



SURVEILLANCE REPORT

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2014

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HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2014

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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
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 2014, 142 197 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 50 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Regionⁱ. Of those, 56 945 were officially reported to the joint ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system by 49 countries, including 29 992 from the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA), while information about 85 252 new diagnoses in 2014 was published by the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for Prevention and Control of AIDS [1]. In the 50 countries, the rate of newly diagnosed infections was 16.4 per 100 000 population (Table A). The cited data source from Russia allowed inclusion of Russian data within regional HIV annual and cumulative totals and rates, quotation of country-specific annual and cumulative HIV totals and rates and data by transmission mode, and inclusion of cumulative total AIDS diagnoses into regional totals. All other regional HIV figures and all 2014 AIDS data presented in this report are based on data from the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO.

Among the 49 officially reporting countriesⁱⁱ the rate was 7.9 per 100 000 population and 5.9 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 Centreⁱⁱⁱ (Table A).

i No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. One case from Liechtenstein is included in the total number of newly diagnosed HIV infections presented in this report but, since Liechtenstein is not a Member State of the WHO European Region, data for Liechtenstein are not included in the totals for the West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region.

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

iii 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.

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 heterosexual transmission was the main transmission mode in the East of the Region.

31% of new HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region were among people originating from outside of the reporting country, including 22% originating from outside the WHO European Region and 9% originating from a European country other than the country of report. Between 2005 and 2014, new HIV diagnoses among non-natives decreased by 28% overall. Examining this trend by region of origin reveals that new diagnoses in migrants originating from outside the WHO European Region decreased by 41% but increased by 48% among European migrants (i.e. people originating from a European country other than the country of report) (Figure C, Table 11).

In 2014, 16 037 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries^{iv} of the WHO European Region and the rate of new diagnoses for the WHO European Region was 2.3 per 100 000 population and 0.8 per 100 000 for the EU/EEA. Although the number of AIDS cases continued its steady decline in the West and the EU/EEA, it has more than doubled in the East during the last decade.

European Union and European Economic Area

In 2014, 29 992 people were diagnosed with HIV in the 31 countries of the EU/EEA, with a rate of 5.9 per 100 000 population (6.4 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay) (Table 1). Countries with the highest rates

iv No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, 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, 2014

	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	56 972 (142 197)	27 325	4950	24 669 (109 930)	29 992
Rate per 100 000 population	7.9 (16.4)	6.4	2.6	22 (43.2)	5.9
Percentage age 15-24 years	10.2%	10.6%	14.9%	8.7%	11.1%
Male-to-female ratio	2.2	3.3	4.4	1.4	3.3
Transmission mode					
Men who have sex with men	24.4%	43.9%	28.0%	2.2%	42.3%
Heterosexual	46.8%	33.7%	24.3%	66.0%	32.8%
Injecting drug use	14.0%	3.1%	5.4%	27.8%	4.1%
Mother to child transmission	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Unknown	13.5%	18.1%	40.9%	2.9%	19.7%

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.

of new HIV diagnoses reported in 2014 were Estonia (22.1; 291 cases), Latvia (17.3; 347 cases) and Luxembourg (12.6; 69 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 86 cases), Croatia (2.2; 92 cases) and the Czech Republic (2.2; 232 cases).

The rate of new HIV diagnoses was higher among men (9.2 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 Slovenia (15.0), Hungary (10.6), Croatia (9.2), the Czech Republic (9.1) and Malta (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 (14.6 per 100 000 population) with the rates for men and women peaking in this age group at 22.7 and 6.2 per 100 000, respectively (Figure 1.2).

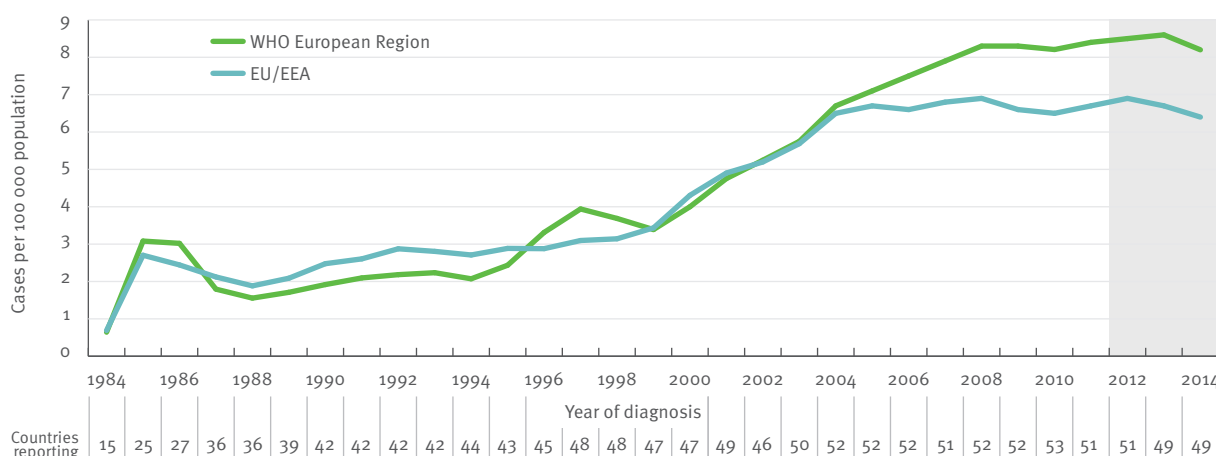
Similar to recent years, the highest proportion of HIV diagnoses was reported to be in men who have sex with men (MSM) (42%), with heterosexual contact the second most common transmission mode (33%). Transmission due to injecting drug use accounted for 4% of HIV diagnoses, and for nearly 20% of new HIV diagnoses the transmission mode was not reported or was reported to be unknown (Table A). Of the total number of people diagnosed, more than one third (37%) originated from outside of the reporting country (Figure 1.6), although this varied widely from 82% in Iceland and 78% in Sweden to less than 5% of cases in Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

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 6.7 per 100 000 in 2005 (29 129 cases) compared with 6.4 per 100 000 (32 605 cases) in 2014 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 all but six 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 numbers of HIV diagnoses due to heterosexual transmission decreased by 40% 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, Figure 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 reported cases in 2013 and 2014 in these countries show a downward trend. Mother-to-child transmission and transmission through nosocomial infection or blood transfusion have decreased steadily between 2005 and 2014 and remain at less than 1% of cases diagnosed (Table 8).

In 2014, information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 22 countries (Table 14) for 18 411 (61%) people (>14 years old) diagnosed with HIV (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 mm³ at diagnosis, including 27% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). Among all those diagnosed for whom CD4 cell count information was available, 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and

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*, 1984-2014



■ Rates may increase in the coming years due to reporting delays

* Data from Russia are not included

500 cells per mm³ and 33% had a CD4 cell count of 500 or more per mm³ (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/mm³) was observed among people who inject drugs (61%) (Figure 1.8). The lowest proportion with a CD4 count lower than 350 cells per mm³ was observed among people who acquired HIV through sex between men (37%). The proportion of cases diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm³ increased with age, and 61% of persons aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm³. Higher proportions of persons from sub-Saharan Africa (57%) and south and south-east Asia (57%) had CD4 counts of less than 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis than non-migrants (46%) and other migrant groups (Figure 1.8).

In 2014, 4 020 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 31 EU/EEA countries, which is a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (8.5) and Portugal (2.4). In the EU/EEA, the number of AIDS cases has consistently declined since the mid-1990s. Among the 20 EU/EEA countries where it was possible to fully link HIV and AIDS cases, 69% of AIDS diagnoses occurred at the same time as, or within 90 days of, the HIV diagnosis. This ranged from 100% of AIDS cases reported (Cyprus, Denmark, Norway and Slovenia) to around 47% of new AIDS diagnoses in Austria and Belgium and 26% in Latvia (Figure 1.13).

WHO European Region

With 142 197 people newly diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2014 – the highest annual number since reporting started in the 1980s – the cumulative number of diagnosed infections in the European Region increased to 1 840 136. This number includes 995 175 diagnoses officially reported to the joint ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system (Figure B) and 907 607 infections diagnosed in Russiaⁱ

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

[1]. Of the 142 197 people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2014 in the 50 countriesⁱⁱ, 77% were diagnosed in the East (109 921), 19% in the West (27 325) and 3% in the Centre of the Region (4 950) (Table A). The rate was also highest in the East (43.2 per 100 000 population), considerably higher than in the West (6.4 per 100 000) and the Centre (2.6 per 100 000) (Table A).

Across the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHOⁱⁱⁱ, 43% of people newly diagnosed (24 669) were reported in the East with a rate of 22.0 per 100 000, 48% in the West and 9% in the Centre. For men, the Regional rate was 11.1 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 4.7 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections for 2014 varied widely between countries in the WHO European Region. In Russia the rate was 58.4 per 100 000 population, the highest in the Region [1]. Among countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, rates were highest in Ukraine (36.9)^{iv}, Estonia (22.1), Moldova (20.4), Belarus (19.1), Latvia (17.3), Kazakhstan (13.5), Georgia (13.3), Luxembourg (12.6), Tajikistan (11.9) and Kyrgyzstan (11.0) and lowest in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4), Serbia (1.4), Slovakia (1.6), Croatia (2.2), the Czech Republic (2.2), Turkey^v (2.3) and Slovenia (2.4) (Table 1).

In the reporting countries the majority of people newly diagnosed (36%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 10% were young people aged 15–24 years. The male-to-female ratio was 2.2, lowest in the East (1.4), higher in the West (3.3) and highest in the Centre (4.4) (Table A). People had been infected most commonly through heterosexual contact (47%), including 13% who originated from countries with generalised epidemics,

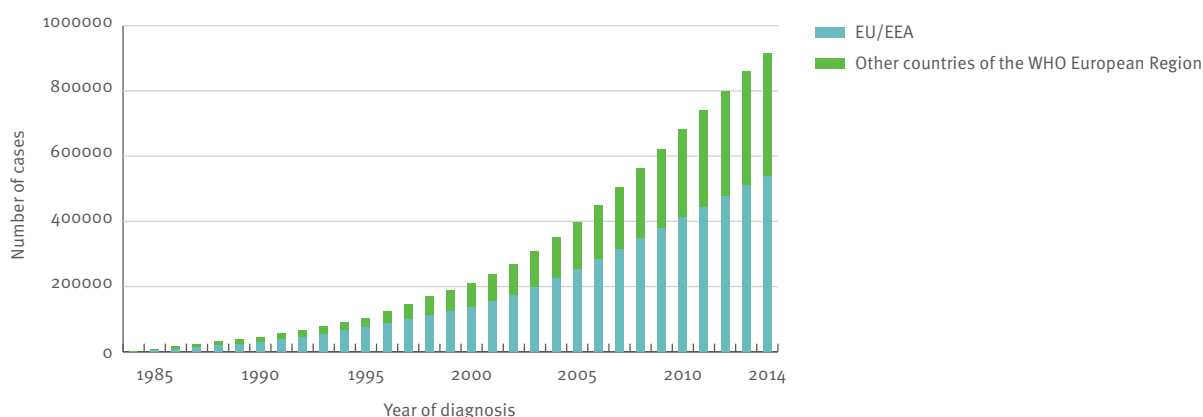
ii No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

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

iv Excluding data from Crimea and Sevastopol City.

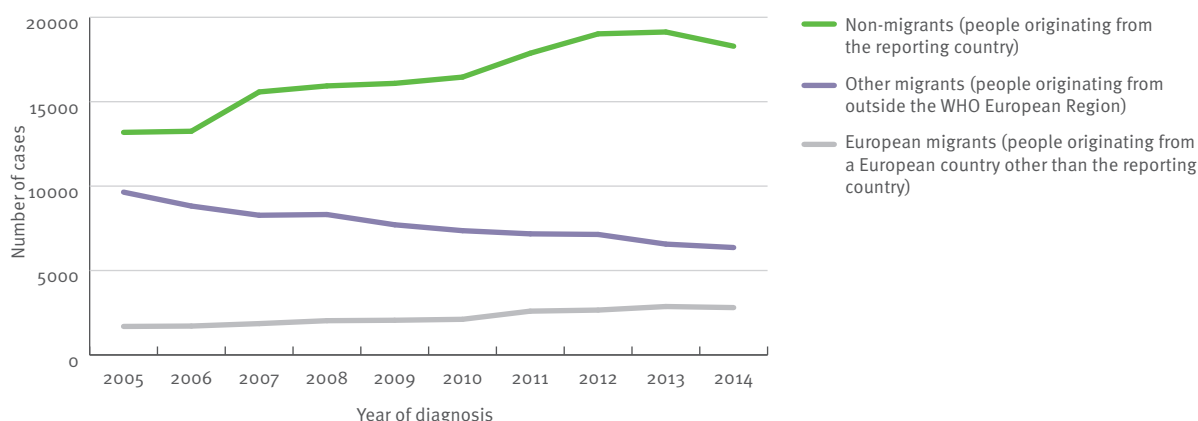
v HIV data for Turkey do not include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis and are therefore not directly comparable with data for other countries.

Figure B: Cumulative number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region*, 1984–2014



* Data from Russia not included

Figure C: New HIV diagnoses among non-migrants, European migrants, other migrants, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region, 2005-2014



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

while 24% were infected through sex between men, 14% through injecting drug use and 1% through mother-to-child transmission. Information about transmission mode was missing for 13% of new diagnoses.

In the East, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use were the main modes of HIV transmission (66% and 28% of new diagnoses, respectively) while reported transmission through sex between men remained very low (2% of cases). In Russia, of people newly diagnosed with a known mode of HIV transmissionⁱ (which amounts to about half of cases [2]), 57% were infected through injecting drug use, 40% through heterosexual transmission, 1% through sex between men and 0.1% through mother-to-child transmission [1]). The large number of new diagnoses in Russia of people infected through injecting drug use increases the significance of that mode of transmission in the East of the Region. In the Centre, sex between men (28%) and heterosexual contact (24%) were the main transmission modes, with sex between men predominating in 10 of the 14 countries, while information about transmission mode was lacking for 41% of new diagnoses. In the West, sex between men remained the main transmission mode (44% of new diagnoses), followed by heterosexual transmission (34% of new diagnoses).

Overall, between 2005 and 2014, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 59% from 10.3 per 100 000 population (80 652 cases) to 16.4 per 100 000 population (142 197 cases) for 50 countries (Russia included [1]). The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East where the rate continued to rise with a 115% increase from 20.1 per 100 000 in 2005 (51 058 cases) to 43.2 per 100 000 in 2014 (109 921 cases). In the 49

countriesⁱⁱ that provided data to ECDC and WHO, the rate for the Region increased by 11%, from 7.1 in 2005 (45 251 cases) to 7.9 in 2014 (56 945 cases); and in the East the rate increased by 59%, from 14.1 in 2005 (15 657 cases) to 22.3 in 2014 (24 669 cases). In the Centre, the rate increased by 117%, the largest relative increase of the three geographical areas, from 1.2 (2 165 cases) to 2.6 (4 950 cases) whereas in the West the rate decreased by 20%, from 8.0 (27 429 cases) in 2005 to 6.4 (27 325) in 2014.

Trends by transmission mode in 44 countries with consistent dataⁱⁱⁱ showed increases in the number of people infected through heterosexual contact (28% increase) and sex between men (28% increase), whereas infections due to injecting drug use decreased by 22%. In the East, sexual transmission increased (by 171% for heterosexual transmission and 10-fold for transmission through sex between men), while transmission through injecting drug decreased by 17% in comparison with 2005. At the same time, the number of women newly diagnosed increased by 74%, and the number of men newly diagnosed increased by 49%. In the Centre, people infected through sex between men more than tripled, heterosexual transmission increased by 26% and transmission through injecting drug use increased six-fold due to an outbreak in Romania that started in 2011, peaked in 2012 and has since slowed. In the West, transmission through sex between men increased by 15% whereas heterosexual transmission decreased by 44%, with an even steeper decline among people originating from generalised epidemic countries, and transmission through injecting drug use decreased by 60%.

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

iii 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 reported.

i This analysis approach is different 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 of other countries or groups of countries in this report.

Close to half (48%) of people (>14 years old) newly diagnosed for whom information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnoses was available, were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm³, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 32% had a CD4 cell count of 500 or more cells per mm³. The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use (64%), lower for people infected through heterosexual contact (56%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (37%). The percentage of people diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm³ increased with age, and 61% of persons aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells per mm³.

In 2014, 16 037 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries of the WHO European Regionⁱ with a rate of 2.3 per 100 000 population. 74% of people (11 890) were diagnosed in the East, 20% (3 214) in the West and 6% (932) in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (10.7 per 100 000 population), thirteen times higher than in the West (0.8 per 100 000) and 21 times higher than in the Centre (0.5 per 100 000).

Between 2005 and 2014, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses decreased by 4% in the Region from 2.3 (14 294 cases) to 2.2 (16 037 cases). There was, however, great variation between the three geographical areas: a 143% increase in the East from 4.4 per 100 000 in 2005 (4 926 cases) to 10.7 (11 890 cases), a 25% rate increase in the Centre from 0.4 (751 cases) to 0.5 (932 cases) and a steady 69% decline in the West from 2.6 per 100 000 (8 617 cases) to 0.8 (3 214 cases).

Conclusions

HIV transmission remains of major concern in Europe, in particular in the eastern part of the WHO European Region. In 2014, more than 142 000 people were diagnosed with HIV, the highest number of newly diagnosed infections ever reported in one year. Of these, 77% were diagnosed in the East of the Region and 21% in the EU/EEA. The most recent surveillance data indicate that, despite significant efforts dedicated to the prevention and control of HIV, the number of new HIV diagnoses has not declined substantially in the western part of the Region and the EU/EEA and has more than doubled over the last decade in the East. In the Centre, while remaining lower than in the East and West, the number of new diagnoses has also more than doubled over the last decade.

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 among people infected heterosexually, notably women, in the eastern part of the Region.

Transmission through injecting drug use has continued to decrease but still accounted for more than a quarter of reported new diagnoses in the East. At the same time, new diagnoses among persons born outside the reporting country, particularly people originating from countries outside the European Region, are decreasing.

In 2015, new WHO HIV treatment guidelines were issued recommending that antiretroviral therapy (ART) should be initiated in all people living with HIV, irrespective of CD4 count [3]. There is now evidence that early treatment is beneficial both to the health of the treated individual and in preventing onward HIV transmission [4, 5]. However, too many people throughout the European Region are diagnosed late (48%), with implications for greater risks for ill health, death and onward HIV transmission. The high and alarming increases in the number of AIDS cases in the East also suggest 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, new strategies are required for the delivery of expanded targeted HIV testing services. New WHO consolidated guidance for HIV testing services [6] provides new recommendations that support HIV testing by trained lay providers (community-based HIV testing) in addition to provider-initiated testing; considers the potential of HIV self-testing to increase access to, and coverage of, HIV testing; and outlines focused and strategic approaches to HIV testing services that are needed to support the first of the three 90-90-90 targets (90% of people living with HIV know their HIV status) [7]. 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, considering 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, including 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 [8, 9, 10]. The observed increases in HIV cases among people who inject drugs in a number of countries [2, 3] in recent years demonstrates the need to maintain or scale up harm reduction programmes.

ⁱ No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

- For the countries in the Centre, the epidemic remains at a low level but with a higher relative increase than in any other part of Europe. With the increase being driven by sexual transmission, mainly among MSM but also through heterosexual contact and with 4 in 5 new diagnoses being among men, the priority is to strengthen and target a mix of interventions to prevent, test and treat HIV in this relatively broad group. 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 actions and deliver more effective, integrated services through health systems that better address the social determinants of health. Comprehensive coverage with effective prevention for people at risk of heterosexual transmission and people who inject drugs, effective targeted HIV testing, and access to counselling and integrated care should be provided to all in need. In couples where one partner is engaged in a high-risk behaviour (injecting drug use, purchased sex, bisexual relations or is working abroad for long periods of time) bolder prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission, including through the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis where relevant and according to WHO recommendations [3, 11]. Evidence-based policies targeting key populations, particularly people who inject drugs, and including harm reduction programmes, need to remain central in the HIV response. Access to antiretroviral therapy needs to be scaled up to treat and prevent HIV transmission and reduce the growing number of AIDS cases.
- Although HIV diagnoses among migrants have decreased considerably since 2005, 31% of diagnoses are among persons born abroad, including 22% originating from outside the WHO European Region. New diagnoses among all migrants decreased by 28% overall and by 41% in people originating from countries outside Europe since 2005. There is evidence that a significant proportion of migrants acquire HIV after migrating to the European Region [12, 13, 14]. It therefore remains crucial that countries ensure that HIV prevention, treatment and care are accessible to migrants.

Finally, robust surveillance data are critical to monitor and inform 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. For the first time in 2014, 33 countries submitted linked HIV and AIDS data, enabling greater understanding of the clinical status of persons diagnosed with HIV. This approach increases possibilities for longer-term monitoring of outcomes of the HIV continuum of care such as linkage to care, treatment and viral suppression following diagnosis and can support national and global efforts to monitor progress towards the 90-90-90 targets.

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Обзор эпидемиологической ситуации по ВИЧ/СПИДу в Европе

Несмотря на возможность предотвращения ВИЧ путем проведения эффективных мер общественного здравоохранения, в Европе продолжается значительное распространение вируса иммунодефицита человека. В 2014 году в 50 из 53 стран Европейского региона ВОЗ было зарегистрировано 142 197 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекцииⁱ. Сорок девять стран официально предоставили ЕЦКЗ/Европейскому региональному бюро ВОЗ сведения о 56 945 случаях, в том числе о 29 992 случаях из стран-членов Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ). Данные еще о 85 252 новых случаях в 2014 г. были опубликованы Российским федеральным научно-методическим центром по профилактике и борьбе со СПИДом [1]. В 50 странах частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции составила 16,4 на 100 000 населения (Таблица А). Наличие источника приведенных данных по России позволило включить российские сведения в ежегодные и сводные региональные итоговые значения и показатели по ВИЧ-инфекции, в ссылки на ежегодные и сводные итоговые значения и показатели стран, в данные о путях передачи вируса, а также включить сводные итоговые данные по диагностике СПИДа в общие региональные показатели. Все другие региональные показатели по ВИЧ и все данные по СПИДу за 2014 г., представленные в этом докладе, основаны на информации, полученной от 49 стран, предоставляющих свои сведения в ЕЦКЗ/ВОЗ.

Среди 49 странⁱⁱ, официально предоставивших отчетные данные, частота случаев составила 7,9 на 100 000 населения и 5,9 на 100 000 населения для стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ (Рис. А). Как и за последние годы, показатели и общее число людей с установленным диагнозом ВИЧ были самыми высокими в восточной части Региона, а самыми низкими – в центральнойⁱⁱⁱ (Таблица А). Основным путем передачи вируса различается по географическим зонам, что указывает на широкое разнообразие эпидемиологической ситуации с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европе. В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ доминирует передача ВИЧ при сексуальных контактах между мужчинами, а основным путем передачи вируса в восточной части Региона является гетеросексуальный.

В Европейском регионе ВОЗ 31% новых случаев ВИЧ был зарегистрирован среди людей, которые не являлись выходцами из страны, включившей их в отчетные данные, из них 22% людей были рождены за пределами Европейского региона ВОЗ, а 9% - были выходцами из европейской страны, отличной от той, что включила их в отчет. В период между 2005 и 2014 годами число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди неместного населения сократилось в целом на 28%. Анализ этой тенденции по региону происхождения указывает на то, что число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди мигрантов, рожденных за пределами Европейского региона ВОЗ, сократилось на 41%, но увеличилось на 48% среди европейских мигрантов (т.е. людей, рожденных в одной из стран

ⁱ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, Туркменистана и Узбекистана. Один случай из Лихтенштейна включен в общее число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, представленных в этом докладе, но поскольку Лихтенштейн не является государством-членом Европейского региона ВОЗ, данные от этой страны не вошли в состав итоговых значений по западной, центральной и восточной частям Европейского региона ВОЗ.

ⁱⁱ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Туркменистана и Узбекистана.

ⁱⁱⁱ Группировка стран Региона по принципу «Запад» (23 страны), «Центр» (15 стран) и «Восток» (15 стран) основана на эпидемиологических данных и следует делению стран на группы, которое использовалось в предыдущих докладах, публикуемых EuroHIV с 1984 года: Для получения более подробной информации смотрите Приложение 1, Рис. А1.

Таблица А: Характеристики случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в Европейском регионе ВОЗ, в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, в западной, центральной и восточной частях Европейского региона ВОЗ, 2014

	Европейский регион ВОЗ	Западная часть	Центральная часть	Восточная часть	ЕС/ЕЭЗ
Страны, предоставившие отчетные данные/Число стран	49/53 (50/53)	23/23	14/15	12/15 (13/15)	31/31
Число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции	56 972 (142 197)	27 325	4950	24 669 (109 930)	29 992
Частота случаев на 100 000 населения	7.9 (16.4)	6.4	2.6	22 (43.2)	5.9
Процент случаев у людей в возрасте 15-24 лет	10.2%	10.6%	14.9%	8.7%	11.1%
Соотношение мужчины/женщины	2.2	3.3	4.4	1.4	3.3
Путь передачи инфекции					
Сексуальные контакты между мужчинами	24.4%	43.9%	28.0%	2.2%	42.3%
Гетеросексуальные контакты	46.8%	33.7%	24.3%	66.0%	32.8%
Употребление инъекционных наркотиков	14.0%	3.1%	5.4%	27.8%	4.1%
От матери ребенку	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Путь неизвестен	13.5%	18.1%	40.9%	2.9%	19.7%

Данные не были получены от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Туркменистана и Узбекистана. Все представленные данные поступили в ЕЦКЗ/ВОЗ через Европейскую систему эпиднадзора (TESSy), за исключением данных по России, которые были получены от Российского федерального научно-методического центра по профилактике и борьбе со СПИДом [1]. Российские данные включены в цифры по Европейскому региону и его восточной части, они указаны в круглых скобках.

* Цифры, включающие данные по России, представлены в скобках в колонках по Европейскому региону ВОЗ и по его восточной части

Европы, отличной от той, что включила их в отчет) (Рис. С, Таблица 11).

В 2014 году в 47 странах¹ Европейского региона ВОЗ было диагностировано 16 037 случаев СПИДа (данные по России отсутствуют), а частота новых случаев составила 2,3 на 100 000 населения для Европейского региона ВОЗ и 0,8 на 100 000 населения для ЕС/ЕЭЗ. Несмотря на то, что в западной части Региона и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ число случаев СПИДа продолжает устойчиво снижаться, на востоке Региона за последнее десятилетие оно увеличилось почти вдвое.

Европейский союз и Европейская экономическая зона

В 2014 году диагноз ВИЧ был установлен у 29 992 человек в 31 стране ЕС/ЕЭЗ, что составляет 5,9 случаев на 100 000 населения (6,4 на 100 000 населения с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных) (Таблица 1). Страны с самой высокой частотой новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в 2014 году, это Эстония (22,1; 291 случай), Латвия (17,3; 347 случаев) и Люксембург (12,6; 69 случаев). Самые низкие показатели ВИЧ-инфицирования были зарегистрированы в Словакии (1,6; 86 случаев), Хорватии (2,2; 92 случая) и Чешской Республике (2,2; 232 случая).

Частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции была выше среди мужчин (9,2 на 100 000 населения; Таблица 2), чем у женщин (2,6 на 100 000 населения; Таблица 3). В целом соотношение случаев у мужчин и женщин составило 3,3 (Таблица А). Наивысшее значение этого

соотношения отмечают в Словении (15,0), Венгрии (10,6), Хорватии (9,2), Чешской Республике (9,1) и на Мальте (9,0) (Рис. 1.1). Преобладающим путем передачи вируса в этих странах являются сексуальные контакты между мужчинами (Рис. 1.5).

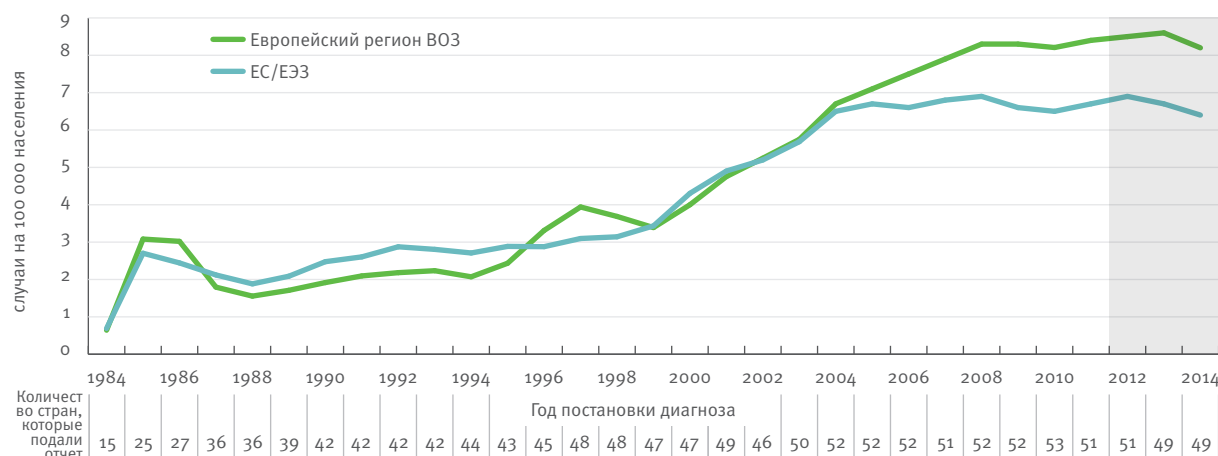
Наивысший общий показатель диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции по отдельным возрастным группам наблюдался среди людей в возрасте 25-29 лет (14,6 на 100 000 населения), при этом пиковые значения у мужчин и женщин в этой возрастной группе составили 22,7 и 6,2 на 100 000 населения, соответственно (Рис. 1.2).

Как и в предыдущие годы, самая высокая доля случаев ВИЧ-инфекции зарегистрирована среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами (МСМ) – 42%, а вторым наиболее распространенным путем передачи ВИЧ стали гетеросексуальные контакты (33%). Распространение ВИЧ-инфекции вследствие потребления инъекционных наркотиков привело к появлению 4% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, и почти в 20% случаев путь передачи вируса был неизвестен (Таблица А). От общего числа диагностированных людей, более трети (37%) зарегистрировано среди тех, кто был рожден за пределами страны, предоставившей отчетные данные (Рис.1.6). Однако здесь наблюдаются широкие колебания от 82% в Исландии и 78% в Швеции до менее 5% случаев в Венгрии, Латвии, Польше, Румынии, Словацкой Республике, Хорватии и Эстонии.

Несмотря на постоянную работу по профилактике и ресурсы, выделяемые странами ЕС/ЕЭЗ, за последнее десятилетие было отмечено лишь весьма незначительное снижение числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения, частота которых в 2005 году составил 6,7 на 100 000 населения (29 129 случаев) по сравнению с 6,4 на 100 000 населения (32 605

¹ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Сан-Марино, Швеции, Туркменистана и Узбекистана.

Рис. А: Частота зарегистрированных новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения, с разбивкой по году постановки диагноза, в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и в Европейском регионе ВОЗ*, 1984–2013 гг. – с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных



■ Из-за задержки сообщения в ближайшие годы частота может увеличиться.

* Данные по Российской Федерации не включены.

случаев) в 2014 году - с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных (Таблица 1, Приложение 6). Тенденции в отношении путей передачи инфекции указывают на то, что число случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ в странах с систематической отчетностью увеличилось в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в целом (Таблица 8; Рис. 1.9). При этом за последнее десятилетие устойчивый рост наблюдался во всех кроме шести стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ (Таблица 4). Число случаев, относимых к МСМ, увеличилось за этот период как среди мужчин, рожденных в стране, предоставившей отчетные данные, так и среди мужчин, рожденных за ее пределами (Рис. 1.10). Число случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, возникших в результате гетеросексуальных контактов, за последнее десятилетие сократилось на 40%, при этом более резкое снижение наблюдалось среди людей, рожденных за пределами страны, предоставившей отчетные данные, в особенности среди выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ (Таблица 8, Рис. 1.10). Число случаев среди людей, инфицированных ВИЧ вследствие потребления инъекционных наркотиков, за этот период сократилось на 44% (Таблица 8). Общий рост числа случаев, отнесенных к потреблению инъекционных наркотиков, наблюдался в 2011 и 2012 годах и был вызван локальными вспышками в Греции и Румынии (Таблица 5). Однако число случаев, зарегистрированных в этих странах в 2013 и 2014 гг., указывает на продолжающуюся тенденцию к снижению. В период с 2005 по 2014 годы число случаев передачи ВИЧ-инфекции от матери ребенку, а также число случаев нозокомиального заражения или заражения путем переливания крови постоянно снижалось, оставаясь на уровне менее 1% диагностированных случаев (Таблица 8).

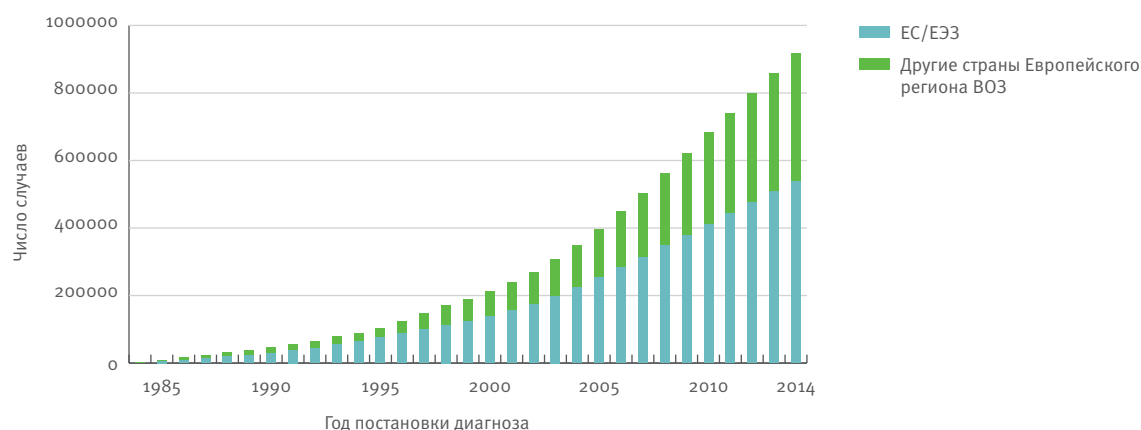
В 2014 г. информация о числе клеток CD4 на момент постановки диагноза ВИЧ была получена от 22 стран (Таблица 14) для 18 411 (61%) диагностированных людей в возрасте ≥14 лет и старше (Таблица 14). Почти половина (47%) всех людей с установленным диагнозом и информацией об уровне клеток CD4 на

момент постановки диагноза имела зарегистрированное число клеток CD4 менее 350 на мм³, из них 27% случаев находились на продвинутой стадии ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 <200 клеток/мм³). Среди всех диагностированных случаев с данными о числе клеток CD4, у 20% уровень CD4 был в диапазоне от 350 до 500 клеток на мм³, а у 33% - от 500 и более клеток CD4 на мм³ (Рис. 1.7).

При анализе уровня клеток CD4 и путей передачи инфекции доля диагнозов, поставленных на более поздней стадии (CD4 <350 клеток/мм³), была самой высокой у людей, потребляющих инъекционные наркотики (61%) (Рис. 1.8). Самая низкая доля диагнозов, поставленных при уровне CD4 ниже 350 клеток на мм³, была зарегистрирована среди тех, кто инфицировался в результате сексуальных контактов между мужчинами (37%). Доля случаев, диагностированных при количестве клеток CD4 на уровне 350 на мм³ и менее, увеличивается с возрастом - шестидесяти одному проценту людей в возрасте 50 лет и старше диагноз ВИЧ был установлен, когда число клеток CD4 составляло 350 клеток на мм³ и ниже. По сравнению с коренными жителями (46%) или другими группами мигрантов (Рис. 1.8), более высокие доли людей из стран Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары (57%), из Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии (57%) на момент постановки диагноза имели число клеток CD4 менее 350 на мм³.

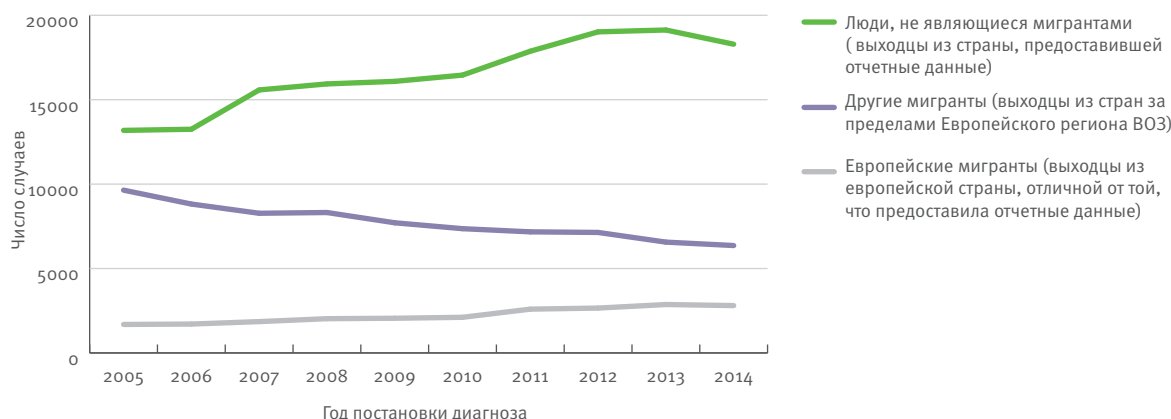
В 2014 году в 31 стране ЕС/ЕЭЗ было диагностировано 4 020 случаев СПИДа. Таким образом, частота случаев составила 0,8 на 100 000 населения (Таблица 15). Данные о самых высоких показателях поступили из Латвии (8,5) и Португалии (2,4). С середины 1990-х годов число случаев СПИДа в ЕС/ЕЭЗ последовательно снижается. Среди 20 стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ, где удалось полностью установить связь между случаями ВИЧ-инфекции и СПИДа в 2014 г., 69% случаев СПИДа возникли во время или в течение 90 дней после постановки диагноза ВИЧ. При этом процентное значение варьировалось от 100% зарегистрированных

Рис. В. Совокупное число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и других странах Европейского Региона ВОЗ*, 1984-2014



Данные по Российской Федерации не включены.

Рис. С: Новые случаи ВИЧ-инфекции среди людей, не являющихся мигрантами, а также среди европейских и других мигрантов с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных, Европейский регион ВОЗ, 2005-2014



Данные из Болгарии, Италии, Испании, России, Узбекистана, Украины, Туркменистана и Эстонии исключены вследствие непоследовательной или неполной отчетности по данным о стране происхождения или регионе происхождения за указанный период времени.

случаев СПИДа (Дания, Кипр, Норвегия и Словакия) до почти 47% впервые установленных диагнозов СПИДа в Австрии и Бельгии и 26% - в Латвии (Рис. 1.13).

Европейский регион ВОЗ

В 2014 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ было зарегистрировано 142 197 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции – это самое высокое годовое значение, зарегистрированное с момента начала отчетности в 1980-х. Таким образом, совокупное число диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ увеличилось до 1 840 136. В это число вошло 995 175 диагностированных случаев, о которых было официально сообщено в объединенную систему эпиднадзора ЕЦКЗ и Европейского регионального бюро ВОЗ (Рис. В), и 907 607 случаев инфекции, диагностированных в Россииⁱ [1]. Из 142 197 человек с впервые установленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции в 2014 г. в 50 странахⁱⁱ, 77% было диагностировано в восточной части (109 921), 19% - в западной (27 325) и 3% - в центральной части Региона (4 950) (Таблица А). Частота случаев была также самой высокой в восточной части (43,2 на 100 000 населения), что значительно выше, чем в западной (6,4 на 100 000) и центральной части (2,6 на 100 000) (Таблица А).

В 49 странах, предоставляющих данные отчетности в ЕЦКЗ/ВОЗⁱⁱⁱ, 43% новых диагностированных случаев (24 669) было зарегистрировано на востоке Региона, при этом частота случаев составила 22,0 на 100 000 населения, 48% - в западной части и 9% - в центральной части Региона. У мужчин региональная частота случаев составила 11,1 на 100 000 населения

(Таблица 2), а у женщин - 4,7 на 100 000 населения (Таблица 3).

Показатели новых диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в 2014 году значительно варьируются по странам Европейского региона ВОЗ. В России этот показатель составил 58,4 на 100 000 населения и стал самым высоким в Регионе [1]. Среди стран, предоставляющих отчетные данные в ЕЦКЗ/ВОЗ, самые высокие показатели были зарегистрированы в Украине (36,9)^{iv}, Эстонии (22,1), Молдове (20,4), Беларуси (19,1), Латвии (17,3), Казахстане (13,5), Грузии (13,3), Люксембурге (12,6), Таджикистане (11,9) и Кыргызстане (11,0), а самые низкие – в бывшей югославской Республике Македония (1,4), Сербии (1,4), Словакии (1,6), Хорватии (2,2), Чешской Республике (2,2), Турции^v (2,3) и Словении (2,4) (Таблица 1).

В странах, предоставляющих свои отчетные данные, большая часть новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции (36%) зарегистрирована в возрастной группе 30–39 лет, а 10% – в возрастной группе 15–24 года. Соотношение случаев у мужчин и женщин составило 2,2 – с самым низким значением в восточной части Региона (1,4), выше - на западе (3,3) и с самым высоким значением в центральной части Региона (4,4) (Таблица А). Чаще всего инфицирование происходило при гетеросексуальных контактах (47%), включая 13% случаев среди выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией. У 24% случаев заражение произошло при сексуальных контактах между мужчинами, у 14% - при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, и 1% новых случаев инфицирования был обусловлен передачей вируса от матери ребенку. Информация о пути заражения отсутствовала у 13% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции.

ⁱ Минус 62 581 случай, официально представленный в ЕЦКЗ/ВОЗ Россией в 2010 г.

ⁱⁱ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, Туркменистана и Узбекистана

ⁱⁱⁱ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Туркменистана и Узбекистана.

^{iv} За исключением данных по Крыму и г. Севастополю

^v Данные по ВИЧ в Турции не включают случаи СПИДа, диагностированные на момент постановки диагноза ВИЧ, поэтому они не являются полностью совместимыми с данными по другим странам.

В восточной части Региона основными путями распространения ВИЧ-инфекции были гетеросексуальные контакты и потребление инъекционных наркотиков (66% и 28% новых случаев, соответственно), а зарегистрированный уровень распространения ВИЧ посредством сексуальных контактов между мужчинами остается очень низким (2% случаев). В России среди новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции с известным путем передачи вирусаⁱ (это около половины случаев [2]), 57% были инфицированы в результате потребления инъекционных наркотиков, 40% - через гетеросексуальные контакты, 1% - в результате сексуальных контактов между мужчинами и 0,1% - вследствие передачи вируса от матери ребенку [1]). Большое число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в России среди людей, инфицированных в результате потребления инъекционных наркотиков, подчеркивает значимую роль этого пути передачи вируса в восточной части Региона. В центральной части Региона сексуальные контакты между мужчинами (28%) и гетеросексуальные контакты (24%) были основными путями передачи ВИЧ-инфекции, при этом преобладающим путем в 10 из 14 стран были сексуальные контакты между мужчинами, в то время как у 41% новых случаев путь передачи вируса был неизвестен. В западной части Региона сексуальные контакты между мужчинами оставались основным путем передачи ВИЧ-инфекции (44% новых случаев), за которым следовал гетеросексуальный путь (34% новых случаев).

В целом, в период с 2005 по 2014 год в 50 странах (включая Россию [1]) частота впервые диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции увеличилась на 59% - с 10,3 на 100 000 населения (80 652 случая) до 16,4 на 100 000 населения (142 197 случаев). Такой прирост обусловлен главным образом тенденцией к росту в восточной части Региона, где частота случаев продолжает увеличиваться, а прирост составляет 115% - с 20,1 на 100 000 населения в 2005 г. (51 058 случаев) до 43,2 на 100 000 населения в 2014 г. (109 921 случай). В 49 странахⁱⁱ, предоставивших данные в ЕЦКЗ и ВОЗ, частота случаев для Региона увеличилась на 11% - с 7,1 в 2005 г. (45 251 случай) до 7,9 в 2014 г. (56 945 случаев); в восточной части региона частота увеличилась на 59% - с 14,1 в 2005 г. (15 657 случаев) до 22,3 в 2014 году (24 669 случаев). В центральной части частота увеличилась на 117% - это самый большой относительный прирост из всех трех географических зон - с 1,2 (2 165 случаев) до 2,6 (4 950 случаев), тогда как в западной части Региона произошло снижение частоты на 20% - с 8,0 (27 429 случаев) в 2005 г. до 6,4 (27 325 случаев) в 2014 году.

i Этот подход к анализу отличается от остальных подходов, используемых в докладе, где случаи с неизвестным путем передачи ВИЧ показаны отдельно и включены в знаменатель для вычисления процентов. По этой причине проценты по России не полностью сопоставимы с процентами по другим странам или группам стран в этом докладе.

ii Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Туркменистана и Узбекистана.

Тенденции, наблюдаемые в путях передачи вируса в 44 странах, которые располагают последовательными даннымиⁱⁱⁱ, указывают на рост числа людей, инфицирование которых произошло в результате гетеросексуальных контактов (увеличение на 28%) и сексуальных контактов между мужчинами (увеличение на 28%), в то время как число случаев инфицирования вследствие потребления инъекционных наркотиков снизилось на 22%. На востоке Региона число случаев инфицирования в результате гетеросексуальных контактов увеличилось на 171% и в 10 раз – при передаче вируса во время сексуальных контактов между мужчинами, в то время как число случаев ВИЧ-инфицирования вследствие потребления инъекционных наркотиков сократилось на 17% по сравнению с 2005 годом. Вместе с тем, число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции у женщин увеличилось на 74%, а у мужчин - на 49%. В центральной части Региона число людей, инфицированных в результате сексуальных контактов между мужчинами, увеличилось более чем в три раза, на 26% увеличилось распространение вируса гетеросексуальным путем, и в шесть раз - в связи с употреблением инъекционных наркотиков, вследствие вспышки в Румынии, которая началась в 2011 году, достигла своего пика в 2012 году, после чего пошла на спад. На западе Региона распространение вируса в результате сексуальных контактов между мужчинами увеличилось на 15%, тогда как число случаев передачи ВИЧ-инфекции гетеросексуальным путем сократилось на 44% (при этом более резкий спад наблюдался среди выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией) и на 60 % - при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков.

Почти половина (48%) людей (>14 лет) с впервые установленным диагнозом, по которым на момент постановки диагноза ВИЧ имелась информация об уровне клеток CD4, были случаями позднего обращения, когда количество клеток CD4 составляло менее 350 на мм3, из них 28% новых случаев было диагностировано на продвинутой стадии ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4<200/мм3). У 20% случаев уровень CD4 был в диапазоне от 350 до 500 клеток на мм3, а у 32% - число клеток CD4 было на уровне 500 и более на мм3. Процент поздних обращений варьировался по категориям распространения ВИЧ-инфекции и был наивысшим среди людей, инфицированных в результате потребления инъекционных наркотиков (64%), далее следуют случаи передачи вируса через гетеросексуальные контакты (56%), и самый низкий процент – у мужчин, инфицированных в результате сексуальных контактов между мужчинами (37%). Процент людей, диагноз которым был поставлен при количестве клеток CD4 на уровне или ниже 350/мм3, с возрастом увеличивался, и у 61% людей в возрасте 50 лет и старше диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции был

iii Исключены данные из Эстонии, Польши и Турции, т.к. у них отсутствует более 50% данных о путях распространения вируса; данные из Испании и Италии были исключены, поскольку за этот период времени увеличился охват их систем эпиднадзора; данные из Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Туркменистана и Узбекистана не были сообщены.

поставлен, когда число клеток CD4 было на уровне или ниже 350 клеток на мм³.

В 2014 году в 47 странах Европейского региона ВОЗⁱ было диагностировано 16 037 случаев СПИДа; частота случаев составила 2,3 на 100 000 населения. В Восточной части Региона было диагностировано 74% случаев (11 890), на западе Региона - 20% (3 214), и 6% (932) в его центральной части. Частота случаев была самой высокой также на востоке Региона (10,7 на 100 000 населения), что в 13 раз выше, чем в западной части (0,8 на 100 000) и в 21 раз выше, чем в центральной части (0,5 на 100 000 населения).

В период между 2005 и 2014 годами частота новых случаев СПИДа в Регионе сократилась на 4% - с 2,3 (14 294 случая) до 2,2 (16 037 случаев). При этом большие колебания наблюдаются по трем географическим зонам: увеличение на 143% - на востоке Региона - с 4,4 (4 926 случаев) до 10,7 (11 890 случаев) на 100 000 населения, увеличение на 25% в центральной части Региона - с 0,4 (751 случай) до 0,5 (932 случая) на 100 000 населения, и стабильное снижение на 69% в западной части Региона - с 2,6 (8 617 случаев) до 0,8 (3 214 случаев) на 100 000 населения.

Выводы

Распространение ВИЧ-инфекции продолжает вызывать серьезную обеспокоенность в Европе, в особенности в восточной части Европейского региона ВОЗ. В 2014 г. диагноз ВИЧ был установлен у более 142 000 человек - это самое большое число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, когда-либо зарегистрированных за один год. Из них 77% случаев было диагностировано в восточной части Региона, и 21% - в ЕС/ЕЭЗ. Последние данные эпиднадзора указывают на то, что, несмотря на значительные усилия по профилактике и контролю ВИЧ, большого снижения числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в западной части Региона и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ не произошло, а в восточной части Региона за последнее десятилетие это число увеличилось более чем в два раза. В центральной части Региона число новых случаев остается на более низком уровне, чем на востоке и на западе, однако за последнее десятилетие оно также увеличилось более чем вдвое.

Несмотря на то, что модели и тенденции эпидемии в странах Европы значительно различаются, в западной и центральной части Региона наблюдался значительный рост числа случаев инфицирования среди мужчин, имеющих сексуальные контакты с мужчинами, в восточной части региона - среди людей, инфицированных вследствие гетеросексуальных контактов, в особенности среди женщин. Число случаев передачи вируса в результате потребления инъекционных наркотиков продолжает сокращаться, однако именно этот путь стал причиной возникновения более четверти новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции

в восточной части Региона. В то же время, сокращается число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди людей, рожденных за пределами страны, представившей отчетные данные, и особенно - среди рожденных за пределами Европейского региона.

