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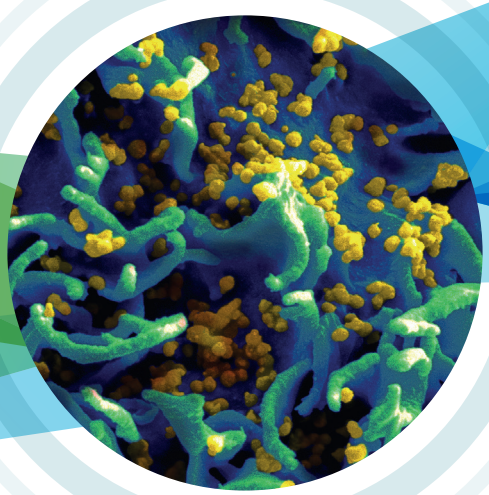

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2017

2016 data

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Abbreviations

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

Overview of HIV and AIDS in Europe

Although HIV is preventable through effective public health measures, significant HIV transmission continues in Europe. In 2016, 160 453 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 51 of the 53 countries in the World Health Organization (WHO) European Region[1] which corresponds to a rate of 18.2 newly diagnosed infections per 100 000 population (Table A). This number includes 57 015 new diagnoses reported by 50 countries to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system, including 29 444 from the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA), while information about 103 438 new diagnoses in Russia was published by the Russian Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for Prevention and Control of AIDS[2] [1].

Carrying on a trend that has persisted during the last decade, rates and overall numbers of people diagnosed with HIV were highest in the East of the Region (50.2[3] per 100 000 population), lower in the West and the EU/EEA (6.2 and 5.9 per 100 000, respectively) and lowest in the Centre[4] (2.9 per 100 000) (Table A, Figure A). The main transmission mode varied by geographical area, illustrating the diversity in the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. Sexual transmission between men was the most common mode in the EU/EEA and transmission through heterosexual contact and injecting drug use were the main reported transmission modes in the East of the Region.

About half (51%) of those diagnosed with HIV in 2016 in the European Region were diagnosed at a late stage of infection (CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm^3 at diagnosis). This was slightly lower in the EU/EEA (48%) and higher in the Eastern part of the region (56%) (Table A, Figure C).

In 2016, 14 897 people were diagnosed with AIDS, as reported in 48 countries[5] of the WHO European Region and the rate of new diagnoses was 2.1 per 100 000 population (Table 15). In the EU/EEA, 3 628 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 2016, giving a rate of 0.7 per 100 000 population. Although the number of AIDS cases has continued to decline steadily in the West and the EU/EEA, it has nearly doubled in the East during the last decade (Figures 1.12 and 2.4).

European Union and European Economic Area

In 2016, 29 444 people were diagnosed with HIV in the 31 countries of the EU/EEA, with a rate of 5.9 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1; Annex 6). Countries with the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses reported in 2016 were Latvia (18.5; 365 cases), Estonia (17.4; 229 cases), and Malta (14.5; 63 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 87 cases) and Hungary (2.3; 228 cases).

The rate of new HIV diagnoses was higher among men (8.9 per 100 000 population; Table 2), than women (2.6

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

2 The cited data source enabled the inclusion of Russian data within the other countries' reported data for the overall number and rate of HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region and the East of the Region to provide a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. Other regional figures presented in this report (including those by age and gender) are based on data from the 50 countries that officially reported to ECDC/WHO.

3 Based on data from 51 countries.

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

5 No data reported by Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Table A: Characteristics of new HIV diagnoses reported in the WHO European Region, the EU/EEA, and West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region, 2016

	WHO European Region	West	Centre	East	EU/EEA
Reporting countries/Number of countries*	50/53 (51/53)	23/23	15/15	12/15 (13/15)	31/31
Number of new HIV diagnoses	57 015 (160 453)	26 602	5 772	24 641 (128 079)	29 444
Rate per 100 000 population**	7.7 (18.2)	6.2	2.9	22.1 (50.2)	5.9
Percentage age 15–24 years	9.4%	10.2%	14.8%	7.1%	10.6%
Percentage age 50+ years	15.6%	19.6%	12.1%	12.2%	18.5%
Male-to-female ratio	2.3	3.1	5.9	1.5	3.2
Percentage new diagnoses CD4<350 cells/mm^3	51.5%	47.4%	49.1%	55.6%	47.7%
Transmission mode					
Sex between men	23.9%	41.3%	29.9%	3.7%	40.1%
Heterosexual	46.8%	32.9%	27.0%	66.4%	32.3%
Injecting drug use	12.5%	2.9%	2.7%	25.2%	3.6%
Mother to child transmission	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Unknown	16.0%	22.1%	39.7%	3.8%	23.2%

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

** EU/EEA rate is adjusted for reporting delay (Annex 5), the corresponding estimated number of new diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay is 30 523

per 100 000 population; Table 3). The overall male-to-female ratio was 3.2 (Table A). This ratio was highest in Slovenia (27.5), Croatia (17.2), Slovakia (11.4), and the Czech Republic (10.9) (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 (13.9 per 100 000 population), with the rates for men peaking in this age group at 21.4 per 100 000 population, while rates for women were highest in the 30–39-year-old age group (6.8 per 100 000 population) (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) (40%), with heterosexual contact the second most common transmission mode (32%). Transmission due to injecting drug use accounted for 4% of HIV diagnoses, however for 23% of new HIV diagnoses the transmission mode was not reported or was reported to be unknown (Table A). Forty-percent of those diagnosed in the EU/EEA in 2016 were migrants, defined as originating from outside of the country in which they were diagnosed (Figure 1.6), however this varied widely from 80% of cases in Sweden to less than 5% of cases in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania.

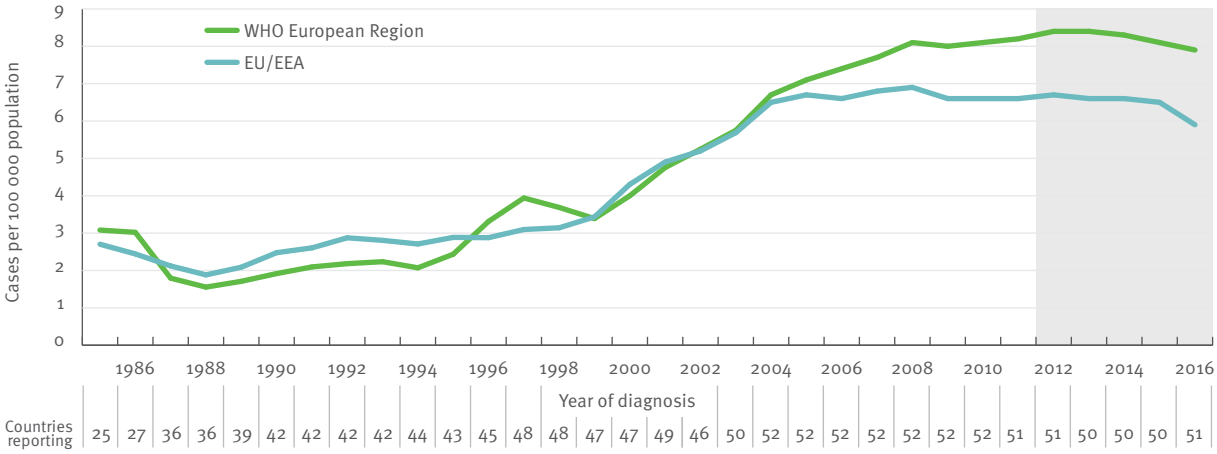
During the period 2007–2016, the trend in reported HIV diagnoses remained relatively stable, with rates of 6.8 and 6.9 per 100 000 in the earlier part of the period and a slight decline to 6.5 per 100 000 in more recent years, and to 5.9 in 2016. For the first time in recent years, several countries have reported a decline in new HIV diagnoses, even after adjusting for reporting delay.

Over the last decade, the median age at the time of HIV diagnosis increased from 35 years in 2007 to 37 years in 2016. A larger proportion of diagnoses are being made in older people; those aged over 50 years at HIV diagnosis comprised 13% of all diagnoses in 2007, rising to 19% of all diagnoses in 2016. Age-specific HIV notification rates in women under 40 years have steadily declined since 2007, while rates among women above 40 years were stagnant and increased in those over 50 years. Among men, rates in all age groups increased overall during the period, in most cases peaking in 2015 (Figures 1.9a and 1.9b). Rates in men aged 20–39 years declined between 2015 and 2016, while rates among men aged 15–19 years remained stable and rates increased among men aged 50 years and above.

