Хорватии (18,5), Чешской Республике (13,8) и Кипре (9,0) (рис. 1.1). Преобладающим путем передачи ВИЧ-инфекции в этих странах был секс между мужчинами (рис. 1.5).

Самые высокие повозрастные показатели заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией наблюдались в возрастной группе 25–29-лет (14,8 на 100 000 населения). При этом показатели для мужчин и женщин в этой возрастной группе составили соответственно 22,7 и 6,7 на 100 000 (рис. 1.2).

Как и в предыдущие годы, самая высокая доля новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции была зарегистрирована среди мужчин, имеющих секс с мужчинами (МСМ) (42%), а второе место среди причин ВИЧ-инфицирования занимали гетеросексуальные контакты (32%). На заражение ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков приходится 4% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции. При этом в 20% случаях ВИЧ-инфицирования путь передачи ВИЧ был либо не указан, либо указан как неизвестный (табл. A). Из общего числа людей с впервые поставленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции более одной трети (37%) приходилось на людей, родившихся за пределами стран, предоставивших данные (рис. 1.6). Однако этот показатель широко варьируется – от более чем 70% случаев в Люксембурге и Швеции до менее 5% случаев в Хорватии, Латвии, Литве, Польше и Румынии.

Несмотря на постоянные усилия, предпринимаемые ЕС/ЕЭЗ для профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции, и большие ресурсы, вкладываемые в эту деятельность, за последнее десятилетие частота ВИЧ-инфицирования на 100 000 населения снизилась лишь минимально. Так, в 2006 г. этот показатель составлял 6,6 на 100 000 населения (29 156 случаев), а в 2015 г. он был равен 6,3 на 100 000 населения (32 483 случая) – с поправкой на задержку отчетности (табл. 1, приложение 6). Тенденции в частоте новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в разбивке по путям передачи вируса указывают на то, что заболеваемость ВИЧ-инфекцией среди МСМ в странах, регулярно предоставляющих данные, продолжала увеличиваться в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в целом (табл. 8; рис. 1.9) – с устойчивым ростом в течение последнего десятилетия в большинстве стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ (табл. 4). Количество случаев ВИЧ-инфицирования, по-видимому, обусловленных половыми контактами между мужчинами, увеличилось за этот период как среди мужчин, рожденных в странах, предоставляющих информацию, так и среди мужчин, родившихся за их пределами (рис. 1.10). В течение последнего десятилетия число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции с гетеросексуальным путем передачи постоянно снижалось. При этом более выраженное уменьшение было отмечено среди людей, рожденных за пределами стран, предоставляющих данные. Это особенно касалось людей, прибывших из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ-инфекции (табл. 8, рис. 1.9 и 1.10). За тот же период (табл. 8) число людей, заразившихся ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, уменьшилось на 44%. В 2011 и 2012 гг. наблюдалось общее увеличение числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, связанных с употреблением

Рис. A: Частота зарегистрированных новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения, с разбивкой по году постановки диагноза, в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и в Европейском регионе ВОЗ*, 1985–2015 гг. – с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных



В ближайшие годы эти показатели могут увеличиться из-за задержек в предоставлении данных

* Данные по Российской Федерации не включены.

инъекционных наркотиков, что было обусловлено локальными вспышками в Греции и Румынии (табл. 5). Однако в 2013–2015 гг. в этих странах наблюдалась тенденция к снижению числа таких случаев. Число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции вследствие таких причин, как передача ВИЧ от матери ребенку, внутрибольничное инфицирование или переливание крови, снижалось непрерывно в период между 2006 и 2015 гг. В настоящее время доля таких случаев в общем числе новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции составляет менее 1% (табл. 8).

В 2015 г. информация об уровне CD4-лимфоцитов на момент постановки диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции была предоставлена 24 странами (табл. 14) для 18 103 (75%) человек (› 14 лет) с диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции из стран, предоставляющих данные по этой переменной (табл. 14). На момент постановки диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции почти у половины всех пациентов (47%), у которых был проведен анализ на CD4-лимфоциты, их уровень был ниже 350 клеток/мм3, а у 28% пациентов с продвинутой стадией ВИЧ-инфекции он был ниже 200 клеток/мм3. У 20% всех пациентов с установленным диагнозом и с известным уровнем CD4-лимфоцитов этот показатель варьировался от 350 до 500 клеток/мм3, а у 33% пациентов он был выше 500 клеток/мм3. При анализе уровня CD4 клеток в разбивке по путям передачи ВИЧ самая большая доля ВИЧ-позитивных лиц, выявленных на более поздней стадии ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 ‹350 клеток/мм3), наблюдалась среди людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики (58%), и среди людей, инфицированных при гетеросексуальных контактах (57%) (рис. 1.7). Самый низкий процент пациентов с уровнем CD4-лимфоцитов ниже 350 клеток/мм3 наблюдался в группе лиц, живущих с ВИЧ (ЛЖВ), которые были инфицированы при половых контактах между мужчинами (37%). Доля случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, диагностированных на уровне CD4-лимфоцитов, равном 350 клеток/мм3 или ниже, увеличивалась с возрастом. Так, у 63% лиц в возрасте 50 лет или старше ВИЧ-инфекция была диагностирована на уровне CD4-лимфоцитов, равном 350 клеток/мм3 или ниже. По сравнению с немигрантами (47%) и другими группами мигрантов, у людей, приехавших из стран к югу от Сахары (56%) и стран Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии (56%), чаще наблюдался уровень CD4 ниже 350 клеток/мм3 на момент постановки диагноза (рис. 1.8).

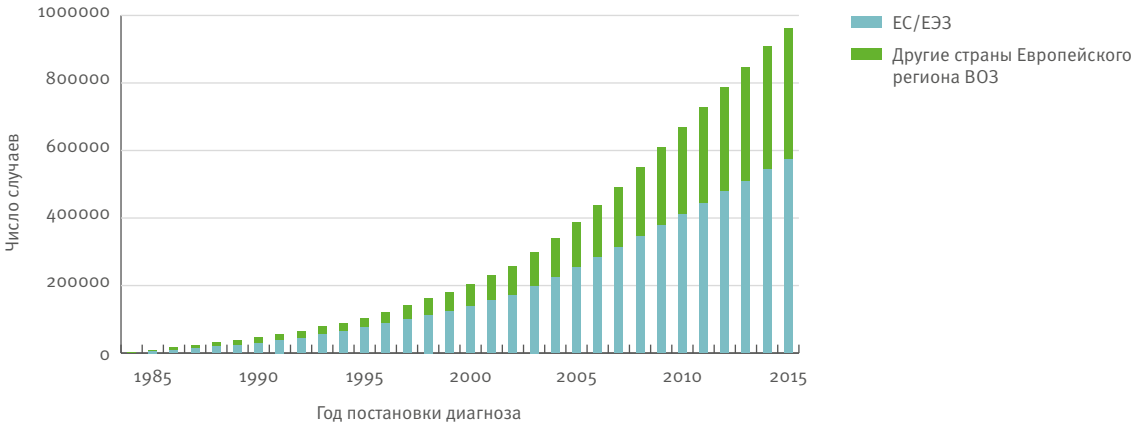
В 2015 г. в 29 странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ было диагностировано и зарегистрировано 3754 случая СПИДа, что составило 0,8 случая на 100 000 населения (табл. 15). Самые высокие показатели заболеваемости СПИДом были зарегистрированы в Латвии (6,6) и Португалии (2,3). С середины 1990-х гг. в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ наблюдается постоянное снижение числа новых случаев СПИДа. Из 19 стран поступили сообщения о том, что в среднем у 16% лиц, которым диагноз СПИДа был впервые поставлен в 2015 г., СПИД-индикаторным заболеванием был туберкулез (легочный и/или внелегочный). Этот показатель варьировался от менее 5% (Венгрия и Чехия) до более 40 % (Латвия, Литва, Мальта и Румыния) (рис. 1.13).

Европейский регион ВОЗ

В 2015 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ было зарегистрировано 153 407 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции (17,6 на 100 000 населения), что является наибольшим годовым числом случаев за период с начала ведения отчетности в 1980-х годах. Следовательно, тенденция к ежегодному увеличению количества новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции сохраняется. Кумулятивное число диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ увеличилось до 2 003 674 (включая 992 297 случаев, сведения о которых были официально предоставлены в единую систему эпиднадзора ECDC и Европейского регионального бюро ВОЗ (рис. B, табл. 1[6]), плюс 1 011 377

6 Не включая 62 581 случай, сведения о которых были официально представлены Россией в ECDC/ВОЗ в 2010 г.

Рис. B: Кумулятивное число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ и в других странах Европейского региона ВОЗ*, 1984–2015 гг.



* Данные из Российской Федерации не включены

случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в Российской Федерации [1]). Из 153 407 случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, диагностированных в 2015 г. в 49 странах, представляющих данные, плюс Россия, 79% были диагностированы на Востоке (121 088), 18% на Западе (27 022) и 3% в Центре Региона (5 297) (табл. А). На новые случаи ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированные в России, приходится 64% всех таких случаев в Европейском регионе ВОЗ и 81% – в восточной части Региона. В восточной части Региона также были зарегистрированы самые высокие показатели новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции (47,5 на 100 000 населения, т.е. на 10% выше, чем в 2014 г.), что значительно выше, чем в западной (6,3 на 100 000) и центральной части Региона (2,8 на 100 000) (табл. А).

Анализ данных из 49 стран, предоставивших в систему эпиднадзора ECDC/ВОЗ сведения за 2015 г. (данные по России не включены), показывает, что 41% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции (22 911) были зарегистрированы на Востоке (заболеваемость – 20,6 на 100 000), 49% на Западе и 10% в Центре Региона. Общий показатель заболеваемости среди мужчин составлял 10,9 на 100 000 населения (табл. 2), а среди женщин – 4,4 на 100 000 населения (табл. 3).

В 2015 г. показатели заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией широко варьировались между странами Европейского региона ВОЗ. В Российской Федерации этот показатель составил 67,0 на 100 000 населения и он был самым высоким в Регионе [1]. Среди стран, предоставляющих данные в систему эпиднадзора ECDC/ВОЗ, показатели были самыми высокими в Украине[7] (30,4), Беларуси (24,3), Эстонии (20,6), Молдове (20.1), Латвии (19,8) и Грузии (17,1), а самыми низкими – в бывшей югославской Республике Македонии (1,2), Словакии (1,6), Сербии (2,1), Словении (2,3) и Чешской Республике (2,5) (табл. 1).

В странах, предоставляющих данные, большинство людей с впервые поставленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции (35%), были в возрастной группе 30–39 лет, а на молодых людей в возрасте 15–24 года приходилось 10%. Соотношение случаев ВИЧ-инфекции у мужчин и женщин было равно 2,3 – с самым низким значением в восточной части Региона (1,5), более высоким значением в западной части Региона (3,2) и самым высоким значением в центральной части Региона (5,3). Распределение случаев ВИЧ-инфекции по типу заражения является следующим: гетеросексуальные контакты – 46%, в том числе 13% у лиц, рожденных в странах с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ-инфекции; половые контакты между мужчинами – 26%; употребление инъекционных наркотиков – 13%; передача ВИЧ от матери ребенку – 0,9%. По 14% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции информация о пути передачи вируса неизвестна или отсутствует (табл. А).

В 12 странах восточной части Региона основными путями передачи ВИЧ были гетеросексуальные контакты и употребление инъекционных наркотиков (65% и 26% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, соответственно), в то время, как зарегистрированные показатели передачи ВИЧ-инфекции при половых контактах между мужчинами остаются на низком уровне (4% случаев) (табл. 4–6, рис. 2.10). В России у людей с впервые диагностированной ВИЧ-инфекцией с известным путем заражения (что составляет чуть больше половины случаев [2]), распределение случаев является следующим: употребление инъекционных наркотиков – 54%, гетеросексуальные контакты – 44%, половые контакты между мужчинами – 1,5%, передача вируса от матери ребенку – 0.9 % [1]). При объединении данных по России с данными, предоставленными другими странами восточной части Региона, на гетеросексуальный путь передачи ВИЧ приходится около половины новых случаев (49%), а на передачу ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков около трети (34%). В центральной части Региона основными путями передачи ВИЧ-инфекции были секс между мужчинами (30%) и гетеросексуальные контакты (28%). При этом секс между мужчинами был преобладающим путем заражения ВИЧ-инфекцией в 10 из 14 стран. В западной части Региона секс между мужчинами остается основным путем передачи ВИЧ-инфекции (43%), за которым следуют гетеросексуальные контакты (33%, среди которых 36% приходилось на выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ-инфекции).

В течение последнего десятилетия, показатель новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции увеличился на 59% – с 11,1 на 100 000 населения (87 644 случая) до 17,6 на 100 000 населения (153 407 случаев) в 50 странах (включая Россию, рис. 2.2а). Увеличение происходило, главным образом, за счет восходящей тенденции в восточной части Региона, где этот показатель увеличился на 108% – с 22,8 на 100 000 в 2006 г. (58 040 случаев) до 47,5 на 100 000 в 2015 г. (121 088 случаев). В центральной части Региона этот показатель увеличился на 133% (наибольшее относительное увеличение среди всех трех географических зон) – с 1,1 до 2,8 на 100 000 населения, в то время как в западной части Региона он снизился на 20% – с 7,9 до 6,3 на 100 000 населения в период с 2006 по 2015 г. (рис. 2.2).

В 49 странах, которые предоставили данные в ECDC и ВОЗ, этот показатель оставался относительно стабильным на уровне 7,4 в 2006 году и 7,5 в 2015 году. Однако при внесении поправки на задержку отчетности за 2015 год, эта тенденция изменяется к небольшому увеличению (на 8%) –от 7,4 до 8,0 на 100 000 населения[8], а в восточной части Региона показатели увеличиваются на 23% – с 16,8 в 2006

7 Без учета данных по Крыму, городу Севастополю и ряду территорий Украины, не контролируемых государством; с корректировкой знаменателя (численность населения), чтобы исключить Крым и город Севастополь; и за исключением детей, рожденных ВИЧ-инфицированными матерями, чей ВИЧ-статус еще не определен.

8 Описание методологии дается в приложении 1, а результатов – в приложении 6.

году до 20,6 в 2015 году (данные по России не включены, рис. 2.2b).

Тенденции в частоте случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в разбивке по путям передачи вируса в 44 странах, регулярно предоставляющих данные в период 2006–2015 годов, указывают на рост числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, обусловленных половыми контактами между мужчинами (увеличение на 25%) и гетеросексуальными контактами (увеличение на 19%), в то время как количество новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции у людей, инфицированных при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, снизилось на 38% (рис. 2.3). В восточной части Региона количество диагнозов у людей, инфицированных половым путем, значительно возросло (на 105% для гетеросексуального пути передачи и в 10 раз для передачи при половых контактах между мужчинами), в то время как показатели передачи ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков снизились на 38% (рис. 2.10). В период 2006–2015 гг. число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на Востоке увеличилось на 32% у женщин и на 19% у мужчин. В центральной части Региона число людей, зараженных при половых контактах между мужчинами, увеличилось почти в четыре раза, число людей, зараженных при гетеросексуальных контактах, увеличилось почти в два раза, а показатель передачи ВИЧ-инфекции при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков увеличился почти в три раза – главным образом из-за продолжающейся передачи ВИЧ после вспышки в Румынии, которая началась в 2011 г. и достигла своего пика в 2013 г. (рис. 2.17). В западной части Региона частота передачи ВИЧ при половых контактах между мужчинами увеличилась на 7%, тогда как частота передачи ВИЧ при гетеросексуальных контактах снизилась на 41%, при еще большем снижении этого показателя среди людей, происходящих из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ-инфекции, а частота передачи ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков снизилась на 48% (рис. 2.20).

В 2015 г. 27% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ были зарегистрированы среди некоренных жителей стран, предоставляющих данные, включая 18% у людей, родившихся за пределами Европейского региона, и 9% у людей, родившихся в другой европейской стране (табл. 11). В период с 2006 по 2015 год число новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции среди некоренных жителей в целом снизилось на 16%. Однако следует отметить, что среди мигрантов, родившихся за пределами Европейского региона ВОЗ, число новых диагнозов снизилось на 29%, в то время как среди европейских мигрантов (т.е. людей, родившихся в другой европейской стране) число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции увеличилось на 59% (рис. 2.4).

Почти у половины (48%) ВИЧ-инфицированных людей старше 14 лет с известным уровнем CD4-лимфоцитов на момент выявления ВИЧ-инфекции диагноз был установлен несвоевременно, когда уровень CD4-лимфоцитов уже был ниже 350 клеток/мм3, включая 28% пациентов с продвинутой стадией ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 <200 клеток /мм3). У 20% пациентов уровень CD4-лимфоцитов был равен 350–500 клеток/мм3, а у 32% он был выше 500 клеток/мм3. Процент числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, выявляемых несвоевременно, различался по категориям передачи ВИЧ: он был самым высоким среди людей, инфицированных при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков и гетеросексуальных контактах (55%), и самым низким среди мужчин, инфицированных при половых контактах с мужчинами (37%) (рис. 2.1). Доля случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, диагностированных на уровне CD4-лимфоцитов 350 клеток/мм3 или ниже, увеличивалась с возрастом. Так, у 64% лиц в возрасте 50 лет или старше ВИЧ-инфекция была диагностирована на уровне CD4-лимфоцитов 350 клеток/мм3 или ниже.

В 2015 г. в 47 государствах-членах Европейского региона ВОЗ было зарегистрировано 14 579 новых случаев СПИДа, и заболеваемость, таким образом, составила 2,1 случая на 100 000 населения. В целом, 73% случаев СПИДа были диагностированы в восточной части, 21% в западной и 6% в центральной части Региона. Частота новых случаев на 100 000 населения в восточной части Региона составила 9,6. Этот показатель более чем в десять раз выше, чем в западной части Региона (0,8 на 100 000) и более чем в двадцать раз выше, чем в центральной части Региона (0,4 на 100 000) (табл. 15). В период с 2006 по 2015 год, число новых диагнозов СПИДа оставалось в основном стабильным – 2,1 в 2006 году и 2,0 в 2015 году. Однако в этот же период времени были отмечены очень большие различия в показателях в рамках Региона: их увеличение на 80% на Востоке (с 5,1 до 9,2 на 100 000), их стабилизация в Центре (0,4 на 100 000) и их устойчивое снижение на Западе (с 2,0 до 0,8 на 100 000, т.е. на 60%) (рис. 2.5).

Выводы

Продолжающаяся распространение ВИЧ-инфекции остается серьезной проблемой для Европейского региона ВОЗ, особенно для его восточной части. В 2015 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ было зарегистрировано более 153 000 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, что является наибольшим количеством случаев зарегистрированное за год за весь период с начала регистрации ВИЧ-инфекции. Из них 79% были диагностированы в восточной части Региона и 19% в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ. На новые случаи ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированные в России, приходится 64% всех таких случаев в Европейском регионе ВОЗ и 81% - в восточной части Региона. Данные, представленные в этом обзоре показывают, что, несмотря на значительные усилия по профилактике и борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией, частота ВИЧ-инфицирования в западной части Региона и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ существенно не уменьшилась, а в восточной части Региона она даже увеличилась более чем в два раза. В Центре число новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, хотя оно и остается

в целом на низком уровне, увеличилось больше, чем в любой другой части Региона.

Хотя модели и тенденции развития эпидемии сильно различаются между европейскими странами, в целом можно говорить об устойчивом повышении числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ в западной и центральной частях Региона и среди людей, инфицированных гетеросексуальным путем, особенно среди женщин, в восточной части Региона. Во многих странах на Востоке частота передачи ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков уменьшилась, однако, на этот путь заражения по-прежнему приходится треть новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции с известным способом передачи на Востоке и более половины таких случаев в России.

Для преодоления этой критической ситуации был разработан новый план действий сектора здравоохранения по борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европейском регионе ВОЗ. Этот план был представлен и одобрен государствами-членами Европейского региона ВОЗ в сентябре 2016 г. [4]. Предложив комплекс ускоренных мер и региональных целевых ориентиров, необходимых для того, чтобы обратить вспять эпидемию ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе и положить конец эпидемии СПИДа как угрозе для общественного здоровья к 2030 г., план предусматривает укрепление политической приверженности к неотложным, ускоренным и инновационным мерам противодействия ВИЧ-инфекции в рамках всего Региона [4].

В 2016 году было опубликовано новое сводное руководство ВОЗ по лечению ВИЧ-инфекции [5], в котором подтверждается рекомендация 2015 года о том, что антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ) следует назначать всем людям, живущим с ВИЧ, независимо от уровня лимфоцитов CD4. Эта рекомендация основана на доказательствах того, что раннее начало АРТ приносит пользу для здоровья людей, получающих лечение, а также способствует предотвращению дальнейшей передачи ВИЧ-инфекции [6,7,8]. Тем не менее, у большого числа людей во всем Европейском регионе (48%) диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции устанавливается с запозданием, что естественно повышает риск развития заболеваний, летального исхода и дальнейшего распространения ВИЧ-инфекции. Тревожное увеличение числа случаев СПИДа в восточной части Региона также указывает на сохранение таких серьезных проблем, как поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции, отсроченное начало лечения и низкий охват АРТ.

Для уменьшения числа ЛЖВ с поздним диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции или не знающих о своем ВИЧ-статусе, нужны новые стратегии, которые позволят обеспечить более широкое и целенаправленное предоставление услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ. В новом руководстве ВОЗ по самотестированию на ВИЧ и уведомлению партнеров о ВИЧ-статусе рекомендуется, чтобы страны более широко использовали инновационные методы самотестирования на ВИЧ в рамках оказания общих услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ, с особым акцентом на то, чтобы облегчить доступ к тестированию для ЛЖВ с не выявленной ВИЧ-инфекцией [9]. Новое руководство ВОЗ дополняет существующее сводное руководство по тестированию на ВИЧ [10], в котором дается описание целенаправленных и стратегических подходов к организации услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ, необходимых для достижения первой из трех целей 90-90-90, которая заключается в том, что 90% людей, живущих с ВИЧ, должны знать свой ВИЧ-статус [4,11]. Эти услуги должны быть ориентированы на охват наиболее пострадавших групп населения с учетом местных эпидемиологических особенностей, быть адаптированы к их конкретным потребностям, а также содействовать своевременному охвату этих групп диспансерным наблюдением, включающим такие элементы, как профилактика, диагностика и лечение ВИЧ-инфекции и оказание помощи ЛЖВ. Это позволит обеспечить более раннюю постановку диагноза и начало лечения и приведет к улучшению результатов лечения, снижению заболеваемости, смертности и частоты новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, что будет способствовать достижению второй и третьей цели 90-90-90, которые заключаются в том, что 90% людей с диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции должны получать антиретровирусную терапию и у 90% людей, получающих антиретровирусную терапию, должна быть подавлена вирусная нагрузка.

Меры по противодействию эпидемии ВИЧ-инфекции должны основываться на научных данных и они должны быть адаптированы к национальной и местной эпидемиологической ситуации. На основании данных эпиднадзора, приведенных в этом документе, можно сделать следующие выводы:

- Что касается стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ и западной части Региона, то ввиду постоянного роста числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ в течение последнего десятилетия, проводимые сейчас мероприятия по профилактике и контролю ВИЧ-инфекции должны быть расширены и укреплены и они должны оставаться приоритетным направлением борьбы с ВИЧ-инфекцией. Многокомпонентные мероприятия и потенциальное использование новых стратегий, таких как включение доконтактной профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции в комплекс профилактических мер, могли бы эффективно противодействовать этой негативной тенденции [5,12,13]. В последние несколько лет в ряде стран [14] был отмечен рост числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди лиц, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики, что указывает на необходимость дальнейшей реализации или даже расширения программ по снижению вреда.
- В странах центральной части Региона эпидемия все еще остается на низком уровне. Однако в них наблюдается более высокое относительное увеличение числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, чем в любой другой части Европы. Ввиду увеличения числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в результате передачи вируса половым путем, в основном среди МСМ, а также того факта, что четыре из пяти новых

случаев ВИЧ-инфекции регистрируются среди мужчин, приоритетной задачей является укрепление комплексных мер профилактики, диагностики и лечения ВИЧ-инфекции в этой относительно широкой группе населения. Основным путем достижения этой цели является принятие мер по расширению участия гражданского общества и по снижению стигмы и дискриминации.

- В странах в восточной части Региона существует настоятельная необходимость расширить масштабы значимых и научно-обоснованных мер и обеспечить предоставление гражданам эффективных, высококачественных и комплексных услуг с помощью хорошо функционирующих систем здравоохранения, одной из задач которых является улучшение социальных детерминант здоровья. Для снижения числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, увеличения числа людей, получающих интегрированные услуги по лечению и помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции, и сокращения большого числа случаев СПИДа необходимы следующие условия: комплексная профилактика ВИЧ-инфекции, эффективное и целевое тестирование на ВИЧ, участие общественности в разработке и предоставлении услуг, а также реализация принципа “лечить всех ЛЖВ”. При оказании помощи парам, где один из партнеров практикует поведение высокого риска (например, употребление инъекционных наркотиков), нужно использовать инновационные методы профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции с целью снижения риска гетеросексуальной передачи вируса, включая использование средств доконтактной профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции в соответствии с рекомендациями ВОЗ и в случаях, когда это целесообразно [5,15]. Большое количество новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, регистрируемых у людей, инфицированных при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, указывает на то, что основой научно-обоснованных мер противодействия ВИЧ-инфекции должно оставаться расширение мероприятий по профилактике и лечению ВИЧ-инфекции среди ключевых групп населения, включая проведение программ по снижению вреда, предназначенных для лиц, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики.

В завершении, следует отметить, что достоверные эпидемиологические данные имеют исключительно важное значение для тщательного мониторинга ситуации и для создания информационной базы, необходимой для того, чтобы системы общественного здравоохранения могли принимать эффективные и своевременные меры противодействия эпидемии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе. Число стран Европейского региона ВОЗ, которые проводят расширенный эпиднадзор за ВИЧ-инфекцией и предоставляют данные эпиднадзора, постепенно возрастает. В 2015 г. 38 стран предоставили данные о связи между ВИЧ-инфекцией и СПИДом, что позволило улучшить наши знания о клиническом состоянии лиц с диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции. Такой подход увеличивает возможности для долгосрочного мониторинга результатов комплексной медицинской помощи в связи с ВИЧ-инфекцией, таких как моделирование количества ВИЧ-инфицированных лиц, не знающих о своем ВИЧ-статусе, охват ЛЖВ диспансерным наблюдением, а также лечение и подавление вирусной нагрузки после установления диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции. Он также будет поддерживать национальные и глобальные усилия по мониторингу прогресса в достижении целей 90-90-90 и национальные и региональные усилия по полному осуществлению плана действий сектора здравоохранения по борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европейском регионе ВОЗ [4].

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

1.1. HIV diagnoses

For 2015, a total of 29747 new HIV diagnoses were reported by the 31 EU/EEA countries, with a rate of 6.3 per 100000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1; Annex 6). The highest rates were reported by Estonia (20.6; 270 cases), Latvia (19.8; 393 cases), and Malta (14.2; 61 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 86 cases), Slovenia (2.3; 48 cases), and the Czech Republic (2.5; 266 cases). No cases were reported in Liechtenstein.

The overall rate for men in the EU/EEA was 9.1 per 100000 population (Table 2) and for women, 2.6 per 100000 population (Table 3). The overall male-to-female rate ratio was 3.3. The ratio was highest in Croatia (18.5), the Czech Republic (13.8), and Cyprus (9.0) (Figure 1.1). The predominant mode of transmission in these countries was sex between men.

Men had higher age-specific rates than women in all age groups, except among persons under 15 years, where age-specific rates were similar (Figure 1.2). The highest overall rate of new HIV diagnoses was in the age group 25–29 years (14.8 per 100000 population), with the rate in men and women peaking in this age group at 22.7 and 6.7, respectively.

The 30–39-year-olds accounted for most HIV diagnoses overall (32%) and in all transmission groups (43% among cases attributed to injecting drug use; 34% among cases attributed to sex between men; 31% among cases attributed to heterosexual transmission) (Figure 1.3). Thirty-four percent of cases attributed to sex between men are diagnosed before age 30, while the largest proportion of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission (47%) are diagnosed at 40 years and older.

Young people 15 to 24 years of age comprised 12% of the EU/EEA population and 11% of HIV diagnoses in 2015. Iceland, Romania, and Poland reported more than 15% of their HIV diagnoses in this age group (Figure 1.4). In seven countries (Ireland, Italy, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovenia), this proportion was lower than 10%. Older adults (50 years and above) comprised 39% of the EU/EEA population and 17% of new HIV diagnoses in 2015. In six countries (Finland, France, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal) older adults comprised more than 20% of those newly diagnosed with HIV.

Data on transmission mode provide information on the groups that are most affected by HIV in the EU/EEA (Tables 4–7):

- As in recent years, sex between men is the predominant mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA, accounting for 42% (12514) of all HIV diagnoses in 2015, and 53% of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 4, Figure 1.5). Among those with known route of HIV transmission, sex between men accounted for more than half of new diagnoses in 15 countries (Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom) (Figure 1.5).
- Sex between men and women is the second most commonly reported mode of transmission in the EU/EEA, accounting for 32% (9545) of HIV diagnoses and 41% of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 6, Figure 1.5). Heterosexual transmission is the most commonly reported known mode of transmission in 11 EU/EEA countries (Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Sweden). More than one-third (37%; 2494) of newly diagnosed cases among heterosexuals originate from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. The highest proportions of these were observed in Germany (60%), Ireland (59%), and France (49%) (Table 10).
- Five per cent (1241 cases) of HIV diagnoses with known route of HIV transmission were attributed to injecting drug use (Table 5, Figure 1.5). Injecting drug use was the probable route of transmission for one quarter or more of the cases reported in Lithuania (34%), Latvia (32%), Luxembourg (27%), and Estonia (25%) (Figure 1.5).
- Of the remainder, 228 diagnoses (less than 1%) were reported as mother-to-child transmission (Table 7); 106 of those cases (46%) originated from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. Seventy-one diagnoses were reported to be due to transfusion of blood and its products, and 11 cases were hospital-acquired infections (Table 12a). The majority of these cases were born or thought to be acquired outside of the country in which the case was reported.
- Transmission mode was reported as 'unknown' for 6001 diagnoses (20.2%) with a wide variation between countries: less than 5% of diagnoses were reported as 'unknown' in Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Malta, Norway, Portugal and Romania and over 60% were reported as unknown in Iceland and Poland.

In 2015, 29 EU/EEA countries provided information on the country of birth, country of nationality, or region of origin for 25785 (87%) HIV diagnoses. In the EU/EEA, 9347 diagnoses (37% of those with known information on region of origin) were made among people originating from outside of the reporting country. Of these, 3768 diagnoses (15% of those with known information

on region of origin), irrespective of transmission mode, were among people originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (Figure 1.6, Table 11). An additional 22% of new diagnoses with known region of origin (5579 cases) were among people born outside of the reporting country, but not from a generalised epidemic country. Countries with at least half of the new HIV diagnoses among people originating from outside of the reporting country were Sweden (75%), Luxembourg (71%), Iceland (67%), Ireland (65%), Norway (60%), Denmark (59%), Finland (54%), France (53%), Belgium (52%), and Malta (51%).

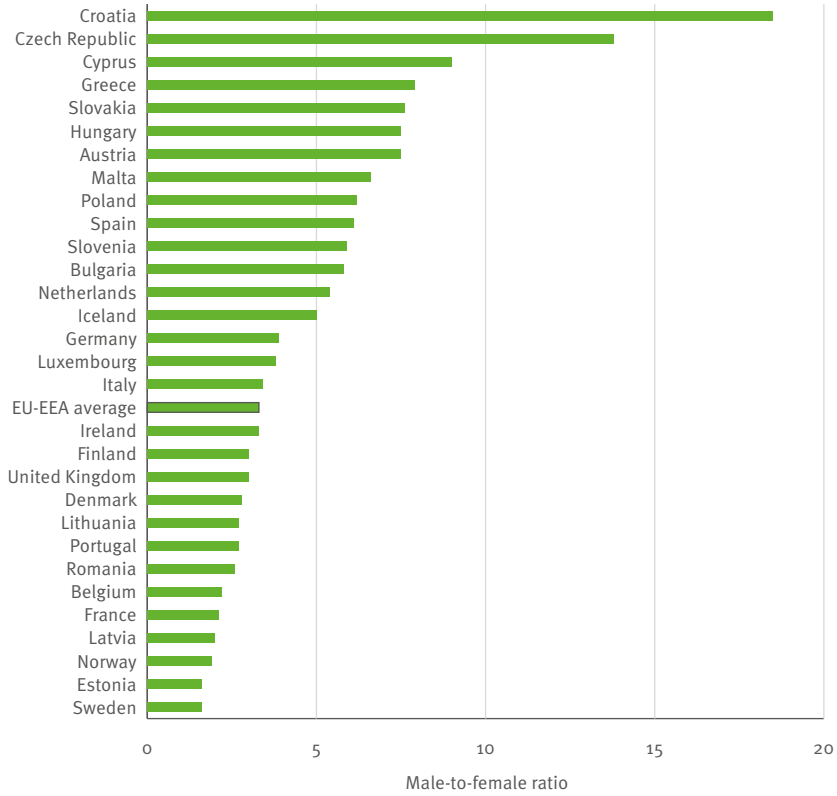
Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 24 countries (Table 14) for 18103 (75%) adults and adolescents diagnosed in those countries. All countries offering these data were able to provide CD4 cell counts for more than 50% of their reported cases, apart from Lithuania which provided data for 48% of cases. Nearly half (47%) of all cases with a CD4 cell count available were diagnosed with a count of less than 350 cells per mm^3, including 28% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3). The proportion of those diagnosed with a CD4 count lower than 350 cells per mm^3 was higher than 50% in nine countries: Austria, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden.

Among all cases diagnosed for whom a CD4 cell count was available, 20% (3555) had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm^3 and 33% (5984) had a CD4 cell count above 500 cells per mm^3 (Figure 1.7). When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, the highest proportion of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 <350 cells/mm^3) was observed among people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (58%) and heterosexual contact (57%) (Figure 1.7; Table 14). The smallest proportion with CD4 counts lower than 350 cells per mm^3 was observed among men who acquired HIV through sex with another man (37%). The proportion of cases diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, and 63% of people aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm^3. Higher proportions of migrants from south and south-east Asia (57%) and sub-Saharan Africa (56%) had CD4 counts of less than 350 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis than non-migrants (47%) and other migrant groups (Figure 1.8).

1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The trend of reported HIV diagnoses for the period 2006–2015 remains relatively stable, although the overall rate of HIV diagnoses per 100000 population fluctuated between 6.6 and 6.9 until 2012 and has slightly declined thereafter to 6.3 per 100000 population (32483 cases when adjusted for reporting delay; see Annex 1 for methods; Annex 6 for results). Moreover, in the previous HIV/AIDS surveillance report [1], 29992 HIV diagnoses were reported for 2014, but after Member States carried out

Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=29651)



historical data updates, this number increased by more than 3 000 cases and may still increase further in similar updates over the next one to two years.

While the overall EU/EEA picture has remained largely stable over the last decade, trends at national level have varied. Since 2006, and taking reporting delay into account, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia and have increased by more than 50% in Greece, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. Between 2006 and 2015, rates of new HIV diagnoses decreased in 11 countries, with the rate in Estonia and Portugal declining by 50% over the last decade (Annex 6, Table 1). Reporting delay affects some countries more than others and, thus, decreases in the rates of new HIV diagnoses may be overestimated.

Since 2006, 29 EU/EEA countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode. Data from Estonia and Poland were not included in this analysis because more than 50% of their data on transmission mode was missing. Data from Spain and Italy were also excluded because coverage by the surveillance system was not constant and was gradually expanding on a national basis. Data on transmission mode from the countries consistently reporting (Table 8a, Figures 1.9a, 1.9b, and 1.10) indicate the following:

- The number of HIV diagnoses reported among MSM increased from 7 796 cases in 2006 to 9 858 cases in 2014. While fewer cases were reported in 2015 (9 024), when adjusted for reporting delay, a decrease in trend is less evident. The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men increased over the period from 33% of cases in 2005 to 42% of cases in 2015. Between 2005 and 2015, increases were observed in the majority of EU/EEA countries (Table 4), with substantial increases noted in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, and Malta in recent years. Cases attributed to MSM increased over the period both in men born outside of the reporting country and in native cases (Figure 1.10).
- The number of heterosexually acquired cases decreased steadily from 10 903 in 2006 to 7 005 in 2015 (Table 8a; Figure 1.9). The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men and women decreased from 46% of cases in 2006 to 32% in 2015

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=29 639)

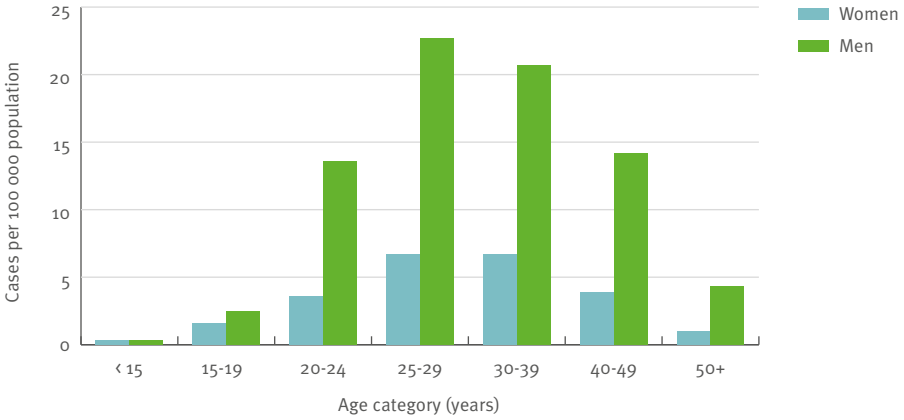


Figure 1.3: New HIV diagnoses, by age group and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=23 417)

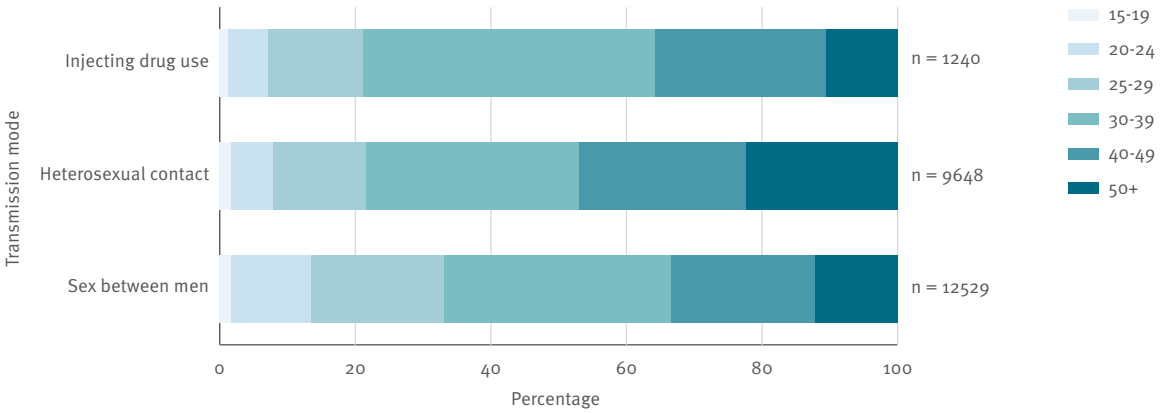


Figure 1.4: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses, by age group and country, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=29 642)

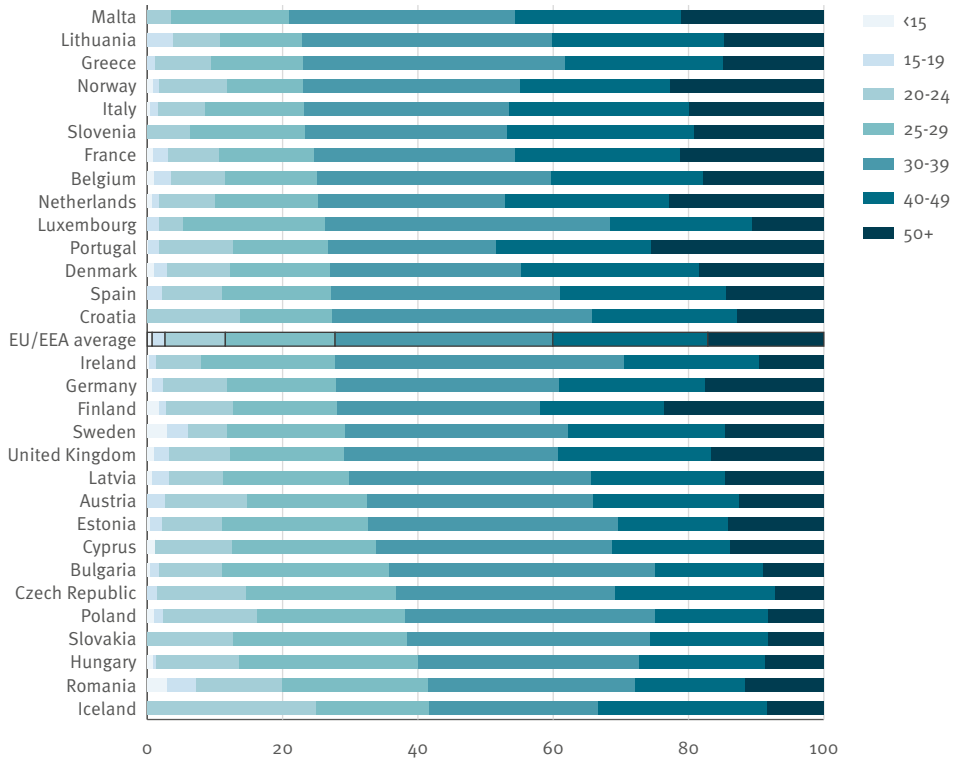
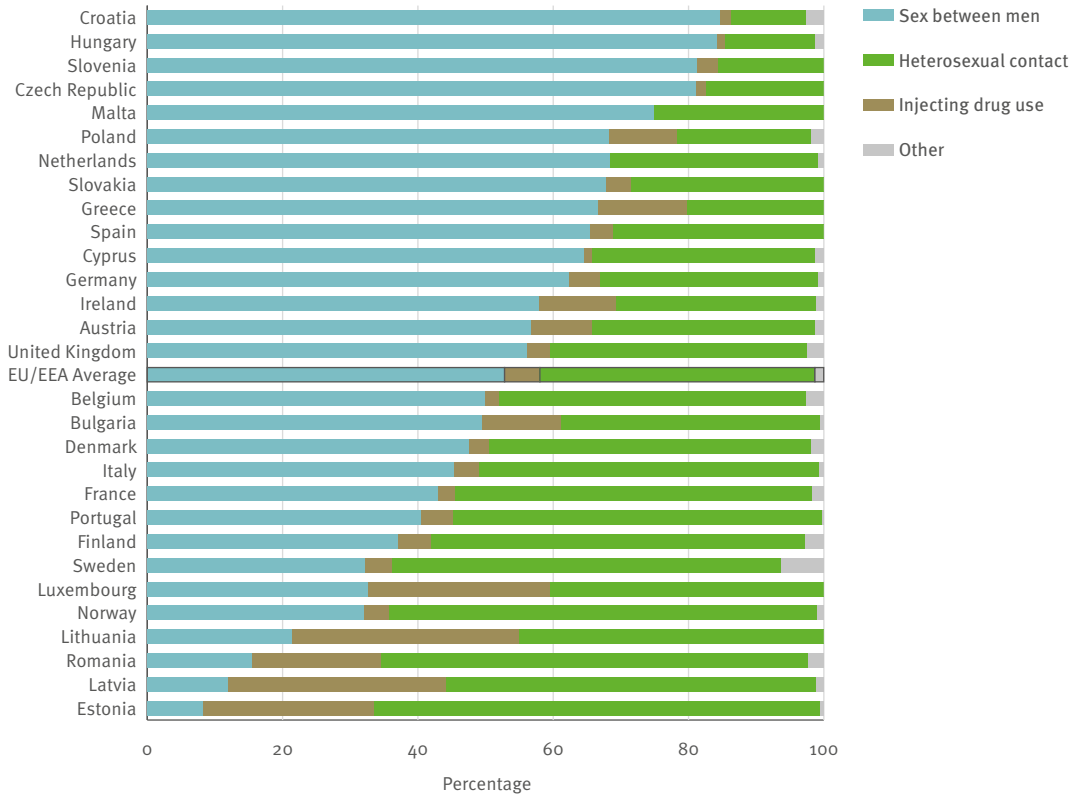


Figure 1.5: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses with known mode of transmission, by transmission route and country, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=23 772)



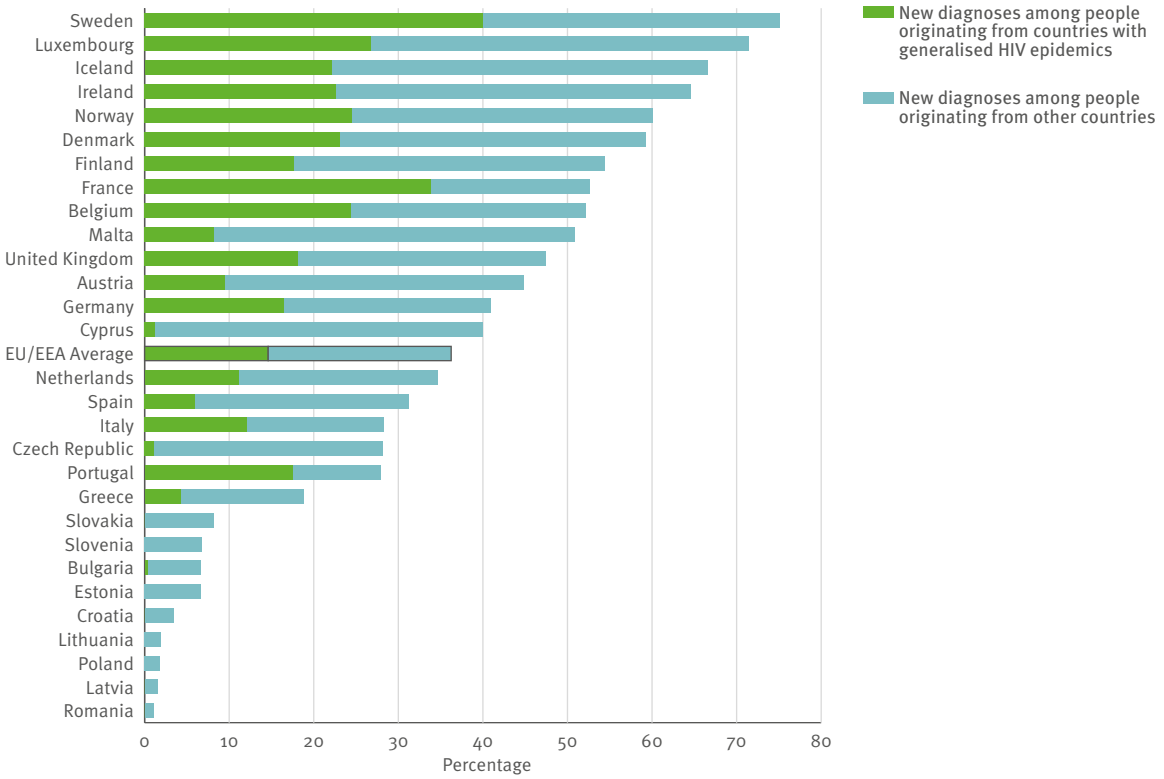
Unknown route of transmission is excluded from proportions presented here. One HIV case reported in Liechtenstein in 2014 was attributed to sex between men and one case reported in Iceland in 2014 was attributed to injecting drug use.

(Figure 1.9b). Between 2006 and 2015, the number of cases among women and foreign-born heterosexuals decreased at a greater rate than cases among men and non-foreign-born people (Figures 1.9 and 1.10). The decline in foreign-born cases is mainly due to sharp decreases among people originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (6880 in 2006, 3709 in 2015).

- The number of HIV diagnoses reported among people who inject drugs has declined since 2005 (from 1470 cases to 941 cases) in both foreign-born and non-foreign-born groups (Table 8a; Figure 1.10). A temporary increase in overall numbers for the EU/EEA was observed in 2011 and 2012 due to localised outbreaks in Greece and Romania, but reported cases in 2015 show a continued overall downward trend for the EU/EEA (Table 5).
- The number of diagnoses reported to be due to HIV transmitted from mother to child decreased from 289 in 2006 to 207 in 2015 (Table 8a). A large and growing proportion of these cases originated from outside of the reporting country (53% in 2006 and 64% in 2015).
- The number of HIV diagnoses reported to be due to nosocomial infection has remained stable over this period, with 16 cases in 2006 and 11 in 2015 (Table 8a). The number of cases reported to be due to transfusion of blood and its products has decreased from 100 in 2006 to 64 cases in 2015. A large and growing proportion of these cases originated from outside of the reporting country (66% in 2006 and 71% in 2015).
- The number of cases reported to have an unknown mode of transmission has increased from 3291 in 2006 to 4324 cases in 2015. This increase is affected by reporting delay but could be an underestimate as some countries reporting higher rates of incomplete data on transmission mode were excluded from the analysis.
- Reporting delays differ significantly between transmission categories for some countries. When standardised adjustments for reporting delay are made, these increase the number of reported HIV cases in all transmission categories by between 8% and 19%, depending on the category. Figures 1.9a and 1.10 show the adjusted trends.