В 2015 г. были выпущены руководящие принципы по лечению ВИЧ-инфекции, в которых рекомендуется начинать антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ) всем людям, живущим с ВИЧ, вне зависимости от числа клеток CD4 [3]. В настоящее время существуют доказательства того, что раннее начало лечения благотворно влияет на здоровье людей, получающих терапию, и предотвращает дальнейшее распространение ВИЧ-инфекции [4, 5]. Однако слишком большому числу людей (48%) в Европейском регионе ВОЗ диагноз устанавливается на поздней стадии, что ведет к риску ухудшения состояния здоровья, смерти и дальнейшему распространению ВИЧ-инфекции. Высокий и тревожный рост числа случаев СПИДа в восточной части Региона также указывает на то, что поздняя постановка диагноза ВИЧ, запоздалое начало АРТ и низкий охват лечением остаются главными проблемами.

Для сокращения числа случаев поздней диагностики нужны новые стратегии для оказания расширенных, целенаправленных услуг тестирования на ВИЧ. Новые сводные руководства ВОЗ для служб тестирования на ВИЧ [6] дают новые рекомендации в поддержку проведения тестирования на ВИЧ обученными волонтерами (тестирование на ВИЧ на базе местных сообществ) в дополнение к тестированию, проводимому по инициативе медицинских работников. В них рассматриваются потенциальные возможности проведения самостоятельного тестирования на ВИЧ для повышения охвата тестированием и его доступности, а также целенаправленные стратегические подходы к оказанию услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ, которые необходимы для поддержки первого из трех целевых ориентиров ООН «90-90-90» (90% людей, живущих с ВИЧ, знают свой статус) [7]. Эти услуги должны быть сосредоточены на группах населения, особенно подверженных ВИЧ-инфицированию в местном эпидемическом контексте. Они должны удовлетворять конкретные потребности этих групп и способствовать установлению своевременной связи с профилактикой, лечением ВИЧ и оказанием ухода. Такой подход обеспечит раннюю диагностику и своевременное начало лечения, что в конечном итоге приведет к улучшению результатов лечения, сокращению болезненности, смертности, заболеваемости ВИЧ и будет способствовать достижению второго и третьего целевого ориентира «90-90-90» (90% диагностированных ЛЖВ получают АРТ, и 90% людей, получающих АРТ, достигают вирусной супрессии).

Меры по противодействию эпидемии должны быть основаны на научных данных и адаптированы к национальным и местным эпидемиологическим условиям. На основании данных эпиднадзора, представленных в этом докладе, можно сделать следующие выводы:

ⁱ Нет данных от Боснии и Герцеговины, России, Сан-Марино, Туркменистана, Узбекистана и Швеции.

- Принимая во внимание устойчивый рост числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ, наблюдаемый за последнее десятилетие, странам ЕС/ЕЭЗ и западной части Региона необходимо укреплять и расширять существующие мероприятия по профилактике и борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией, которые должны оставаться основой мер реагирования на ситуацию с ВИЧ. Многокомпонентные меры вмешательства, в том числе новые стратегии, такие как включение предэкспозиционной профилактики ВИЧ (ПрЭП) в общий набор мероприятий по профилактике, могут помочь в сдерживании этой растущей тенденции [8, 9, 10]. Рост числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди людей, потребляющих инъекционные наркотики, который наблюдается в последнее время в ряде стран [2,3], указывает на необходимость поддерживать проведение или расширение масштабов программ по снижению вреда.
- В странах центральной части Региона эпидемия сохраняется на низком уровне, но имеет более высокий относительный прирост, чем в других частях Европы. Он обусловлен ростом числа случаев инфицирования в результате сексуальных контактов, главным образом среди МСМ, но также и вследствие гетеросексуальных контактов; 4 из 5 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции регистрируют у мужчин, и приоритетом здесь является укрепление и целенаправленное проведение целого ряда мер по профилактике, тестированию и лечению ВИЧ-инфекции в этой относительно широкой группе населения. Ключевую роль в достижении поставленной цели будут играть усилия по сокращению стигмы и дискриминации.
- Для стран восточной части Региона существует срочная необходимость расширять масштабы действий, основанных на фактических данных, и оказывать эффективные и всеобъемлющие услуги через системы здравоохранения, которые успешно воздействуют на социальные детерминанты здоровья.
- Людям, подверженным риску гетеросексуальной передачи ВИЧ-инфекции, а также людям, употребляющим инъекционные наркотики, необходимо обеспечить полный охват эффективными услугами по профилактике, а всем нуждающимся следует предоставлять услуги целевого тестирования на ВИЧ, доступ к консультированию и комплексному уходу. В парах, где у одного из партнеров отмечают поведение повышенного риска (потребление инъекционных наркотиков, использование коммерческих секс-услуг, бисексуальные отношения или длительная работа за границей), более активные меры должны помочь направить усилия на сокращение риска распространения вируса гетеросексуальным путем. К числу таких мер относят предэкспозиционную профилактику ВИЧ-инфекции там, где это уместно и согласуется с рекомендациями ВОЗ [3,11]. Доказательные практики, нацеленные на ключевые

группы населения и, в частности, на потребителей инъекционных наркотиков, включают программы по снижению вреда. Их следует поддерживать как основополагающие элементы ответных действий, направленных на ВИЧ-инфекцию. Доступность антиретровирусной терапии следует расширять для лечения и профилактики распространения ВИЧ-инфекции, а также для сокращения растущего числа случаев СПИДа.

- Несмотря на то, что с 2005 года число случаев ВИЧ среди мигрантов значительно сократилось, 31% диагнозов регистрируют среди людей, рожденных за границей, из них 22% являются выходцами из стран, расположенных за пределами Европейского региона ВОЗ. С 2005 года число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди всех мигрантов в целом сократилось на 28% и на 41% - среди людей, которые являются выходцами из стран, расположенных за пределами Европы. Существуют доказательства того, что значительная доля мигрантов инфицируется ВИЧ после миграции в Европейский регион [12, 13, 14]. Поэтому странам по-прежнему важно обеспечивать мигрантам доступность мер по профилактике, лечению и уходу.

И наконец, для проведения точного и своевременного мониторинга и обоснованного выбора мер общественного здравоохранения в ответ на эпидемию ВИЧ в Европе необходимы надежные данные эпиднадзора. Со временем происходит постепенное увеличение числа стран, осуществляющих усиленный эпиднадзор за ВИЧ и отчитывающихся по данным эпиднадзора на уровне Европы. Впервые в 2014 году 33 страны предоставили объединенные данные по ВИЧ и СПИДу, позволяющие лучше понять клинический статус людей с установленным диагнозом ВИЧ. Этот подход расширяет возможности для проведения долгосрочного мониторинга результатов континуума медицинской помощи, таких как связь с помощью, лечением и вирусной супрессией после установления диагноза; он также способен поддерживать национальные и глобальные усилия, направленные на проведение мониторинга успехов на пути достижения целевых ориентиров ОНН: 90-90-90.

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

1.1 HIV diagnoses

In 2014, 29 992 new HIV diagnoses were reported by all the 31 EU/EEA countries, with a rate of 5.9 per 100 000 population (6.4 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay) (Table 1). The highest rates were reported by Estonia (22.1; 291 cases), Latvia (17.3; 347 cases), and Luxembourg (12.6; 69 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 86 cases), Croatia (2.2; 92 cases), and the Czech Republic (2.2; 232 cases).

The overall rate for men in the EU/EEA was 9.2 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 2.6 per 100 000 population (Table 3). The overall male-to-female ratio was 3.3. The ratio was highest in Slovenia (15.0), Hungary (10.6), Croatia (9.2), the Czech Republic (9.1), and Malta (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 per 100 000 population was in the age group 25–29 years (14.6) with the rate in men and women peaking in this age group at 22.7 and 6.2, respectively.

The 30–39-year-olds accounted for most HIV diagnoses overall (32%) and in all transmission groups: 42% of these cases were attributed to injecting drug use, 32% to sex between men and 32% to heterosexual transmission (Figure 1.3). Cases attributed to sex between men predominated in all age groups under 50 years while cases attributed to sex between men and women were predominant among those 50 years of age and over.

Young people 15 to 24 years of age comprised 12% of the EU/EEA population and 11% of HIV diagnoses in 2014. Romania, Slovakia, Cyprus, and Luxembourg reported more than 15% of their HIV diagnoses in this age group (Figure 1.4). In ten countries, this proportion was lower than 10%, and in two countries (Liechtenstein and Iceland), no cases were reported among 15–24-year-olds.

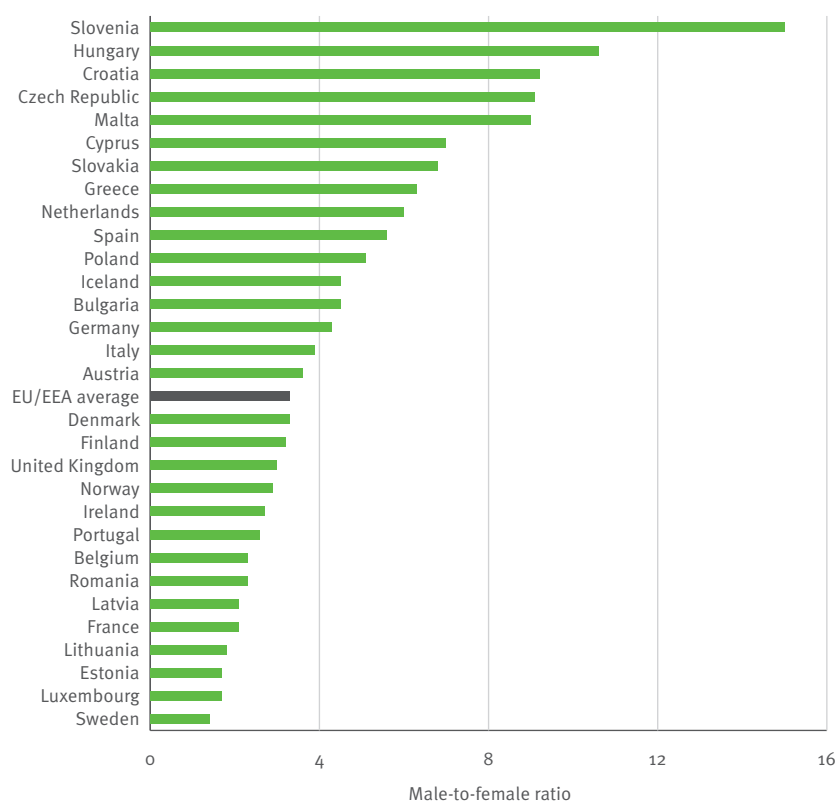
Data on transmission mode provide information on the groups that are most affected by HIV in the EU/EEA (Table 12a, Tables 4–7):

- Sex between men remains the predominant mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA, accounting for 42% (12 677) of all HIV diagnoses in 2014, and 53% of those 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 16 countries reporting more than one case (Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, 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 41% (9 833) of HIV 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 12 EU/EEA countries (Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Sweden). More than one quarter (28%; 2 771) of newly diagnosed cases among heterosexuals originate from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. The highest proportions of these were observed in Germany (63%), Ireland (57%), the United Kingdom (48%) and France (46%) (Table 10).
- Five per cent (1 244 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 cases reported in Lithuania (33%), Latvia (31%), Estonia (28%) and Romania (25%) (Figure 1.5).
- Of the remainder, 236 diagnoses (1%) were reported as mother-to-child transmission (Table 7); 41% (97) of those cases originated from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. Seventy-one diagnoses were reported to be due to transfusion of blood and its products, and 22 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 5 908 diagnoses (19.7%) with a wide variation between countries: less than 5% of diagnoses reported as ‘unknown’ in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Portugal and more than 60% reported as unknown in Iceland and Poland.

In 2014, 29 EU/EEA countries provided information on the country of birth, country of nationality, or region of origin for 25 445 (85%) HIV diagnoses. In the EU/EEA, 9 579 diagnoses (37% of those with known information on region of origin) were made among people originating from outside of the reporting country. Of these, 4 139 diagnoses (16% 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 21% of new diagnoses with known region of origin (5 440 cases) were among people originating outside of the reporting country, but not from a generalised epidemic country. Countries with at least half of new HIV diagnoses among people originating from outside

Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2014 (n=29 912)

of the reporting country were Iceland (82%), Sweden (78%), Luxembourg (65%), Norway (60%), Ireland (60%), Belgium (53%), the United Kingdom (53%) and France (51%) (Figure 1.6).

Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 23 countries (Table 14) for 18 411 HIV diagnoses (61%) in adults and adolescents. All countries providing these data were able to provide CD4 cell counts for more than 50% of their reported cases. Nearly half (47%) of all cases with a CD4 cell count available were diagnosed with a count of less than 350 cells per mm³, including 27% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). The proportion of those diagnosed with a CD4 count lower than 350 cells per mm³ was higher than 50% in eight countries: Estonia (63%), Greece (51%), Italy (53%), Latvia (53%), Luxembourg (52%), Portugal (51%), Romania (58%) and Slovenia (62%). Among all cases diagnosed for whom a CD4 cell count was available, 20% (3 749) had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 33% (6 050) had a CD4 cell count of 500 cells or more per mm³.

When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, the highest proportion of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 <350 cells/mm³) was observed among people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (61%) (Figure 1.7; Table 14). The lowest proportion with CD4 counts lower than 350 cells per mm³ was observed among men who acquired HIV through sex

with another man (37%). Twelve countries reported that half or more of the cases acquired through injecting drug use had a CD4 cell count lower than 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis; four countries reported that more than half of new diagnoses among MSM had a CD4 cell count of less than 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis (Table 14). The proportion of cases diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm³ increased with age, and 61% of people aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm³ (data not shown). Higher proportions of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa (57%) and South and Southeast Asia (57%) had CD4 counts of less than 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis than non-migrants (46%) and other migrant groups (Figure 1.8).

1.2 Trends in HIV diagnoses

The trend of reported HIV diagnoses for the period 2005–2014 remains relatively stable, although the overall rate of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population fluctuated between 6.6 and 6.9 until 2012 and has slightly declined thereafter to 6.4 per 100 000 population (32 605 cases when adjusted for reporting delay; see Annex 1 for methods; Annex 6 for results). Moreover, in the previous HIV/AIDS surveillance report [1], 29 157 HIV diagnoses were reported for 2013, but after additional data collections included some historical data updates, this number has increased by more than 3 000 cases and may still

increase further in similar updates over the coming one to two years.

Over the past decade, trends at national level have varied widely. Since 2005, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia and have increased by more than 50% in Poland. Rates of new HIV diagnoses decreased in 11 countries between 2005 and 2014, with decreases of more than 25% observed in Austria, Estonia, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom (Table 1). Reporting delay affects some countries more than others and, thus, decreases in the rates of new HIV diagnoses may be overestimated.

Since 2005, 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 increased over this time period. Data on transmission mode from the countries consistently reporting indicate the following (Table 8a, Figures 1.9 and 1.10):

- The number of HIV diagnoses reported among MSM increased from 7 451 cases in 2005 to 9 110 cases in 2014, with a peak of 9 726 cases in 2013. The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men increased over the period from 30% of cases in 2005 to 42% of cases in 2014. Between 2005 and 2014, increases were observed in all but six EU/EEA countries (Table 4). Cases attributed to MSM increased over the period both among men born outside of the country of report and among native cases (Figure 1.10).

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2014 (n=29 923)

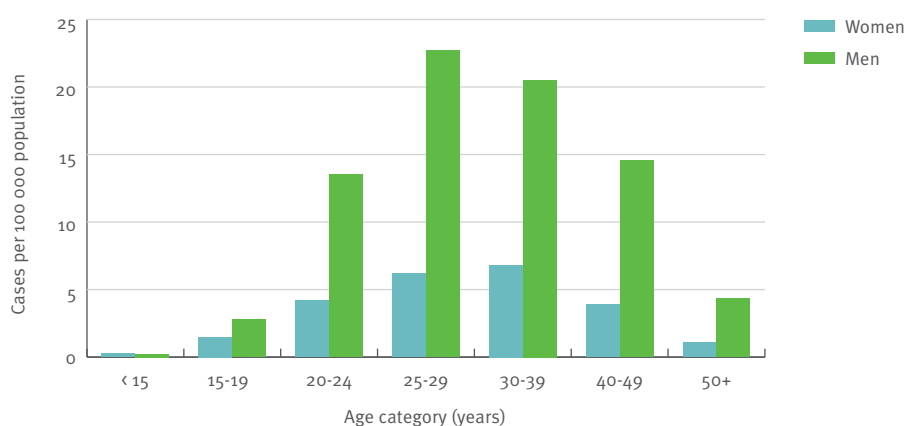
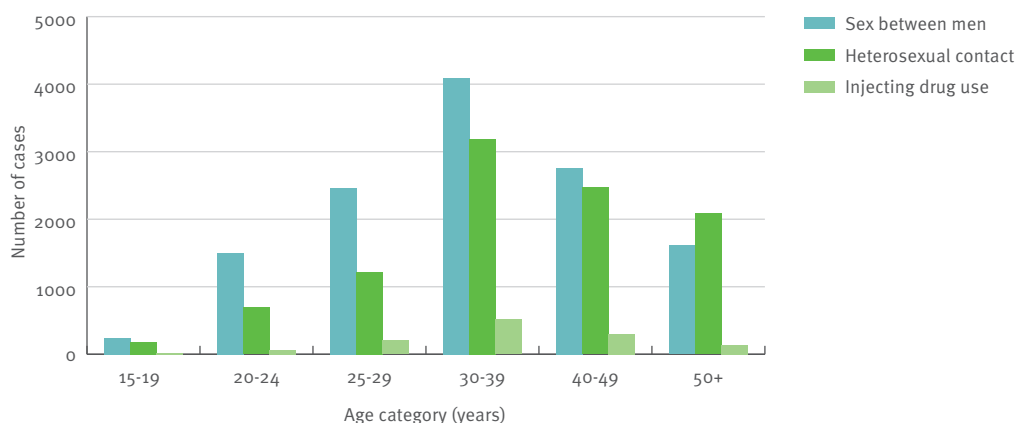


Figure 1.3: Number of new HIV diagnoses by age group and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2014 (n=23 747)



Data for people <15 years old, other/unknown transmission, mother-to-child transmission, transfusion-related transmission, and nosocomial transmission not shown.

Figure 1.4: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses in people between 15 and 24 years old, by country, EU/EEA, 2014 (n=29 992)

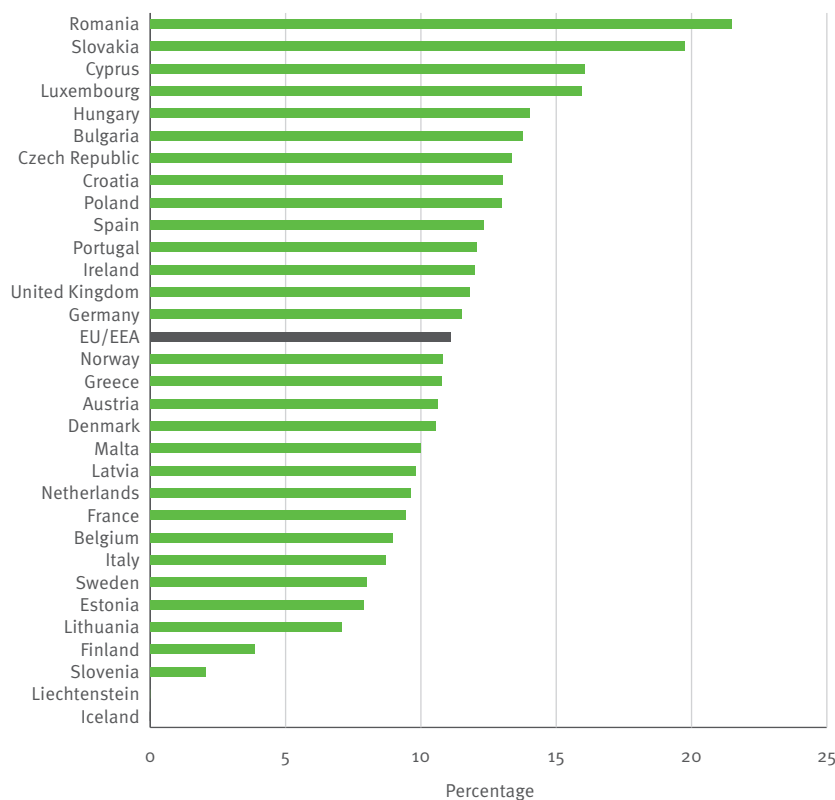
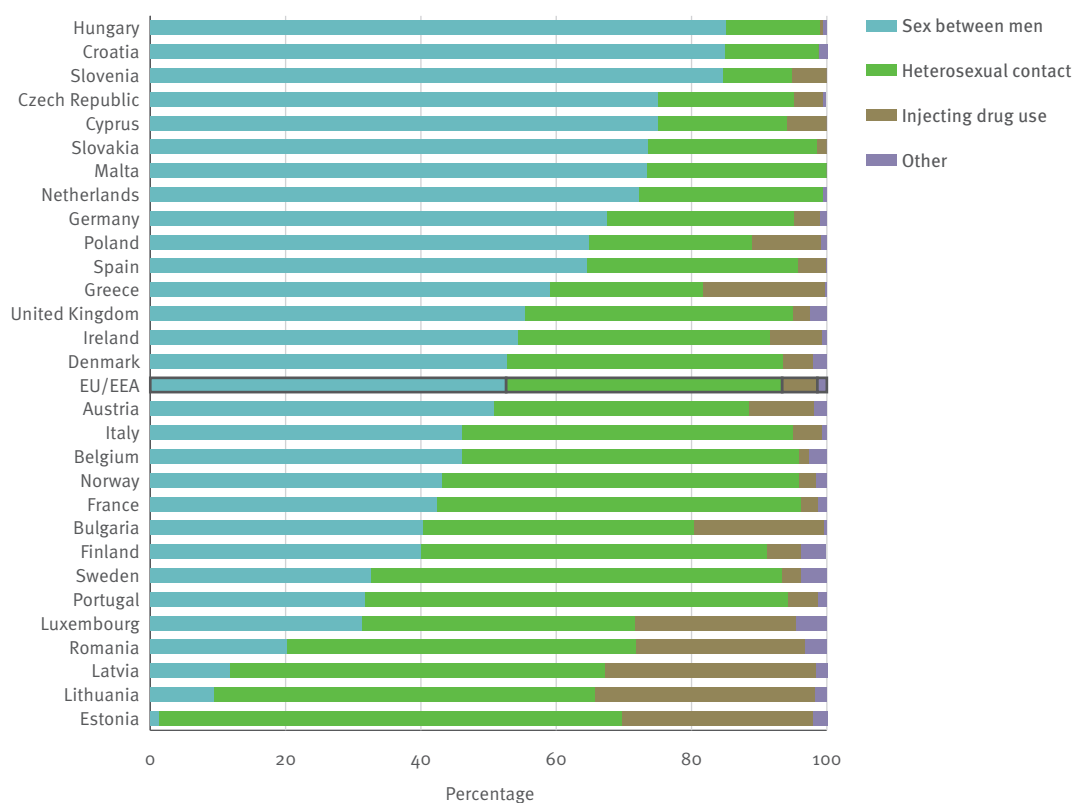
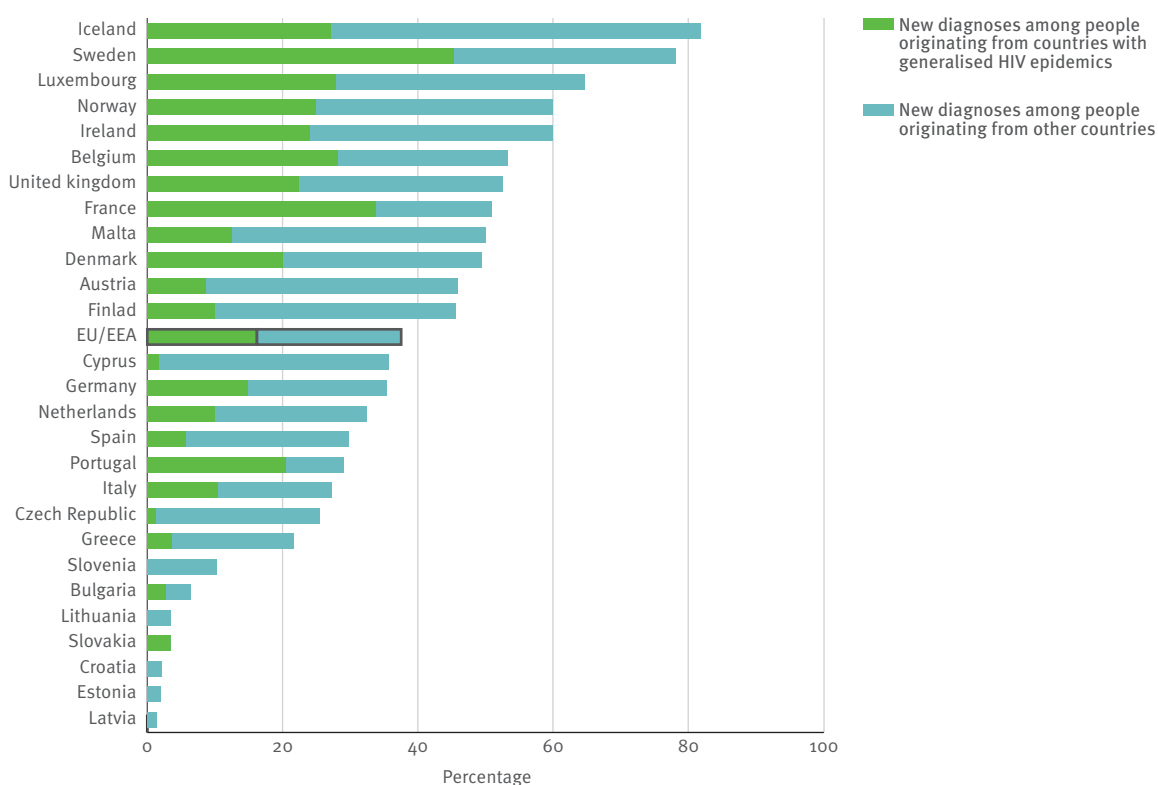


Figure 1.5: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses with known mode of transmission, by transmission route and country, EU/EEA, 2014 (n=24 083)



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 1.6: 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, 2014 (n=25 525)



One or no cases were reported in 2014 among people born abroad by Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland and Romania.

Figure 1.7: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2014

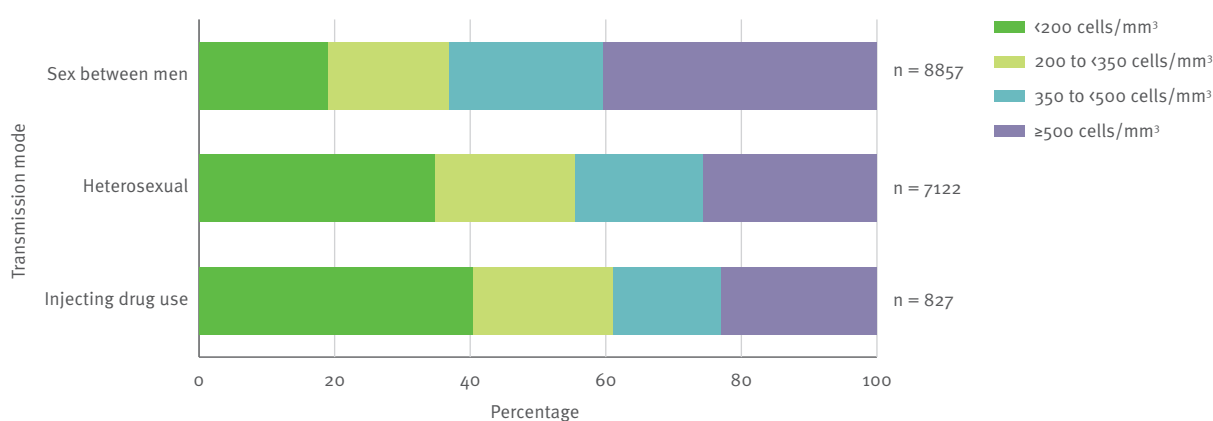
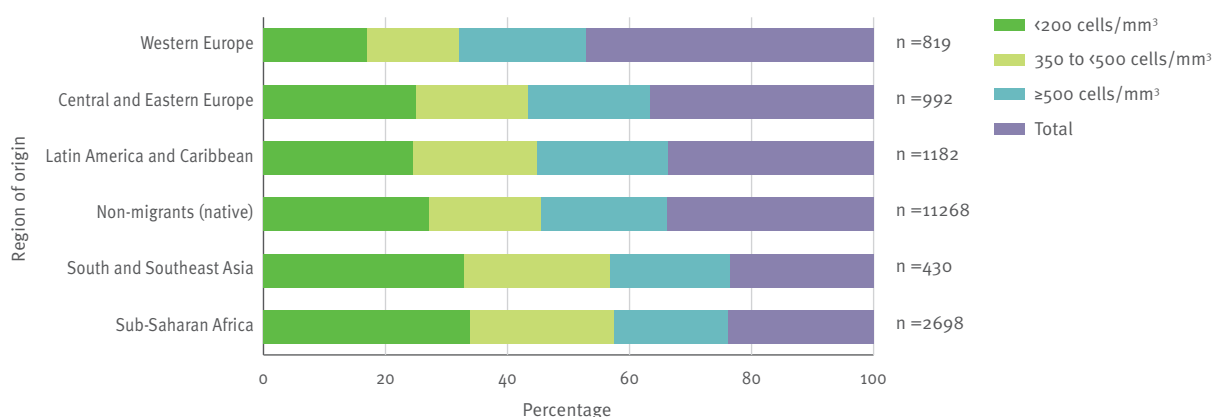


Figure 1.8: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and region of origin of the case diagnosed, EU/EEA, 2014



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

- The number of heterosexually acquired cases decreased from 11 912 in 2005 to 7 110 in 2014, with a steadily decreasing trend. The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men and women decreased from 48% of cases in 2005 to 33% in 2014. The number of cases among women and among foreign-born heterosexuals decreased between 2005 and 2014 more than cases among men and non-foreign-born people (Figures 1.9 and 1.10). This was mainly due to a 52% decrease among cases originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (7 380 in 2005, 3 567 in 2014).
- The number of HIV diagnoses reported among people who inject drugs has declined since 2005 (from 1 589 cases to 884 cases) in both foreign-born and non-foreign-born groups (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 2014 show a continued downward trend (Table 5).
- The number of diagnoses reported to be due to HIV transmitted from mother to child decreased from 288 in 2005 to 215 in 2014.
- The number of HIV diagnoses reported to be due to nosocomial infection has remained stable over this period, with 24 cases in 2005 and 21 in 2014. The number of cases reported to be due to transfusion of blood and its products has decreased from 122 in 2005 to 61 cases in 2014. The majority of these cases originate from outside of the reporting countries.
- The number of cases reported to have an unknown mode of transmission has increased from 3 207 in 2005 to 4 177 cases in 2014. This increase is 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. Figure 1.9 shows the adjusted trends.

The median CD4 count at diagnosis improved over time among people with sex between men as the reported route of HIV acquisition as well as among those with heterosexual contact as the route of transmission (Figure 1.11). The median CD4 cell count at diagnosis among people that acquired HIV through injecting drug use fluctuated during the period and did not improve substantially over time.

1.3 AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

For 2014, 4 020 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 30 EU/EEA countriesⁱ, resulting in a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (8.5, 171 cases) and Portugal (2.4, 249 cases). In the EU/EEA during the last decade, the rate of reported AIDS cases has halved from the 2.0 per 100 000 (9 203 cases) reported in 2005. This decline is noted in all transmission groups but appears greatest among cases attributed to heterosexual contact and injecting drug use (Figure 1.12). Despite the general EU/EEA-wide decline, since 2005 an increase in the rate of AIDS diagnoses has been reported in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway and Slovenia.

In the 20 EU/EEA countries where it was possible to fully link HIV and AIDS cases in 2014, 69% of AIDS diagnoses

ⁱ All EU/EEA countries except Sweden.

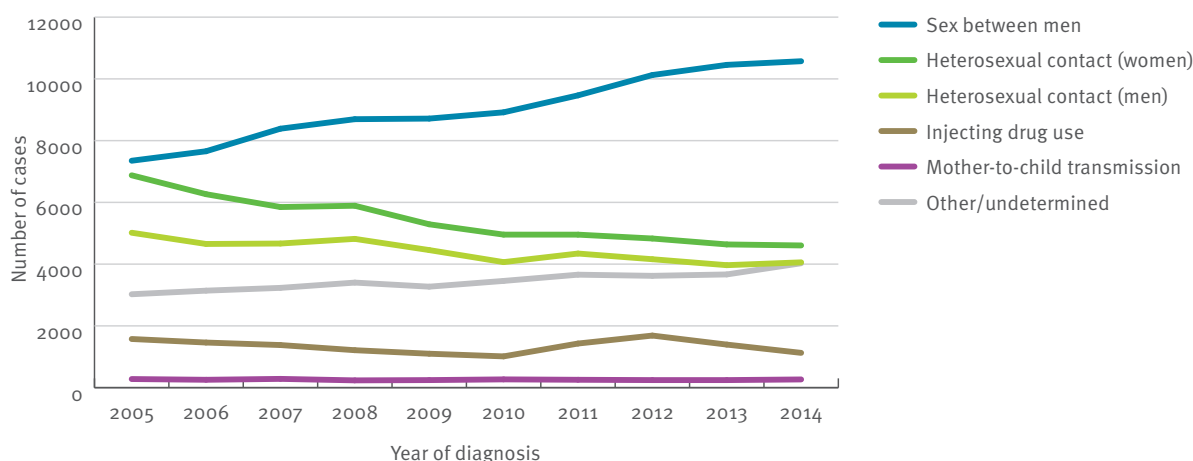
occurred at the same time as, or within 90 days of, the HIV diagnosis. This ranged from 100% of AIDS cases reported (Cyprus, Denmark, Norway and Slovakia) to around 26% of new AIDS diagnoses in Latvia (Figure 1.13).

In the EU/EEA, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2014 were *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (22%), pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (14%), oesophageal candidiasis (10%), and wasting syndrome due to HIV (9%) (Table 24).

Twenty-eight EU/EEA countries (all but Finland, Italy and Sweden) reported data on deaths of individuals

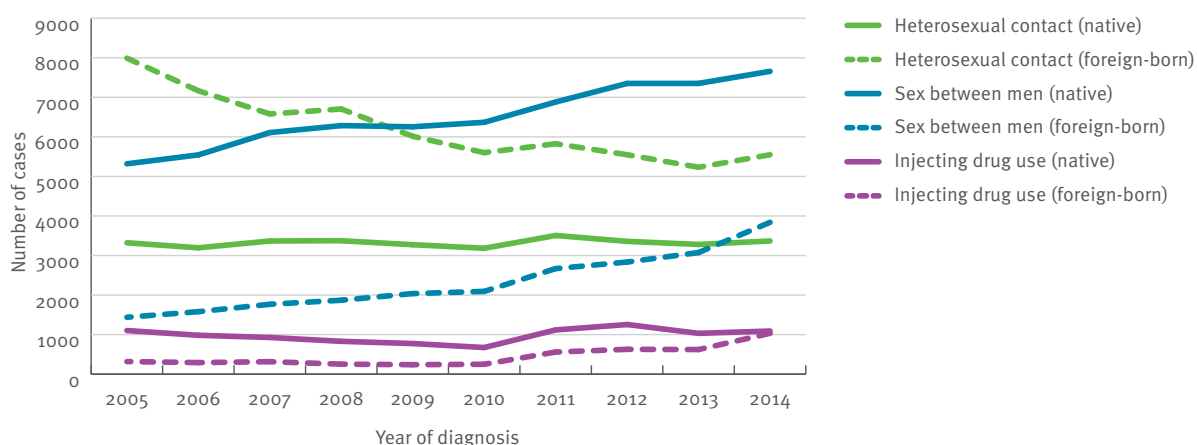
diagnosed with AIDS. Overall, 1 131 individuals with AIDS were reported to have died during 2014 (Table 25). This figure has been consistently decreasing since 2004 when 3 094 deaths were reported among the same 28 countries reporting deaths in 2014, although delays in reporting affect the latest figures. From the beginning of the HIV epidemic to the end of 2014, a cumulative total of 344 265 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 2014 was 185 572 (Table 25).

Figure 1.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2005-2014

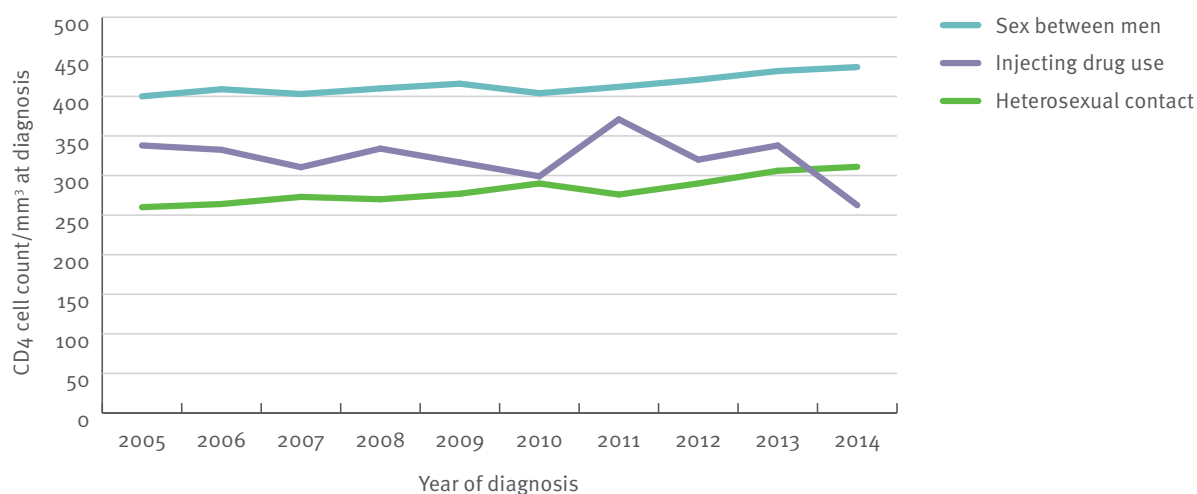


HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

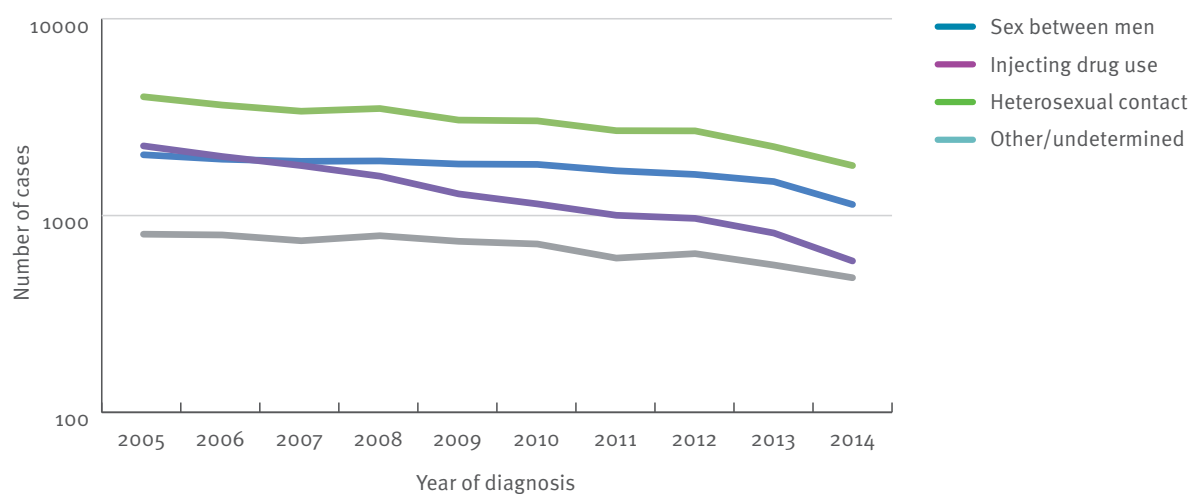
Figure 1.10: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission and migration status, EU/EEA, 2005-2014



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 1.11: Median CD4 cell count per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, by transmission group, EU/EEA, 2005-2014

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, 2005-2014 (logarithmic scale)

Data from Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period

1.4 Conclusions

The 2014 HIV surveillance data suggest that the epidemic in EU/EEA countries persists, with little fluctuation in the rate of diagnoses per 100 000 population over the last decade. While the 2014 rate of 5.9 per 100 000 population is lower than previous years, it is expected to increase in future reporting cycles due to reporting delay which is common for HIV generally, and in some countries in the EU/EEA in particular.

Despite the stable trend of HIV in the region, these data provide evidence of important changes in the

epidemiology of HIV during the past decade in EU/EEA countries. 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 continue to increase at an alarming rate. During the past decade, HIV increases among MSM were observed in all but six EU/EEA countries, and substantial increases were seen in countries with overall low rates of HIV such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovakia. While some of these increases could be due to decreased stigmatisation resulting in reducing

Figure 1.13: Percentage of AIDS diagnoses made in 2014 which occurred within 90 days of HIV diagnosis, EU/EEA, 2014 (n= 2 381)



In countries not listed, it was not possible to fully link HIV and AIDS diagnoses

underreporting of sex between men as a transmission mode over time, in many countries the data indicates a pressing need to significantly scale up more effective multi-component prevention programmes for this at-risk population [2].

There has been a substantial decrease in the number of HIV infections transmitted through sex between men and women during the past decade. 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 decline in heterosexual cases is the result of the 52% decline (since 2005) in the number of heterosexually acquired cases in persons originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. However, cases among non-migrant heterosexuals have also decreased. Further investigation is required to understand whether the trends in decreased 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 2014, migrants, (or persons originating from outside of the reporting country), constituted a considerable proportion (37%) of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA. There is evidence that a proportion of migrants, even

those originating from HIV-endemic areas, acquire HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA [3-5] indicating the need for targeted interventions directed at this vulnerable population.

Transmission among people who inject drugs is declining and remains at a low level in most countries in the EU/EEA. However, sudden increases were observed in recent years in Romania and Greece, countries with previously very low levels of HIV among people who inject drugs [6]. This illustrates the importance of maintaining adequate coverage of harm reduction services and that patterns can change quickly in this at-risk group, in the absence of effective prevention delivered at scale [7].

Although small, the continued numbers of cases infected through mother-to-child transmission indicate that greater efforts are needed to address these entirely preventable cases still occurring in some EU/EEA countries.

Despite the clear evidence of the benefits of early introduction of antiretroviral treatment for the health of the HIV-positive individual [8, 9], many persons 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 mm³ at diagnosis, including 27% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). Furthermore, while AIDS cases are declining in the EU/EEA, 69% of the AIDS cases reported in 2014 were diagnosed at the same time or shortly after being diagnosed with HIV. This suggests problems with access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counselling by 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 countries this means a strong focus on MSM, including foreign-born men who have sex with men. Other migrants, both those from high-endemic countries and other countries, 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 to, and access to, care are delivered in all countries across the EU/EEA. 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.

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2 HIV and AIDS in the WHO European Region

2.1 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the WHO European Region

HIV diagnoses

With inclusion of 142 197 HIV infections newly diagnosed in 50 of the 53 countries of the WHO European Region in 2014ⁱ, the cumulative number of people diagnosed with HIV in the Region since reporting began in the 1980s increased to 1 840 136, including 995 175 people officially reported to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system (Figure B) and 907 607 diagnosed in Russiaⁱⁱ [1]. The 142 197 people newly diagnosed in 2014 corresponded to a rate of 16.4 per 100 000 population (Table A). This number includes 56 945 newly diagnosed infections officially reported to ECDC/WHO Regional Office for Europe by 49 countriesⁱⁱⁱ and 85 252 new diagnoses from Russia [1]. The cited data for Russia were published by the Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for Prevention and Control of AIDS and allowed inclusion of Russian data into HIV annual and cumulative regional totals and rates, quotation of country-specific annual and cumulative HIV totals and rates and new HIV diagnoses by transmission mode, as well as cumulative total AIDS diagnoses. All other regional HIV figures and all 2014 AIDS data presented in this report are based on data from the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO. Seventy-seven per cent of people diagnosed with HIV in the 50 countries in 2014 were diagnosed in the East (109 921), 19% in the West (27 325) and 3% in the Centre of the Region (4 950) (Table A) (see Annex 1, Figure A1 for grouping of countries). The rate was also highest in the East (43.2 per 100 000 population), almost seven times higher than in the West (6.4 per 100 000) and sixteen times higher than in the Centre (2.6 per 100 000) (Table A).

In the 49 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, the 56 945 new diagnoses resulted in a rate of 7.9 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay^{iv}). In the 49 countries, 43% of people newly diagnosed (24 669) were reported in the East with a rate of 22.3 per 100 000, 48% in the West and 9% in the Centre. For men, the rate for the Region was 11.1 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women, 4.7 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections varied widely across countries in the WHO European Region for 2014. In Russia the rate was highest at 58.4 per 100 000 population [1]. Among reporting countries, the highest rates were reported by Ukraine (36.9)^v, Estonia (22.1), Moldova (20.4), Belarus (19.1), Latvia (17.3), Kazakhstan (13.5), Georgia (13.3), Luxembourg (12.6), Tajikistan (11.9) and Kyrgyzstan (11.0) and the lowest were reported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4), Serbia (1.4), Slovakia (1.6), Croatia (2.2), the Czech Republic (2.2), Turkey^{vi} (2.3) and Slovenia (2.4) (Table 1). Monaco reported zero cases.

Among reporting countries, the majority of people newly diagnosed (36%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 10% were young people aged 15–24 years. The male-to-female ratio was 2.2, lowest in the East (1.4), higher in the West (3.3) and highest in the Centre (4.4) (Table A). At country level, the highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Slovenia (15.0), Hungary (10.6), Croatia (9.2), the Czech Republic (9.1) and Malta (9.0) and the lowest in Moldova (1.2), Kazakhstan (1.3), Kyrgyzstan (1.3), Tajikistan (1.3), Ukraine (1.3), Belarus (1.4) and Sweden (1.4) (Figures 1.1, 2.5, 2.12).

Data on transmission mode provide information about risk exposure among people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2014 and indicate that (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Forty-seven per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (26 664) (Table 6). Among people reported as infected through heterosexual contact, 13% originated from countries with generalised epidemics (data not shown).
- Twenty-four per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (13 926) (Table 4).
- Fourteen per cent were infected through injecting drug use (7 998) (Table 5).
- One per cent (550) was infected through mother-to-child transmission (Table 7) and 0.2% (124) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products). Eighteen per cent of children infected through mother-to-child transmission originated from countries with generalised epidemics (data not shown).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 13% (7 674 cases).

Information about country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided by 43 countries for 32 406 newly diagnosed infections (57% of all new

i No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. One case from Liechtenstein is also included in the total number of newly diagnosed HIV infections presented in this report but, since Liechtenstein is not a Member State of the WHO European Region, data for Liechtenstein are not included in the totals for the West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region.

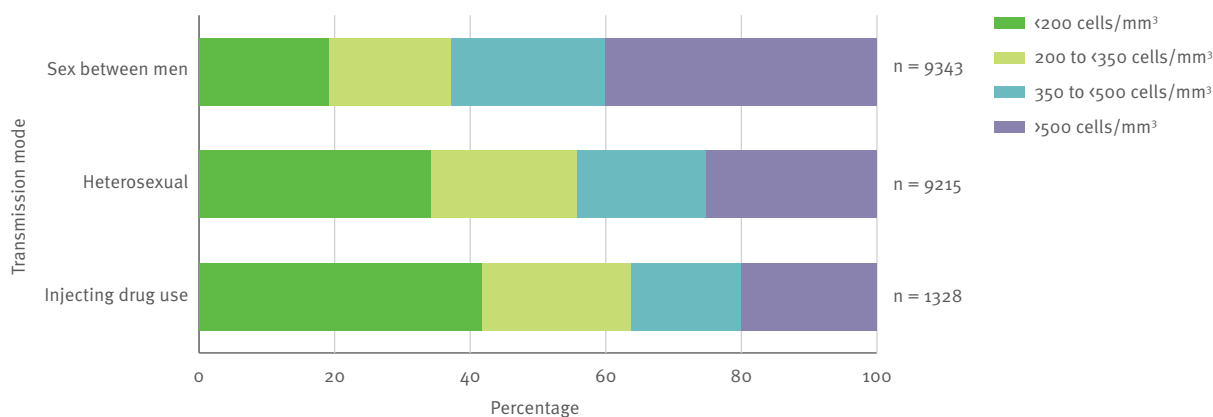
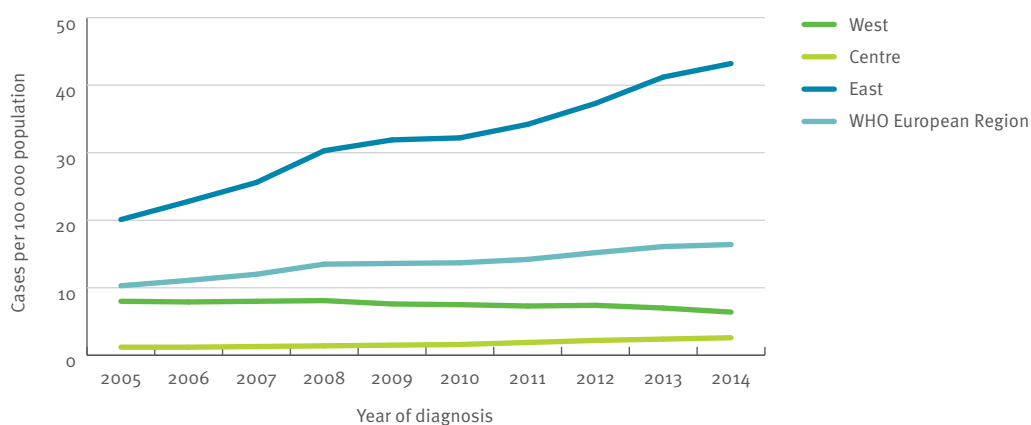
ii Minus the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

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

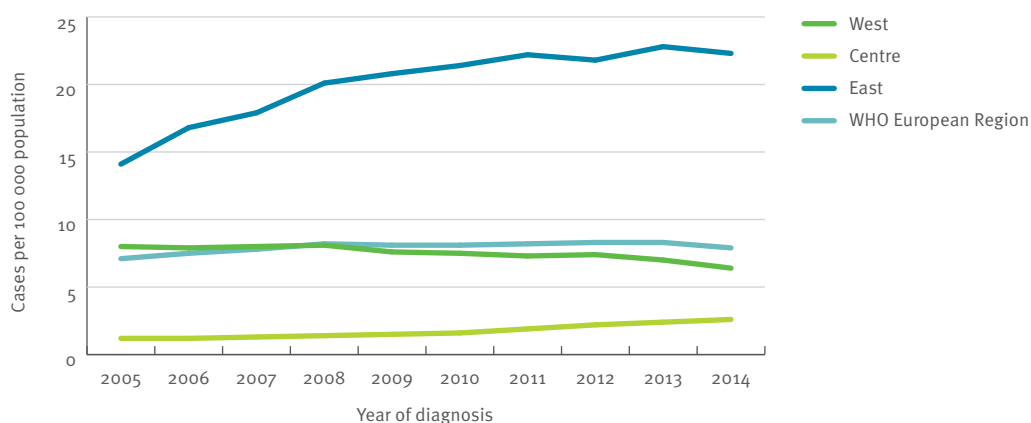
iv When adjusting the Regional rate for reporting delay it increases to 8.2 per 100 000 population (59 647 cases), see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

v Excluding data from Crimea and Sevastopol city

vi HIV data for Turkey do not include persons diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnoses and are therefore not directly comparable with data for other countries.

Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, WHO European Region, 2014 (n=19 886)**Figure 2.2a:** Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, WHO European Region*, 2005-2014 (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*, 2005-2014 (excluding Russia)

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

diagnoses) (Table 11). 31% of these people (10 157) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 22% (7 174) who originated from outside the WHO European Region and 9% (2 983) from a European country other than the country of report. 13% originated from countries with generalised HIV epidemics.

Information about probable country of infection was reported by 36 countries for 18 067 newly diagnosed infections (covering 32% of all new diagnoses). Among these people, 22% (3910 new diagnoses) were acquired abroad, among whom 38% were reported as infected in sub-Saharan Africa, 24% in central and eastern Europe, 15% in western Europe and 13% in south and south-east Asia (Table 13).

In 2014, 34 countries provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 21 628 people over 14 years old (covering 38% of new diagnoses) (Table 14). Close to half (48%) of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 32% had a CD4 cell count of 500 or more per mm³ (data not shown). The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350 per mm³ was higher than 50% in sixteen countries (8 East, 4 Centre, 4 West). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use (64%), lower for people infected through heterosexual contact (56%) 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 mm³ increased with age, and 61% of people aged 50 or older were diagnosed with HIV at or below 350 cells per mm³.

Trends in HIV diagnoses

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 59% for the period 2005–2014, from 10.3 per 100 000 population in 2005 (80 652 cases) to 16.4 per 100 000 population in 2014 (142 197 cases) in 50 countries with consistent dataⁱ. The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East where the rate increased by 115%, from 20.1 in 2005 (51 058 cases) to 43.2 in 2014 (109 921 cases) (Figure 2.2a).

In the 49 countries that reported to ECDC and WHO, the regional rate increased by 11%, from 7.1 in 2005 (45 251 cases) to 7.9 in 2014 (56 945 cases) (not adjusted for reporting delayⁱⁱ). In the East, the rate increased by 59%, from 14.1 in 2005 (15 657 cases) to 22.3 in 2014 (24 669 cases); in the Centre, by 117%, the largest relative increase across the three geographical areas from 1.2 (2 165 cases) to 2.6 (4 950 cases) whereas in the West, the rate decreased by 20%, from 8.0

(27 425 cases) to 6.4 (27 325 cases) (not adjusted for reporting delay, see Chapter 2.4) (Figure 2.2b).

A total of 16 748 716 HIV tests performed for diagnostic purposes were reported by 26 countries for 2014. Countries in the East and West tended to report higher testing rates than countries in the Centre (Table 27). In 24 countries with data for both 2005 and 2014, the total number of tests increased by 35%, from 12 263 189 to 16 558 233. The number of tests increased by 10% or more in 18 countries and decreased by 10% or more in five countries.

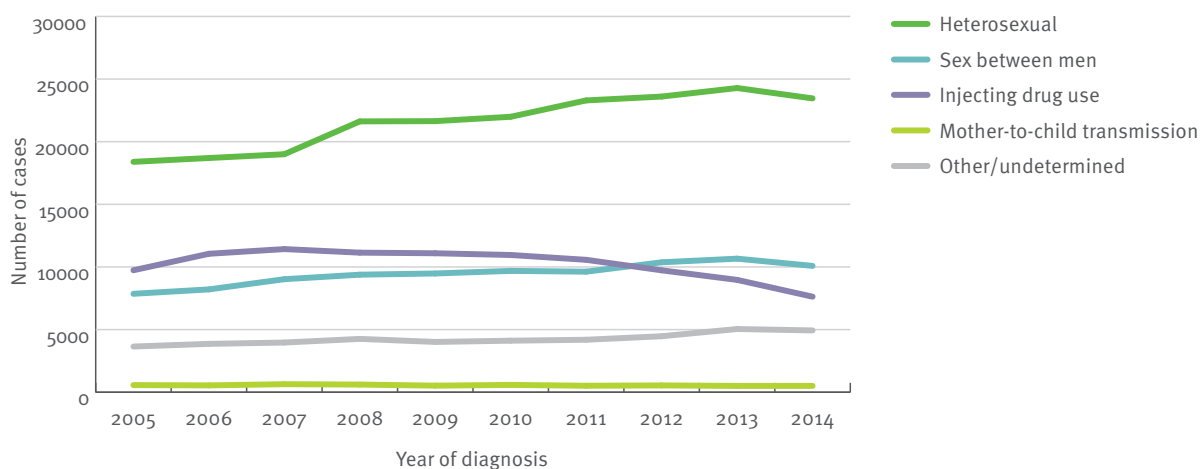
Some 44 countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode for the period 2005–2014 (Table 8, Figure 2.3). Data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey were excluded because more than 50% of their data on transmission mode was missing; data from Spain and Italy were excluded because coverage of the national surveillance system increased over this time period; and data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were not reported. Data on transmission mode from the countries with consistent data indicate the following:

- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact increased by 28% from 18 392 in 2005 to 23 456 in 2014 (Table 6, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased by 28% from 7 859 in 2005 to 10 086 in 2014 (Table 4, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 22% from 9 738 in 2005 to 7 628 in 2014 with a peak of 11 427 in 2007 (Table 5, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 11% from 570 in 2005 to 507 in 2014 with a peak of 643 in 2007 (Table 7, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- Of the new diagnoses of people infected by other means, nosocomial infections increased by 29% from 28 in 2005 to 36 in 2014 (with peaks of 117 in 2007 and 106 in 2012), and infections due to transfusion of blood and its products decreased by 52% from 140 in 2005 to 67 in 2014.
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown risk factors increased by 35% from 3 648 in 2005 to 4 934 in 2014.

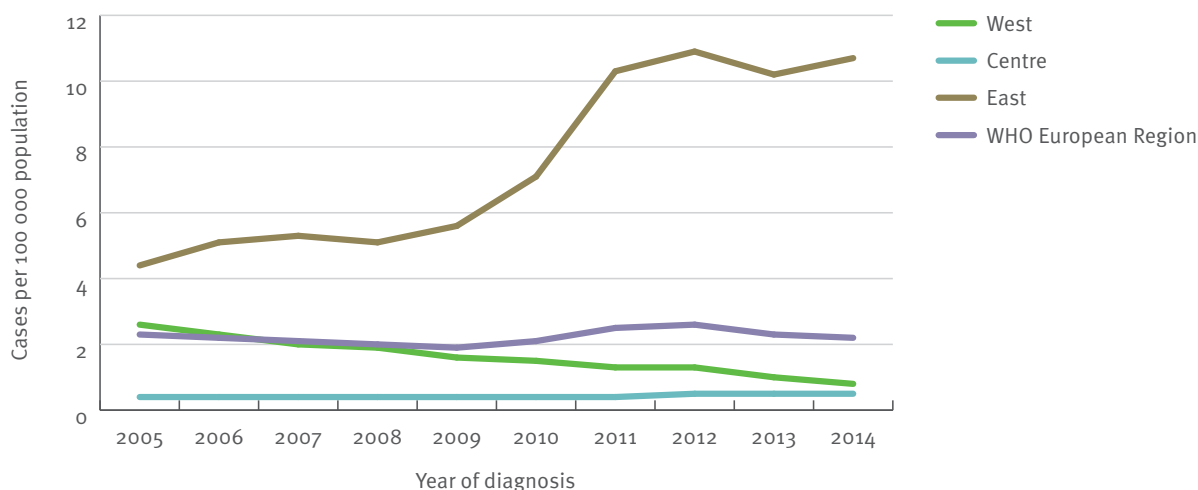
Analysing trends by region of origin, there was a 27% increase in new diagnoses among people originating from within the reporting country, whereas new diagnoses among non-natives decreased by 28%. Examining the trend among non-natives by region of origin revealed a 41% decrease among non-European migrants (people originating from a country outside the WHO European

i Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, San Marino, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan not included.

ii When adjusting the 2014 rate for the WHO European Region (49 countries) for reporting delay it increases to 8.2 per 100 000 population (59 630 cases) and the trend for the period 2005–2014 changes from an 11% increase to a 16% increase (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, 2005-2014

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: Rates of new AIDS diagnoses, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2005-2014

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

Region) and a 48% increase among European migrants (i.e. people originating from a European country other than the country of report) (Figure C). 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).

AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

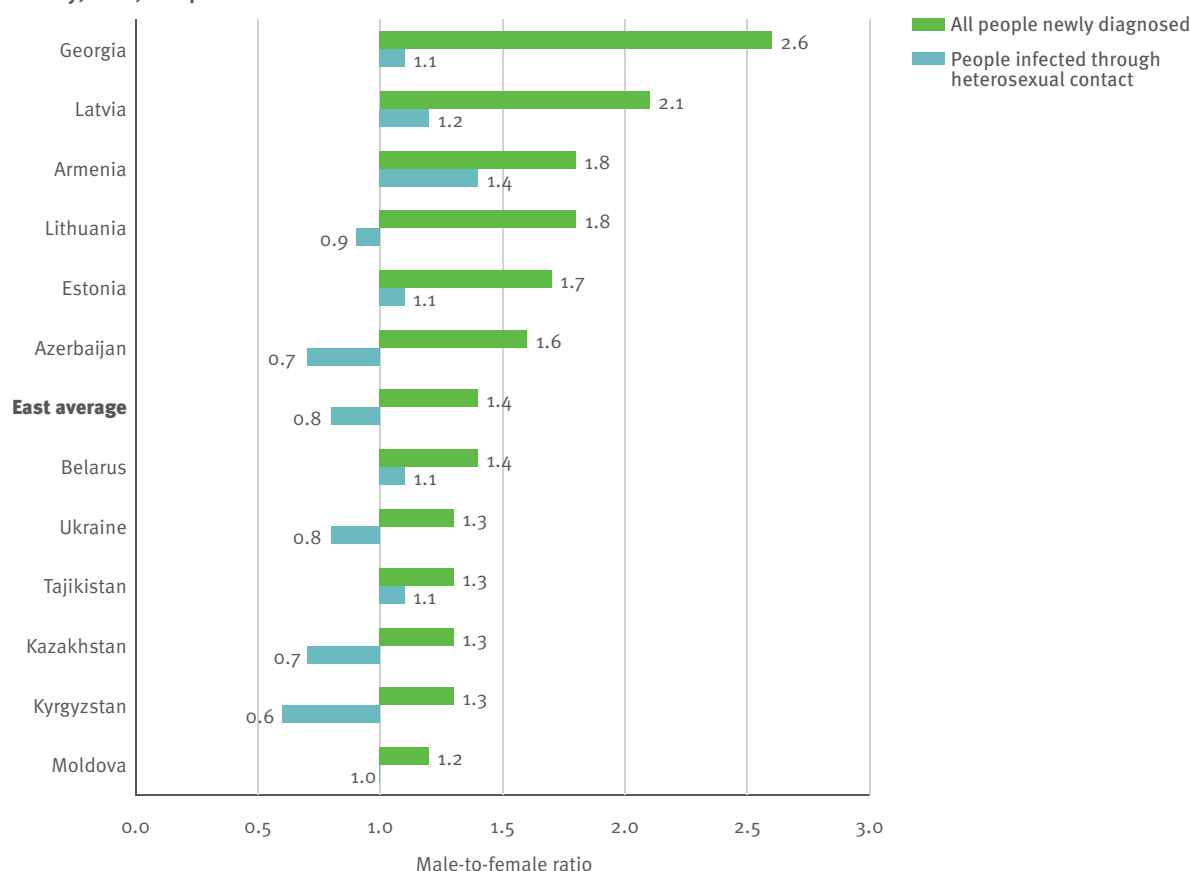
Since the beginning of the epidemic, at least 487 087 people have been diagnosed with AIDS in the WHO European Region. This number includes 451 667 diagnoses officially reported to ECDC/WHO and 35 420 people

diagnosed with AIDS in Russia as of 31 December 2014 [1].

In 2014, 16 037 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 47 countries of the WHO European Regionⁱ, which is a rate of 2.3 per 100 000 population (Table 15). 74% of people (11 890) were diagnosed in the East, 20% (3 214) in the West and 6% (932) in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (10.7 per 100 000 population), 13 times higher than in the West (0.8 per 100 000) and 21 times higher than in the Centre (0.5 per 100 000).

ⁱ No data available from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.5: Male-to-female ratio in all new HIV diagnoses and new diagnoses with heterosexual transmission, by country, East, 2014



At country level the rate of new AIDS diagnoses varied widely, with the highest rates reported in Ukraine (23.0), Latvia (8.5), Georgia (6.6), Armenia (5.7), Moldova (5.7) and Belarus (5.0) and the lowest rates (0.3 or less) in Slovakia (0.1), Czech Republic (0.2), Turkey (0.2)ⁱ, Germany (0.3) and Poland (0.3). Andorra, Iceland and Monaco reported zero cases.

Between 2005 and 2014, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses decreased by 4%, from 2.3 per 100 000 population (14 294 cases) to 2.2 per 100 000 (16 037 cases) in the 47 countries with consistent AIDS dataⁱⁱ (Figure 2.4). Because of reporting delays in some countries, this increase is likely to be reinforced over the coming years.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. In the East, the rate increased by 143% from 4.4 in 2005 (4 926 cases) to 10.7 in 2014 (11 890 cases). In the Centre, the rate increased by 25% from 0.4 in 2005 (751 cases) to 0.5 in 2014 (932 cases) while in the West, the steady downward trend continued with a 69% decrease in the rate from 2.6 in 2005 (8 617 cases) to 0.8 in 2014 (3 214 cases).

ⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱ Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded or not available.

Information about deaths of people who had previously been diagnosed with AIDS (irrespective of the year of diagnosis) was provided by 45 countries in the WHO European Regionⁱⁱⁱ for 2014. In these 45 countries, 5 052 people with AIDS were reported to have died during 2014; a 12% decrease compared with the 5 725 deaths in 2005. Of the 5 052 deaths in 2014, 78% were reported from the East of the Region, 15% from the West and 7% from the Centre. These new figures bring the total number of reported deaths of people with AIDS from the beginning of reporting to 31 December 2014 to 263 727: 235 466 officially reported to ECDC/WHO and 28 261 in Russia as of December 2013^{iv} [2].

2.2 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the East

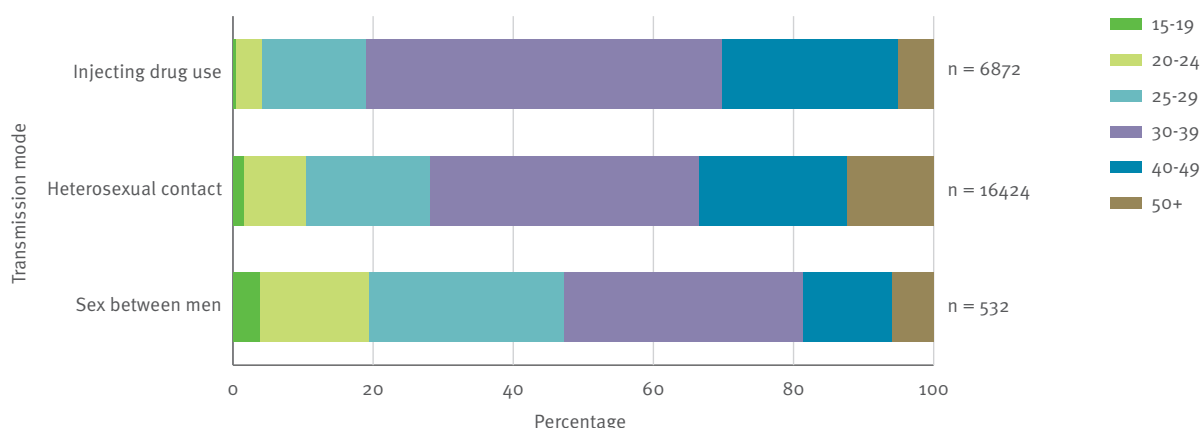
HIV diagnoses in the East

In 2014, 109 921 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 13 countries^v in the East of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 43.2 per 100 000 population. This number includes 24 669 new diagnoses officially reported to

ⁱⁱⁱ No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

^{iv} Latest publicly available data.

^v No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.6: New HIV diagnoses, by age group and transmission mode, East, 2014 (n= 23 828)

No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

WHO/ECDC and 85 252 from Russia [1] and it is the highest number of people and the highest rate ever observed in the East.

For the 12 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, the rate was 22.3 per 100 000 population. At country level, the highest rates for 2014 were observed in Russia (58.4 per 100 000 population) [1], Ukraine (36.9), Estonia (22.1), Moldova (20.4), Belarus (19.1) and Latvia (17.3); while the lowest rates were reported by Lithuania (4.8) and Azerbaijan (6.3). In 11 of 13 countries the rate for 2014 was higher than 10 per 100 000 population.

The majority of people newly diagnosed in the 12 reporting countries were in the age group 30–39 years (41%), while 9% were young people aged 15–24 years (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 1.4, the lowest of the three geographical areas, translating into 42% of new diagnoses being in women in the East. The male-to-female ratio was highest in Georgia (2.6), Latvia (2.1) and Armenia (1.8) and lowest in Moldova (1.2), Kazakhstan (1.3), Kyrgyzstan (1.3), Tajikistan (1.3) and Ukraine (1.3) (Figure 2.5). Among people infected through heterosexual contact, the male-to-female ratio was higher than 1 (i.e. more men than women) in seven countries (Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Moldova and Tajikistan) suggesting more men than women being newly infected through heterosexual contact.

In the East of the Region, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use are the main modes of HIV transmission while few people are reported as infected through sex between men. For 2014, information about transmission mode was provided by 12 countries and indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Sixty-six per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (16 247) (Table 6).

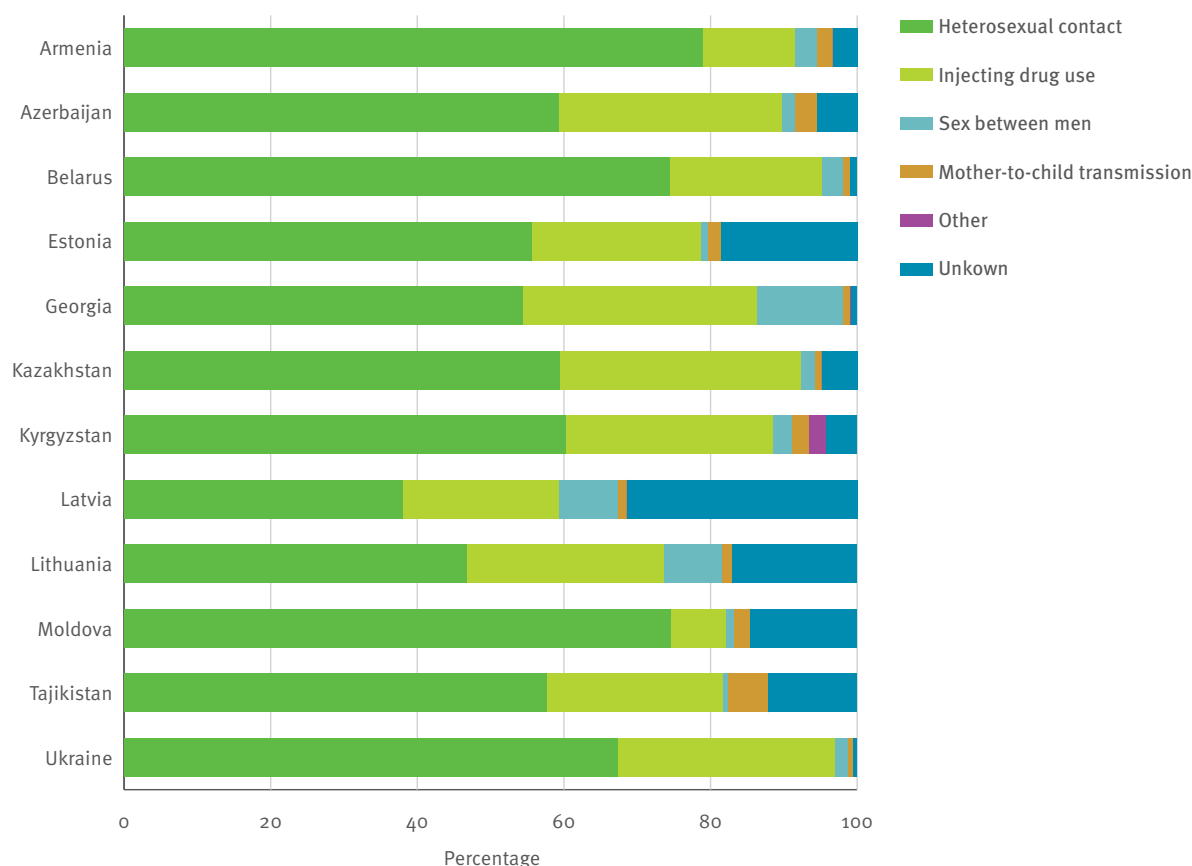
- Twenty-eight per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (6 872) (Table 5).
- Two per cent were infected through sex between men (532) (Table 4).
- 1.2% (289) were infected through mother-to-child transmission (Table 7) and 0.1% (17) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 3% of people newly diagnosed (712).

In Russia, among people newly diagnosed with known mode of HIV transmissionⁱ (about half of cases [2]), 57% were infected through injecting drug use, 40% through heterosexual transmission, 1% through sex between men and 0.1% through mother-to-child transmission [1].

The 30–39-year-olds accounted for most HIV diagnoses in all transmission groups, including 51% of people infected through injecting drug use, 38% of people infected through heterosexual contact and 34% of people infected through sex between men. People in the younger age groups tended to be infected through sex between men while people in the older age groups were more frequently infected through injecting drug use or heterosexual contact, with people aged 50 and older being twice as likely to be infected through heterosexual contact as through drug injecting or sex between men (Figure 2.6).

In 2014, heterosexual contact remained the main reported transmission mode in all 12 countries in the East while transmission through injecting drug use accounted

ⁱ 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 of other countries or groups of countries.

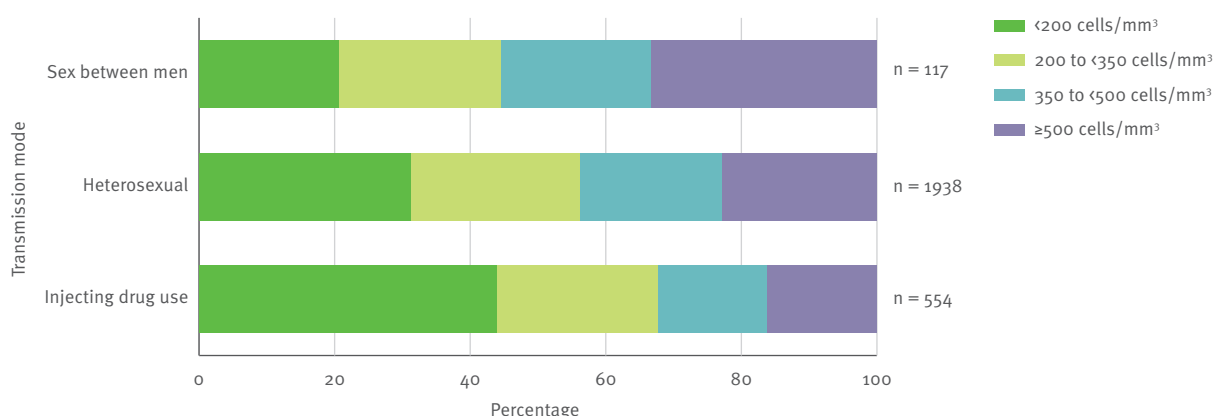
Figure 2.7: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, East, 2014 (n= 24 338)

for 30% or more of new diagnoses in four countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine) and less than 15% of new diagnoses in two countries (Armenia and Moldova) (Figure 2.12). Information on transmission mode was lacking for more than 10% of people newly diagnosed in five of the 12 countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Tajikistan).

Eight countries provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 2 753 people over 14 years old (covering 11% of new diagnoses in the East and 60% of new diagnoses in the eight reporting countries) (Table 14). 58% of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³, including 33% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 22% had a CD4 cell count of 500 or more per mm³. The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350/mm³ was higher than 50% in all countries: Kyrgyzstan (71%), Tajikistan (64%), Estonia (63%), Georgia (58%), Armenia (55%), Latvia (53%), Azerbaijan (52%) and Moldova (52%). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use (68%), lower for people infected through heterosexual contact (56%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (44%) (Figure 2.8).

In 2014, seven countries in the East provided information on the probable source of infection for the 2 653 people infected through heterosexual contact (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan) (Table 10). Among those people, the probable source of infection for 46% of cases (data not shown) was a heterosexual partner from a country without a generalised epidemic, sexual contact with a person who injects drugs was the source of infection for 5% of cases, and 'other or unknown' partner risk factors for 47% of cases. These data suggest that the increasing numbers of people reported as infected through heterosexual contact might be linked with periodical migration to neighbouring countries without a generalised epidemic.

Nine countries provided information about the probable country of infection for 4 866 people newly diagnosed in 2014 (covering 20% of new diagnoses in the East) (Table 13). From that sample, 12% (578 new diagnoses) were acquired abroad; among whom 92% were infected in neighbouring countries of central and eastern Europe. This variable, if better reported, could provide key information about the extent to which people are becoming infected in their home country or during periods of being abroad.

Figure 2.8: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, East, 2014 (n=2 609)

Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East

The trend of newly diagnosed HIV infections continued to increase during the decade with a 115% increase in the rate of diagnoses per 100 000 population between 2005 and 2014, from 20.1 in 2005 (51 058 cases) to 43.2 in 2014 (109 921 cases) (Russia included) (Figure 2.1a). In the 12 officially reporting countries, the rate increased by 58% from 14.1 in 2005 (15 657 cases) to 22.3 in 2014 (24 669 cases) (Figure 2.1b). The number of women newly diagnosed increased by 74% between 2005 and 2014 in the 12 countries, from 5 903 to 10 298 and the number of men newly diagnosed increased by 49%, from 9 562 to 14 251 (Tables 2 and 3).

Of the 12 countries with consistent data, 11 have reported increasing numbers and rates of new HIV diagnoses during the period 2005–2014. The rate of new diagnoses increased more than threefold in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and more than doubled in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Kazakhstan. In Russia the number of people newly diagnosed more than doubled with a 141% increase from 35 401 in 2005 to 85 252 in 2014. In Ukraine, the rate of new diagnoses seems to have stabilised over the past four years with the rate in 2014 (36.9) remaining at a similar level as that for 2010 (36.4). In Estonia, the only country in the East where a decrease was observed over the decade, the rate of new diagnoses halved from 45.7 to 22.1 per 100 000 (Table 1).

During the same period, the number of HIV tests doubled in the 12 countries with consistent data, from 3 545 291 in 2005 to 7 424 986 in 2014 (Table 27).

Information about mode of transmission for the period 2005–2014 from the 11 countries with consistent dataⁱ indicates the following (Table 8b, Figure 2.9):

- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact increased by 171% from 5 935 in 2005 to 16 085 in 2014 (Table 6, inconsistently reporting countries excluded). In Armenia and Tajikistan the number increased tenfold or more and

in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan it increased more than fivefold.

- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 17% from 8 203 in 2005 to 6 805 in 2014 following a peak in 2007–2010 (Table 5, inconsistently reporting countries excluded). In six countries, however, the number of new diagnoses has increased in comparison with 2005 (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) although the numbers have decreased in comparison with more recent years (2008–2011) in all countries.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased almost ten times from 57 in 2005 to 529 in 2014. (Table 4, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission increased by 9% from 260 in 2005 to 284 in 2014. (Table 7, inconsistent reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses for which the mode of transmission was unknown increased by 16% from 568 in 2005 to 658 in 2014.

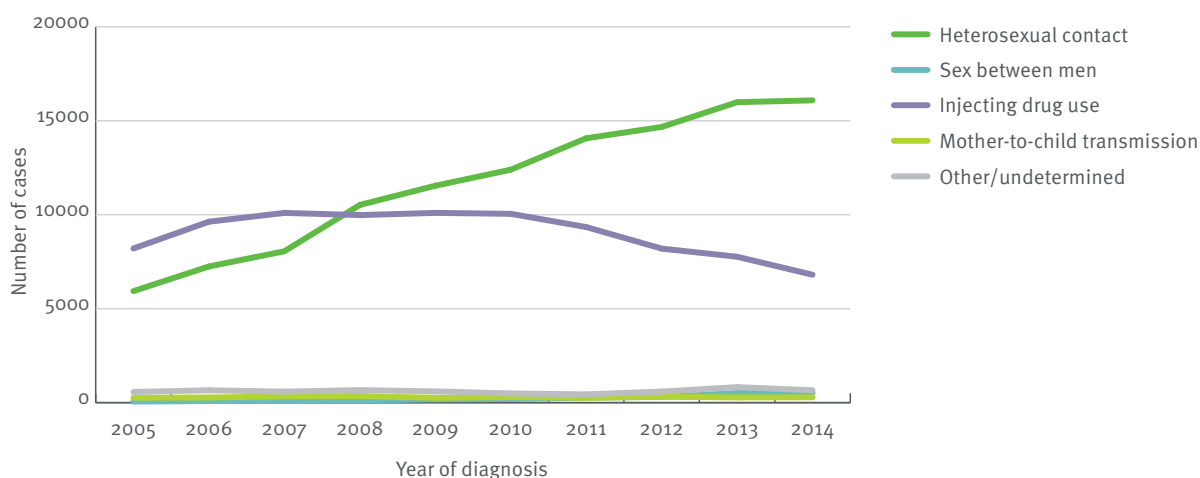
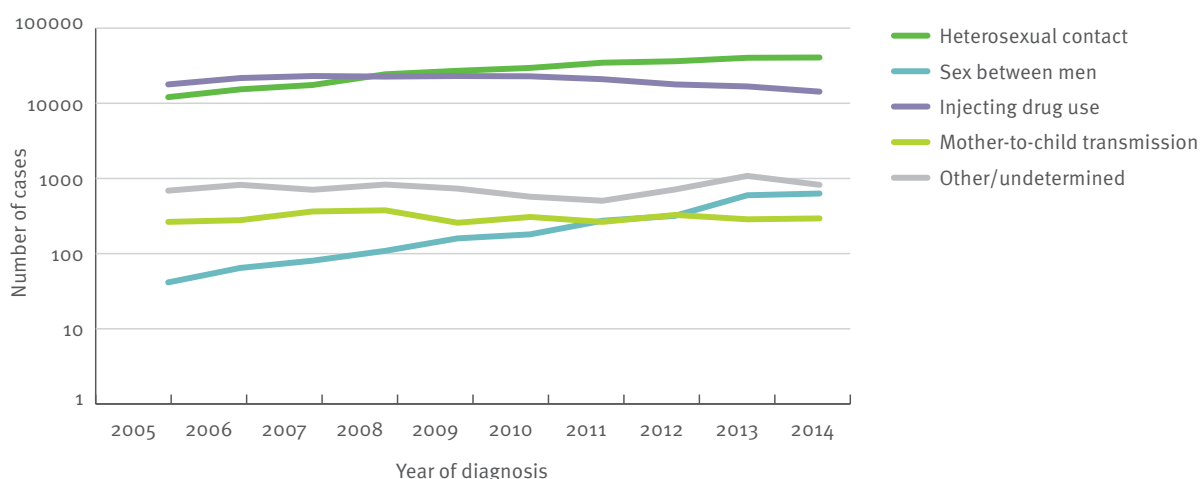
On a logarithmic scale, allowing comparison of rates of change regardless of starting point, the very large relative increase in the rate of new diagnoses acquired through sex between men as compared with other transmission modes is clearly visible (Figure 2.9).

AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the East

In 2014, 11 890 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 12 countries in the Eastⁱⁱ that provided AIDS data, giving a rate of 10.7 per 100 000 population. The highest rates were reported in Ukraine (23.0), Latvia (8.5), Georgia (6.6), Armenia (5.7), Moldova (5.7) and Belarus (5.0) and the lowest rates in Lithuania (1.3), Estonia (1.4), Kazakhstan (1.4) and Kyrgyzstan (1.4) (Table 15). Since the beginning of reporting and up to 31 December 2014,

ⁱ Data from Estonia, Russia and Uzbekistan not included.

ⁱⁱ No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2005-2014**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.

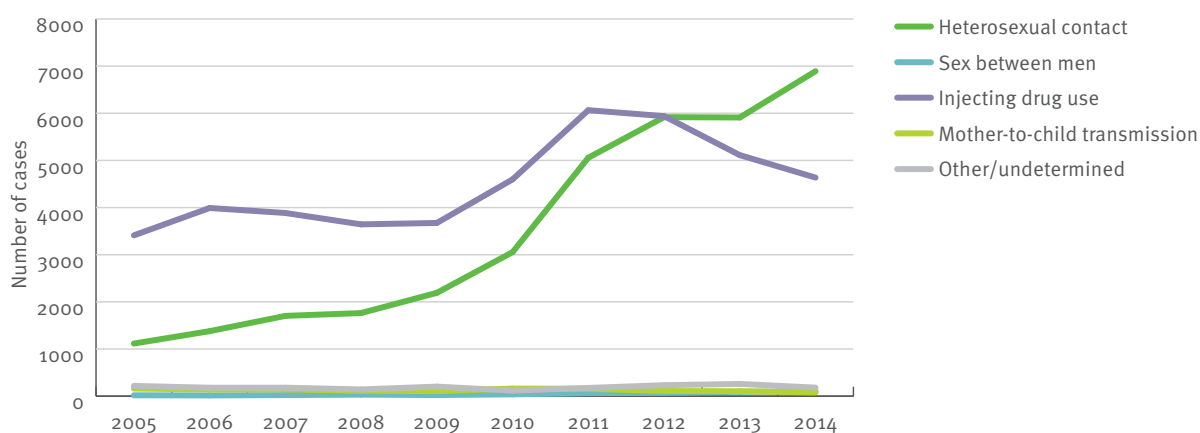
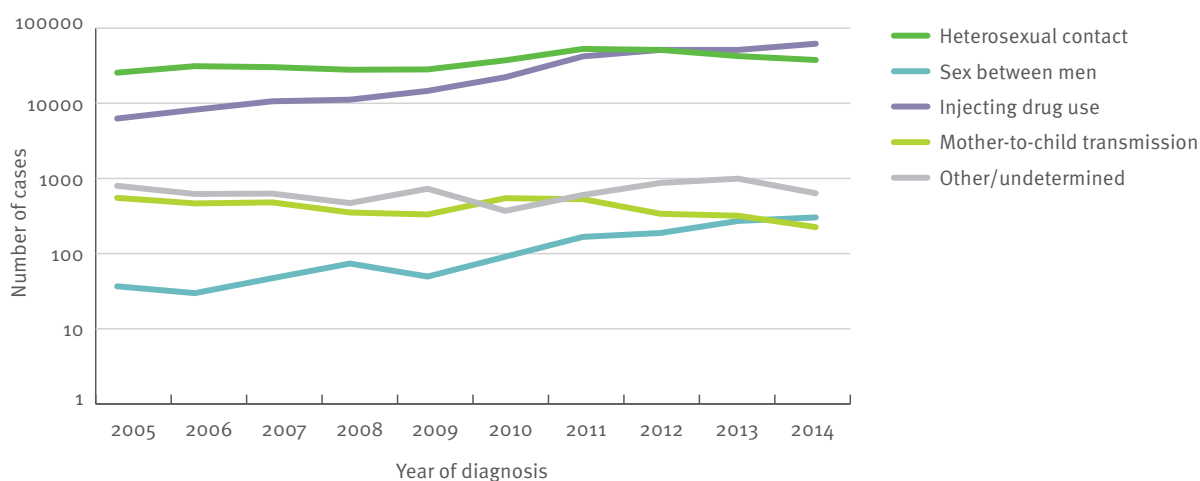
130 096 people in the East have been diagnosed with AIDS: 94 676 diagnoses officially reported to ECDC/WHO and 35 420 people diagnosed in Russia [1].

Between 2005 and 2014 the AIDS rate increased by 143%, from 4.4 cases per 100 000 population (4 926 cases) to 10.7 (11 890 cases) in the 12 countries (Figure 2.4). The number of new AIDS diagnoses increased in all countries in the East except Estonia, most noticeably in Tajikistan (a 40-fold increase), Azerbaijan (a 10-fold increase) and in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania and Moldova (3–4-fold increases). By mode of transmission, new AIDS diagnoses among people infected through heterosexual transmission increased sixfold while new diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, although much lower in absolute terms, increased

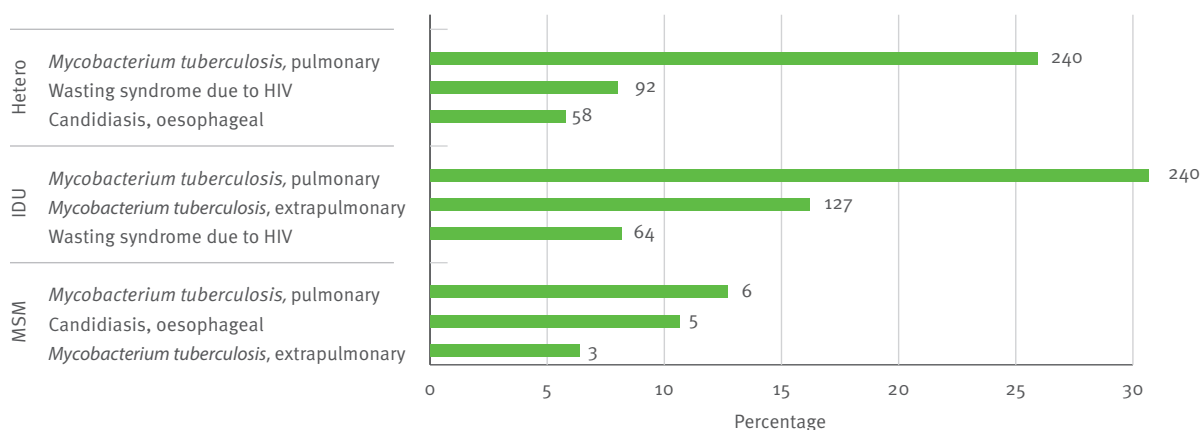
almost as much (fivefold) in 2014 compared with 2005 (Figure 2.10).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2014 were pulmonary tuberculosis (24% of all disease events reported), wasting syndrome due to HIV (14%) and oesophageal candidiasis (13%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, pulmonary tuberculosis was the most common disease in all three groups, while wasting syndrome due to HIV, extrapulmonary tuberculosis and oesophageal candidiasis were distributed across categories as the second and third most common diseases (Figure 2.11).

Mortality among people who ever had an AIDS diagnosis remains high in the East. Some 3 941 deaths were reported by the 12 countries for 2014, a 55% increase

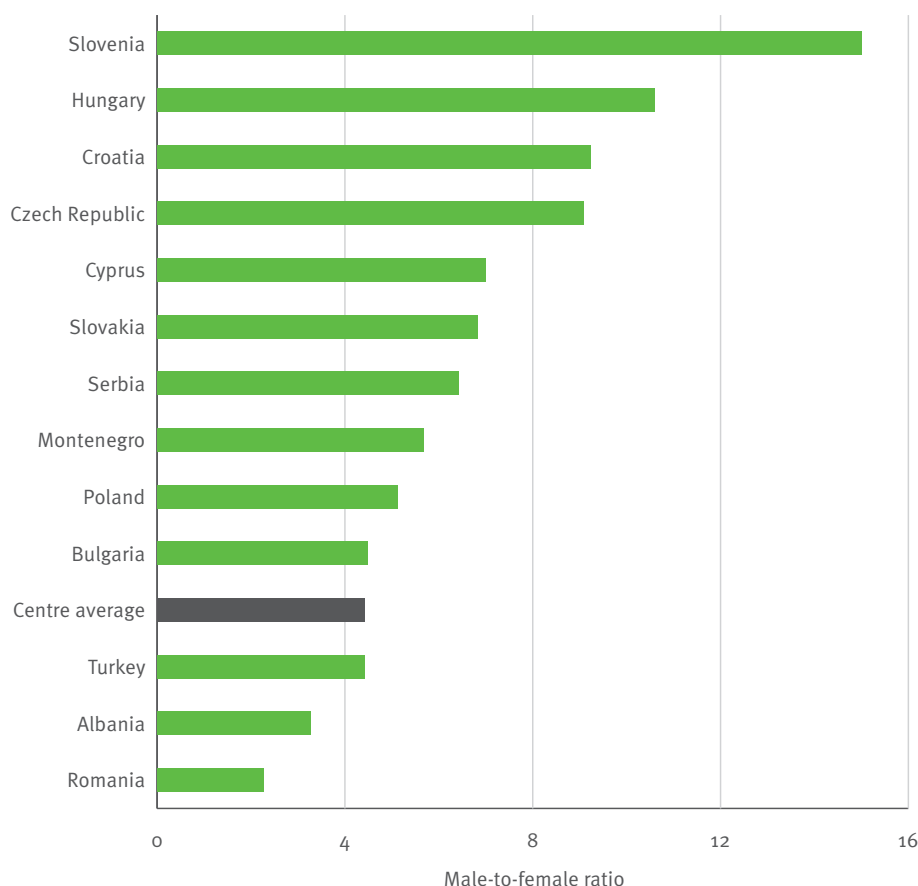
Figure 2.10: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2005-2014**Arithmetic scale****Logarithmic scale**

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

Figure 2.11: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, East, 2014

No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

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

Figure 2.12: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, Centre, 2014

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not report any female cases in 2014.

in comparison with the 2 544 deaths in 2005, although the number of deaths has begun to decline since 2012 (Table 25). The 2014 data bring the cumulative number of deaths in the East since the beginning of reporting to 70 846; 42 585 officially reported to WHO/ECDC and 28 261 in Russia [1].

2.3 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Centre

HIV diagnoses in the Centre

The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at a relatively low level although the number of new diagnoses is increasing in many countries, especially in people infected through sex between men. A total of 4 950 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2014 in 14 of the 15 countries in the Centre of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 2.6 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The highest rates were observed in Cyprus (6.5), Romania (4.0), Bulgaria (3.4) and Montenegro (3.2); and the lowest in

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4), Serbia (1.4) and Slovakia (1.6).

The most affected age group in 2014 was the 30–39-year-olds with 34% of cases, whereas 15% were diagnosed in young people aged 15–24 years (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 4.4, higher than in both the West and the East. The highest male-to-female ratios were observed in Slovenia (15.0), Hungary (10.6), Croatia (9.2) and the Czech Republic (9.1) (Figure 2.12).

In the Centre, sex between men and heterosexual contact were the predominant transmission modes. For 2014, information on transmission mode was provided by 14 countries and indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Twenty-eight per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (1 386) (Table 4).
- Twenty-four per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (1 205) (Table 6).

i No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2014

- Five per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (270).
- One per cent was infected through mother-to-child transmission (50).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 41% of people newly diagnosed (2 026).

In 2014, 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 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 10% of people newly diagnosed in nine of 14 countries (Figure 2.13).

Nine countries provided information about CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 1 596 people over 14 years old (covering 33% of new diagnoses in the Centre) (Table 14). 51% of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, including 32% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). 19% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 30% had a CD4 cell count of 500 or more per mm³. The percentage of people diagnosed with CD4 counts of less than 350/mm³ was higher than 50% in two countries: Albania (77%) and Serbia (67%). The percentage that were late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through injecting drug use (58%), lower for people infected through heterosexual contact (54%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (39%) (Figure 2.14).

Trends in HIV diagnoses in the Centre

In the 14 countries in the Centre, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased by 117% between 2005 and 2014, from 1.2 per 100 000 population in 2005 (2 165 cases) to 2.6 in 2014 (4 950 cases) (Figure 2.2). Rates increased in all countries and more than doubled in seven: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Slovakia and Turkey.

Reported data from six countries suggest a small increase in HIV testing, with a reported 18% increase in the number of tests performed in 2014 (3 163 703) compared with 2005 (2 677 179) in the eight countries with data for both years (Table 27).

Information about mode of transmission for the period 2005–2014 in the 12 countries with consistent dataⁱ indicates the following (Table 8b, Figure 2.14):

- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through sex between men more than tripled from 276

in 2005 to 878 in 2014 (Table 4, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).

- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual transmission increased by 26% from 501 cases in 2005 to 632 cases in 2014 (Table 6, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use increased sixfold from 35 in 2005 to 223 in 2014, mainly due to an outbreak in Romania that started in 2011 and decreased in 2014 (Table 5, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 13%, from 30 children in 2005 to 26 in 2014 (Table 7, inconsistently reporting countries excluded).
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown transmission mode increased by 3% from 308 in 2005 to 316 in 2014.

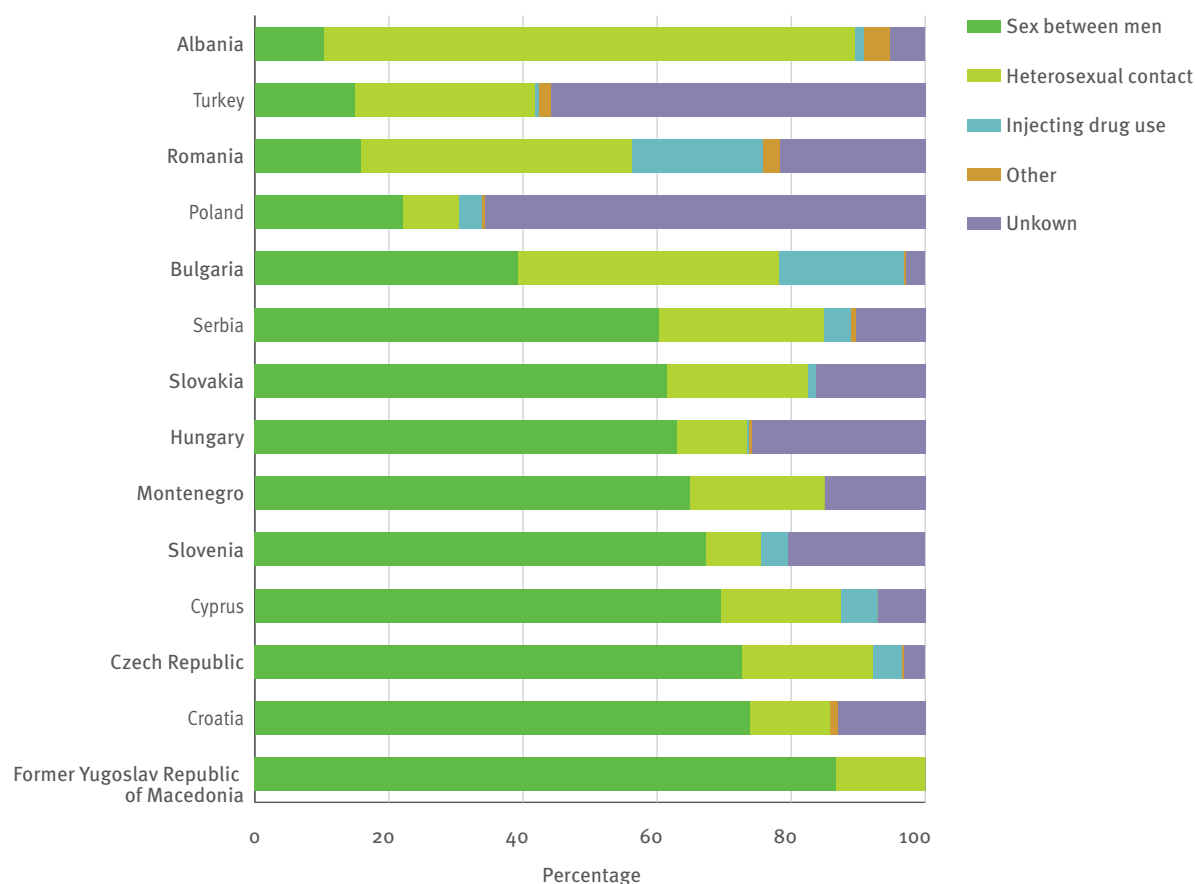
AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the Centre

A total of 932 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 14 reporting countries in the Centre in 2014, corresponding to a rate of 0.5 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Romania (1.9), Albania (1.7) and Montenegro (1.1). In the other countries, AIDS rates remained below 1.0 per 100 000 population.

Between 2005 and 2014 the rate of new AIDS diagnoses increased by 25%, from 0.4 per 100 000 in 2005 (750 cases) to 0.5 per 100 000 in 2014 (932 cases) (Figure 2.4). At country level trends were heterogeneous. Of the nine countries reporting more than 20 AIDS cases in 2014, the rate increased in six (Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Turkey), decreased in two (Poland and Serbia) and remained stable in one (Croatia) (Table 15). By mode of transmission, new AIDS diagnoses increased most among men infected through sex between men (by 105%), second most in people infected through injecting drug use (by 72%) and third most in people infected through heterosexual contact (by 32%) in 2014 compared with 2005. Contrary to the distribution of transmission modes for new HIV diagnoses in the Centre (where sex between men predominates), the majority of new AIDS diagnoses were in people infected through heterosexual contact (Figure 2.16).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2014 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (18%), pulmonary tuberculosis (11%) and *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (10%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common diseases for people infected through sex between men are *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, wasting syndrome due to HIV and oesophageal candidiasis; for people infected through injecting drug use, pulmonary tuberculosis, wasting syndrome due to HIV and extrapulmonary tuberculosis; and for heterosexuals, wasting syndrome due to HIV, pulmonary tuberculosis and oesophageal candidiasis (Figure 2.17).

ⁱ Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina not reported, and data from Poland and Turkey not included because information on transmission mode was lacking for more than 50% of cases.

Figure 2.13: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, Centre, 2014 (n= 9 790)

Mortality among people diagnosed with AIDS remains low and stable in the Centre. Some 365 deaths were reported by the 14 countries for 2014, no change compared with the 366 people who died in 2005 (Table 25).

2.4 HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the West

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 2014, 27 325 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the West of the WHO European Region in the 23 countries giving a rate of 6.4 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delayⁱ) (Table 1, Table A). Of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2014, the majority (32%) were 30–39-year-olds, 11% were aged 15–24 years old and the male-to-female ratio was 3.3 (Table A).

Sexual transmission between men remained the main transmission mode in 2014, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 78% of new diagnoses. Information about transmission mode indicates the following (Table A, Tables 4–7):

- Forty-four per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (12 007) (Table 4).
- Thirty-four per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through heterosexual contact (9 212 cases) (Table 6).
- Three per cent of people newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (856) (Table 5).
- Mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.8% of new diagnoses (211 cases) (Table 7).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 18% of new diagnoses (4 941).