Trends by transmission mode show that the number of HIV diagnoses among MSM in the EU/EEA has decreased slightly in 2016 compared to recent years (Figure 1.10a). Although reporting delay may contribute in part to this decline, it appears that the drop may be substantial in certain countries. The number of heterosexually acquired cases has decreased steadily over the last decade (Figure 1.10a), with sharper declines among women and foreign-born heterosexuals than among men and non-foreign-born individuals (Figures 1.10a and 1.11). Other than an outbreak during 2011–2012 among people who inject drugs, the number of HIV diagnoses reported in this group has declined since 2007 in both foreign-born and non-foreign-born groups (Table 5; Figure 1.10a; Figure 1.11). Mother-to-child transmission and transmission through nosocomial infection or blood transfusion also decreased steadily between 2006 and 2016 and these types of transmission now represent less than 1% of new cases diagnosed (Table 8). The number of cases reported to have an unknown mode of transmission has increased from 14% of cases in 2007 to 23% in 2016.

Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 26 countries (Table 14) for 18 282 (67%) adults and adolescents diagnosed and reported in those countries. As in previous years, nearly half (48%) of all cases with a CD4 cell count available were

Figure A: Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis and adjusted for reporting delay, in the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region*, 1985–2016



Rates may increase in the coming years due to reporting delays

* Data from Russia are not included

diagnosed several years after being infected, with a count of less than 350 cells per mm³, including 28% of cases considered to have advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, the proportion of people presenting several years after being infected (CD4 <350 cells/mm³) was highest among women (53%); older adults (54% in the 40–49 year-olds and 63% in persons over 50 years); men and women infected by heterosexual sex (63% and 54%, respectively); people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (50%) and in migrants from south and south-east Asia (53%) and sub-Saharan Africa (57%) (Figure 1.7; Table 14). The lowest proportions of late diagnosis indicated by CD4 counts under 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis were observed among younger age groups (36% of 15–19 year olds, 33% 20–24 year olds); men who acquired HIV through sex with another man (38%) and migrants from other western European countries (32%).

For 2016, 3628 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 29 EU/EEA countries[6], giving a rate of 0.7 cases per 100 000 population (Table 15). Overall, 68% of these AIDS diagnoses were made within 90 days of the HIV diagnosis, indicating that the majority of AIDS cases in the EU/EEA are due to late diagnosis of the HIV infection. Twenty-two countries reported tuberculosis (TB) (pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in 16% of those newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2016 (Figure 1.14). In the EU/EEA, the number of AIDS cases as well as the number of AIDS-related deaths, has consistently declined since the mid-1990s.

WHO European Region

With 160 453 people newly diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region in 2016, corresponding to a rate of 18.2 per 100 000 population, the annual increase in new HIV diagnoses continued. Once again in 2016, this was the highest annual number and rate since reporting started in the 1980s. The cumulative number of diagnosed infections increased to 2 167 684, including 1 115 450 cases reported to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system (Figure B, Table 1)[7] and 1 114 815 infections diagnosed in Russia [1]. Of the 160 453 people diagnosed in 2016, 80% were diagnosed in the East (128 079), 17% in the West (26 602) and 4% in the Centre of the Region (5 772) (Table A). The rate was also highest in the East (50.2 per 100 000 population – disproportionately higher than in the West (6.2 per 100 000 population) and the Centre (2.9 per 100 000 population) (Table A).

Among the 50 countries that reported to ECDC/WHO for 2016 (Russia not included), 43% of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2016 (24 641 cases) were reported in the East, with a rate of 22.1 per 100 000, 47% in the West and 10% in the Centre. For men, the overall rate was 11.1 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women it was 4.6 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections for 2016 varied significantly among countries in the WHO European Region, with the highest rates per 100 000 population (>20.0) observed in Russia (70.6) [1], Ukraine[8] (33.7), Belarus (25.2) and Moldova (20.5), and the lowest (<2.0) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.6), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4) and Slovakia (1.6) (Table 1).

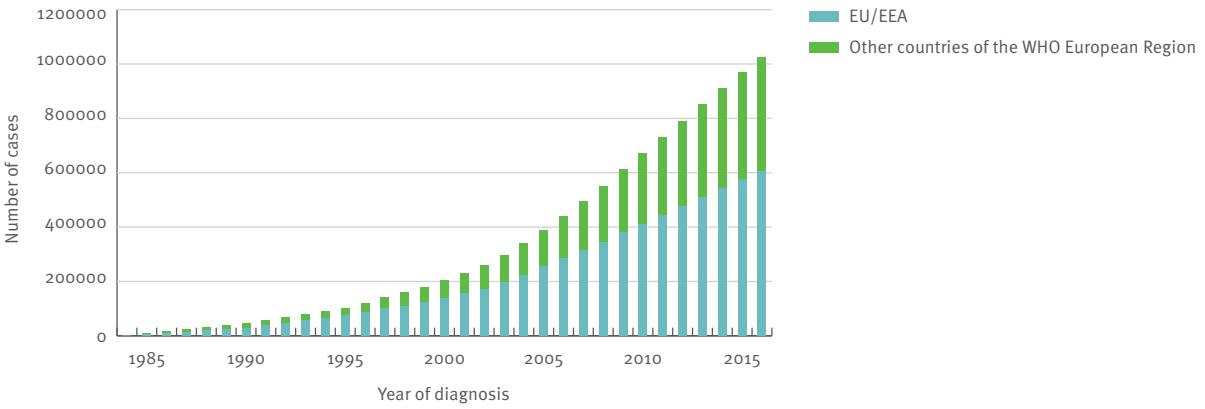
In the reporting countries the majority of those newly diagnosed (36%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 9% were young people aged 15–24 years and 16% were 50 years or older at diagnosis. The male-to-female ratio was 2.3, lowest in the East (1.5), higher in the West (3.1) and highest in the Centre (5.9). People were most commonly infected through sex between women and

6 All EU/EEA countries except Sweden and Belgium.

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

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

Figure B: Cumulative number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region*, 1984–2016



* Data from Russia are not included

men (47%), with 13% of these cases originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics, while 24% were infected through sex between men, 12% through injecting drug use and 0.7% through mother-to-child transmission. Information about transmission mode was unknown or missing for 16% of the new diagnoses (Table A).

In the East, when combining data for Russia[9] within data reported by the other countries, among people for whom the mode of HIV transmission was known, sex between women and men accounted for 55% of new diagnoses, transmission through injecting drug use for 41%, sex between men for 2% and mother-to-child transmission for 0.8%. In the 12 reporting countries (Russia not included), 66% were infected through sex between women and men and 25% through injecting drug use, while reported transmission through sex between men remained low (4% of cases) (Tables 4–6, Figure 2.9). In the Centre, sex between men (30%) and sex between women and men (27%) were the main transmission modes while 40% of those newly diagnosed were lacking this information. Sex between men was the predominant mode of transmission in 11 of the 14 countries. In the West, sex between men remained the main transmission mode (41% of cases), followed by heterosexual transmission (33% of cases, among whom 41% originated from generalised epidemic countries), and information was lacking for 22% of new diagnoses.

Over the past ten years, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 52% from 12.0 per 100 000 population in 2007 (96 557 cases) to 18.2 per 100 000 population in 2016 (160 453 cases) in the 51 countries (Figure 2.2a). The increase is mainly driven by the continuing upward trend in the East where the rate increased by 95% from 25.7 per 100 000 (65 190 cases) to 50.2 per 100 000 (128 079 cases). In the 12 officially reporting countries in the East (Russia not included) the rate increased by a much smaller 23%, from 17.9 in 2007 to 22.1 in 2016. In the Centre, the rate increased by 142%, the largest relative increase among the three geographical areas, from 1.2 to 2.9 per 100 000 population between 2007 and 2016, whereas in the West it decreased by 23%, from 8.0 to 6.2 per 100 000 population over the same period (Figure 2.2).