The median CD4 count at diagnosis was 440 cells/mm^3 in MSM diagnosed in 2015; this has improved slightly over the last decade indicating earlier diagnosis (Figure 1.11). Median CD4 count at diagnosis was lower in cases attributed to heterosexual transmission (288 cells/mm^3) and injecting drug use (267 cells/mm^3). The median CD4 cell count at diagnosis increased in those acquiring HIV via heterosexual contact, although among people who

Figure 1.6: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses among migrants out of all reported cases with known information on region of origin, by country of report, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=25785)



One or no cases were reported in 2015 among people born abroad in Hungary, Liechtenstein, and Romania

acquired HIV through injecting drug use the median fluctuated during the period and decreased over time.

1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

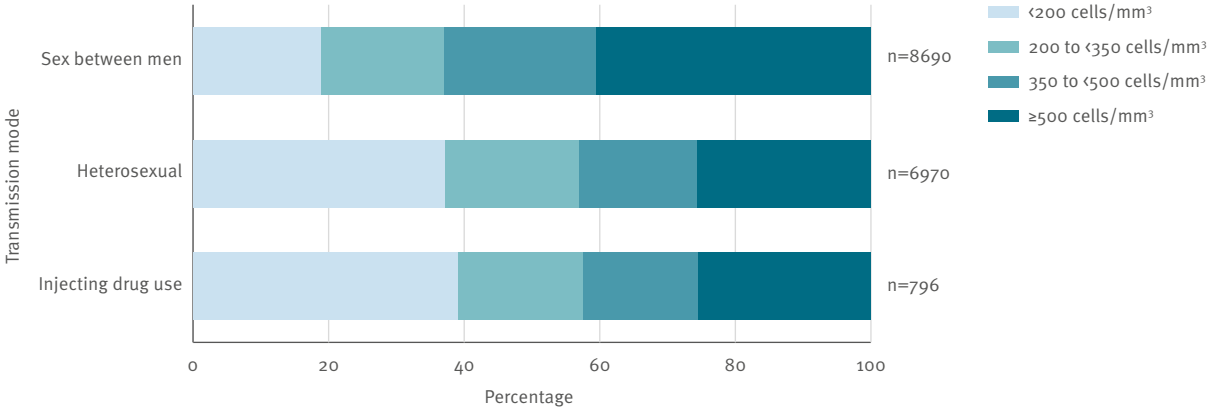
For 2015, 3754 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 29 EU/EEA countries[1], resulting in a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (6.6; 132 cases) and Portugal (2.3, 238 cases) and overall, 68% of AIDS diagnoses were within 90 days of HIV diagnosis, indicating that the majority of AIDS cases in the EU/EEA can be attributed to late diagnosis. The rate of reported AIDS cases has halved from the 1.7 per 100 000 (8 465 cases) reported in 2006. This decline is noted in all transmission groups but appears greatest among cases attributed to injecting drug use (Figure 1.12). Despite the general EU/EEA-wide decline, since 2006 an increase in the rate of AIDS diagnoses has been reported in Bulgaria and Latvia.

In the EU/EEA, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2015 were Pneumocystis pneumonia (20%), pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (14%), oesophageal candidiasis (11%), and wasting syndrome due to HIV (11%) (Table 24). Nineteen countries reported tuberculosis (TB) (pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2015. Among these, 16% presented with TB as an AIDS-defining illness, ranging from less than 5% (Hungary and Czech Republic) to more than 40% of cases (Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania) (Figure 1.13).

Twenty-nine EU/EEA countries (all but Italy and Sweden) reported data on deaths of individuals diagnosed with AIDS. Overall, 991 individuals were reported to have

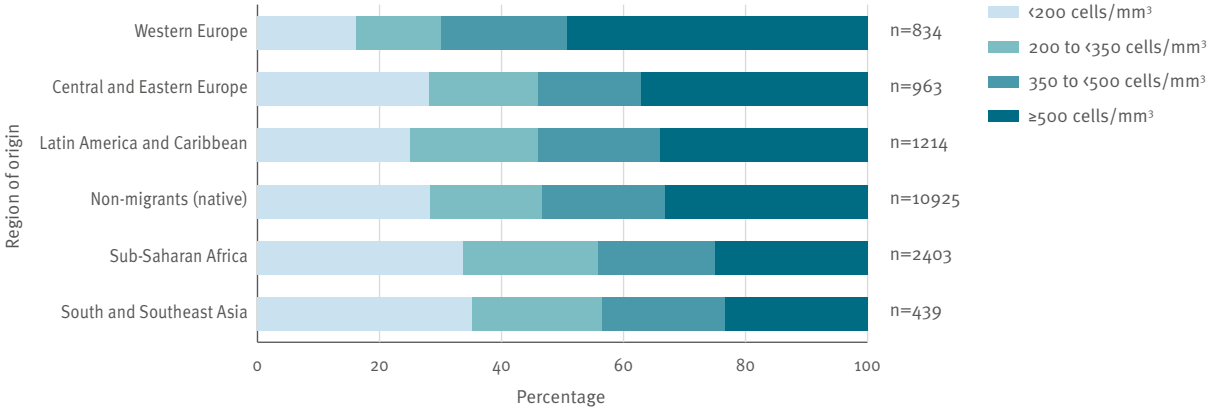
1 All EU/EEA countries except Sweden and Belgium.

Figure 1.7: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2015



One or no cases were reported in 2015 among people born abroad in Hungary, Liechtenstein, and Romania

Figure 1.8: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and region of origin of the case diagnosed, EU/EEA, 2015



People diagnosed with other or unknown region of origin are not presented here

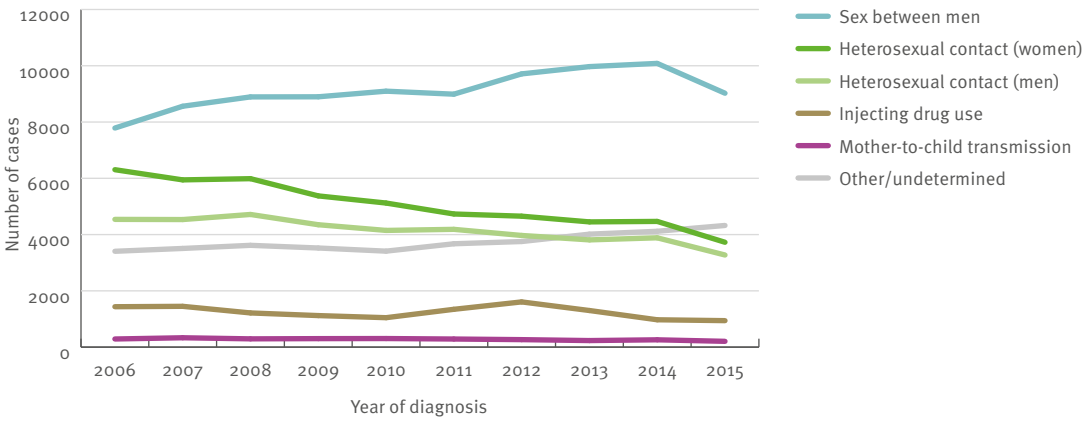
died during 2015 (Table 25). This figure has been consistently decreasing since 2005, when 2 608 deaths were reported among countries consistently reporting deaths during this period, although delays in reporting and underreporting affect the latest figures (Table 26). From the beginning of the HIV epidemic to the end of 2015, a cumulative total of 349 491 individuals have 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 2015 was 187 506 (Table 25).

1.4. Conclusions

Despite the trend in HIV remaining stable within the EU/EEA, 2015 HIV surveillance data add evidence of important changes in the epidemiology of HIV in EU/EEA countries over the past decade. The HIV epidemic in EU/EEA countries persists, with little fluctuation in the rate of diagnoses per 100 000 population over the last decade. While the 2015 adjusted rate of 6.3 per 100 000 population is lower than in previous years, it is expected to increase in future reporting cycles due to reporting delay, which is common for HIV generally and for some countries in the EU/EEA in particular.

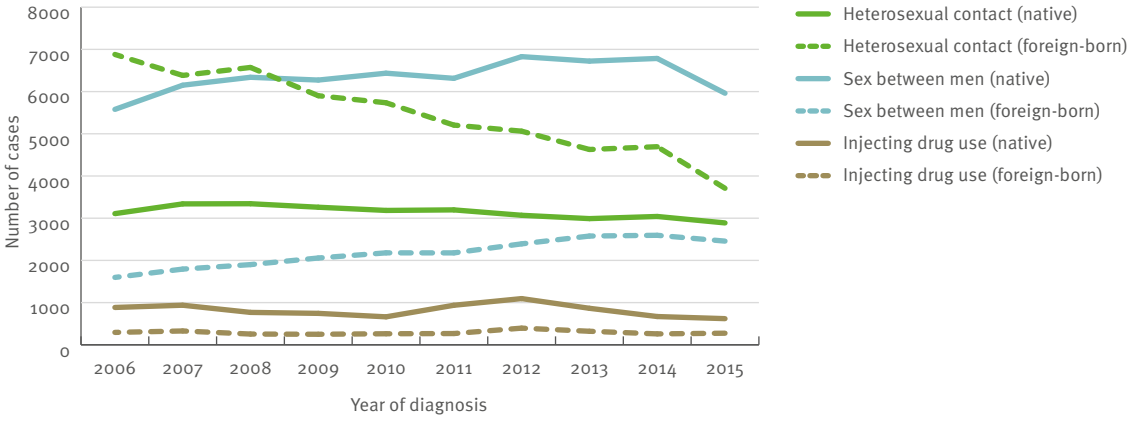
There has been a sustained increase in HIV diagnoses among both native and foreign-born MSM. MSM account for the largest number of new HIV diagnoses and are the only population in the EU/EEA where HIV cases have not declined during the last decade. During the past decade, HIV increases among MSM were observed in the majority of EU/EEA countries, and substantial increases were seen in Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus and Ireland. Some of these increases could be due to the effect of decreased

Figure 1.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2006–2015



HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

Figure 1.10: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and migration status, EU/EEA, 2006–2015



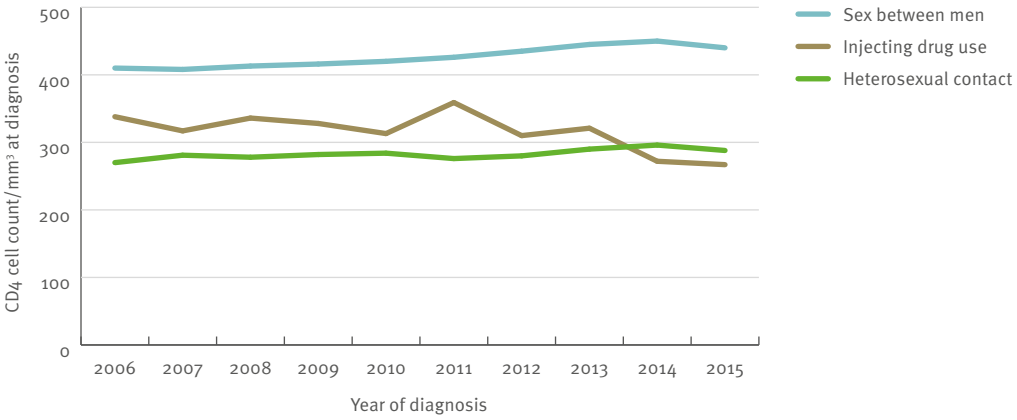
HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

stigmatisation resulting in more self-disclosure of sex between men as a transmission mode over time. However, in many countries there is evidence of sustained increases in other sexually transmitted infections among this population, such as syphilis and gonorrhoea, indicating ongoing high-risk sexual behaviour [2-3]. There is a pressing need to significantly scale up more effective multi-component prevention programmes for this at-risk population. This includes promoting the uptake of regular, easy-to-access HIV testing, accompanied by immediate linkage to care and treatment for those found positive and the consideration of pre-exposure prophylaxis for some populations of high-risk men [4].

The most striking change over the last decade has been the substantial decrease in the number of HIV infections transmitted through heterosexual contact, particularly among women. However, heterosexual transmission still remains the second most common mode of HIV transmission in the EU/EEA and is the most common transmission mode in some countries. Part of the declining trend in heterosexual cases is probably the result of the decline (since 2006) in the number of heterosexually-acquired cases in persons originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics [5]. Further investigation is required to understand whether the decreasing trends in HIV diagnoses are mainly driven by decreasing incidence of HIV in these populations, increased use of ART, decreased testing, migration trends, or a combination of factors.

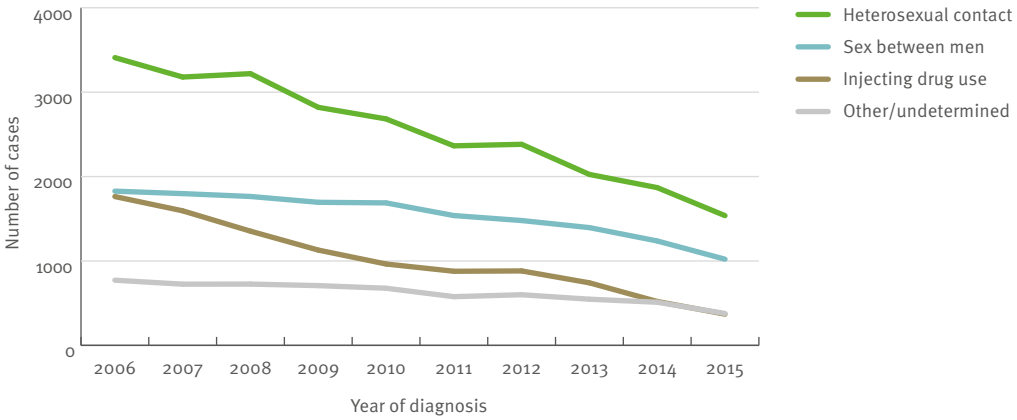
In 2015, migrants, (or persons originating from outside of the reporting country), again constituted a considerable proportion (37%) of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA. It is important to recognise evidence that a proportion of migrants, even those originating from HIV-endemic areas, acquire HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA [6–8]. This indicates that there is a need for targeted

Figure 1.11: Median CD4 cell count per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2006–2015



Excludes countries with >60% incomplete data on CD4 cell count during any year over the period (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Sweden)

Figure 1.12: AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2006–2015



Data from Sweden and Belgium excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period

prevention directed at this vulnerable population group from the moment of their arrival.

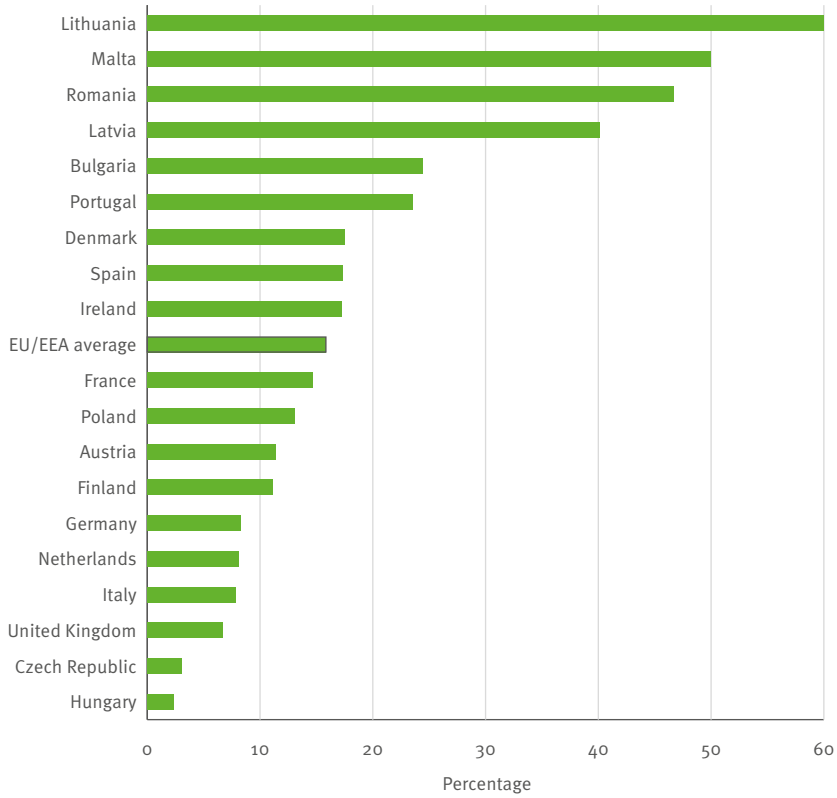
Transmission among people who inject drugs is declining and remains at a low level in most countries in the EU/EEA, thanks to well-established harm reduction programmes throughout much of the region. However, sudden increases have been observed in recent years in Romania and Greece — countries with previously very low levels of HIV among people who inject drugs [9, 10] — and more recent localised outbreaks in Ireland and Scotland [11, 12]. This illustrates the importance of maintaining adequate coverage of harm reduction services and recognising that trends can change quickly in this at-risk group, in the absence of effective prevention delivered at scale [13].

Although small, the continued number of cases infected through mother-to-child transmission indicate that greater efforts are needed to address cases still occurring in some EU/EEA countries, through well-established regimens for antenatal screening and treatment of positive mothers and exposed children to prevent vertical transmission [14].

Despite the clear evidence of the benefits of early introduction of antiretroviral treatment for the health of the HIV-positive individual [15, 16], many people continue to be diagnosed with HIV at an advanced stage of illness. In addition to the clinical and personal benefits to the individual diagnosed, early diagnosis and treatment can also benefit sexual and injecting partners by inhibiting onward HIV transmission. Nearly half of people (47%) diagnosed have a CD4 cell count of less than 350 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis, including 28% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3), indicating the need to improve testing programmes. Furthermore, while AIDS cases are declining in the EU/EEA, 68% of the AIDS cases reported in 2015 were diagnosed at the same time or shortly after being diagnosed with HIV. This also suggests problems with access to, and uptake of HIV testing for those most at risk in many countries.

The changes in the epidemiology of HIV infections observed in the EU/EEA over the last decade indicate that some progress has been achieved, particularly with regard to reduced infections attributed to heterosexual transmission and injecting drug use. However, these epidemiological trends also indicate that it is crucial to sustain evidence-based HIV prevention interventions that are tailored to the local epidemiological context and targeted at those most at risk. Programmes on the prevention and control of HIV infection adapted appropriately to key populations and maintained to scale remain important in EU/EEA countries. For most EU/EEA

Figure 1.13: Proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS with tuberculosis as an AIDS-defining illness, EU/EEA, 2015 (n=3750)



Countries that did not report AIDS (Sweden and Belgium) or reported no cases of TB as an AIDS-defining illness (Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia) or did not report AIDS-defining illnesses at all (Greece) are excluded

countries this means a strong focus on MSM, including intra-European and other migrant men who have sex with men. Other migrants, both those from countries with generalised HIV epidemics and others, are also a key population that needs specific prevention and control efforts in the majority of EU/EEA countries. Given the increasing evidence of post-migration HIV acquisition, it is important that migrant-sensitive services for prevention and HIV testing, combined with policies which promote and ensure linkage and access to care, are delivered in all EU/EEA countries. Finally, harm reduction programmes among people who inject drugs and their sexual partners are crucial and should be maintained and scaled up where service coverage is low, particularly when patterns of drug use change.

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2. HIV and AIDS in the WHO European Region

2.1. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the WHO European Region

2.1.1. HIV diagnoses

With the inclusion of 153 407 HIV infections newly diagnosed in 50 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region in 2015[2], the cumulative number of people diagnosed with HIV in the Region since reporting began in the 1980s increased to 2 003 647, including 992 297 people reported to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system (Figure B, Table 1)[3] and 1 011 377 diagnosed in Russia[4] [1]. The 153 407 people newly diagnosed in 2015 corresponded to a rate of 17.6 per 100 000 population (Table A), 7% higher than the rate reported for 2014 [2]. This number includes 55 230 newly diagnosed infections officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 49 countries[5] and 98 177 new diagnoses from Russia [1]. Russia continues to have a major influence on the epidemiology of HIV, contributing 64% of newly diagnosed infections in the Region and 81% in the East. Seventy-nine per cent of people diagnosed with HIV in the 50 countries in 2015 were diagnosed in the East (121 088), 18% in the West (27 022) and 3% in the Centre of the Region (5 297) (see Annex 1, Figure B for grouping of countries). The rate was also highest in the East (47.5 per 100 000 population), almost seven times higher than in the West (6.3 per 100 000) and seventeen times higher than in the Centre (2.8 per 100 000) (Table A).

In the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, the 55 230 new diagnoses resulted in a rate of 7.6 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay[6]) (Table 1). In the 49 countries, 41% of people newly diagnosed (22 911) were reported in the East with a rate of 20.6 per 100 000, 49% in the West and 10% in the Centre. For men, the rate for the Region was 10.9 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 4.4 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections varied widely across countries in the WHO European Region for 2015. In Russia the rate was highest at 67.0 per 100 000 population [1]. Among reporting countries, the highest rates were reported by Ukraine (30.4)[7], Belarus (24.3), Estonia (20.6), Moldova (20.1), Latvia (19.8) and Georgia (17.1) and the lowest were reported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.2), Slovakia (1.6), Serbia (2.1), Slovenia (2.3), and the Czech Republic (2.5) (Table 1).

Among reporting countries, the majority of people newly diagnosed (35%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 10% were young people aged 15–24 years. The male-to-female ratio was 2.3, lowest in the East (1.5), higher in the West (3.2) and highest in the Centre (5.3) (Table A). At country level, the highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Serbia (29.7), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (24.0), Croatia (18.5) and the Czech Republic (13.8) and the lowest in Kyrgyzstan (1.2), Moldova (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.4), Ukraine (1.4), Belarus (1.5) and Tajikistan (1.5) (Figures 1.1, 2.6, 2.14).

Data on transmission mode provide information about risk exposure among people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2015 and indicate that (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Forty-six per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (25 313) (Table 6). Among these people, 13% originated from countries with generalised epidemics (data not shown).
- Twenty-six per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (14 138) (Table 4).
- Thirteen per cent were infected through injecting drug use (7 165) (Table 5).
- One per cent (0.9%) was infected through mother-to-child transmission (513) (Table 7) and 0.2% (119) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 14% (7 982 cases).

Information about country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided by 45 countries for 41 971 newly diagnosed infections (76% of all new diagnoses) (Table 11). Among people with known origin (38 219), 27% (10 381) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 18% (7 006) who originated from outside the WHO European Region and 9% (3 375) who originated from a European country other than the country of report.

Information about probable country of infection was reported by 32 countries for 25 837 people newly diagnosed (covering 47% of all new diagnoses). Among

2 No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Liechtenstein is not a WHO Member State and hence their data are included in the totals for the EU/EEA but not for the WHO European Region.

3 Not including the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

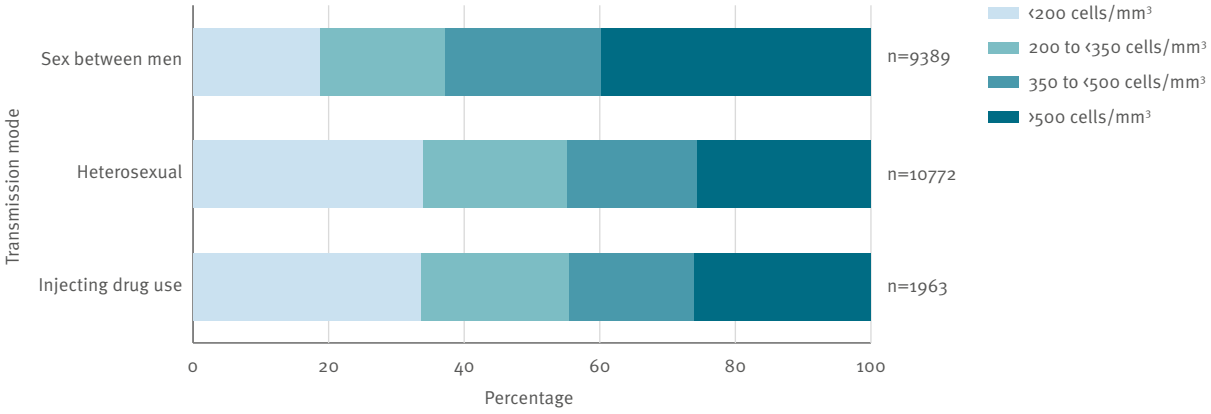
4 Minus the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

5 No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

6 When adjusting the Regional rate for reporting delay it increases from 7.6 to 8.0 per 100 000 population (58 071 cases), see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

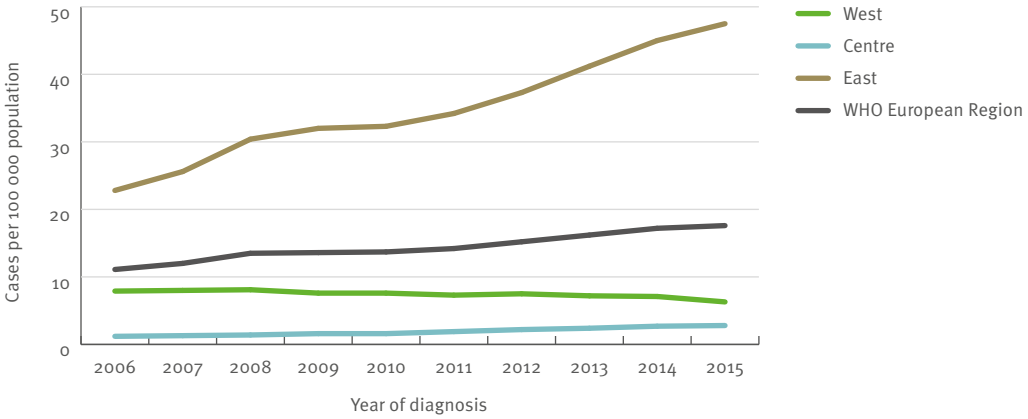
7 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, WHO European Region, 2015 (n=23 920)



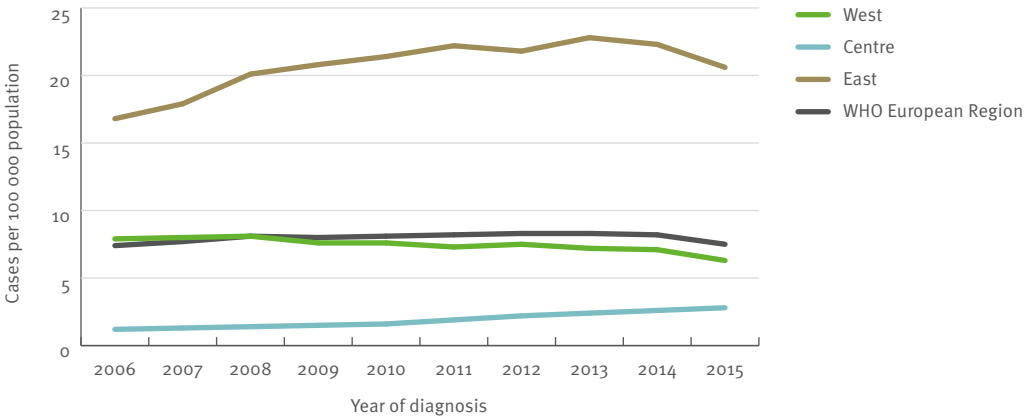
No data from Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Russia, San Marino, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.2a: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, WHO European Region*, 2006–2015 (including Russia)



* In 50 countries (data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period).

Figure 2.2b: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, WHO European Region*, 2006–2015 (excluding Russia)



* In 49 countries (data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period).

these, 15% (3960) were acquired abroad, among whom 34% were reported as infected in sub-Saharan Africa, 28% in central and eastern Europe, 16% in western Europe and 12% in south and south-east Asia (Table 13).

In 2015, 39 countries provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis – the highest number of reporting countries since this variable was implemented in 2007. Information was reported for 24065 people over 14 years (covering 44% of all new diagnoses and 70% of diagnoses in the 39 reporting countries) (Table 14). Close to half (48%) of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm^3). A total of 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm^3 and 32% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm^3 (data not shown). The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350 per mm^3 was above 50% in 18 countries (eight in the East, five in the Centre, five in the West). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use and heterosexual contact (55%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (37%) (Figure 2.1). The percentage of people diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, and 64% of people aged 50 or above were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm^3.

2.1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 59% for the period 2006–2015, from 11.1 per 100000 population (87644 cases) to 17.6 per 100000 population (153407 cases) in 50 countries with consistent data[8]. The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East where the rate increased by 108%, from 22.8 in 2006 (58040 cases) to 47.5 in 2015 (121088 cases) (including Russia, Figure 2.2a).

In the 49 countries that reported to ECDC and WHO, the regional rate remained relatively stable at 7.4 in 2006 (48242 cases) and 7.5 in 2015 (55230 cases). However, when adjusting the 2015 rate for reporting delay the trend increases slightly to 8%, from 7.4 to 8.0 per 100000 population[9]. In the East, the rate increased by 23%, from 16.8 (18638 cases) to 20.6 (22911 cases); in the Centre, by 133%, the largest relative increase across the three geographical areas from 1.2 (2144 cases) to 2.8 (5297 cases) whereas in the West, the rate decreased by 20%, from 7.9 (27460 cases) to 6.3 (27022 cases) (not adjusted for reporting delay, see Chapter 2.4 and Figure 2.2b).

A total of 22530 258 HIV tests performed for diagnostic purposes were reported by 28 countries for 2015. Countries in the East tended to report higher testing rates than countries in the West and Centre, however, there was great variation in rates across countries from all parts of the Region and limited data available from countries in the West (Table 27). In 27 countries with data for both 2006 and 2015, the total number of tests increased by 78% (from 12578889 to 22350679). Increases in large countries with high testing rates such as Belarus, Kazakhstan and Turkey had a considerable impact on this overall regional increase. The number of tests increased by 50% or more in 13 countries and decreased by 20% or more in four countries.

Forty-four countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode for the period 2006–2015 (Table 8, Figure 2.3). Data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey were excluded because more than 50% of their data on transmission mode was missing; data from Spain and Italy were excluded because coverage of the national surveillance system increased over this time period; and data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were not consistently reported during the period. Data on transmission mode from the countries with consistent data indicate the following (Figure 2.3):

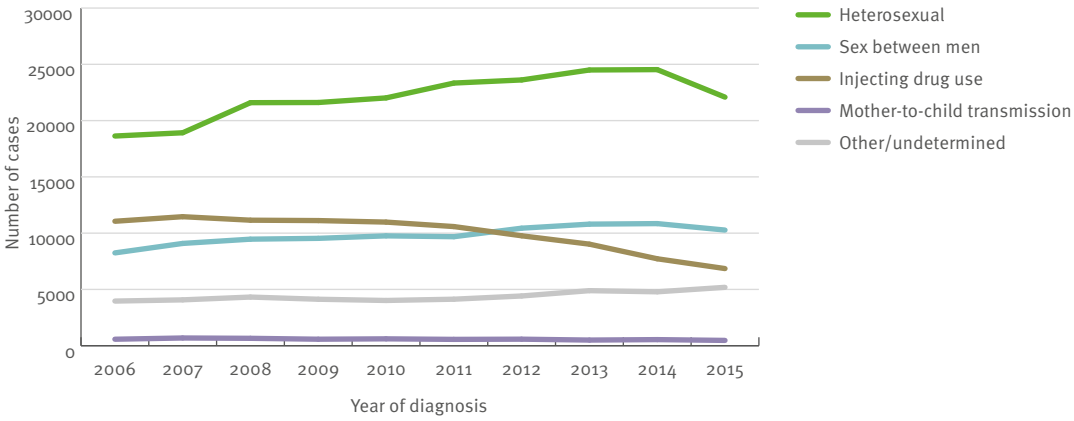
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact increased by 19% from 18629 in 2006 to 22085 in 2015.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased by 25% from 8244 in 2006 to 10274 in 2015.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 38% from 11056 in 2006 to 6852 in 2015.
- The number of new diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 18% from 574 in 2006 to 470 in 2015.
- Of the new diagnoses of people infected by other means, nosocomial infections increased by 76% from 91 in 2006 to 22 in 2015 (with peaks of 109 in 2007 and 103 in 2012), and infections due to transfusion of blood and its products decreased by 37% from 117 in 2006 to 74 in 2015.
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown or missing risk factors increased by 31% from 3964 in 2006 to 5186 in 2015.

Analysing trends by region of origin, there was a 47% increase in new diagnoses among people originating from within the reporting country ('natives') but a 10% decline among people originating from outside the reporting country ('non-natives'). Further disentangling of the trends among non-natives revealed a 29% decrease among non-European migrants (people originating from outside the WHO European Region) but a 59% increase among European migrants (i.e. people originating from a European country other than the country of report) (Figure 2.4). The decrease among non-European migrants is mainly driven by a decline in people with sub-Saharan African origin, while the increase in new diagnoses among European migrants is mainly driven by an increase among people originating from central and eastern Europe (data not shown).

8 Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan not included.

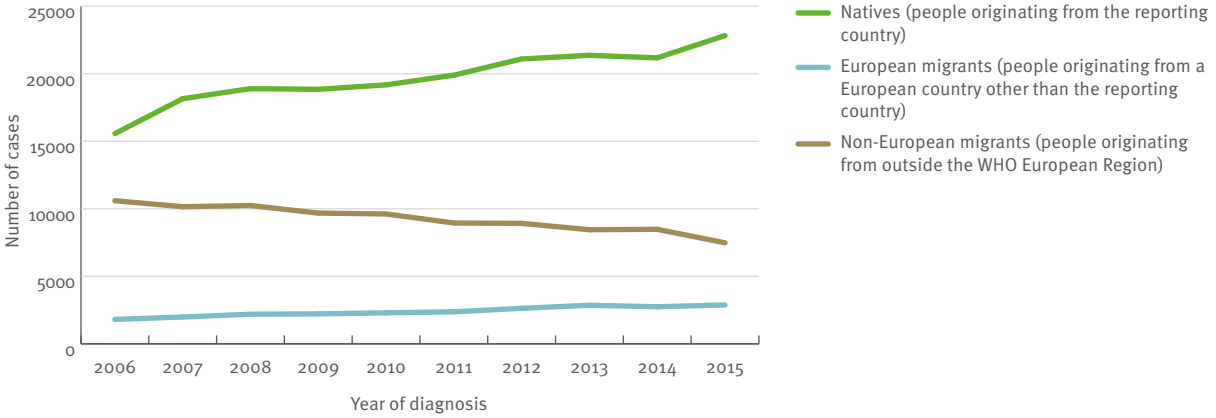
9 See Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

Figure 2.3: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2006–2015



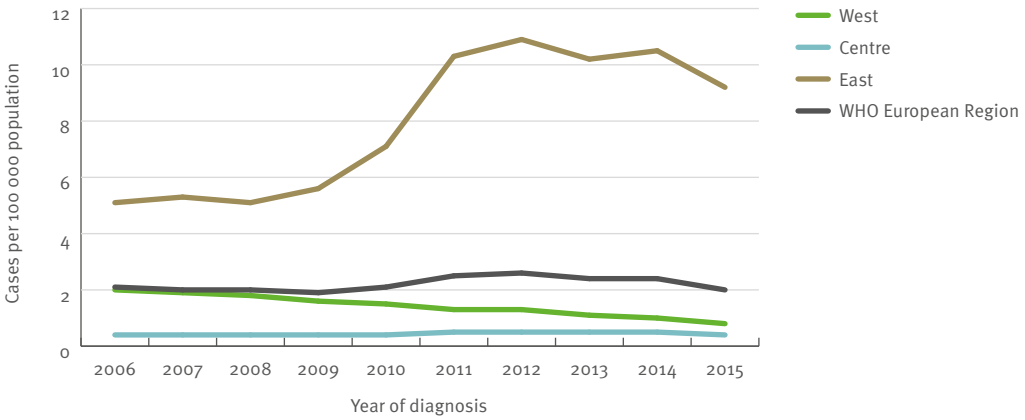
Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance during the period.

Figure 2.4: New HIV diagnoses among natives, European migrants and non-European migrants, WHO European Region, 2006–2015



Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting or incomplete reporting on country of birth and region of origin during the period.

Figure 2.5: Rates of new AIDS diagnoses, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2006–2015



Data from Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

2.1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

In 2015, 14 579 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries of the WHO European Region[10], which gives a rate of 2.1 per 100 000 population (Table 15). In all, 73% of people (10 678) were diagnosed in the East, 21% (3 052) in the West and 6% (849) in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (9.6 per 100 000 population), more than ten times higher than in the West (0.8 per 100 000) and more than 20 times higher than in the Centre (0.4 per 100 000).

At country level the rate of new AIDS diagnoses varied widely, with the highest rates (5.0 or more) reported in Ukraine (19.8)[11], Moldova (7.0), Georgia (6.8), Latvia (6.6), Armenia (5.3) and Belarus (5.2) and the lowest rates (0.3 or less) in Slovakia (0.1), Germany (0.2), Turkey (0.2)[12], the Czech Republic (0.3), Finland (0.3) the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (0.3) and Poland (0.3). Iceland, Monaco, and San Marino reported zero cases.

Between 2006 and 2015, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses decreased by 5%, from 2.0 per 100 000 population (12 502 cases) to 2.0 per 100 000 (14 579 cases) in the 47 countries with consistent AIDS data[13] (Figure 2.5). Because of reporting delays in some countries, this decrease is expected to even out over the coming years.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. In the East, the rate increased by 80% from 5.1 in 2006 to 9.2 in 2015. In the Centre, the rate remained stable at 0.4 per 100 000 population, while in the West, the steady downward trend continued, with a 60% decrease in the rate from 2.0 in 2006 to 0.8 in 2015 (Figure 2.5).

Information about deaths was provided by 47 countries in the WHO European Region[14] and included 4 651 people who were reported to have died during 2015; an 18% decrease compared with the 5 641 deaths reported in the same countries in 2006. Of the 4 651 deaths in 2015, 79% were reported from the East of the Region, 14% from the West and 7% from the Centre (Table 25).

2.2. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the East

2.2.1. HIV diagnoses in the East

In 2015, 121 088 people were newly diagnosed with HIV across 13 countries[15] in the East of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 47.5 per 100 000 population. This number includes 22 911 new diagnoses officially reported to WHO/ECDC by 12 countries and 98 177 cases from Russia [1] and it is the highest number and rate ever observed in the East – 10% higher than the rate reported in the 2014 HIV surveillance in Europe report [2]. Newly diagnosed infections from Russia represented 81% of cases in the East of the Region.

For the 12 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, the rate was 20.6 per 100 000 population which is 6% lower than the rate of 22.3 reported for 2014. At country level, the highest rates for 2015 were observed in Russia (67.0 per 100 000 population) [1], Ukraine (30.4)[16], Belarus (24.3), Estonia (20.6), Moldova (20.1) and Latvia (19.8); while the lowest rates were reported by Lithuania (5.4) and Azerbaijan (7.5). In 10 of 13 countries the rate for 2015 was higher than 10 per 100 000 population.

The majority of people newly diagnosed in the 12 reporting countries (40%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 8% were young people aged 15–24 years (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 1.5, the lowest of the three geographical areas, translating into 41% of new diagnoses being in women in the East. The male-to-female ratio was highest in Georgia (3.2), Lithuania (2.7) and Armenia (2.3) and lowest in Kyrgyzstan (1.2), Moldova (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.4) and Ukraine (1.4) (Figure 2.6). Among people infected through heterosexual contact, the male-to-female ratio was higher than one in six countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Tajikistan and Ukraine), suggesting more men than women being newly infected through heterosexual contact. This pattern differs from other countries in the WHO European Region where the majority of heterosexual cases tend to be women.

In the East of the Region, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use remain the main modes of HIV transmission. Although increasing, reported transmission related to sex between men remains low. For 2015, information about transmission mode in the 12 reporting countries (Russia not included) suggests the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Sixty-five per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (14 945) (Table 6).
- Twenty-six per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (6 050) (Table 5).
- Four per cent were infected through sex between men (817) (Table 4).
- A total of 1% were infected through mother-to-child transmission (256) (Table 7) and 0.1% (17) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products).

10 No data available from Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

11 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

12 AIDS data for Turkey only include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis and are therefore not comparable with AIDS data from other countries.

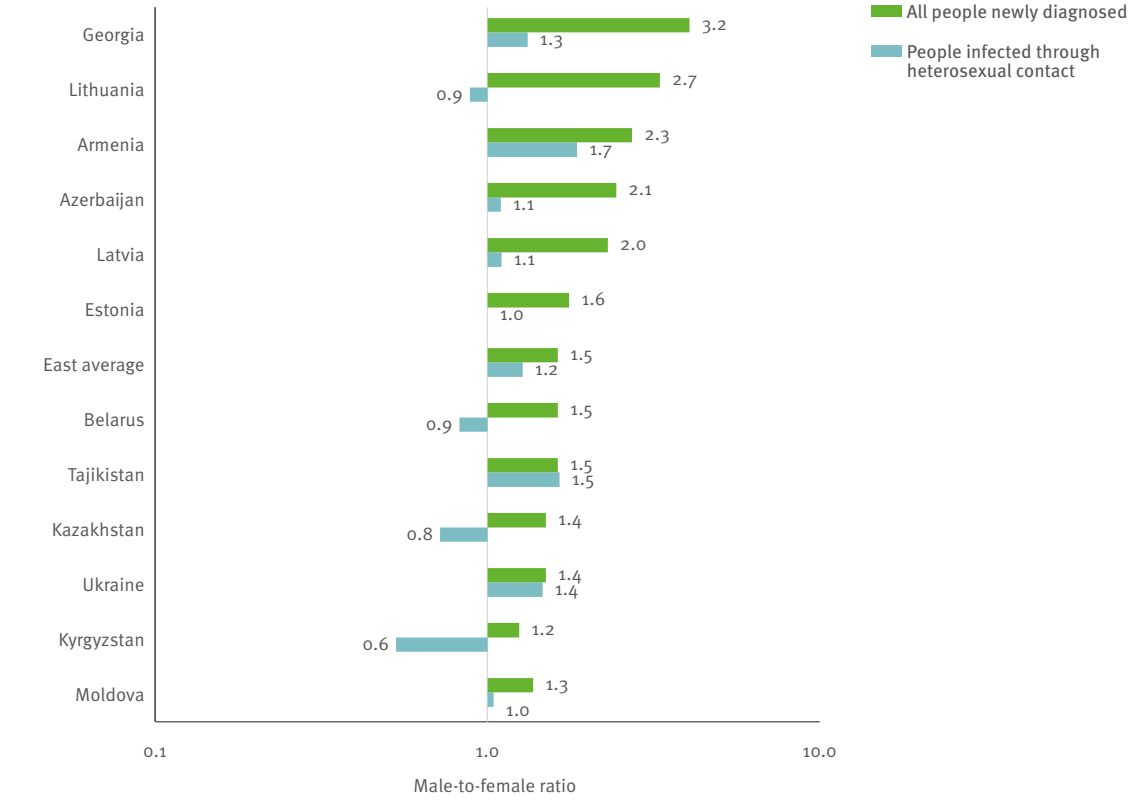
13 Data from Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded or not available.

14 No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

15 No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

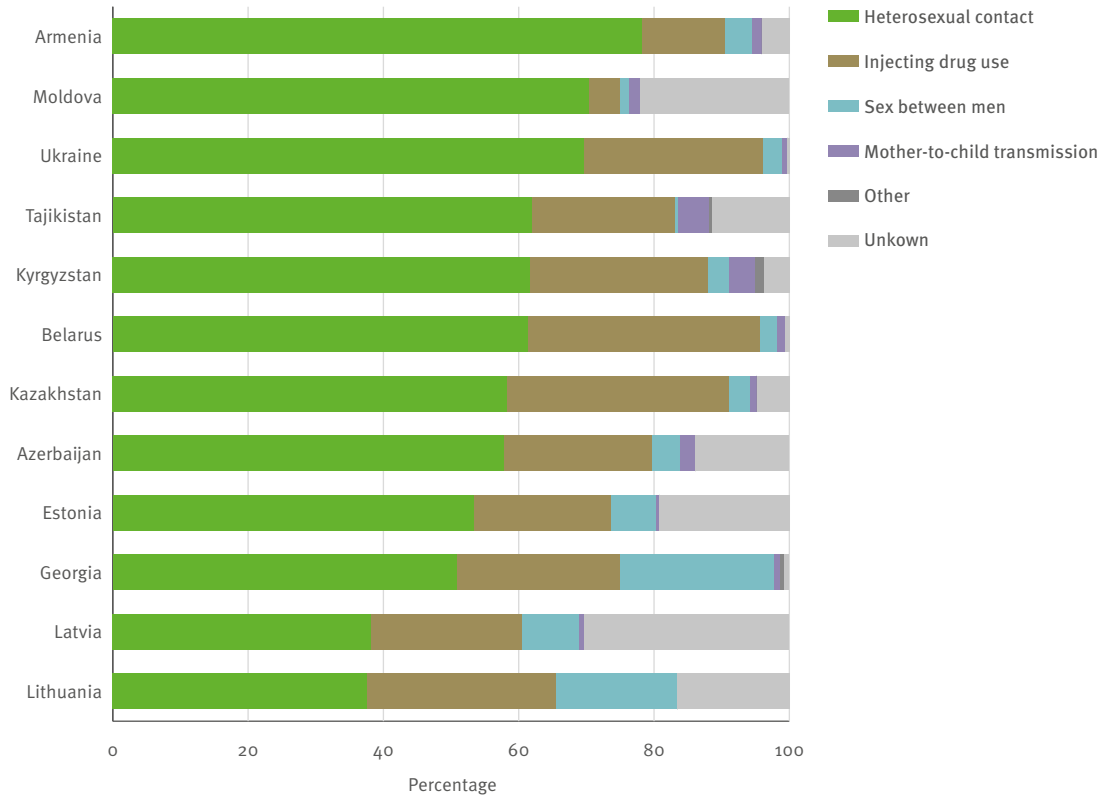
16 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

Figure 2.6: Male-to-female ratio in all new HIV diagnoses and new diagnoses with heterosexual transmission, by country, East, 2015



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.7: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, East, 2015 (n=22 911)



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 4% of those newly diagnosed (826).

Heterosexual contact remained the main reported transmission mode in all 12 reporting countries in the East, while transmission through injecting drug use accounted for 20% or more of new diagnoses in ten countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan and Ukraine) (Figure 2.7). Only two countries (Georgia and Lithuania) reported that sexual transmission between men accounted for more than 10% of new diagnoses. Information on transmission mode was lacking for more than 10% of those newly diagnosed in six of the 12 countries (Azerbaijan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Tajikistan).

In Russia, among those newly diagnosed with a known mode of HIV transmission[17] (which was around half of cases [3]), 54% were infected through injecting drug use, 44% through heterosexual transmission, 1.5% through sex between men and 0.9% through mother-to-child transmission [1]). When combining Russian data within data reported by the other countries in the East, heterosexual transmission accounts for half of new diagnoses (49%) and transmission through injecting drug use for a third (34%).

Analysing the new diagnosis by age group and transmission mode for the 12 reporting countries in the East (Figure 2.8) shows that 30–39-year-olds accounted for the most HIV diagnoses in all transmission groups (47% of people infected through injecting drug use, 39% of people infected through heterosexual contact and 38% of people infected through sex between men). People in the younger age groups tended to be infected through sex between men, with 45% being in the age group 20–29 years at diagnosis, compared with only 17% of people infected through injecting drug use. People in the older age groups were more frequently infected through heterosexual contact or injecting drug use, with people aged 50 and above being twice as likely to be infected through heterosexual contact as through sex between men or drug injecting (Figure 2.8).

Ten countries in the East provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 5438 people above 14 years (covering 24% of all new diagnoses in the East and 74% of new diagnoses in the ten reporting countries) (Table 14). In total, 52% of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 ‹200/mm^3) at the time of HIV diagnosis. The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350/mm^3 was higher than 50% in all ten countries except Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan: Lithuania (65%), Tajikistan (63%), Kyrgyzstan (61%), Armenia (60%), Estonia (58%), Latvia (57%), Georgia (55%) and Moldova (53%). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use (54%), lower for people infected through heterosexual contact (51%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (38%) (Figure 2.9). In Russia, 40.3% of those newly diagnosed in 2014 had CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm^3 [1].

Eight countries provided information on the probable source of infection for 3940 people infected through heterosexual contact (Table 10). Among those people, the probable source of infection was a heterosexual partner from a non-generalised epidemic country (other than the reporting country) for 23% of cases and sexual contact with a person who injects drugs for 9% of cases. Meanwhile partner risk information was lacking for a significant number of cases (67%). Although these data are scarce, they suggest that the increasing numbers of people reported as infected through heterosexual contact is to a certain degree linked with heterosexual transmission occurring outside the reporting country and with sexual transmission from partners who have a history of injecting drug use.

Ten countries in the East provided information about the probable country of infection for 8775 people newly diagnosed in 2015 (covering 38% of all new diagnoses in the East) (Table 13). Among these cases, 80% were probably infected in the country of report, 9% (769 cases) were probably infected abroad while for 11% information was unknown. From the 769 infections acquired abroad 92% were acquired in neighbouring countries of central and eastern Europe. These data suggest that the majority of those newly diagnosed with HIV in the East of the Region are infected in the reporting country and that those who are infected abroad are infected in neighbouring countries of central and eastern Europe.

2.2.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East

The trend of newly diagnosed HIV infections continued to increase during the decade with a 108% increase in the rate of new diagnoses per 100 000 population, from 22.8 in 2006 (58 040 cases) to 47.5 in 2015 (121 088 cases) (Russia included) (Figure 2.2a). In the 12 officially reporting countries, the rate increased by a more modest 23%, from 16.8 in 2006 (18 638 cases) to 20.6 in 2015 (22 911 cases) (Figure 2.2b). This increase is somewhat lower than the 58% and 80% increases reported in the past two HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe reports which mainly reflects the decreasing trend in the rate per 100 000 population in Ukraine in 2014 and 2015. The number of newly diagnosed women increased by 32% in the 12 countries, from 7022 to 9290 and the number of newly diagnosed men increased by 19%, from 11 413 to 13 621 (data from Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting) (Tables 2 and 3).