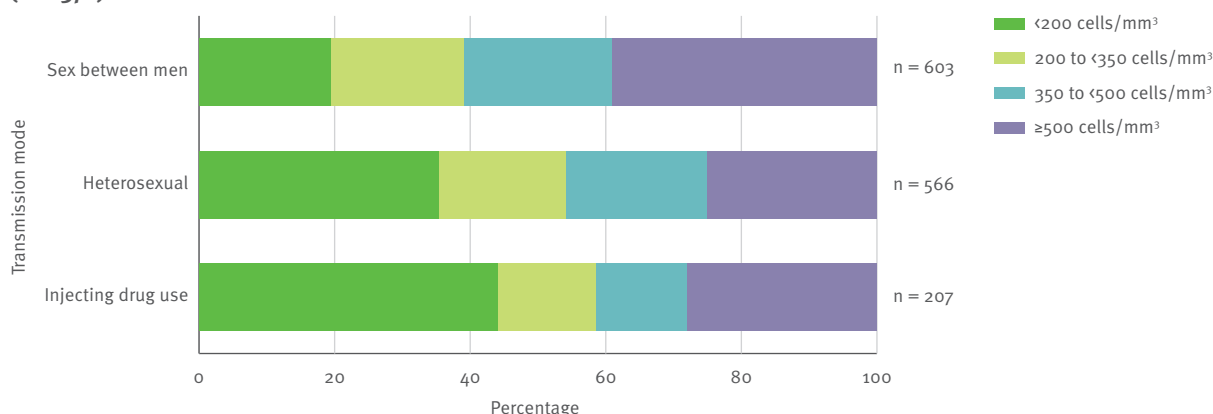
Trends in HIV diagnoses in the West

Between 2005 and 2014 in the 23 countries, the rate of new diagnoses declined by 20%, from 8.0 per 100 000 population (27 429) in 2005 to 6.4 (27 325) in 2014 (not adjusted for reporting delayⁱⁱ). Rates increased by 10% or more in six countries and decreased by 10% or more in 11 countries (not taking into account the impact of reporting delays in several countries).

ⁱ When adjusting the rate for the West for reporting delay it increases to 7.0 per 100 000 population (29 728 cases), see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

ⁱⁱ When adjusting the 2014 rate for the West for reporting delay it increases to 7.0 per 100 000 population (29 728 cases) and the decreasing trend for the period 2005–2014 changes from a 20% decline to a 12% decline (see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results).

Figure 2.14: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ category at diagnosis and transmission mode, Centre, 2014 (n=1 376)



Information about trend by transmission mode during the period 2005–2014 suggests the following (Table 8b, Figure 2.18):

- New diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased by 15% from 7 526 to 8 679 (Table 4).
- New diagnoses of people infected through heterosexual contact decreased by 44% (from 11 956 to 6 739) (Table 6), with the steepest decline among cases originating from countries with generalised epidemics (see Chapter 1.2 and Figure 2.18).
- New diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 60%, from 1 500 to 600 (Table 5).
- New diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 30% from 280 to 197 (Table 7).
- New diagnoses with unknown transmission mode increased by 43% from 2 772 to 3 960.

AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the West

In 2014, 3 214 people were diagnosed with AIDS as reported by 19 of the 23 countries in the Westⁱ, giving a rate of 0.8 per 100 000 population (Table 15). Between 2005 and 2014, the rate of new AIDS cases decreased by 69%, from 2.6 (8 617 cases) to 0.8 (3 214 cases) (Figure 2.4). By mode of transmission, new AIDS diagnoses decreased in all transmission groups, most notably among people who inject drugs (a 83% decline) and people infected through heterosexual contact (a 60% decline) (Figure 2.19).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in the West in 2014 were *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (23%) and oesophageal candidiasis (11%) (Table 24). By transmission mode, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases for men infected through sex with men were

Pneumocystis pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma and oesophageal candidiasis; for people who inject drugs and heterosexually infected cases it was *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, oesophageal candidiasis and pulmonary tuberculosis (Figure 2.20).

In the West, 736 people diagnosed with AIDS were reported to have died in during 2014 in the 19 countries (Table 25), continuing the decreasing trend from 2 815 deaths in 2005 (a 74% decrease).

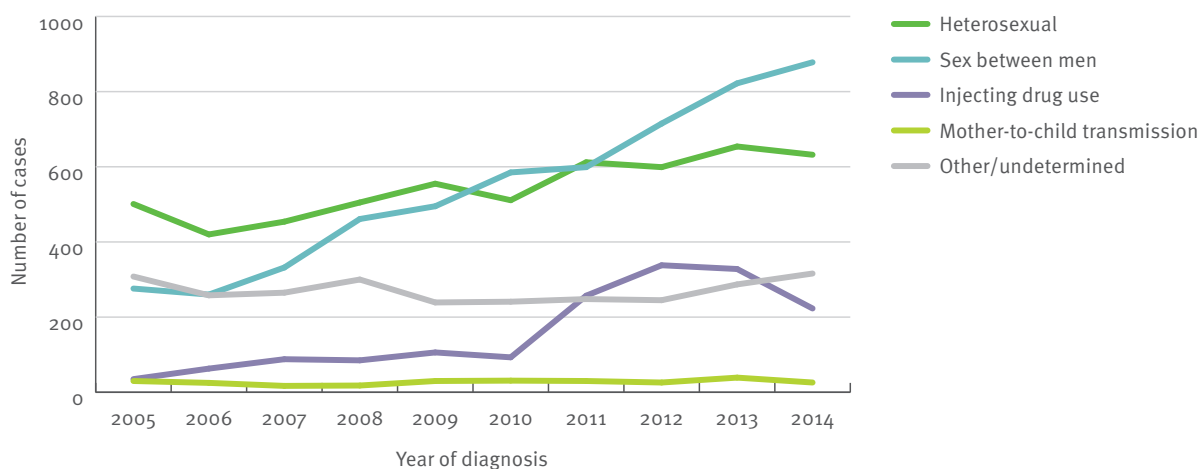
2.5 Number of HIV tests performed

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 2014, 26 countries (12 East, 8 Centre and 4 West) reported a total of 16 748 716 HIV tests performed. Higher testing rates tended to be reported by countries in the East and West, and lower rates by countries in the Centre.

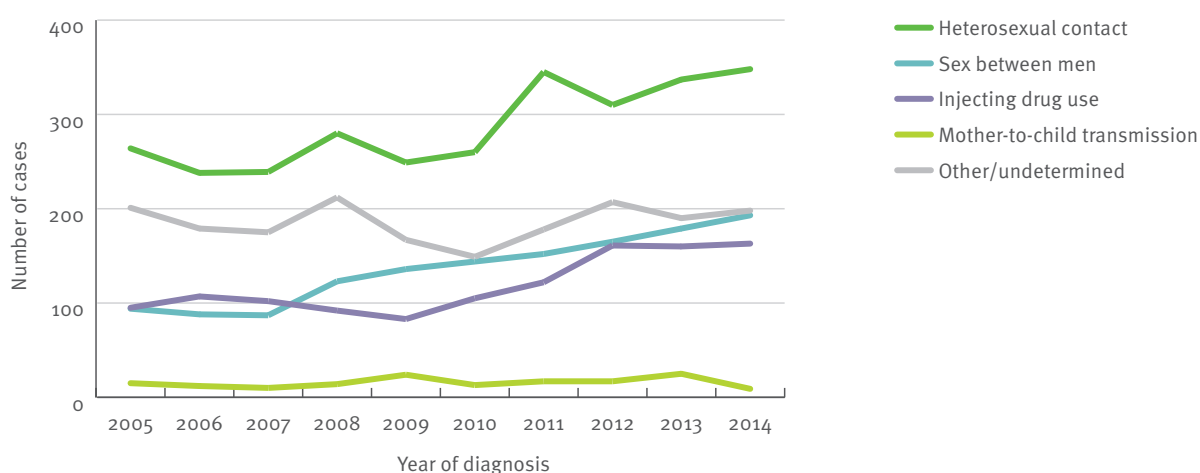
The number of tests increased by 35%, from 12 263 189 in 2005 to 16 558 233 in 2014 in 24 countries with consistent data. The number of tests increased by 10% or more in 18 countries and decreased by 10% or more in five countries.

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, however, the rate of new diagnoses also doubled while the number of HIV tests only increased by 18% (by 26% if all 14 countries are included using the most recent data point available) and it appears less likely that increased testing should have contributed to the increase in new diagnoses. HIV test data for the West are too sparse to provide the basis for a similar assessment.

ⁱ No data from Finland, Italy, San Marino and Sweden.

Figure 2.15: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2005-2014

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 2.16: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2005-2014

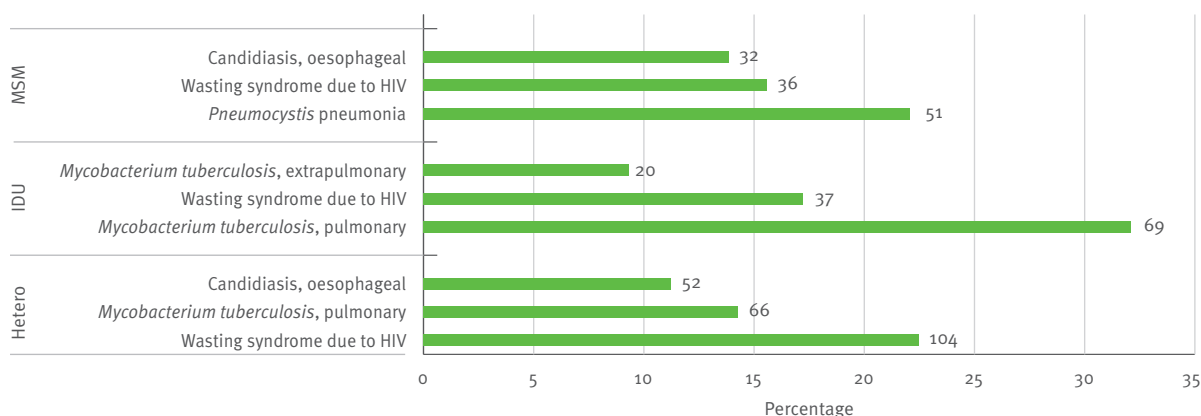
Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

It should be noted, however, that the presented data are derived from different sources, ranging from annual reports from national HIV testing sites, to extrapolations from information systematically gathered in laboratory networks performing HIV tests and to estimates based on national surveys. 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 and in some cases only estimates are available. Also, increasing numbers of HIV tests overall do not necessarily generate a higher HIV testing yield (case detection rate) if the HIV tests are performed among people at low risk of HIV infection.

2.6 Conclusions

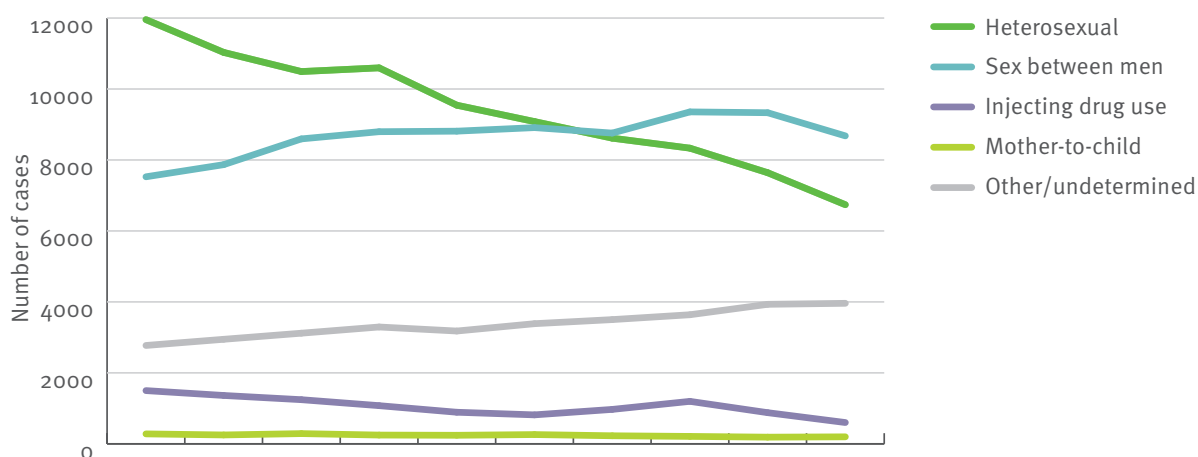
Three decades after the beginning of HIV surveillance in Europe, HIV infection continues to be of major public health importance in the Region and of particular concern in the eastern part of the Region. In 2014, more than 142 000 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the WHO European Regionⁱ with a rate of 16.3 per 100 000 population – the highest number and rate ever reported for the Region. 77% of these people were diagnosed in the East of the Region with a rate of 42.4 per 100 000 population, while 19% were diagnosed in the West with

ⁱ No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, San Marino, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.17: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, Centre, 2014

No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

Figure 2.18: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2005-2014

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

Figure 2.19: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2005-2014

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

a rate of 6.4, and 3% were diagnosed in the Centre with a rate of 2.6 per 100 000.

The 2014 surveillance data suggest that epidemic patterns and trends vary widely across European countries but that HIV transmission is continuing in the majority of countries, mainly among men who have sex with men in the western and central parts of the Region and among people infected heterosexually, notably women, and people who inject drugs and their sexual partners in the eastern part of the Region. A third of new HIV diagnoses were among persons originating from outside of the reporting country, including 22% originating from outside the WHO European Region. New diagnoses decreased among non-European migrants (people originating from a country outside the WHO European Region) and increased among European migrants (people originating from a European country other than the country of report), particularly in people from central and eastern Europe, and decreased among non-European migrants (people originating from a country outside the WHO European Region). Overall, the predominant transmission modes, characteristics of population groups most affected, and trends over time vary by country and geographical/epidemiological area, demonstrating the diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe and corresponding responses needed.

In the eastern part of the Region, HIV transmission continues with increasing intensity in most countries. The number of people newly diagnosed more than doubled in 2014 compared with ten years ago and the trend for the 13 countries with data available (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan lacking) continues its steady increase. Of the two reporting countries that were most heavily affected at the beginning of the reporting period, Estonia and Ukraine, Estonia has truly reversed its epidemic and halved the rate of new diagnoses over the decade. Ukraine also appears to have started to halt and reverse the epidemic in the last few years due to its expansion of HIV prevention programmes for people who inject

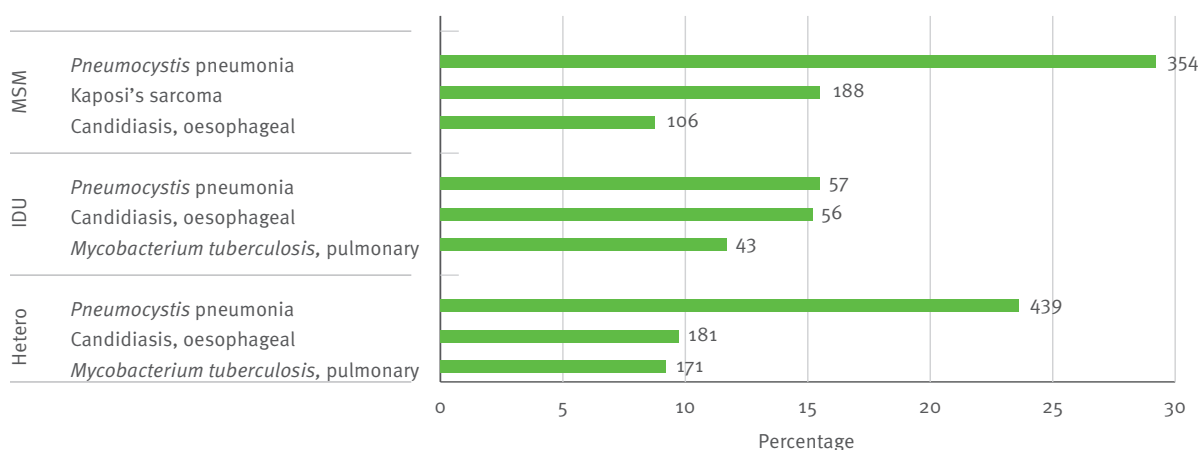
drugs that began with the influx of external support in 2006 and expanded in the years following with considerable increases in the provision of opioid substitution therapy and antiretroviral therapy for people who inject drugs [3].

While HIV transmission through injecting drug use has decreased during the decade overall and in recent years in particular, injecting drug use still accounted for 28% of new diagnoses in the East (in the countries reporting to ECDC/WHO) and for 57% of people with known transmission mode in Russia in 2014 [1]. 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 over the past decade. At the same time, although 58% of new diagnoses were in men, new diagnoses among women increased by 74% compared with a 49% increase among men.

For a considerable number of people infected through heterosexual contact, the probable source of infection was reported to be a heterosexual partner from a country without a generalised epidemic, suggesting that the increases in heterosexual transmission might be linked with periodical migration to neighbouring countries without generalised epidemics. Further, there is also evidence to suggest that a substantial proportion of men reported as heterosexually infected may in fact be men who have sex with men or injecting drug users and misclassified as heterosexually infected [4].

To halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in the East, there is an urgent need to implement and scale up bold evidence-based actions: more comprehensive prevention strategies for people at risk of heterosexual transmission and people who inject drugs, including harm reduction interventions; HIV testing services that are in line with new consolidated WHO recommendations (HIV testing by trained lay providers (community-based HIV testing) and consideration of HIV self-testing in

Figure 2.20: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, West, 2014



No data from San Marino or Sweden.

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

addition to provider initiated testing); and early ART initiation in all population groups [5]. In couples where one of the partners engages in high-risk behaviour, such as injecting drug use, purchased sex, bisexual relations or is working abroad for longer periods of time, prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission, including the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis where relevant and according to WHO recommendations [6, 7]. The removal of laws and policies that hamper access to, and uptake of, key HIV prevention and treatment services for key populations could facilitate further progress in the reduction of HIV transmission among people who inject drugs and their partners.

In the central part of the Region, the HIV epidemic remains at a low level although the rate of new diagnoses increased more in the Centre than in any other part of the WHO European Region and the number of new diagnoses is increasing in almost all countries. The epidemic in this part of Europe is diverse but sexual transmission prevails (with sex between men dominating over heterosexual transmission in the majority of countries) and men are far more affected than women in comparison with other parts of Europe. Recent increasing trends in new diagnoses are mostly driven by sustained increases among people infected through sex between men although new diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact also increased. Increases of HIV among people who inject drugs in the EU/EEA in recent years indicate that even low numbers can rapidly evolve into an outbreak when public health interventions are insufficient [8].

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 2014 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 [7, 9, 10]. Recent guidance by WHO now 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 [6]. Heterosexual transmission is decreasing, 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 [3, 4]. The extent to which the observed decreases can be explained by decreased incidence of HIV in migrant populations, decreased 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 2015.

It is of major concern that 48% of people newly diagnosed are detected late with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at diagnosis, and that, further, 28% of the newly diagnosed have CD4 cell counts below 200 per mm³. Among people infected through injecting drug use in the East, fully 68% had CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at the time of their HIV diagnosis. These so-called late presenters reflect the low access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counselling by those most at risk. Delayed initiation of antiretroviral treatment decreases the clinical benefits as well as the impact of treatment on preventing further HIV transmission. HIV testing strategies need to be reconsidered, including innovative approaches that consider the new consolidated WHO guidance on HIV testing service and focus on the most affected population groups and with services tailored to the specific needs of these groups. Support for timely linkage to HIV prevention, treatment and care is also essential. Appropriate HIV testing services delivered at sufficient scale are key to support progress towards the three UN 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) [11], with improved 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 increased slightly in the Centre and dramatically 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. New WHO treatment guidance now recommends that antiretroviral therapy should be initiated for all persons living with HIV, irrespective of CD4 cell count [6, 12]. Improved access to, and earlier initiation of, treatment, particularly for key populations and discordant couples, is needed throughout Europe but particularly in the eastern part of the WHO European Region.

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 with 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 (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1980	339	4.1	341	4.1	356	4.3	373	4.5	311	3.7
West	Belgium	1985	1070	10.2	1018	9.7	1072	10.1	1092	10.2	1132	10.5
Centre	Bulgaria	1986	83	1.1	91	1.2	126	1.7	123	1.6	171	2.3
Centre	Croatia	1985	68	1.6	57	1.3	49	1.1	71	1.6	55	1.3
Centre	Cyprus	1986	41	5.6	34	4.6	45	5.9	37	4.8	38	4.8
Centre	Czech Republic	1985	90	0.9	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5
West	Denmark	1990	264	4.9	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3
East	Estonia	1988	621	45.7	668	49.5	633	47.1	545	40.7	411	30.8
West	Finland	1980	134	2.6	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2
West	France	2003	5995	9.6	5698	9	5679	8.9	5766	9	5458	8.5
West	Germany	1993	2492	3.0	2643	3.2	2772	3.4	2830	3.4	2868	3.5
West	Greece	1984	539	4.9	506	4.6	557	5	612	5.5	607	5.4
Centre	Hungary	1985	106	1.0	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.4	140	1.4
West	Iceland	1983	8	2.7	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7
West	Ireland	1981	325	7.9	353	8.4	391	9	404	9.1	395	8.7
West	Italy	2004	1490	7.6	2018	8.4	2221	7.2	2482	6.7	3825	6.6
East	Latvia	1987	299	13.3	299	13.4	350	15.8	358	16.3	275	12.7
	Liechtenstein	1985	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0	0	0	1	2.8
East	Lithuania	1988	120	3.6	100	3	106	3.3	95	3	180	5.7
West	Luxembourg	1983	55	11.9	54	11.5	45	9.5	59	12.2	60	12.2
West	Malta	2001	15	3.7	24	5.9	14	3.5	28	6.9	19	4.6
West	Netherlands	1980	1231	7.5	1144	7	1238	7.6	1321	8.1	1207	7.3
West	Norway	1984	219	4.8	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9
Centre	Poland	1985	705	1.8	811	2.1	807	2.1	839	2.2	961	2.5
West	Portugal	1985	2225	21.2	2270	21.6	2173	20.6	2242	21.2	2041	19.3
Centre	Romania	1987	597	2.8	494	2.3	480	2.3	563	2.7	550	2.7
Centre	Slovakia	1985	21	0.4	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1	53	1
Centre	Slovenia	1985	38	1.9	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4
West	Spain	2003	1654	9.4	1784	10	2805	11.5	3471	12.4	3628	11.1
West	Sweden	1983	396	4.4	397	4.4	488	5.4	426	4.6	431	4.7
West	United Kingdom	1981	7889	13.1	7447	12.3	7354	12	7220	11.7	6659	10.7
	Total EU/EEA		29129	6.7	29208	6.6	30831	6.8	32092	6.9	32385	6.6
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	31	1	33	1.1	43	1.4	52	1.8	64	2.2
West	Andorra	2004	6	7.8	1	1.3	5	6.2	3	3.6	2	2.4
East	Armenia	1988	75	2.5	68	2.3	107	3.6	136	4.6	149	5
East	Azerbaijan	1987	206	2.4	239	2.8	437	5	433	4.9	455	5.1
East	Belarus	1981	751	7.8	733	7.6	990	10.4	881	9.2	1072	11.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	13	0.3	11	0.3	4	0.1	9	0.2	6	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1993	1	0	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3
East	Georgia	1989	239	5.3	278	6.3	341	7.8	355	8.2	387	9
West	Israel	1981	355	5.4	337	5	365	5.3	394	5.6	387	5.3
East	Kazakhstan	1987	958	6.2	1729	11.1	1973	12.5	2321	14.6	2078	12.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	1987	171	3.3	244	4.7	409	7.8	553	10.4	696	12.9
East	Moldova	1987	533	12.8	621	15	731	17.7	793	19.3	704	17.2
West	Monaco	1985	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	1989	10	1.6	8	1.3	9	1.5	11	1.8	14	2.3
East	Russia***	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1985	4	13.5	2	6.7	0	0	4	12.5	1	3.2
Centre	Serbia****	1984	103	1.1	88	1	91	1	118	1.3	131	1.4
West	Switzerland	1985	724	9.8	760	10.2	757	10	763	10	654	8.5
East	Tajikistan	1991	220	3.2	201	2.9	350	4.9	362	5	444	6
Centre	Turkey*****	1985	271	0.4	276	0.4	349	0.5	396	0.6	471	0.7
East	Turkmenistan	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Ukraine	1987	11464	24.5	13456	28.9	13469	29.1	15444	33.6	16268	35.5
East	Uzbekistan	1981	2159	8.3	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.4	4055	14.8
	Total non-EU/EEA		18294	7.9	21299	9.2	23605	10.1	26093	11.1	28044	11.8
WHO European Region												
	West		27429	8	27521	7.9	29047	8	30231	8.1	30390	7.6
	Centre		2178	1.2	2143	1.1	2324	1.2	2617	1.4	2864	1.5
	East		17816	13	20841	15.2	23065	16.8	25337	18.4	27174	19.6
	Total WHO European Region		47423	7.1	50507	7.5	54436	7.9	58185	8.3	60429	8.3

* 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 new and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (35 401), 2006 (39 312), 2007 (45 099), 2008 (54 799), 2009 (58 142), 2010 (58 305), 2011 (62 385), 2012 (70 744), 2013 (79 728), 2014 (85 252), cumulative as of 31 December 2014 (907 607). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivrusia.org/files/bul_39.pdf and Spravka HIV 2014, available from <http://hivrusia.org/files/spravkaHIV2014.pdf>.

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
												EU/EEA
	332	4	328	3.9	326	3.9	266	3.1	235	2.8	8420	Austria
	1198	11.1	1183	10.8	1229	11.1	1125	10.1	1039	9.3	27896	Belgium
	163	2.2	201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	2077	Bulgaria
	70	1.6	77	1.8	74	1.7	85	2	92	2.2	1206	Croatia
	41	5	54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	903	Cyprus
	180	1.7	153	1.5	212	2	235	2.2	232	2.2	2354	Czech Republic
	275	5	266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	6828	Denmark
	376	28.2	366	27.5	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	8993	Estonia
	184	3.4	172	3.2	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	3399	Finland
	5539	8.6	5416	8.3	5668	8.7	5525	8.4	4327	6.6	65929	France
	2714	3.3	2699	3.3	2978	3.6	3288	4	3525	4.4	53760	Germany
	639	5.7	953	8.6	1142	10.3	864	7.9	714	6.5	14440	Greece
	182	1.8	162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	2845	Hungary
	24	7.6	23	7.2	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	321	Iceland
	330	7.3	328	7.2	349	7.6	343	7.5	359	7.8	7345	Ireland
	4027	6.8	3889	6.6	4144	7	3811	6.4	3695	6.1	33268	Italy
	274	12.9	299	14.4	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	6214	Latvia
	4	11.1	1	2.8	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	65	Liechtenstein
	153	4.9	166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6	141	4.8	2378	Lithuania
	53	10.6	56	10.9	58	11.1	61	11.4	69	12.6	1348	Luxembourg
	18	4.3	21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	263	Malta
	1206	7.3	1151	6.9	1062	6.3	1014	6	831	4.9	23076	Netherlands
	258	5.3	269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	268	5.2	5638	Norway
	957	2.5	1120	2.9	1098	2.9	1103	2.9	1061	2.8	18757	Poland
	1937	18.3	1685	15.9	1607	15.2	1464	14	920	8.8	52694	Portugal
	553	2.7	784	3.9	870	4.3	898	4.5	791	4	20536	Romania
	28	0.5	49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	625	Slovakia
	35	1.7	55	2.7	45	2.2	44	2.1	49	2.4	683	Slovenia
	3748	11.4	3493	10.6	3732	9.9	3866	8.3	3366	7.2	34690	Spain
	457	4.9	391	4.2	381	4	354	3.7	350	3.6	11137	Sweden
	6348	10.2	6181	9.8	6247	9.8	6024	9.4	6141	9.5	139778	United Kingdom
	32303	6.5	31991	6.5	33168	6.6	32459	6.3	29992	5.9	557866	Total EU/EEA
												Non-EU/EEA
	43	1.5	78	2.7	81	2.8	119	4.1	77	2.7	780	Albania
	5	5.9	2	2.6	2	2.6	5	6.6	3	3.9	71	Andorra
	149	5	182	6.1	228	7.7	238	8	332	11	1953	Armenia
	459	5	548	5.9	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	4902	Azerbaijan
	1069	11.3	1196	12.6	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	17522	Belarus
	7	0.2	27	0.7	25	0.7	27	0.7	-	-	250	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.2	1	0	15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4	101	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	457	10.8	429	10.2	534	12.9	480	11.8	536	13.3	4695	Georgia
	424	5.7	450	5.9	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6	8465	Israel
	1987	12.2	1999	12.1	2011	12	2140	12.5	2350	13.5	24220	Kazakhstan
	567	10.4	614	11.1	701	12.4	503	8.8	645	11	5758	Kyrgyzstan
	703	17.2	721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	9371	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	Monaco
	15	2.4	9	1.4	14	2.2	10	1.6	20	3.2	175	Montenegro
	62581	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia***
	6	19.2	8	25.1	5	15	1	3	3	8.9	85	San Marino
	148	1.6	127	1.4	130	1.4	148	1.7	126	1.4	3175	Serbia****
	605	7.7	559	7.1	621	7.7	576	7.1	515	6.3	34461	Switzerland
	995	13.1	978	12.6	849	10.7	893	11	985	11.9	6558	Tajikistan
	524	0.7	654	0.9	1069	1.4	1319	1.7	1812	2.3	8589	Turkey*****
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	2	Turkmenistan
	16617	36.4	17305	38.1	16850	37.2	17860	39.5	15796	36.9	219543	Ukraine
	3795	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24018	Uzbekistan
	91161	23.9	25887	12.2	26119	12.2	27560	12.7	26953	12.7	437409	Total non-EU/EEA
												WHO European Region
	30327	7.5	29523	7.3	30686	7.4	29730	7	27325	6.4	533346	West
	2951	1.6	3551	1.9	4117	2.1	4580	2.4	4950	2.6	63056	Centre
	90182	31.9	24803	22.2	24484	21.8	25709	22.8	24669	22.3	398708	East
	123464	14.1	57878	8.2	59287	8.3	60019	8.2	56945	7.9	995175	Total WHO European Region

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0, 0.0), 2006 (2, 0.1), 2007 (1, 0.0), 2008 (3, 0.1), 2009 (6, 0.3), 2010 (0, 0.0), 2011 (3, 0.2), 2012 (3, 0.2), 2013 (2, 0.1), 2014 (6, 0.3), cumulative 2000-2014 (46).

***** The 1812 new HIV diagnoses for Turkey in 2014 differ from national statistics for 2014 due to 6 cases diagnosed in 2013 and 8 cases diagnosed in the period 2001-2012.

Table 1a: New HIV diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of statistics (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	339	4.1	341	4.1	356	4.3	373	4.5	311	3.7
West	Belgium	1070	10.2	1018	9.7	1072	10.1	1092	10.2	1132	10.5
Centre	Bulgaria	83	1.1	91	1.2	126	1.7	123	1.6	171	2.3
Centre	Croatia	68	1.6	57	1.3	49	1.1	71	1.6	55	1.3
Centre	Cyprus	41	5.6	34	4.6	45	5.9	37	4.8	38	4.8
Centre	Czech Republic	90	0.9	91	0.9	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5
West	Denmark	264	4.9	245	4.5	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3
East	Estonia	621	45.7	668	49.5	633	47.1	545	40.7	411	30.8
West	Finland	134	2.6	191	3.6	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2
West	France	5995	9.6	5698	9	5679	8.9	5766	9	5458	8.5
West	Germany	2492	3	2643	3.2	2772	3.4	2830	3.4	2868	3.5
West	Greece	566	5.1	572	5.1	521	4.7	659	5.9	611	5.5
Centre	Hungary	106	1	81	0.8	119	1.2	145	1.4	141	1.4
West	Iceland	8	2.7	11	3.7	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7
West	Ireland	325	7.9	353	8.4	391	9	404	9.1	395	8.7
West	Italy	1490	7.6	2018	8.4	2221	7.2	2482	6.7	3825	6.6
East	Latvia	299	13.3	299	13.4	350	15.8	358	16.3	275	12.7
	Liechtenstein	-	0	2	5.7	-	0	-	0	1	2.8
East	Lithuania	120	3.6	100	3	106	3.3	95	3	180	5.7
West	Luxembourg	62	13.4	57	12.2	48	10.1	68	14.1	64	13
West	Malta	15	3.7	22	5.4	16	3.9	28	6.9	18	4.4
West	Netherlands	1231	7.5	1144	7	1238	7.6	1321	8.1	1207	7.3
West	Norway	219	4.8	276	5.9	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9
Centre	Poland	705	1.8	811	2.1	807	2.1	839	2.2	961	2.5
West	Portugal	2225	21.2	2270	21.6	2173	20.6	2242	21.2	2041	19.3
Centre	Romania	597	2.8	494	2.3	480	2.3	563	2.7	550	2.7
Centre	Slovakia	21	0.4	27	0.5	39	0.7	53	1	53	1
Centre	Slovenia	38	1.9	33	1.6	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4
West	Spain	1654	9.4	1784	10	2805	11.5	3471	12.4	3628	11.1
West	Sweden	388	4.3	385	4.3	528	5.8	441	4.8	485	5.2
West	United Kingdom	7889	13.1	7447	12.3	7354	12	7220	11.7	6659	10.7
	Total EU/EEA	29155	6.7	29263	6.6	30840	6.8	32163	6.9	32447	6.6
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	30	1	32	1	43	1.4	48	1.6	61	2.1
West	Andorra	10	13	1	1.3	3	3.7	4	4.8	2	2.4
East	Armenia	75	2.5	66	2.2	109	3.6	136	4.6	149	5
East	Azerbaijan	206	2.4	239	2.8	437	5	433	4.9	455	5.1
East	Belarus	751	7.8	733	7.6	990	10.4	881	9.2	1072	11.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	0.3	17	0.4	4	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	8	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3
East	Georgia	242	5.4	276	6.2	344	7.8	351	8.1	385	9
West	Israel	355	5.4	337	5	365	5.3	394	5.6	387	5.3
East	Kazakhstan	958	6.2	1729	11.1	1973	12.5	2321	14.6	2078	12.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	171	3.3	244	4.7	409	7.8	551	10.4	687	12.8
East	Moldova	533	12.8	621	15	731	17.7	793	19.3	704	17.2
West	Monaco	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	10	1.6	8	1.3	9	1.5	11	1.8	14	2.3
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	4	13.5	2	6.7	0	0	4	12.5	1	3.2
Centre	Serbia****	103	1.1	88	1	91	1	118	1.3	131	1.4
West	Switzerland	724	9.8	760	10.2	757	10	763	10	654	8.5
East	Tajikistan	220	3.2	201	2.9	350	4.9	362	5	444	6
Centre	Turkey	298	0.4	260	0.4	399	0.6	393	0.6	470	0.7
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Ukraine	11464	24.5	13456	28.9	13469	29.1	15444	33.6	16268	35.5
East	Uzbekistan	2159	8.3	2205	8.4	3169	11.9	3061	11.4	4041	14.8
	Total non-EU/EEA	18327	7.9	21284	9.2	23658	10.1	26081	11.1	28016	11.8
WHO European Region											
	West	27459	8	27576	7.9	29054	8	30303	8.1	30451	7.6
	Centre	2204	1.2	2132	1.1	2374	1.3	2610	1.4	2862	1.5
	East	17819	13	20837	15.2	23070	16.8	25331	18.4	27149	19.6
	Total WHO European Region	47482	7.1	50547	7.5	54498	7.9	58244	8.3	60463	8.3

* 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 new and cumulative HIV diagnoses was obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (35 401), 2006 (39 312), 2007 (45 099), 2008 (54 799), 2009 (58 142), 2010 (58 305), 2011 (62 385), 2012 (70 744), 2013 (79 728), 2014 (85 252), cumulative as of 31 December 2014 (907 607). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivrusia.org/files/bul_39.pdf and Spravka HIV 2014, available from <http://hivrusia.org/files/spravkaHIV2014.pdf>.

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (2), 2007 (1), 2008 (3), 2009 (6), 2010 (0), 2011 (3), 2012 (3), 2013 (2), 2014 (6), cumulative 2000-2014 (46).

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
												EU/EEA
	332	4	328	3.9	326	3.9	266	3.1	235	2.8	8420	Austria
	1198	11.1	1183	10.8	1229	11.1	1125	10.1	1039	9.3	27896	Belgium
	163	2.2	201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	2077	Bulgaria
	70	1.6	77	1.8	74	1.7	85	2	92	2.2	1206	Croatia
	41	5	54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	903	Cyprus
	180	1.7	153	1.5	212	2	235	2.2	232	2.2	2354	Czech Republic
	275	5	266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	6828	Denmark
	372	27.9	370	27.8	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	8993	Estonia
	184	3.4	172	3.2	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	3399	Finland
	5539	8.6	5416	8.3	5668	8.7	5525	8.4	4327	6.6	65929	France
	2714	3.3	2699	3.3	2978	3.6	3288	4	3525	4.4	53760	Germany
	613	5.5	969	8.7	1188	10.7	921	8.4	806	7.4	14440	Greece
	182	1.8	162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	2845	Hungary
	24	7.6	23	7.2	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	321	Iceland
	330	7.3	326	7.1	340	7.4	343	7.5	370	8	7345	Ireland
	4027	6.8	3889	6.6	4144	7	3811	6.4	3695	6.1	33268	Italy
	274	12.9	299	14.4	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	6214	Latvia
	4	11.1	1	2.8	-	0	-	0	1	2.7	65	Liechtenstein
	153	4.9	166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6	141	4.8	2378	Lithuania
	63	12.5	73	14.3	83	15.8	82	15.3	96	17.5	1348	Luxembourg
	19	4.6	21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	263	Malta
	1206	7.3	1151	6.9	1062	6.3	1014	6	831	4.9	23076	Netherlands
	258	5.3	269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	268	5.2	5638	Norway
	957	2.5	1120	2.9	1098	2.9	1103	2.9	1061	2.8	18757	Poland
	1937	18.3	1685	15.9	1607	15.2	1464	14	920	8.8	52694	Portugal
	553	2.7	784	3.9	870	4.3	898	4.5	791	4	20536	Romania
	28	0.5	49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	625	Slovakia
	35	1.7	55	2.7	45	2.2	44	2.1	49	2.4	683	Slovenia
	3748	11.4	3493	10.6	3732	9.9	3866	8.3	3366	7.2	34690	Spain
	493	5.3	461	4.9	441	4.7	458	4.8	350	3.6	11137	Sweden
	6348	10.2	6181	9.8	6247	9.8	6024	9.4	6141	9.5	139778	United Kingdom
	32320	6.5	32096	6.5	33290	6.6	32641	6.4	30122	5.9	557866	Total EU/EEA
												Non-EU/EEA
	48	1.7	72	2.5	90	3.1	124	4.3	84	2.9	780	Albania
	6	7.1	2	2.6	2	2.6	7	9.2	3	3.9	71	Andorra
	148	5	182	6.1	228	7.7	238	8	334	11.1	1953	Armenia
	459	5	548	5.9	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	4902	Azerbaijan
	1069	11.3	1196	12.6	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	17522	Belarus
	7	0.2	28	0.7	25	0.7	27	0.7	-	-	250	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.2	1	0	14	0.7	17	0.8	29	1.4	101	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	455	10.7	424	10.1	526	12.7	490	12	564	14	4695	Georgia
	424	5.7	450	5.9	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6	8465	Israel
	1987	12.2	1999	12.1	2011	12	2140	12.5	2350	13.5	24220	Kazakhstan
	570	10.4	598	10.8	724	12.8	504	8.8	645	11	5758	Kyrgyzstan
	703	17.2	721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	9371	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	Monaco
	15	2.4	9	1.4	14	2.2	10	1.6	20	3.2	175	Montenegro
	62581	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia***
	6	19.2	8	25.1	5	15	1	3	3	8.9	85	San Marino
	148	1.6	127	1.4	130	1.4	148	1.7	126	1.4	3175	Serbia****
	605	7.7	559	7.1	621	7.7	576	7.1	515	6.3	34461	Switzerland
	995	13.1	978	12.6	849	10.7	893	11	985	11.9	6558	Tajikistan
	489	0.7	699	1	1068	1.4	1313	1.7	1826	2.4	8601	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	2	Turkmenistan
	16617	36.4	17305	38.1	16850	37.2	17860	39.5	15796	36.9	219543	Ukraine
	3809	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24018	Uzbekistan
	91146	23.9	25906	12.2	26141	12.2	27574	12.7	27015	12.7	437409	Total non-EU/EEA
												WHO European Region
	30349	7.5	29624	7.3	30808	7.5	29914	7.1	27455	6.5	533346	West
	2921	1.5	3591	1.9	4124	2.2	4581	2.4	4982	2.6	63056	Centre
	90192	31.9	24786	22.2	24499	21.8	25720	22.8	24699	22.3	398708	East
	123466	14.1	58002	8.2	59431	8.3	60215	8.3	57137	7.9	995175	Total WHO European Region

Table 2: New HIV diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	246	6.2	256	6.4	277	6.9	281	7	246	6.1
West	Belgium	622	12.2	674	13.1	661	12.8	745	14.3	748	14.2
Centre	Bulgaria	56	1.5	71	1.9	105	2.8	102	2.8	133	3.7
Centre	Croatia	58	2.8	48	2.3	44	2.1	68	3.3	49	2.4
Centre	Cyprus	26	7.2	20	5.5	30	8.1	24	6.3	26	6.7
Centre	Czech Republic	70	1.4	71	1.4	97	1.9	121	2.4	130	2.5
West	Denmark	193	7.2	174	6.5	224	8.3	204	7.5	179	6.6
East	Estonia	391	61.9	429	68.3	374	59.9	315	50.6	243	39.1
West	Finland	95	3.7	134	5.2	136	5.3	105	4	106	4.1
West	France	3697	12.2	3572	11.7	3664	11.9	3747	12.1	3595	11.5
West	Germany	1975	4.9	2121	5.3	2299	5.7	2340	5.8	2394	6
West	Greece	409	7.5	402	7.3	467	8.5	508	9.2	511	9.3
Centre	Hungary	80	1.7	49	1	88	1.8	110	2.3	109	2.3
West	Iceland	5	3.4	8	5.3	6	3.8	7	4.4	6	3.7
West	Ireland	188	9.2	221	10.5	242	11.1	258	11.6	258	11.5
West	Italy	1067	11.3	1480	12.6	1604	10.7	1814	10	2881	10.3
East	Latvia	193	18.7	185	18.1	224	22.1	231	22.9	170	17.1
	Liechtenstein	0	0	1	5.8	0	0	0	0	1	5.7
East	Lithuania	90	5.8	78	5.1	74	4.9	65	4.4	131	8.9
West	Luxembourg	31	13.6	38	16.4	33	14	48	20	43	17.6
West	Malta	9	4.5	16	8	8	4	17	8.4	10	4.9
West	Netherlands	937	11.6	917	11.4	998	12.3	1116	13.8	1000	12.3
West	Norway	122	5.3	179	7.8	166	7.1	182	7.7	183	7.6
Centre	Poland	512	2.8	607	3.3	575	3.1	615	3.3	733	4
West	Portugal	1535	30.4	1525	30.1	1442	28.5	1533	30.2	1382	27.3
Centre	Romania	323	3.1	269	2.6	268	2.6	318	3.2	331	3.3
Centre	Slovakia	15	0.6	20	0.8	32	1.2	48	1.8	48	1.8
Centre	Slovenia	35	3.6	30	3.1	35	3.5	45	4.6	40	4
West	Spain	1262	14.5	1389	15.8	2216	18.6	2761	20	2915	18.1
West	Sweden	229	5.1	243	5.4	304	6.7	267	5.9	281	6.1
West	United Kingdom	4660	15.8	4500	15.2	4710	15.8	4597	15.2	4469	14.7
	Total EU/EEA	19131	9	19727	9.2	21403	9.6	22592	9.9	23351	9.7
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	23	1.5	23	1.5	29	1.9	35	2.3	45	3
West	Andorra	5	12.5	0	0	5	11.8	3	6.9	2	4.5
East	Armenia	60	4.1	43	2.9	75	5	104	6.8	96	6.3
East	Azerbaijan	172	4.1	213	5	380	8.8	350	8	377	8.5
East	Belarus	399	8.9	391	8.7	540	12.1	454	10.2	562	12.7
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	0.4	9	0.5	4	0.2	7	0.4	6	0.3
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.6
East	Georgia	173	8.2	201	9.6	243	11.7	253	12.3	278	13.6
West	Israel	226	6.9	219	6.6	247	7.2	251	7.2	267	7.4
East	Kazakhstan	692	9.3	1278	17	1391	18.4	1642	21.4	1393	18
East	Kyrgyzstan	122	4.8	181	7.1	287	11.1	309	11.8	514	19.4
East	Moldova	316	15.9	369	18.6	422	21.3	438	22.2	400	20.3
West	Monaco	0	0	1	6.2	1	6.2	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	10	3.3	6	2	8	2.6	8	2.6	12	3.9
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	2	13.7	2	13.6	0	0	2	12.2	1	6.5
Centre	Serbia***	87	1.9	73	1.6	75	1.7	98	2.2	122	2.7
West	Switzerland	478	13.2	498	13.6	524	14.1	550	14.6	468	12.3
East	Tajikistan	198	5.8	152	4.4	268	7.5	285	7.8	337	9
Centre	Turkey	179	0.5	193	0.6	248	0.7	273	0.8	345	1
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Ukraine	6756	31.1	7890	36.6	8198	38.3	8641	40.6	9089	42.9
East	Uzbekistan	1715	13.4	1683	13	2087	15.9	1830	13.8	2248	16.7
	Total non-EU/EEA	11621	10.5	13427	11.9	15034	13.3	15536	13.6	16568	14.4
WHO European Region											
	West	17993	10.7	18569	10.9	20234	11.4	21336	11.6	21945	11.2
	Centre	1482	1.6	1491	1.6	1640	1.8	1875	2	2135	2.3
	East	11277	17.2	13093	20	14563	22.2	14917	22.6	15838	23.9
	Total WHO European Region	30752	9.5	33154	10.1	36437	10.9	38128	11.2	39919	11.2

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (2), 2007 (1), 2008 (3), 2009 (5), 2010 (0), 2011 (3), 2012 (2), 2013 (2), 2014 (5), cumulative 2000-2014 (34).