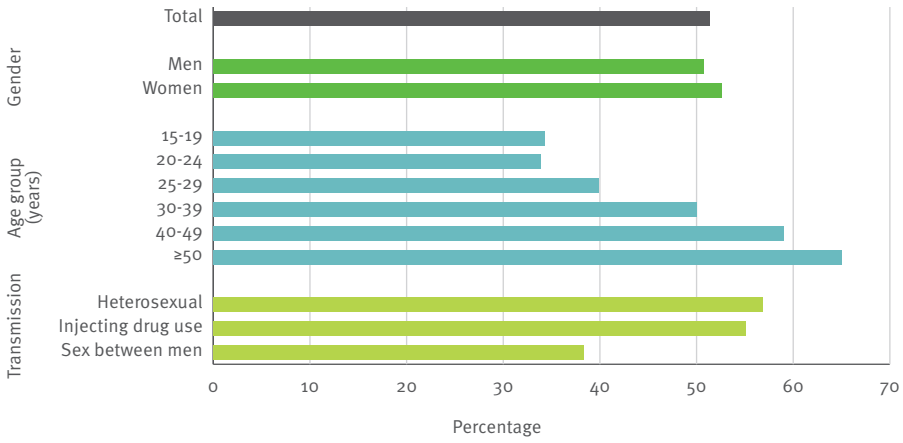
Analysing the overall regional trend for the 49 countries that reported to ECDC and WHO, the rate for the Region remained relatively stable at 7.7 in 2007 and 7.8 in 2016. However, when adjusting the 2016 rate for reporting delay, the trend changes slightly to an 8% increase, from 7.7 to 8.0 per 100 000 population[10].

Consistent data on transmission mode was available from 44 countries for the period 2007–2016 (Figure 2.3). In the East, the overall increase was driven by an upsurge in sexual transmission of HIV which doubled for heterosexual transmission and increased 9-fold for transmission through sex between men. Transmission through injecting drug use decreased by 39% (Figure 2.9). At the same time, in the East, the number of newly diagnosed women increased by 37% and the number of newly diagnosed men by 19%. In the Centre, new diagnoses in people infected through sex between men increased almost 3-fold between 2007 and 2016 and this was the predominant mode of transmission in 11 of the 15 countries, while heterosexual transmission increased by 74%. Transmission through injecting drug use has levelled off after an outbreak in Romania during 2011–2013 [14] resulting in an overall increase of 35% in comparison with the 2007 level (Figure 2.16). In the West, transmission through sex between women and men continued its steady decline and has decreased by 40% over the 10 years period; injecting drug use related transmission decreased by 56% between 2007 and 2016

9 In Russia, among cases with a known mode of HIV transmission, injecting drug use and sex between women and men both accounted for 49% of the new diagnoses, sex between men for 1.5% and mother-to-child transmission for 0.8% [1].

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

Figure C: Proportion of persons diagnosed late (CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³) by gender, age and transmission, WHO European Region, 2016



and is now decreasing again after a peak in 2012 caused by an outbreak in Greece [14]; and new diagnoses due to sex between men increased by 7% in comparison with 2007 but decreased by 15% in comparison with 2015. Not all of this decline can be explained by reporting delay. New diagnoses with unknown transmission mode increased by 51% in the West (Figure 2.18).

In 2016, 21% of new HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region were among people originating from outside the reporting country ('non-natives'), including 15% who originated from outside the European Region and 6% who originated from a European country other than the country of report (Table 11).

Late HIV diagnosis remains a challenge in the Region. Among people newly diagnosed (>14 years old) for whom information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was available, just over half (51%) were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm^3, including 30% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3). The percentage of people newly diagnosed who were late presenters (CD4<350/mm^3) varied across transmission categories and age groups and was highest for people infected through sex between women and men (57%) and injecting drug use (55%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (38%) (Figure C). The percentage increased with age, ranging from 34% among people aged 15–24 years at diagnosis to 65% among persons aged 50 years or older. By gender, the percentage of late presenters was similar overall (51% for men and 53% for women) which, for men, conceals the difference between MSM (who tend to get diagnosed earlier) and heterosexual men (who tend to get diagnosed later). Additionally, there was a variation across the Region with 56% late presenters in the East, 49% in the Centre and 47% in the West.

In 2016, 14 897 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 48 countries of the WHO European Region, corresponding to a rate of 2.1 per 100 000 population. Overall, 75% of AIDS cases were diagnosed in the East where the rate per 100 000 was also highest (10.0), 20% in the West (with a rate of 0.7 per 100 000) and 6% in the Centre of the Region (rate of 0.4 per 100 000) (Table 15). Between 2007 and 2016, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses remained largely stable at 2.1 in 2007 and 2.0 in 2016. There was, however, great variation across the Region with an 89% increase in the East from 5.3 to 10.0 per 100 000, a stable rate of 0.4 per 100 000 in the Centre and a steady decline, by 63% overall, in the West from 1.9 to 0.7 per 100 000 (Figure 2.4).

Conclusions

HIV transmission is still a major concern in Europe, in particular in the eastern part of the WHO European Region. In 2016, more than 160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV, the highest number of people ever newly diagnosed in one year. Of these, 80% were diagnosed in the East of the Region and 18% in the EU/EEA. Newly diagnosed infections from two countries alone (Russia and Ukraine) contributed 73% of all cases in the WHO European Region and 92% of cases in the East of the Region. The data presented in this report indicate, on the one hand, alarming rates and increases in new diagnoses in some parts of eastern and central Europe over the decade and, on the other hand, a tendency towards stabilising or even decreasing rates in some East and EU/EEA countries in the more recent years.

While epidemic patterns and trends vary widely across European countries, there have been sustained increases in the number of newly diagnosed infections in certain transmission groups in parts of the Region: men who have sex with men in many countries in the West and Centre and heterosexual transmission in the East. In the EU/EEA and the West, heterosexual transmission has decreased substantially, particularly among women, as has the number of cases due to sex between men in selected countries in 2016. Transmission through injecting drug use has continued to decrease in many countries in the East, however, it still accounted for 41% of reported new diagnoses with a known mode of transmission in 2016 in the East. To address the critical situation, an action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region was endorsed by WHO European Member States in September 2016 [2]. Suggesting a set of fast-track actions and regional targets needed to reverse the HIV epidemic in Europe and end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030, the plan calls for renewed political commitment for an urgent, accelerated and innovative response to HIV in the Region. These actions are in line with and provide European focus for efforts to achieve the HIV-related targets in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Too many people throughout the European Region are diagnosed late (51%), increasing the risk of ill health, death and onward HIV transmission. The high number of AIDS cases in the East confirms that late HIV diagnosis, delayed initiation of ART and low treatment coverage remain major challenges. To decrease the number of people who are diagnosed late or are unaware of their infection, new strategies are required to expand strategic approaches to HIV testing. WHO guidelines on HIV self-testing and partner notification recommend implementation of innovative HIV testing services that include self-testing and testing provided by lay providers as part of overall HIV testing services [3, 4]. However policy monitoring in the region indicates that implementation of community-based testing, self-testing, and partner notification are limited or non-existent in many European countries [5]. HIV testing 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 90-90-90 and other regional and global targets [2, 6].

WHO's consolidated HIV treatment guidelines [7] recommend that antiretroviral therapy (ART) should be initiated

in all people living with HIV, irrespective of CD4 count. The recommendation is based on evidence that early treatment is beneficial both to the health of the treated individual and in preventing onward HIV transmission [8, 9, 10] – evidence that is also reflected in regional guidelines issued by the European AIDS Clinical Society [11]. However, in 2016 about one-third of the countries in the WHO European Region still did not have a policy to provide treatment regardless of CD4 count [12].

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

- For the countries in the EU/EEA and West, given the predominance of HIV transmission among MSM and increases in many countries, 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. Countries with declines have demonstrated the impact of changing the culture towards more frequent testing for at-risk gay men and linkage to immediate care and antiretroviral treatment for those found positive [13]. Multi-component interventions and the consideration of new strategies, such as the inclusion of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, self-testing and assisted partner notification into the package of prevention and control interventions, could help to curb this increased trend [3, 14, 15]. The 2011–2012 increase in HIV cases among people who inject drugs in a number of countries [16] demonstrates the need to maintain or scale up harm reduction programmes.
- For the countries in the Centre, new diagnoses overall are increasing faster than in any other part of Europe. With the increase being driven by sexual transmission, mainly among men who have sex with men and with four out of five new diagnoses among men, the priority is to target a mix of interventions to prevent, test and treat HIV in this relatively broad group. Community involvement and efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination will be the key. Furthermore, introduction of pre-exposure prophylaxis, HIV testing by lay providers, HIV rapid diagnostic testing, HIV self-testing and assisted partner notification would be highly relevant in many central European countries.
- For the countries in the East, there is an urgent need to scale up bold, evidence-based interventions and deliver more effective, integrated services through health systems that better address the social determinants of health. Comprehensive combination prevention and HIV testing are needed, with a particular focus on reaching key populations. Interventions should include assisted partner notification, pre-exposure prophylaxis, and HIV testing performed by trained lay providers in line with WHO recommendations [3, 7, 17]. Community involvement in the design and delivery of services and a 'treat all' approach is essential to reduce the rate of new HIV infections, increase the number of people linked to and retained in integrated HIV treatment and care, and reduce the high number of AIDS diagnoses and AIDS-related deaths. In couples where one partner is engaged in a high-risk behaviour (such as injecting drug use) or is spending longer periods of time abroad, innovative HIV prevention intervention should address the risk of heterosexual transmission. The large number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use emphasises that evidence-based policies targeting key populations, including harm reduction programmes for people who inject drugs, remain critical to the HIV response in the eastern part of the Region.