In total, 10 of the 12 countries have reported sustained increases in new HIV diagnoses and rates during the period 2006–2015. The rate of new diagnoses increased more than four-fold in Armenia and Tajikistan, more than three-fold in Belarus and more than doubled in

17 This analysis approach differs from the rest of the report where cases with unknown transmission mode are shown separately and included in the denominator for percentage calculations. The percentages for Russia are therefore not directly comparable with those presented for other countries or groups of countries.

Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan. In Russia the number of people newly diagnosed more than doubled, with a 149% increase from 39 402 in 2006 to 98 177 in 2015 [1, 3]. In Ukraine, the rate of new diagnoses continued the decrease that began in 2014, reaching a level that has not been as low since 2007. In Estonia, the rate also continued its steady decline and halved from 49.5 in 2006 to 20.6 in 2015 (Table 1).

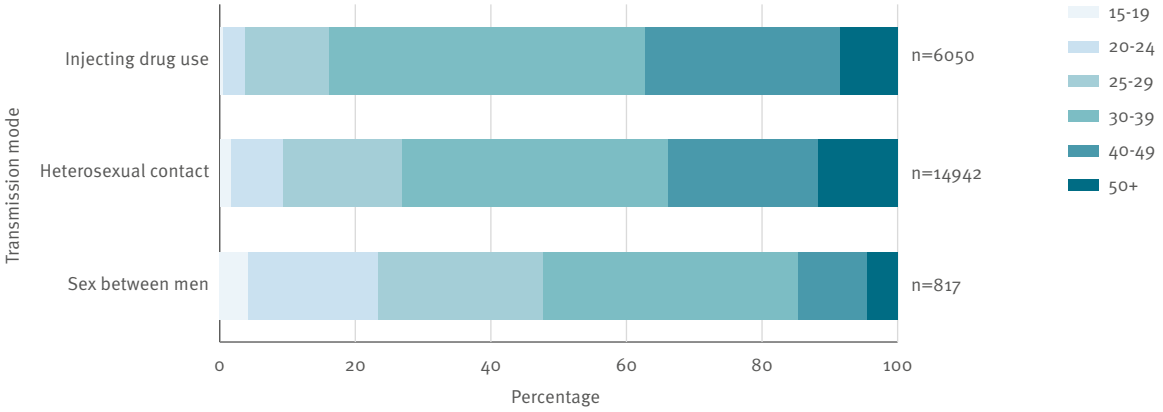
During the same period, the number of HIV tests nearly doubled in the 12 countries with consistent data, from 3 960 599 in 2006 to 7 622 976 in 2015 (Table 27).

Information about mode of transmission for the period 2006–2015 (Table 8b, Figure 2.10) from the 11 countries with consistent data[18] suggests the following:

- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact doubled from 7 237 in 2006 to 14 801 in 2015. In Azerbaijan and Tajikistan the number increased ten-fold or more and in Armenia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan it increased more than five-fold (Table 6).
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 38% from 9 640 in 2006 to 5 995 in 2015. In six countries, however, the number of new diagnoses has increased compared with 2006 (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) although the numbers have decreased in comparison with more recent years (2008–2011) in all countries except Belarus where the number doubled in 2015 compared with 2014 (Table 5).
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased almost ten-fold from 80 in 2006 to 799 in 2015.
- The number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by a slight 6% from 272 in 2006 to 255 in 2015.
- The number of new diagnoses for which the mode of transmission was unknown increased by 18% from 657 in 2006 to 774 in 2015.

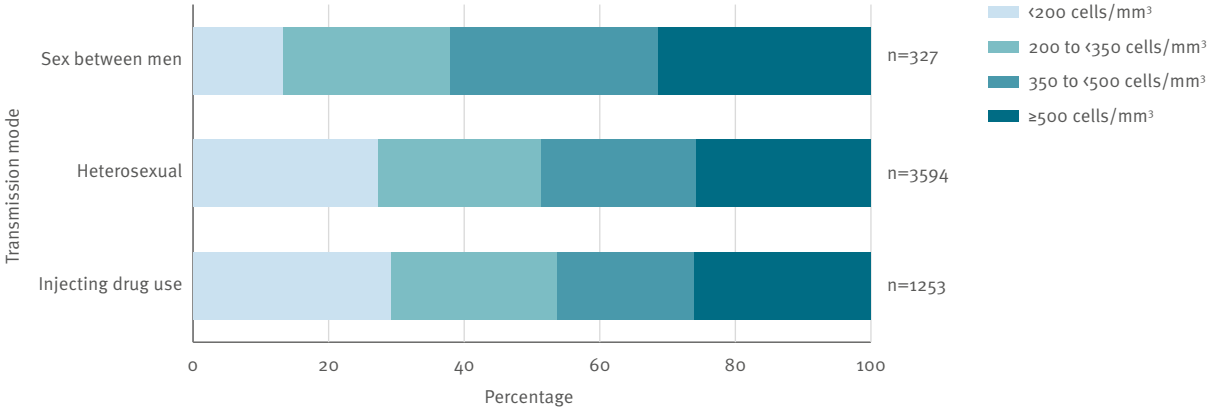
18 Data from Estonia, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure 2.8: New HIV diagnoses, by age group and transmission mode, East, 2015 (n= 21 809)



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.9: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, East, 2015 (n=5 428)



No data from Belarus, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

On a logarithmic scale, enabling comparison of rates of change regardless of starting point, the huge relative increase in people infected through sex between men is clearly visible (Figure 2.10).

Further analysis of the increase in heterosexual transmission in the East by gender and age groups reveals relatively homogeneous increases for men across all age groups for the period 2006–2015, except for 20–29 year-olds where the increase has been smaller, particularly during the last four years. The largest increases were among men aged 50 years and above, followed by the 40–49 and 15–19 year olds. For women the largest increase was in women aged 50 and above, followed by women aged 40–49 years, whereas new diagnoses in younger women aged 20–29 and 15–19 years declined over the period. People aged 30–39 years remained more affected by heterosexual transmission than other age groups among both women and men (Figure 2.11).

2.2.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the East

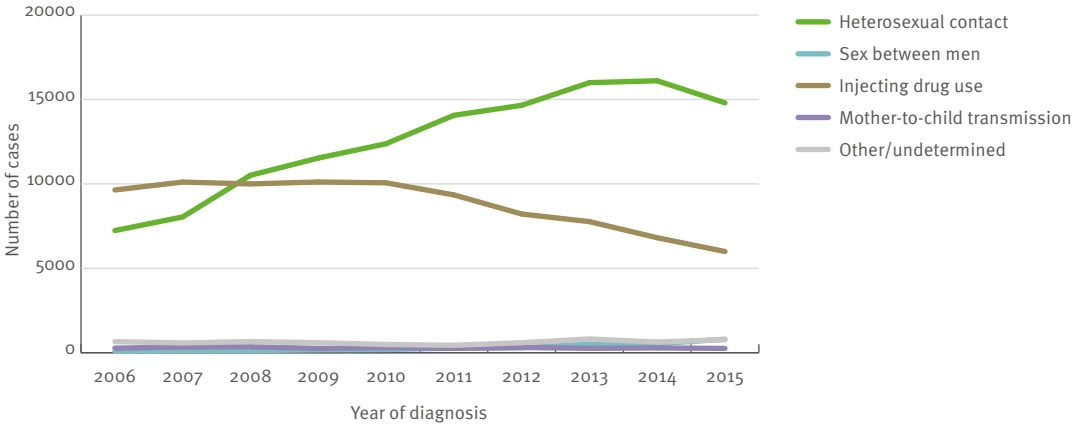
In 2015, 10 678 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 12 countries in the East[19] that provided AIDS data, giving a rate of 9.6 per 100 000 population. The highest rates were reported in Ukraine (19.8), Moldova (7.0), Georgia (6.8), Latvia (6.6), Armenia (5.3) and Belarus (5.2) and the lowest rates in Lithuania (1.2), Estonia (1.4) and Kazakhstan (1.5) (Table 15).

Between 2006 and 2015 the AIDS rate increased by 80%, from 5.1 per 100 000 population (5 705 cases) to 9.2 (10 678 cases) in the 12 countries (Figure 2.5). The number of new AIDS diagnoses increased in all countries in the East except Estonia, most noticeably in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan (more than three-fold increases). By mode of transmission, the highest relative increase was in men infected through

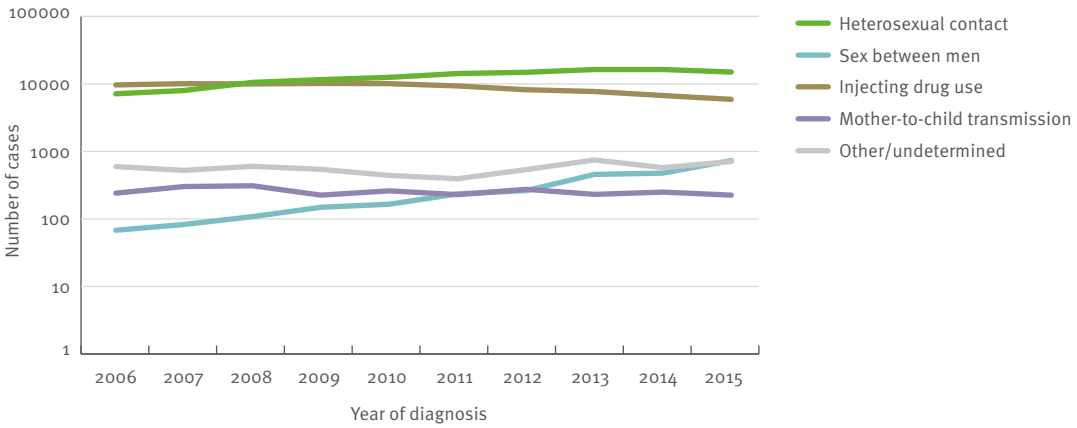
19 No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.10: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2006–2015

Arithmetic scale



Logarithmic scale



Data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Estonia excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

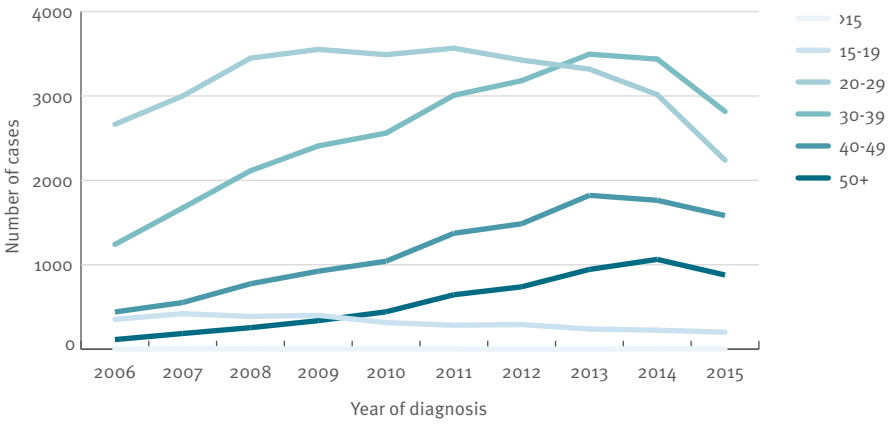
sex between men (a seven-fold increase), while new AIDS diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual transmission increased by 353% (more than four-fold) in 2015 compared with 2006. AIDS cases in people infected through injecting drug use remained stable in comparison with 2006, but decreased by 40% in comparison with 2011 (Figure 2.12).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2015 were pulmonary tuberculosis (24% of all disease events reported), wasting syndrome due to HIV (13%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (8%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, pulmonary tuberculosis was the most common AIDS-defining disease among people infected through injecting drug use and heterosexual contact (34% and 26% of reported events respectively), while wasting syndrome due to HIV and extrapulmonary tuberculosis were the second and third most common illnesses in both groups. Among the few AIDS cases infected through sex between men, oesophageal candidiasis and tuberculosis (pulmonary and extrapulmonary) were the most common diseases (Figure 2.13).

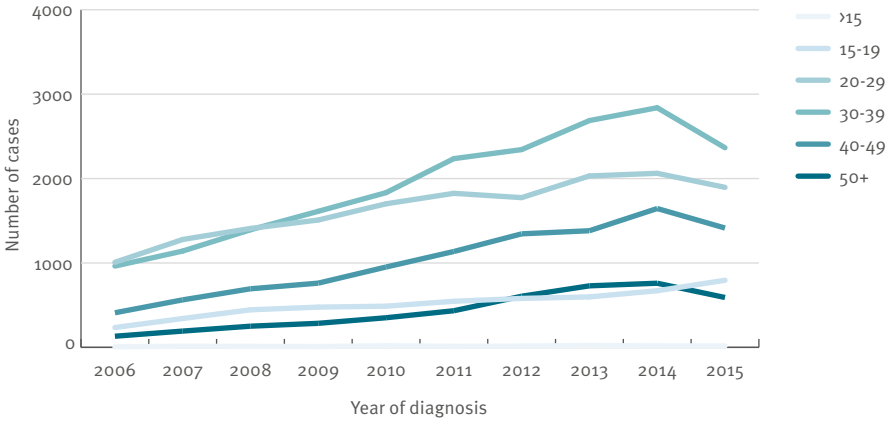
Mortality among people diagnosed with AIDS remains high in the East. Some 3665 deaths were reported by the 12 countries for 2015, comprising 79% of all deaths reported across the Region for 2015. This figure represents a 27% increase in comparison with the 2885 deaths reported in 2006 (data from Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting), however, the trend has not been stable throughout the decade; the number of deaths peaked in 2011–12 and has declined by 20% since 2012 (Table 25).

Figure 2.11: Age trends by gender in people infected through heterosexual transmission, East, 2006–2015

Females East, heterosexual transmission



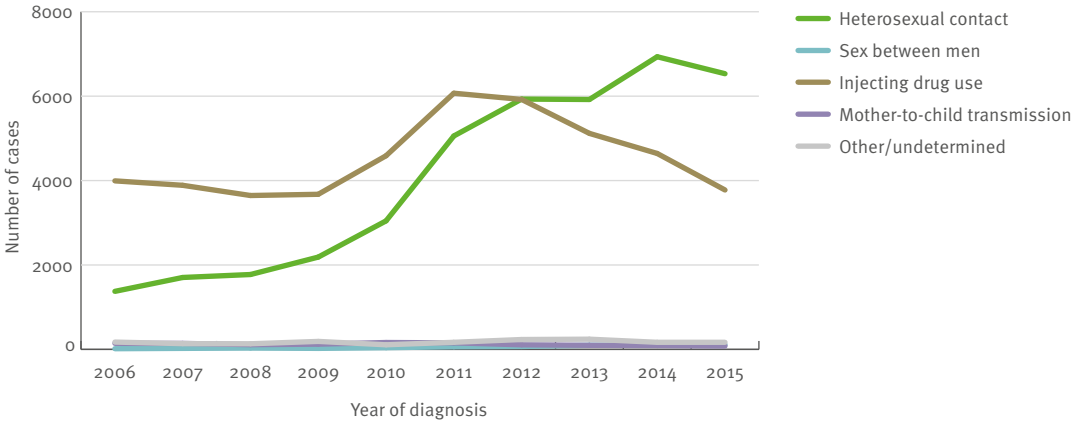
Males East, heterosexual transmission



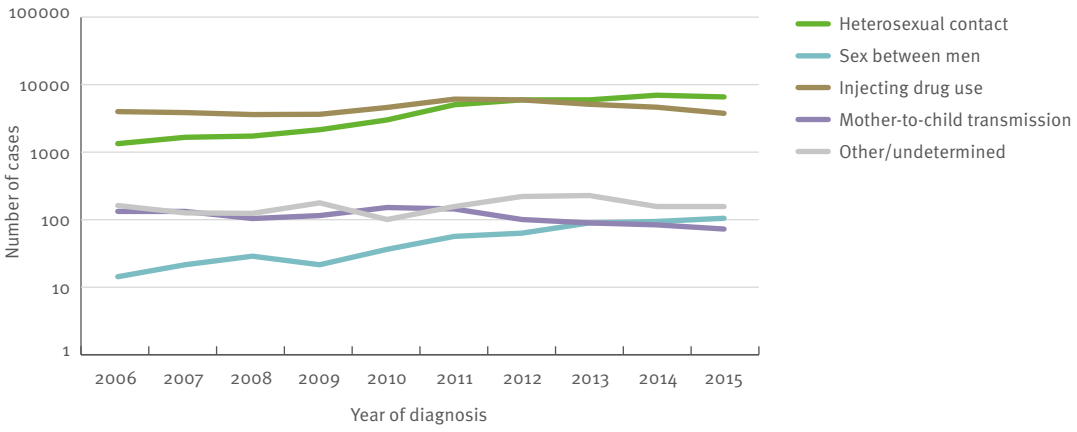
Data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Figure 2.12: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2006–2015

Arithmetic scale

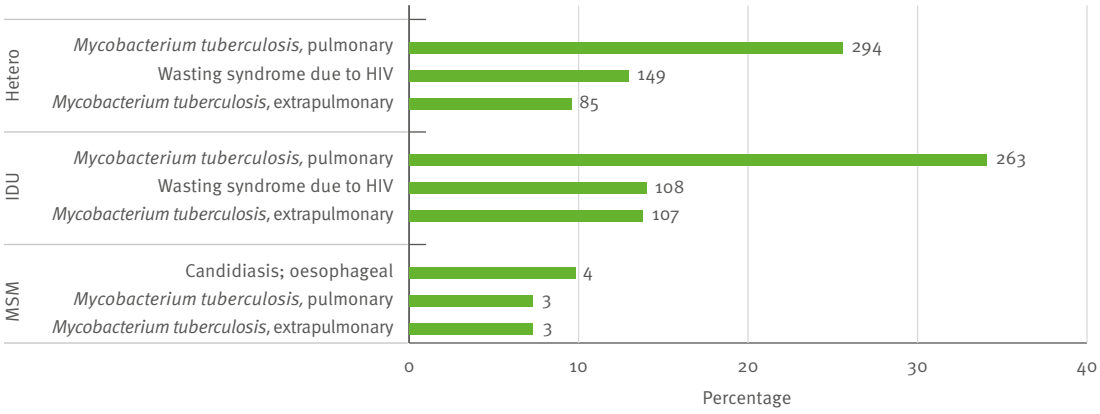


Logarithmic scale



Data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Figure 2.13: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, East, 2015



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.
Hetero: heterosexual transmission; IDU: injecting drug use; MSM: sex between men.

2.3. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Centre

2.3.1. HIV diagnoses in the Centre

The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at a relatively low level compared to other parts of the Region, however the number of new diagnoses is increasing more rapidly in this part of the Region than elsewhere, notably in people infected through sex between men. A total of 5 297 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2015 in 14 of the 15 countries in the Centre of the WHO European Region[20], giving a rate of 2.8 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The highest rates were reported by Cyprus (9.4), Romania (3.8), Albania (3.3), Bulgaria (3.1) and Montenegro (3.1); and the lowest in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.2) and Slovakia (1.6).

The most affected age group in 2015 was those aged 30–39 years (33% of cases), whereas 15% were diagnosed in young people aged 15–24 years – the largest percentage of young people among the three geographical areas (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 5.3, higher than in both the West and the East, meaning that the central part of the Region is seeing a relatively high number of young MSM among newly diagnosed cases compared with other parts of the Region. The highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Serbia (29.7), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (24.0), Croatia (18.5) and the Czech Republic (13.8) (Figure 2.14).

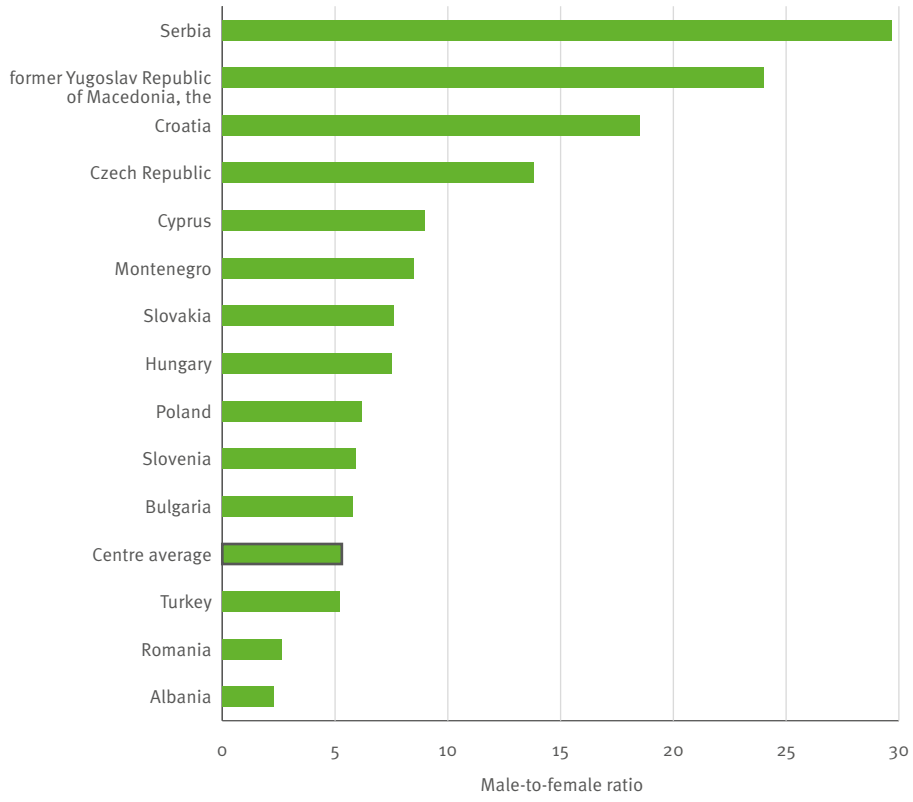
In the Centre, sex between men and heterosexual contact were the predominant transmission modes. In the 14 countries that provided information on transmission mode, the 2015 data (Table A, Tables 4–7) indicate the following:

- Thirty per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (1 584) (Table 4).
- Twenty-eight per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (1 457) (Table 6).
- Four per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (235) (Table 5).
- One per cent was infected through mother-to-child transmission (52) (Table 7).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 37% of those newly diagnosed (1 953).

In 2015, sex between men remained the predominant reported mode of transmission in ten countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia; whereas heterosexual transmission was the main mode of transmission in Albania

20 No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Figure 2.14: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, Centre, 2015



No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

and Romania. In Poland and Turkey, transmission mode was unknown for more than 50% of new diagnoses, making the assessment of main transmission mode uncertain. Transmission mode information was lacking for more than 30% of those newly diagnosed in four of 14 countries (Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Turkey) (Figure 2.15).

Eleven countries provided information about CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 1745 people aged over 14 years (covering 46% of new diagnoses in the Centre) (Table 14). A total of 53% were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, including 34% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). In all, 19% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 28% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm³. The percentage diagnosed with CD4 counts of less than 350/mm³ was above 50% in five countries: Albania (87%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (67%), Montenegro (72%), Romania (66%) and Slovenia (51%). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for those infected through injecting drug use (69%), lower for those infected through heterosexual contact (64%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (38%) (Table 14, Figure 2.16).

2.3.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the Centre

In the 14 countries of the Centre region, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased by 133% between 2006 and 2015, from 1.2 per 100 000 population (2 144 cases) to 2.8 (5 297 cases) (Figure 2.2). Rates increased in all countries and more than doubled in eleven: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia and Turkey.

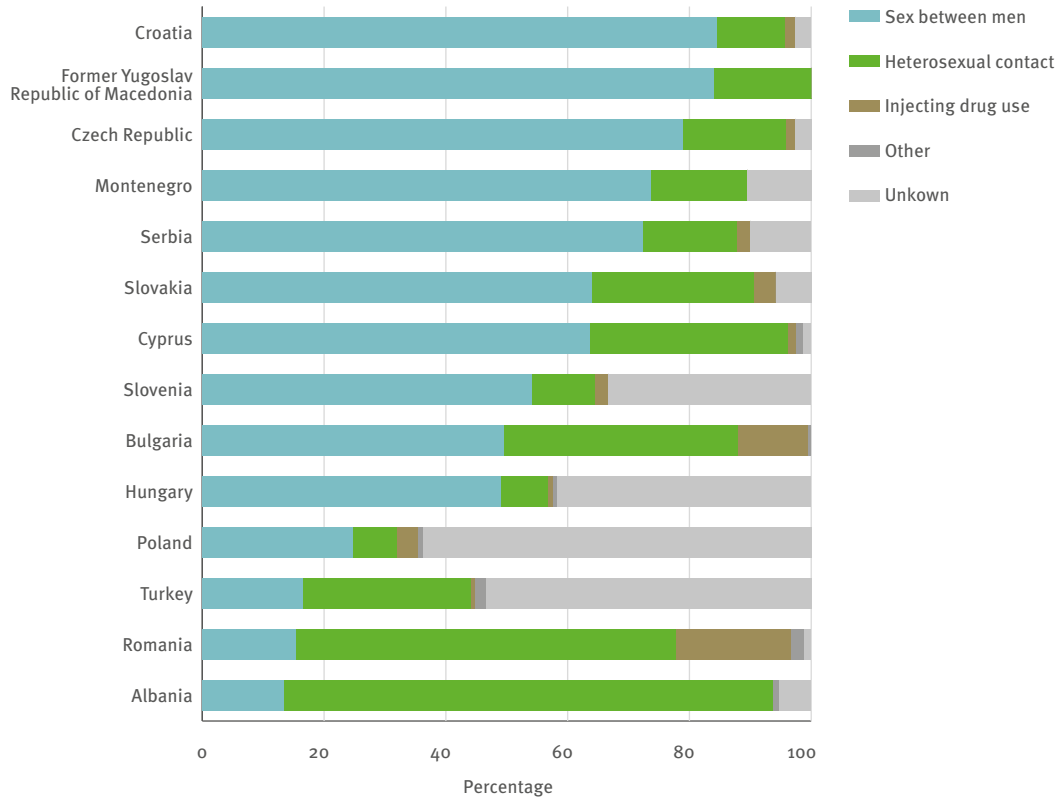
Data from ten countries with consistent reporting suggest a three-fold increase in the number of tests performed in 2015 (8 656 456) compared with 2006 (2 845 448) (Table 27). A rapid increase in HIV testing in Turkey influences this trend considerably (removing data from Turkey reduced the increase to 55%).

Information about trends in reported mode of transmission for the period 2006–2015 in the 12 countries with consistent data[21] (Table 8b, Figure 2.17) indicates the following:

- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through sex between men increased almost four-fold, from 262 to 982.

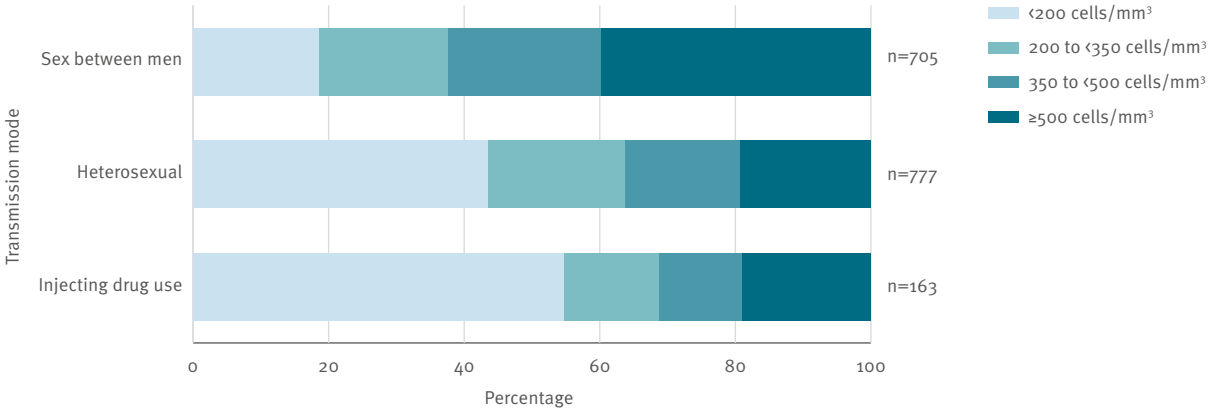
21 Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period and data from Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode over the period.

Figure 2.15: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, Centre, 2015 (n=5 297)



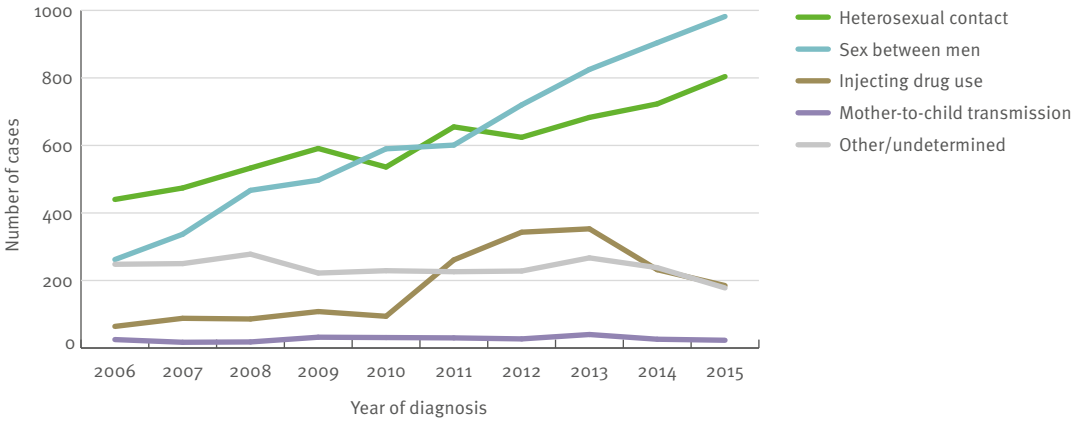
No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 2.16: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ category at diagnosis and transmission mode, Centre, 2015 (n=1742)



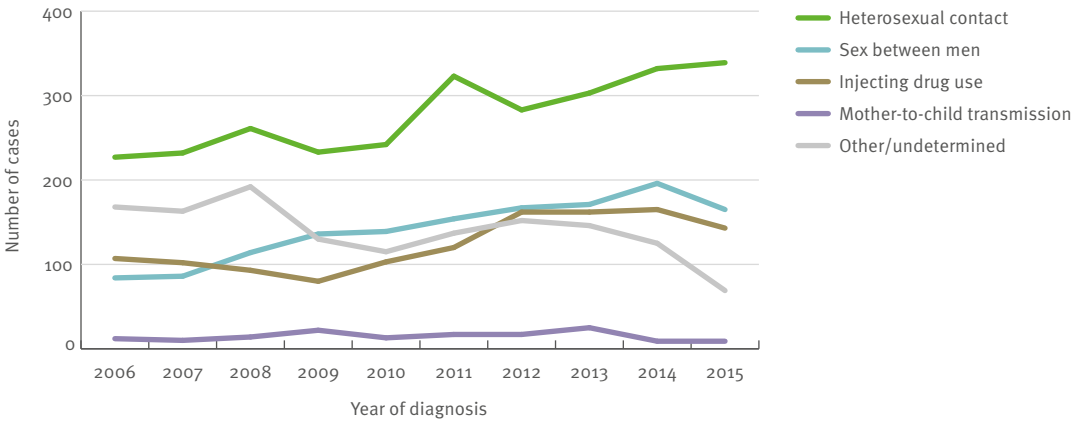
No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary and Poland.

Figure 2.17: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2006–2015



Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

Figure 2.18: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2006–2015



Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through heterosexual transmission increased by 83%, from 440 to 804.
- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through injecting drug use almost tripled from 64 to 185, mainly due to ongoing transmission in Romania following an outbreak that started in 2011 and peaked in 2013.
- The number of new diagnoses as a result of mother-to-child transmission remained fairly stable, with 25 children infected in 2006, 23 in 2015 and slightly higher numbers during 2009–2013.
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown transmission mode, while still high at 37% in 2015, decreased by 28% from 248 to 178.

2.3.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the Centre

In 2015, a total of 849 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 14 reporting countries in the Centre, corresponding to a rate of 0.4 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Albania (2.2), Montenegro (1.8) and Romania (1.7). In other countries in the Centre, AIDS rates remained below 0.7 per 100 000 population. Contrary to the distribution of transmission modes for new HIV diagnoses in the Centre (where sex between men predominates), more AIDS diagnoses are reported in people infected through heterosexual contact (45% of new diagnoses) compared with MSM (21% of new diagnoses).

Between 2006 and 2015, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses remained stable at 0.4 per 100 000, with minor fluctuation during the period (Figure 2.5). At country level trends were more heterogeneous. Of the eleven countries reporting more than 10 AIDS cases in 2015, the rate more than doubled in six (Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro, Slovenia and Turkey) and decreased by 20% or more in two (Croatia and Poland) (Table 15). In terms of mode of transmission, in 2015 new AIDS diagnoses increased for all transmission groups — by 80% among men infected through sex between men, by 71% in people infected through injecting drug use and by 31% in people infected through heterosexual contact — compared with 2006 (Figure 2.18).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2015 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (21% of all disease events reported), pulmonary tuberculosis (17%) and Pneumocystis pneumonia (11%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases for people infected through sex between men were wasting syndrome due to HIV (19% of all disease events), Pneumocystis pneumonia (15%) and Kaposi's sarcoma (10%). For people infected through injecting drug use: pulmonary tuberculosis (34%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (25%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (8%). For heterosexuals: wasting syndrome due to HIV (23%), pulmonary tuberculosis (18%) and oesophageal candidiasis (9%) (Figure 2.19).

Mortality also remained relatively stable in the Centre, with 305 deaths reported by the 14 consistent reporters (data from Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded due to inconsistent reporting) in 2006 and 324 in 2015 and little fluctuation over the decade (slightly higher numbers during 2011–2015 compared with 2006–2010) (Table 25).

2.4. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the West

2.4.1. HIV diagnoses in the West

The epidemiological pattern of HIV infection in the West largely mirrors that of the EU/EEA, as described in Chapter 1. In 2015, 27 022 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the 23 countries in the West of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 6.3 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay[22]) (Table 1, Table A). Of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2015, the majority (32%) were 30–39-year-olds, 10% were aged 15–24 years old and the male-to-female ratio was 3.2 (Table A). Sexual transmission between men remained the main transmission mode in 2015, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 76% of new diagnoses.

In the eighteen countries reporting information on CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 16 882 people over 14 years old (covering 74% of new diagnoses in the West), 46% were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at HIV diagnosis, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm^3) (Table 14). Late presentation varied by transmission category and was more common in people infected through heterosexual contact (56%) and through injecting drug use (55%) and less common in men infected through sex with men (37%) (Table 14).

Information about transmission mode (Table A, Tables 4–7) suggests the following:

- Forty-three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (11 737) (Table 4).
- Thirty-three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (8 911 cases) (Table 6). Of these, 36% originated from generalised epidemic countries (data not shown).
- Three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (880) (Table 5).
- Mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.8% of new diagnoses (205 cases) (Table 7).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 19% of new diagnoses (5 201).

2.4.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the West

Between 2006 and 2015, the rate of new diagnoses declined by 20% in the 23 countries, from 7.9 per

22 When adjusting the rate for the West to take into account reporting delay it increases from 6.3 to 6.9 per 100 000 population (29 527 cases), see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

100 000 population (27 460) to 6.3 (27 022) (not adjusted for reporting delay)[23]. Rates increased by 10% or more in six countries and decreased by 10% or more in 11 countries (Table 1) (not taking into account the impact of reporting delays in several countries).

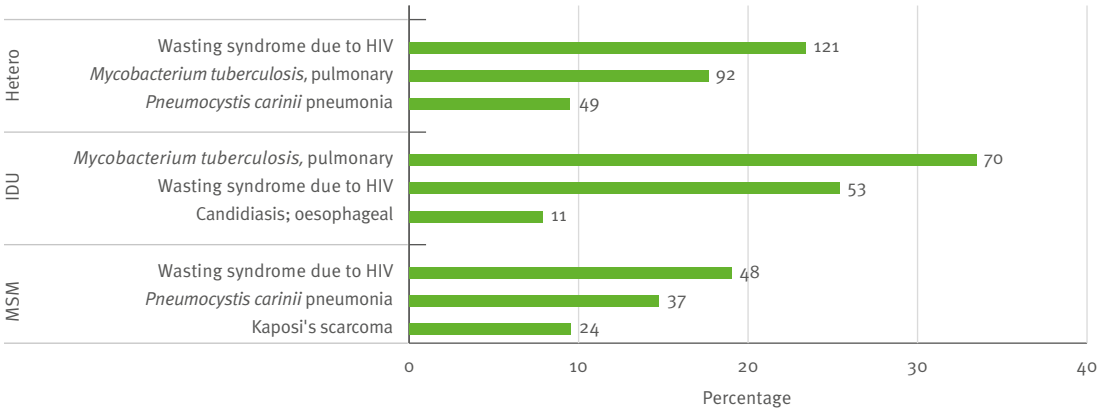
Information about trends in reported transmission mode during the period 2006–2015 in the 21 countries with consistent data[24] (Table 8b, Figure 2.20, data not adjusted for reporting delay) suggests the following:

- New diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased by 7% from 7 902 to 8 493.
- New diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact decreased by 41% from 10 952 to 6 480), with the steepest decline in people originating from countries with generalised epidemics (see also Chapter 1.2).
- New diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 50% from 1 352 to 672.
- New diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 31% from 277 to 192.
- New diagnoses with unknown transmission mode increased by 38% from 3 059 to 4 234.

23 When applying the reporting-delay-adjusted 2015 rate for the West, the trend for the period 2006–2015 changes from a 20% decline (7.9 to 6.3 per 100 000 population) to a more modest 13% decline (7.9 to 6.9 per 100 000 population) (see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results).

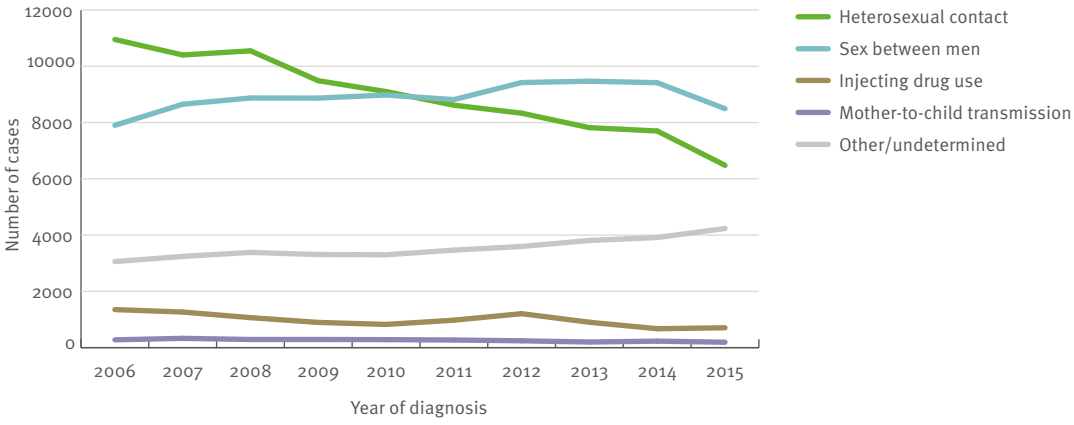
24 Data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance over the period.

Figure 2.19: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, Centre, 2015



No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Hetero: heterosexual transmission; IDU: injecting drug use; MSM: sex between men.

Figure 2.20: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2006–2015



Data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance during the period.

2.4.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the West

In 2015, 3052 people were diagnosed with AIDS as reported by 21 of the 23 countries in the West[25], giving a rate of 0.8 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The steady decline in new AIDS diagnoses that began in the late 1990s continued through 2015 with a 60% decrease in the rate of new AIDS cases over the decade, from 2.0 (6103 cases) in 2006 to 0.8 (3052 cases) in 2015 (Figure 2.5). In terms of mode of transmission, new AIDS diagnoses decreased in all transmission groups, but most notably among people who inject drugs (an 85% decline) and people infected through heterosexual contact (a 58% decline) (Figure 2.21).

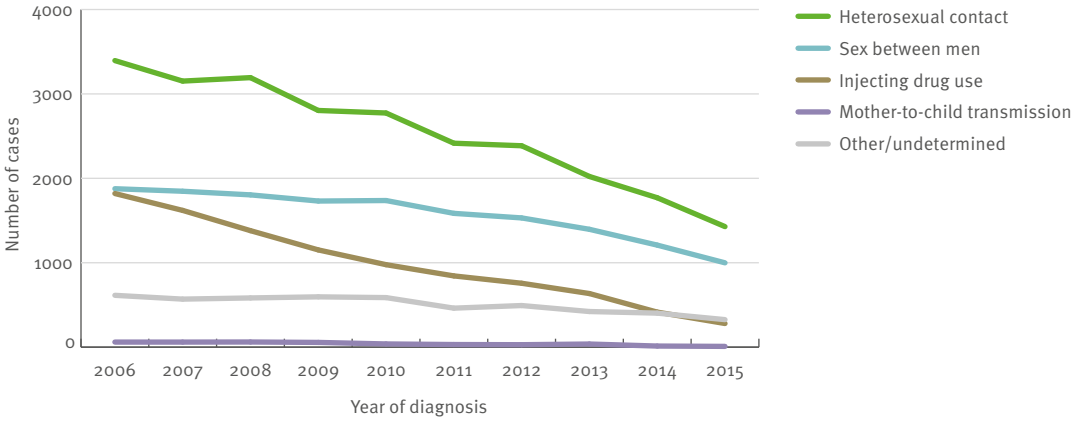
In 2015, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in the West were Pneumocystis pneumonia (23% of all disease events reported), oesophageal candidiasis (12%) and Kaposi's sarcoma (11%) (Table 24). In terms of transmission mode, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases for men infected through sex with men were Pneumocystis pneumonia (29%), Kaposi's sarcoma (18%) and oesophageal candidiasis (13%). For people who inject drugs and heterosexually infected cases it was Pneumocystis pneumonia (18% and 21%, respectively), oesophageal candidiasis (14% and 12%, respectively) as well as pulmonary tuberculosis for people who inject drugs and toxoplasmosis of the brain (9%) (Figure 2.22).

In the West, 662 people were reported to have died in 2015 in the 21 countries for which consistent data were available[26] (Table 25), continuing the downward trend from 2451 deaths in 2006 (data from Italy and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting) and representing a 73% decrease.

25 No data from Belgium or Sweden

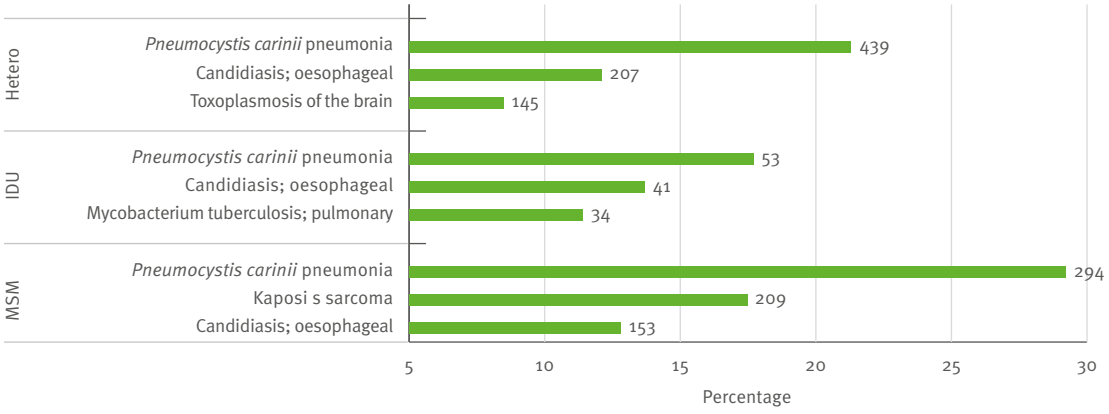
26 No data from Italy and Sweden.

Figure 2.21: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2006–2015



Data from Belgium and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Figure 2.22: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, West, 2015



No data from Belgium or Sweden.

Hetero: heterosexual transmission; IDU: injecting drug use; MSM: sex between men.

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) are presented by country in Table 27. In 2015, 28 countries (12 East, 10 Centre and 6 West) reported a total of 22 530 258 HIV tests performed. Higher testing rates tended to be reported by countries in the East and lower rates by countries in the West and Centre, however, the rates varied greatly across countries from all parts of the Region and limited data was reported from countries in the West.

The number of tests increased by 78%, from 12 578 889 in 2006 to 22 350 679 in 2015 in 27 countries with consistent data. Increases in large countries with high testing rates such as Belarus, Kazakhstan and Turkey had a considerable impact on this overall regional increase. The number of tests increased by 50% or more in 13 countries and decreased by 20% or more in four countries.

Data on the number of HIV tests can support the interpretation of trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections. In the East where the rate of newly diagnosed infections and the number of HIV tests performed both doubled during the decade in the same 12 countries, increased testing activity may have contributed to the observed increase in new diagnoses. In the Centre, the rate of new diagnoses also doubled and the number of HIV tests increased three-fold overall (but only by 55% when excluding Turkey which significantly influences the trend) and it appears less likely that increased testing has substantially contributed to the increase in new diagnoses. HIV test data for the West are too sparse to provide a meaningful assessment.

It should be noted, however, that increasing numbers of HIV tests overall do not necessarily generate a higher HIV testing yield (case detection rate) if large numbers of HIV tests are performed among people at low risk of HIV infection. Moreover, the data presented are derived from different sources, ranging from fairly robust routine national statistics in the eastern and central part of the Region to a variety of other sources such as annual reports on national HIV testing sites, extrapolations from information systematically gathered in laboratory networks performing HIV tests, and estimates based on national surveys in other parts of the Region. Contrary to countries in the East and the Centre, many countries in the West do not systematically collect data on the number of HIV tests.

2.6. Conclusions

More than three decades into the HIV epidemic in Europe, HIV infection continues to affect the health and well-being of hundreds of thousands of people in the WHO European Region and to be of serious concern, particularly in the eastern part of the Region. In 2015, more than 153 000 people were diagnosed with HIV infection at a rate of 17.6 per 100 000 population – the highest number and rate ever reported for the Region and 7% higher than the rate reported in the 2014 HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe report [2]. The vast majority (79%) were diagnosed in the East of the Region, with a soaring rate of 47.5 per 100 000 population, while 18% were diagnosed in the West with a rate of 6.3, and 3% in the Centre with a rate of 2.8 per 100 000 population. Newly diagnosed infections from Russia represented 64% of all cases in the WHO European Region and 81% of cases in the East of the Region.

The 2015 data suggest that HIV transmission continues across the Region, mainly among men who have sex with men in the western and central parts of the Region, and among people infected through heterosexual contact and injecting drug use in the eastern part of the Region. A quarter of new HIV diagnoses were among persons originating from outside of the reporting country, including 17% originating from outside the WHO European Region. New diagnoses decreased (by 29%) among non-European migrants and increased (by 59%) among European migrants, most of whom originated from countries in central and eastern Europe. Provision of HIV services for people originating from outside the reporting country, cross-border collaboration and sharing of data remain essential to a robust and people-centred public health response. Overall, transmission patterns, characteristics of population groups most affected, trends over time and country contexts vary greatly by country and geographical/epidemiological area, demonstrating the need for tailored national HIV strategies based on the local context.

In the eastern part of the Region, HIV transmission continues with increasing intensity in the majority of countries. Estonia is the only country in the East that has seen a steady decline in new diagnoses over the decade. Ukraine also appears to have reversed its epidemic, with apparent declines in the rate of new diagnoses observed in the last two years. This trend can be partially attributed to the country's expansion of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes for people who inject drugs and community based HIV services [4] but may also be due to the incompleteness of data from the non-government controlled areas in Ukraine and a reduction in HIV testing. While HIV transmission through injecting drug use has decreased during the decade and in recent years in particular, injecting drug use still accounted for a third of new diagnoses with a known transmission mode in the East, and more than half of cases with known transmission mode in Russia in 2015 [1, 3]. Heterosexual transmission is the main reported mode of transmission in the East and there have been large and sustained increases in people newly infected through heterosexual contact in all countries in the past ten years. Limited available data about the probable source of infection in people infected through heterosexual contact suggest that the increasing numbers of heterosexually infected cases could be linked to heterosexual contact occurring in neighbouring countries and sexual transmission from partners with a history of injecting drug use. There

is also some evidence to suggest that a proportion of men reported as heterosexually infected may in fact be men who have sex with men or injecting drug users who are misclassified as heterosexually infected [5]. While the majority of new diagnoses (59%) were in men, the male-to-female ratio was much lower in the East than elsewhere in the Region and new diagnoses among women increased more rapidly than among men.

To halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in the East, there is an urgent need to implement and scale up bold evidence-based actions [6]: comprehensive combination prevention strategies for people at risk of heterosexual and drug injection related transmission, including harm reduction interventions; HIV testing services including HIV self-testing and partner notification that are in line with consolidated WHO recommendations [8] and a 'treat all' approach [9, 10]. In couples where one of the partners engages in high-risk behaviour, such as injecting drug use, prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission, including the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis where relevant and according to WHO recommendations [10, 11]. Reducing stigma and discrimination, including the removal of laws and policies that hamper access to, and uptake of, crucial HIV prevention and treatment services for key populations could facilitate further progress in the reduction of HIV transmission among people who inject drugs and other key populations [4].

In the central part of the Region, the HIV epidemic remains at a relatively low level, however, the rate of increase in new diagnoses was higher in the Centre than in any other part of the WHO European Region, with increasing numbers of new diagnoses all countries. The epidemic in this part of Europe is diverse but sexual transmission prevails, mainly among men who have sex with men, and men are by far more affected than women in comparison with other parts of Europe. As well as increases in transmission among men who have sex with men, the increasing trend in new diagnoses is also driven (to a lesser extent) by transmission through heterosexual contact. Drug injection related transmission remains low but recent outbreaks [12] suggest that HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs continues to be important. The percentage of young people among the new diagnoses is also highest in this part of the Region.