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
												EU/EEA
	265	6.5	259	6.3	263	6.4	222	5.4	184	4.4	6329	Austria
	794	14.9	784	14.5	836	15.3	786	14.3	725	13.2	17560	Belgium
	132	3.7	163	4.5	123	3.4	161	4.5	202	5.7	1530	Bulgaria
	67	3.2	66	3.2	71	3.4	77	3.7	83	4	1040	Croatia
	34	8.5	39	9.5	49	11.7	46	10.9	49	11.7	645	Cyprus
	159	3.1	140	2.7	185	3.6	211	4.1	209	4	1973	Czech Republic
	201	7.3	192	7	146	5.3	178	6.4	196	7	4972	Denmark
	230	37	226	36.5	209	33.8	200	32.5	182	29.6	6043	Estonia
	130	5	112	4.2	111	4.2	102	3.8	138	5.1	2474	Finland
	3651	11.7	3590	11.4	3819	12.1	3701	11.7	2923	9.2	42298	France
	2301	5.7	2268	5.7	2522	6.3	2694	6.7	2864	7.2	42654	Germany
	561	10.2	810	14.9	968	17.9	780	14.6	615	11.6	11900	Greece
	142	3	122	2.6	186	3.9	191	4.1	212	4.5	2198	Hungary
	17	10.6	12	7.5	13	8.1	8	5	9	5.5	228	Iceland
	241	10.7	239	10.5	252	11.1	257	11.3	261	11.5	3815	Ireland
	3038	10.6	2930	10.2	3262	11.4	2972	10.3	2943	10	25152	Italy
	170	17.5	196	20.7	218	23.3	203	21.9	236	25.7	4250	Latvia
	2	11.3	1	5.6	0	0	0	0	1	5.4	39	Liechtenstein
	125	8.6	134	9.5	114	8.2	125	9.1	90	6.6	1902	Lithuania
	37	14.8	42	16.5	40	15.3	50	18.6	43	15.6	996	Luxembourg
	16	7.8	17	8.2	23	11.1	30	14.3	36	16.9	196	Malta
	1014	12.4	984	11.9	891	10.8	886	10.7	712	8.5	18469	Netherlands
	173	7.1	190	7.7	166	6.6	158	6.2	200	7.8	3818	Norway
	715	3.9	918	5	918	5	944	5.1	876	4.8	14400	Poland
	1301	25.7	1169	23.1	1129	22.4	1032	20.7	665	13.4	38110	Portugal
	336	3.4	542	5.5	632	6.5	635	6.5	549	5.6	11929	Romania
	25	1	46	1.8	44	1.7	71	2.7	75	2.8	536	Slovakia
	31	3.1	48	4.7	42	4.1	39	3.8	45	4.4	597	Slovenia
	3073	19	2881	17.9	3156	17	3288	14.3	2851	12.5	28161	Spain
	277	6	245	5.2	231	4.9	223	4.7	203	4.2	7549	Sweden
	4312	14.1	4396	14.2	4510	14.5	4523	14.4	4603	14.5	97479	United Kingdom
	23570	9.8	23761	9.8	25129	10.3	24793	9.9	22980	9.2	399432	Total EU/EEA
												Non-EU/EEA
	28	1.9	55	3.8	58	4	82	5.7	59	4.1	555	Albania
	5	11.4	2	5	2	5	4	10.3	3	7.7	58	Andorra
	98	6.4	115	7.6	158	10.7	161	11.1	215	15.1	1349	Armenia
	365	8.1	410	9	356	7.7	329	7	375	7.8	3728	Azerbaijan
	563	12.8	621	14.1	659	14.9	802	18.2	1052	23.8	10393	Belarus
	7	0.4	23	1.2	23	1.2	21	1.1	-	-	201	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.5	0	0	10	1	15	1.5	29	2.8	79	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	324	16.1	305	15.3	387	19.6	362	18.6	389	20.2	3455	Georgia
	290	7.9	297	7.9	355	9.3	353	9.1	343	8.7	5558	Israel
	1254	16	1208	15.1	1169	14.4	1204	14.6	1337	15.9	16071	Kazakhstan
	399	14.8	422	15.4	406	14.6	292	10.3	366	12.7	3866	Kyrgyzstan
	341	17.4	377	19.2	375	19.1	381	19.4	451	23	5431	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	Monaco
	15	4.9	8	2.6	13	4.2	10	3.2	17	5.5	147	Montenegro
	36172	54.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36172	Russia
	6	39.1	6	38.4	2	12.3	0	0	3	18.4	66	San Marino
	132	3	110	2.5	119	2.7	135	3.1	109	2.5	2493	Serbia***
	444	11.5	421	10.8	462	11.7	421	10.5	384	9.5	21765	Switzerland
	770	20.2	685	17.5	517	12.9	519	12.7	565	13.5	4527	Tajikistan
	385	1.1	485	1.3	819	2.2	1077	2.9	1478	3.9	6399	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
	9521	45.1	9472	45.1	9400	44.9	10011	47.9	8993	45.4	130557	Ukraine
	2062	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16234	Uzbekistan
	53186	29.2	15022	14.7	15290	14.7	16179	15.4	16168	15.7	269126	Total non-EU/EEA
												WHO European Region
	22147	11.2	21846	11	23159	11.5	22668	10.9	20904	10.1	379749	West
	2213	2.4	2765	3	3292	3.5	3715	3.9	3992	4.3	44788	Centre
	52394	39.4	14171	26.7	13968	26.2	14589	27.3	14251	27.1	243982	East
	76756	18.1	38783	11.3	40419	11.6	40972	11.5	39148	11.1	668558	Total WHO European Region

Table 3: New HIV diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	92	2.2	84	2	78	1.8	90	2.1	65	1.5
West	Belgium	440	8.2	338	6.3	404	7.5	343	6.3	381	6.9
Centre	Bulgaria	27	0.7	20	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	38	1
Centre	Croatia	10	0.4	9	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.3
Centre	Cyprus	15	4	14	3.7	15	3.9	13	3.3	12	2.9
Centre	Czech Republic	20	0.4	20	0.4	24	0.5	27	0.5	26	0.5
West	Denmark	71	2.6	71	2.6	82	3	81	2.9	57	2.1
East	Estonia	230	31.6	239	33.1	259	36	230	32.1	168	23.5
West	Finland	39	1.5	57	2.1	51	1.9	42	1.6	66	2.4
West	France	2297	7.1	2117	6.5	1995	6.1	1998	6	1843	5.6
West	Germany	481	1.1	499	1.2	449	1.1	465	1.1	458	1.1
West	Greece	130	2.3	104	1.8	89	1.6	104	1.8	96	1.7
Centre	Hungary	14	0.3	13	0.2	10	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.3
West	Iceland	3	2	3	2	7	4.6	3	1.9	9	5.7
West	Ireland	137	6.6	132	6.3	149	6.9	146	6.5	137	6
West	Italy	423	4.2	538	4.3	617	3.9	668	3.5	944	3.2
East	Latvia	106	8.7	114	9.5	126	10.5	127	10.7	105	9
	Liechtenstein	0	0	1	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	30	1.7	22	1.2	32	1.8	30	1.7	49	2.9
West	Luxembourg	24	10.3	16	6.8	12	5	11	4.5	17	6.8
West	Malta	6	3	8	3.9	6	2.9	11	5.4	9	4.4
West	Netherlands	294	3.6	227	2.7	240	2.9	205	2.5	207	2.5
West	Norway	97	4.2	97	4.1	82	3.5	117	4.9	99	4.1
Centre	Poland	174	0.9	175	0.9	155	0.8	152	0.8	160	0.8
West	Portugal	690	12.7	745	13.7	731	13.4	709	12.9	659	12
Centre	Romania	274	2.5	225	2.1	212	2	245	2.3	219	2.1
Centre	Slovakia	6	0.2	7	0.3	7	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2
Centre	Slovenia	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	8	0.8
West	Spain	392	4.4	397	4.4	589	4.8	710	5	713	4.3
West	Sweden	167	3.7	152	3.3	184	4	158	3.4	149	3.2
West	United Kingdom	3229	10.5	2947	9.5	2644	8.5	2623	8.4	2190	6.9
	Total EU/EEA	9921	4.4	9392	4.1	9277	4	9349	3.9	8910	3.5
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	8	0.5	10	0.7	14	0.9	17	1.2	19	1.3
West	Andorra	1	2.7	1	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	15	1	25	1.7	32	2.2	32	2.2	53	3.7
East	Azerbaijan	34	0.8	26	0.6	57	1.3	83	1.9	78	1.7
East	Belarus	352	6.8	342	6.7	450	8.8	427	8.4	510	10
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0.3	2	0.1	0	0	2	0.1	0	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0.1	5	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0
East	Georgia	66	2.8	77	3.3	98	4.2	102	4.5	109	4.8
West	Israel	128	3.8	118	3.4	116	3.3	143	4	120	3.3
East	Kazakhstan	266	3.3	451	5.6	582	7.1	679	8.2	685	8.2
East	Kyrgyzstan	49	1.9	63	2.4	115	4.3	182	6.8	182	6.7
East	Moldova	217	10	249	11.5	309	14.4	355	16.6	304	14.3
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	2	0.6	1	0.3	3	1	2	0.6
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	2	13.2	0	0	0	0	2	12.8	0	0
Centre	Serbia***	16	0.3	15	0.3	16	0.3	20	0.4	9	0.2
West	Switzerland	242	6.4	254	6.7	222	5.8	203	5.2	180	4.6
East	Tajikistan	22	0.6	49	1.4	82	2.3	77	2.1	107	2.9
Centre	Turkey	92	0.3	83	0.2	101	0.3	123	0.3	126	0.3
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Ukraine	4516	18	5366	21.5	5038	20.3	6582	26.6	7002	28.4
East	Uzbekistan	444	3.4	522	3.9	1082	8	1231	9	1807	13
	Total non-EU/EEA	6476	5.5	7660	6.4	8316	7	10264	8.5	11293	9.5
WHO European Region											
	West	9385	5.4	8903	5	8747	4.7	8832	4.6	8399	4.1
	Centre	665	0.7	603	0.6	584	0.6	644	0.7	645	0.7
	East	6347	8.9	7545	10.5	8262	11.5	10137	14.1	11159	15.4
	Total WHO European Region	16397	4.8	17052	4.9	17593	5	19613	5.4	20203	5.4

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (0), 2007 (0), 2008 (0), 2009 (1), 2010 (0), 2011 (0), 2012 (1), 2013 (0), 2014 (1), cumulative 2000-2014 (12).

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
												EU/EEA
	67	1.6	69	1.6	63	1.5	43	1	51	1.2	2082	Austria
	402	7.3	399	7.1	392	6.9	339	6	314	5.5	10053	Belgium
	31	0.8	38	1	34	0.9	39	1	45	1.2	460	Bulgaria
	3	0.1	11	0.5	3	0.1	8	0.4	9	0.4	166	Croatia
	7	1.7	15	3.5	9	2	8	1.8	7	1.6	258	Cyprus
	21	0.4	13	0.2	27	0.5	24	0.4	23	0.4	381	Czech Republic
	74	2.7	74	2.6	54	1.9	55	1.9	60	2.1	1855	Denmark
	146	20.5	140	19.7	106	15	125	17.8	109	15.6	2934	Estonia
	54	2	60	2.2	45	1.6	55	2	43	1.6	925	Finland
	1877	5.6	1824	5.4	1827	5.4	1802	5.3	1386	4.1	23484	France
	402	1	424	1	454	1.1	592	1.4	659	1.6	10300	Germany
	78	1.4	143	2.5	174	3.1	84	1.5	98	1.7	2495	Greece
	9	0.2	12	0.2	14	0.3	17	0.3	20	0.4	296	Hungary
	7	4.4	11	6.9	6	3.8	3	1.9	2	1.2	93	Iceland
	89	3.9	89	3.9	97	4.2	86	3.7	98	4.2	2206	Ireland
	985	3.2	959	3.1	882	2.9	839	2.7	752	2.4	8112	Italy
	104	9	103	9.1	121	10.9	137	12.5	111	10.2	1964	Latvia
	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	Liechtenstein
	28	1.7	32	1.9	46	2.8	52	3.2	51	3.2	476	Lithuania
	16	6.3	14	5.4	16	6.1	11	4.1	26	9.5	349	Luxembourg
	2	1	4	1.9	7	3.3	6	2.8	4	1.9	67	Malta
	192	2.3	167	2	171	2	128	1.5	119	1.4	4607	Netherlands
	85	3.5	79	3.2	76	3.1	75	3	68	2.7	1820	Norway
	154	0.8	160	0.8	159	0.8	146	0.7	171	0.9	3781	Poland
	636	11.5	516	9.3	478	8.7	432	7.9	255	4.7	14574	Portugal
	217	2.1	242	2.3	238	2.3	263	2.6	242	2.4	8607	Romania
	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	12	0.4	11	0.4	89	Slovakia
	4	0.4	7	0.7	3	0.3	5	0.5	3	0.3	85	Slovenia
	675	4	612	3.7	576	3	577	2.4	513	2.2	6526	Spain
	179	3.8	146	3.1	149	3.1	130	2.7	146	3	3580	Sweden
	2036	6.4	1782	5.6	1736	5.4	1500	4.6	1536	4.7	42256	United Kingdom
	8585	3.4	8148	3.2	7969	3.1	7593	2.9	6932	2.6	154926	Total EU/EEA
												Non-EU/EEA
	15	1	23	1.6	23	1.6	37	2.6	18	1.2	225	Albania
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	0	0	13	Andorra
	51	3.5	67	4.6	70	4.7	77	5	117	7.4	604	Armenia
	94	2	138	3	161	3.4	185	3.9	229	4.7	1174	Azerbaijan
	506	10	575	11.3	564	11.1	731	14.4	759	14.9	7129	Belarus
	0	0	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	-	-	46	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0	0	0	4	0.4	0	0	0	0	16	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	133	6	124	5.6	147	6.8	118	5.5	147	7	1240	Georgia
	134	3.6	152	4	132	3.4	120	3	133	3.3	2799	Israel
	733	8.7	791	9.2	842	9.7	936	10.6	1013	11.3	8061	Kazakhstan
	168	6.1	192	6.8	295	10.3	211	7.3	279	9.4	1823	Kyrgyzstan
	362	17.1	344	16.3	382	18.1	325	15.4	380	18	3922	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	Monaco
	0	0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0	3	0.9	28	Montenegro
	26409	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26409	Russia
	0	0	2	12.3	3	17.5	1	5.8	0	0	19	San Marino
	16	0.3	17	0.4	11	0.2	13	0.3	17	0.4	682	Serbia***
	160	4	132	3.3	150	3.7	151	3.7	123	3	9984	Switzerland
	225	6	293	7.6	332	8.4	374	9.3	420	10.3	2031	Tajikistan
	139	0.4	167	0.4	250	0.7	242	0.6	334	0.8	2188	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
	6915	28.2	7697	31.5	7301	30	7722	31.8	6683	29.1	87064	Ukraine
	1733	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7783	Uzbekistan
	37793	19.2	10719	9.9	10670	9.6	11250	10.2	10655	9.8	163254	Total non-EU/EEA
												WHO European Region
	8150	3.9	7658	3.7	7488	3.6	7030	3.3	6386	3	148212	West
	619	0.7	713	0.7	784	0.8	820	0.8	903	0.9	17329	Centre
	37607	25.2	10496	17.9	10367	17.6	10993	18.6	10298	17.7	152616	East
	46378	10.3	18867	5.2	18639	5.1	18843	5.1	17587	4.7	318180	Total WHO European Region

Table 4: New HIV diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	101	135	133	164	144	161	165	158	137	111	3074
West	Belgium	256	299	299	368	378	402	407	398	425	335	6766
Centre	Bulgaria	4	10	24	17	28	32	47	59	72	97	421
Centre	Croatia	34	37	30	52	42	60	49	65	70	68	714
Centre	Cyprus	14	7	19	9	9	22	27	31	35	39	360
Centre	Czech Republic	53	56	77	93	107	129	113	152	179	169	1526
West	Denmark	120	100	142	133	108	112	113	82	116	132	2793
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	103
West	Finland	32	62	72	49	43	48	36	47	43	55	1074
West	France	1375	1360	1455	1495	1432	1505	1423	1612	1584	1136	16618
West	Germany	1251	1388	1559	1578	1652	1595	1480	1709	1752	1904	25215
West	Greece	248	251	299	324	335	373	337	328	335	332	6726
Centre	Hungary	56	40	63	93	87	126	106	149	163	171	1656
West	Iceland	3	2	0	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	105
West	Ireland	60	89	91	105	138	134	145	173	155	174	2092
West	Italy	363	536	595	716	1183	1267	1279	1578	1507	1513	10910
East	Latvia	14	15	15	21	14	18	20	18	27	28	313
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
East	Lithuania	3	9	4	9	9	7	9	11	30	11	169
West	Luxembourg	9	17	19	29	26	23	29	27	29	21	523
West	Malta	4	7	0	0	4	6	4	8	16	25	78
West	Netherlands	639	670	770	855	772	771	753	694	709	555	13275
West	Norway	56	90	77	92	87	85	97	76	98	115	1836
Centre	Poland	46	51	38	62	80	162	314	346	272	236	2265
West	Portugal	305	355	338	437	416	454	465	486	433	283	8264
Centre	Romania	25	20	15	49	59	65	103	90	94	125	764
Centre	Slovakia	9	14	25	33	35	21	32	28	58	53	397
Centre	Slovenia	31	25	30	34	29	28	35	33	27	33	431
West	Spain	548	623	1257	1639	1724	1838	1803	1935	2003	1815	16058
West	Sweden	107	102	124	119	122	115	94	116	111	89	3675
West	United Kingdom	2642	2600	2819	2655	2760	2728	2844	3057	3028	3048	62807
	Total EU/EEA	8408	8970	10389	11232	11825	12292	12329	13468	13514	12677	191011
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3	0	1	7	6	5	15	9	11	8	90
West	Andorra	3	0	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	27
East	Armenia	2	2	2	3	5	0	4	4	13	10	47
East	Azerbaijan	0	3	3	2	2	7	5	12	11	11	63
East	Belarus	2	1	4	5	9	14	29	31	41	53	215
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	5	0	1	3	4	12	21	13	-	79
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	2	3	0	3	5	1	7	13	26	62
East	Georgia	8	4	11	6	7	26	25	43	67	63	281
West	Israel	92	78	123	125	142	147	151	155	163	146	2018
East	Kazakhstan	3	10	10	13	20	22	27	24	40	44	231
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	14	17	36
East	Moldova	5	2	0	2	12	6	5	4	4	9	58
West	Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Centre	Montenegro	4	4	5	8	6	11	5	8	6	13	82
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	21
Centre	Serbia****	43	45	40	66	84	81	66	84	94	76	972
West	Switzerland	223	263	270	264	250	245	210	227	195	215	5516
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Centre	Turkey	25	29	25	0	3	32	0	0	189	272	681
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	20	35	48	65	94	90	143	152	262	277	1241
East	Uzbekistan	10	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	29
	Total non-EU/EEA	446	484	550	570	648	698	703	785	1139	1249	11769
WHO European Region												
	West	8437	9027	10446	11152	11719	12017	11840	12868	12842	12007	189485
	Centre	350	345	395	524	581	783	925	1082	1296	1386	10500
	East	67	82	98	126	173	190	267	303	515	532	2792
	Total WHO European Region	8854	9454	10939	11802	12473	12990	13032	14253	14653	13926	202780

* 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. Information about new and cumulative HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission were obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (178), 2006 (137), 2007 (203), 2008 (278), 2009 (364), 2010 (357), 2011 (380), 2012 (296), 2013 (371), cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (3647). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivruissia.org/files/bul_39.pdf.

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (0), 2007 (1), 2008 (3), 2009 (0), 2010 (0), 2011 (0), 2012 (1), 2013 (1), 2014 (4), cumulative 2000-2014 (10).

Table 5: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	62	41	56	40	29	35	37	39	23	21	1729
West	Belgium	14	19	21	18	14	15	17	14	17	11	864
Centre	Bulgaria	12	34	43	54	74	56	63	40	33	46	474
Centre	Croatia	3	3	2	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	65
Centre	Cyprus	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Centre	Czech Republic	4	5	12	8	4	5	9	6	6	10	104
West	Denmark	17	10	21	13	14	8	10	11	13	11	530
East	Estonia	192	191	115	36	85	62	69	72	72	67	3950
West	Finland	16	10	12	7	13	8	8	7	3	7	381
West	France	186	173	154	142	129	126	119	127	103	64	1728
West	Germany	134	150	143	115	92	81	77	82	101	111	3438
West	Greece	20	14	13	9	15	25	311	518	260	102	1567
Centre	Hungary	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	24
West	Iceland	0	1	1	0	5	9	12	3	1	1	53
West	Ireland	67	59	55	40	30	23	18	16	22	25	1563
West	Italy	149	187	184	212	277	265	186	212	178	141	2183
East	Latvia	115	108	141	100	78	86	90	94	77	74	3117
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
East	Lithuania	85	62	59	44	118	107	87	64	64	38	1510
West	Luxembourg	7	3	6	5	0	1	1	4	5	16	157
West	Malta	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	9
West	Netherlands	17	15	13	8	7	7	6	7	6	0	761
West	Norway	20	7	13	12	11	11	10	11	8	7	611
Centre	Poland	160	126	99	55	62	44	66	43	39	37	6079
West	Portugal	599	522	410	396	282	228	138	128	94	40	18539
Centre	Romania	2	10	12	6	17	22	171	282	275	154	976
Centre	Slovakia	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	13
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	18
West	Spain	309	278	261	279	299	243	225	193	159	115	3028
West	Sweden	20	34	62	23	25	24	13	17	8	8	1200
West	United Kingdom	186	196	174	175	156	154	130	118	127	131	5947
	Total EU/EEA	2399	2262	2088	1806	1837	1649	1879	2111	1700	1244	60635
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
East	Armenia	46	24	32	36	46	49	41	44	32	42	546
East	Azerbaijan	108	172	318	286	292	273	319	217	204	183	2635
East	Belarus	276	242	298	195	212	223	254	247	201	376	6937
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	22
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	129	155	184	200	225	216	190	230	168	171	2315
West	Israel	61	49	40	41	42	41	42	71	71	38	1151
East	Kazakhstan	664	1208	1292	1475	1230	1081	903	774	719	772	13866
East	Kyrgyzstan	103	168	254	294	466	347	355	255	188	181	3147
East	Moldova	228	236	224	136	62	59	61	40	20	62	2763
West	Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia****	11	8	12	10	9	6	9	5	11	5	971
West	Switzerland	74	56	50	30	26	20	21	24	13	7	3767
East	Tajikistan	179	125	209	206	263	672	455	299	243	236	3120
Centre	Turkey	6	5	5	0	1	0	5	6	4	10	109
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	6270	7127	7084	7009	7105	6934	6588	5933	5847	4670	109885
East	Uzbekistan	1120	1454	1816	1561	612	1850	-	-	-	-	11390
	Total non-EU/EEA	9277	11033	11819	11479	10592	11771	9243	8147	7722	6754	162668
WHO European Region												
	West	1958	1828	1689	1567	1466	1324	1381	1602	1215	856	49238
	Centre	203	195	192	140	169	137	328	387	372	270	8879
	East	9515	11272	12026	11578	10794	11959	9412	8269	7835	6872	165181
	Total WHO European Region	11676	13295	13907	13285	12429	13420	11122	10258	9422	7998	223303

* 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. Information about new and cumulative HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission were obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (10 988), 2006 (11 893), 2007 (12 429), 2008 (16 689), 2009 (16 009), 2010 (16 308), 2011 (16 937), 2012 (18 029), 2013 (19 875), cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (299 923). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivrusia.org/files/bul_39.pdf.

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (0), 2007 (0), 2008 (0), 2009 (1), 2010 (0), 2011 (0), 2012 (0), 2013 (0), 2014 (0), cumulative 2000-2014 (2).

Table 6: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	159	140	139	148	122	110	107	112	86	82	2874
West	Belgium	467	420	441	402	425	438	439	460	385	360	10891
Centre	Bulgaria	65	46	58	52	68	71	89	58	70	96	1108
Centre	Croatia	26	15	15	15	12	7	22	7	13	11	348
Centre	Cyprus	25	27	21	22	27	15	23	23	16	10	481
Centre	Czech Republic	29	25	28	44	43	38	25	41	44	45	603
West	Denmark	110	127	130	122	105	141	132	96	90	102	3024
East	Estonia	0	0	0	3	17	71	56	127	169	162	964
West	Finland	67	93	74	59	91	94	88	71	67	70	1360
West	France	2812	2420	2322	2484	2259	2198	2039	2160	2084	1443	27718
West	Germany	559	533	481	515	509	450	517	485	598	780	11905
West	Greece	175	152	131	160	121	118	147	149	114	127	3084
Centre	Hungary	20	15	15	17	23	18	19	24	24	28	416
West	Iceland	5	7	0	6	8	10	6	0	0	0	100
West	Ireland	172	182	167	190	166	127	126	134	134	119	2849
West	Italy	665	910	1059	1153	1852	1880	1811	1764	1690	1598	15161
East	Latvia	96	87	127	164	133	131	144	112	125	132	1619
	Liechtenstein	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	12
East	Lithuania	21	16	28	28	37	29	34	50	51	66	456
West	Luxembourg	38	32	20	25	28	28	26	25	23	27	546
West	Malta	9	10	12	24	9	10	13	15	10	9	129
West	Netherlands	467	374	372	360	343	345	298	291	232	209	7075
West	Norway	134	164	141	185	170	157	155	142	123	141	2948
Centre	Poland	90	74	72	62	76	101	91	98	82	88	1353
West	Portugal	1263	1335	1369	1349	1281	1190	1046	963	898	560	23923
Centre	Romania	268	220	238	267	284	279	313	323	336	320	4974
Centre	Slovakia	12	8	12	8	9	4	12	14	21	18	151
Centre	Slovenia	2	3	2	4	6	7	8	4	7	4	108
West	Spain	696	748	1063	1251	1228	1232	1071	1096	1075	875	11732
West	Sweden	208	201	228	207	209	238	222	198	167	166	4969
West	United Kingdom	4768	4313	3993	3880	3267	2995	2830	2606	2223	2185	61713
	Total EU/EEA	13428	12698	12758	13206	12929	12535	11909	11648	10957	9833	204595
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	24	30	36	43	52	34	60	66	100	61	628
West	Andorra	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	21
East	Armenia	25	38	70	86	83	86	127	161	176	262	1224
East	Azerbaijan	63	41	77	100	116	130	190	243	270	359	1736
East	Belarus	428	464	657	656	823	789	881	919	1265	1349	9954
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	4	4	8	3	3	14	4	12	-	126
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	5	2	3	2	0	0	7	2	4	31
East	Georgia	81	112	125	132	147	201	203	244	237	292	1952
West	Israel	177	187	176	201	177	209	208	203	185	192	4296
East	Kazakhstan	247	334	504	682	750	819	1010	1138	1273	1399	8850
East	Kyrgyzstan	58	71	107	162	173	186	181	307	276	389	2020
East	Moldova	291	366	500	588	574	606	613	664	325	620	5702
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Montenegro	5	2	4	2	6	3	4	5	1	4	67
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	23
Centre	Serbia****	25	24	23	28	23	35	37	27	20	31	736
West	Switzerland	364	340	295	279	253	222	211	219	221	167	7306
East	Tajikistan	39	70	123	142	165	296	437	392	518	569	2792
Centre	Turkey	158	153	295	275	218	203	251	377	431	485	3612
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	4586	5646	5736	7780	8541	9122	10248	10440	11472	10648	101160
East	Uzbekistan	364	495	701	716	955	852	-	-	-	-	4711
	Total non-EU/EEA	6945	8384	9436	11883	13062	13798	14680	15420	16785	16831	156958
WHO European Region												
	West	13317	12690	12614	13000	12624	12194	11497	11193	10406	9212	203658
	Centre	757	651	825	850	852	818	968	1078	1179	1205	14742
	East	6299	7740	8755	11239	12514	13318	14124	14797	16157	16247	143141
	Total WHO European Region	20373	21082	22194	25089	25991	26333	26589	27068	27742	26664	361553

* 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. Information about new and cumulative HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission were obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (5653), 2006 (6329), 2007 (7255), 2008 (9910), 2009 (10 526), 2010 (12 230), 2011 (12 785), 2012 (14 038), 2013 (15 604), cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (117 389). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivrussia.org/files/bul_39.pdf.

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (2), 2007 (0), 2008 (0), 2009 (3), 2010 (0), 2011 (3), 2012 (1), 2013 (1), 2014 (2), cumulative 2000-2014 (31).

Table 7: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	56
West	Belgium	8	6	19	8	4	7	10	8	5	7	437
Centre	Bulgaria	1	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	5	1	20
Centre	Croatia	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	14
Centre	Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	7
West	Denmark	3	2	7	4	0	3	3	4	5	5	101
East	Estonia	4	4	2	8	3	2	2	4	2	5	51
West	Finland	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	26
West	France	39	28	38	29	34	41	35	50	31	29	425
West	Germany	24	19	27	16	11	20	15	20	21	25	361
West	Greece	2	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	1	65
Centre	Hungary	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	12
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Ireland	3	2	6	7	5	9	3	5	3	2	77
West	Italy	9	5	5	5	7	12	24	13	9	12	131
East	Latvia	2	5	8	8	2	4	2	7	10	4	63
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
West	Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	10
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Netherlands	15	9	13	23	18	23	9	12	4	4	297
West	Norway	5	6	9	4	4	1	4	7	1	3	79
Centre	Poland	7	25	16	13	12	11	7	4	4	2	195
West	Portugal	9	12	18	16	15	17	9	5	10	6	426
Centre	Romania	24	20	8	14	23	27	22	19	23	18	701
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
West	Spain	4	4	11	10	13	15	11	7	12	2	97
West	Sweden	12	9	8	17	11	16	13	8	3	3	206
West	United Kingdom	136	137	118	102	120	105	107	78	90	97	2504
	Total EU/EEA	313	300	325	288	290	322	288	258	243	236	6378
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	3	4	1	2	0	3	3	6	3	30
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Armenia	2	4	3	0	3	3	2	3	5	7	35
East	Azerbaijan	3	1	3	5	5	11	9	14	10	18	83
East	Belarus	34	19	25	17	15	22	23	16	16	15	245
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	7	6	15	12	4	13	7	9	3	5	86
West	Israel	16	13	11	16	10	7	8	7	9	9	240
East	Kazakhstan	9	20	30	44	22	21	18	30	36	22	265
East	Kyrgyzstan	2	2	8	25	16	19	20	33	10	15	150
East	Moldova	9	14	7	17	8	10	16	9	13	19	141
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	0	1	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	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	46
West	Switzerland	5	1	7	2	4	7	4	2	3	1	191
East	Tajikistan	0	1	8	3	11	14	26	39	46	55	203
Centre	Turkey	5	3	3	8	7	0	4	12	11	22	104
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	192	200	230	217	169	177	136	149	127	122	1905
East	Uzbekistan	11	31	84	57	96	73	-	-	-	-	363
	Total non-EU/EEA	297	320	439	426	374	377	277	326	299	314	4097
WHO European Region												
	West	293	259	304	262	261	288	262	229	209	211	5733
	Centre	42	54	36	39	49	42	41	42	54	50	1146
	East	275	307	424	413	354	369	262	313	279	289	3595
	Total WHO European Region	610	620	764	714	664	699	565	584	542	550	10475

* 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. Information about new and cumulative HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission were obtained from the Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS: 2005 (549), 2006 (581), 2007 (523), 2008 (621), 2009 (557), 2010 (494), 2011 (487), 2012 (446), 2013 (366), cumulative as of 31 December 2013 (5964). Reference: HIV-infection bulletin number 39, available from http://hivruussia.org/files/bul_39.pdf.

**** Includes 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): 2005 (0), 2006 (0), 2007 (0), 2008 (0), 2009 (2), 2010 (0), 2011 (0), 2012 (0), 2013 (0), 2014 (0), cumulative 2000-2014 (2).

Table 8: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 8a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	7449	7451	-	7750	7760	-	8479	8499	-	8793	8815	
Injecting drug use	312	1272	1589	324	1152	1480	324	1101	1429	248	974	1224	
Heterosexual contact	7008	4952	11977	6372	4583	10966	5972	4577	10564	6003	4720	10737	
Mother-to-child	148	140	289	137	125	262	168	122	291	126	126	252	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	72	50	122	49	49	98	38	35	73	33	27	61	
Nosocomial infection	15	9	24	11	7	18	14	14	28	12	9	21	
Other/undetermined	1147	2027	3207	1152	2156	3343	1141	2306	3481	1167	2438	3645	
Total EU/EEA	8702	15899	24659	8045	15822	23927	7657	16634	24365	7589	17087	24755	
Non-EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	408	408	-	449	450	-	523	525	-	569	569	
Injecting drug use	1621	6528	8149	1834	7739	9573	1899	8093	9998	1764	8109	9918	
Heterosexual contact	4039	2376	6415	4868	2863	7731	4878	3556	8436	6742	4138	10884	
Mother-to-child	39	50	281	41	44	285	57	65	352	67	75	361	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	13	5	18	9	8	17	6	6	12	1	8	9	
Nosocomial infection	1	3	4	24	51	75	33	56	89	38	36	86	
Other/undetermined	220	347	572	277	386	674	260	396	671	294	489	796	
Total non-EU/EEA	5933	9717	15847	7053	11540	18805	7133	12695	20083	8906	13424	22623	
Total WHO European Region	14635	25616	40506	15097	27361	42730	14790	29329	44448	16495	30511	47378	

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Men who have sex with men	-	9704	9726	-	9095	9110	0	161525	150	161675
Injecting drug use	229	1023	1252	197	687	884	9890	34689	816	45395
Heterosexual contact	4283	3657	7941	3767	3342	7110	96627	78232	524	175383
Mother-to-child	110	105	216	101	113	215	3002	2880	22	5904
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	30	31	61	28	32	61	2237	4402	108	6747
Nosocomial infection	6	10	16	7	14	21	3068	3977	0	7045
Other/undetermined	1248	2859	4142	1287	2844	4177	18748	39967	1293	60008
Total EU/EEA	5906	17389	23354	5387	16128	21579	133572	325673	2913	462158
Non-EU/EEA										
Men who have sex with men	-	937	937	-	975	977	0	10762	204	10966
Injecting drug use	1311	6406	7717	1119	5625	6744	30765	119537	929	151231
Heterosexual contact	9244	7098	16342	8826	7519	16346	86392	61690	407	148489
Mother-to-child	71	90	288	80	92	292	771	923	1934	3628
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	5	11	4	2	6	180	270	105	555
Nosocomial infection	4	11	15	7	8	15	200	292	13	505
Other/undetermined	365	534	903	285	466	758	8091	15491	2952	26534
Total non-EU/EEA	11001	15081	26213	10321	14687	25138	126399	208965	6544	341908
Total WHO European Region	16907	32470	49567	15708	30813	46715	259948	534598	9454	804000

* 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													EU/EEA
	-	8819	8838	-	9014	9025	-	8931	8933	-	9584	9608	Men who have sex with men
	241	870	1114	212	823	1035	263	1070	1333	320	1271	1591	Injecting drug use
	5393	4357	9756	5089	4157	9251	4722	4155	8880	4618	3945	8563	Heterosexual contact
	146	109	255	160	122	282	129	112	244	115	115	230	Mother-to-child
	27	29	56	44	27	71	33	22	55	35	32	67	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	8	12	20	10	12	22	8	6	14	6	4	10	Nosocomial infection
	1110	2383	3521	1110	2359	3509	1122	2510	3664	1152	2633	3810	Other/undetermined
	6925	16579	23560	6625	16514	23195	6277	16806	23123	6246	17584	23879	Total EU/EEA
													Non-EU/EEA
	-	641	641	-	662	662	-	686	687	-	763	764	Men who have sex with men
	1759	8220	9979	1713	8208	9921	1791	7447	9238	1427	6714	8141	Injecting drug use
	7277	4609	11886	7525	5215	12740	8463	5948	14411	8643	6392	15036	Heterosexual contact
	32	70	271	49	78	304	65	71	273	79	86	314	Mother-to-child
	7	5	12	4	1	5	2	6	8	6	3	9	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	16	25	41	7	9	16	23	32	55	39	57	96	Nosocomial infection
	269	398	681	214	381	600	202	318	526	221	431	660	Other/undetermined
	9360	13968	23511	9512	14554	24248	10546	14508	25198	10415	14446	25020	Total non-EU/EEA
	16285	30546	47070	16135	31066	47439	16823	31313	48320	16661	32030	48899	Total WHO European Region

Table 8: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, transmission group and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 8b: West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region**

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
West												
Men who have sex with men	-	7524	7526	-	7858	7868	-	8574	8594	-	8775	8797
Injecting drug use	310	1185	1500	311	1048	1363	292	948	1244	227	847	1076
Heterosexual contact	7035	4904	11956	6440	4580	11031	5976	4500	10492	5979	4602	10596
Mother-to-child	138	141	280	134	116	250	166	121	288	127	120	247
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	63	41	104	44	45	89	41	35	76	34	29	64
Nosocomial infection	10	2	12	10	6	16	12	12	24	11	8	19
Other/undetermined	1012	1865	2903	1031	2045	3100	1054	2224	3303	1074	2378	3475
Total West	8568	15662	24281	7970	15698	23717	7541	16414	24021	7452	16759	24274
Centre												
Men who have sex with men	-	276	276	-	259	260	-	330	332	-	461	461
Injecting drug use	5	30	35	8	55	63	16	72	88	7	78	85
Heterosexual contact	215	286	501	193	227	420	188	266	454	220	285	505
Mother-to-child	19	11	30	9	16	25	11	6	17	9	9	18
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	15	12	27	10	7	17	1	3	4	0	2	2
Nosocomial infection	5	7	12	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
Other/undetermined	135	161	308	122	117	258	110	134	265	130	144	300
Total Centre	394	783	1189	343	682	1045	328	813	1164	367	980	1373
East												
Men who have sex with men	-	57	57	-	82	82	-	98	98	-	126	126
Injecting drug use	1618	6585	8203	1839	7788	9627	1915	8174	10095	1778	8158	9981
Heterosexual contact	3797	2138	5935	4606	2639	7245	4686	3367	8054	6546	3971	10520
Mother-to-child	30	38	260	35	37	272	48	60	338	57	72	348
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	7	2	9	4	5	9	2	3	5	0	4	4
Nosocomial infection	1	3	4	24	51	75	33	56	89	38	36	86
Other/undetermined	220	348	568	276	379	658	237	344	584	257	405	666
Total East	5673	9171	15036	6784	10981	17968	6921	12102	19263	8676	12772	21731
Total WHO European Region	14635	25616	40506	15097	27361	42730	14790	29329	44448	16495	30511	47378

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
Men who have sex with men	-	9310	9332	-	8663	8679	0	162345	151	162496
Injecting drug use	160	718	878	147	453	600	10126	33065	825	44016
Heterosexual contact	4167	3473	7641	3641	3096	6739	98139	78050	553	176742
Mother-to-child	93	94	188	95	101	197	2851	2630	23	5504
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	33	34	67	31	33	65	1410	3270	108	4788
Nosocomial infection	6	9	15	6	13	19	137	142	0	279
Other/undetermined	1154	2770	3931	1201	2747	3961	20892	46867	3718	71477
Total West	5613	16408	22052	5121	15107	20261	133555	326370	5378	465303
Centre										
Men who have sex with men	-	822	822	-	877	878	0	7279	203	7482
Injecting drug use	60	268	328	35	188	223	369	1563	832	2764
Heterosexual contact	257	397	654	244	388	632	3971	5343	340	9654
Mother-to-child	18	21	39	13	13	26	363	456	27	846
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	1361	103	2434
Nosocomial infection	0	1	1	1	1	2	2931	3835	0	6766
Other/undetermined	91	164	287	105	171	316	2301	2863	474	5638
Total Centre	426	1673	2131	398	1638	2077	10905	22700	1979	35584
East										
Men who have sex with men	-	509	509	-	529	529	0	2660	0	2660
Injecting drug use	1320	6443	7763	1134	5671	6805	30157	119596	88	149841
Heterosexual contact	9103	6885	15988	8708	7377	16085	80906	56520	38	137464
Mother-to-child	70	80	277	73	91	284	559	716	1906	3181
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	3	2	5	1	1	2	37	41	2	80
Nosocomial infection	4	11	15	7	8	15	200	292	13	505
Other/undetermined	368	459	827	266	392	658	3629	5704	50	9383
Total East	10868	14389	25384	10189	14069	24378	115488	185529	2097	303114
Total WHO European Region	16907	32470	49567	15708	30813	46715	259948	534598	9454	804000

* 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													West
	-	8793	8812	-	8901	8912	-	8752	8754	-	9331	9355	Men who have sex with men
	206	681	890	192	624	816	202	768	970	221	976	1197	Injecting drug use
	5303	4235	9544	5048	4029	9082	4666	3942	8611	4561	3768	8330	Heterosexual contact
	136	105	241	147	114	261	123	100	227	104	105	209	Mother-to-child
	32	32	64	48	27	75	32	25	57	35	33	68	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	8	12	20	9	12	21	8	5	13	5	4	9	Nosocomial infection
	1057	2290	3365	1046	2323	3379	1054	2437	3501	1101	2522	3637	Other/undetermined
	6742	16148	22936	6490	16030	22546	6085	16029	22133	6027	16739	22805	Total West
													Centre
	-	495	495	-	585	585	-	598	599	-	714	715	Men who have sex with men
	17	89	106	10	83	93	49	208	257	75	263	338	Injecting drug use
	240	315	555	204	307	511	226	386	612	215	384	599	Heterosexual contact
	18	12	30	18	13	31	13	17	30	14	12	26	Mother-to-child
	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Nosocomial infection
	84	139	239	93	117	241	92	128	248	67	159	245	Other/undetermined
	359	1051	1426	326	1106	1463	382	1339	1750	373	1532	1925	Total Centre
													East
	-	172	172	-	190	190	-	267	267	-	302	302	Men who have sex with men
	1777	8320	10097	1723	8324	10047	1803	7540	9343	1451	6746	8197	Injecting drug use
	7127	4415	11542	7361	5034	12395	8293	5775	14068	8485	6185	14670	Heterosexual contact
	24	62	255	44	73	294	58	66	260	76	84	309	Mother-to-child
	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	2	7	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	16	25	41	7	9	16	23	32	55	39	57	96	Nosocomial infection
	238	352	598	184	300	488	178	263	441	205	383	588	Other/undetermined
	9184	13347	22708	9319	13930	23430	10356	13945	24437	10261	13759	24169	Total East
	16285	30546	47070	16135	31066	47439	16823	31313	48320	16661	32030	48899	Total WHO European Region

Table 9: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 9a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Age category	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
EU/EEA													
<15	173	171	346	174	159	333	182	137	321	145	150	295	
15–19	432	351	784	366	288	654	341	285	628	306	313	622	
20–24	1131	1226	2360	935	1204	2144	939	1428	2376	856	1452	2323	
25–29	1941	2395	4353	1718	2383	4115	1617	2662	4308	1498	2654	4169	
30–39	3146	6124	9285	3017	6094	9140	2851	6133	9023	2803	6040	8892	
40–49	1359	3989	5357	1313	4193	5516	1384	4377	5785	1451	4728	6193	
50+	770	2223	3000	774	2194	2969	741	2476	3225	890	2601	3492	
Unknown	154	323	500	162	343	535	16	85	139	22	79	153	
Total EU/EEA	9106	16802	25985	8459	16858	25406	8071	17583	25805	7971	18017	26139	
Non-EU/EEA													
<15	60	68	320	73	109	382	109	141	480	123	133	487	
15–19	401	159	560	395	167	563	445	125	570	400	98	500	
20–24	278	317	595	327	370	697	444	512	958	1813	1098	2914	
25–29	293	609	902	379	719	1099	534	955	1490	2334	2992	5335	
30–39	1704	3876	5580	2136	4822	6958	2532	5483	8021	2932	6018	8974	
40–49	560	1597	2158	747	1964	2713	866	2319	3187	1064	2617	3689	
50+	147	378	526	198	481	679	267	610	877	349	719	1071	
Unknown	2582	2892	5477	2881	3101	5990	2037	2798	4849	14	22	49	
Total non-EU/EEA	6025	9896	16118	7136	11733	19081	7234	12943	20432	9029	13697	23019	
Total WHO European Region	16397	30752	47423	17051	33153	50505	17593	36437	54436	19613	38128	58185	

Age category	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
<15	97	95	193	87	82	171	7541	9231	80	16847
15–19	197	295	493	171	317	489	6409	7585	37	14020
20–24	556	1820	2380	498	1604	2104	17635	32001	153	49722
25–29	945	2948	3898	813	2856	3676	28137	56881	304	85189
30–39	2106	5910	8027	1976	5308	7300	46126	119894	523	166345
40–49	1293	4347	5651	1157	4012	5178	19909	72564	235	92547
50+	974	3084	4061	961	2979	3944	12549	43048	97	55570
Unknown	9	34	79	4	28	69	2080	5516	2072	9668
Total EU/EEA	6177	18533	24782	5667	17186	22931	140386	346720	3501	489908
Non-EU/EEA										
<15	119	174	420	143	167	430	1527	1931	1773	5227
15–19	250	92	342	234	115	349	6310	4386	17	10712
20–24	1337	938	2275	1145	960	2107	15167	13109	142	28403
25–29	2219	2559	4779	2056	2460	4517	20611	27853	224	48647
30–39	4055	7002	11058	3875	6984	10860	41242	86109	302	127558
40–49	2174	3749	5923	2044	3713	5760	15913	36556	100	52501
50+	1083	1630	2713	1154	1752	2906	6665	12623	38	19284
Unknown	6	14	22	4	14	21	21445	33119	3950	58505
Total non-EU/EEA	11243	16158	27532	10655	16165	26950	128880	215686	6546	350837
Total WHO European Region	18843	40972	60019	17587	39147	56944	318377	669397	10055	996855

* 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Age category
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													EU/EEA
	145	118	263	158	118	276	125	110	238	116	100	218	<15
	272	282	554	224	289	513	206	279	485	197	327	524	15-19
	770	1497	2273	708	1648	2361	689	1640	2331	591	1844	2440	20-24
	1325	2538	3885	1175	2499	3689	1112	2793	3906	1039	2902	3951	25-29
	2485	5763	8283	2300	5644	7976	2300	5733	8036	2268	5880	8167	30-39
	1324	4591	5930	1417	4416	5851	1275	4469	5750	1310	4574	5891	40-49
	915	2698	3617	932	2793	3732	864	2881	3747	976	3027	4003	50+
	17	68	127	11	52	130	6	45	116	14	57	98	Unknown
	7253	17555	24932	6925	17459	24528	6577	17950	24609	6511	18711	25292	Total EU/EEA
													Non-EU/EEA
	73	114	356	71	95	343	120	147	404	169	241	559	<15
	388	90	478	321	99	420	295	81	376	284	76	360	15-19
	1824	1072	2896	1561	1112	2673	1586	943	2530	1444	798	2242	20-24
	2307	2870	5179	2367	2760	5127	2343	2537	4880	2250	2413	4663	25-29
	3171	6488	9659	3368	6715	10084	3802	6850	10653	3782	6788	10572	30-39
	1264	2827	4092	1407	3138	4545	1791	3262	5055	1869	3487	5356	40-49
	452	833	1285	549	1007	1556	769	1163	1933	858	1449	2308	50+
	7	19	37	7	13	24	7	10	21	9	13	29	Unknown
	9486	14313	23982	9651	14939	24772	10713	14993	25852	10665	15265	26089	Total non-EU/EEA
	20203	39918	60428	46376	76754	123460	18867	38782	57877	18639	40419	59287	Total WHO European Region

Table 9: New HIV diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 9b:** West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region

Age category	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
West													
<15	160	161	323	160	143	303	176	135	311	145	143	288	
15–19	301	225	527	243	202	446	260	234	495	261	285	548	
20–24	1124	1212	2338	923	1144	2070	851	1344	2199	767	1497	2271	
25–29	2036	2500	4549	1726	2393	4126	1602	2686	4299	1537	2791	4334	
30–39	3398	6827	10237	3340	6843	10204	3210	7310	10538	3205	7298	10532	
40–49	1504	4484	5995	1475	4896	6378	1592	5179	6788	1698	5745	7452	
50+	836	2522	3365	858	2640	3499	853	2965	3821	989	3172	4162	
Unknown	26	62	95	178	308	495	203	381	596	230	405	644	
Total West	9385	17993	27429	8903	18569	27521	8747	20234	29047	8832	21336	30231	
Centre													
<15	35	29	64	28	36	64	25	18	45	21	21	42	
15–19	98	99	197	94	80	174	76	86	163	64	74	139	
20–24	109	160	270	88	185	275	93	204	304	117	221	346	
25–29	136	293	433	136	290	434	120	348	486	128	369	508	
30–39	156	453	612	145	506	659	157	511	690	182	636	838	
40–49	69	250	322	68	231	304	51	252	311	65	340	411	
50+	45	161	207	38	125	163	57	183	245	64	187	251	
Unknown	17	37	73	6	38	70	5	38	80	3	27	82	
Total Centre	665	1482	2178	603	1491	2143	584	1640	2324	644	1875	2617	
East													
<15	63	92	347	137	193	530	232	226	688	359	578	1168	
15–19	472	235	707	471	209	680	515	156	671	434	122	558	
20–24	351	458	809	409	460	869	722	687	1409	2060	1211	3274	
25–29	324	958	1282	427	994	1421	823	1371	2195	2649	3213	5871	
30–39	1734	4398	6132	2170	5382	7552	2752	6196	8953	3137	6404	9565	
40–49	573	1717	2290	749	2066	2815	919	2575	3495	1136	2722	3865	
50+	136	302	438	176	443	619	266	569	835	348	658	1009	
Unknown	2694	3117	5811	3006	3346	6355	2033	2783	4819	14	9	27	
Total East	6347	11277	17816	7545	13093	20841	8262	14563	23065	10137	14917	25337	
Total WHO European Region	16397	30752	47423	17051	33153	50505	17593	36437	54436	19613	38128	58185	

Age category	2013			2014			Cumulative total***				
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	
West											
<15	86	99	186	84	75	161	3451	3709	120	7271	
15–19	182	313	496	169	343	513	4946	5735	48	10718	
20–24	574	2037	2613	536	1852	2391	18074	32569	240	50820	
25–29	1036	3356	4395	874	3191	4067	30594	61084	424	91961	
30–39	2449	7212	9671	2213	6418	8642	51617	135454	674	187508	
40–49	1528	5648	7186	1379	5165	6553	22788	85195	267	108050	
50+	1166	3973	5142	1124	3835	4963	14315	51165	116	65441	
Unknown	9	30	41	7	25	35	2596	5494	3496	11577	
Total West	7030	22668	29730	6386	20904	27325	148381	380405	5385	533346	
Centre											
<15	26	31	57	29	31	60	4704	6192	2	10898	
15–19	28	67	95	38	90	128	1283	1472	4	2758	
20–24	124	453	579	99	512	612	2573	5628	52	8234	
25–29	153	755	911	170	868	1044	2588	8017	94	10666	
30–39	259	1395	1657	309	1387	1703	3490	13164	123	16721	
40–49	132	655	788	133	671	808	1448	6198	62	7679	
50+	94	344	438	125	416	541	1003	3552	15	4559	
Unknown	4	15	55	-	17	54	291	787	2208	3286	
Total Centre	820	3715	4580	903	3992	4950	17380	45010	2560	64801	
East											
<15	113	160	400	127	153	400	2259	3254	1731	7244	
15–19	255	72	327	227	76	303	6958	5504	2	12464	
20–24	1316	776	2092	1135	704	1839	14541	11419	3	25963	
25–29	2191	2319	4510	2007	2133	4140	19456	24788	10	44254	
30–39	3951	6498	10449	3719	6386	10105	39677	83410	30	123117	
40–49	2123	3382	5505	2000	3371	5371	15440	34074	8	49522	
50+	1042	1379	2421	1082	1428	2510	5968	9641	4	15613	
Unknown	2	3	5	1	0	1	48317	71892	322	120531	
Total East	10993	14589	25709	10298	14251	24669	152616	243982	2110	398708	
Total WHO European Region	18843	40972	60019	17587	39147	56944	318377	669397	10055	996855	

* 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Age category
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													West
	146	125	271	154	117	271	129	112	245	116	95	213	<15
	234	296	530	214	313	527	207	294	501	182	328	510	15–19
	686	1545	2234	720	1877	2598	700	1849	2550	590	2057	2649	20–24
	1331	2684	4029	1383	3006	4395	1275	3203	4478	1180	3408	4595	25–29
	2979	7316	10312	2797	7300	10107	2719	6998	9721	2643	7376	10035	30–39
	1642	5937	7586	1771	5857	7637	1550	5716	7271	1608	5922	7534	40–49
	1071	3475	4547	1096	3638	4735	1071	3644	4718	1155	3928	5084	50+
	310	567	881	15	39	57	7	30	39	14	45	66	Unknown
	8399	21945	30390	8150	22147	30327	7658	21846	29523	7488	23159	30686	Total West
													Centre
	29	23	52	24	21	45	22	25	47	26	28	54	<15
	47	57	104	26	41	67	28	59	87	33	67	100	15–19
	131	256	390	130	321	455	145	357	504	129	433	565	20–24
	125	400	535	112	444	565	128	560	689	138	674	815	25–29
	184	765	967	181	754	958	207	985	1192	245	1169	1419	30–39
	61	366	436	79	359	448	115	472	590	131	593	727	40–49
	66	238	307	63	250	319	65	287	352	80	308	388	50+
	2	30	73	4	23	94	3	20	90	2	20	49	Unknown
	645	2135	2864	619	2213	2951	713	2765	3551	784	3292	4117	Total Centre
													East
	366	679	1214	482	663	1322	112	140	388	161	227	537	<15
	427	102	529	347	114	461	299	70	369	284	61	345	15–19
	2142	1131	3273	1821	1181	3002	1606	867	2473	1454	675	2129	20–24
	2843	3087	5930	2750	2933	5683	2333	2465	4798	2204	2209	4413	25–29
	3546	7028	10574	3708	7152	10860	3709	6614	10323	3665	6404	10069	30–39
	1373	3014	4387	1525	3249	4774	1720	3027	4747	1785	3188	4973	40–49
	459	780	1239	564	922	1486	713	980	1693	806	1198	2004	50+
	3	17	28	26410	36180	62594	4	8	12	8	6	14	Unknown
	11159	15838	27174	37607	52394	90182	10496	14171	24803	10367	13968	24484	Total East
	20203	39918	60428	46376	76754	123460	18867	38782	57877	18639	40419	59287	Total WHO European Region

Table 10: HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases diagnosed in 2014, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Case from country with generalised HIV epidemic		Partner from a country with a generalised HIV epidemic		Partner IDU		Bisexual partner		Other/undetermined**		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	14	17.1	1	1.2	2	2.4	1	1.2	64	78.0	82
West	Belgium	157	43.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203	56.4	360
Centre	Bulgaria	4	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	95.8	96
Centre	Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	100.0	11
Centre	Cyprus	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	10
Centre	Czech Republic	2	4.4	1	2.2	3	6.7	0	0.0	39	86.7	45
West	Denmark	43	42.2	33	32.4	0	0.0	1	1.0	25	24.5	102
East	Estonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.3	0	0.0	155	95.7	162
West	Finland	19	27.1	27	38.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	23	32.9	70
West	France	664	46.0	226	15.7	11	0.8	0	0.0	542	37.6	1443
West	Germany	494	63.3	50	6.4	6	0.8	8	1.0	222	28.5	780
West	Greece	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	127	100.0	127
Centre	Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	100.0	28
West	Iceland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
West	Ireland	68	57.1	8	6.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	41	34.5	119
West	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1598	100.0	1598
East	Latvia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	132	100.0	132
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	100.0	66
West	Luxembourg	11	40.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	59.3	27
West	Malta	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	77.8	9
West	Netherlands	48	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	161	77.0	209
West	Norway	0	0.0	60	42.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	57.4	141
Centre	Poland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88	100.0	88
West	Portugal	122	21.8	17	3.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	420	75.0	560
Centre	Romania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	320	100.0	320
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	18
Centre	Slovenia	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4
West	Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	875	100.0	875
West	Sweden	73	44.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	56.0	166
West	United Kingdom	1048	48.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	3	0.1	1130	51.7	2185
	Total EU/EEA	2771	28.2	423	4.3	36	0.4	15	0.2	6588	67.0	9833
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	100.0	61
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
East	Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	7.3	0	0.0	243	92.7	262
East	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	12.0	0	0.0	316	88.0	359
East	Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1349	100.0	1349
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
East	Georgia	0	0.0	45	15.4	45	15.4	0	0.0	202	69.2	292
West	Israel	50	26.0	2	1.0	7	3.6	0	0.0	133	69.3	192
East	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1399	100.0	1399
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	3.7	0	0.0	375	96.4	389
East	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	620	100.0	620
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Centre	Serbia	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	29	93.5	31
West	Switzerland	37	22.2	25	15.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	104	62.3	167
East	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	569	100.0	569
Centre	Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	485	100.0	485
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10648	100.0	10648
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	87	0.5	73	0.4	129	0.8	1	0.0	16541	98.3	16831
WHO European Region												
	West	2850	30.9	449	4.9	34	0.4	14	0.2	5865	63.7	9212
	Centre	8	0.7	2	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.2	1190	98.8	1205
	East	0	0.0	45	0.3	128	0.8	0	0.0	16074	98.9	16247
	Total WHO European Region	2858	10.7	496	1.9	165	0.6	16	0.1	23129	86.7	26664

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** The category 'other/undetermined' includes a substantial proportion of cases with partners reported as heterosexual from a non-generalised epidemic country in the following countries: Albania (18%), Armenia (93%), Azerbaijan (23%), Czech Republic (18%), Denmark (22%), Georgia (27%), Kyrgyzstan (48%), Moldova (99.7%), Norway (32%), Portugal (23%). Countries reporting aggregate data (Ukraine and Kazakhstan for 2014) are classified as unknown because information on region of origin and partner risk factors are not included in the aggregate reporting metadataset.