Finally, robust surveillance data are critical for monitoring and informing the public health response to the European HIV epidemic in an accurate and timely fashion. The number of countries conducting enhanced HIV surveillance and reporting surveillance data at European level has gradually increased over time. In 2016, 38 countries submitted linked HIV and AIDS data, enabling greater understanding of the clinical status of people diagnosed with HIV. This approach increases possibilities for longer-term monitoring of HIV continuum-of-care outcomes, such as modelling of the undiagnosed fraction, measurement of linkage to care, treatment and viral suppression following diagnosis. It can also support national and global efforts to monitor progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, and national and regional efforts towards full implementation of the action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region [2].

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Обзор эпидемиологической ситуации по ВИЧ/СПИДу в Европе

Несмотря на то, что распространение ВИЧ-инфекции можно предупредить с помощью эффективных мер общественного здравоохранения, число случаев передачи ВИЧ в Европе продолжает расти. В 2016 г. в 51 из 53 стран, входящих в Европейский регион[1] Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), было зарегистрировано 160 453 новых случая ВИЧ-инфекции, что соответствует 18,2 впервые диагностированных случаев на 100 000 населения (табл. А). В это число входит 57 015 новых случаев, о которых 50 стран сообщили в единую систему эпиднадзора ECDC и Европейского регионального бюро ВОЗ (в том числе 29 444 случая, зарегистрированных в странах Европейского союза и Европейской экономической зоны – ЕС/ЕЭЗ), а информация о 103 438 случаев новых диагнозов в Российской Федерации была опубликована Федеральным научно-методическим центром по профилактике и борьбе со СПИДом[2] Российской Федерации [1] .

Среди 50 сообщающих данные стран[3] частота новых случаев составила 7,7 на 100 000 населения и 5,9 на 100 000 населения в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ (рис. А).

Показатели частоты случаев и общего числа людей с впервые диагностированной ВИЧ-инфекцией были самыми высокими на Востоке Региона (50,2[4] на 100 000 населения), более низкими на Западе и в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ (6,2 и 5,9 на 100 000 соответственно) и самыми низкими в Центре[5] (2,9 на 100 000) (табл. А, рис. А), что соответствовало тенденции, сохранявшейся в течение последнего десятилетия. Основные пути передачи различались в зависимости от географической зоны, указывая на разнообразие эпидемиологии ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Сексуальные контакты между мужчинами были самым распространенным путем передачи в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ, а на Востоке Региона – гетеросексуальные контакты и потребление инъекционных наркотиков.

В 2016 г. в Европейском регионе примерно в половине случаев (51%) впервые выявленной ВИЧ-инфекции диагноз был поставлен на поздней стадии (число CD4 в момент постановки диагноза ‹350 клеток на мм3). Этот показатель был несколько ниже в ЕС/ЕЭЗ (48%) и выше в восточной части Региона (56%) (табл. А, рис. С).

В 2016 г. по сообщениям из 48 стран[6] в Европейском регионе ВОЗ было диагностировано 14 897 новых случаев СПИДа и частота таких случаев составила 2,1

1 Отсутствуют данные из Туркменистана и Узбекистана. Лихтенштейн не является государством-членом ВОЗ, поэтому данные по этой стране включены в общие цифры по ЕС/ЕЭЗ, но не включены в общие цифры по Европейскому региону ВОЗ.

2 Приведенный источник данных позволил включить данные Российской Федерации по общему числу и частоте диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции в данные других стран Европейского региона ВОЗ и Востока Региона; это позволило полнее представить эпидемиологию ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Другие региональные данные, представленные в этом обзоре (в том числе по возрасту и полу), основаны на данных из 50 стран, официально сообщивших их в ECDC/ВОЗ.

3 Отсутствуют данные по Российской Федерации, Туркменистану и Узбекистану.

4 На основе данных из 51 страны.

5 Группировка стран Европейского региона ВОЗ на страны Запада (23 страны), Центра (15 стран) и Востока (15 стран) основана на эпидемиологических характеристиках и соответствует разделению стран в предыдущих обзорах, опубликованных EuroHIV с 1984 г. Подробнее см. приложение 1, рис. А1.

6 Нет данных по Бельгии, России, Туркменистану, Узбекистану и Швеции.

Таблица А: Характеристики случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в Европейском регионе ВОЗ, в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, в западной, центральной и восточной частях Европейского региона ВОЗ, 2016

	Европейский регион ВОЗ	Запад	Центр	Восток	ЕС/ЕЭЗ
Страны, предоставившие отчетные данные/Число стран*	50/53 (51/53)	23/23	15/15	12/15 (13/15)	31/31
Число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции	57 015 (160 453)	26 602	5 772	24 641 (128 079)	29 444
Частота случаев на 100 000 населения**	7,7 (18.2)	6.2	2.9	22.1 (50.2)	5.9
Процент случаев у людей в возрасте 15–24 лет	9.4%	10.2%	14.8%	7.1%	10.6%
Процент случаев у людей в возрасте старше 50 лет	15.6%	19.6%	12.1%	12.2%	18.5%
Соотношение мужчины/женщины	2.3	3.1	5.9	1.5	3.2
Процент новых случаев с числом CD4 ‹350 клеток/мм^3	51.5%	47.4%	49.1%	55.6%	47.7%
Путь передачи инфекции					
Сексуальные контакты между мужчинами	23.9%	41.3%	29.9%	3.7%	40.1%
Гетеросексуальные контакты	46.8%	32.9%	27.0%	66.4%	32.3%
Употребление инъекционных наркотиков	12.5%	2.9%	2.7%	25.2%	3.6%
От матери ребенку	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Путь неизвестен	16.0%	22.1%	39.7%	3.8%	23.2%

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

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

на 100 000 населения (табл. 15). В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2016 г. диагноз СПИДа был поставлен в 3 628 случаях, что соответствует показателю 0,7 на 100 000 населения. Хотя на Западе и в странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ число случаев СПИДа продолжало неуклонно снижаться, на Востоке за последнее десятилетие число случаев СПИДа увеличилось почти вдвое (рис. 1.12 и 2.4).

Европейский союз и Европейская экономическая зона

В 2016 г. в 31 стране ЕС/ЕЭЗ диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции был установлен у 29 444 человек, что с поправкой на задержку предоставления данных соответствует частоте 5,9 на 100 000 населения (табл. 1, приложение 6). В 2016 г. самая высокая частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции зарегистрирована в Латвии (18,5; 364 случаев), Эстонии (17,4; 229 случаев) и на Мальте (14,5; 63 случая). Самые низкие показатели зарегистрированы в Словакии (1,6; 87 случаев) и в Венгрии (2,3; 228 случаев).

Частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции была выше среди мужчин (8,9 на 100 000 населения; табл. 2), чем среди женщин (2,6 на 100 000 населения; табл. 3). Общее соотношение случаев ВИЧ-инфицирования у мужчин и женщин составило 3,2 (табл. А). Это соотношение было самым высоким в Словении (27,5), Хорватии (17,2) и Чешской Республике (10,9) (рис. 1.1). Преобладающим путем передачи ВИЧ-инфекции в этих странах был секс между мужчинами (рис. 1.5).