In the western part of the Region, the HIV epidemic remains constant overall but with continuing and increasing transmission among men who have sex with men. This population group accounts for the highest number of new diagnoses in the West in 2015 and is the only group where the trend continues to increase. Despite considerable efforts to prevent and control HIV among MSM in the West, further strengthening of combination HIV prevention strategies appears to be needed [6, 13, 14]. WHO recommends that countries consider offering pre-exposure prophylaxis as an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection as part of combination prevention approaches [10]. Heterosexual transmission is decreasing in the West, both among people originating from countries with a generalised epidemic and among non-migrant heterosexuals. There is also evidence that a certain proportion of migrants, even those originating from HIV-endemic areas, acquire HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA [15, 16, 17]. The extent to which the observed decreases can be explained by a lower incidence of HIV in migrant populations, reduced testing, changed migration patterns, or a combination of factors, is unclear. Despite these decreasing trends, the public health challenge of ensuring access to health services for migrant populations in general, and to HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care services specifically, remains as relevant as ever in Europe in 2016.

It is of major concern that 48% of those newly diagnosed with HIV are detected late, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at diagnosis, and that 28% of those newly diagnosed have CD4 cell counts below 200 per mm^3. Among people infected through injecting drug use in the East, 54% had CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at the time of diagnosis. These late presenters mainly reflect the poor access to, and uptake of HIV testing and counselling by those most at risk. HIV testing strategies need to be reconsidered, including through innovative approaches that involve community-based organisations and focus on the most affected population groups. Support for timely linkage to integrated HIV prevention, treatment and care is also essential, particularly in order to progress towards the three 90-90-90 targets (90% of people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90% of diagnosed people living with HIV receive treatment, and 90% of people on treatment achieve viral suppression) [18], and improve treatment outcomes and reductions in further HIV transmission.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. While the rate continued its steady decline in the West, it remained low and stable in the Centre and continued to increase in the East of the Region. The high number of AIDS cases in the East is indicative of late HIV diagnosis, low treatment coverage and delayed initiation of life-saving HIV treatment. A 'treat all' approach, particularly for key populations and discordant couples, is needed throughout Europe but particularly in the eastern part of the Region.

To help address the ongoing transmission of HIV in Europe a new action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region was launched in September 2016 [6]. This implementation plan to contextualise the WHO Global Health Sector Strategy for HIV 2016–21 [19] calls for renewed political commitment to an urgent, accelerated and innovative response to HIV in the Region by suggesting a set of fast track actions and regional targets needed to reverse the HIV epidemic and end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat in Europe by 2030.

The number of countries conducting enhanced surveillance for HIV in Europe has increased over the 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, surveillance data should be of high quality and provide complete case reports linked with clinical markers and information about key variables such as transmission mode, probable country and source of infection and origin.

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Tables

Table 1: New HIV diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1980	347	4.2	359	4.3	378	4.5	321	3.9	341	4.1
West	Belgium	1985	1018	9.7	1072	10.1	1093	10.2	1132	10.5	1199	11.1
Centre	Bulgaria	1986	91	1.2	126	1.7	123	1.6	171	2.3	163	2.2
Centre	Croatia	1985	57	1.3	48	1.1	73	1.7	55	1.3	71	1.7
Centre	Cyprus	1986	34	4.6	45	5.9	37	4.8	38	4.8	41	5.0
Centre	Czech Republic	1985	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5	180	1.7
West	Denmark	1990	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3	275	5.0
East	Estonia	1988	668	49.5	633	47.1	545	40.7	411	30.8	376	28.2
West	Finland	1980	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2	184	3.4
West	France	2003	5700	9.0	5680	8.9	5770	9.0	5460	8.5	5546	8.6
West	Germany	1993	2638	3.2	2765	3.4	2823	3.4	2857	3.5	2696	3.3
West	Greece	1984	505	4.6	559	5.1	614	5.6	612	5.5	642	5.8
Centre	Hungary	1985	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.4	140	1.4	182	1.8
West	Iceland	1983	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7	24	7.6
West	Ireland	1985	353	8.4	391	9.0	404	9.1	395	8.7	330	7.3
West	Italy	2004	2018	8.4	2221	7.2	2486	6.7	3845	6.7	4051	6.9
East	Latvia	1987	299	13.4	350	15.8	358	16.3	275	12.7	274	12.9
	Liechtenstein	1985	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	4	11.1
East	Lithuania	1988	100	3.0	106	3.3	95	3.0	180	5.7	153	4.9
West	Luxembourg	1983	55	11.7	48	10.1	60	12.4	62	12.6	55	11.0
West	Malta	2001	24	5.9	14	3.5	28	6.9	19	4.6	18	4.3
West	Netherlands	1980	1147	7.0	1244	7.6	1328	8.1	1227	7.4	1222	7.4
West	Norway	1984	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9	258	5.3
Centre	Poland	1985	810	2.1	808	2.1	835	2.2	962	2.5	960	2.5
West	Portugal	1985	2232	21.2	2154	20.5	2205	20.9	2015	19.1	1899	18.0
Centre	Romania	1987	505	2.4	487	2.3	570	2.8	569	2.8	568	2.8
Centre	Slovakia	1985	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1.0	53	1.0	28	0.5
Centre	Slovenia	1985	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4	35	1.7
West	Spain	2003	1795	10.0	2838	11.7	3506	12.5	3652	11.2	3774	11.5
West	Sweden	1983	379	4.2	465	5.1	392	4.3	403	4.4	493	5.3
West	United Kingdom	1981	7424	12.2	7360	12.1	7250	11.8	6680	10.8	6364	10.2
	Total EU/EEA		**29156**	**6.6**	**30843**	**6.8**	**32108**	**6.9**	**32444**	**6.6**	**32406**	**6.6**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	33	1.1	44	1.5	52	1.8	64	2.2	43	1.5
West	Andorra	2004	1	1.2	5	5.9	3	3.5	2	2.3	5	5.9
East	Armenia	1988	68	2.3	107	3.6	136	4.6	149	5.0	149	5.0
East	Azerbaijan	1987	239	2.8	437	5.0	433	4.9	455	5.1	459	5.0
East	Belarus	1981	733	7.6	990	10.4	881	9.2	1072	11.3	1069	11.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	11	0.3	4	0.1	9	0.2	6	0.2	7	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1993	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2
East	Georgia	1989	280	6.3	342	7.8	358	8.2	391	9.1	460	10.8
West	Israel	1981	338	5.0	365	5.3	394	5.6	388	5.3	424	5.7
East	Kazakhstan	1987	1729	11.1	1970	12.5	2319	14.6	2077	12.9	1985	12.2
East	Kyrgyzstan	1987	244	4.7	409	7.8	553	10.4	696	12.9	567	10.4
East	Moldova	1987	621	15.0	731	17.7	793	19.3	704	17.2	703	17.2
West	Monaco	1985	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1989	8	1.3	9	1.5	11	1.8	14	2.3	15	2.4
East	Russia***	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	43.7
West	San Marino	1985	2	6.8	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	6	19.6
Centre	Serbia	1984	90	0.9	94	1.0	122	1.3	137	1.4	151	1.6
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	1984	88	1.2	91	1.2	118	1.6	131	1.8	148	2.0
Centre	Kosovo****	1999	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.1
West	Switzerland	1985	760	10.2	757	10.1	763	10.0	654	8.5	605	7.8
East	Tajikistan	1991	201	2.9	350	4.9	362	5.0	444	6.0	995	13.1
Centre	Turkey	1985	276	0.4	351	0.5	398	0.6	473	0.7	527	0.7
East	Turkmenistan	1990	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1987	13456	28.9	13469	29.1	15444	33.6	16268	35.5	16617	36.4
East	Uzbekistan	1981	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.4	4055	14.8	3795	13.7
	Total non-EU/EEA		**21304**	**9.2**	**23609**	**10.1**	**26100**	**11.1**	**28056**	**11.8**	**91168**	**23.8**
WHO European Region												
	West		27460	7.9	29052	8.0	30242	8.1	30430	7.6	30411	7.5
	Centre		2155	1.1	2337	1.2	2628	1.4	2892	1.5	2976	1.6
	East		20843	15.2	23063	16.8	25338	18.4	27177	19.6	90183	31.9
	Total WHO European Region		**50458**	**7.5**	**54452**	**7.9**	**58208**	**8.3**	**60499**	**8.3**	**123570**	**14.1**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about new and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
338	4.0	338	4.0	280	3.3	257	3.0	264	3.1	8805	Austria
1185	10.8	1229	11.1	1126	10.1	1050	9.4	1001	8.9	28909	Belgium
201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	224	3.1	2301	Bulgaria
74	1.7	73	1.7	85	2.0	92	2.2	117	2.8	1323	Croatia
54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	80	9.4	983	Cyprus
153	1.5	212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5	2620	Czech Republic
266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9	7105	Denmark
366	27.5	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.6	9263	Estonia
172	3.2	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	174	3.2	3573	Finland
5417	8.3	5673	8.7	5561	8.5	5653	8.6	3943	5.9	71261	France
2664	3.3	2957	3.7	3238	4.0	3500	4.3	3674	4.5	57251	Germany
958	8.6	1147	10.3	871	7.9	761	7.0	691	6.4	15220	Greece
162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7	3116	Hungary
23	7.2	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6	333	Iceland
328	7.2	349	7.6	343	7.5	363	7.9	486	10.5	7835	Ireland
3924	6.6	4183	7.0	3845	6.4	3850	6.3	3444	5.7	37023	Italy
299	14.4	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	393	19.8	6607	Latvia
1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	65	Liechtenstein
166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4	2535	Lithuania
58	11.3	63	12.0	65	12.1	74	13.5	57	10.1	1443	Luxembourg
21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	61	14.2	324	Malta
1174	7.0	1088	6.5	1049	6.3	881	5.2	802	4.7	24085	Netherlands
269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	267	5.2	221	4.3	5858	Norway
1117	2.9	1099	2.9	1108	2.9	1133	3.0	1029	2.7	19897	Poland
1684	15.9	1614	15.3	1530	14.6	1109	10.6	990	9.5	54297	Portugal
807	4.0	885	4.4	931	4.7	825	4.1	756	3.8	21479	Romania
49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	86	1.6	711	Slovakia
55	2.7	45	2.2	44	2.1	49	2.4	48	2.3	731	Slovenia
3532	10.8	3778	10.0	4098	8.8	4140	8.9	3428	7.4	39352	Spain
461	4.9	441	4.7	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6	12199	Sweden
6178	9.8	6216	9.8	6036	9.4	6157	9.6	6078	9.4	145552	United Kingdom
32156	**6.5**	**33336**	**6.7**	**32991**	**6.5**	**32794**	**6.4**	**29747**	**5.8**	**592056**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
78	2.7	81	2.8	120	4.2	79	2.7	96	3.3	880	Albania
2	2.4	2	2.5	5	6.6	5	6.9	4	5.7	78	Andorra
182	6.1	228	7.7	238	8.0	332	11.0	294	9.7	2247	Armenia
548	5.9	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	727	7.5	5629	Azerbaijan
1196	12.6	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	2305	24.3	19827	Belarus
27	0.7	25	0.7	27	0.7	-	-	-	-	250	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1	0.0	15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.5	25	1.2	126	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
429	10.2	543	13.1	482	11.8	542	13.4	683	17.1	5412	Georgia
450	5.9	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6.0	428	5.3	8896	Israel
1999	12.1	2008	11.9	2134	12.5	2348	13.5	2486	14.1	26678	Kazakhstan
614	11.1	701	12.4	503	8.8	645	11.0	642	10.8	6400	Kyrgyzstan
721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1	10184	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	35	Monaco
9	1.5	14	2.3	10	1.6	20	3.2	19	3.1	194	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia***
8	25.9	5	16.0	1	3.2	3	9.5	2	6.3	87	San Marino
134	1.5	135	1.5	152	1.7	137	1.5	184	2.1	3417	Serbia
128	1.8	131	1.8	149	2.1	130	1.8	181	2.5	3317	Serbia excluding Kosovo****
6	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4	3	0.2	100	Kosovo****
559	7.1	621	7.8	576	7.2	516	6.3	537	6.5	35001	Switzerland
978	12.6	849	10.7	893	11.0	985	11.9	1151	13.6	7709	Tajikistan
657	0.9	1082	1.4	1319	1.7	1819	2.4	2096	2.7	10724	Turkey*****
0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Turkmenistan
17305	38.1	16850	37.2	17844	39.5	15796	36.9	12985	30.4	232512	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24018	Uzbekistan
25897	**12.2**	**26143**	**12.2**	**27545**	**12.7**	**26980**	**12.7**	**25483**	**11.9**	**462887**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
29671	7.3	30839	7.5	30224	7.2	30024	7.1	27022	6.3	564522	West
3578	1.9	4150	2.2	4623	2.4	5076	2.7	5297	2.8	68752	Centre
24803	22.2	24490	21.8	25689	22.8	24673	22.3	22911	20.6	421604	East
58052	**8.2**	**59479**	**8.3**	**60536**	**8.3**	**59773**	**8.3**	**55230**	**7.6**	**1054878**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 1a: New HIV diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of statistics (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	347	4.2	359	4.3	378	4.5	321	3.9	341	4.1
West	Belgium	1018	9.7	1072	10.1	1093	10.2	1132	10.5	1199	11.1
Centre	Bulgaria	91	1.2	126	1.7	123	1.6	171	2.3	163	2.2
Centre	Croatia	57	1.3	48	1.1	73	1.7	55	1.3	71	1.7
Centre	Cyprus	34	4.6	45	5.9	37	4.8	38	4.8	41	5.0
Centre	Czech Republic	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5	180	1.7
West	Denmark	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3	275	5.0
East	Estonia	668	49.5	633	47.1	545	40.7	411	30.8	372	27.9
West	Finland	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2	184	3.4
West	France	5700	9.0	5680	8.9	5770	9.0	5460	8.5	5546	8.6
West	Germany	2638	3.2	2765	3.4	2823	3.4	2857	3.5	2696	3.3
West	Greece	505	4.6	559	5.1	614	5.6	612	5.5	642	5.8
Centre	Hungary	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.4	141	1.4	182	1.8
West	Iceland	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7	24	7.6
West	Ireland	353	8.4	391	9.0	404	9.1	395	8.7	330	7.3
West	Italy	2018	8.4	2221	7.2	2486	6.7	3845	6.7	4051	6.9
East	Latvia	299	13.4	350	15.8	358	16.3	275	12.7	274	12.9
	Liechtenstein	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	4	11.1
East	Lithuania	100	3.0	106	3.3	95	3.0	180	5.7	153	4.9
West	Luxembourg	57	12.2	48	10.1	68	14.1	64	13.0	63	12.5
West	Malta	22	5.4	16	3.9	28	6.9	18	4.4	19	4.6
West	Netherlands	1147	7.0	1244	7.6	1328	8.1	1227	7.4	1222	7.4
West	Norway	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9	258	5.3
Centre	Poland	741	1.9	705	1.8	786	2.1	701	1.8	1244	3.3
West	Portugal	2232	21.2	2154	20.5	2205	20.9	2015	19.1	1899	18.0
Centre	Romania	505	2.4	487	2.3	570	2.8	569	2.8	568	2.8
Centre	Slovakia	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1.0	53	1.0	28	0.5
Centre	Slovenia	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4	35	1.7
West	Spain	1795	10.0	2838	11.7	3506	12.5	3652	11.2	3774	11.5
West	Sweden	385	4.3	528	5.8	441	4.8	485	5.2	493	5.3
West	United Kingdom	7424	12.2	7360	12.1	7250	11.8	6680	10.8	6364	10.2
	Total EU/EEA	**29093**	**6.6**	**30805**	**6.8**	**32116**	**6.9**	**32267**	**6.6**	**32695**	**6.6**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	32	1.0	43	1.4	48	1.6	61	2.1	48	1.7
West	Andorra	1	1.2	3	3.5	4	4.7	2	2.3	6	7.1
East	Armenia	66	2.2	109	3.6	136	4.6	149	5.0	148	5.0
East	Azerbaijan	239	2.8	437	5.0	433	4.9	455	5.1	459	5.0
East	Belarus	733	7.6	990	10.4	881	9.2	1072	11.3	1069	11.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	0.4	4	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2
East	Georgia	276	6.2	344	7.8	351	8.1	385	9.0	455	10.7
West	Israel	338	5.0	365	5.3	394	5.6	388	5.3	424	5.7
East	Kazakhstan	1729	11.1	1970	12.5	2319	14.6	2077	12.9	1985	12.2
East	Kyrgyzstan	244	4.7	409	7.8	551	10.4	687	12.8	570	10.4
East	Moldova	621	15.0	731	17.7	793	19.3	704	17.2	703	17.2
West	Monaco	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	8	1.3	9	1.5	11	1.8	14	2.3	15	2.4
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	43.7
West	San Marino	2	6.8	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	6	19.6
Centre	Serbia	90	0.9	94	1.0	122	1.3	137	1.4	151	1.6
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	88	1.2	91	1.2	118	1.6	131	1.8	148	2.0
Centre	Kosovo****	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.1
West	Switzerland	760	10.2	757	10.1	763	10.0	654	8.5	605	7.8
East	Tajikistan	201	2.9	350	4.9	362	5.0	444	6.0	995	13.1
Centre	Turkey	260	0.4	399	0.6	393	0.6	470	0.7	489	0.7
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	13456	28.9	13469	29.1	15444	33.6	16268	35.5	16617	36.4
East	Uzbekistan	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.4	4041	14.8	3809	13.7
	Total non-EU/EEA	**21287**	**9.2**	**23658**	**10.1**	**26083**	**11.1**	**28022**	**11.8**	**91147**	**23.8**
WHO European Region											
	West	27466	7.9	29115	8.0	30300	8.1	30513	7.6	30421	7.5
	Centre	2075	1.1	2281	1.2	2570	1.4	2627	1.4	3227	1.7
	East	20837	15.2	23067	16.8	25329	18.4	27148	19.6	90190	31.9
	Total WHO European Region	**50378**	**7.5**	**54463**	**7.9**	**58199**	**8.3**	**60288**	**8.3**	**123838**	**14.1**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
338	4.0	338	4.0	280	3.3	257	3.0	264	3.1	8805	Austria
1185	10.8	1229	11.1	1126	10.1	1050	9.4	1001	8.9	28909	Belgium
201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	245	3.4	226	3.1	2301	Bulgaria
74	1.7	73	1.7	85	2.0	90	2.1	119	2.8	1323	Croatia
54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	80	9.4	983	Cyprus
153	1.5	212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5	2620	Czech Republic
266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9	7105	Denmark
370	27.8	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.6	9263	Estonia
172	3.2	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	174	3.2	3573	Finland
5417	8.3	5673	8.7	5561	8.5	5653	8.6	3943	5.9	71261	France
2664	3.3	2957	3.7	3238	4.0	3500	4.3	3674	4.5	57251	Germany
958	8.6	1147	10.3	871	7.9	761	7.0	691	6.4	15220	Greece
162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7	3116	Hungary
23	7.2	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6	333	Iceland
326	7.1	340	7.4	343	7.5	370	8.0	490	10.6	7835	Ireland
3924	6.6	4183	7.0	3845	6.4	3850	6.3	3444	5.7	37023	Italy
299	14.4	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	393	19.8	6607	Latvia
1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	65	Liechtenstein
166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4	2535	Lithuania
73	14.3	83	15.8	82	15.3	97	17.6	94	16.7	1443	Luxembourg
21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	61	14.2	324	Malta
1174	7.0	1088	6.5	1049	6.3	881	5.2	802	4.7	24085	Netherlands
269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	267	5.2	221	4.3	5858	Norway
1330	3.5	1019	2.7	1257	3.3	1063	2.8	1243	3.3	19897	Poland
1684	15.9	1614	15.3	1530	14.6	1109	10.6	990	9.5	54297	Portugal
807	4.0	885	4.4	931	4.7	825	4.1	756	3.8	21479	Romania
49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	86	1.6	711	Slovakia
55	2.7	45	2.2	44	2.1	49	2.4	48	2.3	731	Slovenia
3532	10.8	3778	10.0	4098	8.8	4140	8.9	3428	7.4	39352	Spain
461	4.9	441	4.7	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6	12199	Sweden
6178	9.8	6216	9.8	6036	9.4	6157	9.6	6078	9.4	145552	United Kingdom
32386	**6.6**	**33267**	**6.6**	**33157**	**6.5**	**32750**	**6.4**	**30006**	**5.8**	**592056**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
72	2.5	90	3.1	124	4.3	84	2.9	100	3.5	880	Albania
2	2.4	2	2.5	7	9.2	5	6.9	5	7.1	78	Andorra
182	6.1	228	7.7	238	8.0	334	11.1	294	9.7	2247	Armenia
548	5.9	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	727	7.5	5629	Azerbaijan
1196	12.6	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	2305	24.3	19827	Belarus
28	0.7	25	0.7	27	0.7	-	-	-	-	250	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1	0.0	14	0.7	17	0.8	29	1.4	25	1.2	126	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
424	10.1	526	12.7	490	12.0	564	14.0	717	17.9	5412	Georgia
450	5.9	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6.0	428	5.3	8896	Israel
1999	12.1	2008	11.9	2134	12.5	2348	13.5	2486	14.1	26678	Kazakhstan
598	10.8	724	12.8	504	8.8	645	11.0	642	10.8	6400	Kyrgyzstan
721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1	10184	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	35	Monaco
9	1.5	14	2.3	10	1.6	20	3.2	19	3.1	194	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia***
8	25.9	5	16.0	1	3.2	3	9.5	2	6.3	87	San Marino
134	1.5	135	1.5	152	1.7	137	1.5	184	2.1	3417	Serbia
128	1.8	131	1.8	149	2.1	130	1.8	181	2.5	3317	Serbia excluding Kosovo****
6	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4	3	0.2	100	Kosovo****
559	7.1	621	7.8	576	7.2	516	6.3	537	6.5	35001	Switzerland
978	12.6	849	10.7	893	11.0	985	11.9	1151	13.6	7709	Tajikistan
711	1.0	1080	1.4	1313	1.7	1838	2.4	2107	2.7	10732	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Turkmenistan
17305	38.1	16850	37.2	17844	39.5	15796	36.9	12985	30.4	232512	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24018	Uzbekistan
25925	**12.2**	**26155**	**12.2**	**27556**	**12.7**	**27027**	**12.8**	**25533**	**11.9**	**462895**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
29684	7.3	30850	7.5	30243	7.2	30054	7.1	27064	6.4	564522	West
3840	2.0	4076	2.1	4772	2.5	5025	2.7	5530	2.9	68760	Centre
24786	22.2	24496	21.8	25698	22.8	24698	22.3	22945	20.6	421604	East
58310	**8.2**	**59422**	**8.3**	**60713**	**8.4**	**59777**	**8.3**	**55539**	**7.6**	**1054886**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 2: New HIV diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	261	6.5	280	6.9	286	7.1	253	6.2	274	6.7
West	Belgium	674	13.1	661	12.8	746	14.3	748	14.2	795	15.0
Centre	Bulgaria	71	1.9	105	2.8	102	2.8	133	3.7	132	3.7
Centre	Croatia	48	2.3	43	2.1	70	3.4	49	2.4	68	3.3
Centre	Cyprus	20	5.5	30	8.1	24	6.3	26	6.7	34	8.5
Centre	Czech Republic	71	1.4	97	1.9	121	2.4	130	2.5	159	3.1
West	Denmark	174	6.5	224	8.3	204	7.5	179	6.6	201	7.3
East	Estonia	429	68.3	374	59.9	315	50.6	243	39.1	230	37.0
West	Finland	134	5.2	136	5.3	105	4.0	106	4.1	130	5.0
West	France	3575	11.7	3665	11.9	3749	12.1	3597	11.5	3655	11.7
West	Germany	2118	5.3	2294	5.7	2336	5.8	2386	5.9	2290	5.7
West	Greece	401	7.4	468	8.6	510	9.4	516	9.5	564	10.3
Centre	Hungary	49	1.0	88	1.8	110	2.3	107	2.2	142	3.0
West	Iceland	8	5.3	6	3.8	7	4.4	6	3.7	17	10.6
West	Ireland	221	10.5	242	11.1	258	11.6	258	11.5	241	10.7
West	Italy	1480	12.6	1604	10.7	1818	10.1	2893	10.3	3053	10.7
East	Latvia	185	18.1	224	22.1	231	22.9	170	17.1	170	17.5
	Liechtenstein	1	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.7	2	11.3
East	Lithuania	78	5.1	74	4.9	65	4.4	131	8.9	125	8.6
West	Luxembourg	39	16.8	34	14.4	48	20.0	43	17.6	39	15.6
West	Malta	16	8.0	8	4.0	17	8.4	10	4.9	16	7.8
West	Netherlands	921	11.4	1001	12.4	1120	13.8	1017	12.5	1029	12.5
West	Norway	179	7.8	166	7.1	182	7.7	183	7.6	173	7.1
Centre	Poland	607	3.3	575	3.1	611	3.3	732	4.0	717	3.9
West	Portugal	1494	29.5	1427	28.2	1499	29.6	1369	27.0	1267	25.0
Centre	Romania	275	2.7	272	2.6	322	3.2	342	3.4	349	3.5
Centre	Slovakia	20	0.8	32	1.2	48	1.8	48	1.8	25	1.0
Centre	Slovenia	30	3.1	35	3.5	45	4.6	40	4.0	31	3.1
West	Spain	1398	15.9	2235	18.7	2790	20.2	2933	18.2	3101	19.2
West	Sweden	232	5.2	289	6.4	245	5.4	263	5.7	291	6.3
West	United Kingdom	4487	15.1	4719	15.8	4614	15.3	4483	14.7	4326	14.1
	Total EU/EEA	**19696**	**9.2**	**21408**	**9.6**	**22598**	**9.9**	**23395**	**9.7**	**23646**	**9.8**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	23	1.5	30	2.0	35	2.3	45	3.0	28	1.9
West	Andorra	0	0.0	5	11.8	3	6.9	2	4.5	5	11.4
East	Armenia	43	2.9	75	5.0	104	6.8	96	6.3	98	6.4
East	Azerbaijan	213	5.0	380	8.8	350	8.0	377	8.5	365	8.1
East	Belarus	391	8.7	540	12.1	454	10.2	562	12.7	563	12.8
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0.5	4	0.2	7	0.4	6	0.3	7	0.4
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.6	5	0.5
East	Georgia	202	9.7	244	11.8	255	12.4	279	13.7	327	16.2
West	Israel	220	6.6	247	7.2	251	7.2	267	7.4	290	7.9
East	Kazakhstan	1278	17.0	1390	18.3	1640	21.4	1392	18.0	1253	15.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	181	7.1	287	11.1	309	11.8	514	19.4	399	14.8
East	Moldova	369	18.6	422	21.3	438	22.2	400	20.3	341	17.4
West	Monaco	1	6.2	1	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	6	2.0	8	2.6	8	2.6	12	3.9	15	4.9
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36172	54.5
West	San Marino	2	13.6	0	0.0	2	12.2	1	6.5	6	39.1
Centre	Serbia	75	1.6	77	1.6	102	2.2	127	2.7	134	2.9
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	73	2.0	75	2.1	98	2.7	122	3.4	132	3.7
Centre	Kosovo****	2	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5	2	0.2
West	Switzerland	498	13.6	524	14.2	550	14.8	468	12.4	444	11.6
East	Tajikistan	154	4.4	264	7.4	285	7.8	320	8.6	788	20.7
Centre	Turkey	193	0.6	250	0.7	275	0.8	347	1.0	388	1.1
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	7890	36.6	8198	38.3	8641	40.6	9089	42.9	9521	45.1
East	Uzbekistan	1683	13.0	2087	15.9	1830	13.8	2248	16.7	2062	15.1
	Total non-EU/EEA	**13433**	**11.9**	**15035**	**13.2**	**15542**	**13.5**	**16558**	**14.3**	**53211**	**29.0**
WHO European Region											
	West	18533	10.9	20236	11.4	21340	11.6	21981	11.2	22207	11.2
	Centre	1499	1.6	1648	1.8	1883	2.0	2150	2.3	2234	2.4
	East	13096	20.0	14559	22.2	14917	22.6	15821	23.9	52414	39.4
	Total WHO European Region	**33128**	**10.1**	**36443**	**10.8**	**38140**	**11.1**	**39952**	**11.2**	**76855**	**18.1**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
267	6.5	275	6.7	234	5.7	202	4.9	233	5.6	6664	Austria
786	14.6	836	15.3	787	14.3	731	13.3	687	12.4	18257	Belgium
163	4.5	123	3.4	161	4.5	202	5.7	191	5.5	1787	Bulgaria
63	3.0	70	3.4	77	3.7	83	4.0	111	5.4	1151	Croatia
39	9.5	49	11.7	46	10.9	49	11.7	72	17.5	717	Cyprus
140	2.7	185	3.6	211	4.1	209	4.0	248	4.8	2222	Czech Republic
192	7.0	146	5.3	178	6.4	196	7.0	205	7.3	5177	Denmark
226	36.5	209	33.8	200	32.5	182	29.6	167	27.2	6213	Estonia
112	4.2	111	4.2	102	3.8	138	5.1	131	4.9	2605	Finland
3590	11.4	3822	12.1	3721	11.7	3801	11.9	2664	8.3	45878	France
2241	5.7	2503	6.4	2658	6.7	2842	7.2	2924	7.3	45439	Germany
815	14.9	973	17.9	786	14.6	660	12.4	613	11.6	12593	Greece
122	2.6	186	3.9	191	4.1	213	4.5	196	4.2	2393	Hungary
12	7.5	13	8.1	8	5.0	9	5.5	10	6.1	238	Iceland
239	10.5	251	11.1	257	11.3	264	11.6	372	16.3	4310	Ireland
2953	10.3	3294	11.5	3001	10.4	3063	10.4	2664	9.0	28051	Italy
196	20.7	218	23.3	203	21.9	236	25.7	264	29.0	4514	Latvia
1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	39	Liechtenstein
134	9.5	114	8.2	125	9.1	90	6.6	115	8.5	2017	Lithuania
44	17.3	43	16.4	52	19.4	45	16.4	45	16.0	1062	Luxembourg
17	8.2	23	11.1	30	14.3	36	16.9	53	24.7	249	Malta
1002	12.2	910	11.0	908	10.9	751	9.0	676	8.1	19301	Netherlands
190	7.7	166	6.6	158	6.2	199	7.8	145	5.6	3962	Norway
916	5.0	919	5.0	948	5.1	935	5.1	876	4.8	15366	Poland
1170	23.2	1137	22.6	1082	21.7	791	16.0	721	14.6	39246	Portugal
557	5.7	642	6.6	659	6.8	576	5.9	548	5.6	12603	Romania
46	1.8	44	1.7	71	2.7	75	2.8	76	2.9	612	Slovakia
48	4.7	42	4.1	39	3.8	45	4.4	41	4.0	638	Slovenia
2910	18.1	3200	17.2	3501	15.2	3532	15.4	2945	12.9	32187	Spain
291	6.2	265	5.6	293	6.1	273	5.7	276	5.7	8187	Sweden
4394	14.2	4489	14.4	4533	14.4	4609	14.6	4539	14.2	101857	United Kingdom
23876	**9.9**	**25258**	**10.4**	**25220**	**10.1**	**25038**	**10.0**	**22808**	**9.1**	**425535**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
55	3.8	58	4.0	82	5.7	61	4.2	67	4.7	625	Albania
2	5.0	2	5.0	4	10.3	5	12.9	4	10.3	65	Andorra
115	7.6	158	10.7	161	11.1	215	15.1	205	14.6	1554	Armenia
410	9.0	356	7.7	329	7.0	375	7.8	495	10.2	4223	Azerbaijan
621	14.1	659	14.9	802	18.2	1052	23.8	1395	31.6	11788	Belarus
23	1.2	23	1.2	21	1.1	-	-	-	-	201	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0.0	10	1.0	15	1.5	29	2.8	24	2.3	103	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
305	15.3	394	20.0	364	18.7	394	20.5	520	27.3	4000	Georgia
297	7.9	355	9.3	353	9.1	343	8.7	299	7.5	5858	Israel
1208	15.1	1169	14.4	1203	14.6	1336	15.9	1446	17.0	17571	Kazakhstan
422	15.4	406	14.6	292	10.3	366	12.7	355	12.1	4221	Kyrgyzstan
377	19.2	375	19.1	381	19.4	451	23.0	462	23.6	5902	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.2	22	Monaco
8	2.6	13	4.2	10	3.3	17	5.5	17	5.5	164	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36172	Russia***
6	38.4	2	12.3	0	0.0	3	18.4	2	12.2	68	San Marino
116	2.6	123	2.8	138	3.1	119	2.7	178	4.1	2711	Serbia
111	3.1	120	3.4	136	3.9	113	3.2	176	5.1	2642	Serbia excluding Kosovo****
5	0.6	3	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.7	2	0.2	69	Kosovo****
421	10.9	462	11.8	421	10.6	385	9.6	409	10.0	22175	Switzerland
695	17.8	549	13.7	549	13.4	555	13.2	684	15.9	5262	Tajikistan
488	1.3	828	2.2	1077	2.8	1485	3.9	1757	4.5	8191	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
9472	45.1	9400	44.9	10011	47.9	8991	45.6	7513	38.1	138068	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16234	Uzbekistan
15041	**14.6**	**15342**	**14.6**	**16213**	**15.4**	**16182**	**15.7**	**15833**	**15.2**	**285177**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
21951	11.1	23278	11.6	23067	11.2	22878	11.0	20618	9.9	403451	West
2784	3.0	3315	3.5	3746	4.0	4098	4.4	4402	4.7	49484	Centre
14181	26.7	14007	26.3	14620	27.3	14243	27.1	13621	25.8	257738	East
38916	**11.3**	**40600**	**11.6**	**41433**	**11.7**	**41219**	**11.7**	**38641**	**10.9**	**710673**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 3: New HIV diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	86	2.0	79	1.9	90	2.1	68	1.6	67	1.6
West	Belgium	338	6.3	404	7.5	343	6.3	381	6.9	402	7.3
Centre	Bulgaria	20	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	38	1.0	31	0.8
Centre	Croatia	9	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.3	3	0.1
Centre	Cyprus	14	3.7	15	3.9	13	3.3	12	2.9	7	1.7
Centre	Czech Republic	20	0.4	24	0.5	27	0.5	26	0.5	21	0.4
West	Denmark	71	2.6	82	3.0	81	2.9	57	2.1	74	2.7
East	Estonia	239	33.1	259	36.0	230	32.1	168	23.5	146	20.5
West	Finland	57	2.1	51	1.9	42	1.6	66	2.4	54	2.0
West	France	2116	6.5	1995	6.1	2000	6.1	1843	5.6	1880	5.6
West	Germany	497	1.2	448	1.1	462	1.1	455	1.1	396	0.9
West	Greece	104	1.9	90	1.6	104	1.9	96	1.7	78	1.4
Centre	Hungary	13	0.2	10	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.3	9	0.2
West	Iceland	3	2.0	7	4.6	3	1.9	9	5.7	7	4.4
West	Ireland	132	6.3	149	6.9	146	6.5	137	6.0	89	3.9
West	Italy	538	4.3	617	3.9	668	3.5	952	3.2	994	3.3
East	Latvia	114	9.5	126	10.5	127	10.7	105	9.0	104	9.0
	Liechtenstein	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.0
East	Lithuania	22	1.2	32	1.8	30	1.7	49	2.9	28	1.7
West	Luxembourg	16	6.8	14	5.8	11	4.5	18	7.2	16	6.3
West	Malta	8	3.9	6	2.9	11	5.4	9	4.4	2	1.0
West	Netherlands	226	2.7	243	2.9	208	2.5	210	2.5	193	2.3
West	Norway	97	4.1	82	3.5	117	4.9	99	4.1	85	3.5
Centre	Poland	174	0.9	156	0.8	152	0.8	162	0.8	155	0.8
West	Portugal	738	13.5	727	13.3	706	12.9	646	11.8	632	11.5
Centre	Romania	230	2.1	215	2.0	248	2.3	227	2.2	219	2.1
Centre	Slovakia	7	0.3	7	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2	3	0.1
Centre	Slovenia	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	8	0.8	4	0.4
West	Spain	397	4.4	603	4.9	716	5.0	719	4.3	673	4.0
West	Sweden	145	3.2	176	3.8	146	3.2	139	3.0	202	4.3
West	United Kingdom	2937	9.5	2640	8.5	2636	8.4	2197	6.9	2038	6.4
	Total EU/EEA	**9372**	**4.1**	**9285**	**4.0**	**9358**	**3.9**	**8922**	**3.5**	**8614**	**3.4**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	10	0.7	14	0.9	17	1.2	19	1.3	15	1.0
West	Andorra	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	25	1.7	32	2.2	32	2.2	53	3.7	51	3.5
East	Azerbaijan	26	0.6	57	1.3	83	1.9	78	1.7	94	2.0
East	Belarus	342	6.7	450	8.8	427	8.4	510	10.0	506	10.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	78	3.3	98	4.2	103	4.5	112	5.0	133	6.0
West	Israel	118	3.4	116	3.3	143	4.0	121	3.3	134	3.6
East	Kazakhstan	451	5.6	580	7.1	679	8.2	685	8.2	732	8.7
East	Kyrgyzstan	63	2.4	115	4.3	182	6.8	182	6.7	168	6.1
East	Moldova	249	11.5	309	14.4	355	16.6	304	14.3	362	17.1
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	2	0.6	1	0.3	3	1.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26409	34.4
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	15	0.3	17	0.4	20	0.4	10	0.2	17	0.4
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	15	0.4	16	0.4	20	0.5	9	0.2	16	0.4
Centre	Kosovo****		0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	254	6.7	222	5.8	203	5.3	180	4.6	160	4.0
East	Tajikistan	47	1.4	86	2.4	77	2.1	124	3.4	207	5.5
Centre	Turkey	83	0.2	101	0.3	123	0.3	126	0.4	139	0.4
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	5366	21.5	5038	20.3	6582	26.6	7002	28.4	6915	28.2
East	Uzbekistan	522	3.9	1082	8.0	1231	9.0	1807	13.0	1733	12.3
	Total non-EU/EEA	**7659**	**6.5**	**8319**	**7.1**	**10265**	**8.6**	**11315**	**9.5**	**37775**	**19.3**
WHO European Region											
	West	8879	5.0	8751	4.7	8838	4.6	8402	4.1	8176	4.0
	Centre	607	0.6	589	0.6	647	0.7	656	0.7	623	0.7
	East	7544	10.5	8264	11.5	10138	14.1	11179	15.5	37588	25.2
	Total WHO European Region	**17030**	**4.9**	**17604**	**5.0**	**19623**	**5.5**	**20237**	**5.5**	**46387**	**10.3**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
71	1.7	63	1.5	45	1.0	55	1.3	31	0.7	2137	Austria
399	7.1	392	6.9	339	6.0	318	5.6	310	5.4	10365	Belgium
38	1.0	34	0.9	39	1.0	45	1.2	33	0.9	514	Bulgaria
11	0.5	3	0.1	8	0.4	9	0.4	6	0.3	172	Croatia
15	3.5	9	2.0	8	1.8	7	1.6	8	1.8	266	Cyprus
13	0.2	27	0.5	24	0.4	23	0.4	18	0.3	398	Czech Republic
74	2.6	54	1.9	55	1.9	60	2.1	72	2.5	1927	Denmark
140	19.7	106	15.0	125	17.8	109	15.6	103	14.7	3038	Estonia
60	2.2	45	1.6	55	2.0	43	1.6	43	1.5	968	Finland
1824	5.4	1829	5.4	1818	5.4	1827	5.4	1257	3.7	25206	France
416	1.0	452	1.1	578	1.4	656	1.6	747	1.8	11005	Germany
143	2.5	174	3.1	85	1.5	100	1.8	78	1.4	2582	Greece
12	0.2	14	0.3	17	0.3	20	0.4	26	0.5	322	Hungary
11	6.9	6	3.8	3	1.9	2	1.2	2	1.2	95	Iceland
89	3.9	98	4.2	86	3.7	99	4.3	114	4.9	2322	Ireland
971	3.2	889	2.9	844	2.7	787	2.5	780	2.5	8968	Italy
103	9.1	121	10.9	137	12.5	111	10.2	129	12.0	2093	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	Liechtenstein
32	1.9	46	2.8	52	3.2	51	3.2	42	2.7	518	Lithuania
14	5.4	18	6.8	13	4.8	29	10.6	12	4.3	376	Luxembourg
4	1.9	7	3.3	6	2.8	4	1.9	8	3.7	75	Malta
172	2.0	178	2.1	141	1.7	130	1.5	126	1.5	4784	Netherlands
79	3.2	76	3.1	75	3.0	68	2.7	76	3.0	1896	Norway
159	0.8	159	0.8	147	0.7	185	0.9	142	0.7	3945	Poland
514	9.3	477	8.7	448	8.2	318	5.8	269	4.9	15042	Portugal
250	2.4	243	2.4	272	2.7	249	2.4	208	2.0	8876	Romania
3	0.1	6	0.2	12	0.4	11	0.4	10	0.4	99	Slovakia
7	0.7	3	0.3	5	0.5	3	0.3	7	0.7	92	Slovenia
622	3.7	578	3.0	597	2.5	608	2.6	483	2.0	7165	Spain
169	3.6	175	3.7	163	3.4	198	4.1	171	3.5	4003	Sweden
1782	5.6	1726	5.3	1502	4.6	1546	4.7	1532	4.7	43645	United Kingdom
8197	**3.2**	**8008**	**3.1**	**7699**	**2.9**	**7671**	**2.9**	**6843**	**2.6**	**162917**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
23	1.6	23	1.6	38	2.6	18	1.2	29	2.0	255	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Andorra
67	4.6	70	4.7	77	5.0	117	7.4	89	5.5	693	Armenia
138	3.0	161	3.4	185	3.9	229	4.7	232	4.7	1406	Azerbaijan
575	11.3	564	11.1	731	14.4	759	14.9	910	17.9	8039	Belarus
4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	46	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	17	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
124	5.6	149	6.9	118	5.5	148	7.0	163	7.8	1412	Georgia
153	4.0	132	3.4	120	3.0	133	3.3	129	3.2	2931	Israel
791	9.2	839	9.6	931	10.5	1012	11.3	1040	11.4	9107	Kazakhstan
192	6.8	295	10.3	211	7.3	279	9.4	287	9.6	2110	Kyrgyzstan
344	16.3	382	18.1	325	15.4	380	18.0	356	16.8	4282	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Monaco
1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	1.0	2	0.6	30	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26409	Russia***
2	12.3	3	17.5	1	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	San Marino
18	0.4	12	0.3	14	0.3	18	0.4	6	0.1	706	Serbia
17	0.5	11	0.3	13	0.4	17	0.5	5	0.1	675	Serbia excluding Kosovo****
1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	31	Kosovo****
132	3.3	150	3.7	151	3.7	123	3.0	122	2.9	10108	Switzerland
283	7.4	300	7.6	344	8.6	430	10.5	467	11.2	2447	Tajikistan
167	0.5	254	0.7	242	0.6	334	0.9	339	0.9	2531	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
7697	31.5	7301	30.0	7722	31.8	6683	29.1	5472	23.8	92536	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7783	Uzbekistan
10711	**9.9**	**10642**	**9.7**	**11217**	**10.3**	**10666**	**9.9**	**9644**	**8.8**	**172894**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
7701	3.7	7522	3.6	7126	3.3	7104	3.3	6362	2.9	155645	West
721	0.8	794	0.8	832	0.9	925	1.0	835	0.9	18269	Centre
10486	17.9	10334	17.6	10958	18.5	10308	17.7	9290	15.9	161874	East
18908	**5.2**	**18650**	**5.1**	**18916**	**5.1**	**18337**	**5.0**	**16487**	**4.4**	**335788**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 4: New HIV diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	135	129	166	147	161	172	169	148	120	139	3256
West	Belgium	299	298	371	379	405	407	399	429	347	363	7164
Centre	Bulgaria	10	24	17	28	32	47	59	72	97	111	532
Centre	Croatia	37	30	53	42	61	47	65	70	79	99	823
Centre	Cyprus	7	19	9	9	22	27	31	35	39	51	411
Centre	Czech Republic	56	78	95	107	130	114	154	180	170	210	1749
West	Denmark	100	142	133	108	112	113	82	116	132	126	2919
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	9	3	18	127
West	Finland	62	72	49	43	48	36	47	43	55	53	1127
West	France	1361	1457	1498	1434	1508	1428	1618	1600	1624	967	18115
West	Germany	1388	1558	1575	1646	1585	1461	1698	1728	1894	1851	26980
West	Greece	250	300	327	337	378	344	333	344	368	351	7150
Centre	Hungary	40	63	93	87	126	106	149	163	171	133	1789
West	Iceland	2	0	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	105
West	Ireland	89	91	105	138	134	145	172	155	176	251	2344
West	Italy	536	595	718	1190	1274	1298	1596	1522	1570	1406	12441
East	Latvia	15	15	21	14	18	20	18	27	28	33	346
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
East	Lithuania	9	4	9	9	7	10	11	30	11	28	198
West	Luxembourg	18	20	30	25	24	31	29	30	21	17	551
West	Malta	7	0	0	4	6	4	8	16	25	45	123
West	Netherlands	677	774	861	784	781	770	706	727	590	505	13937
West	Norway	90	77	92	87	85	97	76	98	115	70	1906
Centre	Poland	54	42	64	82	164	313	350	277	336	255	2654
West	Portugal	367	354	458	441	457	483	504	460	343	388	9013
Centre	Romania	22	18	49	61	68	104	91	94	130	116	898
Centre	Slovakia	14	25	33	35	21	32	28	58	53	55	452
Centre	Slovenia	25	30	34	29	28	35	33	27	33	26	457
West	Spain	623	1276	1661	1736	1861	1834	1971	2142	2330	1838	18711
West	Sweden	96	119	106	115	125	106	137	147	119	118	3949
West	United Kingdom	2620	2864	2707	2786	2770	2851	3060	3067	3117	2918	65904
	Total EU/EEA	**9009**	**10474**	**11336**	**11905**	**12397**	**12437**	**13596**	**13814**	**14097**	**12541**	**206134**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	1	7	6	5	15	9	11	9	13	104
West	Andorra	0	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	31
East	Armenia	2	2	3	5	0	4	4	13	10	12	59
East	Azerbaijan	3	3	2	2	7	5	12	11	11	31	94
East	Belarus	1	4	5	9	14	29	31	41	53	58	273
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0	1	3	4	12	21	13	-	-	79
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	3	0	3	5	1	7	13	26	21	83
East	Georgia	4	11	6	7	26	25	43	67	63	156	437
West	Israel	78	123	125	142	147	152	155	163	148	129	2150
East	Kazakhstan	8	9	13	20	22	26	20	37	44	78	297
East	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	14	17	20	56
East	Moldova	2	0	2	12	6	5	4	4	9	10	68
West	Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Centre	Montenegro	4	5	6	6	11	5	8	6	13	14	94
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	21
Centre	Serbia	45	41	71	84	81	68	86	96	84	133	1117
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	45	40	67	84	81	67	84	95	79	131	1100
Centre	Kosovo****		1	4	0	0	1	2	1	5	2	17
West	Switzerland	263	270	264	250	245	210	227	195	217	199	5716
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10
Centre	Turkey	29	25	0	4	35	57	142	189	273	347	1233
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		0
East	Ukraine	35	48	65	94	90	143	152	262	277	368	1609
East	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Total non-EU/EEA	**482**	**550**	**573**	**649**	**701**	**762**	**925**	**1138**	**1264**	**1597**	**13575**
WHO European Region												
	West	9061	10523	11251	11795	12114	11947	12989	13133	13316	11737	203628
	Centre	350	404	532	586	793	983	1233	1304	1513	1584	12475
	East	80	97	126	173	191	269	299	515	531	817	3603
	Total WHO European Region	**9491**	**11024**	**11909**	**12554**	**13098**	**13199**	**14521**	**14952**	**15360**	**14138**	**219706**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

Table 5: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	55	72	47	37	47	43	47	28	27	22	1976
West	Belgium	19	22	20	16	15	15	14	17	12	15	893
Centre	Bulgaria	34	43	54	74	56	63	40	33	47	26	501
Centre	Croatia	3	2	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	67
Centre	Cyprus	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	13
Centre	Czech Republic	6	12	8	4	5	9	6	6	10	4	110
West	Denmark	10	21	13	14	8	10	11	13	11	8	538
East	Estonia	191	115	36	85	118	110	86	81	67	55	4125
West	Finland	10	12	7	13	8	8	7	3	7	7	388
West	France	173	155	143	130	127	119	127	107	95	58	1825
West	Germany	149	142	115	91	80	77	80	99	110	134	3561
West	Greece	14	13	9	15	25	311	519	261	112	70	1651
Centre	Hungary	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	26
West	Iceland	1	1	0	5	9	12	3	1	1	0	53
West	Ireland	59	55	40	30	23	18	16	22	25	50	1613
West	Italy	187	184	213	281	267	187	215	181	148	112	2316
East	Latvia	108	141	100	78	86	90	94	77	74	88	3205
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
East	Lithuania	62	59	44	118	108	89	65	64	38	44	1558
West	Luxembourg	3	6	5	2	1	1	5	6	17	14	179
West	Malta	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
West	Netherlands	15	15	8	8	8	6	7	5	0	1	765
West	Norway	7	13	12	11	11	10	11	8	7	8	619
Centre	Poland	129	103	55	63	44	67	44	40	48	37	6157
West	Portugal	493	406	371	273	219	135	127	101	50	44	18905
Centre	Romania	10	12	7	18	23	175	288	300	162	142	1164
Centre	Slovakia	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	16
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	19
West	Spain	279	267	280	304	243	229	200	171	140	96	3184
West	Sweden	33	61	22	24	25	15	22	13	14	15	1246
West	United Kingdom	202	181	181	159	158	132	116	131	146	182	6176
	Total EU/EEA	**2256**	**2119**	**1799**	**1854**	**1718**	**1937**	**2152**	**1774**	**1375**	**1241**	**62863**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
East	Armenia	24	32	36	46	49	41	44	32	42	36	582
East	Azerbaijan	172	318	287	292	274	319	216	204	183	159	2796
East	Belarus	242	298	195	212	223	254	247	201	376	790	7727
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	22
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	156	185	202	226	219	190	235	170	176	164	2502
West	Israel	49	40	41	42	41	42	71	71	39	34	1186
East	Kazakhstan	1220	1305	1490	1245	1092	907	788	720	772	815	14806
East	Kyrgyzstan	168	254	294	466	347	355	255	188	182	169	3317
East	Moldova	236	224	136	62	59	61	40	20	62	38	2801
West	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Montenegro	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	8	12	10	10	6	9	5	11	5	4	974
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	8	12	10	9	6	9	5	11	5	4	972
Centre	Kosovo****	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Switzerland	56	50	30	26	20	21	24	13	7	10	3777
East	Tajikistan	125	209	206	263	672	455	299	243	236	243	3363
Centre	Turkey	5	6	0	1	0	5	6	4	10	13	123
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	7127	7084	7009	7105	6934	6588	5933	5847	4670	3449	113334
East	Uzbekistan	1454	1816	1561	612	1850	-	-	-	-	-	11390
	Total non-EU/EEA	**11046**	**11834**	**11497**	**10609**	**11786**	**9247**	**8165**	**7725**	**6761**	**5924**	**168744**
WHO European Region												
	West	1818	1716	1559	1481	1335	1391	1622	1254	968	880	50892
	Centre	199	197	141	172	138	333	393	398	290	235	9204
	East	11285	12040	11596	10810	12031	9459	8302	7847	6878	6050	171506
	Total WHO European Region	**13302**	**13953**	**13296**	**12463**	**13504**	**11183**	**10317**	**9499**	**8136**	**7165**	**231602**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