Table 11: HIV diagnoses, by country of report and region of origin, cases diagnosed in 2014, 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	124	52.8	11	4.7	63	26.8	20	8.5
West	Belgium	353	34.0	93	9.0	28	2.7	214	20.6
Centre	Bulgaria	231	93.5	1	0.4	5	2.0	7	2.8
Centre	Croatia	89	96.7	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
Centre	Cyprus	36	64.3	11	19.6	7	12.5	1	1.8
Centre	Czech Republic	173	74.6	7	3.0	44	19.0	3	1.3
West	Denmark	129	50.4	23	9.0	21	8.2	51	19.9
East	Estonia	285	97.9	0	0.0	6	2.1	0	0.0
West	Finland	81	44.8	8	4.4	30	16.6	15	8.3
West	France	1366	31.6	66	1.5	74	1.7	940	21.7
West	Germany	2111	59.9	108	3.1	344	9.8	487	13.8
West	Greece	506	70.9	5	0.7	80	11.2	24	3.4
Centre	Hungary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Iceland	2	18.2	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	27.3
West	Ireland	130	36.2	22	6.1	36	10.0	78	21.7
West	Italy	2680	72.5	40	1.1	223	6.0	387	10.5
East	Latvia	342	98.6	1	0.3	3	0.9	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	136	96.5	1	0.7	4	2.8	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	24	34.8	18	26.1	4	5.8	19	27.5
West	Malta	20	50.0	8	20.0	1	2.5	5	12.5
West	Netherlands	545	65.6	28	3.4	36	4.3	81	9.7
West	Norway	103	38.4	23	8.6	15	5.6	64	23.9
Centre	Poland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Portugal	581	63.2	8	0.9	9	1.0	169	18.4
Centre	Romania	787	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	83	96.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.5
Centre	Slovenia	44	89.8	0	0.0	4	8.2	0	0.0
West	Spain	2287	67.9	106	3.1	102	3.0	185	5.5
West	Sweden	69	19.7	12	3.4	24	6.9	143	40.9
West	United Kingdom	2629	42.8	514	8.4	412	6.7	1240	20.2
	Total EU/EEA	15946	53.2	1118	3.7	1578	5.3	4139	13.8
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	76	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	332	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	586	97.0	0	0.0	18	3.0	0	0.0
East	Belarus	1809	99.9	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	534	99.6	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0
West	Israel	160	33.5	8	1.7	131	27.5	67	14.0
East	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	616	95.5	0	0.0	25	3.9	0	0.0
East	Moldova	831	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	126	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Switzerland	198	38.4	77	15.0	21	4.1	64	12.4
East	Tajikistan	985	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	6303	23.4	88	0.3	199	0.7	131	0.5
WHO European Region									
	West	14098	51.6	1184	4.3	1655	6.1	4256	15.6
	Centre	1695	34.2	19	0.4	62	1.3	14	0.3
	East	6456	26.2	2	0.0	60	0.2	0	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	22249	39.1	1206	2.1	1777	3.1	4270	7.5

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Countries reporting aggregate data (Ukraine and Kazakhstan for 2014) are classified as unknown because information on region of origin is not included in the aggregate reporting metadataset.

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown**		Total	Country
	N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										EU/EEA
	3	1.3	7	3.0	1	0.4	6	2.6	235	Austria
	34	3.3	14	1.3	21	2.0	282	27.1	1039	Belgium
	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	247	Bulgaria
	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	92	Croatia
	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	Cyprus
	0	0.0	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	Czech Republic
	6	2.3	16	6.3	9	3.5	1	0.4	256	Denmark
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	291	Estonia
	3	1.7	12	6.6	0	0.0	32	17.7	181	Finland
	179	4.1	52	1.2	103	2.4	1547	35.8	4327	France
	69	2.0	96	2.7	50	1.4	260	7.4	3525	Germany
	1	0.1	17	2.4	13	1.8	68	9.5	714	Greece
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	271	100.0	271	Hungary
	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	11	Iceland
	42	11.7	13	3.6	3	0.8	35	9.7	359	Ireland
	204	5.5	51	1.4	97	2.6	13	0.4	3695	Italy
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	347	Latvia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Liechtenstein
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	141	Lithuania
	3	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	69	Luxembourg
	1	2.5	1	2.5	4	10.0	0	0.0	40	Malta
	60	7.2	31	3.7	25	3.0	25	3.0	831	Netherlands
	16	6.0	31	11.6	5	1.9	11	4.1	268	Norway
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1061	100.0	1061	Poland
	51	5.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	101	11.0	920	Portugal
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	791	Romania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	Slovakia
	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	Slovenia
	508	15.1	0	0.0	68	2.0	110	3.3	3366	Spain
	8	2.3	39	11.1	20	5.7	35	10.0	350	Sweden
	299	4.9	276	4.5	167	2.7	604	9.8	6141	United Kingdom
	1490	5.0	663	2.2	591	2.0	4467	14.9	29992	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	77	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	Andorra
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	332	Armenia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	604	Azerbaijan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1811	Belarus
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	536	Georgia
	9	1.9	20	4.2	82	17.2	0	0.0	477	Israel
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2350	100.0	2350	Kazakhstan
	0	0.0	3	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	645	Kyrgyzstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	831	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Monaco
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	Serbia
	27	5.2	10	1.9	7	1.4	111	21.6	515	Switzerland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	985	Tajikistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1812	100.0	1812	Turkey
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15796	100.0	15796	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
	36	0.1	33	0.1	91	0.3	20070	74.5	26953	Total non-EU/EEA
										WHO European Region
	1524	5.6	687	2.5	676	2.5	3245	11.9	27325	West
	2	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.1	3148	63.6	4950	Centre
	0	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	18144	73.6	24669	East
	1526	2.7	696	1.2	682	1.2	24537	43.1	56945	Total WHO European Region

Table 12: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2014**Table 12a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	8921	70.4	753	5.9	578	4.6	212	1.7
Injecting drug use	888	71.4	49	3.9	170	13.7	13	1.0
Heterosexual contact	4202	42.7	221	2.2	562	5.7	3426	34.8
Mother-to-child	88	37.3	5	2.1	13	5.5	97	41.1
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	14	19.7	4	5.6	7	9.9	36	50.7
Nosocomial infection	10	45.5	2	9.1	1	4.5	3	13.6
Other/undetermined	1823	30.9	84	1.4	246	4.2	352	6.0
Total EU/EEA	15946	53.2	1118	3.7	1578	5.3	4139	13.8
Non-EU/EEA								
Men who have sex with men	522	41.8	54	4.3	23	1.8	3	0.2
Injecting drug use	1258	18.6	2	0.0	39	0.6	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	3996	23.7	24	0.1	108	0.6	119	0.7
Mother-to-child	140	44.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	28.6
Nosocomial infection	14	58.3	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	371	20.9	8	0.5	26	1.5	6	0.3
Total non-EU/EEA	6303	23.4	88	0.3	199	0.7	131	0.5
Total WHO European Region	22249	39.1	1206	2.1	1776	3.1	4270	7.5

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								
Men who have sex with men	8583	71.5	794	6.6	565	4.7	215	1.8
Injecting drug use	518	60.5	50	5.8	187	21.8	13	1.5
Heterosexual contact	3469	37.7	240	2.6	618	6.7	3537	38.4
Mother-to-child	59	28.0	5	2.4	13	6.2	98	46.4
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	14	18.7	4	5.3	8	10.7	38	50.7
Nosocomial infection	8	42.1	2	10.5	1	5.3	3	15.8
Other/undetermined	1447	29.3	89	1.8	262	5.3	352	7.1
Total West	14098	51.6	1184	4.3	1655	6.1	4256	15.6
Centre								
Men who have sex with men	652	47.0	12	0.9	35	2.5	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	214	79.3	1	0.4	6	2.2	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	570	47.3	5	0.4	14	1.2	8	0.7
Mother-to-child	24	48.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	233	11.5	1	0.0	6	0.3	6	0.3
Total Centre	1695	34.2	19	0.4	62	1.3	14	0.3
East								
Men who have sex with men	208	39.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Injecting drug use	1414	20.6	0	0.0	16	0.2	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	4159	25.6	0	0.0	38	0.2	0	0.0
Mother-to-child	145	50.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	14	93.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	514	72.2	2	0.3	4	0.6	0	0.0
Total East	6456	26.2	2	0.0	60	0.2	0	0.0
Total WHO European Region	22249	39.1	1206	2.1	1776	3.1	4270	7.5

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										EU/EEA
	903	7.1	303	2.4	271	2.1	736	5.8	12677	Men who have sex with men
	10	0.8	17	1.4	12	1.0	85	6.8	1244	Injecting drug use
	455	4.6	280	2.8	197	2.0	490	5.0	9833	Heterosexual contact
	5	2.1	6	2.5	8	3.4	14	5.9	236	Mother-to-child
	2	2.8	5	7.0	1	1.4	2	2.8	71	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	3	13.6	1	4.5	2	9.1	22	Nosocomial infection
	115	1.9	49	0.8	101	1.7	3138	53.1	5908	Other/undetermined
	1490	5.0	663	2.2	591	2.0	4467	14.9	29992	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	24	1.9	7	0.6	15	1.2	601	48.1	1249	Men who have sex with men
	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5452	80.7	6754	Injecting drug use
	9	0.1	19	0.1	13	0.1	12543	74.5	16831	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	5	1.6	0	0.0	167	53.2	314	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	7	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	37.5	24	Nosocomial infection
	1	0.1	1	0.1	62	3.5	1299	73.2	1774	Other/undetermined
	36	0.1	33	0.1	91	0.3	20072	74.5	26953	Total non-EU/EEA
	1526	2.7	696	1.2	682	1.2	24539	43.1	56944	Total WHO European Region

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										West
	925	7.7	308	2.6	283	2.4	334	2.8	12007	Men who have sex with men
	12	1.4	17	2.0	13	1.5	46	5.4	856	Injecting drug use
	464	5.0	292	3.2	207	2.2	385	4.2	9212	Heterosexual contact
	5	2.4	11	5.2	8	3.8	12	5.7	211	Mother-to-child
	2	2.7	6	8.0	1	1.3	2	2.7	75	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	3	15.8	1	5.3	1	5.3	19	Nosocomial infection
	116	2.3	50	1.0	163	3.3	2465	49.9	4944	Other/undetermined
	1524	5.6	687	2.5	676	2.5	3245	11.9	27325	Total West
										Centre
	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	682	49.2	1386	Men who have sex with men
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	18.1	270	Injecting drug use
	0	0.0	5	0.4	2	0.2	601	49.9	1205	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	50.0	50	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	83.3	12	Nosocomial infection
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1780	87.9	2026	Other/undetermined
	2	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.1	3148	63.6	4950	Total Centre
										East
	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	321	60.3	532	Men who have sex with men
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5442	79.2	6872	Injecting drug use
	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	12047	74.1	16247	Heterosexual contact
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	144	49.8	289	Mother-to-child
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	Nosocomial infection
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	27.0	712	Other/undetermined
	0	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	18146	73.6	24669	Total East
	1526	2.7	696	1.2	682	1.2	24539	43.1	56944	Total WHO European Region

Table 13: New HIV diagnoses, by country of report and probable region of infection, in 2014, 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	35	14.9	2	0.9	2	0.9	5	2.1
West	Belgium	268	25.8	40	3.8	14	1.3	115	11.1
Centre	Bulgaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Croatia	92	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Cyprus	36	64.3	6	0.0	5	8.9	1	1.8
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0.0	2	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0
West	Denmark	123	48.0	23	9.0	15	5.9	48	18.8
East	Estonia	208	71.5	5	1.7	1	0.3	0	0.0
West	Finland	84	46.4	13	7.2	36	19.9	15	8.3
West	France	1252	28.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Germany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Greece	714	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Hungary	271	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Iceland	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1
West	Ireland	143	39.8	19	5.3	11	3.1	57	15.9
West	Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Latvia	213	61.4	4	1.2	3	0.9	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	97	68.8	5	3.5	4	2.8	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	21	30.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Malta	33	82.5	4	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Netherlands	516	62.1	20	2.4	7	0.8	29	3.5
West	Norway	75	28.0	36	13.4	16	6.0	66	24.6
Centre	Poland	958	90.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Portugal	587	63.8	5	0.5	2	0.2	93	10.1
Centre	Romania	787	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	76	88.4	3	3.5	4	4.7	3	3.5
Centre	Slovenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Sweden	67	19.1	26	7.4	22	6.3	132	37.7
West	United Kingdom	3181	51.8	300	4.9	201	3.3	836	13.6
	Total EU/EEA	9838	32.8	513	1.7	345	1.2	1401	4.7
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	50	64.9	5	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	135	40.7	0	0.0	187	56.3	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	296	49.0	1	0.2	155	25.7	0	0.0
East	Belarus	1809	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	230	42.9	19	3.5	131	24.4	0	0.0
West	Israel	268	56.2	4	0.8	56	11.7	48	10.1
East	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	613	96.4	0	0.0	19	3.0	0	0.0
East	Moldova	678	81.6	0	0.0	33	4.0	0	0.0
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Switzerland	198	38.4	32	6.2	7	1.4	40	7.8
East	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	4319	16.0	61	0.2	588	2.2	88	0.3
WHO European Region									
	West	7569	27.7	524	1.9	389	1.4	1485	5.4
	Centre	2300	46.5	16	0.3	11	0.2	4	0.1
	East	4288	17.4	34	0.1	533	2.2	0	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	14157	24.9	574	1.0	933	1.6	1489	2.6

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Countries reporting aggregate data (Ukraine and Kazakhstan for 2014) are classified as unknown because information on probable country of infection is not included in the aggregate reporting metadataset.

	Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown**		Total	Country
	N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
										EU/EEA
	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	188	80.0	235	Austria
	15	1.4	26	2.5	8	0.8	553	53.2	1039	Belgium
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	247	100.0	247	Bulgaria
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	Croatia
	1	1.8	0	0.0	2	3.6	5	8.9	56	Cyprus
	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	226	97.4	232	Czech Republic
	4	1.6	28	10.9	8	3.1	7	2.7	256	Denmark
	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	75	25.8	291	Estonia
	1	0.6	29	16.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	181	Finland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3075	71.1	4327	France
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3525	100.0	3525	Germany
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	714	Greece
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	271	Hungary
	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	8	72.7	11	Iceland
	25	7.0	4	1.1	9	2.5	91	25.3	359	Ireland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3695	100.0	3695	Italy
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	127	36.6	347	Latvia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	Liechtenstein
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	24.8	141	Lithuania
	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	47	68.1	69	Luxembourg
	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	40	Malta
	12	1.4	19	2.3	4	0.5	224	27.0	831	Netherlands
	10	3.7	48	17.9	7	2.6	10	3.7	268	Norway
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	103	9.7	1061	Poland
	13	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	220	23.9	920	Portugal
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	791	Romania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	Slovakia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	100.0	49	Slovenia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3366	100.0	3366	Spain
	7	2.0	53	15.1	30	8.6	13	3.7	350	Sweden
	95	1.5	264	4.3	99	1.6	1165	19.0	6141	United Kingdom
	186	0.6	478	1.6	173	0.6	17058	56.9	29992	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	28.6	77	Albania
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	Andorra
	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	7	2.1	332	Armenia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	25.2	604	Azerbaijan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1811	Belarus
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	154	28.7	536	Georgia
	5	1.0	14	2.9	13	2.7	69	14.5	477	Israel
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2350	100.0	2350	Kazakhstan
	0	0.0	3	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	636	Kyrgyzstan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	120	14.4	831	Moldova
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	Monaco
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	20	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	San Marino
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	100.0	126	Serbia
	14	2.7	16	3.1	6	1.2	202	39.2	515	Switzerland
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	985	100.0	985	Tajikistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1812	100.0	1812	Turkey
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15796	100.0	15796	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
	19	0.1	34	0.1	24	0.1	21820	81.0	26953	Total non-EU/EEA
										WHO European Region
	203	0.7	504	1.8	190	0.7	16461	60.2	27325	West
	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2613	52.8	4950	Centre
	0	0.0	6	0.0	5	0.0	19803	80.3	24669	East
	205	0.4	512	0.9	197	0.3	38878	68.3	56945	Total WHO European Region

Table 14: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses (2014) 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

			Completeness (%) CD4	CD4 <200 (%)		CD4 <350 (%)		CD4 < 350 per mm ³ blood (%)		
Area	Country*	Number of cases with CD4**		N	%	N	%	Hetero	IDU	MSM
EU/EEA										
West	Austria	222	94.9	61	27.5	109	49.1	59.5	30.0	45.8
West	Belgium	605	59.0	137	22.6	261	43.1	52.9	25.0	31.4
Centre	Bulgaria	220	89.8	60	27.3	95	43.2	53.8	44.7	35.4
Centre	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	48	85.7	7	14.6	13	27.1	50.0	100.0	16.2
Centre	Czech Republic	203	87.9	30	14.8	64	31.5	38.5	37.5	28.6
West	Denmark	174	69.0	42	24.1	79	45.4	57.1	50.0	37.9
East	Estonia	162	56.8	62	38.3	102	63.0	60.4	69.6	66.7
West	Finland	140	79.1	36	25.7	58	41.4	49.2	20.0	30.0
West	France	2308	53.7	620	26.9	1080	46.8	55.6	59.5	32.7
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece	516	72.3	159	30.8	264	51.2	66.1	77.3	37.0
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	306	86.0	81	26.5	145	47.4	60.9	42.9	37.0
West	Italy	2862	77.8	998	34.9	1529	53.4	49.7	46.1	35.6
East	Latvia	247	72.0	82	33.2	130	52.6	53.9	52.3	45.8
	Liechtenstein	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
East	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Luxembourg	56	83.6	12	21.4	29	51.8	56.5	41.7	57.9
West	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	760	92.3	193	25.4	337	44.3	58.8	-	36.6
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	686	75.1	227	33.1	351	51.2	54.8	63.0	42.5
Centre	Romania	731	94.8	280	38.3	426	58.3	53.2	61.6	48.3
Centre	Slovakia	62	72.1	12	19.4	23	37.1	68.8	-	24.4
Centre	Slovenia	45	91.8	22	48.9	28	62.2	-	50.0	63.3
West	Spain	2888	85.9	801	27.7	1334	46.2	57.0	75.0	39.5
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	5169	84.6	1131	21.9	2080	40.2	54.9	64.2	28.9
	Total EU/EEA	18411	61.4	5069	27.4	8608	46.6	55.4	60.9	36.9
Non-EU/EEA										
Centre	Albania	52	74.3	32	61.5	40	76.9	74.4	100.0	87.5
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	295	90.8	108	36.6	162	54.9	51.9	77.1	50.0
East	Azerbaijan	347	59.2	108	31.1	179	51.6	47.7	62.5	42.9
East	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	24	80.0	1	4.2	9	37.5	33.3	-	38.1
East	Georgia	468	88.3	162	34.6	273	58.3	56.9	69.4	37.9
West	Israel	248	54.6	74	29.8	121	48.8	58.9	48.1	40.2
East	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Kyrgyzstan	149	24.9	45	30.2	106	71.1	67.5	84.6	75.0
East	Moldova	463	57.0	121	26.1	243	52.5	52.4	51.7	66.7
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	16	80.0	5	31.3	7	43.8	66.7	-	41.7
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	107	85.6	45	42.1	72	67.3	77.8	100.0	56.9
West	Switzerland	338	66.1	96	28.4	162	47.9	56.7	80.0	38.8
East	Tajikistan	622	71.7	227	36.5	399	64.1	62.4	71.2	40.0
Centre	Turkey***	88	4.9	11	12.5	35	39.8	40.5	-	42.1
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	total Non EU-EEA	3217	12.3	1035	32.2	1808	56.2	56.5	68.3	43.3
WHO European Region										
	West	17278	63.0	4668	27.0	7939	46.2	55.7	61.7	37.0
	Centre	1596	33.0	505	31.6	812	50.9	54.1	58.5	39.1
	East	2753	11.5	915	33.2	1594	57.9	56.1	67.7	44.4
	Total WHO European Region	21627	37.9	6088	28.1	10345	48.0	55.7	63.7	37.2

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Completeness is for all cases; there is some variation by country for CD4 cell count completeness by transmission group

*** Data for Turkey exclude people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Table 15: AIDS diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	1982	96	1.2	98	1.2	110	1.3	97	1.2	90	1.1	
West	Belgium	1983	156	1.5	106	1	105	1	119	1.1	121	1.1	
Centre	Bulgaria	1987	19	0.2	16	0.2	21	0.3	29	0.4	30	0.4	
Centre	Croatia	1986	21	0.5	20	0.5	11	0.3	25	0.6	22	0.5	
Centre	Cyprus	1986	11	1.5	8	1.1	12	1.6	12	1.5	8	1	
Centre	Czech Republic	1986	13	0.1	18	0.2	23	0.2	29	0.3	23	0.2	
West	Denmark	1980	44	0.8	51	0.9	32	0.6	40	0.7	36	0.7	
East	Estonia	1992	29	2.1	32	2.4	57	4.2	61	4.6	38	2.8	
West	Finland	1983	26	0.5	26	0.5	33	0.6	27	0.5	23	0.4	
West	France	1980	1371	2.2	1184	1.9	1019	1.6	1063	1.7	954	1.5	
West	Germany	1981	736	0.9	720	0.9	664	0.8	587	0.7	624	0.8	
West	Greece	1981	104	0.9	90	0.8	93	0.8	109	1	103	0.9	
Centre	Hungary	1986	33	0.3	22	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	
West	Iceland	1985	1	0.3	3	1	0	0	2	0.6	0	0	
West	Ireland	1983	42	1	42	1	35	0.8	36	0.8	35	0.8	
West	Italy	1982	1531	7.9	1454	6	1405	4.5	1341	3.6	1204	2.1	
East	Latvia	1990	119	5.3	90	4	81	3.7	103	4.7	101	4.7	
	Liechtenstein	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Lithuania	1988	10	0.3	27	0.8	28	0.9	54	1.7	37	1.2	
West	Luxembourg	1983	11	2.4	9	1.9	11	2.3	8	1.7	3	0.6	
West	Malta	1986	3	0.7	7	1.7	2	0.5	9	2.2	1	0.2	
West	Netherlands	1999	357	2.2	285	1.7	298	1.8	278	1.7	271	1.6	
West	Norway	1983	32	0.7	32	0.7	9	0.2	18	0.4	18	0.4	
Centre	Poland	1986	151	0.4	167	0.4	141	0.4	180	0.5	131	0.3	
West	Portugal	1985	995	9.5	920	8.8	813	7.7	847	8	692	6.6	
Centre	Romania	1985	379	1.8	324	1.5	311	1.5	336	1.6	268	1.3	
Centre	Slovakia	1985	3	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1	1	0	4	0.1	
Centre	Slovenia	1986	10	0.5	5	0.2	9	0.4	11	0.5	18	0.9	
West	Spain	1981	1874	4.3	1752	4	1639	3.7	1544	3.4	1418	3.1	
West	Sweden	1982	46	0.5	55	0.6	62	0.7	-	-	-	-	
West	United Kingdom	1981	980	1.6	891	1.5	844	1.4	829	1.3	655	1.1	
	Total EU/EEA		9203	2	8458	1.8	7897	1.7	7818	1.6	6952	1.4	
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	1993	12	0.4	10	0.3	24	0.8	32	1.1	34	1.2	
West	Andorra	2004	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	2	2.4	0	0	
East	Armenia	1988	41	1.4	46	1.5	59	2	83	2.8	84	2.8	
East	Azerbaijan	1995	20	0.2	21	0.2	200	2.3	76	0.9	109	1.2	
East	Belarus	1991	163	1.7	331	3.4	308	3.2	351	3.7	532	5.6	
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	6	0.2	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1989	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.4	2	0.1	
East	Georgia	1989	140	3.1	162	3.7	183	4.2	232	5.3	284	6.6	
West	Israel	1981	61	0.9	70	1	49	0.7	53	0.7	52	0.7	
East	Kazakhstan	1993	100	0.6	132	0.8	176	1.1	174	1.1	173	1.1	
East	Kyrgyzstan	1999	23	0.4	29	0.6	24	0.5	36	0.7	75	1.4	
East	Moldova	1989	60	1.4	93	2.2	218	5.3	92	2.2	262	6.4	
West	Monaco	1985	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Montenegro	1990	5	0.8	5	0.8	3	0.5	6	1	8	1.3	
East	Russia***		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West	San Marino	1986	1	3.4	1	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Serbia****	1985	52	0.6	51	0.6	39	0.4	39	0.4	52	0.6	
West	Switzerland	1980	196	2.6	160	2.1	176	2.3	161	2.1	151	2	
East	Tajikistan	1998	4	0.1	21	0.3	30	0.4	55	0.8	70	0.9	
Centre	Turkey	1985	32	0	30	0	30	0	55	0.1	67	0.1	
East	Turkmenistan	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Ukraine	1988	4217	9	4723	10.2	4573	9.9	4380	9.5	4437	9.7	
East	Uzbekistan	1992	11	0	13	0	35	0.1	184	0.7	129	0.5	
	Total non-EU/EEA		5155	2.2	5912	2.5	6142	2.6	6025	2.6	6523	2.8	
WHO European Region													
	West		8664	2.4	7956	2.1	7400	1.9	7170	1.9	6452	1.6	
	Centre		757	0.4	694	0.4	667	0.4	792	0.4	692	0.4	
	East		4937	3.6	5720	4.2	5972	4.3	5881	4.3	6331	4.6	
	Total WHO European Region		14358	2.1	14370	2.1	14039	2	13843	2	13475	1.8	

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (4), 2006 (0, 0.0), 2007 (1, 0.0), 2008 (1, 0.0), 2009 (0, 0.0), 2010 (3, 0.1), 2011 (3, 0.2), 2012 (1, 0.1), 2013 (1, 0.1), 2014 (1, 0.1), cumulative 1986-2014 (50).

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
												EU/EEA
	81	1	78	0.9	91	1.1	68	0.8	76	0.9	2949	Austria
	104	1	87	0.8	92	0.8	80	0.7	84	0.7	4469	Belgium
	32	0.4	40	0.5	65	0.9	71	1	64	0.9	529	Bulgaria
	21	0.5	26	0.6	28	0.7	17	0.4	22	0.5	440	Croatia
	10	1.2	5	0.6	7	0.8	3	0.3	6	0.7	254	Cyprus
	26	0.2	26	0.2	30	0.3	27	0.3	24	0.2	428	Czech Republic
	44	0.8	59	1.1	41	0.7	38	0.7	29	0.5	2956	Denmark
	26	2	38	2.9	36	2.7	26	2	18	1.4	434	Estonia
	32	0.6	25	0.5	19	0.4	20	0.4	20	0.4	636	Finland
	978	1.5	847	1.3	817	1.3	659	1	405	0.6	69786	France
	508	0.6	495	0.6	488	0.6	412	0.5	235	0.3	30474	Germany
	103	0.9	101	0.9	122	1.1	137	1.2	115	1.1	3678	Greece
	28	0.3	32	0.3	48	0.5	42	0.4	51	0.5	796	Hungary
	1	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0	67	Iceland
	38	0.8	47	1	36	0.8	27	0.6	29	0.6	1220	Ireland
	1145	1.9	1052	1.8	1066	1.8	1056	1.8	858	1.4	67248	Italy
	132	6.2	112	5.4	142	6.9	133	6.6	171	8.5	1524	Latvia
	0	0	1	2.8	1	2.7	0	0	1	2.7	12	Liechtenstein
	33	1.1	21	0.7	38	1.3	44	1.5	37	1.3	415	Lithuania
	8	1.6	11	2.1	8	1.5	10	1.9	9	1.6	289	Luxembourg
	6	1.4	5	1.2	6	1.4	1	0.2	4	0.9	107	Malta
	286	1.7	229	1.4	256	1.5	220	1.3	157	0.9	5964	Netherlands
	22	0.5	19	0.4	25	0.5	28	0.6	45	0.9	1114	Norway
	173	0.5	184	0.5	157	0.4	161	0.4	125	0.3	3172	Poland
	736	7	632	6	581	5.5	459	4.4	249	2.4	20857	Portugal
	248	1.2	323	1.6	325	1.6	345	1.7	378	1.9	8774	Romania
	2	0	4	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	78	Slovakia
	7	0.3	15	0.7	11	0.5	11	0.5	16	0.8	228	Slovenia
	1206	2.6	1063	2.3	953	2	683	1.8	444	1.3	84538	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2172	Sweden
	667	1.1	421	0.7	432	0.7	345	0.5	344	0.5	28657	United Kingdom
	6704	1.3	6000	1.2	5929	1.2	5132	1	4020	0.8	344265	Total EU/EEA
												Non-EU/EEA
	26	0.9	46	1.6	49	1.7	65	2.3	50	1.7	406	Albania
	0	0	1	1.3	0	0	2	2.6	0	0	8	Andorra
	94	3.2	87	2.9	133	4.5	144	4.8	171	5.7	1006	Armenia
	210	2.3	195	2.1	235	2.5	189	2	200	2.1	1519	Azerbaijan
	475	5	590	6.2	598	6.3	547	5.8	474	5	4544	Belarus
	6	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.2	-	-	127	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	6	0.3	8	0.4	10	0.5	10	0.5	16	0.8	149	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	339	8	395	9.4	359	8.7	303	7.4	268	6.6	2932	Georgia
	38	0.5	55	0.7	46	0.6	43	0.6	63	0.8	1534	Israel
	264	1.6	226	1.4	234	1.4	261	1.5	236	1.4	2209	Kazakhstan
	130	2.4	90	1.6	88	1.6	67	1.2	81	1.4	678	Kyrgyzstan
	306	7.5	439	10.8	183	4.5	234	5.7	234	5.7	2285	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	50	Monaco
	7	1.1	2	0.3	7	1.1	7	1.1	7	1.1	95	Montenegro
	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
	0	0	1	3.1	2	6	0	0	-	-	23	San Marino
	49	0.5	53	0.6	54	0.6	45	0.5	44	0.5	1784	Serbia***
	163	2.1	127	1.6	94	1.2	95	1.2	47	0.6	9686	Switzerland
	101	1.3	136	1.8	150	1.9	170	2.1	156	1.9	899	Tajikistan
	60	0.1	80	0.1	95	0.1	95	0.1	125	0.2	1237	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
	5861	12.8	9189	20.2	10073	22.2	9362	20.7	9844	23	75579	Ukraine
	220	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
	8355	3.5	11727	5.5	12414	5.8	11646	5.4	12017	5.6	107402	Total non-EU/EEA
												WHO European Region
	6167	1.5	5357	1.3	5176	1.3	4386	1.1	3214	0.8	338482	West
	701	0.4	851	0.4	897	0.5	912	0.5	932	0.5	18497	Centre
	8191	5.9	11518	10.3	12269	10.9	11480	10.2	11890	10.7	94676	East
	15059	2	17727	2.5	18343	2.6	16778	2.3	16037	2.3	451667	Total WHO European Region

Table 16: AIDS diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	
EU/EEA														
West	Austria	67	1.7	75	1.9	86	2.1	78	1.9	63	1.6	62	1.5	
West	Belgium	83	1.6	66	1.3	65	1.3	76	1.5	76	1.4	59	1.1	
Centre	Bulgaria	16	0.4	12	0.3	18	0.5	20	0.5	22	0.6	21	0.6	
Centre	Croatia	19	0.9	14	0.7	10	0.5	24	1.2	20	1	20	1	
Centre	Cyprus	6	1.7	7	1.9	8	2.2	10	2.6	8	2.1	7	1.8	
Centre	Czech Republic	8	0.2	13	0.3	18	0.4	22	0.4	17	0.3	20	0.4	
West	Denmark	30	1.1	31	1.2	22	0.8	33	1.2	25	0.9	34	1.2	
East	Estonia	15	2.4	22	3.5	46	7.4	44	7.1	26	4.2	21	3.4	
West	Finland	25	1	20	0.8	22	0.9	24	0.9	15	0.6	23	0.9	
West	France	924	3	817	2.7	697	2.3	720	2.3	677	2.2	671	2.1	
West	Germany	600	1.5	595	1.5	528	1.3	488	1.2	506	1.3	420	1	
West	Greece	80	1.5	65	1.2	71	1.3	96	1.7	81	1.5	84	1.5	
Centre	Hungary	29	0.6	15	0.3	17	0.4	21	0.4	17	0.4	26	0.5	
West	Iceland	1	0.7	2	1.3	0	0	2	1.2	0	0	1	0.6	
West	Ireland	28	1.4	34	1.6	18	0.8	27	1.2	27	1.2	27	1.2	
West	Italy	1145	12.1	1080	9.2	1077	7.2	991	5.5	908	3.2	845	3	
East	Latvia	74	7.2	63	6.2	59	5.8	77	7.6	67	6.7	86	8.9	
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Lithuania	7	0.4	22	1.4	26	1.7	45	3	28	1.9	27	1.9	
West	Luxembourg	6	2.6	6	2.6	8	3.4	5	2.1	2	0.8	4	1.6	
West	Malta	1	0.5	5	2.5	2	1	9	4.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	
West	Netherlands	272	3.4	224	2.8	228	2.8	225	2.8	228	2.8	225	2.7	
West	Norway	18	0.8	24	1	6	0.3	11	0.5	13	0.5	20	0.8	
Centre	Poland	117	0.6	130	0.7	109	0.6	139	0.8	99	0.5	132	0.7	
West	Portugal	790	15.6	677	13.4	615	12.1	627	12.4	503	9.9	518	10.2	
Centre	Romania	208	2	187	1.8	180	1.7	181	1.8	158	1.6	141	1.4	
Centre	Slovakia	2	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	0	3	0.1	2	0.1	
Centre	Slovenia	8	0.8	5	0.5	7	0.7	9	0.9	16	1.6	7	0.7	
West	Spain	1448	6.8	1355	6.2	1280	5.8	1173	5.2	1086	4.7	933	4.1	
West	Sweden	35	0.8	33	0.7	40	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West	United Kingdom	622	2.1	532	1.8	558	1.9	517	1.7	447	1.5	437	1.4	
	Total EU/EEA	6684	3	6135	2.7	5825	2.5	5694	2.5	5139	2.1	4878	2	
Non-EU/EEA														
Centre	Albania	11	0.7	6	0.4	20	1.3	23	1.5	32	2.2	18	1.2	
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	2	4.6	0	0	0	0	
East	Armenia	32	2.2	37	2.5	46	3	62	4.1	57	3.7	73	4.8	
East	Azerbaijan	16	0.4	19	0.4	169	3.9	68	1.6	90	2	195	4.3	
East	Belarus	114	2.5	220	4.9	208	4.7	231	5.2	326	7.4	291	6.6	
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	8	0.8	9	0.9	9	0.9	5	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.6	
East	Georgia	105	5	129	6.2	138	6.7	179	8.7	209	10.3	245	12.1	
West	Israel	44	1.4	52	1.6	38	1.1	34	1	34	0.9	22	0.6	
East	Kazakhstan	78	1.1	88	1.2	111	1.5	124	1.6	111	1.4	194	2.5	
East	Kyrgyzstan	20	0.8	23	0.9	24	0.9	24	0.9	61	2.3	111	4.1	
East	Moldova	49	2.5	53	2.7	137	6.9	59	3	166	8.4	179	9.1	
West	Monaco	1	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Montenegro	5	1.7	4	1.3	3	1	4	1.3	6	2	7	2.3	
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
West	San Marino	1	6.9	1	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Serbia***	44	1	39	0.9	25	0.6	29	0.7	45	1	42	0.9	
West	Switzerland	142	3.9	113	3.1	126	3.4	113	3	108	2.8	121	3.1	
East	Tajikistan	4	0.1	16	0.5	21	0.6	43	1.2	55	1.5	79	2.1	
Centre	Turkey	27	0.1	26	0.1	25	0.1	48	0.1	60	0.2	46	0.1	
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Ukraine	2986	13.8	3407	15.8	3208	15	3060	14.4	3019	14.3	3988	18.9	
East	Uzbekistan	10	0.1	9	0.1	27	0.2	141	1.1	92	0.7	163	1.2	
	Total non-EU/EEA	3701	3.3	4254	3.8	4340	3.8	4253	3.7	4475	3.9	5786	5	
WHO European Region														
	West	6363	3.5	5807	3.2	5488	2.9	5251	2.8	4800	2.4	4511	2.2	
	Centre	512	0.6	474	0.5	457	0.5	539	0.6	507	0.6	501	0.5	
	East	3510	5.4	4108	6.3	4220	6.4	4157	6.3	4307	6.5	5652	8.5	
	Total WHO European Region	10385	3.1	10389	3.1	10165	2.9	9947	2.9	9614	2.7	10664	2.9	

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (3), 2006 (0), 2007 (1), 2008 (1), 2009 (0), 2010 (2), 2011 (2), 2012 (1), 2013 (0), 2014 (1), cumulative 1986-2014 (33).

	2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
										EU/EEA
	60	1.5	72	1.8	50	1.2	54	1.3	2245	Austria
	55	1	56	1	57	1	53	1	3038	Belgium
	38	1.1	47	1.3	53	1.5	52	1.5	400	Bulgaria
	25	1.2	26	1.3	14	0.7	20	1	387	Croatia
	2	0.5	6	1.4	2	0.5	5	1.2	198	Cyprus
	18	0.3	24	0.5	22	0.4	18	0.3	348	Czech Republic
	40	1.5	35	1.3	29	1	23	0.8	2511	Denmark
	31	5	25	4	19	3.1	13	2.1	320	Estonia
	18	0.7	16	0.6	17	0.6	14	0.5	518	Finland
	620	2	562	1.8	473	1.5	274	0.9	54951	France
	416	1	384	1	329	0.8	200	0.5	26078	Germany
	85	1.6	101	1.9	118	2.2	93	1.8	3096	Greece
	27	0.6	45	1	38	0.8	41	0.9	696	Hungary
	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0	58	Iceland
	34	1.5	28	1.2	20	0.9	20	0.9	937	Ireland
	800	2.8	778	2.7	796	2.8	651	2.2	51847	Italy
	80	8.4	102	10.9	90	9.7	110	12	1060	Latvia
	1	5.6	1	5.5	0	0	1	5.4	11	Liechtenstein
	15	1.1	28	2	31	2.3	29	2.1	335	Lithuania
	7	2.7	5	1.9	9	3.4	6	2.2	225	Luxembourg
	3	1.5	5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	93	Malta
	181	2.2	201	2.4	179	2.2	131	1.6	4801	Netherlands
	17	0.7	23	0.9	19	0.7	36	1.4	871	Norway
	142	0.8	120	0.7	130	0.7	100	0.5	2498	Poland
	461	9.1	414	8.2	323	6.5	198	4	16559	Portugal
	199	2	204	2.1	235	2.4	271	2.8	5098	Romania
	4	0.2	7	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1	66	Slovakia
	12	1.2	10	1	10	1	15	1.5	200	Slovenia
	828	3.6	731	3.2	532	2.8	352	2.2	67362	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1775	Sweden
	288	0.9	298	1	250	0.8	235	0.7	22444	United Kingdom
	4508	1.8	4355	1.8	3854	1.6	3022	1.3	271026	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	35	2.4	34	2.4	50	3.5	36	2.5	312	Albania
	1	2.5	0	0	1	2.6	0	0	6	Andorra
	65	4.3	95	6.4	100	6.9	124	8.7	746	Armenia
	171	3.7	209	4.5	162	3.4	162	3.4	1320	Azerbaijan
	365	8.3	375	8.5	369	8.4	310	7	2932	Belarus
	4	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	-	-	102	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	5	0.5	8	0.8	9	0.9	13	1.3	110	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	277	13.9	248	12.6	219	11.3	201	10.5	2179	Georgia
	37	1	34	0.9	32	0.8	44	1.1	1113	Israel
	150	1.9	180	2.2	192	2.3	176	2.1	1585	Kazakhstan
	69	2.5	65	2.3	49	1.7	56	1.9	533	Kyrgyzstan
	269	13.7	93	4.7	128	6.5	141	7.2	1393	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.2	39	Monaco
	2	0.7	7	2.3	7	2.3	4	1.3	77	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
	1	6.4	2	12.3	0	0	-	-	21	San Marino
	45	1	50	1.1	39	0.9	38	0.9	1348	Serbia***
	89	2.3	66	1.7	67	1.7	36	0.9	7210	Switzerland
	84	2.2	106	2.6	95	2.3	104	2.5	612	Tajikistan
	65	0.2	83	0.2	76	0.2	99	0.3	1028	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	Turkmenistan
	6141	29.2	6498	31	6013	28.8	6119	30.9	50886	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	Uzbekistan
	7875	7.6	8157	7.8	7614	7.3	7664	7.4	74046	Total non-EU/EEA
										WHO European Region
	4042	2	3812	1.9	3304	1.6	2425	1.2	267798	West
	623	0.7	675	0.7	697	0.7	715	0.8	12868	Centre
	7717	14.5	8024	15.1	7467	14	7545	14.3	64395	East
	12383	3.6	12512	3.6	11468	3.3	10686	3.1	345072	Total WHO European Region

Table 17: AIDS diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	
EU/EEA														
West	Austria	29	0.7	22	0.5	24	0.6	19	0.4	27	0.6	19	0.4	
West	Belgium	73	1.4	40	0.7	40	0.7	43	0.8	45	0.8	45	0.8	
Centre	Bulgaria	3	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	9	0.2	8	0.2	11	0.3	
Centre	Croatia	2	0.1	6	0.3	1	0	1	0	2	0.1	1	0	
Centre	Cyprus	5	1.3	1	0.3	4	1	2	0.5	0	0	3	0.7	
Centre	Czech Republic	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	
West	Denmark	14	0.5	20	0.7	10	0.4	7	0.3	11	0.4	10	0.4	
East	Estonia	14	1.9	10	1.4	11	1.5	17	2.4	12	1.7	5	0.7	
West	Finland	1	0	6	0.2	11	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.3	9	0.3	
West	France	446	1.4	365	1.1	317	1	340	1	275	0.8	305	0.9	
West	Germany	136	0.3	125	0.3	136	0.3	99	0.2	118	0.3	88	0.2	
West	Greece	24	0.4	25	0.4	22	0.4	13	0.2	22	0.4	19	0.3	
Centre	Hungary	4	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	2	0	6	0.1	2	0	
West	Iceland	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West	Ireland	14	0.7	8	0.4	15	0.7	9	0.4	8	0.4	11	0.5	
West	Italy	386	3.8	374	3	328	2.1	350	1.8	296	1	300	1	
East	Latvia	45	3.7	27	2.2	22	1.8	26	2.2	34	2.9	46	4	
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Lithuania	3	0.2	5	0.3	2	0.1	9	0.5	9	0.5	6	0.4	
West	Luxembourg	5	2.1	3	1.3	3	1.2	3	1.2	1	0.4	4	1.6	
West	Malta	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
West	Netherlands	85	1	61	0.7	70	0.8	53	0.6	43	0.5	61	0.7	
West	Norway	14	0.6	8	0.3	3	0.1	7	0.3	5	0.2	2	0.1	
Centre	Poland	34	0.2	37	0.2	32	0.2	41	0.2	32	0.2	41	0.2	
West	Portugal	205	3.8	243	4.5	198	3.6	220	4	189	3.4	218	4	
Centre	Romania	171	1.6	137	1.3	131	1.2	155	1.5	110	1	107	1	
Centre	Slovakia	1	0	0	0	2	0.1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Centre	Slovenia	2	0.2	0	0	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0	
West	Spain	426	1.9	397	1.8	359	1.6	371	1.6	332	1.4	273	1.2	
West	Sweden	11	0.2	22	0.5	22	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West	United Kingdom	358	1.2	359	1.2	286	0.9	312	1	208	0.7	230	0.7	
	Total EU/EEA	2518	1.1	2320	1	2065	0.8	2121	0.9	1811	0.7	1824	0.7	
Non-EU/EEA														
Centre	Albania	1	0.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.6	2	0.1	8	0.6	
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Armenia	9	0.6	9	0.6	13	0.9	21	1.4	27	1.9	21	1.5	
East	Azerbaijan	4	0.1	2	0	31	0.7	8	0.2	19	0.4	15	0.3	
East	Belarus	49	1	111	2.2	100	2	120	2.4	206	4.1	184	3.6	
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4	0	0	0	0	
East	Georgia	35	1.5	33	1.4	45	1.9	53	2.3	75	3.3	94	4.2	
West	Israel	17	0.5	18	0.5	11	0.3	19	0.5	18	0.5	16	0.4	
East	Kazakhstan	21	0.3	44	0.5	65	0.8	50	0.6	62	0.7	70	0.8	
East	Kyrgyzstan	3	0.1	6	0.2	0	0	9	0.3	14	0.5	19	0.7	
East	Moldova	11	0.5	40	1.9	81	3.8	33	1.5	96	4.5	127	6	
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	2	0.6	2	0.6	0	0	
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Centre	Serbia***	8	0.2	12	0.3	14	0.3	10	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2	
West	Switzerland	54	1.4	47	1.2	50	1.3	48	1.2	42	1.1	42	1.1	
East	Tajikistan	0	0	5	0.1	9	0.3	12	0.3	15	0.4	22	0.6	
Centre	Turkey	5	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	14	0	
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East	Ukraine	1231	4.9	1316	5.3	1365	5.5	1320	5.3	1418	5.8	1873	7.6	
East	Uzbekistan	1	0	4	0	8	0.1	43	0.3	37	0.3	57	0.4	
	Total non-EU/EEA	1453	1.3	1658	1.4	1802	1.6	1769	1.5	2047	1.7	2569	2.1	
WHO European Region														
	West	2300	1.2	2146	1.1	1905	1	1916	1	1649	0.8	1654	0.8	
	Centre	245	0.3	220	0.2	210	0.2	253	0.3	185	0.2	200	0.2	
	East	1426	2.1	1612	2.3	1752	2.5	1721	2.4	2024	2.8	2539	3.5	
	Total WHO European Region	3971	1.1	3978	1.1	3867	1.1	3890	1.1	3858	1	4393	1.2	

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (1), 2006 (0), 2007 (0), 2008 (0), 2009 (0), 2010 (1), 2011 (1), 2012 (0), 2013 (1), 2014 (0), cumulative 1986-2014 (17).