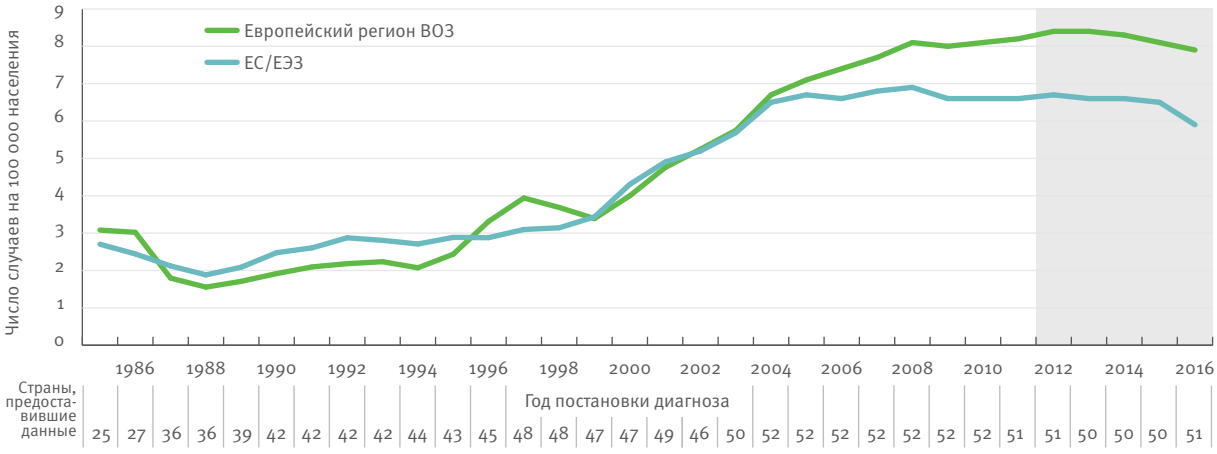
Самая высокая общая повозрастная частота новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции наблюдалась в возрастной группе 25–29 лет (13,9 на 100 000 населения) при показателе, достигающем у мужчин 21,4 на 100 000 населения, в то время как у женщин самыми высокими были показатели в возрастной группе 30–39 лет (6,8 на 100 000 населения) (рис. 1.2).

Как и в предыдущие годы, самая высокая доля новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции была зарегистрирована среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами (МСМ) (40%); гетеросексуальные контакты – второй, наиболее распространенный путь заражения (32%). С потреблением инъекционных наркотиков связано 4% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции. При этом в 23% новых случаев путь передачи либо не сообщался, либо сообщался, как неизвестный (табл. А). В 2016 г. в ЕС/ЕЭЗ 40% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции диагностировано у мигрантов, родившихся за пределами страны, где был поставлен диагноз (рис. 1.6). Однако этот показатель широко варьировал – от 80% в Швеции до менее 5% случаев в Болгарии, Латвии, Литве, Польше и Румынии.

В начале периода 2007–2016 гг. тенденция в отношении зарегистрированных новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции оставалась относительно стабильной (частота 6,8 и 6,9 на 100 000 населения), затем в последующие годы наблюдалось небольшое снижение до 6,5 и в 2016 г. – до 5,9 на 100 000 населения. В последние годы в некоторых странах впервые зарегистрировано снижение числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции даже после корректировки из-за задержки предоставления данных.

В последнее десятилетие медианное значение возраста при постановке диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции увеличилось с 35 лет в 2007 г. до 37 лет в 2016 г. Возросла доля новых случаев, диагностированных в более старшем возрасте: доля лиц, возраст которых превышал 50 лет в момент выявления ВИЧ-инфекции, составляла в 2007 г. 13% и увеличилась до 19% в 2016 г. Повозрастная частота выявления ВИЧ у женщин моложе 40 лет постоянно снижалась, начиная

Рисунок 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*, 1985–2016 гг. – с поправкой на задержки в предоставлении данных



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

* Данные по Российской Федерации не включены.

с 2007 г., хотя этот показатель у женщин старше 40 лет отличался постоянством, а у тех, чей возраст превышал 50 лет, возрастал. У мужчин в течение этого периода показатели во всех возрастных группах росли, в большинстве случаев достигая максимума в 2015 г. (рис. 1.9a и 1.9b). Показатели у мужчин в возрасте 20–39 лет снизились в период между 2015 и 2016 г., тогда как среди мужчин 15–19 лет оставались стабильными, а среди мужчин в возрасте 50 лет и старше увеличивались.

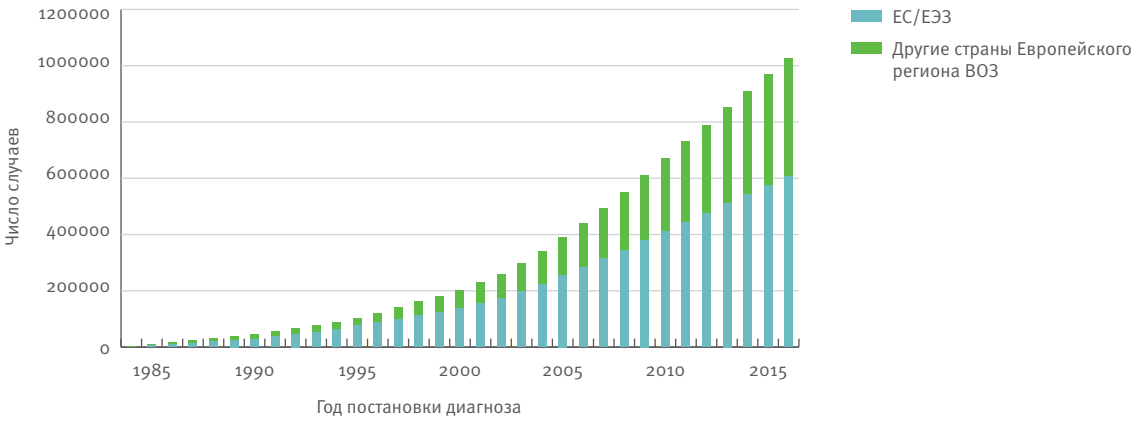
Тенденции, касающиеся путей передачи, показывают, что число диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции среди МСМ в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2016 г. незначительно снизилось по сравнению с последними годами (рис. 1.10a). Хотя задержка отчетности может частично объяснять это наблюдаемое снижение, похоже, что в отдельных странах снижение может быть значительным. За последнее десятилетие число случаев гетеросексуальной передачи постоянно снижалось (рис. 1.10a), причем более резко среди женщин и гетеросексуалов иностранного происхождения, чем среди мужчин и представителей коренного населения (рис. 1.10a и 1.11). За исключением вспышки в 2011–2012 гг. среди потребителей инъекционных наркотиков, число новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в этой группе, снизилось с 2007 г. как среди тех, кто родился за границей, так и среди лиц, рожденных в странах, предоставляющих данные (табл. 5, рис. 1.10a и 1.11). Показатели передачи от матери ребенку, внутрибольничного инфицирования или инфицирования при переливании крови также неуклонно снижались в период между 2006 и 2016 гг., и теперь они составляют менее 1% новых диагностированных случаев (табл. 8). Число случаев, о которых сообщается, что способ передачи неизвестен, увеличилось с 14% в 2007 г. до 23% в 2016 г.

Информацию о числе клеток CD4 в момент диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции предоставили 26 стран (табл. 14), в которых у 18 282 (67%) взрослых и подростков был поставлен и зарегистрирован диагноз. Как и в предыдущие годы, почти половина (48%) всех случаев с известным числом клеток CD4 была диагностирована через несколько лет после инфицирования; при этом число клеток составляло менее 350 клеток/мм3, в том числе у 28% инфицированных наблюдалась продвинутая стадия ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 <200 клеток/мм3). При анализе числа клеток CD4 в зависимости от пути передачи доли людей, инфицированных уже несколько лет назад (CD4 <350 клеток/мм3), были самыми высокими среди женщин (53%), пожилых людей (54% в возрасте 40-49 лет и 63% у лиц старше 50 лет), мужчин и женщин, инфицированных при гетеросексуальных половых контактах (63% и 54% соответственно), людей, которые были инфицированы ВИЧ при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков (50%), а также мигрантов из Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии (53%) и из Африки к югу от Сахары (57%) (рис. 1.7, табл. 14). Самые низкие доли случаев поздней диагностики, о которой свидетельствовало число CD4 меньше 350 клеток/мм3 при постановке диагноза, зарегистрированы в более молодых возрастных группах (15–19 лет – 36%, 20–24 года – 33%), среди мужчин, которые заразились ВИЧ-инфекцией, практикуя секс с другими мужчинами (38%), и мигрантов из других стран Западной Европы (32%).

В 2016 г. 29 стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ[7] сообщили о 3628 диагностированных случаев СПИДа; это составляет 0,7 случая на 100 000 населения (табл. 15). В целом 68% этих случаев СПИДа диагностированы в течение 90 дней после диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции, свидетельствуя о том, что большинство случаев СПИДа в ЕС/ЕЭЗ – это результат поздней диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции. В 2016 г. 22 страны сообщили о выявлении туберкулеза (легочного и/или внелегочного) как СПИД-ассоциированного заболевания в 16% новых случаев СПИДа (рис. 1.14). В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ число случаев СПИДа, как и число обусловленных СПИДом

7 Все страны ЕС/ЕЭЗ за исключением Швеции и Бельгии.