Table 6: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	134	130	143	123	105	104	107	85	86	81	2813
West	Belgium	418	442	396	427	438	437	461	385	368	330	11255
Centre	Bulgaria	46	58	52	68	71	89	58	70	95	86	1193
Centre	Croatia	15	14	16	12	7	21	7	13	12	13	362
Centre	Cyprus	27	21	22	27	15	23	23	16	10	26	507
Centre	Czech Republic	26	28	43	43	39	25	41	45	45	45	650
West	Denmark	127	130	122	105	141	132	96	90	102	126	3150
East	Estonia	0	0	3	17	173	146	170	188	162	144	1363
West	Finland	93	74	59	91	94	88	71	67	70	79	1439
West	France	2429	2326	2494	2264	2209	2046	2175	2147	2122	1188	29728
West	Germany	531	478	511	506	444	511	481	584	770	954	12807
West	Greece	152	132	160	123	119	148	149	115	135	106	3207
Centre	Hungary	15	15	17	23	18	19	24	24	28	21	437
West	Iceland	7	0	6	8	10	6	0	0	0	0	100
West	Ireland	182	167	190	166	127	126	136	135	122	128	2983
West	Italy	910	1059	1154	1861	1892	1822	1772	1700	1667	1559	16840
East	Latvia	87	127	164	133	131	144	112	125	132	150	1768
	Liechtenstein	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
East	Lithuania	16	29	28	37	29	36	51	53	69	59	525
West	Luxembourg	32	22	25	30	28	26	27	25	30	21	581
West	Malta	10	12	24	9	10	13	15	10	9	15	144
West	Netherlands	371	374	363	346	351	302	296	246	221	227	7363
West	Norway	164	141	185	170	157	155	142	123	140	138	3085
Centre	Poland	74	74	64	77	103	90	99	82	104	74	1460
West	Portugal	1322	1345	1321	1256	1174	1035	959	931	679	522	24527
Centre	Romania	237	256	293	317	300	352	346	361	406	473	5810
Centre	Slovakia	8	12	8	9	4	12	14	21	18	23	174
Centre	Slovenia	3	2	4	6	7	8	4	7	4	5	113
West	Spain	752	1069	1251	1228	1238	1090	1106	1109	1031	872	12833
West	Sweden	191	211	194	194	258	260	227	218	229	211	5501
West	United Kingdom	4259	3946	3876	3237	3003	2804	2562	2250	2231	1978	63311
	Total EU/EEA	**12639**	**12694**	**13188**	**12914**	**12698**	**12070**	**11731**	**11225**	**11097**	**9654**	**216041**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	30	37	43	52	34	60	66	101	62	77	708
West	Andorra	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	22
East	Armenia	38	70	86	83	86	127	161	176	262	230	1454
East	Azerbaijan	41	77	101	116	130	191	244	272	370	420	2173
East	Belarus	464	657	656	823	789	881	919	1265	1349	1416	11370
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	8	3	3	14	4	12	-	-	126
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	2	3	2	0	0	7	2	4	4	35
East	Georgia	113	125	133	150	201	203	248	237	293	348	2311
West	Israel	188	176	201	177	209	208	206	185	218	201	4528
East	Kazakhstan	325	492	671	736	803	1002	1117	1277	1405	1449	10197
East	Kyrgyzstan	71	107	162	173	186	181	307	276	389	396	2416
East	Moldova	366	500	588	574	606	613	664	325	620	576	6278
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Montenegro	2	4	4	6	3	4	5	1	4	3	72
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	23
Centre	Serbia	26	25	28	26	38	42	29	22	35	28	787
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	24	23	28	23	35	37	28	20	33	28	735
Centre	Kosovo****	2	2	0	3	3	5	1	2	2	0	52
West	Switzerland	340	295	279	253	222	211	219	221	168	175	7484
East	Tajikistan	70	123	142	165	296	437	392	518	570	714	3507
Centre	Turkey	153	295	276	219	204	253	381	431	487	579	4205
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	5646	5736	7780	8541	9122	10248	10440	11472	10648	9043	110203
East	Uzbekistan	495	701	716	955	852	-	-	-	-	-	4711
	Total non-EU/EEA	**8379**	**9427**	**11877**	**13055**	**13786**	**14680**	**15413**	**16794**	**16884**	**15659**	**172621**
WHO European Region												
	West	12614	12530	12954	12575	12231	11529	11211	10627	10398	8911	213735
	Centre	671	847	881	890	846	1012	1108	1208	1314	1457	16639
	East	7732	8744	11230	12503	13404	14209	14825	16184	16269	14945	158276
	Total WHO European Region	**21017**	**22121**	**25065**	**25968**	**26481**	**26750**	**27144**	**28019**	**27981**	**25313**	**388650**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Information about annual and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 39402 (2006), 45207 (2007), 54882 (2008), 58191 (2009), 58326 (2010), 62402 (2011), 70832 (2012), 79764 (2013), 89667 (2014), 98177 (2015) and cumulative 1 011 377 as of 31 December 2015. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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Table 7: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	55
West	Belgium	9	21	9	7	11	17	10	6	7	11	492
Centre	Bulgaria	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	5	1	1	21
Centre	Croatia	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7
West	Denmark	2	7	4	0	3	3	4	5	5	4	105
East	Estonia	4	2	8	3	3	3	4	2	5	1	54
West	Finland	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	29
West	France	28	38	29	34	41	35	49	32	47	31	474
West	Germany	19	27	16	11	20	15	20	21	25	26	387
West	Greece	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	65
Centre	Hungary	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	14
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Ireland	2	6	7	5	9	3	5	3	2	5	82
West	Italy	5	5	7	19	13	24	13	11	13	13	162
East	Latvia	5	8	8	2	4	2	7	10	4	3	66
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	5
West	Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	12
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Netherlands	9	13	23	20	23	12	18	8	9	6	324
West	Norway	6	9	4	4	1	4	7	1	3	2	81
Centre	Poland	25	16	13	12	11	7	4	4	3	7	212
West	Portugal	13	17	16	14	15	9	5	9	6	1	431
Centre	Romania	20	8	14	23	27	22	19	24	18	17	719
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
West	Spain	5	11	9	13	15	11	7	13	3	0	106
West	Sweden	8	8	10	9	19	22	14	7	7	15	244
West	United Kingdom	161	159	150	165	123	132	99	93	104	79	2849
	Total EU/EEA	**328**	**367**	**331**	**349**	**347**	**333**	**292**	**258**	**273**	**228**	**7023**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3	4	1	2	0	3	3	6	3	1	31
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Armenia	4	3	0	3	3	2	3	5	7	4	39
East	Azerbaijan	1	3	5	5	11	9	14	10	18	16	99
East	Belarus	19	25	17	15	22	23	16	16	15	26	271
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	6	15	12	4	13	7	9	3	5	6	92
West	Israel	13	11	16	11	7	8	7	9	9	5	246
East	Kazakhstan	20	30	44	22	21	18	30	36	22	25	290
East	Kyrgyzstan	2	8	25	16	19	20	33	10	14	25	174
East	Moldova	14	7	17	8	10	16	9	13	19	14	155
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Montenegro	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Serbia		1	1	4		1	1	4	1	1	48
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	44
Centre	Kosovo****	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
West	Switzerland	1	7	2	4	7	4	2	3	1	4	195
East	Tajikistan	1	8	3	11	14	26	39	46	55	53	256
Centre	Turkey	3	3	9	7	1	4	12	11	22	22	128
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	200	230	217	169	177	136	149	111	122	83	1972
East	Uzbekistan	31	84	57	96	73	-	-	-	-	-	363
	Total non-EU/EEA	**320**	**439**	**427**	**377**	**378**	**277**	**327**	**283**	**313**	**285**	**4369**
WHO European Region												
	West	287	346	305	321	312	306	263	223	247	205	6343
	Centre	54	36	40	51	43	41	43	55	51	52	1212
	East	307	424	413	354	370	263	313	263	288	256	3836
	Total WHO European Region	**648**	**806**	**758**	**726**	**725**	**610**	**619**	**541**	**586**	**513**	**11391**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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Table 8: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 8a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	7787	7796	-	8542	8561	-	8870	8893	-	8875	8897
Injecting drug use	334	1132	1470	332	1114	1450	252	961	1215	239	879	1121
Heterosexual contact	6325	4567	10903	5944	4534	10492	5987	4715	10716	5375	4350	9731
Mother-to-child	163	126	289	197	134	333	163	131	294	187	115	302
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	51	49	100	44	39	83	41	34	76	29	31	60
Nosocomial infection	8	8	16	9	11	20	7	6	13	6	10	16
Other/undetermined	1143	2113	3291	1124	2246	3404	1142	2347	3529	1085	2334	3447
Total EU/EEA	**8024**	**15782**	**23865**	**7650**	**16620**	**24343**	**7592**	**17064**	**24736**	**6921**	**16594**	**23574**
Non-EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	447	448	-	523	525	-	572	572	-	641	641
Injecting drug use	1838	7748	9586	1912	8094	10012	1772	8119	9936	1766	8230	9996
Heterosexual contact	4863	2864	7727	4870	3555	8427	6740	4133	10877	7287	4591	11878
Mother-to-child	41	44	285	56	66	352	66	76	361	39	66	274
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	9	8	17	7	5	12	1	8	9	7	5	12
Nosocomial infection	24	51	75	33	56	89	37	36	85	16	25	41
Other/undetermined	277	386	674	258	395	668	293	486	792	267	399	680
Total non-EU/EEA	**7052**	**11548**	**18812**	**7136**	**12694**	**20085**	**8909**	**13430**	**22632**	**9382**	**13957**	**23522**
Total WHO European Region	**15075**	**27329**	**42675**	**14786**	**29314**	**44428**	**16501**	**30494**	**47368**	**16303**	**30550**	**47095**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	9840	9858	-	9005	9024	0	172027	174	172201
Injecting drug use	211	760	972	203	738	941	10305	35961	815	47081
Heterosexual contact	4347	3785	8133	3727	3274	7005	100979	82041	525	183545
Mother-to-child	123	125	249	116	90	207	3431	3035	23	6489
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	32	42	75	36	28	64	2322	4486	108	6916
Nosocomial infection	8	6	14	4	6	11	3042	3939	1	6982
Other/undetermined	1261	2767	4078	1249	3015	4324	19722	42228	1356	63306
Total EU/EEA	**5982**	**17326**	**23380**	**5335**	**16156**	**21576**	**139801**	**343718**	**3002**	**486521**
Non-EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	989	991	-	1250	1250	0	12030	204	12234
Injecting drug use	1139	5612	6751	1045	4866	5911	31916	124401	892	157209
Heterosexual contact	8822	7574	16397	7812	7268	15080	94082	69124	373	163579
Mother-to-child	76	93	291	129	134	263	892	1067	1918	3877
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	2	6	2	8	10	185	268	103	556
Nosocomial infection	8	8	16	5	6	11	206	299	12	517
Other/undetermined	283	419	709	312	544	862	8388	16012	2945	27345
Total non-EU/EEA	**10332**	**14697**	**25161**	**9305**	**14076**	**23387**	**135669**	**223201**	**6447**	**365317**
Total WHO European Region	**16314**	**32021**	**48539**	**14640**	**30232**	**44963**	**275447**	**566879**	**9446**	**851772**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period. Therefore, totals by transmission mode, gender and overall may data from totals presented in Tables 1-7.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												EU/EEA
-	9086	9097	-	8987	8990	-	9654	9678	-	9842	9864	Sex between men
213	833	1046	268	1076	1344	327	1280	1607	237	1064	1301	Injecting drug use
5121	4168	9292	4732	4186	8922	4632	3952	8584	4387	3758	8146	Heterosexual contact
177	128	305	157	129	288	143	121	264	121	106	228	Mother-to-child
48	36	84	37	27	64	37	33	70	31	38	69	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
6	4	10	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	6	11	Nosocomial infection
1081	2290	3411	1106	2464	3602	1132	2594	3751	1205	2756	3996	Other/undetermined
6646	**16545**	**23245**	**6305**	**16871**	**23217**	**6276**	**17636**	**23961**	**5986**	**17570**	**23615**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
-	662	662	-	692	693	-	761	762	-	936	936	Sex between men
1728	8208	9936	1812	7430	9242	1432	6727	8159	1327	6393	7720	Injecting drug use
7493	5234	12727	8441	5972	14413	8616	6411	15028	9206	7145	16351	Heterosexual contact
46	81	304	63	74	273	77	89	315	70	91	272	Mother-to-child
4	1	5	2	6	8	6	4	10	6	5	11	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
7	9	16	23	32	55	39	57	96	4	11	15	Nosocomial infection
216	387	608	199	324	529	216	442	666	356	534	894	Other/undetermined
9494	**14582**	**24258**	**10540**	**14530**	**25213**	**10386**	**14491**	**25036**	**10969**	**15115**	**26199**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
16308	**31375**	**47919**	**16845**	**31400**	**48429**	**16662**	**32127**	**48997**	**16955**	**32685**	**49814**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 8: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 8b: West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
Sex between men	-	7893	7902	-	8633	8652	-	8849	8872	-	8849	8869
Injecting drug use	321	1027	1352	300	961	1265	230	834	1066	204	689	896
Heterosexual contact	6383	4558	10952	5938	4449	10402	5952	4582	10549	5273	4207	9486
Mother-to-child	160	117	277	195	133	330	164	125	289	178	111	289
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	46	45	91	47	39	86	42	36	79	34	34	68
Nosocomial infection	7	7	14	7	9	16	6	5	11	6	10	16
Other/undetermined	1027	2008	3059	1044	2173	3242	1060	2301	3384	1036	2255	3309
Total West	**7944**	**15655**	**23647**	**7531**	**16397**	**23993**	**7454**	**16732**	**24250**	**6731**	**16155**	**22933**
Centre												
Sex between men	-	261	262	-	335	337	-	467	467	-	495	497
Injecting drug use	8	56	64	16	72	88	8	78	86	17	91	108
Heterosexual contact	203	237	440	198	276	474	231	302	533	253	338	591
Mother-to-child	9	16	25	11	6	17	9	9	18	18	14	32
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	10	7	17	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	1	1
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	117	112	248	104	125	250	121	131	278	80	126	222
Total Centre	**348**	**690**	**1058**	**332**	**819**	**1174**	**370**	**990**	**1386**	**368**	**1065**	**1451**
East												
Sex between men	-	80	80	-	97	97	-	126	126	-	172	172
Injecting drug use	1843	7797	9640	1928	8175	10109	1786	8168	9999	1784	8329	10113
Heterosexual contact	4601	2636	7237	4678	3364	8043	6544	3964	10511	7136	4395	11531
Mother-to-child	35	37	272	47	61	338	56	73	348	30	56	255
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	5	9	3	2	5	0	4	4	2	1	3
Nosocomial infection	24	51	75	33	56	89	37	36	85	16	25	41
Other/undetermined	276	378	657	234	343	580	254	401	659	236	352	596
Total East	**6783**	**10984**	**17970**	**6923**	**12098**	**19261**	**8677**	**12772**	**21732**	**9204**	**13330**	**22711**
Total WHO European Region	**15075**	**27329**	**42675**	**14786**	**29314**	**44428**	**16501**	**30494**	**47368**	**16303**	**30550**	**47095**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
Sex between men	-	9397	9416	-	8474	8493	0	172303	173	172476
Injecting drug use	161	518	680	163	509	672	10487	34081	824	45392
Heterosexual contact	4185	3513	7700	3521	2955	6480	102143	81365	554	184062
Mother-to-child	117	113	231	110	81	192	3276	2776	23	6075
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	35	43	79	37	31	68	1496	3358	108	4962
Nosocomial infection	7	6	13	4	6	11	111	104	1	216
Other/undetermined	1204	2692	3914	1264	2953	4234	21999	49225	3739	74963
Total West	**5709**	**16283**	**22034**	**5099**	**15009**	**20150**	**139512**	**343213**	**5422**	**488147**
Centre										
Sex between men	-	903	904	-	982	982	0	8304	205	8509
Injecting drug use	36	196	232	27	158	185	376	1694	832	2902
Heterosexual contact	288	435	723	296	508	804	4437	6071	340	10848
Mother-to-child	13	13	26	11	12	23	374	470	27	871
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	968	1353	103	2424
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	0	0	0	2931	3835	0	6766
Other/undetermined	68	131	238	20	109	178	2210	2829	522	5561
Total Centre	**406**	**1678**	**2124**	**354**	**1769**	**2172**	**11296**	**24556**	**2029**	**37881**
East										
Sex between men	-	528	528	-	799	799	0	3447	0	3447
Injecting drug use	1153	5658	6811	1058	4937	5995	31355	124585	51	155991
Heterosexual contact	8696	7411	16107	7722	7079	14801	88478	63720	4	152202
Mother-to-child	69	92	283	124	131	255	673	855	1891	3419
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	1	2	1	5	6	43	43	0	86
Nosocomial infection	8	8	16	5	6	11	206	299	12	517
Other/undetermined	272	363	635	277	497	774	3884	6162	37	10083
Total East	**10199**	**14061**	**24382**	**9187**	**13454**	**22641**	**124639**	**199111**	**1995**	**325745**
Total WHO European Region	**16314**	**32021**	**48539**	**14640**	**30232**	**44963**	**275447**	**566879**	**9446**	**851772**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period. Therefore, totals by transmission mode, gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 1-7.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												West
-	8968	8979	-	8812	8815	-	9398	9422	-	9447	9469	Sex between men
193	632	825	205	770	975	226	981	1207	162	740	902	Injecting drug use
5075	4023	9101	4661	3952	8617	4575	3757	8333	4261	3556	7818	Heterosexual contact
164	120	284	152	117	271	132	111	243	104	94	199	Mother-to-child
52	36	88	36	30	66	37	35	72	34	41	75	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
5	4	9	5	1	6	4	2	6	5	5	10	Nosocomial infection
1020	2270	3300	1049	2406	3465	1081	2500	3595	1119	2682	3808	Other/undetermined
6509	**16053**	**22586**	**6108**	**16088**	**22215**	**6055**	**16784**	**22878**	**5685**	**16565**	**22281**	**Total West**
												Centre
-	590	590	-	600	601	-	719	720	-	825	825	Sex between men
10	84	94	50	211	261	77	266	343	66	287	353	Injecting drug use
210	326	536	242	413	655	221	403	624	269	414	683	Heterosexual contact
18	13	31	13	17	30	15	12	27	18	22	40	Mother-to-child
0	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	Nosocomial infection
90	108	229	84	114	226	64	145	228	84	151	267	Other/undetermined
329	**1122**	**1482**	**391**	**1357**	**1777**	**379**	**1545**	**1944**	**437**	**1700**	**2169**	**Total Centre**
												East
-	190	190	-	267	267	-	298	298	-	506	506	Sex between men
1738	8325	10063	1825	7524	9349	1456	6760	8216	1336	6430	7766	Injecting drug use
7328	5051	12379	8270	5793	14063	8452	6203	14655	9063	6933	15996	Heterosexual contact
41	76	294	55	69	260	73	87	309	69	81	261	Mother-to-child
0	0	0	1	2	3	5	2	7	3	2	5	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
7	9	16	23	32	55	39	57	96	4	11	15	Nosocomial infection
186	299	489	172	268	440	203	391	594	358	457	815	Other/undetermined
9300	**13950**	**23431**	**10346**	**13955**	**24437**	**10228**	**13798**	**24175**	**10833**	**14420**	**25364**	**Total East**
16308	**31375**	**47919**	**16845**	**31400**	**48429**	**16662**	**32127**	**48997**	**16955**	**32685**	**49814**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 9: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 9a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Age category	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
<15	168	149	317	172	134	309	143	149	292	140	112	252
15–19	354	272	626	330	272	603	295	292	590	255	271	526
20–24	900	1165	2070	913	1384	2306	838	1418	2271	764	1452	2224
25–29	1694	2346	4054	1607	2652	4288	1472	2614	4103	1299	2542	3863
30–39	3031	6086	9146	2866	6103	9007	2808	6033	8891	2506	5746	8288
40–49	1341	4238	5588	1404	4444	5872	1488	4775	6277	1348	4625	5988
50+	787	2219	3007	757	2496	3261	908	2631	3540	922	2753	3679
Unknown	162	343	535	16	84	138	22	78	152	17	68	127
Total EU/EEA	**8437**	**16818**	**25343**	**8065**	**17569**	**25784**	**7974**	**17990**	**26116**	**7251**	**17569**	**24947**
Non-EU/EEA												
<15	73	109	382	110	141	481	122	135	488	79	115	363
15–19	396	166	563	446	123	569	400	100	502	388	93	481
20–24	326	383	709	448	522	972	1811	1120	2934	1824	1078	2902
25–29	382	734	1117	535	970	1506	2340	3019	5368	2308	2905	5215
30–39	2141	4848	6989	2533	5520	8059	2951	6045	9020	3183	6531	9714
40–49	752	1983	2737	876	2332	3210	1062	2637	3707	1277	2849	4127
50+	199	491	690	270	618	888	352	730	1085	455	846	1301
Unknown	2881	3102	5991	2036	2795	4845	14	21	48	4	14	29
Total non-EU/EEA	**7150**	**11816**	**19178**	**7254**	**13021**	**20530**	**9052**	**13807**	**23152**	**9518**	**14431**	**24132**
Total WHO European Region	**17045**	**33203**	**50548**	**17621**	**36520**	**54546**	**19643**	**38242**	**58330**	**20247**	**40079**	**60636**

Age category	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
<15	104	89	195	108	97	206	7611	9383	80	17074
15–19	186	316	503	182	266	448	6398	7594	35	14027
20–24	518	1714	2235	440	1651	2095	17685	32984	159	50828
25–29	881	2996	3885	870	2873	3752	28920	59437	312	88666
30–39	2221	5685	7924	1916	5411	7343	48791	125935	542	175265
40–49	1281	4317	5609	1165	3856	5029	21568	77506	244	99316
50+	1081	3297	4384	894	2994	3896	13732	46906	107	60743
Unknown	4	29	69	5	51	106	2082	5559	2121	9762
Total EU/EEA	**6276**	**18443**	**24804**	**5580**	**17199**	**22875**	**146787**	**365304**	**3600**	**515681**
Non-EU/EEA										
<15	146	165	433	191	191	382	1713	2161	1758	5632
15–19	236	113	349	232	139	371	6600	4696	17	11313
20–24	1143	987	2132	893	984	1879	16151	14721	144	31016
25–29	2047	2504	4552	1718	2440	4158	22408	31034	224	53665
30–39	3905	7008	10914	3516	6588	10105	45066	93763	302	139125
40–49	2048	3742	5793	1993	3837	5831	17973	40872	101	58945
50+	1155	1770	2925	1103	1824	2928	7815	14722	38	22575
Unknown	4	12	19	4	8	13	21180	32142	5486	58808
Total non-EU/EEA	**10684**	**16301**	**27117**	**9650**	**16011**	**25667**	**138906**	**234111**	**8070**	**381079**
Total WHO European Region	**18355**	**41338**	**59910**	**16493**	**38819**	**55414**	**336042**	**712222**	**11675**	**1059921**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 1-3.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Age category
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												EU/EEA
153	117	270	127	115	244	124	99	224	101	100	202	<15
209	275	484	202	268	470	190	314	505	181	271	453	15–19
698	1635	2338	676	1612	2290	584	1813	2402	561	1790	2355	20–24
1164	2492	3670	1102	2789	3892	1040	2899	3949	948	2973	3926	25–29
2314	5640	7986	2318	5750	8072	2272	5925	8216	2136	6000	8147	30–39
1448	4442	5907	1301	4510	5818	1325	4585	5917	1323	4394	5728	40–49
950	2839	3796	873	2924	3799	992	3072	4064	999	3158	4160	50+
11	52	130	5	45	115	14	57	98	9	32	77	Unknown
6947	**17492**	**24581**	**6604**	**18013**	**24700**	**6541**	**18764**	**25375**	**6258**	**18718**	**25048**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
68	98	343	115	154	405	164	248	561	116	180	407	<15
322	101	423	295	81	376	282	80	362	245	97	342	15–19
1554	1136	2690	1575	966	2542	1443	820	2263	1326	959	2285	20–24
2368	2796	5164	2347	2566	4913	2243	2445	4688	2226	2571	4798	25–29
3359	6782	10142	3806	6901	10708	3784	6839	10625	4049	7061	11111	30–39
1419	3155	4574	1811	3277	5090	1860	3524	5384	2171	3800	5971	40–49
553	1025	1578	768	1181	1950	866	1472	2339	1087	1651	2738	50+
7	11	22	8	8	20	10	14	31	5	11	18	Unknown
9650	**15104**	**24936**	**10725**	**15134**	**26004**	**10652**	**15442**	**26253**	**11225**	**16330**	**27670**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
46574	**77239**	**124141**	**18926**	**39032**	**58186**	**18662**	**40723**	**59614**	**18930**	**41571**	**60688**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 9: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 9b: West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region

Age category	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
<15	154	133	287	167	131	299	142	142	284	143	118	261
15–19	232	185	418	250	224	474	249	266	517	217	284	501
20–24	888	1108	1999	827	1301	2132	752	1469	2228	680	1501	2185
25–29	1703	2357	4067	1593	2680	4284	1514	2761	4281	1305	2691	4010
30–39	3350	6833	10204	3229	7279	10525	3214	7304	10548	3002	7305	10324
40–49	1500	4947	6453	1613	5258	6888	1731	5791	7531	1663	5988	7658
50+	874	2662	3537	869	2982	3854	1006	3202	4209	1081	3528	4610
Unknown	178	308	495	203	381	596	230	405	644	311	566	881
Total West	**8879**	**18533**	**27460**	**8751**	**20236**	**29052**	**8838**	**21340**	**30242**	**8402**	**21981**	**30430**
Centre												
<15	28	36	64	26	18	46	21	22	43	29	29	58
15–19	93	81	174	77	85	163	65	77	143	47	60	107
20–24	90	195	287	97	215	319	117	241	366	133	264	401
25–29	139	308	455	121	366	505	131	405	547	129	435	574
30–39	152	535	695	163	540	725	189	662	871	191	811	1021
40–49	74	247	326	57	270	335	72	351	429	66	397	472
50+	40	134	174	60	193	258	69	200	269	69	251	323
Unknown	6	38	70	5	38	80	3	27	82	2	30	73
Total Centre	**622**	**1574**	**2245**	**606**	**1725**	**2431**	**667**	**1985**	**2750**	**666**	**2277**	**3029**
East												
<15	137	193	530	232	226	688	358	579	1168	371	674	1214
15–19	472	208	680	516	154	670	434	122	558	427	102	529
20–24	406	462	868	723	686	1409	2057	1214	3274	2142	1130	3272
25–29	428	992	1420	823	1369	2193	2653	3205	5867	2841	3091	5932
30–39	2171	5384	7555	2749	6205	8959	3148	6399	9571	3555	7025	10580
40–49	749	2067	2816	923	2571	3495	1128	2731	3866	1383	3008	4391
50+	175	444	619	266	568	834	347	659	1009	460	779	1239
Unknown	3006	3346	6355	2032	2780	4815	13	8	25		12	20
Total East	**7544**	**13096**	**20843**	**8264**	**14559**	**23063**	**10138**	**14917**	**25338**	**11179**	**15821**	**27177**
Total WHO European Region	**17045**	**33203**	**50548**	**17621**	**36520**	**54546**	**19643**	**38242**	**58330**	**20247**	**40079**	**60636**

Age category	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
<15	101	84	187	99	89	189	3510	3845	119	7474
15–19	183	358	542	182	320	502	4933	5819	46	10798
20–24	569	2045	2618	464	1802	2271	18169	33825	246	52240
25–29	960	3455	4418	932	3229	4166	31462	64220	428	96107
30–39	2485	7055	9554	2192	6398	8604	54572	142849	690	198108
40–49	1535	5621	7165	1408	4952	6367	24702	91484	273	116457
50+	1264	4236	5506	1079	3802	4889	15702	55909	126	71735
Unknown	7	24	34	6	26	34	2598	5507	3498	11603
Total West	**7104**	**22878**	**30024**	**6362**	**20618**	**27022**	**155648**	**403458**	**5426**	**564522**
Centre										
<15	31	31	62	28	35	63	4744	6254	2	11000
15–19	39	97	136	28	82	110	1317	1585	4	2906
20–24	103	544	648	84	603	688	2693	6405	54	9152
25–29	175	916	1097	153	983	1140	2792	9309	98	12198
30–39	327	1466	1798	274	1528	1805	3872	15160	125	19151
40–49	140	714	859	151	803	956	1651	7257	65	8972
50+	128	432	560	120	514	635	1161	4244	16	5421
Unknown		17	53	3	32	84	294	819	3877	4990
Total Centre	**943**	**4217**	**5213**	**841**	**4580**	**5481**	**18524**	**51033**	**4241**	**73790**
East										
<15	129	151	402	180	172	352	2429	3447	1717	7593
15–19	229	72	301	232	92	324	7236	5746	2	12984
20–24	1132	708	1840	881	676	1557	15492	12452	3	27947
25–29	1995	2145	4140	1702	1959	3661	21204	26993	10	48207
30–39	3743	6363	10106	3367	5874	9241	43120	89510	29	132659
40–49	1999	3374	5373	1893	3402	5295	17343	37582	8	54933
50+	1080	1430	2510	1035	1445	2480	7006	11100	3	18109
Unknown	1	0	1	0	1	1	48040	70901	236	119177
Total East	**10308**	**14243**	**24673**	**9290**	**13621**	**22911**	**161870**	**257731**	**2008**	**421609**
Total WHO European Region	**18355**	**41338**	**59910**	**16493**	**38819**	**55414**	**336042**	**712222**	**11675**	**1059921**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 1-3.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Age category
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												West
149	117	266	132	117	251	123	94	218	91	103	195	<15
199	299	498	203	284	487	176	316	493	165	293	459	15–19
711	1859	2571	690	1822	2513	582	2033	2617	581	2026	2609	20–24
1375	3011	4391	1266	3214	4480	1184	3416	4607	1040	3423	4466	25–29
2815	7306	10131	2742	7033	9780	2646	7444	10106	2478	7369	9856	30–39
1798	5896	7702	1583	5767	7356	1626	5954	7584	1564	5746	7320	40–49
1114	3680	4795	1079	3684	4766	1171	3976	5148	1198	4078	5279	50+
15	39	57	6	30	38	14	45	66	9	29	40	Unknown
8176	**22207**	**30411**	**7701**	**21951**	**29671**	**7522**	**23278**	**30839**	**7126**	**23067**	**30224**	**Total West**
												Centre
24	22	46	22	26	48	29	28	57	27	34	61	<15
26	43	69	28	60	88	33	69	102	29	71	100	15–19
133	342	479	146	376	524	133	453	589	126	475	603	20–24
117	479	605	132	591	724	143	698	844	157	784	944	25–29
189	803	1015	216	1031	1247	249	1221	1475	268	1455	1726	30–39
83	384	477	126	498	627	133	615	751	138	685	824	40–49
64	272	342	66	298	364	84	333	417	97	366	463	50+
4	23	94	3	20	90	2	21	50	4	14	54	Unknown
640	**2368**	**3127**	**739**	**2900**	**3712**	**806**	**3438**	**4285**	**846**	**3884**	**4775**	**Total Centre**
												East
479	665	1321	106	146	388	154	234	537	109	164	384	<15
348	114	462	299	70	369	282	63	345	250	73	323	15–19
1812	1188	3000	1594	874	2468	1451	678	2129	1304	778	2082	20–24
2746	2937	5683	2335	2466	4801	2192	2221	4413	2197	2309	4506	25–29
3691	7171	10862	3707	6620	10327	3663	6407	10070	3939	6511	10450	30–39
1534	3242	4776	1732	3016	4748	1773	3201	4974	2116	3405	5521	40–49
568	919	1487	709	984	1693	811	1197	2008	1042	1380	2422	50+
26410	36178	62592	4	5	9	8	6	14	1	0	1	Unknown
37588	**52414**	**90183**	**10486**	**14181**	**24803**	**10334**	**14007**	**24490**	**10958**	**14620**	**25689**	**Total East**
46574	**77239**	**124141**	**18926**	**39032**	**58186**	**18662**	**40723**	**59614**	**18930**	**41571**	**60688**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 10: HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases diagnosed in 2015, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Case from a generalised epidemic country		Partner from a generalised epidemic country		Partner from a non-generalised epidemic country		Partner IDU		Bisexual partner		Other		Unknown		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU/EEA																
West	Austria	15	18.5	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	0	0.0	62	76.5	81
West	Belgium	141	42.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	189	57.3	330
Centre	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	10	76.9	13
Centre	Cyprus	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	96.2	26
Centre	Czech Republic	3	6.7	2	4.4	8	17.8	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	31	68.9	45
West	Denmark	57	45.2	39	31.0	24	19.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.2	126
East	Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	18.1	6	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	112	77.8	144
West	Finland	29	36.7	28	35.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	27.8	79
West	France	581	48.9	172	14.5	11	0.9	13	1.1	14	1.2	1	0.1	396	33.3	1188
West	Germany	573	60.1	81	8.5	0	0.0	17	1.8	8	0.8	97	10.2	178	18.7	954
West	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	75	58.6	5	3.9	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	35.9	128
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	94.9	59
West	Luxembourg	8	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	61.9	21
West	Malta	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	66.7	15
West	Netherlands	50	22.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	78.0	227
West	Norway	0	0.0	49	35.5	53	38.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	25.4	138
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	111	21.3	18	3.4	98	18.8	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	291	55.7	522
Centre	Romania	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	472	99.8	473
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	95.7	23
Centre	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	81	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	61.6	211
West	United Kingdom	763	38.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1215	61.4	1978
	Total EU/EEA	**2494**	**36.7**	**395**	**5.8**	**225**	**3.3**	**44**	**0.6**	**25**	**0.2**	**102**	**1.5**	**3496**	**51.8**	**6781**
Non-EU/EEA																
Centre	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	205	89.1	15	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	4.3	230
East	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	102	24.3	45	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	273	65.0	420
East	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	1	0.3	34	9.8	0	0.0	51	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	262	75.3	348
West	Israel	42	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	79.1	201
East	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	330	22.8	225	15.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	893	61.6	1449
East	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	146	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	430	74.7	576
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	27	96.4	28
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	27	96.4	28
Centre	Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	36	20.6	20	11.4	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.7	114	65.1	175
East	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	108	15.1	20	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	586	82.1	714
Centre	Turkey	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	576	99.5	579
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**82**	**1.7**	**54**	**1.1**	**891**	**18.9**	**358**	**7.6**	**2**	**0.0**	**3**	**0.1**	**3330**	**70.6**	**4720**
WHO European Region																
	West	2567	40.2	413	6.5	187	2.9	40	0.6	24	0.2	102	1.6	3041	48.0	6374
	Centre	8	0.7	2	0.2	9	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.2	3	0.3	1163	98.0	1187
	East	1	0.0	34	0.9	920	23.4	362	9.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	2622	66.5	3940
	Total WHO European Region	**2576**	**22.4**	**449**	**3.9**	**1116**	**9.7**	**402**	**3.5**	**27**	**0.1**	**105**	**0.9**	**6826**	**59.5**	**11501**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

Table 11: HIV diagnoses, by country of report and region of origin, cases diagnosed in 2015, 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									
West	Austria	144	54.5	20	7.6	59	22.3	25	9.5
West	Belgium	371	37.1	91	9.1	52	5.2	190	19.0
Centre	Bulgaria	209	93.3	5	2.2	7	3.1	1	0.4
Centre	Croatia	113	96.6	4	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Cyprus	48	60.0	10	12.5	16	20.0	1	1.3
Centre	Czech Republic	191	71.8	2	0.8	59	22.2	3	1.1
West	Denmark	113	40.8	22	7.9	24	8.7	64	23.1
East	Estonia	252	93.3	0	0.0	18	6.7	0	0.0
West	Finland	77	44.3	3	1.7	30	17.2	30	17.2
West	France	1110	28.2	69	1.7	52	1.3	792	20.1
West	Germany	2004	54.5	132	3.6	415	11.3	559	15.2
West	Greece	504	72.9	9	1.3	59	8.5	27	3.9
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	3	25.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	2	16.7
West	Ireland	149	30.7	27	5.6	37	7.6	95	19.5
West	Italy	2457	71.3	31	0.9	221	6.4	414	12.0
East	Latvia	386	98.2	0	0.0	6	1.5	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	154	98.1	0	0.0	3	1.9	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	17	29.8	19	33.3	3	5.3	15	26.3
West	Malta	30	49.2	15	24.6	3	4.9	5	8.2
West	Netherlands	500	62.3	32	4.0	39	4.9	85	10.6
West	Norway	83	37.6	15	6.8	14	6.3	51	23.1
Centre	Poland	979	95.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Portugal	614	62.0	13	1.3	16	1.6	150	15.2
Centre	Romania	745	98.5	1	0.1	5	0.7	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	79	91.9	0	0.0	6	7.0	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	41	85.4	0	0.0	2	4.2	0	0.0
West	Spain	2280	66.5	111	3.2	102	3.0	199	5.8
West	Sweden	91	20.4	17	3.8	43	9.6	172	38.5
West	United Kingdom	2700	44.4	495	8.1	372	6.1	933	15.4
	Total EU/EEA	**16444**	**55.8**	**1145**	**3.9**	**1665**	**5.7**	**3813**	**12.9**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	294	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	704	96.8	0	0.0	23	3.2	0	0.0
East	Belarus	2303	99.9	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	681	99.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
West	Israel	155	36.2	12	2.8	134	31.3	57	13.3
East	Kazakhstan	2366	95.2	3	0.1	114	4.6	1	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	605	94.2	0	0.0	34	5.3	0	0.0
East	Moldova	818	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	184	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	181	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Kosovo**	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Switzerland	193	35.9	80	14.9	25	4.7	73	13.6
East	Tajikistan	1151	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Turkey	1799	85.8	19	0.9	116	5.5	59	2.8
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**11394**	**91.2**	**116**	**0.9**	**448**	**3.6**	**191**	**1.5**
WHO European Region									
	West	13596	50.3	1216	4.5	1703	6.3	3938	14.6
	Centre	4528	90.1	42	0.8	211	4.2	64	1.3
	East	9714	97.9	3	0.0	201	2.0	2	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**27838**	**66.3**	**1261**	**3.0**	**2114**	**5.0**	**4004**	**9.5**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
3	1.1	8	3.0	2	0.8	3	1.1	264	Austria
40	4.0	17	1.7	15	1.5	225	22.5	1001	Belgium
1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	224	Bulgaria
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	117	Croatia
0	0.0	3	3.8	2	2.5	0	0.0	80	Cyprus
6	2.3	4	1.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	266	Czech Republic
9	3.2	31	11.2	14	5.1	0	0.0	277	Denmark
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	270	Estonia
6	3.4	15	8.6	8	4.6	5	2.9	174	Finland
199	5.0	43	1.1	76	1.9	1602	40.6	3943	France
100	2.7	106	2.9	76	2.1	282	7.7	3674	Germany
3	0.4	7	1.0	12	1.7	70	10.1	691	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	12	Iceland
88	18.1	16	3.3	8	1.6	66	13.6	486	Ireland
196	5.7	47	1.4	57	1.7	21	0.6	3444	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	393	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	157	Lithuania
1	1.8	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	57	Luxembourg
1	1.6	1	1.6	6	9.8	0	0.0	61	Malta
63	7.9	25	3.1	21	2.6	37	4.6	802	Netherlands
10	4.5	26	11.8	9	4.1	13	5.9	221	Norway
0	0.0	0	0.0	17	1.7	32	3.1	1029	Poland
54	5.5	2	0.2	3	0.3	138	13.9	990	Portugal
0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.4	756	Romania
0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	Slovakia
1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.3	48	Slovenia
547	16.0	21	0.6	57	1.7	111	3.2	3428	Spain
20	4.5	45	10.1	26	5.8	33	7.4	447	Sweden
266	4.4	260	4.3	112	1.8	940	15.5	6078	United Kingdom
1615	**5.5**	**680**	**2.3**	**524**	**1.8**	**3590**	**12.2**	**29476**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	4	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	294	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	727	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2305	Belarus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	683	Georgia
9	2.1	3	0.7	57	13.3	1	0.2	428	Israel
0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2486	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	642	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	818	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	Serbia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	Serbia excluding Kosovo**
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	Kosovo**
20	3.7	9	1.7	9	1.7	128	23.8	537	Switzerland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1151	Tajikistan
5	0.2	17	0.8	49	2.3	32	1.5	2096	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
34	**0.3**	**34**	**0.3**	**115**	**0.9**	**162**	**1.3**	**12495**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
1636	6.1	683	2.5	568	2.1	3680	13.6	27019	West
13	0.3	26	0.5	71	1.4	71	1.4	5026	Centre
0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	9926	East
1649	**3.9**	**714**	**1.7**	**639**	**1.5**	**3752**	**8.9**	**41971**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 12: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2015

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								
Sex between men	8694	69.3	806	6.4	636	5.1	174	1.4
Injecting drug use	874	70.4	37	3.0	206	16.6	39	3.1
Heterosexual contact	4494	46.6	199	2.1	543	5.6	3085	32.0
Mother-to-child	71	31.1	1	0.4	13	5.7	106	46.5
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	18	25.4	4	5.6	9	12.7	22	31.0
Nosocomial infection	2	18.2	1	9.1	2	18.2	4	36.4
Other/undetermined	2290	38.2	97	1.6	257	4.3	383	6.4
Total EU/EEA	**16443**	**55.3**	**1145**	**3.8**	**1666**	**5.6**	**3813**	**12.8**
Non-EU/EEA								
Sex between men	1067	86.8	63	5.1	38	3.1	3	0.2
Injecting drug use	2400	97.0	2	0.1	69	2.8	2	0.1
Heterosexual contact	6180	93.4	30	0.5	218	3.3	112	1.7
Mother-to-child	191	94.6	0	0.0	5	2.5	4	2.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	10	66.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	3	20.0
Nosocomial infection	22	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1524	78.7	21	1.1	118	6.1	67	3.5
Total non-EU/EEA	**11394**	**91.2**	**116**	**0.9**	**449**	**3.6**	**191**	**1.5**
Total WHO European Region	**55674**	**65.9**	**2522**	**3.0**	**4230**	**5.0**	**8008**	**9.5**

Table 12b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Sex between men	7969	67.9	845	7.2	622	5.3	177	1.5
Injecting drug use	506	57.5	36	4.1	217	24.7	40	4.5
Heterosexual contact	3581	40.2	225	2.5	570	6.4	3189	35.8
Mother-to-child	49	23.9	1	0.5	12	5.9	109	53.2
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	18	24.0	4	5.3	9	12.0	25	33.3
Nosocomial infection	2	18.2	1	9.1	2	18.2	4	36.4
Other/undetermined	1470	28.3	104	2.0	271	5.2	394	7.6
Total West	**13595**	**50.3**	**1216**	**4.5**	**1703**	**6.3**	**3938**	**14.6**
Centre								
Sex between men	1351	85.3	23	1.5	45	2.8	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	219	93.2	2	0.9	7	3.0	1	0.4
Heterosexual contact	1320	90.6	3	0.2	70	4.8	7	0.5
Mother-to-child	41	78.8	0	0.0	5	9.6	1	1.9
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	80.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1582	81.0	14	0.7	83	4.2	55	2.8
Total Centre	**4528**	**85.5**	**42**	**0.8**	**211**	**4.0**	**64**	**1.2**
East								
Sex between men	441	98.2	1	0.2	7	1.6	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	2549	98.0	1	0.0	51	2.0	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	5773	97.8	1	0.0	121	2.1	1	0.0
Mother-to-child	172	99.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	762	97.2	0	0.0	21	2.7	1	0.1
Total East	**9714**	**97.9**	**3**	**0.0**	**201**	**2.0**	**2**	**0.0**
Total WHO European Region	**55674**	**65.9**	**2522**	**3.0**	**4230**	**5.0**	**8008**	**9.5**

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
1029	8.2	309	2.5	230	1.8	663	5.3	12541	Sex between men
5	0.4	16	1.3	17	1.4	47	3.8	1241	Injecting drug use
444	4.6	266	2.8	179	1.9	444	4.6	9654	Heterosexual contact
3	1.3	9	3.9	2	0.9	23	10.1	228	Mother-to-child
4	5.6	4	5.6	3	4.2	7	9.9	71	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	11	Nosocomial infection
130	2.2	76	1.3	93	1.5	2675	44.6	6001	Other/undetermined
1615	**5.4**	**680**	**2.3**	**524**	**1.8**	**3861**	**13.0**	**29747**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
16	1.3	8	0.7	17	1.4	17	1.4	1229	Sex between men
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2475	Injecting drug use
12	0.2	12	0.2	35	0.5	17	0.3	6616	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	202	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	15	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	Nosocomial infection
6	0.3	13	0.7	62	3.2	126	6.5	1937	Other/undetermined
34	**0.3**	**34**	**0.3**	**115**	**0.9**	**163**	**1.3**	**12496**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
3298	**3.9**	**1428**	**1.7**	**1278**	**1.5**	**8048**	**9.5**	**84486**	**Total WHO European Region**