	2011		2012		2013		2014		Cumulative total**	Country*
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
										EU/EEA
	18	0.4	19	0.4	18	0.4	22	0.5	702	Austria
	32	0.6	36	0.6	23	0.4	31	0.5	1429	Belgium
	2	0.1	18	0.5	18	0.5	12	0.3	129	Bulgaria
	1	0	2	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	53	Croatia
	3	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	56	Cyprus
	8	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1	80	Czech Republic
	19	0.7	6	0.2	9	0.3	6	0.2	445	Denmark
	7	1	11	1.6	7	1	5	0.7	114	Estonia
	7	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	118	Finland
	226	0.7	252	0.7	181	0.5	131	0.4	14808	France
	79	0.2	104	0.2	83	0.2	35	0.1	4396	Germany
	16	0.3	21	0.4	19	0.3	21	0.4	581	Greece
	5	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.2	100	Hungary
	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Iceland
	13	0.6	8	0.3	7	0.3	9	0.4	281	Ireland
	252	0.8	288	0.9	260	0.8	207	0.7	15401	Italy
	32	2.8	40	3.6	43	3.9	61	5.6	464	Latvia
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Liechtenstein
	6	0.4	10	0.6	13	0.8	8	0.5	80	Lithuania
	4	1.6	3	1.1	1	0.4	3	1.1	64	Luxembourg
	2	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	14	Malta
	48	0.6	55	0.7	41	0.5	26	0.3	1163	Netherlands
	2	0.1	2	0.1	9	0.4	9	0.4	243	Norway
	42	0.2	37	0.2	31	0.2	25	0.1	674	Poland
	171	3.1	167	3	136	2.5	51	0.9	4297	Portugal
	124	1.2	121	1.2	110	1.1	107	1	3676	Romania
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	Slovakia
	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	28	Slovenia
	235	1	222	0.9	151	0.8	92	0.5	17176	Spain
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	Sweden
	133	0.4	134	0.4	95	0.3	109	0.3	6213	United Kingdom
	1491	0.6	1571	0.6	1273	0.5	997	0.4	73204	Total EU/EEA
										Non-EU/EEA
	11	0.8	15	1	15	1	14	1	94	Albania
	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	0	0	2	Andorra
	22	1.5	38	2.5	44	2.8	47	3	260	Armenia
	24	0.5	26	0.6	27	0.6	38	0.8	199	Azerbaijan
	225	4.4	223	4.4	178	3.5	164	3.2	1612	Belarus
	3	0.2	0	0	1	0.1	-	-	23	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	0	0	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	33	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
	118	5.4	111	5.1	84	3.9	67	3.2	753	Georgia
	18	0.5	12	0.3	11	0.3	19	0.5	421	Israel
	76	0.9	54	0.6	69	0.8	60	0.7	620	Kazakhstan
	21	0.7	23	0.8	18	0.6	25	0.8	142	Kyrgyzstan
	170	8	90	4.3	106	5	93	4.4	892	Moldova
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Monaco
	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	18	Montenegro
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	2	San Marino
	8	0.2	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	436	Serbia
	38	0.9	28	0.7	28	0.7	11	0.3	2475	Switzerland
	52	1.4	44	1.1	75	1.9	52	1.3	287	Tajikistan
	15	0	12	0	19	0	26	0.1	209	Turkey
	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
	3048	12.5	3575	14.7	3349	13.8	3725	16.2	24693	Ukraine
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	Uzbekistan
	3849	3.6	4257	3.9	4032	3.6	4353	4	33340	Total non-EU/EEA
										WHO European Region
	1314	0.6	1361	0.6	1077	0.5	788	0.4	70648	West
	225	0.2	222	0.2	215	0.2	217	0.2	5621	Centre
	3801	6.5	4245	7.2	4013	6.8	4345	7.5	30274	East
	5340	1.5	5828	1.6	5305	1.4	5350	1.5	106544	Total WHO European Region

Table 18: AIDS diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	22	34	37	27	31	31	31	25	22	24	999
West	Belgium	40	25	25	22	34	31	30	23	21	26	1418
Centre	Bulgaria	7	4	4	4	4	5	2	8	12	9	76
Centre	Croatia	3	11	6	12	17	19	18	22	11	15	235
Centre	Cyprus	2	2	4	4	4	4	0	1	2	4	107
Centre	Czech Republic	6	3	8	7	10	10	12	11	12	8	202
West	Denmark	18	17	13	16	12	15	13	13	11	10	1734
East	Estonia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	27
West	Finland	10	8	13	10	6	7	6	2	4	6	292
West	France	336	292	247	257	263	249	236	189	193	100	27943
West	Germany	341	340	317	274	279	252	213	211	188	112	17890
West	Greece	50	38	44	57	49	63	54	50	48	37	1994
Centre	Hungary	19	10	12	16	13	23	24	37	30	37	551
West	Iceland	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
West	Ireland	6	8	7	8	10	13	17	14	6	10	378
West	Italy	314	309	316	300	293	252	265	261	298	237	11578
East	Latvia	4	3	3	3	7	10	7	4	10	7	107
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
East	Lithuania	0	1	2	7	1	0	2	2	5	3	71
West	Luxembourg	2	2	2	0	1	2	5	3	7	3	126
West	Malta	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	42
West	Netherlands	154	124	134	132	135	127	111	123	115	76	2933
West	Norway	11	11	2	6	7	9	9	10	15	18	504
Centre	Poland	23	14	19	27	25	29	42	25	45	32	607
West	Portugal	84	79	81	108	73	83	88	81	55	42	2633
Centre	Romania	5	10	3	9	14	14	13	7	15	23	166
Centre	Slovakia	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	43
Centre	Slovenia	5	4	6	7	10	7	7	8	7	10	130
West	Spain	291	302	300	322	315	338	314	308	225	155	12804
West	Sweden	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1086
West	United Kingdom	250	245	254	229	189	201	146	156	113	121	14921
	Total EU/EEA	2014	1914	1878	1867	1803	1796	1669	1598	1473	1130	101642
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	0	2	6	6	1	5	6	6	8	48
West	Andorra	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
East	Armenia	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	5	7	22
East	Azerbaijan	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	15
East	Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	3	4	21
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	-	28
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	5	37
East	Georgia	5	3	3	7	3	10	11	11	16	21	104
West	Israel	12	9	5	5	8	6	8	4	8	9	308
East	Kazakhstan	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Moldova	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	12
West	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
Centre	Montenegro	1	3	2	3	4	5	1	4	3	3	38
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	-	11
Centre	Serbia***	15	18	12	15	25	22	21	30	19	22	381
West	Switzerland	49	43	63	48	42	61	34	33	31	18	3269
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Turkey	4	4	5	11	2	3	0	0	12	15	108
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	8	8	9	10	10	10	31	45	50	55	239
East	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1
	Total non-EU/EEA	101	90	110	113	104	133	131	148	164	171	4672
WHO European Region												
	West	2001	1900	1878	1824	1747	1741	1583	1508	1362	1006	102932
	Centre	95	88	87	123	136	149	154	169	182	193	2757
	East	19	16	23	33	24	39	63	69	93	101	623
	Total WHO European Region	2115	2004	1988	1980	1907	1929	1800	1746	1637	1301	106314

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes data from Kosovo (in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1244 (1999)): 2005 (0), 2006 (0), 2007 (0), 2008 (1), 2009 (0), 2010 (0), 2011 (0), 2012 (0), 2013 (0), 2014 (1), cumulative 1986-2014 (3).

Table 19: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	18	19	20	24	15	11	12	18	12	14	771
West	Belgium	9	7	3	8	5	3	4	1	2	1	274
Centre	Bulgaria	1	0	1	4	7	10	17	39	29	26	135
Centre	Croatia	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	25
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Centre	Czech Republic	0	4	3	5	2	4	1	2	2	2	33
West	Denmark	4	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	5	1	254
East	Estonia	16	23	45	41	26	14	20	15	9	6	241
West	Finland	7	1	8	1	2	3	0	4	2	0	55
West	France	129	106	87	85	56	60	58	43	33	18	13797
West	Germany	62	82	63	52	46	34	40	40	30	9	4302
West	Greece	5	5	3	3	6	3	8	22	41	42	240
Centre	Hungary	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
West	Ireland	9	9	10	11	8	6	10	3	1	0	374
West	Italy	446	398	383	318	275	228	194	180	179	105	34755
East	Latvia	71	51	45	60	49	70	57	70	62	73	835
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
East	Lithuania	7	17	21	35	20	20	9	21	19	16	195
West	Luxembourg	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	40
West	Malta	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
West	Netherlands	26	10	13	7	10	6	8	4	4	1	335
West	Norway	4	4	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	155
Centre	Poland	76	89	77	74	55	70	61	55	43	25	1469
West	Portugal	442	356	278	263	217	212	159	145	96	42	9126
Centre	Romania	2	3	3	2	4	12	27	57	77	101	294
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
West	Spain	850	750	671	537	450	336	290	226	156	91	49776
West	Sweden	4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
West	United Kingdom	33	25	30	27	19	27	14	11	10	12	1504
	Total EU/EEA	2227	1968	1777	1565	1276	1137	996	962	813	588	119260
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
West	Andorra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Armenia	27	28	25	30	33	41	33	42	24	34	360
East	Azerbaijan	12	13	131	50	69	160	148	159	123	109	1019
East	Belarus	97	216	198	191	265	208	266	242	193	155	2128
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	18
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
East	Georgia	79	105	103	134	170	186	191	160	141	117	1574
West	Israel	4	14	9	12	7	3	7	9	15	11	236
East	Kazakhstan	0	102	96	118	104	185	132	151	157	144	1190
East	Kyrgyzstan	17	19	20	27	53	102	58	55	38	38	455
East	Moldova	42	45	101	55	103	95	101	17	22	28	723
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	6
Centre	Serbia***	11	7	12	6	11	6	12	5	8	5	655
West	Switzerland	41	29	21	19	14	11	17	6	7	2	3299
East	Tajikistan	2	12	14	35	50	59	71	74	51	60	433
Centre	Turkey	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	61
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	3041	3360	3086	2868	2732	3458	4979	4933	4273	3856	38604
East	Uzbekistan	3	9	20	116	70	131	-	-	-	-	380
	Total non-EU/EEA	3379	3963	3841	3663	3685	4647	6018	5855	5053	4562	51178
WHO European Region												
	West	2096	1823	1610	1376	1134	950	826	717	594	351	119571
	Centre	96	108	103	92	83	105	122	161	160	163	2723
	East	3414	4000	3905	3760	3744	4729	6065	5939	5112	4636	48137
	Total WHO European Region	5606	5931	5618	5228	4961	5784	7014	6817	5866	5150	170438

* 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 AIDS diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use reported from Kosovo (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 (2005-2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	48	39	45	39	38	31	30	37	27	35	885
West	Belgium	95	64	66	75	73	66	49	65	44	49	2336
Centre	Bulgaria	11	12	16	15	19	14	20	15	20	25	282
Centre	Croatia	14	8	4	10	4	1	6	4	6	4	150
Centre	Cyprus	7	6	6	7	4	5	5	4	1	1	124
Centre	Czech Republic	7	9	11	14	11	12	12	13	10	12	158
West	Denmark	22	29	16	16	18	23	40	22	21	17	782
East	Estonia	10	8	10	17	10	7	9	16	10	8	125
West	Finland	8	15	11	11	12	12	15	10	12	9	222
West	France	724	610	546	592	508	528	440	487	351	231	19780
West	Germany	199	193	180	146	154	118	151	132	116	72	3988
West	Greece	45	41	36	45	36	31	33	38	28	27	952
Centre	Hungary	8	11	5	5	8	4	7	6	10	12	152
West	Iceland	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	15
West	Ireland	25	22	14	13	15	12	17	19	17	15	342
West	Italy	660	626	614	604	525	558	500	507	491	423	16513
East	Latvia	31	21	22	25	32	36	34	55	37	59	405
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	3
East	Lithuania	3	3	4	6	15	11	9	13	15	17	118
West	Luxembourg	5	7	7	8	1	6	5	4	2	5	105
West	Malta	2	2	2	5	1	6	3	5	0	2	37
West	Netherlands	140	108	111	102	104	121	83	98	72	56	1995
West	Norway	16	16	7	10	10	10	9	12	11	27	397
Centre	Poland	36	35	27	34	24	51	43	34	34	28	611
West	Portugal	447	470	441	455	385	423	379	341	294	158	8352
Centre	Romania	127	106	112	116	108	106	158	138	139	143	2070
Centre	Slovakia	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	29
Centre	Slovenia	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	41
West	Spain	579	535	490	535	491	394	344	316	223	148	15279
West	Sweden	23	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
West	United Kingdom	642	562	505	512	386	376	244	248	203	186	10038
	Total EU/EEA	3939	3596	3343	3419	2994	2964	2651	2645	2202	1771	86953
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	12	10	20	26	28	24	39	40	55	40	342
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
East	Armenia	9	17	32	46	45	42	50	83	102	120	565
East	Azerbaijan	8	6	55	14	34	38	44	68	57	83	424
East	Belarus	51	103	99	145	254	246	305	348	344	301	2246
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	3	3	5	2	1	4	0	3	-	68
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	6	6	4	4	1	3	3	6	6	10	84
East	Georgia	41	53	61	76	102	132	181	184	139	126	1150
West	Israel	41	41	33	34	34	26	38	30	19	42	841
East	Kazakhstan	0	19	33	38	55	70	81	76	87	87	546
East	Kyrgyzstan	5	8	0	6	17	24	26	27	24	37	180
East	Moldova	15	43	108	31	101	146	321	118	139	173	1233
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Centre	Montenegro	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	3	43
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	5
Centre	Serbia***	13	17	8	12	9	11	11	9	7	10	400
West	Switzerland	97	85	84	73	75	83	68	49	50	19	2624
East	Tajikistan	2	9	14	17	18	39	53	57	81	75	366
Centre	Turkey	16	15	20	32	28	26	36	35	41	58	592
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	941	1089	1265	1342	1509	2264	3944	4873	4875	5806	28536
East	Uzbekistan	0	2	6	51	40	68	-	-	-	-	183
	Total non-EU/EEA	1264	1528	1846	1955	2356	3245	5205	6005	6031	6990	40436
WHO European Region												
	West	3819	3502	3238	3275	2867	2825	2450	2421	1983	1521	86163
	Centre	268	241	242	285	251	261	349	310	340	348	5146
	East	1116	1381	1709	1814	2232	3123	5057	5918	5910	6892	36077
	Total WHO European Region	5203	5124	5189	5374	5350	6209	7856	8650	8233	8761	127389

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** Includes 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): 2005 (4), 2006 (0), 2007 (1), 2008 (0), 2009 (0), 2010 (3), 2011 (3), 2012 (1), 2013 (1), 2014 (0), cumulative 1986-2014 (46).

Table 21: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	13
West	Belgium	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	123
Centre	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	7
Centre	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Centre	Cyprus	1	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	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	25
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Finland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
West	France	10	6	8	9	10	5	8	11	9	1	777
West	Germany	3	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	115
West	Greece	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24
Centre	Hungary	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Ireland	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	36
West	Italy	4	9	2	2	5	3	3	4	7	2	738
East	Latvia	1	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	18
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
West	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Netherlands	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	64
West	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Centre	Poland	3	4	1	5	7	1	3	1	0	0	58
West	Portugal	5	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	119
Centre	Romania	8	7	6	7	13	8	11	11	16	8	297
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	9	7	10	8	8	3	3	3	3	0	974
West	Sweden	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
West	United Kingdom	32	27	27	22	20	11	7	1	4	2	705
	Total EU/EEA	80	74	72	72	75	43	45	38	54	19	4149
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	9
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	7	20
East	Azerbaijan	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	14
East	Belarus	13	10	7	12	10	13	12	4	3	8	105
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
East	Georgia	6	1	13	10	4	11	8	1	3	2	63
West	Israel	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	39
East	Kazakhstan	0	1	5	4	5	2	5	2	6	1	31
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	4	1	0	11
East	Moldova	1	4	7	6	1	3	3	1	9	3	44
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	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Centre	Serbia***	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	26
West	Switzerland	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	109
East	Tajikistan	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	6	14	2	29
Centre	Turkey	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	13
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	139	122	110	73	86	129	118	88	59	60	1078
East	Uzbekistan	0	2	3	6	3	8	-	-	-	-	22
	Total non-EU/EEA	165	145	154	116	118	174	158	115	110	86	1620
WHO European Region												
	West	68	63	67	56	55	35	28	26	34	11	3902
	Centre	15	12	10	14	24	13	17	17	25	9	429
	East	162	144	149	118	114	169	158	110	105	85	1438
	Total WHO European Region	245	219	226	188	193	217	203	153	164	105	5769

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** No AIDS diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission reported from Kosovo (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 (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 22a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	2005	2006	-	1902	1905	-	1855	1861	-	1864	1867	
Injecting drug use	428	1795	2223	391	1574	1965	360	1411	1771	336	1229	1565	
Heterosexual contact	1756	2160	3916	1607	1953	3560	1412	1900	3313	1484	1935	3419	
Mother-to-child	41	38	79	35	38	73	30	40	70	32	40	72	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	32	48	80	28	35	63	14	23	37	25	27	52	
Nosocomial infection	27	25	52	23	19	42	24	16	40	26	29	55	
Other/undetermined	223	578	801	214	581	795	203	540	743	218	570	788	
Total EU/EEA	2507	6649	9157	2298	6102	8403	2043	5785	7835	2121	5694	7818	
Non-EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	91	91	-	82	82	-	101	101	-	103	103	
Injecting drug use	43	291	334	107	486	593	120	614	734	94	582	679	
Heterosexual contact	130	189	319	211	223	434	263	309	572	263	294	557	
Mother-to-child	12	14	26	7	14	21	19	22	41	17	20	37	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	6	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	1	0	1	12	14	26	2	1	3	
Other/undetermined	31	109	141	10	27	37	14	39	53	29	47	76	
Total non-EU/EEA	219	700	920	337	834	1171	429	1101	1530	405	1048	1456	
Total WHO European Region	2726	7349	10077	2635	6936	9574	2472	6886	9365	2526	6742	9274	

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Men who have sex with men	-	1468	1473	-	1130	1130	0	100571	28	100556
Injecting drug use	175	638	813	98	490	588	24549	94511	2	119018
Heterosexual contact	919	1282	2201	732	1038	1771	37509	48877	4	86286
Mother-to-child	27	27	54	12	7	19	2057	2072	0	4127
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	8	13	6	5	11	2371	5936	0	8307
Nosocomial infection	7	7	14	6	10	16	1354	1705	0	3058
Other/undetermined	139	423	562	143	342	485	5028	15740	1	20741
Total EU/EEA	1272	3853	5130	997	3022	4020	72868	269412	35	342093
Non-EU/EEA										
Men who have sex with men	-	111	111	-	116	116	0	4392	2	4393
Injecting drug use	91	689	780	95	611	706	2316	9843	4	12163
Heterosexual contact	506	647	1153	482	702	1184	5305	6333	2	11631
Mother-to-child	21	30	51	9	17	26	239	280	1	520
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	2	3	2	1	3	107	288	0	395
Nosocomial infection	3	1	4	2	2	4	26	31	0	57
Other/undetermined	60	115	175	38	96	134	469	1369	5	1841
Total non-EU/EEA	682	1595	2277	628	1545	2173	8462	22536	14	31000
Total WHO European Region	1954	5448	7407	1625	4566	6192	81329	291937	49	373081

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													EU/EEA
	-	1802	1803	-	1793	1795	-	1668	1669	-	1595	1598	Men who have sex with men
	255	1021	1276	241	896	1137	179	817	996	195	767	962	Injecting drug use
	1278	1715	2993	1347	1617	2964	1114	1537	2651	1170	1475	2645	Heterosexual contact
	39	36	75	30	13	43	23	22	45	21	17	38	Mother-to-child
	16	21	37	6	17	23	7	3	10	10	15	25	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	13	15	28	13	13	26	11	10	21	16	4	20	Nosocomial infection
	209	529	739	187	528	715	157	451	608	159	482	641	Other/undetermined
	1810	5139	6951	1824	4877	6703	1491	4508	6000	1571	4355	5929	Total EU/EEA
													Non-EU/EEA
	-	94	94	-	118	118	-	95	97	-	97	97	Men who have sex with men
	125	757	883	130	928	1058	142	897	1039	94	828	922	Injecting drug use
	411	394	805	440	472	912	618	638	1257	535	597	1132	Heterosexual contact
	15	14	29	17	20	37	14	26	40	13	14	27	Mother-to-child
	6	3	9	3	1	4	0	9	9	1	9	10	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	Nosocomial infection
	33	97	130	48	86	134	23	62	85	38	107	145	Other/undetermined
	592	1362	1955	639	1629	2268	798	1729	2530	682	1653	2335	Total non-EU/EEA
	2402	6501	8906	2463	6506	8971	2289	6236	8529	2253	6007	8263	Total WHO European Region

Table 22: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, transmission mode and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 22b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region**

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
West													
Men who have sex with men	-	1991	1992	-	1888	1891	-	1855	1861	-	1821	1824	
Injecting drug use	389	1703	2092	366	1454	1820	329	1275	1604	299	1077	1376	
Heterosexual contact	1700	2096	3796	1573	1893	3466	1385	1822	3208	1434	1841	3275	
Mother-to-child	36	31	67	28	34	62	29	36	65	25	31	56	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	17	33	50	13	21	34	10	14	24	15	20	35	
Nosocomial infection	2	1	3	3	4	7	2	3	5	3	4	7	
Other/undetermined	145	472	617	141	479	620	128	443	571	140	457	597	
Total West	2289	6327	8617	2124	5773	7900	1883	5448	7338	1916	5251	7170	
Centre													
Men who have sex with men	-	94	94	-	88	88	-	87	87	-	123	123	
Injecting drug use	18	77	95	16	91	107	27	75	102	23	69	92	
Heterosexual contact	95	169	264	90	148	238	81	158	239	103	177	280	
Mother-to-child	7	8	15	6	6	12	4	6	10	6	8	14	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	15	18	33	15	16	31	4	10	14	10	8	18	
Nosocomial infection	25	24	49	20	15	35	23	13	36	23	25	48	
Other/undetermined	83	118	201	72	107	179	71	104	175	87	125	212	
Total Centre	243	508	751	219	471	690	210	453	663	252	535	787	
East													
Men who have sex with men	-	11	11	-	8	8	-	14	14	-	23	23	
Injecting drug use	64	306	370	116	515	631	124	675	799	108	665	776	
Heterosexual contact	91	84	175	155	135	290	209	229	438	210	211	421	
Mother-to-child	10	13	23	8	12	20	16	20	36	18	21	39	
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Nosocomial infection	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	14	25	2	1	3	
Other/undetermined	26	97	124	11	22	33	18	32	50	20	35	55	
Total East	194	514	709	292	692	984	379	985	1364	358	956	1317	
Total WHO European Region	2726	7349	10077	2635	6936	9574	2472	6886	9365	2526	6742	9274	

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
West										
Men who have sex with men	-	1357	1362	-	1006	1006	0	101843	28	101835
Injecting drug use	130	464	594	63	288	351	24997	94344	3	119323
Heterosexual contact	841	1141	1982	634	886	1521	37381	48181	4	85491
Mother-to-child	16	18	34	8	3	11	1951	1930	0	3880
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	7	11	4	3	7	2007	5465	0	7472
Nosocomial infection	2	1	3	0	1	1	47	54	0	101
Other/undetermined	83	315	398	79	238	317	3900	14299	1	18185
Total West	1076	3303	4384	788	2425	3214	70283	266116	36	336287
Centre										
Men who have sex with men	-	179	179	-	193	193	0	2735	2	2729
Injecting drug use	34	126	160	19	144	163	579	2141	0	2698
Heterosexual contact	106	231	337	121	227	348	1843	3258	2	5065
Mother-to-child	13	12	25	4	5	9	198	231	1	429
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	2	3	4	2	6	463	745	0	1208
Nosocomial infection	5	6	11	6	9	15	1308	1653	0	2960
Other/undetermined	55	135	190	63	135	198	1232	2041	1	3260
Total Centre	214	691	905	217	715	932	5623	12804	6	18349
East										
Men who have sex with men	-	43	43	-	46	46	0	383	0	383
Injecting drug use	102	737	839	111	669	780	1288	7863	3	9153
Heterosexual contact	478	557	1035	459	627	1086	3590	3768	0	7358
Mother-to-child	19	27	46	9	16	25	147	191	0	338
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	1	2	0	1	1	8	14	0	22
Nosocomial infection	3	1	4	2	2	4	25	29	0	54
Other/undetermined	61	88	149	39	65	104	365	769	4	1137
Total East	664	1454	2118	620	1426	2046	5423	13017	7	18445
Total WHO European Region	1954	5448	7407	1625	4566	6192	81329	291937	49	373081

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													West
	-	1746	1747	-	1738	1740	-	1581	1582	-	1503	1506	Men who have sex with men
	231	902	1134	202	748	950	149	677	826	148	569	717	Injecting drug use
	1223	1643	2866	1291	1534	2825	1042	1408	2450	1077	1344	2421	Heterosexual contact
	26	29	55	22	13	35	16	12	28	15	11	26	Mother-to-child
	17	18	35	7	13	20	5	3	8	8	12	20	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2	3	5	5	3	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	Nosocomial infection
	149	459	609	127	461	588	101	360	461	112	371	483	Other/undetermined
	1648	4800	6451	1654	4510	6166	1314	4041	5356	1361	3810	5174	Total West
													Centre
	-	136	136	-	144	144	-	150	152	-	165	165	Men who have sex with men
	15	68	83	23	82	105	23	99	122	35	126	161	Injecting drug use
	85	164	249	95	165	260	119	225	345	107	203	310	Heterosexual contact
	15	9	24	9	4	13	7	10	17	10	7	17	Mother-to-child
	3	5	8	2	4	6	2	8	10	2	12	14	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	11	12	23	8	10	18	10	10	20	15	4	19	Nosocomial infection
	56	111	167	63	86	149	61	117	178	53	154	207	Other/undetermined
	185	505	690	200	495	695	222	619	844	222	671	893	Total Centre
													East
	-	14	14	-	29	29	-	32	32	-	24	24	Men who have sex with men
	134	808	942	146	994	1140	149	937	1086	106	900	1006	Injecting drug use
	381	302	683	401	390	791	571	542	1113	521	524	1045	Heterosexual contact
	13	12	25	16	16	32	14	26	40	9	13	22	Mother-to-child
	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	Nosocomial infection
	37	56	93	45	67	112	18	36	54	32	64	96	Other/undetermined
	569	1196	1765	609	1501	2110	753	1576	2329	670	1526	2196	Total East
	2402	6501	8906	2463	6506	8971	2289	6236	8529	2253	6007	8263	Total WHO European Region

Table 23: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 23a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries**

Age category	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
EU/EEA													
<15	77	79	156	64	67	131	56	59	115	60	74	134	
15–19	78	86	164	84	86	170	75	80	155	62	69	131	
20–24	154	226	380	136	192	328	115	229	344	137	213	350	
25–29	363	533	896	314	525	840	275	499	776	270	479	749	
30–39	924	2350	3275	825	2042	2868	703	1827	2533	674	1771	2447	
40–49	617	2171	2788	586	2051	2638	546	1937	2485	622	1910	2533	
50+	293	1199	1492	285	1133	1418	272	1151	1423	296	1176	1472	
Unknown	1	5	6	4	6	10	1	3	4	0	2	2	
Total EU/EEA	2507	6649	9157	2298	6102	8403	2043	5785	7835	2121	5694	7818	
Non-EU/EEA													
<15	13	19	32	9	14	23	38	43	81	19	25	44	
15–19	5	2	7	2	3	5	11	11	22	6	11	17	
20–24	18	22	41	24	24	48	36	41	77	34	51	85	
25–29	46	98	144	72	125	197	82	160	242	78	132	211	
30–39	84	278	362	144	401	545	150	499	649	179	467	648	
40–49	39	185	224	61	184	245	84	248	332	66	261	327	
50+	14	95	109	23	80	103	28	99	127	22	101	123	
Unknown	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Total non-EU/EEA	219	700	920	337	834	1171	429	1101	1530	405	1048	1456	
Total WHO European Region	2726	7349	10077	2635	6936	9574	2472	6886	9365	2526	6742	9274	

Age category	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
<15	28	33	61	18	19	37	4032	4996	0	9023
15–19	29	32	61	29	35	64	1216	1914	1	3121
20–24	81	158	239	82	129	211	5752	12301	0	18035
25–29	130	298	429	102	286	388	14914	41617	9	56498
30–39	366	1058	1425	291	849	1140	28549	112352	16	140858
40–49	343	1213	1558	258	883	1141	11436	59921	6	71314
50+	295	1060	1356	217	820	1038	6919	36079	2	42961
Unknown	0	1	1	0	1	1	50	232	1	283
Total EU/EEA	1272	3853	5130	997	3022	4020	72868	269412	35	342093
Non-EU/EEA										
<15	36	45	81	19	30	49	310	401	1	712
15–19	9	8	17	6	20	26	93	151	0	244
20–24	32	41	73	26	75	101	628	812	2	1441
25–29	92	153	245	76	167	243	1590	2985	2	4577
30–39	266	657	923	191	498	689	3532	9666	3	13197
40–49	155	471	626	169	453	622	1516	5617	2	7129
50+	91	216	307	141	300	441	781	2840	1	3621
Unknown	1	4	5	0	2	2	12	64	3	79
Total non-EU/EEA	682	1595	2277	628	1545	2173	8462	22536	14	31000
Total WHO European Region	1954	5448	7407	1625	4566	6192	81329	291937	49	373081

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Age category
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													EU/EEA
	52	52	104	40	30	70	31	31	62	40	27	67	<15
	49	34	83	33	18	51	29	35	64	26	40	66	15-19
	105	168	273	134	198	332	123	147	270	113	192	305	20-24
	222	389	612	215	389	604	169	409	578	176	375	553	25-29
	600	1571	2172	540	1404	1946	450	1307	1758	484	1252	1737	30-39
	517	1758	2275	526	1637	2163	430	1488	1918	426	1398	1824	40-49
	265	1167	1432	336	1201	1537	258	1088	1346	306	1070	1376	50+
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	Unknown
	1810	5139	6951	1824	4877	6703	1491	4508	6000	1571	4355	5929	Total EU/EEA
													Non-EU/EEA
	18	20	38	20	24	44	18	33	51	19	33	52	<15
	13	13	26	9	17	26	3	2	5	2	3	5	15-19
	58	47	105	42	73	115	54	51	105	35	36	71	20-24
	112	186	298	113	222	335	119	194	313	108	156	264	25-29
	238	617	855	279	730	1009	363	791	1154	282	691	973	30-39
	111	343	455	118	395	513	165	457	623	172	522	694	40-49
	41	131	172	57	166	223	75	197	272	64	211	275	50+
	1	5	6	1	2	3	1	4	7	0	1	1	Unknown
	592	1362	1955	639	1629	2268	798	1729	2530	682	1653	2335	Total non-EU/EEA
	2402	6501	8906	2463	6506	8971	2289	6236	8529	2253	6007	8263	Total WHO European Region

Table 23: AIDS diagnoses*, by sex, age and year of diagnosis (2004–2013) and cumulative totals**Table 23b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region**

Age category	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
West													
<15	33	33	66	27	34	61	28	29	57	20	30	50	
15–19	35	37	72	31	27	58	30	34	64	27	33	60	
20–24	123	190	313	120	158	278	94	180	274	102	172	274	
25–29	333	465	798	287	464	752	248	423	673	241	396	637	
30–39	886	2264	3151	804	1943	2748	674	1709	2386	641	1632	2275	
40–49	597	2135	2732	581	2021	2603	543	1912	2457	603	1833	2437	
50+	281	1198	1479	270	1121	1391	265	1158	1423	281	1154	1435	
Unknown	1	5	6	4	5	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	
Total West	2289	6327	8617	2124	5773	7900	1883	5448	7338	1916	5251	7170	
Centre													
<15	46	47	93	36	35	71	31	31	62	39	43	82	
15–19	44	51	95	54	61	115	46	47	93	34	36	70	
20–24	22	34	56	14	28	42	16	42	58	35	43	78	
25–29	28	69	97	24	61	85	27	53	80	28	66	94	
30–39	50	126	176	40	140	180	43	144	187	64	144	208	
40–49	37	112	149	26	79	105	27	78	105	29	123	152	
50+	16	68	84	23	63	86	20	58	78	23	79	102	
Unknown	0	1	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Centre	243	508	751	219	471	690	210	453	663	252	535	787	
East													
<15	11	18	29	10	12	22	35	42	77	20	26	46	
15–19	4	0	4	1	1	2	10	10	20	7	11	18	
20–24	27	24	52	26	30	56	41	48	89	34	49	83	
25–29	48	97	145	75	125	200	82	183	265	79	149	229	
30–39	72	238	310	125	360	485	136	473	609	148	462	612	
40–49	22	109	131	40	135	175	60	195	255	56	215	271	
50+	10	28	38	15	29	44	15	34	49	14	44	58	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total East	194	514	709	292	692	984	379	985	1364	358	956	1317	
Total WHO European Region	2726	7349	10077	2635	6936	9574	2472	6886	9365	2526	6742	9274	

Age category	2013			2014			Cumulative total***				
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	
West											
<15	10	15	25	6	4	10	2061	2469	0	4529	
15–19	18	16	34	12	21	33	823	1516	1	2337	
20–24	58	107	165	42	78	120	5424	11725	0	17140	
25–29	96	217	314	81	174	255	14936	41185	9	56101	
30–39	307	842	1150	236	625	861	28803	112617	16	141401	
40–49	315	1102	1419	225	769	994	11334	60034	7	71334	
50+	272	1002	1275	186	753	940	6852	36340	2	43164	
Unknown	0	2	2	0	1	1	50	230	1	281	
Total West	1076	3303	4384	788	2425	3214	70283	266116	36	336287	
Centre											
<15	21	20	41	14	16	30	2072	2637	1	4706	
15–19	11	18	29	9	13	22	409	454	0	856	
20–24	23	67	90	27	57	84	511	870	0	1371	
25–29	28	99	127	30	111	141	575	1552	0	2114	
30–39	59	238	297	60	259	319	1102	3546	0	4621	
40–49	31	142	173	40	155	195	556	2216	1	2760	
50+	40	105	145	37	103	140	389	1477	1	1857	
Unknown	1	2	3	0	1	1	9	52	3	64	
Total Centre	214	691	905	217	715	932	5623	12804	6	18349	
East											
<15	33	43	76	17	29	46	209	291	0	500	
15–19	9	6	15	14	21	35	77	95	0	172	
20–24	32	25	57	39	69	108	445	518	2	965	
25–29	98	135	233	67	168	235	993	1862	2	2857	
30–39	266	635	901	186	463	649	2175	5852	3	8029	
40–49	152	440	592	162	412	574	1062	3286	0	4347	
50+	74	169	243	135	263	398	459	1099	0	1558	
Unknown	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	14	0	17	
Total East	664	1454	2118	620	1426	2046	5423	13017	7	18445	
Total WHO European Region	1954	5448	7407	1625	4566	6192	81329	291937	49	373081	

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, 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

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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Age category
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													West
	20	26	46	21	15	36	12	10	22	14	10	24	<15
	34	18	52	23	13	36	23	26	49	16	28	44	15-19
	78	131	209	97	161	258	79	110	189	76	129	205	20-24
	187	335	523	190	327	517	138	313	451	144	269	415	25-29
	566	1448	2015	501	1258	1761	405	1117	1523	427	1046	1474	30-39
	510	1696	2207	493	1572	2065	409	1420	1829	399	1284	1683	40-49
	253	1146	1399	329	1164	1493	247	1043	1290	285	1043	1328	50+
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	Unknown
	1648	4800	6451	1654	4510	6166	1314	4041	5356	1361	3810	5174	Total West
													Centre
	33	28	61	20	17	37	19	21	40	30	21	51	<15
	18	16	34	12	9	21	6	9	15	10	12	22	15-19
	28	43	71	35	44	79	46	47	93	34	66	100	20-24
	29	61	90	26	69	95	31	99	130	28	106	134	25-29
	37	153	190	52	157	209	56	217	273	56	215	271	30-39
	19	114	133	32	105	137	33	121	155	40	159	199	40-49
	21	90	111	23	94	117	31	103	134	24	92	116	50+
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	Unknown
	185	505	690	200	495	695	222	619	844	222	671	893	Total Centre
													East
	17	18	35	19	22	41	18	33	51	15	29	44	<15
	10	13	23	7	13	20	3	2	5	2	3	5	15-19
	57	41	98	44	66	110	52	41	93	38	33	71	20-24
	118	179	297	112	215	327	119	191	310	112	156	268	25-29
	235	587	822	266	719	985	352	764	1116	283	682	965	30-39
	99	291	390	119	355	474	153	404	557	159	476	635	40-49
	32	62	94	41	109	150	55	138	193	61	146	207	50+
	1	5	6	1	2	3	1	3	4	0	1	1	Unknown
	569	1196	1765	609	1501	2110	753	1576	2329	670	1526	2196	Total East
	2402	6501	8906	2463	6506	8971	2289	6236	8529	2253	6007	8263	Total WHO European Region

Table 24: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2014, ordered by frequency**Table 24a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	837	22.4	227	18.6	1064	21.5	3	4.7
Candidiasis, oesophageal	368	9.8	139	11.4	507	10.2	3	4.7
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	370	9.9	127	10.4	497	10.0	9	14.1
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	346	9.3	133	10.9	479	9.7	14	21.9
Kaposi's sarcoma	304	8.1	23	1.9	327	6.6	0	0.0
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	176	4.7	127	10.4	303	6.1	1	1.6
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	165	4.4	87	7.1	252	5.1	5	7.8
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	205	5.5	45	3.7	250	5.0	1	1.6
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	137	3.7	65	5.3	202	4.1	10	15.6
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	85	2.3	21	1.7	106	2.1	1	1.6
Non-EU/EEA								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	422	26.3	124	21.0	546	24.9	9	15.8
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	164	10.2	44	7.5	208	9.5	9	15.8
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	145	9.1	61	10.3	206	9.4	4	7.0
Candidiasis, oesophageal	104	6.5	52	8.8	156	7.1	3	5.3
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	86	5.4	27	4.6	113	5.2	1	1.8
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	50	3.1	15	2.5	65	3.0	1	1.8
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	49	3.1	15	2.5	64	2.9	1	1.8
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea or lungs	38	2.4	16	2.7	54	2.5	4	7.0
Isosporiasis, intestinal with diarrhoea (>1 months duration)	36	2.2	17	2.9	53	2.4	5	8.8
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent in a child under 13 years of age	23	1.4	11	1.9	34	1.6	6	10.5

Table 24b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Diseases	Men		Women		Total		Children	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	757	25.8	201	21.5	958	24.8	2	15.4
Candidiasis, oesophageal	287	9.8	103	11.0	390	10.1	1	7.7
Kaposi's sarcoma	278	9.5	21	2.2	299	7.7	0	0.0
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	199	6.8	75	8.0	274	7.1	1	7.7
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	189	6.5	81	8.6	270	7.0	1	7.7
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	139	4.7	110	11.7	249	6.4	0	0.0
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	188	6.4	43	4.6	231	6.0	1	7.7
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	130	4.4	73	7.8	203	5.3	2	15.4
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	88	3.0	37	3.9	125	3.2	1	7.7
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	69	2.4	14	1.5	83	2.1	1	7.7
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	178	18.8	65	21.7	243	19.5	13	24.1
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	159	16.8	33	11.0	192	15.4	8	14.8
Candidiasis, oesophageal	105	11.1	32	10.7	137	11.0	3	5.6
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	110	11.6	25	8.4	135	10.9	1	1.9
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	49	5.2	29	9.7	78	6.3	9	16.7
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	44	4.7	11	3.7	55	4.4	7	13.0
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	34	3.6	17	5.7	51	4.1	1	1.9
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	34	3.6	12	4.0	46	3.7	4	7.4
Kaposi's sarcoma	36	3.8	2	0.7	38	3.1	0	0.0
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	27	2.9	3	1.0	30	2.4	0	0.0
East								
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	444	30.3	137	23.8	581	28.5	9	16.7
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , extrapulmonary	165	11.3	46	8.0	211	10.3	8	14.8
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	113	7.7	54	9.4	167	8.2	4	7.4
Candidiasis, oesophageal	80	5.5	56	9.7	136	6.7	2	3.7
<i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i>	55	3.8	28	4.9	83	4.1	1	1.9
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea or lungs	50	3.4	24	4.2	74	3.6	4	7.4
Encephalopathy, HIV-related	49	3.3	14	2.4	63	3.1	1	1.9
Isosporiasis, intestinal with diarrhoea (>1 months duration)	34	2.3	16	2.8	50	2.5	5	9.3
Pneumonia, recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	38	2.6	9	1.6	47	2.3	1	1.9
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	27	1.8	13	2.3	40	2.0	0	0.0

Table 25: Deaths among people diagnosed with HIV and/or AIDS, by country and year of death (2005–2014) and cumulative totals in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region*

Area	Country**	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total***
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	51	36	51	29	32	39	34	25	34	29	1428
West	Belgium	46	34	32	26	27	19	31	28	33	33	2031
Centre	Bulgaria	12	8	6	9	2	14	17	16	14	13	156
Centre	Croatia	3	6	2	7	7	10	6	8	8	4	181
Centre	Cyprus	7	4	3		3	3	4	5	3	2	112
Centre	Czech Republic	10	6	11	14	11	10	13	14	12	14	228
West	Denmark	27	19	20	3	9	3	6	2	4	0	2028
East	Estonia	12	18	11	8	0	2	7	5	2	2	108
West	Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	France	400	332	243	230	179	207	169	152	122	70	36302
West	Germany	156	164	172	129	126	113	121	84	102	60	14553
West	Greece	49	38	42	31	30	48	53	50	42	44	1846
Centre	Hungary	6	7	12	11	11	15	17	11	11	19	393
West	Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	39
West	Ireland	8	8	6	3	5	5	4	1	0	0	414
West	Italy	862	812	819	754	715	645	644	636	-	-	43029
East	Latvia	35	40	47	58	69	57	80	88	107	106	748
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
East	Lithuania	5	9	15	20	17	12	9	10	18	16	172
West	Luxembourg	3	6	3	4	3	1	3	7	3	1	132
West	Malta	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	61
West	Netherlands	94	64	101	95	96	64	82	84	80	65	1488
West	Norway	15	6	1	3	3		1	1	2	3	628
Centre	Poland	65	43	61	71	46	53	68	57	46	35	1272
West	Portugal	300	240	225	209	210	214	200	174	205	126	8536
Centre	Romania	223	186	156	144	120	134	215	186	199	237	4010
Centre	Slovakia	0	4	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	39
Centre	Slovenia	2	0	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	97
West	Spain	1205	1032	1010	852	534	423	370	307	248	143	48070
West	Sweden	19	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1323
West	United Kingdom	359	314	314	308	280	310	158	156	157	131	16168
	Total EU/EEA	3975	3452	3376	3023	2538	2404	2316	2114	1457	1131	185572
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	5	9	7	3	13	12	11	13	10	13	136
West	Andorra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Armenia	8	15	20	32	40	23	26	38	40	46	326
East	Azerbaijan	20	21	43	43	27	45	40	47	30	36	416
East	Belarus	78	138	141	146	151	146	158	188	126	18	1423
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	57
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	4	5	2	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	64
East	Georgia	56	36	67	74	63	80	94	83	82	68	828
West	Israel	30	37	39	30	23	23	32	22	28	26	920
East	Kazakhstan	77	86	91	137	130	168	150	148	147	108	1439
East	Kyrgyzstan	24	16	18	15	21	26	19	19	6	9	198
East	Moldova	41	45	68	65	54	72	127	11	22	33	697
West	Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	41
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	8
Centre	Serbia	25	24	13	22	25	29	30	18	20	12	1080
West	Switzerland	71	57	50	34	41	23	13	3	4	4	5891
East	Tajikistan	0	11	13	30	34	53	61	86	98	73	463
Centre	Turkey	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	95
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
East	Ukraine	2188	2420	2507	2710	2591	3096	3744	3870	3514	3436	35443
East	Uzbekistan	9	9	19	124	40	66	-	-	-	-	323
	Total non-EU/EEA	2643	2938	3101	3468	3256	3867	4511	4547	4143	3895	49868
WHO European Region												
	West	3696	3216	3135	2741	2313	2137	1923	1735	1064	736	184914
	Centre	369	310	282	288	244	288	389	333	344	365	7961
	East	2553	2864	3060	3462	3237	3846	4515	4593	4192	3951	42585
	Total WHO European Region	6618	6390	6477	6491	5794	6271	6827	6661	5600	5052	235466

* Comparisons between country data should be made with caution. Some country data include only AIDS-related deaths while other country data include data for all deaths among people diagnosed with HIV and/or AIDS, irrespective of the cause of death.

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

Table 26: Deaths among AIDS cases*, by transmission mode and year of death (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 26a:** EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	586	586	-	494	494	-	489	489	-	434	434	
Injecting drug use	221	1011	1232	186	853	1039	194	834	1028	184	693	877	
Heterosexual contact	330	543	873	289	471	760	286	445	731	262	380	642	
Mother-to-child	10	17	27	6	10	16	3	12	15	3	14	17	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	19	31	50	11	26	37	10	14	24	7	27	34	
Nosocomial infection	25	35	60	22	39	61	25	26	51	19	22	41	
Other/undetermined	66	199	265	58	167	225	61	152	213	69	155	224	
Total EU/EEA	671	2422	3093	572	2060	2632	579	1972	2551	544	1725	2269	
Non-EU/EEA													
Men who have sex with men	-	30	30	-	24	24	-	16	16	-	23	23	
Injecting drug use	25	164	189	55	229	284	61	276	337	54	289	344	
Heterosexual contact	47	72	119	71	103	174	74	108	182	98	138	236	
Mother-to-child	3	4	7	0	2	2	4	4	8	4	5	9	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	4	5	0	1	1	
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	
Other/undetermined	15	78	93	6	11	17	3	20	23	7	14	21	
Total non-EU/EEA	91	352	443	133	371	504	143	431	574	163	470	634	
Total WHO European Region	762	2774	3536	705	2431	3136	722	2403	3125	707	2195	2903	

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***				
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total	
EU/EEA											
Men who have sex with men	-	312	312	-	254	255	0	50045	2	50022	
Injecting drug use	93	333	426	52	245	297	9938	40236	0	50118	
Heterosexual contact	180	310	490	140	223	364	10110	14537	1	24568	
Mother-to-child	5	4	9	3	3	6	683	776	0	1457	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	10	15	25	7	14	21	1436	4042	0	5474	
Nosocomial infection	18	16	34	16	22	38	643	935	0	1562	
Other/undetermined	59	102	161	38	107	145	1709	6336	0	8013	
Total EU/EEA	365	1092	1457	256	868	1126	24519	116907	3	141214	
Non-EU/EEA											
Men who have sex with men	-	21	21	-	22	22	0	2514	0	2513	
Injecting drug use	49	250	299	20	176	196	1415	5032	1	6447	
Heterosexual contact	96	165	261	91	118	209	1687	2199	0	3878	
Mother-to-child	6	7	13	2	1	3	84	93	1	178	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	203	0	266	
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	0	9	
Other/undetermined	10	23	33	6	22	28	168	575	4	745	
Total non-EU/EEA	161	466	627	120	339	459	3421	10621	6	14036	
Total WHO European Region	526	1558	2084	376	1207	1585	27940	127522	9	155244	

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, San Marino, 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
	-	389	389	-	403	403	-	383	383	-	328	329	EU/EEA
	116	508	624	94	413	507	96	374	470	103	320	423	Men who have sex with men
	240	310	550	221	355	576	213	331	544	170	302	472	Injecting drug use
	6	7	13	12	2	14	5	9	14	5	5	10	Heterosexual contact
	9	12	21	5	20	25	8	18	26	9	19	28	Mother-to-child
	15	23	38	14	21	35	28	19	47	25	21	46	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	61	127	188	44	155	199	63	125	188	40	130	170	Nosocomial infection
	447	1376	1823	390	1369	1759	413	1259	1672	352	1125	1478	Other/undetermined
													Total EU/EEA
	-	23	23	-	24	24	-	18	18	-	12	12	Non-EU/EEA
	52	275	327	53	330	383	46	311	357	47	318	365	Men who have sex with men
	116	126	242	124	143	267	165	187	352	117	162	279	Injecting drug use
	3	2	5	2	3	5	3	8	11	4	2	6	Heterosexual contact
	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	Mother-to-child
	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Haemophilic/transfusion recipient
	7	18	25	9	15	24	8	20	28	2	12	14	Nosocomial infection
	179	445	624	189	516	705	222	545	767	171	506	677	Other/undetermined
													Total non-EU/EEA
	626	1821	2447	579	1885	2464	635	1804	2439	523	1631	2155	Total WHO European Region

Table 26: Deaths among AIDS cases*, by transmission mode and year of death (2005–2014) and cumulative totals**Table 26b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region**

Transmission mode	2005			2006			2007			2008			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
West													
Men who have sex with men	-	582	582	-	492	492	-	470	470	-	413	413	
Injecting drug use	215	974	1189	177	809	986	187	764	951	174	620	794	
Heterosexual contact	303	507	810	276	442	718	271	436	707	244	351	595	
Mother-to-child	11	11	22	4	5	9	3	7	10	3	12	15	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	8	16	24	5	20	25	5	8	13	6	18	24	
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	
Other/undetermined	31	155	186	35	129	164	35	123	158	38	106	144	
Total West	569	2246	2815	499	1897	2396	502	1808	2310	466	1521	1987	
Centre													
Men who have sex with men	-	29	29	-	24	24	-	32	32	-	35	35	
Injecting drug use	7	41	48	6	31	37	9	38	47	8	38	46	
Heterosexual contact	41	65	106	33	65	98	23	49	72	26	50	76	
Mother-to-child	0	7	7	2	6	8	1	5	6	1	3	4	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	11	18	29	6	8	14	6	9	15	1	10	11	
Nosocomial infection	24	34	58	20	39	59	24	26	50	18	21	39	
Other/undetermined	35	54	89	24	41	65	25	34	59	31	46	77	
Total Centre	118	248	366	91	214	305	88	193	281	85	203	288	
East													
Men who have sex with men	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	9	9	
Injecting drug use	24	160	184	58	242	300	59	308	367	56	324	381	
Heterosexual contact	33	43	76	51	67	118	66	68	134	90	117	207	
Mother-to-child	2	3	5	0	1	1	3	4	7	3	4	7	
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Nosocomial infection	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	
Other/undetermined	15	68	83	5	8	13	4	15	19	7	17	24	
Total East	75	280	355	115	320	435	132	402	534	156	471	628	
Total WHO European Region	762	2774	3536	705	2431	3136	722	2403	3125	707	2195	2903	

Transmission mode	2013			2014			Cumulative total***			
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
Men who have sex with men	-	280	280	-	225	226	0	51263	2	51242
Injecting drug use	69	250	319	36	166	202	10516	40960	0	51442
Heterosexual contact	134	237	371	94	148	243	10118	14358	1	24425
Mother-to-child	0	1	1	1	1	2	660	708	0	1368
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	6	7	13	1	5	6	1261	3783	0	5043
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	18	0	38
Other/undetermined	17	63	80	10	47	57	1262	5746	0	6996
Total West	226	838	1064	142	592	736	23837	116836	3	140554
Centre										
Men who have sex with men	-	41	41	-	47	47	0	1179	0	1176
Injecting drug use	13	41	54	9	51	60	274	1059	0	1314
Heterosexual contact	35	80	115	44	71	115	674	1122	0	1762
Mother-to-child	7	3	10	2	2	4	79	120	1	198
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	4	8	12	6	9	15	237	458	0	692
Nosocomial infection	18	16	34	16	22	38	623	917	0	1524
Other/undetermined	35	41	76	27	59	86	473	782	1	1238
Total Centre	112	230	342	104	261	365	2360	5637	2	7904
East										
Men who have sex with men	-	12	12	-	4	4	0	116	0	116
Injecting drug use	60	292	352	27	204	231	563	3246	1	3806
Heterosexual contact	107	158	265	93	122	215	1005	1254	0	2257
Mother-to-child	4	7	11	2	1	3	28	41	0	69
Haemophilic/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	0	9
Other/undetermined	17	21	38	7	23	30	142	383	3	524
Total East	188	490	678	130	354	484	1743	5049	4	6786
Total WHO European Region	526	1558	2084	376	1207	1585	27940	127522	9	155244

* Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Italy, Russia, San Marino, 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