Рисунок B: Совокупное число новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и других странах Европейского Региона ВОЗ*, 1984–2016



* Данные из Российской Федерации не включены

случаев смерти, неуклонно снижается, начиная с середины 1990-х гг.

Европейский регион ВОЗ

В 2016 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ ежегодное увеличение числа новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции продолжалось (число впервые диагностированных случаев составило 160 453 человек, что соответствует показателю 18,2 на 100 000 населения). И вновь в 2016 г. уровень был самым высоким из ежегодных показателей общего числа вновь инфицированных и показателей частоты с момента начала отчетности в 1980-х гг. Совокупное число диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции возросло до 2 167 684, которые включали 1 115 450 случаев, о которых сообщалось в объединенную систему эпиднадзора ECDC/ВОЗ (рис. В, таблица 1)[8] и 1 114 815 случаев, диагностированных в России [1]. Из 160 453 человек, диагноз которым был поставлен в 2016 г., 80% проживали на Востоке (128 079), 17% на Западе (26 602) и 4% в Центре Региона (5 772) (табл. А). Этот показатель был также самым высоким на Востоке (50,2 на 100 000 населения) – непропорционально выше, чем на Западе (6,2 на 100 000 населения) и в Центре (2,9 на 100 000 населения) (табл. А).

Из 50 стран, которые сообщили данные за 2016 г. в ECDC/ВОЗ (Россия не включена), у 43% людей впервые диагностированная в 2016 г. ВИЧ-инфекция (24 641 человек), была зарегистрирована на Востоке (22,1 на 100 000 населения), 47% на Западе и 10% в Центре. Для мужчин общий показатель составил 11,1 на 100 000 населения (табл. 2), для женщин – 4,6 на 100 000 населения (табл. 3).

Частота новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции в 2016 г. существенно различалась между странами Европейского региона ВОЗ, причем самые высокие показатели на 100 000 населения (›20,0) зарегистрированы в России (70,6) [1], Украине[9] (33,7), затем следовали Беларусь (25,2) и Республика Молдова (20,5), и самой низкой (‹2,0) была частота случаев в Боснии и Герцеговине (0,6), бывшей югославской Республике Македонии (1,4) и Словакии (1,6) (табл. 1).

В странах, представляющих отчетность, большинство впервые диагностированных случаев (36%) приходилось на возрастную группу 30–39 лет. В то же время 9% инфицированных в момент постановки диагноза были молодыми людьми в возрасте 15–24 лет и 16% были старше 50 лет. Соотношение мужчин и женщин составило 2,3; самое низкое зарегистрировано на Востоке (1,5), выше на Западе (3,1) и самое высокое в Центре (5,9). Люди чаще всего заражались при половых контактах между женщинами и мужчинами (47%), причем 13% из этих случаев приходилось на выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией ВИЧ-инфекции; 24% были инфицированы через секс между мужчинами, 12% – при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков и 0,7% – при передаче от матери ребенку. В 16% случаев постановки новых диагнозов информация о пути передачи неизвестна или отсутствует (табл. А).

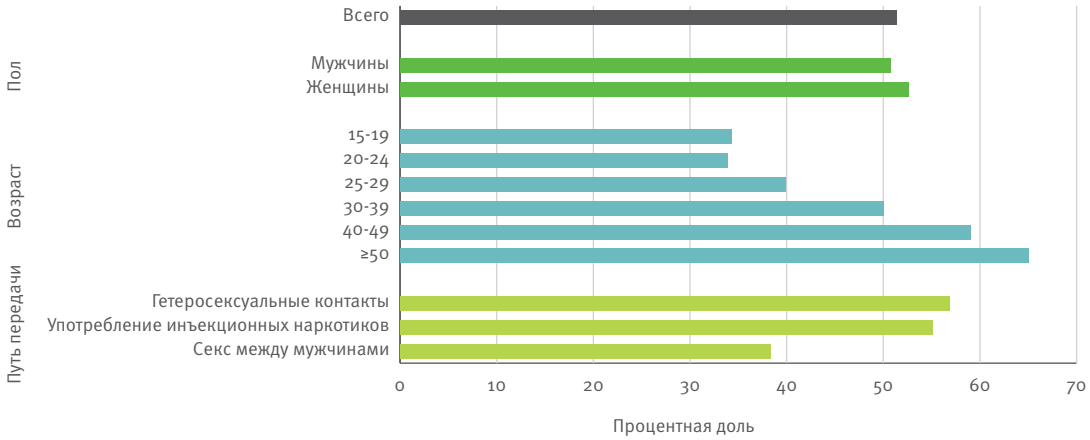
На Востоке (после того, как данные по Российской Федерации[10] были объединены с данными, представленными другими странами) среди тех, у кого путь передачи ВИЧ был известен, секс между женщинами и мужчинами был причиной 55% новых диагнозов, потребление инъекционных наркотиков – 41% , секс между мужчинами – 2% и передача от

8 Не включены 62 581 случаев, официально представленных Российской Федерацией в ECDC/ВОЗ в 2010 г.

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

10 В Российской Федерации среди случаев с известным путем передачи ВИЧ, инфицирование при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков и секс между мужчинами и женщинами составляли 49% новых диагнозов, секс между мужчинами – 1,5% и передача от матери ребенку – 0,8% [1].

Рисунок С: Доля лиц с поздно поставленным диагнозом (число клеток CD4 ‹ 350/мм³) с разбивкой по полу, возрасту и пути передачи, Европейский регион ВОЗ, 2016



матери ребенку – 0,8%. В 12 странах, представивших данные (Российская Федерация не включена), 66% были инфицированы при половых контактах между женщинами и мужчинами и 25% – при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков; число сообщений о передаче при половом контакте между мужчинами оставалось низким (4% случаев) (табл. 4–6, рис. 2.9). В Центре секс между мужчинами (30%) и секс между женщинами и мужчинами (27%) был основным путем передачи; у 40% случаев недавно поставленного диагноза информация о пути передачи отсутствовала. Секс между мужчинами был преобладающим путем передачи в 11 из 14 стран. На Западе секс между мужчинами оставался основным путем передачи (41% случаев), затем следовала гетеросексуальная передача (33% случаев, из которых 41% приходился на выходцев из стран с генерализованной эпидемией); для 22% новых случаев эта информация отсутствовала.

За последние десять лет в 51 стране показатели новых диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции увеличились на 52% (с 12,0 на 100 000 населения в 2007 г. – 96 557 случаев, до 18,2 на 100 000 населения в 2016 г. – 160 453 случая) (рис. 2.2a). Рост в основном обусловлен продолжающейся повышательной тенденцией на Востоке, где частота увеличилась на 95% (с 25,7 на 100 000 – 65 190 случаев, до 50,2 на 100 000 населения – 128 079 случаев). В 12 официально сообщающих данные странах на Востоке (Россия не включена) частота увеличилась значительно меньшие – на 23% (с 17,9 в 2007 г. до 22,1 в 2016 г.). В Центре частота увеличилась на 142%, что является самым большим относительным повышением среди три географических районов – с 1,2 до 2,9 на 100 000 населения в период с 2007 по 2016 г., в то время как на Западе за тот же период он снизился на 23% (с 8,0 до 6,2 на 100 000 населения) (рис. 2.2).

Анализ тенденции в целом по Региону показал, что в 49 странах которые сообщили данные в ECDC/ВОЗ, частота оставалась относительно стабильной (на уровне 7,7 в 2007 г. и 7,8 в 2016 г.). Однако в 2016 г. при корректировке данных с учетом задержки отчетности наблюдается незначительное изменение тенденции – увеличение до 8% (с 7,7 до 8,0 на 100 000 населения)[11].