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									West
1040	8.9	312	2.7	236	2.0	536	4.6	11737	Sex between men
5	0.6	15	1.7	15	1.7	46	5.2	880	Injecting drug use
452	5.1	264	3.0	199	2.2	431	4.8	8911	Heterosexual contact
3	1.5	9	4.4	2	1.0	20	9.8	205	Mother-to-child
4	5.3	4	5.3	3	4.0	8	10.7	75	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	11	Nosocomial infection
132	2.5	79	1.5	113	2.2	2638	50.7	5201	Other/undetermined
1636	**6.1**	**683**	**2.5**	**568**	**2.1**	**3681**	**13.6**	**27020**	**Total West**
									Centre
5	0.3	5	0.3	11	0.7	144	9.1	1584	Sex between men
0	0.0	1	0.4	3	1.3	2	0.9	235	Injecting drug use
4	0.3	9	0.6	15	1.0	29	2.0	1457	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	4	7.7	52	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Nosocomial infection
4	0.2	10	0.5	42	2.2	163	8.3	1953	Other/undetermined
13	**0.2**	**26**	**0.5**	**71**	**1.3**	**342**	**6.5**	**5297**	**Total Centre**
									East
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	449	Sex between men
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2601	Injecting drug use
0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	5902	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	173	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Nosocomial infection
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	784	Other/undetermined
0	**0.0**	**5**	**0.1**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.0**	**9926**	**Total East**
3298	**3.9**	**1428**	**1.7**	**1278**	**1.5**	**8048**	**9.5**	**84486**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 13: New HIV diagnoses, by country of report and probable region of infection, in 2015, 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									
West	Austria	29	11.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	1.5
West	Belgium	297	29.7	32	3.2	15	1.5	101	10.1
Centre	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	48	60.0	12	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0.0	5	1.9	3	1.1	0	0.0
West	Denmark	108	39.0	23	8.3	25	9.0	65	23.5
East	Estonia	200	74.1	2	0.7	7	2.6	0	0.0
West	Finland	43	24.7	7	4.0	30	17.2	24	13.8
West	France	1017	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3
West	Ireland	175	36.0	32	6.6	21	4.3	69	14.2
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	231	58.8	9	2.3	7	1.8	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.9	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	20	35.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Malta	49	80.3	5	8.2	0	0.0	5	8.2
West	Netherlands	461	57.5	18	2.2	10	1.2	28	3.5
West	Norway	0	0.0	17	7.7	16	7.2	58	26.2
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	604	61.0	11	1.1	1	0.1	92	9.0
Centre	Romania	745	98.5	1	0.1	5	0.7	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.5	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	84	18.8	37	8.3	38	8.5	170	38.0
West	United Kingdom	3072	50.5	325	5.3	160	2.6	639	10.5
	Total EU/EEA	**7184**	**42.7**	**537**	**3.2**	**345**	**2.1**	**1256**	**7.4**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	52	54.2	22	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	117	39.8	0	0.0	171	58.2	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	375	51.6	1	0.1	188	25.9	1	0.1
East	Belarus	2303	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	337	49.3	33	4.8	156	22.8	1	0.1
West	Israel	265	61.9	6	1.4	58	13.6	32	7.5
East	Kazakhstan	2366	95.2	3	0.1	114	4.6	1	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	605	94.2	0	0.0	34	5.3	0	0.0
East	Moldova	529	64.7	0	0.0	28	3.4	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	175	32.6	23	4.3	15	2.8	46	8.6
East	Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**7124**	**79.0**	**88**	**1.0**	**764**	**8.5**	**81**	**0.9**
WHO European Region									
	West	6400	40.6	537	3.4	390	2.5	1334	8.4
	Centre	845	65.8	40	3.1	11	0.9	0	0.0
	East	7063	80.5	48	0.5	708	8.1	3	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**14308**	**55.4**	**625**	**2.4**	**1109**	**4.3**	**1337**	**5.2**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
1	0.4	5	1.9	0	0.0	223	84.5	264	Austria
20	2.0	16	1.6	11	1.1	509	50.8	1001	Belgium
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bulgaria
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Croatia
0	0.0	2	2.5	2	2.5	16	20.0	80	Cyprus
2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	256	96.2	266	Czech Republic
9	3.2	32	11.6	15	5.4	0	0.0	277	Denmark
0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	59	21.9	270	Estonia
3	1.7	22	12.6	4	2.3	41	23.6	174	Finland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2926	74.2	3943	France
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	83.3	12	Iceland
50	10.3	11	2.3	8	1.6	120	24.7	486	Ireland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	146	37.2	393	Latvia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154	98.1	157	Lithuania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	64.9	57	Luxembourg
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	0	0.0	61	Malta
13	1.6	16	2.0	10	1.2	246	30.7	802	Netherlands
5	2.3	45	20.4	8	3.6	72	32.6	221	Norway
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
18	1.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	262	26.9	990	Portugal
0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.4	756	Romania
0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	82	95.3	86	Slovakia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Slovenia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
16	3.6	64	14.3	26	5.8	12	2.7	447	Sweden
94	1.5	223	3.7	67	1.1	1498	24.6	6078	United Kingdom
231	**1.4**	**440**	**2.6**	**156**	**0.9**	**6658**	**39.7**	**16821**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	22.9	96	Albania
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.0	294	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	162	22.3	727	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2305	Belarus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.3	153	22.4	683	Georgia
4	0.9	4	0.9	7	1.6	52	12.1	428	Israel
0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2486	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	642	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	31.9	818	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia excluding Kosovo**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kosovo**
14	2.6	17	3.2	8	1.5	239	44.5	537	Switzerland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tajikistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
18	**0.2**	**27**	**0.3**	**17**	**0.2**	**897**	**9.9**	**9016**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
247	1.6	456	2.9	167	1.1	6267	39.6	15778	West
2	0.2	4	0.3	3	0.2	379	29.5	1284	Centre
0	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.0	943	10.7	8775	East
249	**1.0**	**467**	**1.8**	**173**	**0.7**	**7569**	**29.3**	**25837**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 14: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses (2015) among persons >14 years reported with information about CD4 cell count, by CD4 cell count level (<200 and <350 cells per mm³ blood) and by transmission mode in cases with CD4 <350, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of cases with CD4	Completeness (%) CD4**	CD4 <200 (%)		CD4 <350 (%)		CD4 < 350 per mm³ blood (%)		
				N	%	N	%	Hetero**	IDU**	MSM**
EU/EEA										
West	Austria	250	94.7	74	29.6	128	51.2	59.0	52.4	44.3
West	Belgium	643	65.1	133	20.7	242	37.6	43.3	25.0	31.6
Centre	Bulgaria	184	82.5	49	26.6	74	40.2	60.3	46.7	25.7
Centre	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	66	83.5	10	15.2	22	33.3	52.4	-	22.7
Centre	Czech Republic	234	88.0	50	21.4	84	35.9	60.0	-	29.8
West	Denmark	188	68.6	62	33.0	93	49.5	64.3	100.0	34.7
East	Estonia	164	61.0	43	26.2	95	57.9	65.7	50.0	42.9
West	Finland	148	86.5	44	29.7	74	50.0	54.9	33.3	47.1
West	France	1997	51.1	581	29.1	949	47.5	54.6	54.1	38.3
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece	506	73.3	168	33.2	282	55.7	66.3	80.4	47.6
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	357	73.6	80	22.4	166	46.5	55.0	53.0	37.6
West	Italy	2716	79.2	994	36.6	1480	54.5	60.8	64.6	45.4
East	Latvia	301	77.2	97	32.2	172	57.1	56.9	47.8	60.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	75	47.8	23	30.7	49	65.3	74.4	50.0	48.0
West	Luxembourg	44	77.2	12	27.3	18	40.9	56.3	8.3	63.6
West	Malta	50	87.7	13	26.0	23	46.0	63.6	-	41.0
West	Netherlands	738	92.7	216	29.3	347	47.0	57.2	-	41.1
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	784	79.3	235	30.0	384	49.0	59.2	43.3	36.2
Centre	Romania	699	95.2	319	45.6	462	66.1	67.9	71.0	53.6
Centre	Slovakia	71	82.6	11	15.5	21	29.6	37.5	50.0	22.0
Centre	Slovenia	41	87.2	17	41.5	21	51.2	60.0	-	50.0
West	Spain	2514	73.4	711	28.3	1199	47.7	59.6	59.1	39.6
West	Sweden	224	51.6	68	30.4	115	51.3	54.5	-	38.1
West	United Kingdom	5109	85.0	1084	21.2	1990	39.0	51.3	45.3	29.8
	Total EU/EEA	**18103**	**74.7**	**5094**	**28.1**	**8490**	**46.9**	**56.9**	**57.5**	**37.0**
Non-EU/EEA										
Centre	Albania	79	83.2	52	65.8	69	87.3	87.1	-	84.6
West	Andorra	2	50.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-	50.0
East	Armenia	269	92.8	111	41.3	162	60.2	61.1	58.1	36.4
East	Azerbaijan	413	58.3	101	24.5	192	46.5	43.8	62.5	5.9
East	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	24	96.0	3	12.5	16	66.7	-	-	66.7
East	Georgia	582	86.1	194	33.3	322	55.3	55.1	78.3	35.0
West	Israel	270	65.2	87	32.2	149	55.2	63.4	47.8	43.6
East	Kazakhstan	1828	74.5	326	17.8	743	40.6	40.2	40.8	36.7
East	Kyrgyzstan	358	58.6	112	31.3	218	60.9	62.7	59.3	23.1
East	Moldova	580	72.1	177	30.5	306	52.8	52.7	53.8	50.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	18	94.7	6	33.3	13	72.2	-	-	64.3
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	126	68.9	34	27.0	53	42.1	45.0	-	40.0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	124	68.5	34	27.4	53	42.7	45.0	-	40.9
Centre	Kosovo****	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	342	64.3	88	25.7	159	46.5	59.7	-	36.3
East	Tajikistan	868	84.6	309	35.6	548	63.1	59.2	74.0	-
Centre	Turkey	203	9.8	42	20.7	96	47.3	42.6	-	41.9
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	total Non EU-EEA	**5962**	**60.1**	**1643**	**27.6**	**3047**	**51.1**	**51.7**	**54.0**	**39.8**
WHO European Region										
	West	16882	73.6	4651	27.6	7799	46.2	56.1	55.4	37.1
	Centre	1745	45.6	593	34.0	931	53.4	63.7	68.7	37.6
	East	5438	73.6	1493	27.5	2807	51.6	51.3	53.7	37.9
	Total WHO European Region	**24065**	**70.5**	**6737**	**28.0**	**11537**	**47.9**	**55.1**	**55.4**	**37.2**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** There is some variation by country for CD4 cell count completeness by transmission group and number of cases by transmission group (MSM, heterosexual, IDU) and therefore percentages based on 5 or less cases are censored.

*** Percentage of HIV diagnoses in Russia with with CD4 cell count <350 and <500 cells per mm3 blood was 40.3% and 73.3%, respectively, in 2014. Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015.

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

Table 15: AIDS diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1982	99	1.2	109	1.3	99	1.2	92	1.1	84	1.0
West	Belgium	1983	105	1.0	105	1.0	119	1.1	121	1.1	102	0.9
Centre	Bulgaria	1987	16	0.2	21	0.3	29	0.4	30	0.4	32	0.4
Centre	Croatia	1986	20	0.5	11	0.3	25	0.6	22	0.5	21	0.5
Centre	Cyprus	1986	8	1.1	12	1.6	12	1.5	8	1.0	10	1.2
Centre	Czech Republic	1986	18	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.3	23	0.2	26	0.2
West	Denmark	1980	51	0.9	32	0.6	40	0.7	36	0.7	44	0.8
East	Estonia	1992	32	2.4	57	4.2	61	4.6	38	2.8	26	2.0
West	Finland	1983	26	0.5	33	0.6	27	0.5	23	0.4	32	0.6
West	France	1980	1186	1.9	1019	1.6	1065	1.7	956	1.5	982	1.5
West	Germany	1981	723	0.9	667	0.8	590	0.7	626	0.8	510	0.6
West	Greece	1981	90	0.8	93	0.8	109	1.0	103	0.9	103	0.9
Centre	Hungary	1986	22	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	28	0.3
West	Iceland	1985	3	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3
West	Ireland	1983	42	1.0	35	0.8	36	0.8	35	0.8	38	0.8
West	Italy	1982	1454	2.5	1405	2.4	1341	2.3	1205	2.0	1147	1.9
East	Latvia	1990	90	4.0	81	3.7	103	4.7	101	4.7	132	6.2
	Liechtenstein	1989	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	1988	27	0.8	27	0.8	55	1.7	37	1.2	33	1.1
West	Luxembourg	1983	9	1.9	11	2.3	9	1.9	4	0.8	8	1.6
West	Malta	1986	7	1.7	2	0.5	9	2.2	1	0.2	6	1.4
West	Netherlands	1999	284	1.7	305	1.9	280	1.7	273	1.7	286	1.7
West	Norway	1983	32	0.7	9	0.2	18	0.4	18	0.4	22	0.5
Centre	Poland	1986	167	0.4	142	0.4	180	0.5	131	0.3	173	0.5
West	Portugal	1985	918	8.7	835	7.9	838	7.9	714	6.8	730	6.9
Centre	Romania	1985	327	1.5	317	1.5	340	1.6	276	1.4	248	1.2
Centre	Slovakia	1985	4	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	1986	5	0.2	9	0.4	11	0.5	18	0.9	7	0.3
West	Spain	1981	1753	4.0	1646	3.7	1549	3.4	1424	3.1	1273	2.7
West	Sweden	1982	55	0.6	62	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	1981	892	1.5	845	1.4	830	1.3	659	1.1	670	1.1
	Total EU/EEA		**8465**	**1.7**	**7942**	**1.6**	**7831**	**1.6**	**7002**	**1.4**	**6777**	**1.3**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	10	0.3	24	0.8	32	1.1	34	1.2	26	0.9
West	Andorra	2004	0	0.0	1	1.2	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	1988	46	1.5	59	2.0	83	2.8	84	2.8	94	3.2
East	Azerbaijan	1995	21	0.2	200	2.3	76	0.9	109	1.2	210	2.3
East	Belarus	1991	331	3.4	308	3.2	351	3.7	532	5.6	475	5.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1989	10	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.3
East	Georgia	1989	162	3.7	183	4.2	232	5.3	284	6.6	339	8.0
West	Israel	1981	70	1.0	50	0.7	53	0.7	53	0.7	39	0.5
East	Kazakhstan	1993	130	0.8	142	0.9	179	1.1	207	1.3	252	1.5
East	Kyrgyzstan	1999	29	0.6	24	0.5	36	0.7	75	1.4	130	2.4
East	Moldova	1989	93	2.2	218	5.3	92	2.2	262	6.4	306	7.5
West	Monaco	1985	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1990	5	0.8	3	0.5	6	1.0	8	1.3	7	1.1
East	Russia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1986	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	1985	52	0.5	41	0.4	42	0.4	53	0.6	50	0.5
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	1985	51	0.7	39	0.5	39	0.5	52	0.7	49	0.7
Centre	Kosovo***	2005	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
West	Switzerland	1980	161	2.2	176	2.3	163	2.1	154	2.0	164	2.1
East	Tajikistan	1998	21	0.3	29	0.4	51	0.7	68	0.9	96	1.3
Centre	Turkey	1985	30	0.0	30	0.0	55	0.1	67	0.1	60	0.1
East	Turkmenistan	2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1988	4723	10.2	4573	9.9	4380	9.5	4437	9.7	5861	12.8
East	Uzbekistan	1992	13	0.0	35	0.1	184	0.7	129	0.5	220	0.8
	Total non-EU/EEA		**5912**	**2.5**	**6110**	**2.6**	**6031**	**2.6**	**6560**	**2.8**	**8341**	**3.5**
WHO European Region												
	West		7961	1.9	7440	1.8	7179	1.8	6498	1.6	6242	1.5
	Centre		698	0.4	676	0.4	800	0.4	701	0.4	702	0.4
	East		5718	4.2	5936	4.3	5883	4.3	6363	4.6	8174	5.9
	Total WHO European Region		**14377**	**2.0**	**14052**	**1.9**	**13862**	**1.9**	**13562**	**1.8**	**15118**	**2.0**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
77	0.9	94	1.1	66	0.8	79	0.9	70	0.8	3035	Austria
86	0.8	90	0.8	78	0.7	-	-	-	-	4435	Belgium
40	0.5	65	0.9	71	1.0	64	0.9	45	0.6	574	Bulgaria
26	0.6	28	0.7	17	0.4	23	0.5	16	0.4	457	Croatia
5	0.6	7	0.8	3	0.3	7	0.8	6	0.7	261	Cyprus
26	0.2	32	0.3	30	0.3	24	0.2	33	0.3	467	Czech Republic
59	1.1	41	0.7	38	0.7	29	0.5	40	0.7	2936	Denmark
38	2.9	36	2.7	26	2.0	18	1.4	19	1.4	453	Estonia
25	0.5	19	0.4	20	0.4	20	0.4	18	0.3	654	Finland
854	1.3	826	1.3	693	1.1	603	0.9	388	0.6	70468	France
502	0.6	491	0.6	418	0.5	334	0.4	157	0.2	30779	Germany
101	0.9	122	1.1	137	1.2	118	1.1	119	1.1	3801	Greece
32	0.3	48	0.5	42	0.4	51	0.5	43	0.4	839	Hungary
2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	Iceland
47	1.0	38	0.8	29	0.6	42	0.9	29	0.6	1266	Ireland
1052	1.8	1073	1.8	1069	1.8	913	1.5	789	1.3	68116	Italy
112	5.4	142	6.9	133	6.6	171	8.5	132	6.6	1656	Latvia
1	2.8	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	12	Liechtenstein
21	0.7	38	1.3	44	1.5	37	1.3	35	1.2	450	Lithuania
12	2.3	8	1.5	11	2.0	9	1.6	8	1.4	302	Luxembourg
5	1.2	6	1.4	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.5	109	Malta
238	1.4	259	1.5	223	1.3	189	1.1	160	0.9	6209	Netherlands
19	0.4	25	0.5	28	0.6	45	0.9	22	0.4	1136	Norway
184	0.5	157	0.4	162	0.4	148	0.4	107	0.3	3341	Poland
616	5.8	583	5.5	471	4.5	301	2.9	238	2.3	21177	Portugal
326	1.6	328	1.6	349	1.7	388	1.9	330	1.7	9167	Romania
4	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1	86	Slovakia
15	0.7	11	0.5	11	0.5	16	0.8	11	0.5	239	Slovenia
1130	2.4	1052	2.2	818	1.8	630	1.5	497	1.5	85647	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2172	Sweden
423	0.7	435	0.7	354	0.6	362	0.6	432	0.7	29180	United Kingdom
6078	**1.2**	**6063**	**1.2**	**5351**	**1.0**	**4630**	**1.0**	**3754**	**0.8**	**349491**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
46	1.6	49	1.7	65	2.3	50	1.7	65	2.2	471	Albania
1	1.2	0	0.0	2	2.6	1	1.4	3	4.3	12	Andorra
87	2.9	133	4.5	144	4.8	171	5.7	161	5.3	1167	Armenia
195	2.1	235	2.5	189	2.0	200	2.1	193	2.0	1712	Azerbaijan
590	6.2	598	6.3	547	5.8	474	5.0	490	5.2	5034	Belarus
7	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.2	-	-	-	-	127	Bosnia and Herzegovina
8	0.4	10	0.5	10	0.5	16	0.8	6	0.3	155	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
395	9.4	359	8.7	303	7.4	268	6.6	270	6.8	3202	Georgia
55	0.7	46	0.6	45	0.6	67	0.8	36	0.4	1579	Israel
237	1.4	238	1.4	255	1.5	242	1.4	266	1.5	2500	Kazakhstan
90	1.6	88	1.6	67	1.2	85	1.5	125	2.1	807	Kyrgyzstan
439	10.8	183	4.5	234	5.7	234	5.7	284	7.0	2569	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	50	Monaco
2	0.3	7	1.1	7	1.1	7	1.1	11	1.8	108	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
1	3.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	San Marino
60	0.7	56	0.6	49	0.5	49	0.5	50	0.6	1852	Serbia
53	0.7	54	0.7	46	0.6	48	0.7	46	0.6	1790	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
7	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.2	62	Kosovo***
129	1.6	94	1.2	101	1.3	68	0.8	44	0.5	9768	Switzerland
125	1.6	145	1.8	177	2.2	202	2.4	235	2.8	1159	Tajikistan
80	0.1	95	0.1	96	0.1	125	0.2	118	0.2	1356	Turkey
0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
9189	20.2	10073	22.2	9362	20.7	9844	23.0	8468	19.8	84047	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
11736	**5.5**	**12415**	**5.8**	**11660**	**5.4**	**12104**	**5.7**	**10825**	**5.1**	**118350**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
5434	1.3	5305	1.3	4605	1.1	3815	1.0	3052	0.8	342921	West
861	0.5	904	0.5	925	0.5	972	0.5	849	0.4	19500	Centre
11518	10.3	12268	10.9	11481	10.2	11946	10.8	10678	9.6	105408	East
17813	**2.5**	**18477**	**2.6**	**17011**	**2.3**	**16733**	**2.4**	**14579**	**2.1**	**467829**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 16: AIDS diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	76	1.9	86	2.1	80	2.0	65	1.6	65	1.6	59	1.4
West	Belgium	65	1.3	65	1.3	76	1.5	76	1.4	59	1.1	54	1.0
Centre	Bulgaria	12	0.3	18	0.5	20	0.5	22	0.6	21	0.6	38	1.1
Centre	Croatia	14	0.7	10	0.5	24	1.2	20	1.0	20	1.0	25	1.2
Centre	Cyprus	7	1.9	8	2.2	10	2.6	8	2.1	7	1.8	2	0.5
Centre	Czech Republic	13	0.3	18	0.4	23	0.5	17	0.3	19	0.4	18	0.3
West	Denmark	31	1.2	22	0.8	33	1.2	25	0.9	34	1.2	40	1.5
East	Estonia	22	3.5	46	7.4	44	7.1	26	4.2	21	3.4	31	5.0
West	Finland	20	0.8	22	0.9	24	0.9	15	0.6	23	0.9	18	0.7
West	France	819	2.7	696	2.3	721	2.3	678	2.2	674	2.2	626	2.0
West	Germany	598	1.5	531	1.3	490	1.2	508	1.3	423	1.1	421	1.1
West	Greece	65	1.2	71	1.3	96	1.8	81	1.5	84	1.5	85	1.6
Centre	Hungary	15	0.3	17	0.4	21	0.4	17	0.4	26	0.5	27	0.6
West	Iceland	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6
West	Ireland	34	1.6	18	0.8	27	1.2	27	1.2	27	1.2	34	1.5
West	Italy	1080	3.8	1077	3.8	991	3.5	908	3.2	847	3.0	800	2.8
East	Latvia	63	6.2	59	5.8	77	7.6	67	6.7	86	8.9	80	8.4
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6
East	Lithuania	23	1.5	25	1.7	46	3.1	28	1.9	27	1.9	15	1.1
West	Luxembourg	5	2.2	8	3.4	5	2.1	2	0.8	4	1.6	8	3.1
West	Malta	5	2.5	2	1.0	9	4.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	3	1.5
West	Netherlands	227	2.8	233	2.9	224	2.8	231	2.8	227	2.8	187	2.3
West	Norway	24	1.0	6	0.3	11	0.5	13	0.5	20	0.8	17	0.7
Centre	Poland	130	0.7	109	0.6	139	0.8	99	0.5	132	0.7	142	0.8
West	Portugal	679	13.4	635	12.5	615	12.1	519	10.2	509	10.1	452	8.9
Centre	Romania	189	1.8	185	1.8	184	1.8	162	1.6	140	1.4	202	2.1
Centre	Slovakia	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.2
Centre	Slovenia	5	0.5	7	0.7	9	0.9	16	1.6	7	0.7	12	1.2
West	Spain	1355	6.2	1285	5.8	1177	5.2	1091	4.8	990	4.3	875	3.8
West	Sweden	33	0.7	40	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	532	1.8	559	1.9	517	1.7	450	1.5	438	1.4	290	0.9
	Total EU/EEA	**6147**	**2.5**	**5862**	**2.4**	**5695**	**2.4**	**5175**	**2.1**	**4938**	**2.0**	**4567**	**1.9**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	6	0.4	20	1.3	23	1.5	32	2.2	18	1.2	35	2.4
West	Andorra	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5
East	Armenia	37	2.5	46	3.0	62	4.1	57	3.7	73	4.8	65	4.3
East	Azerbaijan	19	0.4	169	3.9	68	1.6	90	2.0	195	4.3	171	3.7
East	Belarus	220	4.9	208	4.7	231	5.2	326	7.4	291	6.6	365	8.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	4	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	9	0.9	9	0.9	5	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.6	5	0.5
East	Georgia	129	6.2	138	6.7	179	8.7	209	10.3	245	12.1	277	13.9
West	Israel	52	1.6	39	1.1	34	1.0	34	0.9	23	0.6	37	1.0
East	Kazakhstan	89	1.2	95	1.3	133	1.7	128	1.7	180	2.3	160	2.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	23	0.9	24	0.9	24	0.9	61	2.3	111	4.1	69	2.5
East	Moldova	53	2.7	137	6.9	59	3.0	166	8.4	179	9.1	269	13.7
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	4	1.3	3	1.0	4	1.3	6	2.0	7	2.3	2	0.7
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.4
Centre	Serbia	40	0.9	26	0.6	32	0.7	46	1.0	43	0.9	50	1.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	39	1.1	25	0.7	29	0.8	45	1.3	42	1.2	45	1.3
Centre	Kosovo***	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.6
West	Switzerland	113	3.1	126	3.4	115	3.1	111	2.9	122	3.2	91	2.3
East	Tajikistan	16	0.5	21	0.6	43	1.2	56	1.5	75	2.0	82	2.1
Centre	Turkey	26	0.1	25	0.1	48	0.1	60	0.2	46	0.1	65	0.2
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	3407	15.8	3208	15.0	3060	14.4	3019	14.3	3988	18.9	6141	29.2
East	Uzbekistan	9	0.1	27	0.2	141	1.1	92	0.7	163	1.2	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**4256**	**3.8**	**4326**	**3.8**	**4267**	**3.7**	**4497**	**3.9**	**5771**	**4.9**	**7890**	**7.6**
WHO European Region													
	West	5816	2.9	5522	2.7	5249	2.6	4835	2.4	4575	2.2	4100	2.1
	Centre	477	0.5	463	0.5	546	0.6	512	0.5	500	0.5	631	0.7
	East	4110	6.3	4203	6.4	4167	6.3	4325	6.5	5634	8.5	7725	14.6
	Total WHO European Region	**10403**	**2.9**	**10188**	**2.8**	**9962**	**2.8**	**9672**	**2.7**	**10709**	**2.9**	**12456**	**3.6**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
									EU/EEA
75	1.8	48	1.2	56	1.3	53	1.3	2311	Austria
54	1.0	56	1.0	-	-	-	-	3021	Belgium
47	1.3	53	1.5	52	1.5	39	1.1	439	Bulgaria
26	1.3	14	0.7	21	1.0	15	0.7	403	Croatia
6	1.4	2	0.5	6	1.4	3	0.7	202	Cyprus
25	0.5	24	0.5	18	0.3	26	0.5	377	Czech Republic
35	1.3	29	1.0	23	0.8	28	1.0	2499	Denmark
25	4.0	19	3.1	13	2.1	12	2.0	332	Estonia
16	0.6	17	0.6	14	0.5	13	0.5	531	Finland
567	1.8	496	1.6	410	1.3	271	0.8	55419	France
388	1.0	334	0.8	283	0.7	131	0.3	26339	Germany
101	1.9	118	2.2	96	1.8	102	1.9	3202	Greece
45	1.0	38	0.8	41	0.9	37	0.8	733	Hungary
1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	Iceland
29	1.3	21	0.9	30	1.3	22	1.0	971	Ireland
783	2.7	806	2.8	700	2.4	621	2.1	52536	Italy
102	10.9	90	9.7	110	12.0	89	9.8	1149	Latvia
1	5.5	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	11	Liechtenstein
28	2.0	31	2.3	29	2.1	26	1.9	362	Lithuania
5	1.9	10	3.7	6	2.2	4	1.4	231	Luxembourg
5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	2	0.9	95	Malta
201	2.4	186	2.2	161	1.9	131	1.6	5000	Netherlands
23	0.9	19	0.7	36	1.4	15	0.6	886	Norway
120	0.7	131	0.7	114	0.6	81	0.4	2626	Poland
415	8.2	332	6.6	232	4.7	170	3.5	16789	Portugal
207	2.1	238	2.4	276	2.8	228	2.3	5366	Romania
7	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.3	73	Slovakia
10	1.0	10	1.0	15	1.5	11	1.1	211	Slovenia
805	3.5	638	2.8	505	2.6	401	2.4	68244	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1775	Sweden
300	1.0	258	0.8	247	0.8	318	1.0	22844	United Kingdom
4452	**1.8**	**4027**	**1.6**	**3502**	**1.5**	**2856**	**1.2**	**275035**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
34	2.4	50	3.5	36	2.5	50	3.5	362	Albania
0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	2	5.1	9	Andorra
95	6.4	100	6.9	124	8.7	127	9.1	873	Armenia
209	4.5	162	3.4	162	3.4	150	3.1	1470	Azerbaijan
375	8.5	369	8.4	308	7.0	278	6.3	3208	Belarus
4	0.2	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	102	Bosnia and Herzegovina
8	0.8	9	0.9	13	1.3	5	0.5	115	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
248	12.6	219	11.3	201	10.5	197	10.3	2376	Georgia
34	0.9	34	0.9	46	1.2	22	0.6	1141	Israel
180	2.2	189	2.3	180	2.1	180	2.1	1787	Kazakhstan
65	2.3	49	1.7	58	2.0	89	3.0	624	Kyrgyzstan
93	4.7	128	6.5	141	7.2	172	8.8	1565	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.2	0	0.0	39	Monaco
7	2.3	7	2.3	4	1.3	11	3.6	89	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
2	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	San Marino
51	1.2	41	0.9	43	1.0	46	1.1	1413	Serbia
50	1.4	39	1.1	42	1.2	44	1.3	1369	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	44	Kosovo***
66	1.7	70	1.8	54	1.3	35	0.9	7274	Switzerland
98	2.4	105	2.6	131	3.1	152	3.5	788	Tajikistan
83	0.2	77	0.2	99	0.3	92	0.2	1121	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Turkmenistan
6498	31.0	6013	28.8	6119	31.0	5328	27.0	56214	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	Uzbekistan
8150	**7.8**	**7629**	**7.2**	**7721**	**7.5**	**6936**	**6.7**	**81085**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
3905	1.9	3476	1.7	2905	1.5	2341	1.2	271235	West
680	0.7	706	0.7	741	0.8	651	0.7	13632	Centre
8016	15.0	7474	14.0	7576	14.4	6800	12.9	71242	East
12601	**3.6**	**11656**	**3.3**	**11222**	**3.3**	**9792**	**2.9**	**356109**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 17: AIDS diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	23	0.5	23	0.5	19	0.4	27	0.6	19	0.4	18	0.4
West	Belgium	40	0.7	40	0.7	43	0.8	45	0.8	43	0.8	32	0.6
Centre	Bulgaria	4	0.1	3	0.1	9	0.2	8	0.2	11	0.3	2	0.1
Centre	Croatia	6	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Centre	Cyprus	1	0.3	4	1.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.7
Centre	Czech Republic	5	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1
West	Denmark	20	0.7	10	0.4	7	0.3	11	0.4	10	0.4	19	0.7
East	Estonia	10	1.4	11	1.5	17	2.4	12	1.7	5	0.7	7	1.0
West	Finland	6	0.2	11	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.3	9	0.3	7	0.3
West	France	365	1.1	318	1.0	341	1.0	276	0.8	306	0.9	227	0.7
West	Germany	125	0.3	136	0.3	100	0.2	118	0.3	87	0.2	81	0.2
West	Greece	25	0.4	22	0.4	13	0.2	22	0.4	19	0.3	16	0.3
Centre	Hungary	7	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1
West	Iceland	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
West	Ireland	8	0.4	15	0.7	9	0.4	8	0.4	11	0.5	13	0.6
West	Italy	374	1.2	328	1.1	350	1.2	297	1.0	300	1.0	252	0.8
East	Latvia	27	2.2	22	1.8	26	2.2	34	2.9	46	4.0	32	2.8
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	4	0.2	2	0.1	9	0.5	9	0.5	6	0.4	6	0.4
West	Luxembourg	3	1.3	3	1.2	4	1.6	2	0.8	4	1.6	4	1.6
West	Malta	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	1.0
West	Netherlands	57	0.7	72	0.9	56	0.7	42	0.5	59	0.7	51	0.6
West	Norway	8	0.3	3	0.1	7	0.3	5	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1
Centre	Poland	37	0.2	33	0.2	41	0.2	32	0.2	41	0.2	42	0.2
West	Portugal	239	4.4	200	3.7	223	4.1	195	3.5	221	4.0	164	3.0
Centre	Romania	138	1.3	132	1.2	156	1.5	114	1.1	108	1.0	124	1.2
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3
West	Spain	398	1.8	361	1.6	372	1.6	333	1.4	283	1.2	255	1.1
West	Sweden	22	0.5	22	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	360	1.2	286	0.9	313	1.0	209	0.7	232	0.7	133	0.4
	Total EU/EEA	**2315**	**0.9**	**2073**	**0.8**	**2133**	**0.8**	**1825**	**0.7**	**1837**	**0.7**	**1510**	**0.6**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	4	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.6	2	0.1	8	0.6	11	0.8
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	9	0.6	13	0.9	21	1.4	27	1.9	21	1.5	22	1.5
East	Azerbaijan	2	0.0	31	0.7	8	0.2	19	0.4	15	0.3	24	0.5
East	Belarus	111	2.2	100	2.0	120	2.4	206	4.1	184	3.6	225	4.4
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	33	1.4	45	1.9	53	2.3	75	3.3	94	4.2	118	5.4
West	Israel	18	0.5	11	0.3	19	0.5	19	0.5	16	0.4	18	0.5
East	Kazakhstan	41	0.5	47	0.6	46	0.6	79	0.9	72	0.9	77	0.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	6	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.3	14	0.5	19	0.7	21	0.7
East	Moldova	40	1.9	81	3.8	33	1.5	96	4.5	127	6.0	170	8.0
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	12	0.2	15	0.3	10	0.2	7	0.1	7	0.1	10	0.2
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	12	0.3	14	0.4	10	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
West	Switzerland	48	1.3	50	1.3	48	1.2	42	1.1	42	1.1	38	1.0
East	Tajikistan	5	0.1	8	0.2	8	0.2	12	0.3	21	0.6	43	1.1
Centre	Turkey	4	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1316	5.3	1365	5.5	1320	5.3	1418	5.8	1873	7.6	3048	12.5
East	Uzbekistan	4	0.0	8	0.1	43	0.3	37	0.3	57	0.4	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**1656**	**1.4**	**1784**	**1.6**	**1761**	**1.5**	**2062**	**1.8**	**2570**	**2.2**	**3843**	**3.6**
WHO European Region													
	West	2142	1.0	1911	0.9	1927	0.9	1660	0.8	1665	0.8	1333	0.6
	Centre	221	0.2	213	0.2	254	0.3	189	0.2	202	0.2	227	0.2
	East	1608	2.2	1733	2.5	1713	2.4	2038	2.8	2540	3.5	3793	6.5
	Total WHO European Region	**3971**	**1.1**	**3857**	**1.0**	**3894**	**1.0**	**3887**	**1.0**	**4407**	**1.2**	**5353**	**1.5**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
									EU/EEA
19	0.4	18	0.4	23	0.5	17	0.4	724	Austria
36	0.6	22	0.4	-	-	-	-	1412	Belgium
18	0.5	18	0.5	12	0.3	6	0.2	135	Bulgaria
2	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	54	Croatia
1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	3	0.7	59	Cyprus
7	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	90	Czech Republic
6	0.2	9	0.3	6	0.2	12	0.4	437	Denmark
11	1.6	7	1.0	5	0.7	7	1.0	121	Estonia
3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.2	123	Finland
256	0.8	192	0.6	193	0.6	117	0.3	15021	France
103	0.3	84	0.2	51	0.1	26	0.1	4440	Germany
21	0.4	19	0.3	21	0.4	17	0.3	598	Greece
3	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.2	6	0.1	106	Hungary
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	Iceland
9	0.4	8	0.3	12	0.5	7	0.3	293	Ireland
290	0.9	263	0.9	213	0.7	168	0.5	15580	Italy
40	3.6	43	3.9	61	5.6	43	4.0	507	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Liechtenstein
10	0.6	13	0.8	8	0.5	9	0.6	88	Lithuania
3	1.1	1	0.4	3	1.1	4	1.4	70	Luxembourg
1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	Malta
58	0.7	37	0.4	28	0.3	29	0.3	1209	Netherlands
2	0.1	9	0.4	9	0.4	7	0.3	250	Norway
37	0.2	31	0.2	34	0.2	26	0.1	714	Poland
168	3.0	139	2.5	69	1.3	68	1.2	4387	Portugal
121	1.2	111	1.1	112	1.1	102	1.0	3801	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	13	Slovakia
1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	28	Slovenia
247	1.0	180	0.8	125	0.6	96	0.6	17403	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	Sweden
135	0.4	96	0.3	115	0.4	114	0.3	6336	United Kingdom
1608	**0.6**	**1319**	**0.5**	**1127**	**0.5**	**898**	**0.4**	**74420**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
15	1.0	15	1.0	14	1.0	15	1.0	109	Albania
0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	3	Andorra
38	2.5	44	2.8	47	3.0	34	2.1	294	Armenia
26	0.6	27	0.6	38	0.8	43	0.9	242	Azerbaijan
223	4.4	178	3.5	166	3.3	212	4.2	1826	Belarus
0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	23	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	34	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
111	5.1	84	3.9	67	3.2	73	3.5	826	Georgia
12	0.3	11	0.3	21	0.5	14	0.3	438	Israel
58	0.7	66	0.7	62	0.7	86	0.9	713	Kazakhstan
23	0.8	18	0.6	27	0.9	36	1.2	180	Kyrgyzstan
90	4.3	106	5.0	93	4.4	112	5.3	1004	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	0	0.0	19	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	San Marino
5	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.1	4	0.1	439	Serbia
4	0.1	7	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1	421	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	18	Kosovo***
28	0.7	31	0.8	14	0.3	9	0.2	2493	Switzerland
47	1.2	72	1.8	71	1.7	83	2.0	371	Tajikistan
12	0.0	19	0.1	26	0.1	26	0.1	235	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
3575	14.7	3349	13.8	3725	16.2	3140	13.7	27833	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	Uzbekistan
4265	**4.0**	**4031**	**3.7**	**4383**	**4.1**	**3889**	**3.6**	**37253**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
1397	0.7	1124	0.5	909	0.5	711	0.4	71650	West
224	0.2	219	0.2	231	0.2	198	0.2	5859	Centre
4252	7.2	4007	6.8	4370	7.5	3878	6.6	34163	East
5873	**1.6**	**5350**	**1.5**	**5510**	**1.6**	**4787**	**1.4**	**111672**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 18: AIDS diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	34	37	28	31	32	32	27	22	25	19	1018
West	Belgium	25	25	22	34	31	29	22	20	-	-	1412
Centre	Bulgaria	4	4	4	4	5	2	8	12	9	12	88
Centre	Croatia	11	6	12	17	19	18	22	11	18	12	249
Centre	Cyprus	2	4	4	4	4	0	1	2	4	2	109
Centre	Czech Republic	3	8	7	10	9	13	12	14	9	16	222
West	Denmark	17	13	16	12	15	13	13	11	10	11	1727
East	Estonia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	27
West	Finland	8	13	10	6	7	6	2	4	6	7	299
West	France	293	247	258	264	251	238	193	198	144	99	28115
West	Germany	343	317	273	280	253	216	215	192	155	76	18038
West	Greece	38	44	57	49	63	54	50	48	38	53	2049
Centre	Hungary	10	12	16	13	23	24	37	30	37	31	582
West	Iceland	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
West	Ireland	8	7	8	10	13	17	15	6	18	15	402
West	Italy	309	316	299	293	252	265	261	302	261	265	11869
East	Latvia	3	3	3	7	10	7	4	10	7	5	112
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
East	Lithuania	1	2	7	1	0	1	2	5	3	3	73
West	Luxembourg	2	2	0	1	2	6	3	7	3	3	130
West	Malta	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	42
West	Netherlands	126	137	132	136	129	116	124	118	95	66	3046
West	Norway	11	2	6	7	9	9	10	15	18	4	508
Centre	Poland	14	19	28	25	29	42	25	46	40	20	647
West	Portugal	86	86	107	83	84	88	87	59	50	50	2762
Centre	Romania	10	6	9	15	13	13	7	15	24	17	187
Centre	Slovakia	3	2	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	45
Centre	Slovenia	4	6	7	10	7	7	8	7	10	7	137
West	Spain	301	302	324	315	358	333	334	257	223	165	13131
West	Sweden	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1086
West	United Kingdom	244	255	229	191	202	146	158	115	128	147	15090
	Total EU/EEA	**1925**	**1892**	**1869**	**1819**	**1822**	**1699**	**1644**	**1529**	**1340**	**1107**	**103247**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	2	6	6	1	5	6	6	8	8	56
West	Andorra	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
East	Armenia	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	5	7	1	23
East	Azerbaijan	0	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	16
East	Belarus	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	3	4	3	24
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	-	-	28
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	5	2	39
East	Georgia	3	3	7	3	10	11	11	16	21	24	128
West	Israel	9	5	5	8	6	8	4	8	11	4	314
East	Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	12
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Moldova	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	14
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Centre	Montenegro	3	2	2	4	5	1	4	3	3	8	45
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	18	13	17	26	22	22	31	20	27	28	421
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	18	12	15	25	22	21	30	19	27	26	411
Centre	Kosovo***	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	10
West	Switzerland	43	63	49	45	61	35	33	32	21	14	3292
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Centre	Turkey	4	5	11	2	3	0	0	12	15	12	120
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	8	9	10	10	10	31	45	50	55	72	311
East	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total non-EU/EEA	**90**	**112**	**114**	**108**	**134**	**133**	**149**	**170**	**183**	**182**	**4886**
WHO European Region												
	West	1911	1889	1826	1765	1769	1614	1553	1416	1209	999	104412
	Centre	88	91	125	138	147	156	171	186	211	177	2975
	East	16	24	32	24	40	62	69	97	102	113	744
	Total WHO European Region	**2015**	**2004**	**1983**	**1927**	**1956**	**1832**	**1793**	**1699**	**1522**	**1289**	**108131**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 19: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	20	23	30	18	14	13	25	14	18	18	867
West	Belgium	7	3	8	5	3	4	1	2	-	-	282
Centre	Bulgaria	0	1	4	7	10	17	39	29	26	11	146
Centre	Croatia	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	26
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Centre	Czech Republic	4	3	6	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	37
West	Denmark	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	5	1	0	250
East	Estonia	23	45	41	26	14	20	15	9	6	4	245
West	Finland	1	8	1	2	3	0	4	2	0	0	55
West	France	106	87	85	56	60	60	44	36	24	20	13833
West	Germany	82	62	54	46	35	41	40	30	17	8	4324
West	Greece	5	3	3	6	3	8	22	41	43	28	269
Centre	Hungary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
West	Ireland	9	10	11	8	6	10	3	1	0	0	374
West	Italy	398	383	318	275	228	194	180	178	111	81	34841
East	Latvia	51	45	60	49	70	57	70	62	73	51	886
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
East	Lithuania	18	20	36	22	20	9	21	21	17	15	217
West	Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	42
West	Malta	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
West	Netherlands	11	13	7	10	7	8	4	3	1	4	338
West	Norway	4	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	155
Centre	Poland	89	79	74	55	70	61	55	43	27	28	1509
West	Portugal	360	292	265	231	217	156	150	103	50	33	9249
Centre	Romania	4	3	3	5	12	27	59	79	103	93	396
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
West	Spain	751	673	539	454	356	310	254	186	119	68	50009
West	Sweden	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
West	United Kingdom	25	31	27	21	27	15	11	10	15	10	1533
	Total EU/EEA	**1977**	**1797**	**1580**	**1302**	**1167**	**1018**	**1005**	**858**	**656**	**479**	**120160**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
West	Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Armenia	28	25	30	33	41	33	42	24	34	22	382
East	Azerbaijan	13	131	50	69	160	148	159	123	109	90	1109
East	Belarus	216	198	191	265	208	266	242	193	150	139	2262
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	18
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
East	Georgia	105	103	134	170	186	191	160	141	117	99	1673
West	Israel	14	9	12	7	3	7	9	15	11	7	243
East	Kazakhstan	102	99	122	115	171	147	153	154	147	150	1659
East	Kyrgyzstan	19	20	27	53	102	58	55	38	40	73	530
East	Moldova	45	101	55	103	95	101	17	22	28	22	745
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Centre	Serbia	7	12	6	11	6	12	5	9	5	5	664
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	7	12	6	11	6	12	5	9	5	5	663
Centre	Kosovo***											1
West	Switzerland	29	21	19	14	11	17	6	9	3	2	3305
East	Tajikistan	13	15	32	38	63	61	55	58	65	62	471
Centre	Turkey	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	0	61
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	3360	3086	2868	2732	3458	4979	4933	4273	3856	3050	41654
East	Uzbekistan	9	20	116	70	131	-	-	-	-	-	380
	Total non-EU/EEA	**3964**	**3845**	**3664**	**3684**	**4637**	**6023**	**5838**	**5060**	**4568**	**3721**	**55199**
WHO European Region												
	West	1830	1629	1388	1157	980	848	758	637	415	280	120247
	Centre	109	105	94	84	105	122	163	163	167	143	2892
	East	4002	3908	3762	3745	4719	6070	5922	5118	4642	3777	52213
	Total WHO European Region	**5941**	**5642**	**5244**	**4986**	**5804**	**7040**	**6843**	**5918**	**5224**	**4200**	**175352**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 20: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	39	41	35	37	30	27	34	24	33	25	856
West	Belgium	63	66	75	73	64	49	65	43	-	-	2303
Centre	Bulgaria	12	16	15	19	14	20	15	20	25	22	304
Centre	Croatia	8	4	10	4	1	6	4	6	5	2	153
Centre	Cyprus	6	6	7	4	5	5	4	1	1	4	128
Centre	Czech Republic	9	11	14	11	13	12	13	12	12	14	175
West	Denmark	29	16	16	18	23	40	22	21	17	27	773
East	Estonia	8	10	17	10	7	9	16	10	8	15	140
West	Finland	15	11	11	12	12	15	10	12	9	5	227
West	France	611	547	594	511	529	441	491	373	351	214	20166
West	Germany	197	185	152	158	120	155	131	121	103	44	4112
West	Greece	41	36	45	36	31	33	38	28	28	28	981
Centre	Hungary	11	5	5	8	4	7	6	10	12	7	159
West	Iceland	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	15
West	Ireland	22	14	13	15	12	17	20	18	20	13	362
West	Italy	624	614	605	526	559	500	512	498	444	383	16930
East	Latvia	21	22	25	32	36	34	55	37	59	58	463
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
East	Lithuania	2	4	6	13	11	10	13	14	16	15	127
West	Luxembourg	7	7	9	2	6	5	4	2	5	3	111
West	Malta	2	2	5	1	6	3	5	0	2	1	38
West	Netherlands	108	112	105	106	117	87	100	72	64	64	2078
West	Norway	16	7	10	10	10	9	12	11	27	17	414
Centre	Poland	35	27	34	24	51	43	35	35	34	22	649
West	Portugal	457	447	445	387	416	366	336	295	194	146	8439
Centre	Romania	109	124	127	120	112	166	145	141	177	196	2385
Centre	Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	32
Centre	Slovenia	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	41
West	Spain	536	491	535	493	414	366	345	264	205	171	15630
West	Sweden	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
West	United Kingdom	564	504	505	382	377	243	246	208	194	235	10306
	Total EU/EEA	**3590**	**3364**	**3422**	**3014**	**2982**	**2674**	**2683**	**2284**	**2047**	**1734**	**89167**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	10	20	26	28	24	39	40	55	40	52	394
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
East	Armenia	17	32	46	45	42	50	83	102	120	128	693
East	Azerbaijan	6	55	14	34	38	44	68	57	85	93	519
East	Belarus	103	99	145	254	246	305	348	344	309	333	2587
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	5	2	1	4	0	3	-	-	68
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	6	4	4	1	3	3	6	6	10	4	88
East	Georgia	53	61	76	102	132	181	184	139	126	144	1294
West	Israel	41	34	34	35	27	38	30	21	44	24	872
East	Kazakhstan	18	35	48	45	69	80	75	82	90	97	672
East	Kyrgyzstan	8	0	6	17	24	26	27	24	39	40	222
East	Moldova	43	108	31	101	146	321	118	139	173	222	1455
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Centre	Montenegro	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	47
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Centre	Serbia	18	9	13	9	12	17	9	9	11	12	393
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	17	8	12	9	11	11	9	7	10	11	366
Centre	Kosovo***	1	1	1	-	1	6	-	2	1	1	27
West	Switzerland	85	84	74	75	84	69	49	53	30	26	2667
East	Tajikistan	7	13	18	25	30	53	71	98	103	137	555
Centre	Turkey	15	20	32	28	26	36	35	41	58	39	631
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	1089	1265	1342	1509	2264	3944	4873	4875	5806	5250	33786
East	Uzbekistan	2	6	51	40	68	-	-	-	-	-	183
	Total non-EU/EEA	**1526**	**1849**	**1969**	**2354**	**3238**	**5211**	**6018**	**6050**	**7047**	**6604**	**47141**
WHO European Region												
	West	3494	3248	3268	2878	2838	2465	2451	2066	1770	1428	87962
	Centre	245	255	298	263	269	363	318	347	390	378	5647
	East	1377	1710	1825	2227	3113	5057	5931	5921	6934	6532	42696
	Total WHO European Region	**5116**	**5213**	**5391**	**5368**	**6220**	**7885**	**8700**	**8334**	**9094**	**8338**	**136305**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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Table 21: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
West	Belgium	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	122
Centre	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	7
Centre	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Denmark	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	25
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
West	France	6	8	9	10	5	8	11	10	2	2	781
West	Germany	1	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	118
West	Greece	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Centre	Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Ireland	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	36
West	Italy	9	2	2	5	3	3	4	7	2	0	738
East	Latvia	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	18
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
West	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Netherlands	1	5	3	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	79
West	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Centre	Poland	4	1	5	7	1	3	1	0	1	1	69
West	Portugal	4	3	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	120
Centre	Romania	7	6	7	13	8	11	11	16	8	6	304
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Spain	7	10	8	8	3	3	3	4	1	0	976
West	Sweden	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
West	United Kingdom	27	25	29	24	14	9	4	5	3	5	715
	Total EU/EEA	**73**	**71**	**81**	**77**	**46**	**48**	**41**	**57**	**22**	**17**	**4202**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	9
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	7	2	22
East	Azerbaijan	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	0	14
East	Belarus	10	7	12	10	13	12	4	3	9	10	116
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
East	Georgia	1	13	10	4	11	8	1	3	2	0	63
West	Israel	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	39
East	Kazakhstan	2	1	3	15	5	4	3	5	1	5	46
East	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	2	0	0	3	4	1	0	5	16
East	Moldova	4	7	6	1	3	3	1	9	3	3	47
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	28
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	26
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
West	Switzerland	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	109
East	Tajikistan	0	1	1	3	0	3	4	7	7	6	32
Centre	Turkey	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	16
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	122	110	73	86	129	118	88	59	60	48	1126
East	Uzbekistan	2	3	6	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Total non-EU/EEA	**146**	**150**	**116**	**131**	**176**	**155**	**115**	**102**	**92**	**83**	**1712**
WHO European Region												
	West	62	66	65	57	38	31	29	37	13	9	3936
	Centre	12	10	14	24	13	17	18	25	10	12	453
	East	145	145	118	127	171	155	109	97	91	79	1525
	Total WHO European Region	**219**	**221**	**197**	**208**	**222**	**203**	**156**	**159**	**114**	**100**	**5914**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 22: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table22a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	1888	1891	-	1844	1850	-	1844	1847	-	1784	1785
Injecting drug use	388	1579	1967	362	1426	1788	338	1234	1572	259	1038	1297
Heterosexual contact	1566	1925	3491	1385	1882	3268	1453	1894	3347	1251	1689	2940
Mother-to-child	34	37	71	30	35	65	38	39	77	41	35	76
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	25	31	56	12	23	35	23	29	52	14	20	34
Nosocomial infection	23	20	43	23	15	38	26	26	52	13	15	28
Other/undetermined	217	569	786	199	532	731	212	553	765	201	518	720
Total EU/EEA	**2253**	**6049**	**8305**	**2011**	**5757**	**7775**	**2090**	**5619**	**7712**	**1779**	**5099**	**6880**
Non-EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	78	86	-	98	107	-	93	103	-	96	106
Injecting drug use	107	486	3953	122	614	3822	89	587	3547	121	756	3610
Heterosexual contact	204	213	1506	261	294	1820	261	278	1881	407	368	2284
Mother-to-child	8	14	144	18	19	147	15	22	110	22	18	126
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	6	3	9
Nosocomial infection	2	2	4	0	5	5	2	0	2	16	16	32
Other/undetermined	9	16	169	4	30	137	23	33	143	28	67	195
Total non-EU/EEA	**331**	**811**	**5865**	**406**	**1062**	**6041**	**390**	**1014**	**5787**	**600**	**1324**	**6362**
Total WHO European Region	**2584**	**6860**	**14170**	**2417**	**6819**	**13816**	**2480**	**6633**	**13499**	**2379**	**6423**	**13242**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	1340	1340	-	1107	1107	0	100748	29	100749
Injecting drug use	112	544	656	93	386	479	24656	95014	0	119636
Heterosexual contact	848	1198	2047	708	1026	1734	37281	48968	4	86197
Mother-to-child	13	9	22	11	6	17	2030	2029	0	4058
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	4	9	5	2	7	2278	5864	0	8141
Nosocomial infection	7	9	16	4	4	8	1363	1708	0	3065
Other/undetermined	142	398	540	77	325	402	5043	16002	1	21038
Total EU/EEA	**1127**	**3502**	**4630**	**898**	**2856**	**3754**	**72651**	**270333**	**34**	**342884**
Non-EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	168	168	-	170	170	0	4679	60	4739
Injecting drug use	980	3586	4566	692	3029	3721	6697	27466	20567	54730
Heterosexual contact	3290	3699	6989	3079	3486	6565	18047	19204	9040	46291
Mother-to-child	41	50	91	35	45	80	441	479	754	1674
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	3	3	0	2	2	99	261	0	360
Nosocomial infection	2	4	6	2	6	8	33	43	0	76
Other/undetermined	44	112	156	55	106	161	2223	5624	523	8370
Total non-EU/EEA	**4357**	**7622**	**11979**	**3863**	**6844**	**10707**	**27540**	**57756**	**30944**	**116240**
Total WHO European Region	**5484**	**11123**	**16608**	**4761**	**9700**	**14461**	**100190**	**328078**	**30978**	**459112**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 15-21.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												EU/EEA
-	1788	1790	-	1669	1670	-	1619	1622	-	1504	1509	Sex between men
247	917	1164	186	828	1014	201	803	1004	179	677	856	Injecting drug use
1314	1604	2918	1094	1531	2625	1163	1455	2618	934	1306	2240	Heterosexual contact
32	14	46	26	22	48	23	18	41	28	29	57	Mother-to-child
4	19	23	6	4	10	9	14	23	6	7	13	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
13	11	24	11	11	22	16	4	20	7	8	15	Nosocomial infection
184	525	709	155	448	603	160	485	645	142	439	581	Other/undetermined
1794	**4878**	**6674**	**1478**	**4513**	**5992**	**1572**	**4398**	**5973**	**1296**	**3970**	**5271**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
-	116	126	-	129	131	-	145	145	-	155	155	Sex between men
132	914	4504	1155	4866	6021	1045	4792	5837	872	4187	5059	Injecting drug use
434	445	3143	2534	2636	5171	3053	2930	5983	2996	3010	6006	Heterosexual contact
16	23	168	66	89	155	71	43	114	47	55	102	Mother-to-child
4	2	6	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	Nosocomial infection
38	64	102	69	95	164	82	152	234	92	137	229	Other/undetermined
626	**1568**	**8055**	**3825**	**7821**	**11649**	**4253**	**8063**	**12316**	**4011**	**7546**	**11557**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
2420	**6446**	**14729**	**5303**	**12333**	**17640**	**5825**	**12460**	**18288**	**5307**	**11516**	**16828**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 22: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 22b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
Sex between men	-	1874	1877	-	1841	1847	-	1801	1804	-	1730	1731
Injecting drug use	363	1457	1820	330	1290	1620	301	1079	1380	232	919	1152
Heterosexual contact	1532	1863	3395	1353	1798	3152	1399	1794	3193	1194	1610	2804
Mother-to-child	27	33	60	29	31	60	31	30	61	28	28	56
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	10	17	27	8	14	22	13	22	35	15	17	32
Nosocomial infection	3	5	8	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	3	5
Other/undetermined	145	469	614	128	441	569	137	446	583	143	452	596
Total West	**2080**	**5718**	**7801**	**1849**	**5417**	**7273**	**1884**	**5173**	**7060**	**1614**	**4759**	**6376**
Centre												
Sex between men	-	84	84	-	86	86	-	114	114	-	136	136
Injecting drug use	16	91	107	28	74	102	23	70	93	16	64	80
Heterosexual contact	88	139	227	83	149	232	103	158	261	86	147	233
Mother-to-child	6	6	12	4	6	10	6	8	14	14	8	22
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	15	16	31	4	10	14	10	8	18	3	5	8
Nosocomial infection	20	15	35	22	13	35	23	25	48	11	12	23
Other/undetermined	71	97	168	67	96	163	81	111	192	52	78	130
Total Centre	**216**	**448**	**664**	**208**	**434**	**642**	**246**	**494**	**740**	**182**	**450**	**632**
East												
Sex between men	-	8	16	-	15	24	-	22	32	-	14	24
Injecting drug use	116	517	3993	126	676	3888	103	672	3646	132	811	3675
Heterosexual contact	150	136	1375	210	229	1704	212	220	1774	378	300	2187
Mother-to-child	9	12	143	15	17	142	16	23	112	21	17	124
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
Nosocomial infection	2	2	4	0	5	5	2	0	2	16	16	32
Other/undetermined	10	19	173	8	25	136	17	29	133	34	55	189
Total East	**288**	**694**	**5705**	**360**	**968**	**5901**	**350**	**966**	**5699**	**583**	**1214**	**6234**
Total WHO European Region	**2584**	**6860**	**14170**	**2417**	**6819**	**13816**	**2480**	**6633**	**13499**	**2379**	**6423**	**13242**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
West										
Sex between men	-	1209	1209	-	999	999	0	101907	29	101914
Injecting drug use	74	341	415	57	223	280	25064	94665	1	119723
Heterosexual contact	734	1035	1770	581	847	1428	36978	48039	3	84992
Mother-to-child	8	5	13	4	5	9	1913	1879	0	3792
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	3	2	5	5	3	8	1912	5393	0	7305
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1	1	2	45	46	0	91
Other/undetermined	90	313	403	63	263	326	3945	14554	1	18497
Total West	**909**	**2905**	**3815**	**711**	**2341**	**3052**	**69857**	**266483**	**34**	**336314**
Centre										
Sex between men	-	196	196	-	165	165	0	2833	2	2829
Injecting drug use	20	145	165	22	121	143	604	2225	0	2803
Heterosexual contact	131	201	332	126	213	339	1919	3085	3	4980
Mother-to-child	5	4	9	8	1	9	204	232	1	437
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	2	4	0	0	0	455	713	0	1167
Nosocomial infection	7	9	16	3	3	6	1318	1662	0	2974
Other/undetermined	40	85	125	13	56	69	1135	1718	1	2851
Total Centre	**205**	**642**	**847**	**172**	**559**	**731**	**5635**	**12468**	**7**	**18041**
East										
Sex between men	-	102	102	-	113	113	0	685	58	743
Injecting drug use	998	3644	4642	706	3071	3777	5684	25584	20566	51833
Heterosexual contact	3273	3661	6934	3080	3452	6532	16431	17045	9038	42513
Mother-to-child	41	50	91	34	45	79	354	397	753	1503
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	3	3	0	1	1	10	19	0	29
Nosocomial infection	2	4	6	2	6	8	33	43	0	76
Other/undetermined	56	112	168	56	112	168	2186	5354	522	8060
Total East	**4370**	**7576**	**11946**	**3878**	**6800**	**10678**	**24698**	**49127**	**30937**	**104757**
Total WHO European Region	**5484**	**11123**	**16608**	**4761**	**9700**	**14461**	**100190**	**328078**	**30978**	**459112**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by transmission mode, gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 15-21.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												West
-	1735	1737	-	1584	1585	-	1528	1531	-	1391	1396	Sex between men
208	769	977	156	688	844	154	603	757	135	500	635	Injecting drug use
1255	1519	2774	1019	1397	2416	1068	1318	2386	855	1167	2022	Heterosexual contact
24	14	38	19	12	31	17	12	29	17	20	37	Mother-to-child
5	15	20	4	4	8	7	11	18	4	6	10	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
5	1	6	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3	Nosocomial infection
125	462	587	102	360	462	114	379	493	88	334	422	Other/undetermined
1622	**4515**	**6139**	**1301**	**4046**	**5348**	**1361**	**3851**	**5215**	**1101**	**3419**	**4525**	**Total West**
												Centre
-	139	139	-	152	154	-	167	167	-	171	171	Sex between men
23	80	103	23	97	120	35	127	162	35	127	162	Injecting drug use
94	148	242	116	206	323	103	180	283	99	204	303	Heterosexual contact
9	4	13	7	10	17	10	7	17	13	12	25	Mother-to-child
2	4	6	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
8	10	18	10	10	20	15	4	19	5	7	12	Nosocomial infection
52	63	115	51	86	137	47	105	152	45	101	146	Other/undetermined
188	**448**	**636**	**209**	**562**	**774**	**212**	**593**	**805**	**199**	**623**	**822**	**Total Centre**
												East
-	30	40	-	62	62	-	69	69	-	97	97	Sex between men
148	982	4588	1162	4908	6070	1057	4865	5922	881	4237	5118	Injecting drug use
399	382	3045	2493	2564	5057	3045	2886	5931	2976	2945	5921	Heterosexual contact
15	19	163	66	89	155	67	42	109	45	52	97	Mother-to-child
1	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	Nosocomial infection
45	64	109	71	97	168	81	153	234	101	141	242	Other/undetermined
610	**1483**	**7954**	**3793**	**7725**	**11518**	**4252**	**8016**	**12268**	**4007**	**7474**	**11481**	**Total East**
2420	**6446**	**14729**	**5303**	**12333**	**17640**	**5825**	**12460**	**18288**	**5307**	**11516**	**16828**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 23: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 23a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Age category	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
<15	63	65	128	56	58	114	60	73	133	49	48	97
15–19	82	86	168	77	79	156	64	71	135	52	35	87
20–24	128	194	322	111	231	342	133	215	348	106	174	280
25–29	300	522	823	261	496	759	261	483	744	220	390	611
30–39	815	2016	2833	695	1814	2512	665	1720	2387	575	1561	2137
40–49	581	2030	2611	538	1930	2470	621	1892	2514	513	1734	2247
50+	281	1130	1411	272	1146	1418	286	1164	1450	264	1157	1421
Unknown	3	6	9	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total EU/EEA	**2253**	**6049**	**8305**	**2011**	**5757**	**7775**	**2090**	**5619**	**7712**	**1779**	**5099**	**6880**
Non-EU/EEA												
<15	11	15	26	19	24	43	17	22	39	38	38	76
15–19	4	8	12	13	11	24	4	15	19	13	12	25
20–24	34	33	67	39	45	84	34	57	91	53	51	104
25–29	65	128	193	84	155	239	82	130	213	109	188	297
30–39	138	393	531	146	509	655	173	472	647	241	617	858
40–49	57	179	236	82	242	324	64	262	326	112	342	455
50+	24	78	102	28	101	129	22	104	126	41	134	175
Unknown	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Total non-EU/EEA	**335**	**837**	**1172**	**411**	**1087**	**1498**	**397**	**1062**	**1462**	**607**	**1384**	**1992**
Total WHO European Region	**2588**	**6886**	**9477**	**2422**	**6844**	**9273**	**2487**	**6681**	**9174**	**2386**	**6483**	**8872**