	2009			2010			2011			2012			Transmission mode
	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	
													West
	-	371	371	-	369	369	-	345	345	-	299	300	Men who have sex with men
	108	452	560	81	371	452	75	309	384	77	239	316	Injecting drug use
	227	284	511	202	309	511	167	253	420	138	254	392	Heterosexual contact
	5	4	9	7	2	9	3	4	7	4	2	6	Mother-to-child
	6	8	14	3	9	12	4	13	17	1	7	8	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Nosocomial infection
	34	95	129	24	115	139	23	83	106	12	64	76	Other/undetermined
	382	1216	1598	317	1175	1492	272	1007	1279	233	865	1099	Total West
													Centre
	-	37	37	-	54	54	-	49	49	-	35	35	Men who have sex with men
	6	28	34	8	23	31	13	42	55	16	45	61	Injecting drug use
	26	41	67	28	56	84	54	83	137	25	54	79	Heterosexual contact
	2	4	6	6	0	6	2	7	9	3	3	6	Mother-to-child
	3	4	7	3	12	15	4	5	9	8	12	20	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	13	21	34	14	21	35	28	19	47	24	21	45	Nosocomial infection
	23	35	58	20	43	63	36	47	83	25	62	87	Other/undetermined
	73	170	243	79	209	288	137	252	389	101	232	333	Total Centre
													East
	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	7	7	-	6	6	Men who have sex with men
	54	303	357	58	349	407	54	334	388	57	354	411	Injecting drug use
	103	111	214	115	133	248	157	182	339	124	156	280	Heterosexual contact
	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	6	9	2	2	4	Mother-to-child
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nosocomial infection
	11	15	26	9	12	21	12	15	27	5	16	21	Other/undetermined
	171	435	606	183	501	684	226	545	771	189	534	723	Total East
	626	1821	2447	579	1885	2464	635	1804	2439	523	1631	2155	Total WHO European Region

Table 27: Number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2005–2014) and number of tests per 1000 population in 2014, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of HIV tests										Tests/1000 population
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	667825	659693	777935	751749	770901	831675	826256	-	-	-	-
West	Belgium	591193	578717	595394	619418	635150	651095	679655	703486	695433	697684	62.3
Centre	Bulgaria	110000	105000	160000	110000	140000	160000	180000	190000	210000	230000	31.7
Centre	Croatia	26085	26124	32698	38996	40938	32848	32928	40071	29998	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	38708	37763	41913	42294	48158	48385	49074	54120	50235	-	-
Centre	Czech Republic	330233	317823	344874	342223	347135	353507	334569	349205	341583	349448	33.2
West	Denmark	143671	154332	141880	124935	112533	168923	137877	134709	137151	-	-
East	Estonia	61249	65861	68478	74357	78735	78054	85025	73367	82279	82266	62.5
West	Finland	142427	147601	153478	186822	190380	185114	-	-	-	-	-
West	France	5442919	5181244	5157143	5055365	5026694	5011668	5216466	5247398	5225638	5266055	80
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece**	-	-	33558	29908	35171	31070	31918	34622	32241	22455	2.1
Centre	Hungary	70512	80168	65980	83408	91181	89137	84464	93060	95861	-	-
West	Iceland	9397	9106	9351	9522	7794	7318	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	-	-	63000	-	184980	180055	184521	175488	150597	168028	36.5
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	85538	85117	79279	72444	59331	58826	58799	60491	58302	60614	30.3
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	58424	52988	60333	162381	100799	178554	102234	101042	102161	108781	37
West	Luxembourg	13975	14339	13379	13366	13308	8533	57685	64778	68020	-	-
West	Malta	6197	10309	11957	-	-	-	-	-	14522	-	-
West	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Norway	193075	188550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	136040	159180	176728	181118	213138	229783	317286	358953	-	-	-
West	Portugal	917117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	188279	191223	220226	282248	284053	291915	306679	293204	302898	332422	16.7
Centre	Slovakia	103718	93426	88520	66926	132990	109261	110025	110506	114574	126187	23.2
Centre	Slovenia	24522	25624	31120	31183	37105	36977	38110	33602	33457	35498	17.2
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3700	3098	1686	2458	2143	2168	3260	3140	3063	-	-
West	Andorra	1884	3077	3546	2803	2810	2678	2590	2062	2310	2378	31.2
East	Armenia	39469	50221	55342	60701	60103	60731	68449	71957	83431	94122	31.3
East	Azerbaijan	237027	237183	293086	322525	340048	353772	365090	514434	482282	612860	63.6
East	Belarus	440675	441299	437983	430175	459032	517625	621780	683125	770136	1157072	121.8
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10834	20904	16858	-	-	20793	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	7526	11172	10574	10426	11842	18721	17811	18105	24562	-	-
East	Georgia	26026	16989	16989	18792	17562	25370	21799	15562	18091	86290	21.4
West	Israel	234835	242484	269071	271641	278887	286995	274294	233516	-	-	-
East	Kazakhstan	621261	862058	1491190	1643938	1758026	1786289	1897476	2026174	2127136	2190757	126.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	162075	179407	227879	268134	325855	297959	381295	470355	370160	410331	70.2
East	Moldova	185922	216566	347709	355711	342666	336871	340397	342418	146105	133476	32.8
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	3594	3988	3838	4229	5812	6492	6914	6781	6970	6571	10.5
East	Russia	17744347	18535043	-	-	-	25209546	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	4723	5061	3976	3825	4181	5090	3961	3845	4004	3427	102.1
Centre	Serbia	35083	37829	42573	44555	47734	51727	56086	64031	65829	56282	7.9
West	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Tajikistan	72114	91310	92474	129330	214207	280281	438532	447636	514701	634791	76.5
Centre	Turkey	1881750	1908257	1998163	5045319	-	-	-	-	2155108	2027295	28.1
East	Turkmenistan	153090	136145	211789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	1555511	1661600	1937440	2280442	2347084	2319946	2392970	2343099	2941748	1853626	43.3
East	Uzbekistan	515972	545240	619130	796371	987464	1506724	-	-	-	-	-

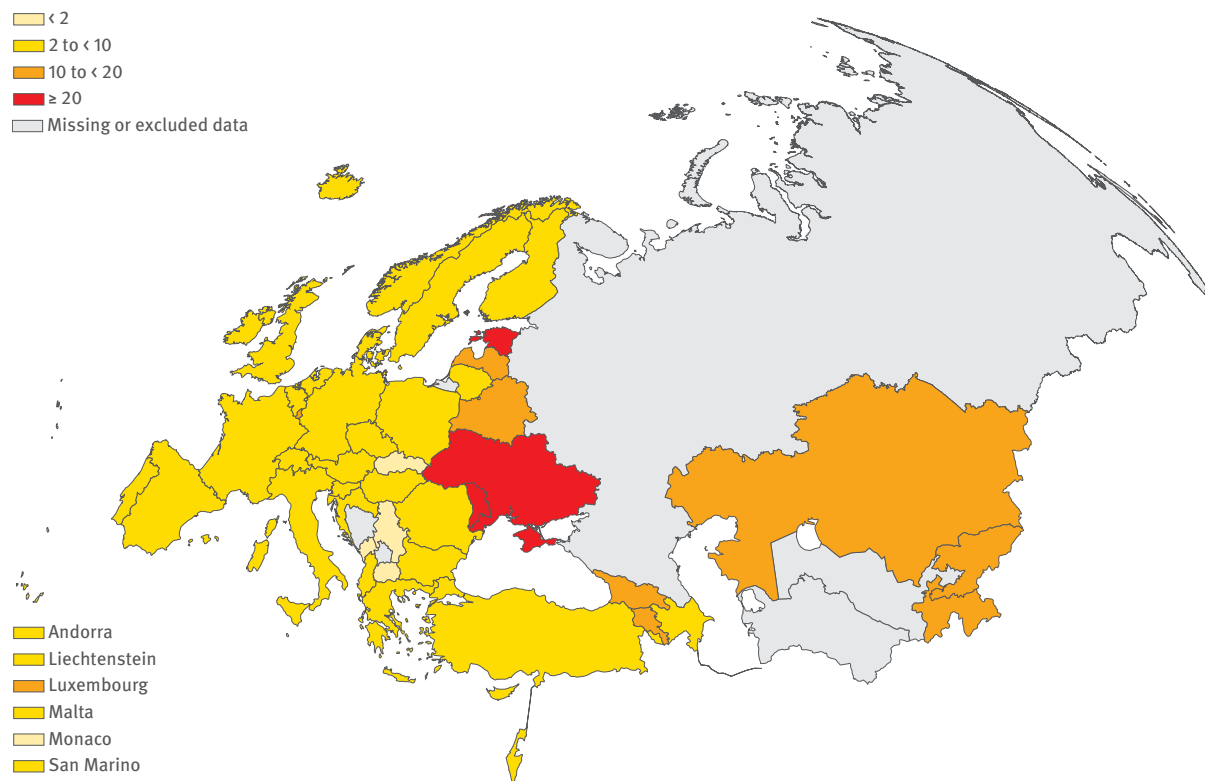
* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** 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.

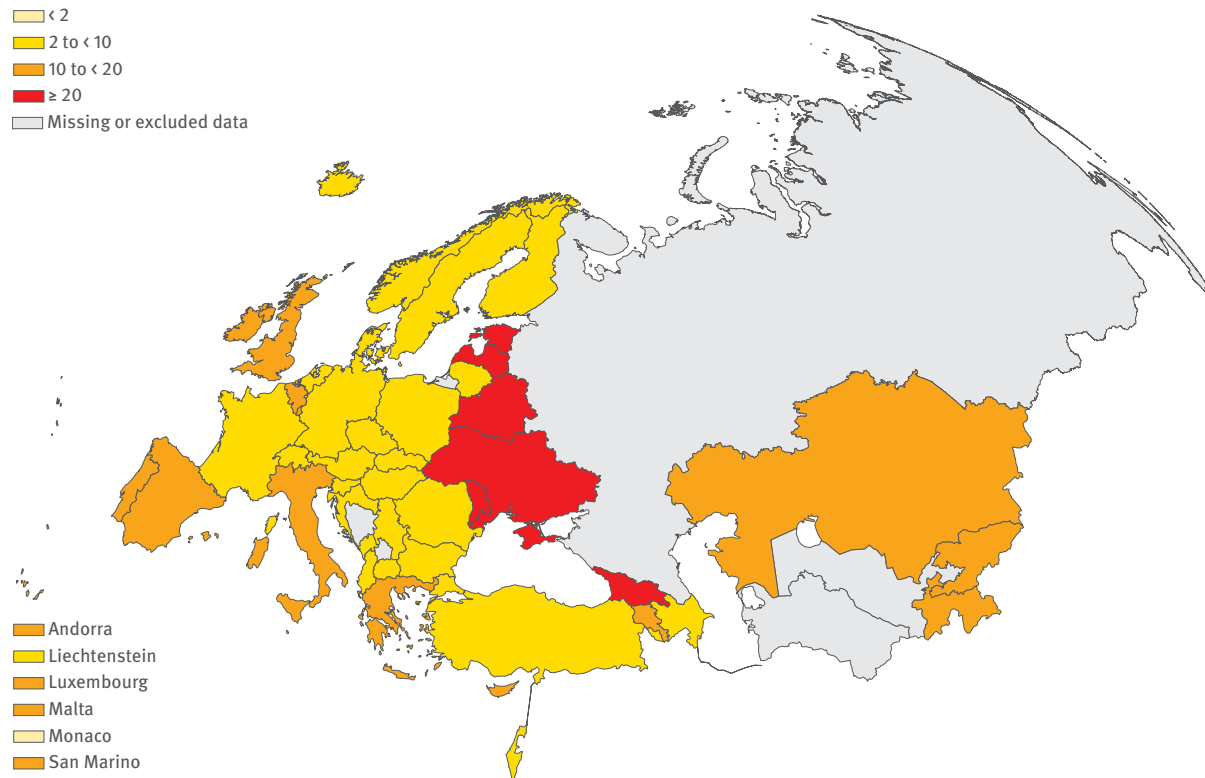
Maps

Map 1: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2014

- < 2
- 2 to < 10
- 10 to < 20
- ≥ 20
- Missing or excluded data

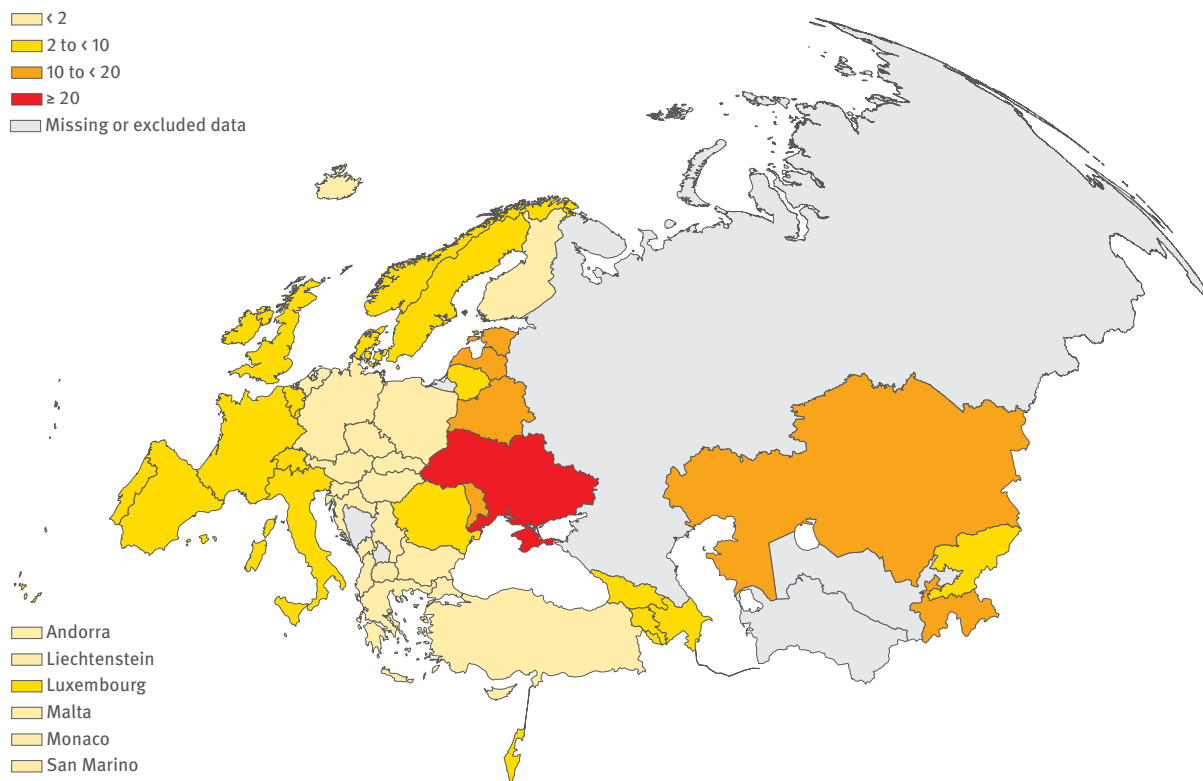
**Map 2: New HIV diagnoses in men per 100 000 male population, 2014**

- < 2
- 2 to < 10
- 10 to < 20
- ≥ 20
- Missing or excluded data

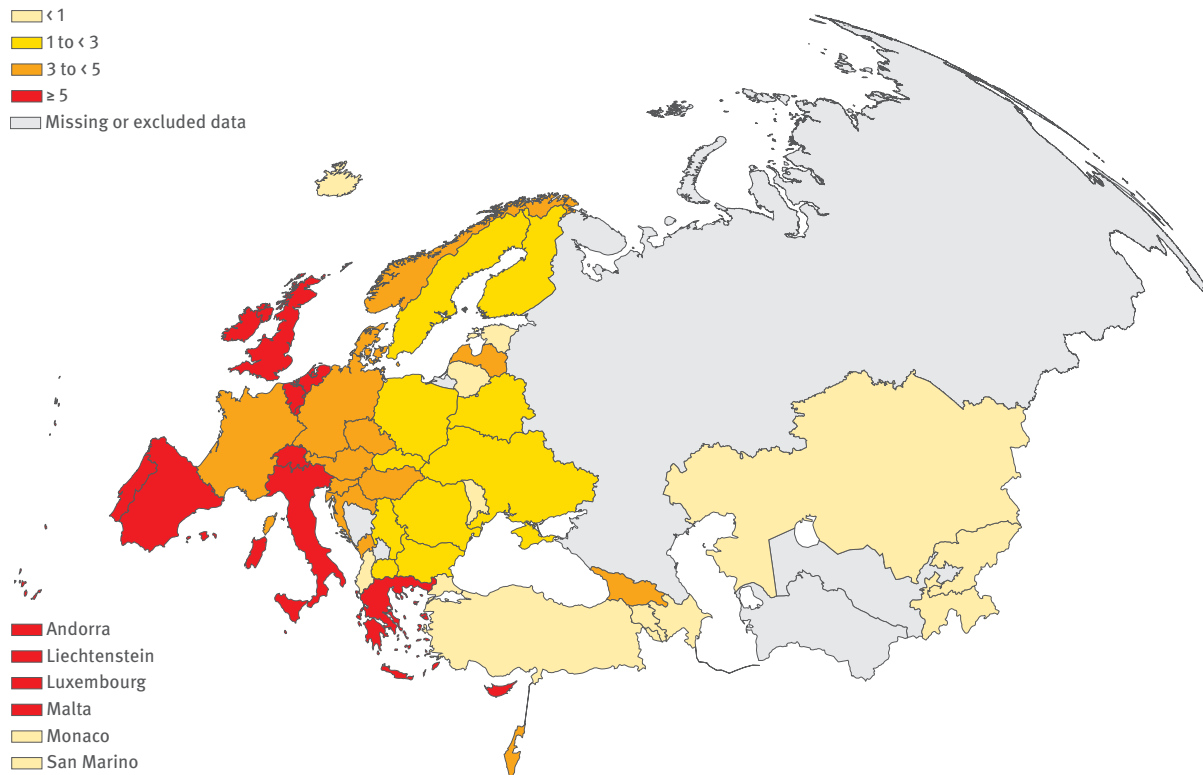


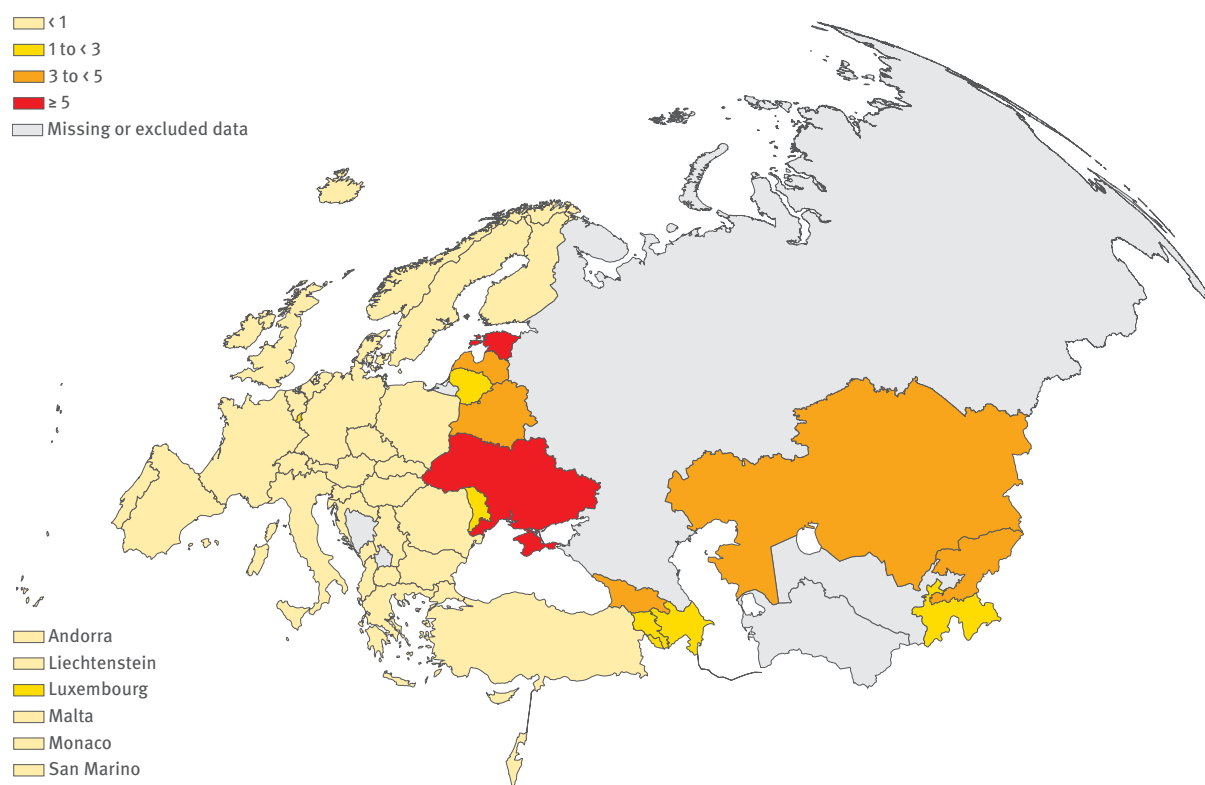
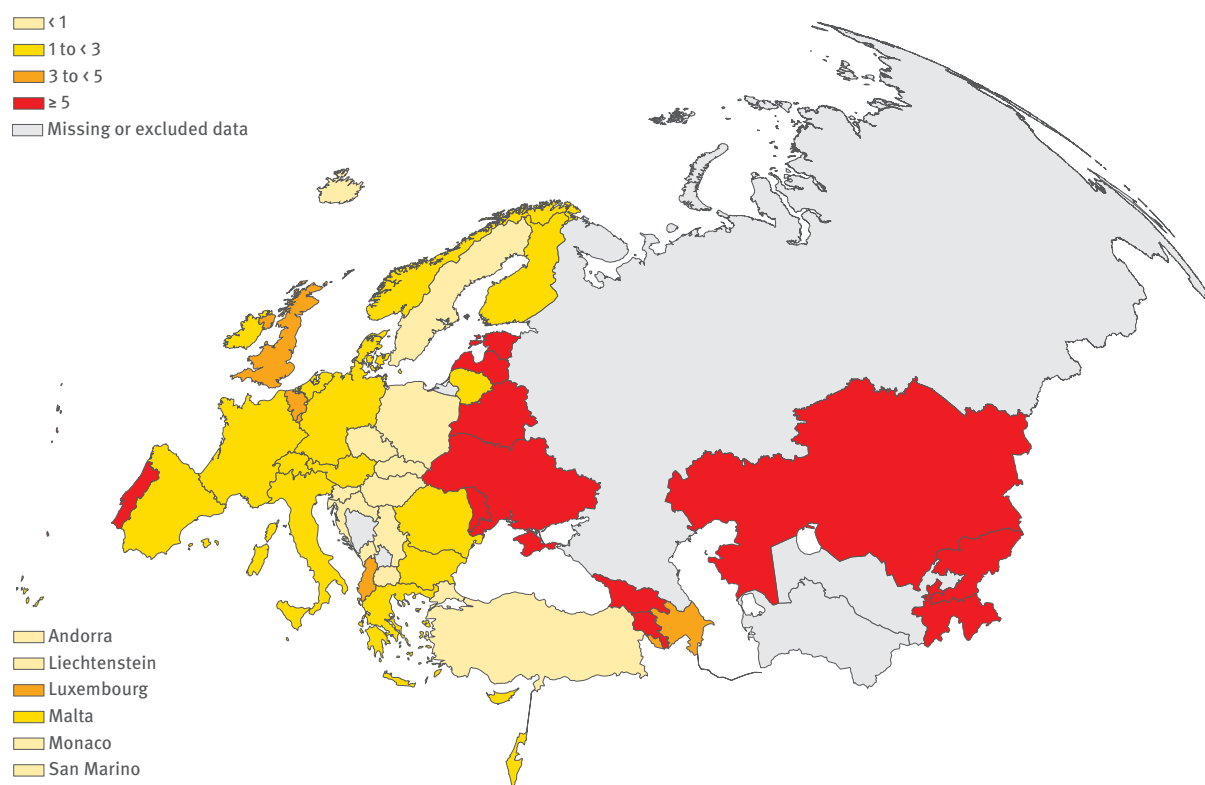
Map 3: New HIV diagnoses in women per 100 000 female population, 2014

- < 2
- 2 to < 10
- 10 to < 20
- ≥ 20
- Missing or excluded data

**Map 4:** New HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men per 100 000 male population, 2014

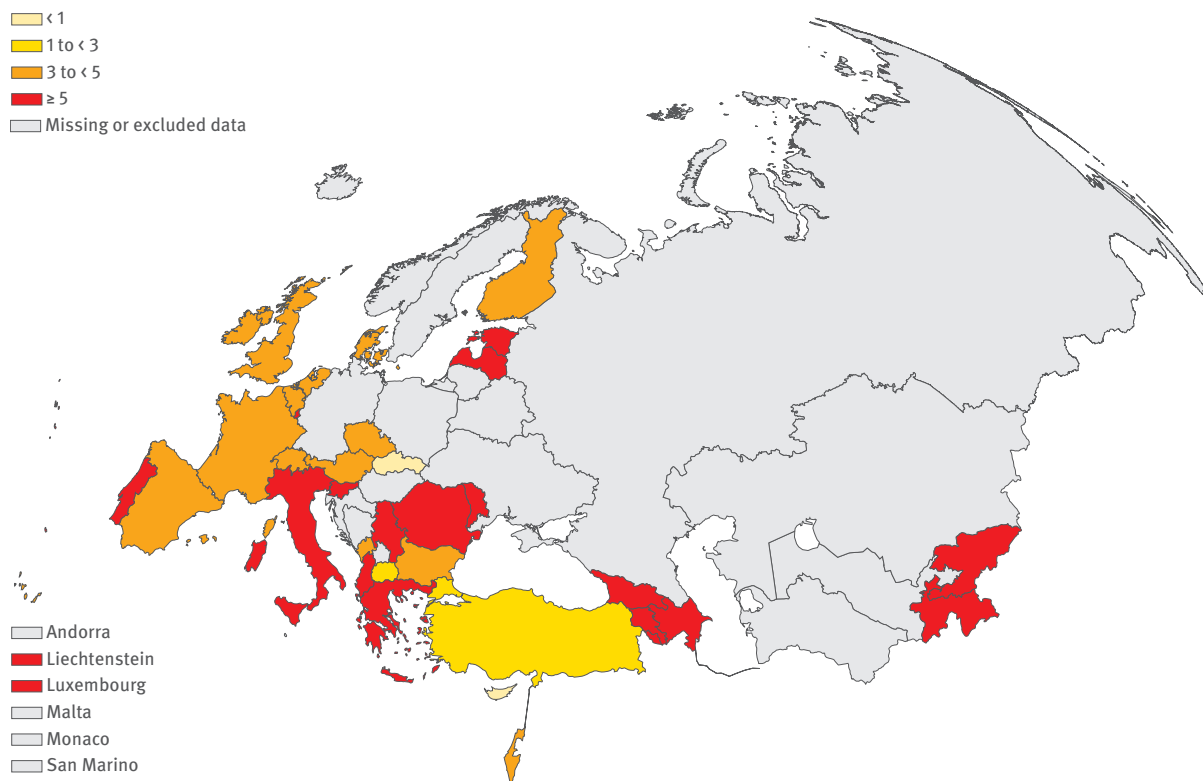
- < 1
- 1 to < 3
- 3 to < 5
- ≥ 5
- Missing or excluded data



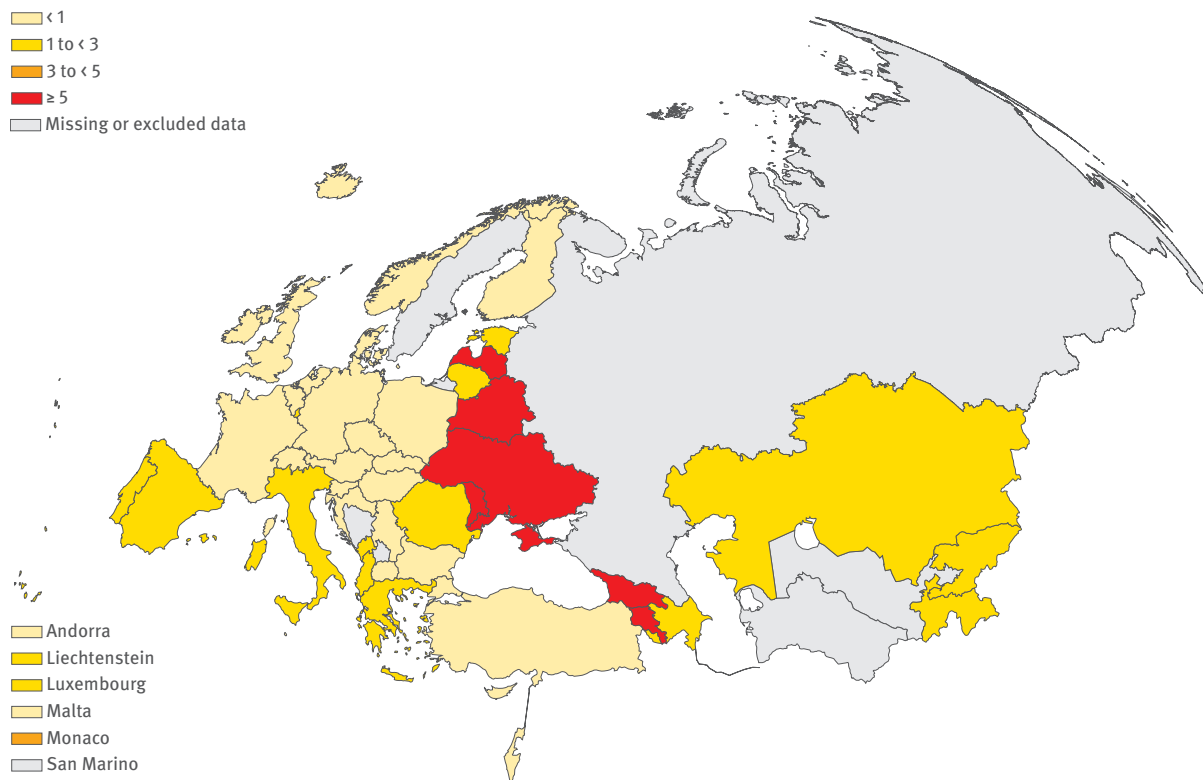
Map 5: New HIV diagnoses acquired through injecting drug use per 100 000 population, 2014**Map 6:** New HIV diagnoses acquired through heterosexual transmission per 100 000 population, 2014

Map 7: Percentage of adult (>14 years) HIV diagnoses with CD4 <350 cells/mm³ at diagnosis, 2014

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

**Map 8:** AIDS diagnoses reported per 100 000 population, 2014

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



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 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).

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 the quality of the data 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 2014. HIV data for Russia were therefore obtained through publicly available national sources, with the assumption that the data has been validated to the same rigor 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. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any AIDS data through this system for 2014.

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 not consistent. Particularly in the early part of the period covered in this report (2005–2014), some countries did not have national HIV/AIDS data and others established or substantially modified the national reporting systems over the course of the reporting period. These issues are detailed in Annex 5.

2 Data collection and validation

Data collection 2015

The 2014 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 15 March and 15 September 2015. Data presented in this report were extracted from the joint database on 5 November 2015, although minor corrections were made during subsequent country reviews and verification of the data presented in the draft report.

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-three countries used the joined record type for 2014 reporting and, of these, twenty-eight countries uploaded all historical data in the new format, two countries uploaded several years of data in the new format, and three countries uploaded only 2014 data in the new format. Two countries (Kazakhstan and Ukraine) reported aggregated HIV data. Ukraine reported aggregated AIDS data for the years 2005 to 2014 and Belarus reported aggregate AIDS data for 2014. 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

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.

Region of origin

When 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).

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 cases originating from countries with a generalised epidemic (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.

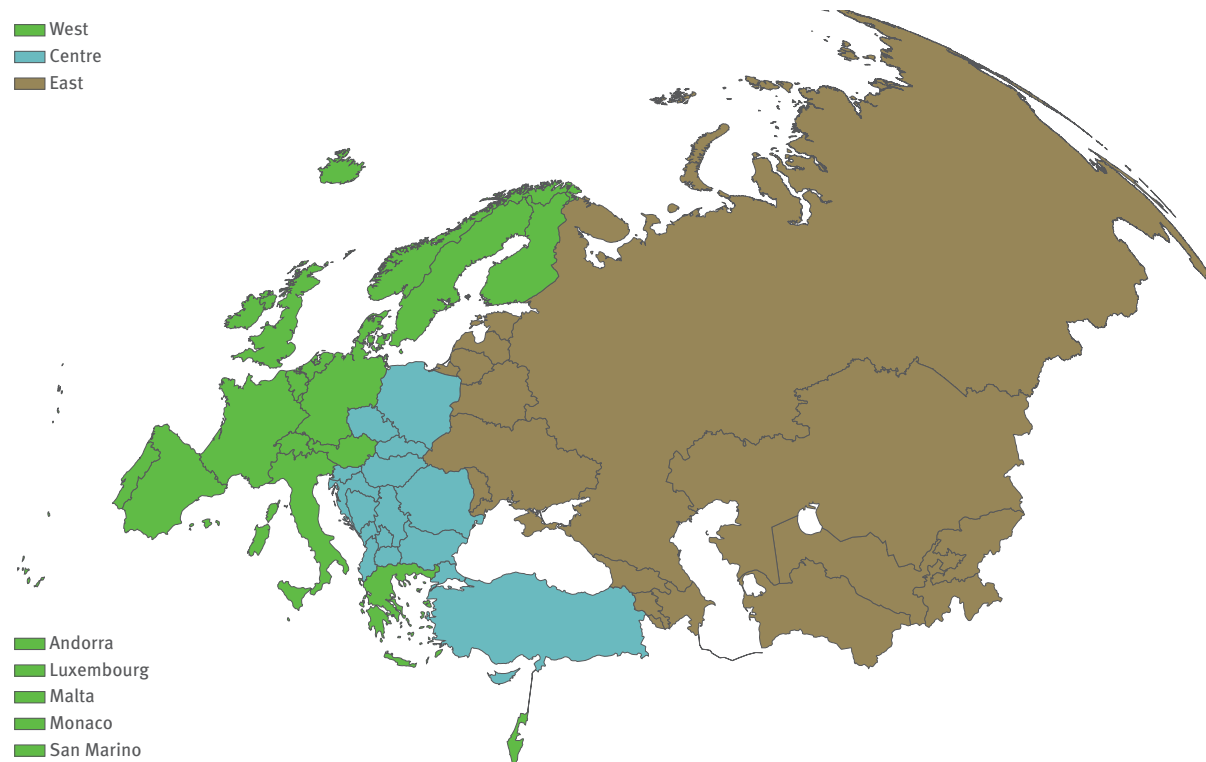
Reporting delay

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 (2014) and, to a lesser extent for the 2 to 3 years prior to the reporting period. To provide a more accurate picture of trends, surveillance data should be corrected to more accurately describe the trends in HIV diagnoses.

In this report, we apply a statistical approach, as described by Heisterkamp, et al [1] to adjust the surveillance data for reporting delays. Annual reporting delay probabilities were estimated using historical data from 2005 to 2014. 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 2005–2014, or

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.

2 when they reported aggregated data during the period 2005–2014.

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

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

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, by 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 included in the WHO European Region classification and, therefore, totals for West, Centre and East may not always equal the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA totals. Data from Kosovoⁱ are included as footnotes to Tables 1–7 and 15–21.

Population data and rates

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

The population estimates up to 2014 were derived from Eurostat for all EU/EEA countries and from United Nations (UN) Population Division for non-EU/EEA countries [2]. The Eurostat data are from 31 March 2015 (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>) and the UN population data are from September 2015 (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD>).

The population data used for HIV and AIDS for Spain and for HIV for Italy were adjusted according to the extent of sub-national coverage for relevant years.

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.

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 2005–2014 by transmission mode, countries reporting transmission mode inconsistently or incompletely were excluded (e.g. Estonia, Poland and Turkey) 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. Particularly, 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 and country comments in Annex 5 and the information on HIV and AIDS case reporting systems available in Annexes 4 and 5 need to be taken into account when interpreting the data presented here.

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.

ⁱ 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.

Although the table in Annex 6 adjusts for reporting delay for those countries where this is possible, no adjustments are made for underreporting or underascertainment bias. Fewer than 40% of European countries have evaluated their surveillance systems for underreporting and only two have published the results [4]. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases [3], while national estimates of underreporting for HIV can range from 10% (Iceland and Italy) to around 40% (Germany and the UK) [4, 5]. Estimates with regard to the underreporting of AIDS-related deaths are not available.

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- 2 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*, DVD Edition. New York; 2015. Available at: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/> [accessed 14 September 2015].
- 3 EuroHIV. Completeness of AIDS case reporting in Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Quarterly Report 1996. Paris: Institut de médecine et d'épidémiologie africaines; 1996. No.49:30-33.
- 4 EuroHIV. EuroHIV 2006 survey on HIV and AIDS surveillance in the WHO European Region. Saint-Maurice: Institut de veille sanitaire; 2007.
- 5 Personal communication to ECDC. F. Cazein, 08/11/12.

Annex 2

List of variables* for 2014 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	-	-	-	-	-
AIDSIndicatorDiseases	-	AIDSIndicatorDisease	-	-	-
DateofDeath	DateOfDeath	DateOfDeath	-	-	-
DeathCause	-	DateOfReportDeath	-	-	-

* Additional optional variables 'PlaceOfNotification' and 'PlaceOfResidence' were added from TESSy metadataset 20 for all diseases and can be reported via HIV case-based and HIV aggregate.

Annex 3

Completeness of variables for data reported in 2013 and 2014

	2013				2014			
	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal
EU/EEA Countries								
Age	30	99.8	83.3	100	31	99.8	84.8	100
Gender	30	99.8	86.7	100	31	99.7	85.6	100
Date of diagnosis	30	100	100	100	31	100	100	100
Date of notification	27	74.7	74.1	100	29	74.3	1.1	100
Transmission	30	81.6	9.1	98.7	31	80.3	9.1	100
Date of AIDS diagnosis	30	31.3	3.4	100	31	29.3	3.1	100
Date of death	24	5.9	0.3	100	26	3.4	0.3	100
Country of birth	22	57.2	34.3	100	22	56.9	38.4	100
Region of origin	23	71.5	32.6	100	23	69.1	63.9	100
CD4 cell count	22	64.2	7.3	97.7	23	61.9	4.5	100
Probable country of infection	25	42.8	5.5	100	25	43.2	2.6	100
WHO European Region								
Age	49	99.8	83.3	100	49	99.8	84.9	100
Gender	49	99.7	86.7	100	49	99.6	85.6	100
Date of diagnosis	49	100	100	100	49	100	100	100
Date of notification	41	48.9	48.9	100	42	49.7	1.1	100
Transmission	48	87.4	9.1	100	48	86.5	9.1	100
Date of AIDS diagnosis	46	23.6	3.4	100	44	17.9	3.1	100
Date of death	38	9.3	0.3	100	40	3.5	0.3	100
Country of birth	36	39.9	34.3	100	35	41.2	38.5	100
Region of origin	37	48.8	32.6	100	36	48.5	48.5	100
CD4 cell count	35	38.9	7.3	97.7	36	37.9	4.5	100
Probable country of infection	37	30.1	5.5	100	36	31.8	2.6	100

Annex 4a

HIV surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	HIV Data source	Type HIV	Period	Legal	Comprehensive	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1978-2014	V	Co	
Bulgaria	BG-HIV	HIVAIDS	1986-2014	C	Co	HIV record type used 1986 through 2013
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986-2014	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIV	1985-2014	C	Co	
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2013	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1990-2014	C	Co	HIV record type used 1990-2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIV	1988-2014	C	Co	Data source EE-HIV used 1988-2012
Finland	FI-NIDR	HIV	1980-2014	C	Co	
France	FR-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	2003-2014	C	Co	
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI7.3-HIV	HIV	1993-2014	C	Co	Data source DE-HIV-Pre-IfSG used 1993-2001
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	HIV	1983-2014	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS used for for years 1981-2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	HIV	2004-2014	C	Co	See Annex 5 about historical coverage
Latvia	LV-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	C	Co	Same data source in HIV record type used for 1987-2013; HIVAIDS record type in 2014 only
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	HIV	1985-2014	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	HIV	1988-2014	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983-2014	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIV	1986-2014	C	Co	
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1980-2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984-2014	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983-2014	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1985-2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Spain	ES-HIV	HIV	2003-2014	C	Co	See Annex 5 about historical coverage
Sweden	SE-SmiNet	HIVAIDS	1983-2014	C	Co	Data source SE-SweHIVReg used 1983-2009
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993-2014	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004-2014	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988-2014	V	Co	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	V	Se	
Belarus	BY-NAC	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	HIV record type used 1981-2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	HIV	1986-2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014 cases
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	MK-NHASS	HIV	1987-2014	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989-2014	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIV	1987-2014	NS/unk	NS/unk	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GE8 used for 1987-2007; HIV record type used for 1987-2013
Moldova	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	V	Other	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008-2013; HIV record type used 1987-2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989-2014	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985-2014	C	Co	
Russia	RU-MOH	HIVAGGR	2010	C	Co	
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	HIV	1985-2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014 cases
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1984-2014	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used 1984-2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	HIV	1985-2014	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991-2014	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	HIV	1984-2014	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	HIV	1981-2012	V	Co	Did not report 2013 or 2014 cases
Ukraine	UA-NAC	HIVAGGR	1987-2014	V	Other	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	HIV	1981-2010	V	Co	Did not report cases 2011-2014

* 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 joined 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	AIDS Data source	Type	Period	Legal	Coverage	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1978-2014	V	Co	
Bulgaria	BG-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986-2014	C	Co	AIDS record type used 1986 through 2013
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986-2014	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	AIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2013	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	C	Co	HIVAIDS from data source DK-MIS used 1980-2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	AIDS	1988-2014	C	Co	AIDS record type from data source EE-AIDS used 1988-2012
Finland	FI-NIDR	AIDS	1980-2014	C	Co	
France	FR-HIVAIDS; FR-AIDS	HIVAIDS	2003-2014	C	Co	Additional data from data source FR-AIDS used for the years 1978-2014
Germany	DE-AIDS	AIDS	1970-2014	V	Co	
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	AIDS	1983-2014	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	V	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS used for years 1981-2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	AIDS	1982-2014	C	Co	
Latvia	LV-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1990-2014	C	Co	Same data source in HIV record type used for 1990-2013; HIVAIDS record type in 2014 only
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	AIDS	1985-2014	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	AIDS	1988-2014	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983-2014	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	AIDS	1986-2014	C	Co	
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980-2014	C	Co	Data source NO-MSIS-A and record type AIDS used in years 1980-2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984-2014	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983-2014	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1985-2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Spain	ES-AIDS	AIDS	1980-2014	C	Co	See Annex 5 about coverage
Sweden			1983-2009	V	Co	AIDS surveillance discontinued in 2000
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NioPH	HIVAIDS	1993-2014	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004-2014	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988-2014	V	Se	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	V	Co	
Belarus	BY-NAC	HIVAIDS	1991-2014	C	Co	AIDS record type used 1991-2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	AIDS	1986-2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014 cases
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	MK-NHASS	AIDS	1987-2014	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989-2014	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981-2014	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987-2014	NS	NS	HIVAIDS record type used for AIDS only
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987-2007	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GEN used for 1987-2007; AIDS record type used for 1987-2013
Moldova	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1989-2014	V	Co	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008-2013; AIDS record type used 1987-2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989-2014	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985-2014	C	Co	
Russia	-		2010	-	-	Has not reported AIDS cases
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	AIDS	1985-2013	C	Co	Did not report 2014 cases
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	AIDS record type used 1985-2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	AIDS	1985-2014	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991-2014	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	AIDS	1984-2014	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	AIDS	1981-2012	V	Co	Did not report 2013 or 2014 cases
Ukraine	UA-NAC	AIDSAGGR	1987-2014	V	Co	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	AIDS	1981-2010	V	Co	Did not report cases 2011-2014

* 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 2013 and through data source RS-Kosova NIPH for 2000-2013. AIDS record type used for all reporting years

Type: HIVAIDS (HIV and AIDS joined 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	
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards.
Croatia	The data presented in Table 4 for 2014 is 80 persons for the MSM transmission route (out of total 92 HIV diagnoses for Croatia for 2014). The reason for the discrepancy between data submitted to TESSy and national data will be investigated and duly corrected in the next reporting round.
Czech Republic	Foreigners with short-time stays in the Czech Republic are not included in reported data.
Estonia	Surveillance system was substantially modified in 2008. Previously, the probable mode of HIV transmission was not reported by Estonia (from 2003 to 2007 Estonia supplied partial information on PWID only).
France	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 29% in 2013 for HIV in France. To assess the real the number 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 in 2013 was 6220 95%CI [5759-6682] and estimated number of new AIDS diagnoses was 1212 95% CI [1092-1333]. The 2014 adjusted numbers of HIV and AIDS diagnoses will be available at the end of November 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.
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 2012 and 2013. 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 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 to limited public health added value. In 1970 Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss Law of Epidemiology. Since then all communicable disease data are 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 up to 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.
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 of the number of reported cases diagnosed between 1983 and 2012 which are reflected in the present report.
Romania	New HIV diagnoses who have AIDS are reported only 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 2003-11 data are available only for 9 Regions: Asturias, Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, La Rioja, and Navarre; since 2004, data are available for 10 Regions (+ Galicia); since 2007, data are available for 11 Regions (+Madrid); since 2008, data are available for 14 Regions (+ Aragón, Castilla-La Mancha and Melilla); since 2009, data are available for 17 Regions (+ Cantabria, Castilla-León and Murcia); 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, 2014: for technical reasons, it has not been possible to include data from one region in 2013 and from two regions in 2014. Rates in 2013 and 2014 are based on the corresponding population.
Sweden	Due to changes in the HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000. Since 2008, no AIDS data are reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system has been discontinued.
Non-EU/EEA	
Andorra	New HIV reporting system started in 2004.
Belarus	AIDS deaths for 2014 only include deaths among people diagnosed with AIDS in 2014 and are likely to be an under-estimate
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Reported HIV cases exclude persons diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis.
Serbia	Updated information from national statistics for two AIDS diagnoses was reported as date of diagnoses in 2008 instead of 2009. 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.
Ukraine	Ukraine data reported exclude Crimea and Sevastopol City for 2014; corresponding population denominators were used to compute rates; Table 7: MTCT cases for 2005-2007 are calculated from best available data, data for 2008-2012 data are validated and final, and data for 2013 and 2014 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, 2011–2014

Country**	2011		2012		2013		2014		Adjustment coefficients*			
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU/EEA												
Austria	328	3.9	326	3.9	266	3.1	235	2.8	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1183	10.8	1229	11.1	1125	10.1	1039	9.3	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	0	0	0	0
Croatia	77	1.8	74	1.7	85	2.0	92	2.2	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	62	7.2	0	0	0	0.1
Czech Republic	153	1.5	212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	0	0	0	0
Denmark	266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	282	5.0	0	0	0	0.1
Estonia	366	27.5	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	0	0	0	0
Finland	172	3.2	156	2.9	159	2.9	190	3.5	0	0	0.01	0.05
France***	6085	9.4	6217	9.5	6220	9.5	-	-	0	0.01	0.02	0.27
Germany	2699	3.3	2978	3.6	3288	4.0	3525	4.4	0	0	0	0
Greece	953	8.6	1142	10.3	890	8.1	785	7.2	0	0	0.03	0.1
Hungary	162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	0	0	0	0
Iceland	23	7.2	19	5.9	12	3.6	13	3.9	0	0	0.05	0.16
Ireland	328	7.2	349	7.6	343	7.5	363	7.9	0	0	0	0.01
Italy	3928	6.6	4333	7.3	3983	6.7	3861	6.4	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.2
Latvia	299	14.4	339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	59	11.6	63	12.0	68	12.7	81	14.8	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.18
Malta	21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1174	7.0	1104	6.6	1085	6.5	1006	6.0	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.21
Norway	269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	308	6.0	0	0	0	0.15
Poland	1131	3.0	1131	3.0	1158	3.0	1273	3.3	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.2
Portugal	1904	18.0	1880	17.8	1801	17.2	1234	11.8	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.45
Romania	784	3.9	870	4.3	898	4.5	791	4.0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	55	2.7	45	2.2	44	2.1	54	2.6	0	0	0	0.1
Spain	3493	10.6	3732	9.9	3866	8.3	3366	7.2	0	0	0	0
Sweden	399	4.2	396	4.2	375	3.9	385	4.0	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.1
United Kingdom	6305	10.0	6497	10.2	6385	10.0	6509	10.1	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.43
Total EU/EEA	33087	6.7	34525	6.9	34207	6.7	32605	6.4	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.09
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	78	2.7	81	2.8	119	4.1	77	2.7	0	0	0	0
Andorra	2	2.6	2	2.6	5	6.6	3	3.9	0	0	0	0
Armenia	182	6.1	228	7.7	238	8.0	332	11.0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	548	5.9	517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	0	0	0	0
Belarus	1196	12.6	1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	0.7	25	0.7	27	0.7			0	0	0	0
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	0.0	15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4	0	0	0	0
Georgia	429	10.2	534	12.9	480	11.8	541	13.4	0	0	0	0.01
Israel	450	5.9	487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6.0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	1999	12.1	2011	12.0	2140	12.5	2350	13.5	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	614	11.1	701	12.4	503	8.8	651	11.1	0	0	0	0.01
Moldova	721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	9	1.4	14	2.2	10	1.6	20	3.2	0	0	0	0
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
San Marino	8	25.1	5	15.0	1	3.0	3	8.9	0	0	0	0
Serbia	127	1.4	130	1.4	149	1.7	136	1.5	0	0	0.01	0.08
Switzerland	559	7.1	621	7.7	576	7.1	541	6.6	0	0	0	0.05
Tajikistan	978	12.6	849	10.7	893	11.0	985	11.9	0	0	0	0
Turkey	654	0.9	1069	1.4	1319	1.7	1848	2.4	0	0	0	0.02
Turkmenistan	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	17305	38.1	16850	37.2	17860	39.5	15796	36.9	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total Non-EU/EEA	25887	12.2	26119	12.2	27561	12.7	27037	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WHO European Region	31046	7.6	32549	7.9	31991	7.6	29728	7.0	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09
Total West	3562	1.9	4150	2.2	4637	2.4	5219	2.7	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05
Total Centre	24805	22.2	24484	21.8	25709	22.8	24683	22.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total East	59413	8.4	61183	8.5	62337	8.6	59630	8.2	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Total WHO Region	59413	8.4	61183	8.5	62337	8.6	59647	8.2	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05

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

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. For Italy and Portugal, specific additional adjustments were applied to align with national methods.

*** French data for 2011–2013 are adjusted for both reporting delay and underreporting. These adjustments for 2014 were not available in time for full inclusion in this report, but it is estimated that 6584 people were diagnosed with HIV in France during 2014. EU/EEA, West and Regional totals' adjustments are calculated including only reporting delay adjustments for France and, thus, may sum to more than the country total for 2014.

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	Institut de veille sanitaire
Germany	Robert Koch Institute
Greece	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Hungary	National Center for Epidemiology (Országos Epidemiológiai Központ)
Iceland	Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
Ireland	Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)
Italy	Ministry of Health DG Prevention - Unit V
Latvia	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 Epidemiología
Sweden	Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control
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 Yugoslav 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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