За период 2007–2016 гг. соответствующие данные о пути передачи поступили из 44 стран (рис. 2.3). На Востоке общий рост был обусловлен быстрым увеличением числа случаев передачи ВИЧ половым путем, которые удвоилось для гетеросексуальной передачи и увеличились в 9 раз для передачи при половых контактах между мужчинами. Передача при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков снизилась на 39% (рис. 2.9). В то же время на Востоке число женщин с впервые диагностированной ВИЧ-инфекцией увеличилось на 37%, а число аналогичных случаев у мужчин – на 19%. В Центре в период между 2007 и 2016 г. число впервые инфицированных при половых контактах между мужчинами увеличилось почти втрое, и этот путь заражения преобладает в 11 из 15 стран; в то же время передача при гетеросексуальных контактах увеличилась на 74%. Уровень передачи при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков стабилизировался после вспышки, наблюдавшейся в Румынии в 2011–2013 гг. [14], и повысился в целом на 35% по сравнению с уровнем 2007 г. (рис. 2.16). На Западе передача половым путем между женщинами и мужчинами продолжала неуклонно снижаться и за 10-летний период уменьшилась на 40%; уровень передачи, связанный с потреблением инъекционных наркотиков, снизился между 2007 по 2016 г. на 56% и после пика в 2012 г., вызванного вспышкой в Греции, и в настоящее время опять снижается [14]. Число новых случаев передачи в результате половых контактов между мужчинами увеличилось на 7% по сравнению с 2007 г., но снизилось на 15% по сравнению с 2015 г. Это снижение не всегда можно объяснить задержкой сообщений. Число новых диагнозов с неизвестным способом передачи увеличилось на Западе на 51% (рис. 2.18).

В 2016 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ 21% новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции зарегистрирован у людей, родившихся за пределами страны, предоставляющей отчетность (“некоренное население”), в том числе у 15% тех, кто родился за пределами Европейского региона, и у 6%, родившихся в какой-то другой европейской стране (табл. 11).

Поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции остается в Регионе проблемой. Среди впервые выявленных инфицированных (старше 14 лет) с имеющейся информацией о числе лимфоцитов CD4 в момент постановки диагноза, у чуть более половины (51%) диагноз был поставлен поздно; число лимфоцитов CD4 было меньше 350 клеток/мм3, в том числе у 30% была выявлена продвинутая стадия ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 ‹200 клеток/мм3). Процентная доля людей с впервые выявленной ВИЧ-инфекцией на поздних сроках (CD4 ‹350/мм3) отличалась в зависимости от пути передачи и возрастной группы, и была самой высокой у инфицированных при гетеросексуальных половых контактах (57%) и потреблении инъекционных наркотиков (55%), и самой низкой у мужчин, инфицированных при половых контактах с мужчинами (38%) (рис. C). Эта доля с возрастом повышается: от 34% у людей в возрасте 15–24 лет при постановке диагноза до 65% у людей в возрасте 50 лет и старше. По полу в целом процент поздних диагнозов был сходным (51% у мужчин и 53% у женщин); у мужчин этот показатель не позволяет выявить разницу между MCM (у которых, как правило, диагноз ставится раньше) и гетеросексуальными мужчинами (у которых, это, как правило, происходит позже). Кроме того, доли поставленных в Регионе поздних диагнозов различались в зависимости от географической зоны – 56% на Востоке, 49% в Центре и 47% на Западе.

В 2016 г. диагноз СПИДа был впервые поставлен 14 897 человек в 48 странах Европейского региона ВОЗ, что

11 См. в приложении 1 о методах и в приложении 6 о результатах.

соответствует частоте 2,1 на 100 000 населения. В целом, 75% случаев СПИДа были диагностированы на Востоке, где показатель на 100 000 населения также был самым высоким (10,0), 20% на Западе (с частотой 0,7 на 100 000) и 6% в Центре (0,4 на 100 000) (табл. 15). В период с 2007 по 2016 г. частота новых диагнозов СПИДа оставалась в основном стабильной (на уровне 2,1 в 2007 г. и 2,0 в 2016 г.). Однако в Регионе наблюдались выраженные различия: увеличение на 89% на Востоке (от 5,3 до 10,0 на 100 000), стабильный показатель (0,4 на 100 000) в Центре и устойчивое снижение на Западе (в целом на 63%; от 1,9 до 0,7 на 100 000) (рис. 2.4).

Выводы

Передача ВИЧ по-прежнему вызывает серьезную озабоченность в Европе, особенно в восточной части Европейского региона ВОЗ. В 2016 г. более чем у 160 000 человек была диагностирована ВИЧ-инфекция, что является самым высоким показателем за всю историю регистрации впервые диагностированных случаев инфекции за один год. Из них 80% зарегистрированы на Востоке Региона и 18% в ЕС/ЕЭЗ. Новые случаи ВИЧ-инфекции в двух странах (Российская Федерация и Украина) составили 73% всех случаев в Европейском регионе ВОЗ и 92% случаев на Востоке Региона. Данные, представленные в этом обзоре, указывают, с одной стороны, на тревожные показатели и увеличение за последнее десятилетие числа новых диагностированных случаев в некоторых частях восточной и центральной Европы, а с другой стороны, на тенденцию к стабилизации или даже снижению частоты новых диагнозов за последние несколько лет в некоторых странах на Востоке и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ.

В то время как эпидемические модели и тенденции широко варьируются в разных странах Европы, в некоторых частях Региона наблюдается устойчивое увеличение числа случаев вновь диагностированных инфекций, связанных с определенными путями передачи. При этом во многих странах на Западе и в Центре растет заболеваемость мужчин, имеющих половые контакты с мужчинами, а на Востоке – лиц, практикующих гетеросексуальные половые контакты. В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на Западе гетеросексуальная передача значительно снизилась, особенно среди женщин. В 2016 г. в отдельных странах также снизилось число случаев, связанных с сексом между мужчинами. Передача ВИЧ при потреблении инъекционных наркотиков продолжала снижаться во многих странах на Востоке, однако на этот путь передачи по-прежнему приходился 41% зарегистрированных в 2016 г. новых диагнозов с известным способом передачи. Для разрешения критической ситуации в сентябре 2016 г. государства-члены Европейского региона ВОЗ одобрили план действий сектора здравоохранения по борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европейском регионе ВОЗ [2]. План предлагает комплекс мер быстрого реагирования и региональные целевые ориентиры, необходимые для того, чтобы обратить вспять эпидемию ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе и к 2030 г. положить конец эпидемии СПИДа как угрозе для общественного здоровья. План предусматривает укрепление политических обязательств в отношении неотложных, ускоренных и инновационных мер противодействия ВИЧ-инфекции в Регионе. Эти действия соответствуют и способствуют усилиям, направленным на борьбу с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европе, и достижению поставленных целей в рамках Целей устойчивого развития.

По всему Европейскому региону у слишком многих людей диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции ставится поздно (51%); это повышает риск ухудшения здоровья, смерти и продолжения передачи ВИЧ. Большое число случаев СПИДа на Востоке подтверждает, что позднее выявление ВИЧ, отсроченное начало АРТ и низкий охват лечением остаются серьезными проблемами. Для уменьшения числа людей с поздно диагностированной ВИЧ-инфекцией или тех, кто не знает, что инфицирован, необходима новая политика по расширению стратегических подходов к тестированию на ВИЧ. Руководства ВОЗ по самотестированию на ВИЧ и уведомлению партнеров рекомендуют реализацию инновационных услуг по тестированию, включающих самотестирование и тестирование, которое проводят работники, не имеющие формального образования, в рамках общих услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ [3, 4]. Однако мониторинг политики, проводимой в Регионе, показывает, что внедрение тестирования на уровне сообщества, самотестирования и уведомления партнеров ограничено или вообще отсутствует во многих европейских странах [5]. Услуги по тестированию на ВИЧ должны быть сосредоточены на охвате наиболее затронутых (в зависимости от местного эпидемиологического контекста) групп населения, адаптированы к конкретным потребностям этих групп и поддерживать своевременную связь со службами профилактики, лечения и помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции. Это обеспечит более ранние постановку диагноза и начало лечения и приведет к улучшению результатов лечения, снижению заболеваемости, смертности и числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции; это поможет достижению целей стратегии “90-90-90” и других региональных и глобальных целей [2, 6].

Сводное руководство по лечению ВИЧ-инфекции, выпущенному ВОЗ [7], рекомендует начинать антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ) у всех людей, живущих с ВИЧ, независимо от числа CD4. Рекомендация основана на доказательствах, что рано начатое лечение не только благотворно действует на здоровье человека, получающего лечение, но и способствует предупреждению дальнейшей передачи ВИЧ [8, 9, 10]. Эти же доказательства приводятся в рекомендациях для Европейского региона, опубликованных Европейским клиническим обществом СПИДа, дополняющих руководство ВОЗ [11]. Однако в 2016 г. в около трети стран Европейского региона ВОЗ еще не приняли политику по лечению ВИЧ-инфекции независимо от числа CD4 [12].