Age category	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
<15	22	19	41	22	10	32	3996	5000	0	8988
15–19	32	34	66	24	23	47	1216	1908	0	3116
20–24	87	146	233	60	100	160	5617	12186	0	17786
25–29	109	325	434	99	287	386	14684	41508	9	56177
30–39	319	962	1281	239	774	1013	28366	112152	17	140497
40–49	301	1044	1345	252	850	1102	11655	60486	5	72121
50+	257	972	1230	202	812	1014	7070	36857	2	43915
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	236	1	284
Total EU/EEA	**1127**	**3502**	**4630**	**898**	**2856**	**3754**	**72651**	**270333**	**34**	**342884**
Non-EU/EEA										
<15	20	37	57	29	33	62	336	431	1	768
15–19	7	17	24	8	10	18	123	202	0	325
20–24	31	90	121	39	71	110	706	1043	0	1749
25–29	93	191	284	95	177	272	1732	3246	1	4979
30–39	241	593	834	283	599	882	3828	10305	2	14135
40–49	161	438	599	203	485	688	1680	6021	2	7703
50+	105	235	340	92	233	325	836	2988	1	3825
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	53	3	65
Total non-EU/EEA	**658**	**1602**	**2260**	**749**	**1608**	**2357**	**9250**	**24289**	**10**	**33549**
Total WHO European Region	**1785**	**5103**	**6889**	**1647**	**4464**	**6111**	**81900**	**294611**	**44**	**376421**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 15-17.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Age category
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												EU/EEA
39	30	69	32	32	64	39	26	65	29	36	65	<15
31	21	52	29	35	64	26	41	67	33	33	66	15–19
132	196	328	118	149	267	109	201	310	79	164	243	20–24
211	387	598	166	409	575	180	373	555	136	313	450	25–29
527	1399	1928	433	1290	1724	472	1261	1734	370	1078	1449	30–39
519	1638	2157	446	1496	1942	437	1414	1851	354	1240	1596	40–49
335	1207	1542	254	1098	1352	309	1081	1390	295	1105	1401	50+
0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	Unknown
1794	**4878**	**6674**	**1478**	**4513**	**5992**	**1572**	**4398**	**5973**	**1296**	**3970**	**5271**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
20	26	46	17	32	49	22	31	53	29	34	63	<15
11	17	28	7	7	14	6	14	20	11	12	23	15–19
43	72	115	58	82	140	39	58	97	36	72	108	20–24
117	217	334	133	209	342	108	185	293	111	168	279	25–29
273	726	999	346	772	1118	282	662	944	259	646	905	30–39
117	396	513	162	443	606	168	498	666	146	465	611	40–49
59	160	219	69	199	268	65	200	265	88	210	298	50+
0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	Unknown
640	**1614**	**2254**	**792**	**1745**	**2540**	**690**	**1648**	**2338**	**681**	**1610**	**2291**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
2434	**6492**	**8928**	**2270**	**6257**	**8531**	**2262**	**6045**	**8310**	**1977**	**5580**	**7562**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 23: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 23b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Age category	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
<15	26	32	58	28	28	56	20	29	49	17	22	39
15–19	29	27	56	31	32	63	28	32	60	37	19	56
20–24	111	159	270	90	182	272	97	168	265	78	131	209
25–29	274	458	733	233	413	648	233	392	625	184	333	518
30–39	796	1913	2711	666	1696	2365	631	1586	2219	541	1442	1984
40–49	575	2006	2581	535	1910	2447	602	1821	2424	506	1676	2183
50+	266	1118	1384	265	1153	1418	272	1145	1417	251	1136	1387
Unknown	3	5	8	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total West	**2080**	**5718**	**7801**	**1849**	**5417**	**7273**	**1884**	**5173**	**7060**	**1614**	**4759**	**6376**
Centre												
<15	36	35	71	31	31	62	39	43	82	33	28	61
15–19	54	61	115	47	47	94	34	36	70	18	16	34
20–24	14	29	43	16	42	58	36	45	81	28	44	72
25–29	24	61	85	27	56	83	28	68	96	30	61	91
30–39	40	141	181	44	146	190	64	146	210	38	154	192
40–49	27	80	107	28	79	107	29	123	152	20	115	135
50+	23	63	86	20	58	78	23	80	103	22	92	114
Unknown	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total Centre	**220**	**474**	**694**	**213**	**459**	**672**	**253**	**542**	**795**	**189**	**510**	**699**
East												
<15	12	13	25	16	23	39	18	23	41	37	36	73
15–19	3	6	9	12	11	23	6	18	24	10	12	22
20–24	37	39	76	44	52	96	34	59	93	53	50	103
25–29	67	131	198	85	182	267	82	153	236	115	184	299
30–39	117	355	472	131	481	612	143	460	605	237	582	819
40–49	36	123	159	57	183	240	54	210	264	99	285	384
50+	16	27	43	15	36	51	13	43	56	32	63	95
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total East	**288**	**694**	**982**	**360**	**968**	**1328**	**350**	**966**	**1319**	**583**	**1214**	**1797**
Total WHO European Region	**2588**	**6886**	**9477**	**2422**	**6844**	**9273**	**2487**	**6681**	**9174**	**2386**	**6483**	**8872**

Age category	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
West										
<15	7	4	11	7	3	10	1997	2448	0	4445
15–19	15	20	35	8	12	20	804	1487	0	2290
20–24	45	93	138	38	64	102	5256	11544	0	16794
25–29	85	209	294	65	194	259	14673	40935	9	55609
30–39	264	736	1000	194	593	787	28584	112242	17	140827
40–49	266	928	1194	217	727	944	11509	60511	6	72007
50+	227	915	1143	182	748	930	6987	37082	2	44061
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	234	0	281
Total West	**909**	**2905**	**3815**	**711**	**2341**	**3052**	**69857**	**266483**	**34**	**336314**
Centre										
<15	17	16	33	17	9	26	2103	2664	1	4761
15–19	10	13	23	9	8	17	422	464	0	879
20–24	29	62	91	12	40	52	528	923	0	1440
25–29	33	116	149	31	106	137	607	1689	0	2280
30–39	60	267	327	52	203	255	1162	3788	0	4930
40–49	43	161	204	44	171	215	612	2408	1	3017
50+	39	105	144	33	114	147	427	1601	1	2025
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	52	4	65
Total Centre	**231**	**741**	**972**	**198**	**651**	**849**	**5870**	**13589**	**7**	**19397**
East										
<15	18	36	54	27	31	58	232	319	0	550
15–19	14	18	32	15	13	28	113	159	0	272
20–24	44	81	125	49	67	116	539	762	0	1301
25–29	84	191	275	98	164	262	1136	2127	1	3264
30–39	236	552	788	276	577	853	2447	6424	2	8871
40–49	153	393	546	194	437	631	1214	3586	0	4798
50+	96	186	282	79	183	262	492	1159	0	1651
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total East	**645**	**1457**	**2102**	**738**	**1472**	**2210**	**6173**	**14539**	**3**	**20710**
Total WHO European Region	**1785**	**5103**	**6889**	**1647**	**4464**	**6111**	**81900**	**294611**	**44**	**376421**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Tables 15-17.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Age category
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												West
20	15	35	13	11	24	13	9	22	10	17	27	<15
21	14	35	23	25	48	16	29	45	22	16	38	15–19
95	158	253	74	111	185	70	135	205	56	109	165	20–24
185	321	506	135	308	443	148	266	416	101	233	335	25–29
489	1260	1751	388	1107	1496	416	1049	1466	314	859	1174	30–39
485	1575	2060	424	1427	1851	410	1307	1717	325	1133	1460	40–49
327	1172	1499	244	1054	1298	288	1055	1343	273	1050	1324	50+
0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	Unknown
1622	**4515**	**6139**	**1301**	**4046**	**5348**	**1361**	**3851**	**5215**	**1101**	**3419**	**4525**	**Total West**
												Centre
20	17	37	19	21	40	31	21	52	22	21	43	<15
12	9	21	6	9	15	10	12	22	11	19	30	15–19
35	44	79	46	47	93	34	66	100	23	68	91	20–24
26	69	95	32	99	131	28	106	134	28	99	127	25–29
52	155	207	56	219	275	57	219	276	61	240	301	30–39
33	107	140	34	126	161	40	159	199	32	145	177	40–49
24	93	117	31	104	135	24	93	117	40	106	146	50+
0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	Unknown
202	**494**	**696**	**224**	**627**	**854**	**224**	**676**	**900**	**218**	**700**	**918**	**Total Centre**
												East
19	24	43	17	32	49	17	27	44	26	32	58	<15
9	15	24	7	8	15	6	14	20	11	10	21	15–19
45	66	111	56	73	129	44	58	102	36	59	95	20–24
117	214	331	132	211	343	112	186	298	118	149	267	25–29
259	710	969	335	736	1071	281	655	936	254	625	879	30–39
118	352	470	150	386	536	155	445	600	143	427	570	40–49
43	102	145	48	138	186	62	133	195	70	159	229	50+
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unknown
610	**1483**	**2093**	**745**	**1584**	**2329**	**677**	**1518**	**2195**	**658**	**1461**	**2119**	**Total East**
2434	**6492**	**8928**	**2270**	**6257**	**8531**	**2262**	**6045**	**8310**	**1977**	**5580**	**7562**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 24: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2015*, ordered by frequency

Diseases	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Pneumocystis pneumonia	737	21.0	184	16.8	6	13.0	927	20.0
Candidiasis; oesophageal	395	11.3	120	11.0	4	8.7	519	11.2
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	379	10.8	116	10.6	8	17.4	503	10.8
Kaposi s sarcoma	356	10.2	55	5.0	0	0.0	411	8.9
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	280	8.0	118	10.8	4	8.7	402	8.7
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	181	5.2	97	8.9	1	2.2	279	6.0
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	184	5.3	67	6.1	1	2.2	252	5.4
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	167	4.8	42	3.8	2	4.3	211	4.5
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	132	3.8	52	4.7	9	19.6	193	4.2
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	74	2.1	24	2.2	1	2.2	99	2.1
Non-EU/EEA								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	462	23.7	161	17.5	10	11.8	633	21.5
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	251	12.9	138	15.0	14	16.5	403	13.7
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	149	7.7	66	7.2	5	5.9	220	7.5
Candidiasis; oesophageal	133	6.8	61	6.6	10	11.8	204	6.9
Pneumocystis pneumonia	102	5.2	49	5.3	5	5.9	156	5.3
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	69	3.5	19	2.1	3	3.5	91	3.1
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	45	2.3	23	2.5	1	1.2	69	2.3
Kaposi s sarcoma	45	2.3	6	0.7	2	2.4	53	1.8
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	31	1.6	17	1.8	0	0.0	48	1.6
Candidiasis of bronchi; trachea; or lungs	30	1.5	10	1.1	2	2.4	42	1.4
West								
Pneumocystis pneumonia	665	23.9	152	18.2	3	25.0	820	22.6
Candidiasis; oesophageal	345	12.4	99	11.8	2	16.7	446	12.3
Kaposi s sarcoma	337	12.1	56	6.7	0	0.0	393	10.8
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	229	8.2	64	7.6	1	8.3	294	8.1
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	147	5.3	85	10.2	0	0.0	232	6.4
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	147	5.3	61	7.3	1	8.3	209	5.7
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	152	5.5	35	4.2	0	0.0	187	5.1
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	114	4.1	59	7.0	1	8.3	174	4.8
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	97	3.5	29	3.5	0	0.0	126	3.5
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	57	2.0	19	2.3	0	0.0	76	2.1
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	180	21.4	53	20.2	7	18.4	240	21.0
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	139	16.5	50	19.0	3	7.9	192	16.8
Pneumocystis pneumonia	87	10.3	28	10.6	5	13.2	120	10.5
Candidiasis; oesophageal	59	7.0	23	8.7	2	5.3	84	7.4
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	40	4.8	22	8.4	9	23.7	71	6.2
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	50	5.9	9	3.4	6	15.8	65	5.7
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	33	3.9	14	5.3	1	2.6	48	4.2
Kaposi s sarcoma	43	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	3.8
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	33	3.9	8	3.0	0	0.0	41	3.6
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	19	2.3	7	2.7	2	5.3	28	2.5
East								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	489	26.8	170	18.6	10	12.3	669	23.7
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	221	12.1	137	15.0	14	17.3	372	13.2
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	153	8.4	64	7.0	5	6.2	222	7.9
Candidiasis; oesophageal	124	6.8	59	6.5	10	12.3	193	6.9
Pneumocystis pneumonia	87	4.8	53	5.8	3	3.7	143	5.1
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	40	2.2	24	2.6	1	1.2	65	2.3
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	45	2.5	17	1.9	1	1.2	63	2.2
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	32	1.8	15	1.6	0	0.0	47	1.7
Candidiasis of bronchi; trachea; or lungs	33	1.8	11	1.2	2	2.5	46	1.6
Isosporiasis; intestinal with diarrhoea (>1 months duration)	20	1.1	16	1.8	6	7.4	42	1.5

* Numbers and percentages relate to AIDS indicative disease events reported; some people diagnosed with AIDS have more than one event reported at the time of diagnosis

Table 25: Deaths among people diagnosed with HIV and/or AIDS*, by geographic area, country and year of death (2006–2015) 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	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	38	51	32	33	40	39	35	41	44	25	1511
West	Belgium	39	69	56	52	56	69	65	80	67	60	2032
Centre	Bulgaria	8	6	9	2	14	17	16	14	13	8	164
Centre	Croatia	6	2	7	7	10	6	9	8	5	16	202
Centre	Cyprus	4	3	0	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	117
Centre	Czech Republic	6	11	14	11	10	13	15	12	14	9	238
West	Denmark	18	19	3	9	3	6	2	4	0	1	2014
East	Estonia	18	11	8	0	2	7	5	2	2	4	110
West	Finland	16	5	11	22	23	21	30	21	20	24	443
West	France	354	264	231	179	209	171	154	131	109	61	36418
West	Germany	165	173	129	127	113	122	84	104	93	33	14627
West	Greece	38	42	31	30	48	53	50	42	46	43	1891
Centre	Hungary	7	12	11	11	15	17	11	11	19	11	404
West	Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	39
West	Ireland	8	6	3	5	5	4	1	1	1	4	415
West	Italy	812	819	754	715	645	644	636	654	-	-	43684
East	Latvia	40	47	58	69	57	80	88	107	45	53	761
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
East	Lithuania	9	15	20	17	12	9	10	18	16	10	182
West	Luxembourg	9	10	7	5	2	8	8	7	9	8	139
West	Malta	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	62
West	Netherlands	65	104	95	98	65	85	83	80	77	71	1586
West	Norway	6	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	3	2	630
Centre	Poland	43	61	71	46	53	68	57	45	41	35	1331
West	Portugal	243	227	210	212	215	199	176	217	154	107	8693
Centre	Romania	186	156	144	120	134	215	186	199	237	194	4204
Centre	Slovakia	4	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	4	43
Centre	Slovenia	0	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	100
West	Spain	1034	1011	853	535	426	374	309	267	175	73	48216
West	Sweden	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1323
West	United Kingdom	315	313	307	281	312	158	157	168	144	127	16364
	Total EU/EEA	**3507**	**3451**	**3072**	**2595**	**2475**	**2394**	**2200**	**2243**	**1342**	**991**	**187506**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	9	7	3	13	12	11	13	10	13	13	149
West	Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
East	Armenia	15	20	33	40	23	26	38	40	48	59	388
East	Azerbaijan	21	43	43	27	45	41	47	32	41	28	452
East	Belarus	139	143	177	151	146	158	188	129	169	113	1724
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	-	-	57
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	5	2	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	64
East	Georgia	36	67	74	63	80	94	83	82	68	70	898
West	Israel	37	40	30	24	23	32	22	30	25	15	938
East	Kazakhstan	114	115	141	140	186	204	188	184	156	193	1934
East	Kyrgyzstan	16	18	15	21	26	19	19	6	9	38	236
East	Moldova	45	68	65	54	72	127	11	22	33	34	731
West	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Centre	Montenegro	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	6	47
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Serbia	24	16	24	25	29	32	22	21	13	17	1135
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	24	13	22	25	29	30	18	20	13	16	1093
Centre	Kosovo****	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	42
West	Switzerland	57	50	34	41	23	13	3	4	5	4	5896
East	Tajikistan	12	12	24	31	36	39	46	42	47	31	325
Centre	Turkey	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	4	99
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
East	Ukraine	2420	2507	2710	2591	3096	3744	3870	3514	3436	3032	35443
East	Uzbekistan	9	19	124	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	323
	Total non-EU/EEA	**2968**	**3130**	**3500**	**3264**	**3868**	**4546**	**4551**	**4132**	**4076**	**3660**	**50870**
WHO European Region												
	West	3271	3211	2790	2371	2208	2001	1819	1853	973	662	186951
	Centre	310	285	290	244	288	391	339	344	375	324	8354
	East	2894	3085	3492	3244	3847	4548	4593	4178	4070	3665	43507
	Total WHO European Region	**6475**	**6581**	**6572**	**5859**	**6343**	**6940**	**6751**	**6375**	**5418**	**4651**	**238376**

* Due to differences in reporting, record types used and country data availability, this table includes a mixture of deaths among people with a previous AIDS diagnosis, (all cause) deaths among people with HIV and AIDS related deaths. Therefore the data should be interpreted and used with caution and direct country comparisons be kept to a minimum. Further country consultation and data harmonisation is expected for future reports.

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 26: Deaths among AIDS cases*, by transmission mode and year of death (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 26a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	490	490	-	482	482	-	427	427	-	382	382
Injecting drug use	187	855	1042	196	837	1033	184	699	883	113	512	625
Heterosexual contact	273	468	741	275	433	708	252	371	623	235	302	537
Mother-to-child	6	10	16	3	13	16	5	13	18	6	7	13
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	11	25	36	11	13	24	7	27	34	9	14	23
Nosocomial infection	22	39	61	25	26	51	19	21	40	15	21	36
Other/undetermined	60	162	222	61	150	211	70	153	223	61	127	188
Total EU/EEA	**559**	**2049**	**2608**	**571**	**1954**	**2525**	**537**	**1711**	**2248**	**439**	**1365**	**1804**
Non-EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	24	24	-	17	17	-	23	23	-	23	23
Injecting drug use	63	253	316	63	292	355	59	299	359	54	281	335
Heterosexual contact	71	104	175	78	117	195	105	149	254	117	127	244
Mother-to-child	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	6	10	3	2	5
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient		2	2	1	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other/undetermined	4	10	14	2	19	21	5	14	19	5	18	23
Total non-EU/EEA	**140**	**394**	**534**	**148**	**455**	**603**	**173**	**492**	**666**	**180**	**452**	**632**
Total WHO European Region	**699**	**2443**	**3142**	**719**	**2409**	**3128**	**710**	**2203**	**2914**	**619**	**1817**	**2436**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	294	295	-	205	205	0	49545	2	49524
Injecting drug use	60	274	334	52	145	197	9962	40370	0	50293
Heterosexual contact	173	262	436	119	211	330	9875	14321	1	24138
Mother-to-child	3	2	5	5	2	7	654	760	0	1413
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	7	15	22	4	8	12	1389	4007	0	5391
Nosocomial infection	16	22	38	12	22	34	651	946	0	1588
Other/undetermined	33	114	147	21	79	100	1718	6411	0	8120
Total EU/EEA	**292**	**983**	**1277**	**213**	**672**	**885**	**24249**	**116360**	**3**	**140467**
Non-EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	24	24	-	15	15	0	2539	0	2539
Injecting drug use	27	241	268	35	252	287	1502	5664	1	7166
Heterosexual contact	123	192	315	122	154	276	1872	2459	0	4328
Mother-to-child	1	1	2	3	1	4	89	97	1	187
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	204	0	268
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	0	3	3	5	9	0	14
Other/undetermined	6	23	29	8	31	39	119	417	1	536
Total non-EU/EEA	**158**	**482**	**640**	**168**	**456**	**624**	**3651**	**11389**	**3**	**15038**
Total WHO European Region	**450**	**1465**	**1917**	**381**	**1128**	**1509**	**27900**	**127743**	**6**	**155499**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Table 25.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												EU/EEA
-	400	400	-	380	380	-	325	326	-	311	311	Sex between men
94	413	507	96	375	471	102	326	428	96	347	443	Injecting drug use
217	360	577	201	328	529	166	292	458	179	311	490	Heterosexual contact
11	1	12	5	10	15	5	5	10	5	5	10	Mother-to-child
4	20	24	8	17	25	9	18	27	10	16	26	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
14	21	35	28	19	47	25	21	46	18	16	34	Nosocomial infection
43	152	195	63	125	188	41	132	173	62	107	169	Other/undetermined
383	**1367**	**1750**	**401**	**1254**	**1655**	**348**	**1119**	**1468**	**370**	**1113**	**1483**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
-	24	24	-	18	18	-	15	15	-	23	23	Sex between men
49	324	373	45	340	385	37	318	355	40	275	315	Injecting drug use
132	146	278	165	196	361	128	156	284	84	148	232	Heterosexual contact
2	4	6	3	8	11	5	5	10	7	5	12	Mother-to-child
1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nosocomial infection
8	15	23	8	17	25	1	15	16	9	25	34	Other/undetermined
192	**514**	**706**	**221**	**581**	**802**	**172**	**509**	**681**	**140**	**476**	**616**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
575	**1881**	**2456**	**622**	**1835**	**2457**	**520**	**1628**	**2149**	**510**	**1589**	**2099**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 26: Deaths among AIDS cases*, by transmission mode and year of death (2006–2015) and cumulative totals

Table 26b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
Sex between men	-	488	488	-	463	463	-	405	405	-	364	364
Injecting drug use	178	811	989	189	766	955	174	626	800	106	455	561
Heterosexual contact	260	439	699	260	425	685	234	342	576	223	276	499
Mother-to-child	4	5	9	3	8	11	5	11	16	5	4	9
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	19	24	6	7	13	6	18	24	6	10	16
Nosocomial infection	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Other/undetermined	37	124	161	35	122	157	39	105	144	34	95	129
Total West	**486**	**1886**	**2372**	**494**	**1791**	**2285**	**459**	**1507**	**1966**	**376**	**1204**	**1580**
Centre												
Sex between men	-	24	24	-	32	32	-	37	37	-	37	37
Injecting drug use	6	31	37	9	39	48	8	38	46	6	28	34
Heterosexual contact	33	65	98	24	51	75	26	51	77	26	41	67
Mother-to-child	2	6	8	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	4	6
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	8	14	6	9	15	1	10	11	3	4	7
Nosocomial infection	20	39	59	24	26	50	18	21	39	13	21	34
Other/undetermined	24	41	65	25	33	58	31	45	76	23	35	58
Total Centre	**91**	**214**	**305**	**89**	**195**	**284**	**85**	**205**	**290**	**73**	**170**	**243**
East												
Sex between men	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	4	4
Injecting drug use	66	266	332	61	324	385	61	334	396	55	310	365
Heterosexual contact	51	68	119	69	74	143	97	127	224	103	112	215
Mother-to-child	1	0	1	3	3	6	3	5	8	2	1	3
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other/undetermined	3	7	10	3	14	17	5	17	22	9	15	24
Total East	**122**	**343**	**465**	**136**	**423**	**559**	**166**	**491**	**658**	**170**	**443**	**613**
Total WHO European Region	**699**	**2443**	**3142**	**719**	**2409**	**3128**	**710**	**2203**	**2914**	**619**	**1817**	**2436**

Transmission mode	2014			2015			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
Sex between men	-	261	262	-	170	170	0	50712	2	50697
Injecting drug use	44	194	238	36	90	126	10529	41032	0	51539
Heterosexual contact	118	175	294	74	128	202	9828	14043	1	23844
Mother-to-child	1	0	1	1	1	2	627	690	0	1317
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	6	7	2	4	6	1211	3744	0	4954
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	0	30
Other/undetermined	10	66	76	13	47	60	1274	5810	0	7080
Total West	**174**	**702**	**878**	**126**	**440**	**566**	**23487**	**116043**	**3**	**139461**
Centre										
Sex between men	-	52	52	-	46	46	0	1245	0	1239
Injecting drug use	9	51	60	12	47	59	283	1111	0	1379
Heterosexual contact	53	83	136	44	90	134	736	1234	0	1937
Mother-to-child	2	2	4	5	1	6	85	122	1	207
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	9	15	2	4	6	240	462	0	698
Nosocomial infection	16	22	38	12	22	34	633	934	0	1558
Other/undetermined	22	48	70	5	30	35	474	810	1	1279
Total Centre	**108**	**267**	**375**	**80**	**240**	**320**	**2451**	**5918**	**2**	**8297**
East										
Sex between men	-	5	5	-	4	4	0	126	0	126
Injecting drug use	34	270	304	39	260	299	652	3888	1	4538
Heterosexual contact	125	196	321	123	147	270	1183	1501	0	2683
Mother-to-child	1	1	2	2	1	3	31	45	0	76
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	7
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	0	3	3	5	9	0	14
Other/undetermined	7	23	30	11	33	44	89	208	0	297
Total East	**168**	**496**	**664**	**175**	**448**	**623**	**1962**	**5782**	**1**	**7741**
Total WHO European Region	**450**	**1465**	**1917**	**381**	**1128**	**1509**	**27900**	**127743**	**6**	**155499**

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period. Therefore, totals by gender and overall may differ from totals presented in Table 25.

** Annual totals include people diagnosed whose gender was unknown

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

2010			2011			2012			2013			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
												West
-	366	366	-	342	342	-	295	296	-	280	280	Sex between men
81	371	452	75	310	385	76	245	321	72	264	336	Injecting drug use
198	314	512	155	250	405	133	244	377	133	240	373	Heterosexual contact
6	1	7	3	5	8	4	2	6		2	2	Mother-to-child
2	9	11	4	12	16	1	6	7	6	8	14	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Nosocomial infection
23	112	135	23	83	106	13	66	79	20	68	88	Other/undetermined
310	**1173**	**1483**	**260**	**1002**	**1262**	**228**	**858**	**1087**	**231**	**862**	**1093**	**Total West**
												Centre
-	54	54	-	49	49	-	39	39	-	40	40	Sex between men
8	23	31	13	42	55	16	45	61	13	41	54	Injecting drug use
28	56	84	54	85	139	26	54	80	36	80	116	Heterosexual contact
6		6	2	7	9	4	3	7	7	3	10	Mother-to-child
3	12	15	4	5	9	8	12	20	4	8	12	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
14	21	35	28	19	47	24	21	45	18	16	34	Nosocomial infection
20	43	63	36	47	83	25	62	87	35	41	76	Other/undetermined
79	**209**	**288**	**137**	**254**	**391**	**103**	**236**	**339**	**113**	**229**	**342**	**Total Centre**
												East
-	4	4	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	14	14	Sex between men
54	343	397	53	363	416	47	354	401	51	317	368	Injecting drug use
123	136	259	157	189	346	135	150	285	94	139	233	Heterosexual contact
1	4	5	3	6	9	2	5	7	5	5	10	Mother-to-child
0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nosocomial infection
8	12	20	12	12	24	4	0	23	16	23	39	Other/undetermined
186	**499**	**685**	**225**	**579**	**804**	**189**	**534**	**723**	**166**	**498**	**664**	**Total East**
575	**1881**	**2456**	**622**	**1835**	**2457**	**520**	**1628**	**2149**	**510**	**1589**	**2099**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 27: Number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2006–2015) and number of tests per 1000 population in 2015, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of HIV tests										Tests/1000 population
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	659693	777935	751749	770901	831675	826256	-	-	-	-	-
West	Belgium	578717	595394	619418	635150	651095	679655	703486	695433	697684	692679	61.5
Centre	Bulgaria	105000	160000	110000	140000	160000	180000	190000	210000	230000	290000	40.3
Centre	Croatia	26124	32698	38996	40938	32848	32928	40071	29998	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	37763	41913	42294	48158	48385	49074	54120	50235	-	-	-
Centre	Czech Republic	317823	344874	342223	347135	353507	334569	349205	341583	349448	345274	32.8
West	Denmark	154332	141880	124935	112533	168923	137877	134709	-	-	-	-
East	Estonia	65861	68478	74357	78735	78054	85025	73367	82279	82266	87587	66.7
West	Finland	147601	153478	186822	190380	185114	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	France	5176147	5152287	5051896	5023831	5009124	5212211	5242116	5218847	5255258	5354396	80.6
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece**	9840	17374	29908	35171	31070	31918	34622	32241	22455	20412	1.9
Centre	Hungary	80168	65980	83408	91181	89137	84464	93060	95861	-	-	-
West	Iceland	9106	9351	9522	7794	7318	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	-	63000	-	184980	180055	184521	175488	150597	168028	178267	38.5
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	85117	79279	72444	59331	58826	58799	60491	58302	60614	65552	33.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	52988	60333	162381	100799	178554	102234	101042	102161	108781	105486	36.1
West	Luxembourg	14339	13379	13366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Malta	10309	11957	-	-	-	-	-	14522	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Norway	188550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	159180	176728	181118	213138	229783	317286	358953	313341	266461	235810	6.2
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	191223	220226	282248	285948	291915	306679	293204	302989	332422	346032	17.4
Centre	Slovakia	93426	88520	66926	132990	109261	110025	110506	114574	126187	127109	23.4
Centre	Slovenia	25624	31120	31183	37105	36977	38110	33602	33457	35498	34366	16.7
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3098	1686	2458	2143	2168	3260	3140	3063	4156	5422	1.9
West	Andorra	3077	3546		2810	2678	2590	2062	2310	2378	2212	31.4
East	Armenia	50221	55342	60701	60103	60731	68449	71957	83431	94122	117012	38.8
East	Azerbaijan	237183	293086	322525	340048	353772	365090	514434	482282	612860	714621	73.3
East	Belarus	441299	437983	430175	459032	517625	621780	683125	770136	1157072	1249712	131.6
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20904	16858	-	-	20793	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	11172	10574	-	-	-	17811	18105	24562	-	-	-
East	Georgia	16989	16989	18792	17562	25370	21799	15562	18091	86290	78261	19.6
West	Israel	242484	269071	271641	278887	286995	274294	233516	-	-	-	-
East	Kazakhstan	862058	1491190	1643938	1758026	1786289	1897476	2026174	2127136	2190757	2388347	135.5
East	Kyrgyzstan	179407	227879	268134	325855	297959	381295	470355	370160	410331	376284	63.3
East	Moldova	216566	347709	355711	204702	207018	207830	212964	146105	133476	146762	36.1
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	3988	3838	4229	5812	6492	6914	6781	6970	6571	6607	10.6
East	Russia***	18535043	-	-	-	25209546	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	5061	3976	3825	4181	5090	3961	3845	4004	3427	1548	48.7
Centre	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63189	7.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	37829	42573	44555	47734	51727	56086	64031	65829	56282	61877	8.7
Centre	Kosovo****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1312	0.7
West	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Tajikistan	91310	92474	129330	214207	280281	438532	447636	514701	634791	597426	70.4
Centre	Turkey	1908257	1998163	3707505	4475874	5010334	5693965	5952148	6515931	6663547	7203959	92.7
East	Turkmenistan	136145	211789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	1661600	1937440	2280442	2347084	2319946	2392970	2343099	2941748	1853626	1695926	39.7
East	Uzbekistan	545240	619130	796371	987464	1506724	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

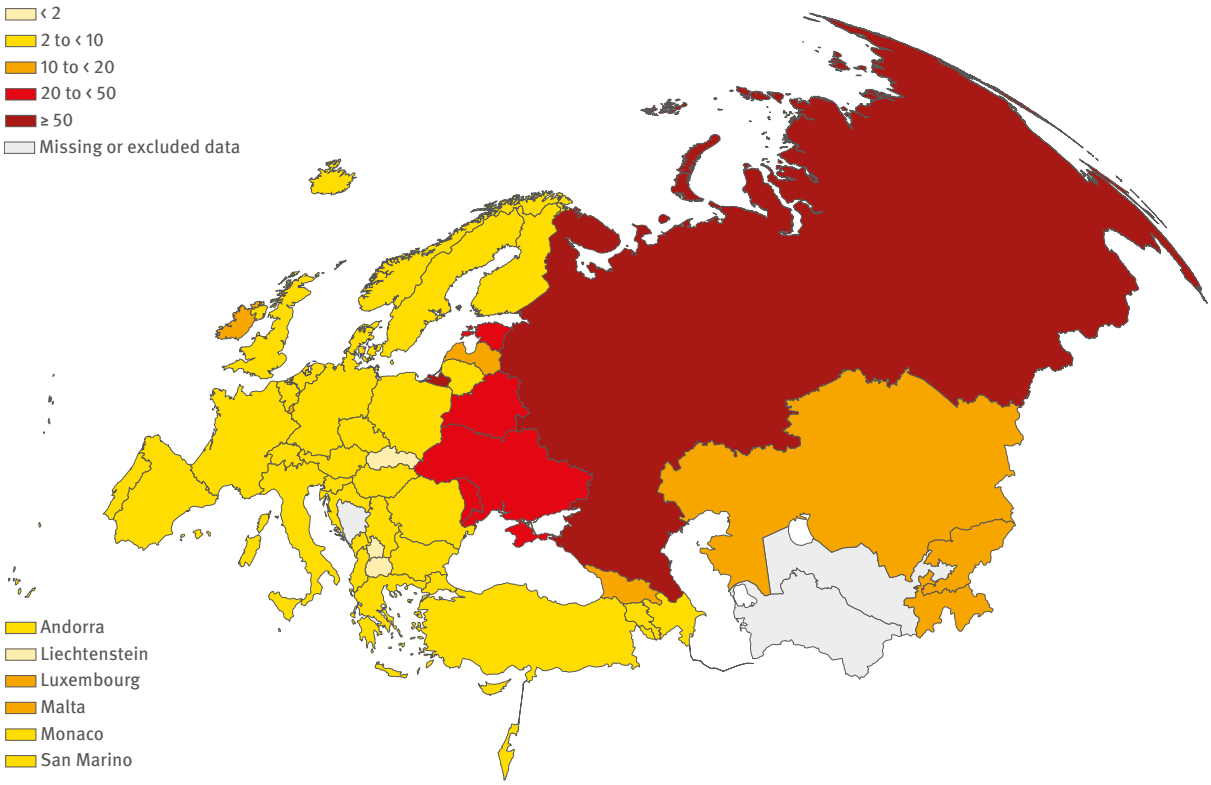
** HIV tests reported for Greece refer to only to those performed in reference centres and do not include all tests carried out in public hospitals or private laboratories.

*** Number of HIV tests in Russia: 23711866 (2008), 25509617 (2009), 25071010 (2010), 24734075 (2011), 26037319 (2012), 26826067 (2013), 27982810 (2014), 28336911 (2015). Reference: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note "Spravka" on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015 and HIV-infection Bulletin number 40.

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

Maps

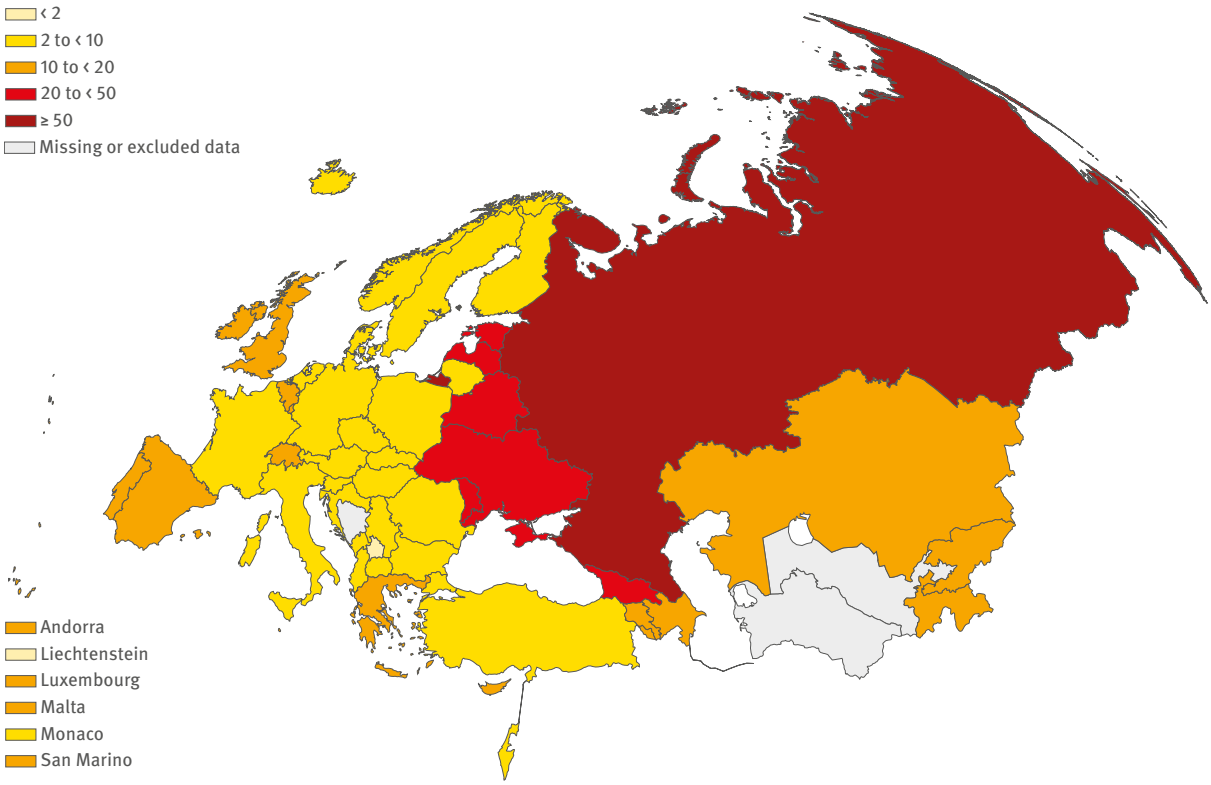
Map 1: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2015



All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), apart from data for Russia which were obtained through the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS.

Data from Russian obtained from: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note 'Spravka' on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015. Moscow: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS; 2016.

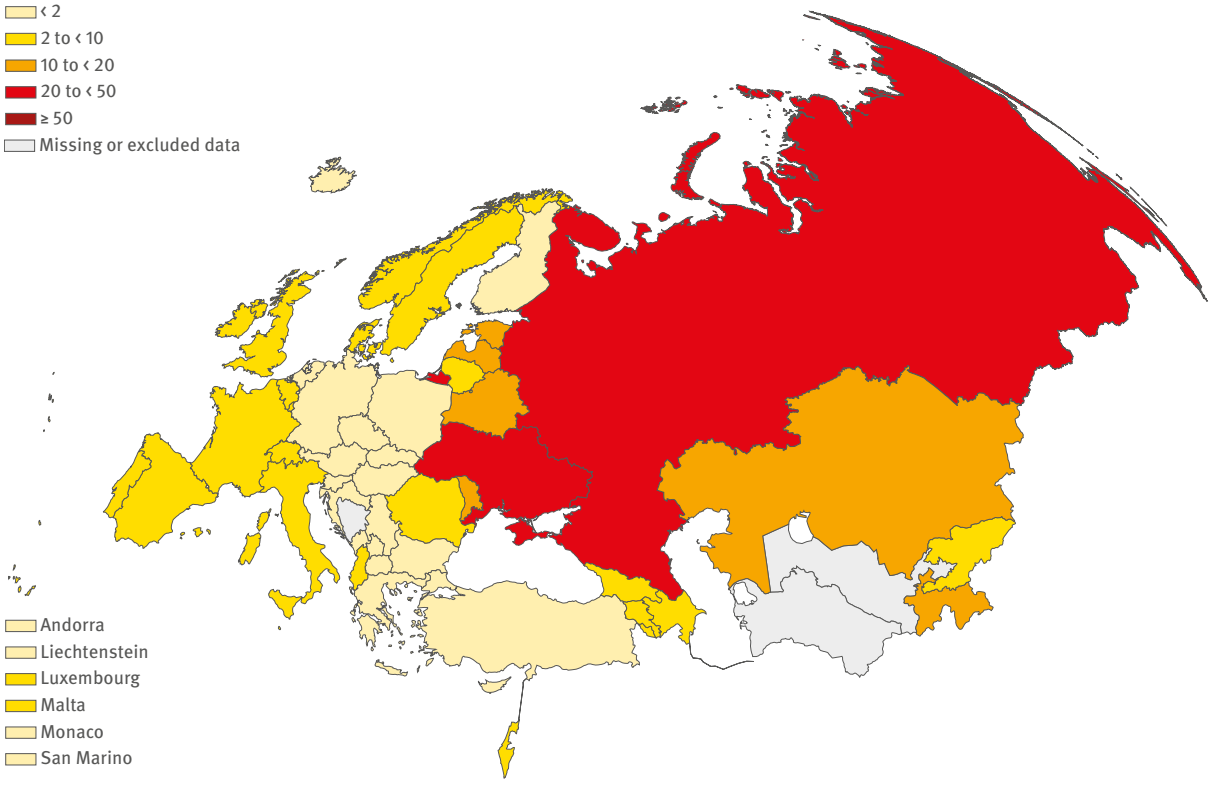
Map 2: New HIV diagnoses in men per 100 000 male population, 2015



All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), apart from data for Russia which were obtained through the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS.

Data from Russian obtained from: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note 'Spravka' on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015. Moscow: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS; 2016.

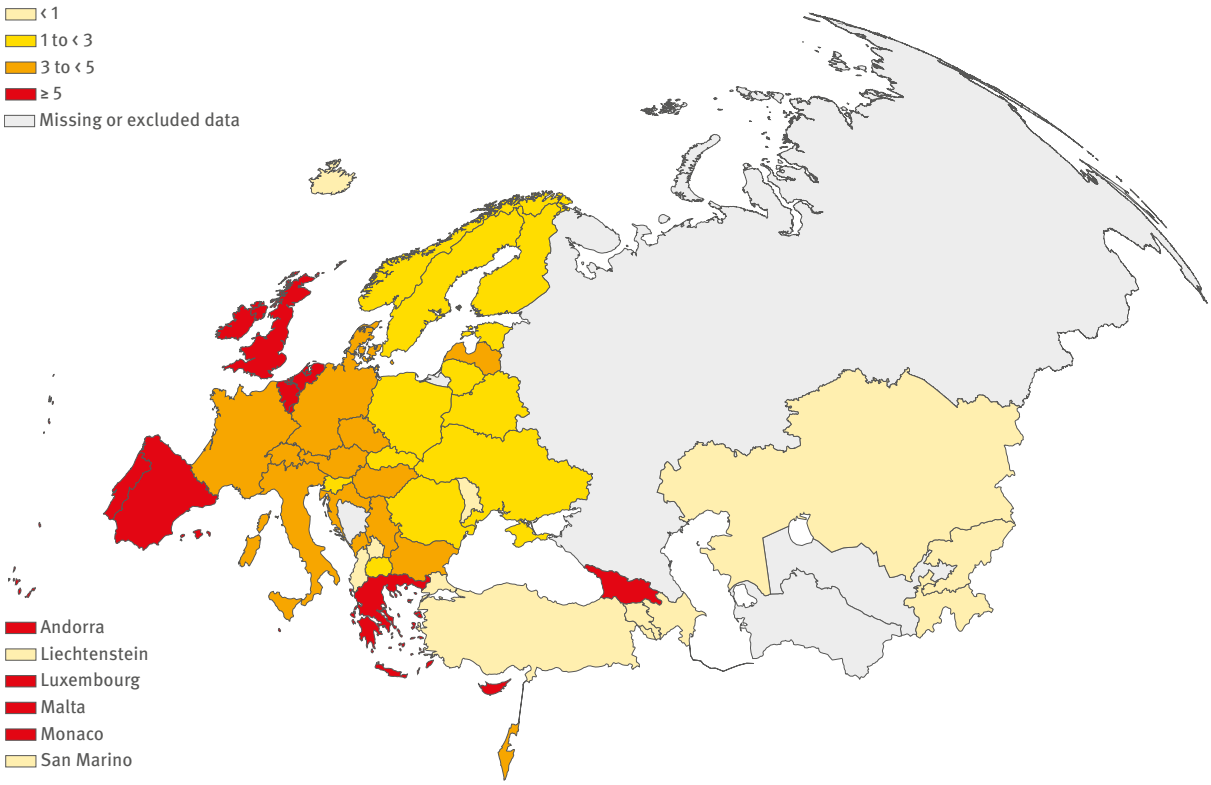
Map 3: New HIV diagnoses in women per 100 000 female population, 2015



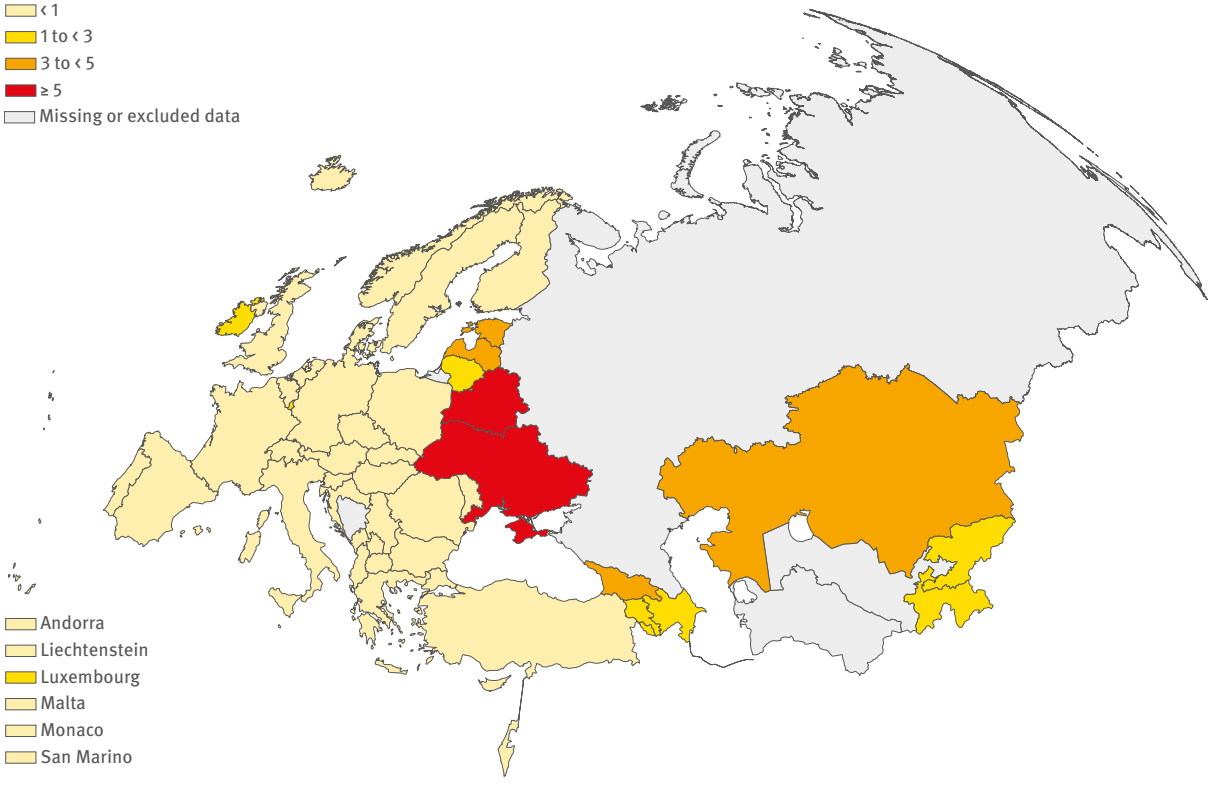
All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), apart from data for Russia which were obtained through the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS.

Data from Russian obtained from: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS. Information note 'Spravka' on HIV infection in the Russian Federation as of 31 December 2015. Moscow: Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS; 2016.

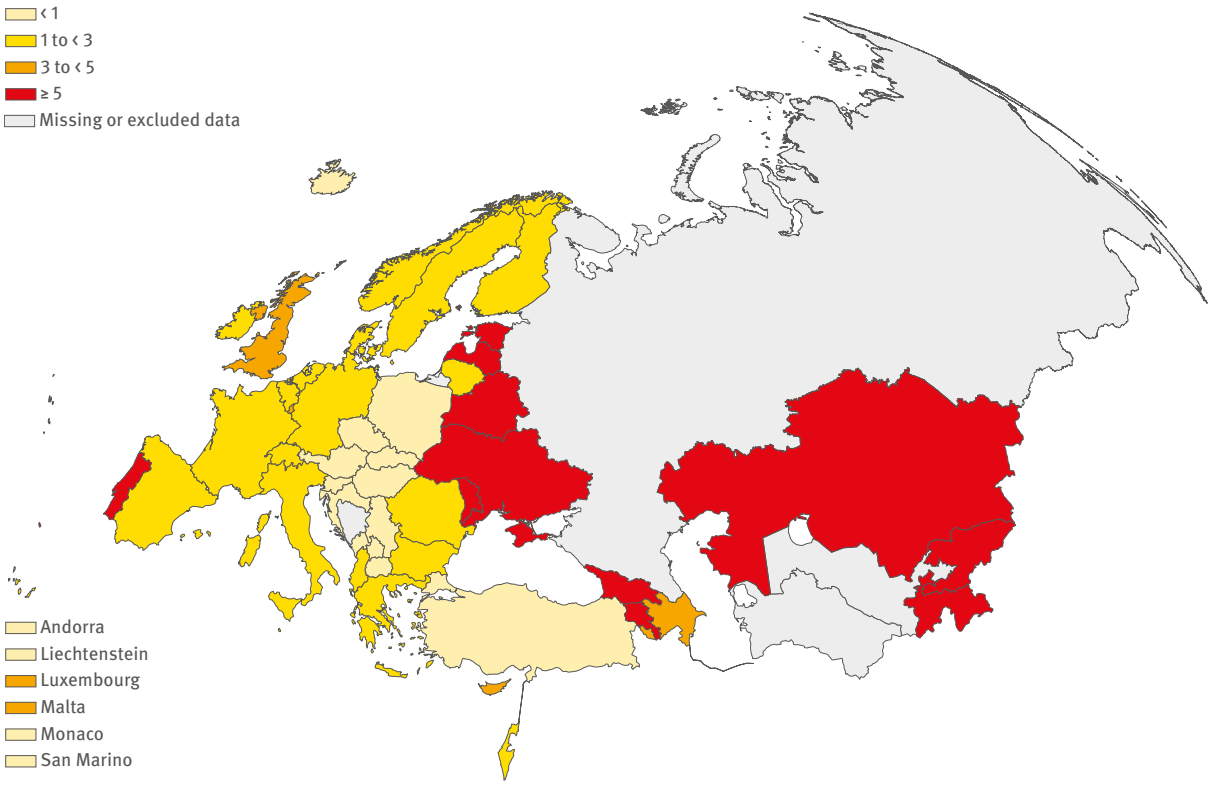
Map 4: New HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men per 100 000 male population, 2015



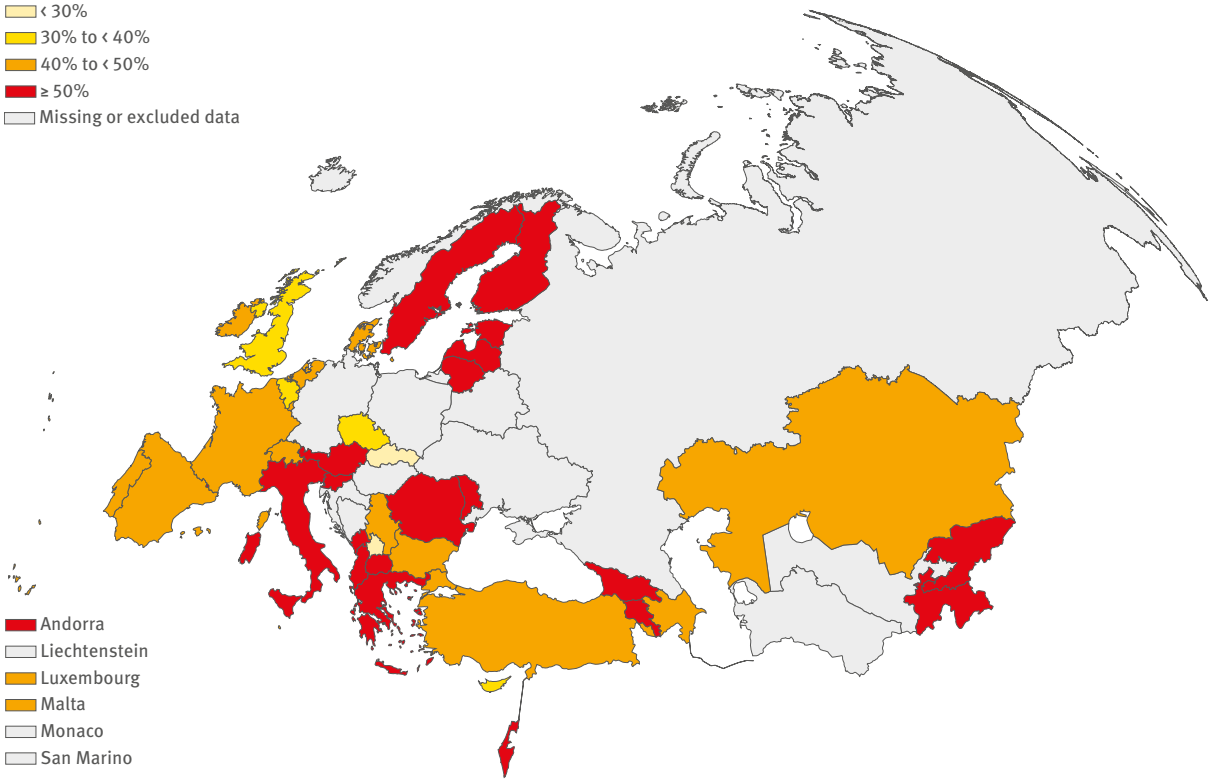
Map 5: New HIV diagnoses acquired through injecting drug use per 100 000 population, 2015



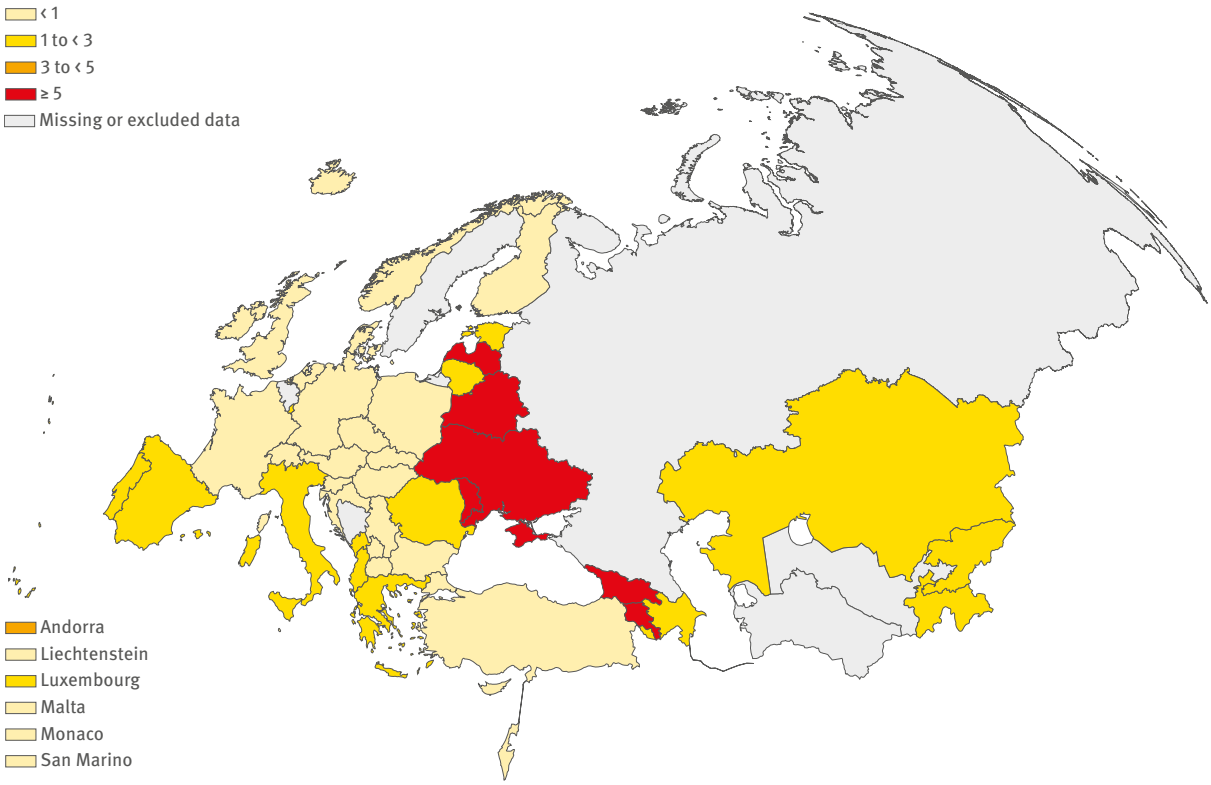
Map 6: New HIV diagnoses acquired through heterosexual transmission per 100 000 population, 2015



Map 7: Percentage of adult (>14 years) HIV diagnoses with CD4 <350 cells/mm³ at diagnosis, 2015



Map 8: AIDS diagnoses reported per 100 000 population, 2015



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 jointly carried out the enhanced surveillance of HIV/AIDS in Europe. Both strive to ensure a high quality of standardised HIV and 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 EU/EEA countries, the Member States' Coordinating Competent Bodies have nominated national operational contact points for HIV/AIDS surveillance to work on reporting surveillance data to the joint ECDC/WHO database for HIV/AIDS surveillance. For non-EU/EEA countries, nominations for national HIV/AIDS surveillance focal points were received directly by the WHO Regional Office for Europe via the respective ministries of health.

Data are submitted through a web-based platform to a joint database of The European Surveillance System (TESSy). Four types of data are collected: HIV (case-based and aggregate), AIDS (case-based and aggregate), HIVAIDS (case-based data which links HIV and AIDS diagnoses) and number of HIV tests performed (aggregate). All new HIV diagnoses, irrespective of whether the case is simultaneously diagnosed with AIDS and reported to the AIDS database, are classified as HIV cases. Implementation of WHO and EU case definitions for HIV and AIDS surveillance means that only confirmed cases are reported at the European level [1,2]. It is recognised that the HIV and AIDS case definitions currently used in a number of countries may differ across the WHO European Region, however, the EU and WHO case definitions are compatible for surveillance purposes. Data are uploaded directly by the reporting country into the database. When uploading data, a built-in set of validation rules ensures the verification of the data within the database. This verification of the data during the uploading process improves data quality and allows each country to test their datasets prior to submission. Further validation checks are carried out before the data is considered of sufficient quality to be used for analysis.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any HIV data through this system for 2015. HIV data for Russia were therefore obtained through publicly available national sources, with the assumption that the data has been validated to the same standard as for the other countries, and then incorporated with the other countries' reported data to enable a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Europe. Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any AIDS data through this system for 2015.

1.1. Surveillance systems – data sources

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 (Annexes 4 and 4a). Some cross-country comparisons are hampered by differences in surveillance systems as the quality and coverage of national surveillance are inconsistent. Particularly in the early part of the period covered in this report (2006–2015), some countries did not have national HIV/AIDS data and others established or substantially modified their national reporting systems over the course of the reporting period. These issues are detailed in Annex 5.

2. Data collection and validation

2.1. Data collection 2015

The 2015 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 15 March and 15 September 2016. Data presented in this report were extracted from the joint database on 23 October 2016, although minor corrections were made during subsequent country reviews and verification of the data presented in the draft report.

2.2. Individual country datasets

Data were uploaded, validated and approved in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance by the reporting countries. Once the data were submitted, individual datasets were validated. The HIVAIDS record type was used for the first time in 2014 to collect case-based joined HIV and AIDS data. Thirty-eight countries used the joined record type for 2015 reporting, an increase from the thirty-three countries which used it in 2014. Of the thirty-eight countries, thirty uploaded all historical data in the new format, while the rest uploaded only 2014–5 data, or data for a few years, in the new record type. Two countries (San Marino and Ukraine) reported aggregated HIV data. Ukraine reported aggregated AIDS data while all other countries reported case-based AIDS data.

Reporting of aggregated HIV and AIDS 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 certain tables and figures.

3. Data re-coding and adjustments

3.1. Dates used for data presentation

In this report the HIV and AIDS data are presented by 'date of diagnosis' with the exception of Table 1a. If countries could not provide this date, the 'date of notification' or 'date of statistics' was used instead.

3.2. Region of origin

Where available, countries were encouraged to provide data on the specific country of origin or nationality of the case. This information was used first and, if absent, the variable 'region of origin' was used to group cases into region of origin, presented in Table 11 (stratified by reporting country) and Table 12 (all countries stratified by mode of transmission).

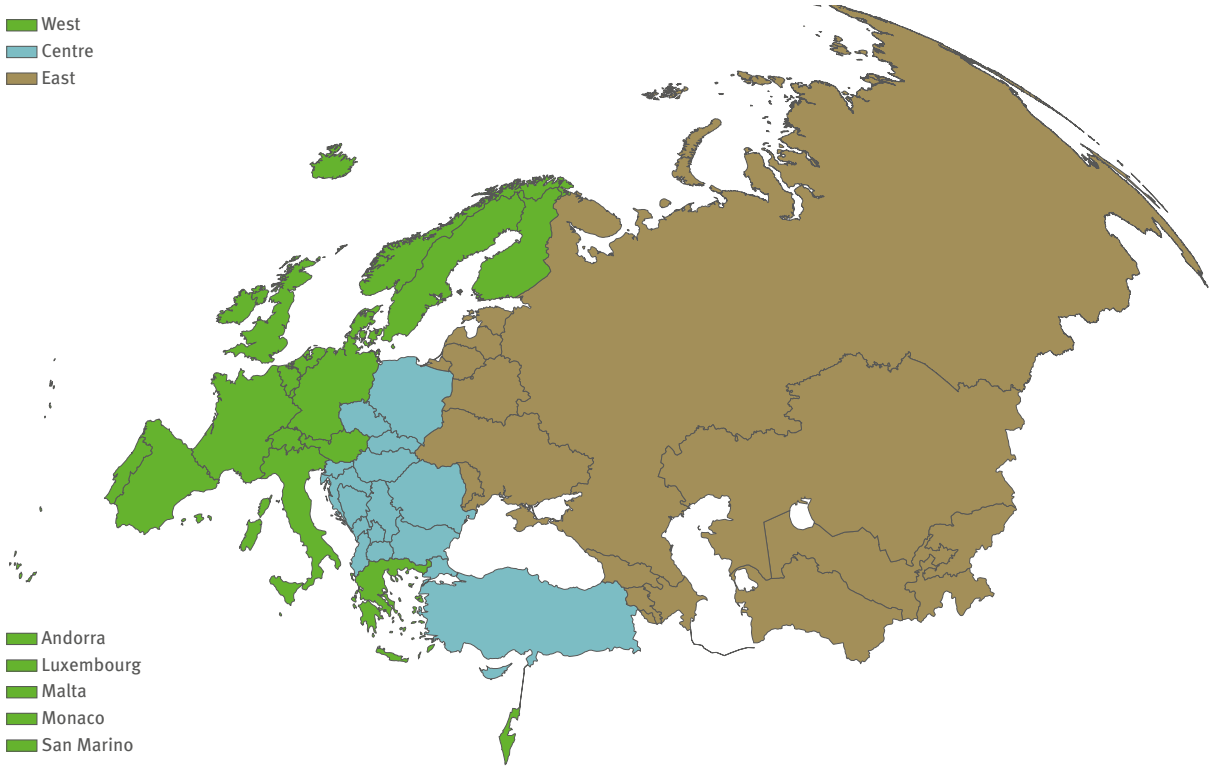
3.3. Origin of reported cases

Cases originating from countries outside of the reporting country, including those from outside of Europe or from countries with generalised HIV epidemics are, on occasion, separated from other cases for the analyses presented here. This approach has been taken so as to inform epidemiological understanding and to guide public health resource allocation and prevention efforts. 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 used as a proxy for countries with generalised HIV epidemics (in Tables 11, 12 and in selected figures). As most of the cases originating from sub-Saharan Africa were reported from west European countries within the EU/EEA, this information is presented in detail in Chapter 1.

3.4. Reporting delay

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'. Due to delays in reporting, HIV trends analysed at a European level are often biased downwards for the most recent year (2015) and, to a lesser extent for the two to three years prior to the reporting period. To provide a more precise picture of trends, surveillance data should be corrected to describe the trends in HIV diagnoses more accurately.

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*, 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 2014.

In this report, we apply a statistical approach, as described by Heisterkamp, et al [3] to adjust the surveillance data for reporting delays. Annual reporting delay probabilities were estimated using historical data from 2006 to 2015. 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 2006–2015, or

2 when they reported aggregated data during the period 2006–2015.

Adjusting for reporting delay can help to indicate HIV trends in recent years more precisely. Adjustments also provide insight into the timeliness of data collection and reporting from sub-national to national and European levels.

Reporting delays were applied for the graphs showing trends for the EU/EEA and by transmission mode. The list of countries with the number of reported diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay are presented in Annex 6.

4. Data presentation

4.1. 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 and Liechtenstein) which are included in the overview of the EU/EEA.

The tables are presented by EU/EEA countries, non-EU/EEA countries, individual countries and by totals. The 53 countries of the WHO European Region 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 (23 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. Of the EU/EEA countries, 19 Member States are classified as being in the West, nine in the Centre and three in the East. Liechtenstein is not a Member State of the WHO European Region and, therefore, totals for West, Centre and East may not always equal the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA totals. Data from Serbia include HIV cases notified in Kosovo[1] and these are also stratified in tables to reflect UN Security Council No 1244 (1999).

4.2. Population data and rates

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

The population estimates up to 2015 were derived from Eurostat for all EU/EEA countries and from United Nations (UN) Population Division for non-EU/EEA countries [4]. The Eurostat data are from 10 August 2016 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database) and the UN population data are from August 2016 (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD).

The population data used for HIV and AIDS in Spain and for HIV in Italy were adjusted according to the extent of sub-national coverage for relevant years. The population data used for Ukraine were adjusted to exclude the non-government controlled areas from which no surveillance data were reported in 2014 and 2015 [5].

For data presented by gender and age, rates were calculated using relevant male and female population denominators from the sources described above. For maps presenting figures for MSM, rates are calculated using the male population.

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.

4.3. Trend data

For presentation of the overall trends, only countries reporting consistently were included and these are noted in the footnotes to the trend graphs.

When presenting HIV trends for 2006–2015 by transmission mode, countries reporting transmission mode inconsistently or incompletely (e.g. Estonia, Poland and Turkey) were excluded from Table 8 and relevant figures reporting trends by transmission mode. Countries with varying geographic coverage of the national surveillance system over time (Spain and Italy) were also excluded from Tables 8 and 9 and from graphs showing HIV trends.

When presenting trends for AIDS deaths, only countries reporting consistently were included (i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan were not included in the presentation of trends for AIDS deaths in Table 26 or the description in the text).

5. Data limitations

Surveillance systems are not identical across Europe, and differences in data collection methods and testing policies could impact the results and introduce bias in comparisons between countries. In particular, factors such as underreporting and reporting delay may influence the country figures and rankings 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, the country comments in Annex 5 and the information on HIV and AIDS case reporting systems available in Annexes 4 and 5 should be taken into account when interpreting the data presented here.

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.

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 tested for HIV. 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.

Although the table in Annex 6 adjusts for reporting delay for those countries where this is possible, no adjustments are made for underreporting or under-ascertainment bias. Fewer than 40% of European countries have evaluated their surveillance systems for underreporting and only two have published the results [6,7]. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases [6], while national estimates of underreporting for HIV can range from 10% (Iceland and Italy) to around 40% (Germany and the UK) [7, 8]. Estimates with regard to the underreporting of AIDS-related deaths are not available.

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Annex 2

List of variables* for 2015 HIV/AIDS data collection

HIVAIDS case-based	HIV case-based	AIDS case-based	HIV aggregated	AIDS aggregated	HIV tests aggregate
Common set of variables					
RecordID	RecordID	RecordID	RecordType	RecordType	RecordType
RecordType	RecordType	RecordType	RecordTypeVersion	RecordTypeVersion	RecordTypeVersion
RecordTypeVersion	RecordTypeVersion	RecordTypeVersion	Subject	Subject	Subject
Subject	Subject	Subject	DataSource	DataSource	DataSource
Status	Status	Status	AgeClass	AgeClass	DateUsedForStatistics
DataSource	DataSource	DataSource	Gender	Gender	ReportingCountry
ReportingCountry	ReportingCountry	ReportingCountry	ReportingCountry	ReportingCountry	NumberOfTests
DateUsedForStatistics	DateUsedForStatistics	DateUsedForStatistics	DateUsedForStatistics	DateUsedForStatistics	-
Age	Age	Age	Classification	Classification	-
Gender	Gender	Gender	Number of cases	Number of cases	-
-	Outcome	Outcome	-	-	-
-	DateOfOnset	DateOfOnset	-	-	-
DateOfDiagnosis	DateOfDiagnosis	DateOfDiagnosis	-	-	-
DateOfNotification	DateOfNotification	DateOfNotification	-	-	-
-	Classification	Classification	-	-	-
-	ClinicalCriteria	ClinicalCriteria	-	-	-
-	LaboratoryResult	LaboratoryResult	-	-	-
-	EpiLinked	EpiLinked	-	-	-
Disease-specific variables					
HIVType	HIVType	HIVType	-	-	-
-	Stage	-	-	-	-
ART	-	ARTTreatment	-	-	-
Transmission	Transmission	Transmission	Transmission	Transmission	-
TransmissionPartner	TransmissionHetero	TransmissionHetero	-	-	-
-	TransmissionMTCT	TransmissionMTCT	-	-	-
HIVStatus	HIVStatus	-	-	-	-
-	DateOfAIDSDiagnosis	-	-	-	-
-	-	DateOfHIVDiagnosis	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
CountryOfBirth	CountryOfBirth	CountryOfBirth	-	-	-
-	CountryOfNationality	CountryOfNationality	-	-	-
RegionOfOrigin	RegionOfOrigin	RegionOfOrigin	-	-	-
First CD4Count	CD4Cells	-	-	-	-
First CD4Date	ProbableCountryOfInfection	-	-	-	-
ProbableCountryOfInfection	-	AgeClass	-	-	-
AcuteInfection	-	-	-	-	-
YearOfArrival	-	-	-	-	-
LastAttendanceDate	-	-	-	-	-
CD4Latest	-	-	-	-	-
CD4LatestDate	-	-	-	-	-
VLLatest	-	-	-	-	-
VLLatestDate	-	-	-	-	-
DateofAIDSDiagnosis	-	-	-	-	-
AIDSIndicatorDiseaases	-	AIDSIndicatorDisease	-	-	-
DateofDeath	DateOfDeath	DateOfDeath	-	-	-
DeathCause	-	DateOfReportDeath	-	-	-

* Many of the above variables are optional and completeness varies (see Annex 3).

Annex 3

Completeness of variables for data reported in 2014 and 2015

	2014				2015			
	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal
EU/EEA Countries								
Age	31	99.8	84.9	100	30	99.6	81.2	100
Gender	31	99.7	86.0	100	30	99.7	81.9	100
Date of diagnosis	31	100	100	100	30	100	100	100
Date of notification	30	84.6	3.3	100	29	85.9	1.7	100
Transmission	31	82.2	9.1	100	29	79.8	36.2	100
Date of AIDS diagnosis	30	29.8	3.1	100	29	29.6	3.3	100
Date of death	26	3.0	0.3	100	24	1.5	0.4	100
Country of birth	22	57.8	38.6	100	22	56.0	37.6	100
Region of origin	24	74.5	72.4	100	23	70.1	59.3	100
CD_4 cell count*	23	63.4	5.6	100	25	61.3	5.2	95.4
Probable country of infection	21	30.4	2.6	99.6	21	34.1	1.9	100
WHO European Region								
Age	51	99.9	84.9	100	51	99.8	81.2	100
Gender	51	99.6	86	100	51	99.8	81.9	100
Date of diagnosis	51	100	100	100	51	100	100	100
Date of notification	46	60.2	3.3	100	46	62.2	1.7	100
Transmission	50	87.3	9.1	100	49	85.6	36.2	100
Date of AIDS diagnosis	47	19	3.1	100	44	18.5	2.8	100
Date of death	42	3.8	0.3	100	41	6.3	0.4	100
Country of birth	39	46.5	0.4	100	39	51.3	37.6	100
Region of origin	42	56.4	0.4	100	41	60.2	59.3	100
CD_4 cell count*	39	43.6	5.1	100	42	44.3	5.2	96
Probable country of infection	31	29.2	2.6	100	31	33	1.9	100

* CD_4 completeness is calculated on all new diagnoses; Table 14 completeness calculations are restricted to new diagnoses in countries reporting the variables CD4Cells or FirstCD4Count

Annex 4a

HIV surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	HIV data source	Type HIV	Period	Legal	Coverage	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1978–2015	V	Co	
Bulgaria	BG-HIV	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used through 2006; HIV record type 2007–2013
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIV	1985–2015	C	Co	
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1990–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used 1990–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	C	Co	Data source EE-HIV used 1988–2012; HIV aggregate record type used through 2006; HIV record type prior to 2015
Finland	FI-NIDR	HIV	1980–2015	C	Co	
France	FR-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	2003–2015	C	Co	Although compulsory, HIV diagnoses are not exhaustively reported. Underreporting was estimated to be 30% in 2014
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI7.3-HIV	HIV	1993–2015	C	Co	Data source DE-HIV-Pre-IfSG used 1993–2001
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	HIV	1983–2015	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS used for for years 1981–2011; HIV aggregate used for reporting through 2002; HIV record type 2003–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	HIV	2004–2015	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage; HIV aggregate record type used through 2009
Latvia	LV-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used 1987–2013; HIVAIDS record type used from 2014
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	HIV	1985–2015	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2015	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984–2015	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2015	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Spain	ES-HIV	HIV	2003–2015	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage
Sweden	SE-SmiNet	HIVAIDS	1983–2015	C	Co	Data source SE-SweHIVReg used 1983–2009; HIV record type used prior to 2014
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2015	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2015	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	V	Co	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	V	Se	
Belarus	BY-NAC	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	HIV record type used 1981–2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS		1986–2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014 or 2015 cases; used HIV record type previously
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	MK-NHASS	HIV	1987–2015	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2015	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	NS/unk	NS/unk	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GE8 used for 1987–2007; HIV record type used for 1987–2013
Moldova, Republic of	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	V	Other	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008–2013; HIV record type used 1987–2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989–2015	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985–2015	C	Co	
Russia	RU-MOH		2010	C	Co	Did not report cases 2011–2015; used HIV aggregate record type in 2010
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	HIV	1985–2015	C	Co	
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1984–2015	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used 1984–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	HIV	1985–2015	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991–2015	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	HIV	1984–2015	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC		1981–2012	V	Co	Did not report cases 2013–2015; used HIV record type previously
Ukraine	UA-NAC	HIVAGGR	1987–2015	V	Other	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC		1981–2010	V	Co	Did not report cases 2011–2015; used HIV record type previously

* Data from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence), reported through data source XK-HIV AIDS for 2014 and through data source RS-Kosova NIPH for 2000–2013. HIV record type used for all reporting years

Type: HIVAIDS (HIV and AIDS joint case-based record type); HIV (HIV case-based record type); AIDS (AIDS case-based record type); HIVAGGR (HIV aggregate record type); AIDSAGGR (AIDS aggregate record type)

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	HIV Data source	Type HIV	Period	Legal	Coverage	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS		1978–2013	V	Co	Did not report 2015 data; AIDS record type used for cases diagnosed prior to 2014
Bulgaria	BG-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	AIDS record type was used for cases prior to 2014
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	AIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	C	Co	HIVAIDS from data source DK-MIS used 1980–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	C	Co	
Finland	FI-NIDR	AIDS	1980–2015	C	Co	
France	FR-HIVAIDS; FR-AIDS	HIVAIDS	2003–2015	C	Co	Additional data from record type AIDS used for the years 1978–2015; Although compulsory, AIDS diagnoses are not exhaustively reported. Underreporting was estimated to be 41% in 2007–2009
Germany	DE-AIDS	AIDS	1970–2015	V	Co	
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	AIDS	1983–2015	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	V	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS and AIDS record type used for years 1981–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	AIDS	1982–2015	C	Co	
Latvia	LV-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1990–2015	C	Co	Same data source in HIV record type used for 1990–2013
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	AIDS	1985–2015	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2015	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	Same data source and AIDS record type used 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980–2015	C	Co	Data source NO-MSIS-A and record type AIDS used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984–2015	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2015	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Spain	ES-AIDS	AIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	See country comments about coverage
Sweden			1983–2009	V	Co	AIDS surveillance discontinued in 2000
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2015	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2015	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2015	V	Se	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	V	Co	
Belarus	BY-NAC	AIDS	1991–2015	C	Co	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS		1986–2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014–2015 cases
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	MK-NHASS	AIDS	1987–2015	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2015	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2015	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	NS	NS	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987–2015	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GEN used for 1987–2007; AIDS record type was used 1999–2013
Moldova, Republic of	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1989–2015	V	Co	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008–2013; AIDS record type used 1987–2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989–2015	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985–2015	C	Co	
Russia	-			-	-	Did not report AIDS cases
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV		1985–2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014–2015 cases
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1986–2015	C	Co	AIDS record type used 1985–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	AIDS	1985–2015	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991–2015	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	AIDS	1984–2015	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC		1981–2012	V	Co	Did not report 2013–2015; AIDS record type used in previous years
Ukraine	UA-NAC	AIDSAGGR	1994–2015	V	Co	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC		1981–2010	V	Co	Did not report 2011–2015; AIDS record type used in previous years

* Data from Kosovo (without prejudice to positions on status, and in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence), reported through data source XK-HIV AIDS for 2014 and through data source RS-Kosova NIPH for 2000–2013. HIV record type used for all reporting years

Type: HIVAIDS (HIV and AIDS joint case-based record type); HIV (HIV case-based record type); AIDS (AIDS case-based record type); HIVAGGR (HIV aggregate record type); AIDSAGGR (AIDS aggregate record type)

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	
Belgium	Due to a temporary data merger issue, information on AIDS diagnoses in 2014 and 2015 were not available. These will be reported to TESSy when available.
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards
Czech Republic	Foreigners with short-term stays in the Czech Republic are not included in cases notified
Estonia	Surveillance system 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 people who inject drugs only)
France	Case-based data reported through TESSy are not exhaustive, because of reporting delays (cases reported several months or several years after the diagnosis) but also because of underreporting (cases that are diagnosed but never reported). The most recent estimates of underreporting are 41% in 2007–2009 for AIDS and 30% in 2014 for HIV in France. To assess the real numbers of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in France it is essential to use adjusted data, which take into account both reporting delays (for the last two years) and underreporting (for the whole surveillance period). Adjusting for these factors, the estimated number of new HIV diagnoses were 6 097 95%CI [5 780–6 415] in 2014 and 5 925 95%CI [5 538–6 312] in 2015. The estimated number of new AIDS diagnoses were 1 152 95% CI [1 097–1 206] in 2014 and 1 211 95% CI [1 084–1 338] in 2015.
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. HIV diagnoses include a growing proportion of 'previous positive' persons, who are transferring their HIV care when moving to Ireland and tested positive and notified within the Irish system when moving to the country. There was a change in the implementation of the case definition in 2015 (requiring confirmatory testing on a single sample rather than two samples) which resulted in more persons being notified to the surveillance system.
Italy	New HIV diagnoses were reported by 10 of the 22 Italian regions between 2004 and 2006, 11 regions in 2007, 12 regions in 2008, 18 regions in 2009, and all of the 22 regions of Italy for since 2012. Between 2004 and 2011, population denominators are based on the annual resident population in the regions reporting cases. From 2012 the coverage of the surveillance system is national and, thus, the total Italian population is used as a denominator. AIDS deaths for years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 are not reported due to lack of updated data from the national mortality register.
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein with only 35 000 inhabitants has small numbers of communicable diseases. Therefore public health authorities refrain from collecting data due 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. These data are reported through Switzerland to TESSy but may not represent all cases diagnosed in Liechtenstein.
Luxembourg	HIV tests reported through 2010 include only tests performed at two major public laboratories and, thus, underestimate the total number of HIV tests performed during those years. From 2011, tests reported include all laboratories in the country.
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	PT-HIV database is now fully case-based containing details of cases diagnosed from 1983. In 2013 and 2014, the Portuguese HIV/AIDS Programme implemented a strategy to address underreporting and reporting delay, resulting in significant increases in the number of reported cases diagnosed between 1983 and 2012.
Romania	New HIV diagnoses who have AIDS are reported only in in the AIDS database and AIDS tables. The total number of new HIV diagnoses for Romania is a sum of the HIV and AIDS case reports for any given year. Data on AIDS deaths for 2013 are not complete and will be updated in future reporting years.
Spain	HIV reporting has existed since the 1980s in some of the 19 Autonomous Regions of Spain. For 2003–2011 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); since 2012 data are available for 18 Regions (+Valencia). Since 2013 data are available for all the 19 Regions of Spain (+ Andalucía). Rates based on the corresponding populations for each year. AIDS reporting, 2015: for technical reasons, it has not been possible to include data from several regions for AIDS reporting. Rates in 2014-2015 are based on the corresponding population.
Sweden	Due to changes in HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000. From 2008 to 2014, AIDS data are not reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system had been discontinued.
United Kingdom	The UK has moved toward surveillance of AIDS within 3 months of HIV diagnoses. As a result, the AIDS figures provided for 2015 are likely to be lower than those previously reported.
Non-EU/EEA	
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia	Reported AIDS cases only include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis
Serbia	Data on HIV tests refer to the number of people tested and do not include people tested in reference laboratory or private laboratories.
Turkey	Reported HIV cases exclude persons diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. Reported AIDS cases only include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. Table 14: CD4 cell count data exclude people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis.
Ukraine	Data reported from Ukraine exclude Crimea and Sevastopol City for 2014 and 2015 and parts of the non-government controlled territories for 2015; corresponding population denominators were used to compute rates. Table 7: Mother-to-child transmission cases from before 2007 are calculated from best available data, data for 2008–2013 data are validated and final, and data for 2014 and 2015 are provisional and may be adjusted in the coming few years.

Annex 6

HIV diagnoses and rate per 100 000 population, adjusted for reporting delay and adjustment coefficients*, EU/EEA countries, 2012–2015

Country**	2012		2013		2014		2015		Adjustment coefficients*			
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU/EEA												
Austria	338	4.0	280	3.3	257	3.0	264	3.1	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1229	11.1	1126	10.1	1050	9.4	1001	8.9	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	224	3.1	0	0	0	0
Croatia	73	1.7	85	2.0	92	2.2	117	2.8	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	80	9.4	0	0	0	0.09
Czech Republic	212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5	0	0	0	0
Denmark	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9	0	0	0	0.1
Estonia	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.6	0	0	0	0
Finland	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	173	3.2	0	0	0	0.04
France***	6259	9.6	6250	9.5	6097	9.3	5925	8.9	0	0	0.01	0.27
Germany	2957	3.7	3239	4.0	3503	4.3	3784	4.7	0	0.01	0.01	0.03
Greece	1147	10.3	871	7.9	776	7.1	763	7.0	0	0	0.02	0.1
Hungary	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7	0	0	0	0
Iceland	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.21
Ireland	349	7.6	343	7.5	363	7.9	492	10.6	0	0	0	0.01
Italy	4183	7.0	3845	6.4	3893	6.4	3444	5.7	0	0	0.02	0.2
Latvia	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	395	19.9	0	0	0	0.04
Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	65	12.4	69	12.8	81	14.7	68	12.1	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.17
Malta	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	61	14.2	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1088	6.5	1049	6.3	907	5.4	890	5.3	0	0	0.03	0.11
Norway	242	4.9	233	4.6	267	5.2	224	4.3	0	0	0	0.16
Poland	1110	2.9	1133	3.0	1180	3.1	1287	3.4	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.2
Portugal	1614	15.3	1530	14.6	1239	11.9	1192	11.5	0	0	0.15	0.4
Romania	885	4.4	931	4.7	825	4.1	756	3.8	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	84	1.5	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	45	2.2	44	2.1	49	2.4	53	2.6	0	0	0	0.1
Spain	3778	10.0	4098	8.8	4140	8.9	3428	7.4	0	0	0	0
Sweden	441	4.7	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6	0	0.02	0.04	0.08
United Kingdom	6216	9.8	6036	9.4	6157	9.6	6078	9.4	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.48
Total EU/EEA	**33935**	**6.8**	**33710**	**6.6**	**33509**	**6.5**	**32483**	**6.3**	**0.001**	**0.005**	**0.018**	**0.064**
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	81	2.8	120	4.2	79	2.7	100	3.4	0	0	0	0.04
Andorra	2	2.5	5	6.6	5	6.9	4	5.7	0	0	0	0
Armenia	228	7.7	238	8.0	332	11.0	294	9.7	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	727	7.5	0	0	0	0
Belarus	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	2305	24.3	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	0.7	27	0.7					0	0	0	0
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.5	25	1.2	0	0	0	0
Georgia	543	13.1	482	11.8	547	13.6	690	17.2	0	0	0.01	0.01
Israel	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6.0	428	5.3	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	2008	11.9	2134	12.5	2348	13.5	2486	14.1	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	701	12.4	503	8.8	645	11.0	648	10.9	0	0	0	0.01
Moldova	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	14	2.3	10	1.6	20	3.2	19	3.1	0	0	0	0
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	5	16.0	1	3.2	3	9.5	2	6.3	0	0	0	0
Serbia	135	1.5	152	1.7	138	1.5	199	2.2	0	0	0.01	0.08
Serbia excluding Kosovo****	131	1.8	149	2.1	131	1.8	195	2.7	0	0	0.01	0.08
Kosovo****	4	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4	3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	621	7.8	576	7.2	516	6.3	569	6.9	0	0	0	0.06
Tajikistan	849	10.7	893	11.0	985	11.9	1151	13.6	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1082	1.4	1319	1.7	1819	2.4	2138	2.8	0	0	0	0.02
Turkmenistan	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	16850	37.2	17844	39.5	15796	36.9	12985	30.4	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-EU/EEA	**26143**	**12.2**	**27545**	**12.7**	**26987**	**12.7**	**25589**	**12.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WHO European Region												
Total West	31427	7.6	30918	7.3	30692	7.2	29527	6.9	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06
Total Centre	4161	2.2	4648	2.4	5124	2.7	5618	3.0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05
Total East	24490	21.8	25689	22.8	24678	22.3	22926	20.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total WHO Region	**60078**	**8.4**	**61255**	**8.4**	**60495**	**8.4**	**58071**	**8.0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.04**

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

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

*** French data for 2012–2015 are adjusted for both reporting delay and underreporting.

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

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
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	Santé Publique France (French National Public Health Agency)
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	Centre for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein
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	Institute of Public Health and 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	Public Health Agency of Sweden
United Kingdom	Public Health England
Non-EU/EEA	
Albania	National Institute of Public Health
Andorra	Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Family
Armenia	National Center for AIDS Prevention
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan AIDS Center
Belarus	National Centre for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Federal Ministry of Health, Republika Srpska;Serbia Institute for Public Health of Serbia
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia	Public Health Institute
Georgia	Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center
Israel	Ministry of Health
Kazakhstan	National Center for the 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	Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS
San Marino	Ospedale di Stato
Serbia	Institute of Public Health of Serbia
Switzerland	Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Tajikistan	Republican HIV/AIDS Center
Turkey	Public Health Institute of Turkey, Ministry of Health
Turkmenistan	National AIDS Prevention Center
Ukraine	State Institution "Ukrainian Center for Socially Dangerous Disease Control of the MOH of Ukraine"
Uzbekistan	Republican AIDS Center

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