Меры по борьбе с эпидемией должны опираться на доказательства и адаптироваться к эпидемиологической ситуации на национальном и местном уровнях. На основе всеобъемлющих эпидемиологических данных, представленных в этом обзоре, можно сделать следующие выводы:

- В странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на Западе Региона, учитывая преобладание передачи ВИЧ среди МСМ и рост подобных случаев во многих странах, представляется, что существующие мероприятия по профилактике ВИЧ-инфекции и борьбе с ней необходимо расширять и укреплять, и они по-прежнему должны оставаться фундаментальным приоритетом противодействия ВИЧ-инфекции. Страны со снижением показателей продемонстрировали влияние изменения культуры поведения, выражающееся в более частом прохождении тестов мужчинами гомосексуальной ориентации из групп риска и немедленном обращении за медицинской помощью и антиретровирусным лечением тех, у кого обнаружен положительный результат [13]. Многокомпонентные вмешательства и рассмотрение новых стратегий (например, включение доконтактной профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции, самотестирования и оказания помощи в уведомлении партнера) в пакет мероприятий по профилактике и контролю ВИЧ-инфекции могло бы помочь в сдерживании этой повышательной тенденции [3, 14, 15]. Увеличение в ряде стран в 2011–2012 гг. числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции у людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики [16], свидетельствует о необходимости поддерживать и расширять программы снижения вреда.
- В странах, расположенных в Центре, число новых случаев в целом растет быстрее, чем в любой другой части Европы. Учитывая, что этот рост обусловлен передачей ВИЧ половым путем, главным образом среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами, а также с тем, что 4 из 5 новых диагностированных случаев – это мужчины, приоритетом являются целенаправленные комплексные мероприятия по профилактике, тестированию и лечению ВИЧ-инфекции в этой относительно широкой группе. Участие сообщества и усилия, направленные на уменьшение стигмы и дискриминации, будут иметь особое значение для достижения этой цели. Кроме того, во многих странах Центральной Европы очень важны меры по доконтактной профилактике, тестированию на ВИЧ, проводимому лицами без формального медицинского образования, экспресс-тестированию на ВИЧ, самотестированию и предоставлению помощи в уведомлении партнеров.
- В странах восточной части Региона существует настоятельная необходимость в расширении масштабов действенных, научно обоснованных вмешательств и предоставлении более эффективных интегрированных услуг системы здравоохранения, которые в большей мере учитывают социальные детерминанты здоровья. Необходимо расширение использования всесторонних комплексных мер по профилактике ВИЧ-инфекции и тестированию на ВИЧ, основной мишенью которых должны быть ключевые группы населения. Подобные меры включают помощь в уведомлении партнеров, доконтактную профилактику и тестирование на ВИЧ, проводимые обученными поставщиками услуг в соответствии с рекомендациями ВОЗ [3, 7, 17]. Привлечение местного сообщества к разработке и предоставлению услуг и осуществлению подхода “лечить всех” имеет важное значение для снижения числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, увеличения числа людей, поддерживающих и не прерывающих связь со службами предоставления интегрированных услуг по лечению и помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции; это также необходимо для сокращения большого числа случаев СПИДа и смертности от СПИДа. В парах, где один из партнеров склонен к поведению высокого риска (например, употребляет инъекционные наркотики) или в течение длительных периодов времени находится за границей, инновационные мероприятия по профилактике ВИЧ-инфекции должны быть направлены на снижение риска гетеросексуальной передачи. Большое число новых диагностированных случаев у людей, инфицированных при употреблении инъекционных наркотиков, указывает на то, что основанная на фактических данных политика, направленная на ключевые группы населения, включая программы снижения вреда для людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики, по-прежнему имеют решающее значение для борьбы с ВИЧ-инфекцией в восточной части Региона.

Наконец, надежные данные эпиднадзора имеют решающее значение для мониторинга ситуации и принятия службами общественного здравоохранения информированных решений относительно четкого и своевременного реагирования на эпидемию ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Постепенно, со временем, увеличивается число стран, которые проводят расширенный эпиднадзор за ВИЧ-инфекцией и сообщают данные на европейский уровень. В 2016 г. 38 стран представили данные, относящиеся к ВИЧ-инфекции и СПИДу, что позволило лучше понять клинический статус людей с диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции. Этот подход повышает возможности проведения долгосрочного мониторинга результатов оказания континуума помощи при ВИЧ-инфекции (например, моделирование доли недиагностированных случаев инфекции, измерение результатов при предоставлении помощи, лечении и подавлении вирусной нагрузки после постановки диагноза). Он также может поддерживать национальные и глобальные усилия по мониторингу прогресса в достижении целей “90-90-90”, а также национальные и региональные инициативы по реализации плана действий сектора здравоохранения по борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европейском регионе ВОЗ [2].

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

1.1. HIV diagnoses

In 2016, a total of 29 444 new HIV diagnoses were reported by the 31 countries of the EU/EEA, with a rate of 5.9 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1; Annex 6). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (18.5; 365 cases), Estonia (17.4; 229 cases), and Malta (14.5; 63 cases). The lowest rates were reported by Slovakia (1.6; 87 cases) and Hungary (2.3; 228 cases).

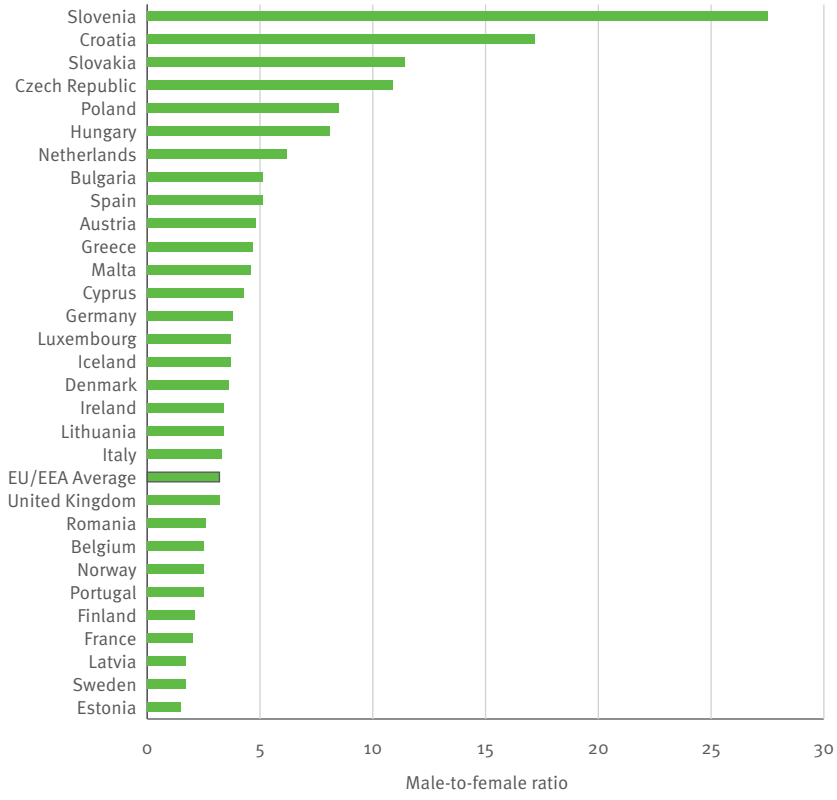
The overall rate for men diagnosed with HIV in the EU/EEA was 8.9 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women 2.6 per 100 000 population (Table 3), resulting in a male-female ratio in 2016 of 3.2 (Table A). This ratio was highest in Slovenia (27.5), Croatia (17.2), Slovakia (11.4), and the Czech Republic (10.9) (Figure 1.1). The predominant mode of transmission in these countries was sex between men (Figure 1.5).

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 age-specific rate of HIV diagnoses was observed among 25-to-29-year-olds (13.9 per 100 000 population) with the rates for men also peaking in this age group at 21.4 per 100 000 population, while rates for women were highest in the 30–39-year age group (6.8 per 100 000 population) (Figure 1.2).

The median age at diagnosis was lower for MSM (34 years) than for cases attributed to injecting drug use (36 years) or heterosexual transmission (39 years). The 30–39-year-age group accounted for most HIV diagnoses overall (32%) and in all transmission groups (43% among cases attributed to injecting drug use; 33% among cases attributed to sex between men; 30% among cases attributed to heterosexual transmission) (Figure 1.3). Thirty-four percent of cases attributed to sex between men are diagnosed before age 30, while half (48%) of HIV infections due to sex between men and women are diagnosed at 40 years or above, and nearly one-quarter (23%) at 50 years or above.

Young people aged 15 to 24 years comprised 12% of the EU/EEA population and 11.1% of HIV diagnoses in 2016. The Czech Republic and Slovakia reported more than

Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29 332)



No female cases were diagnosed in Liechtenstein in 2016

15% of their HIV diagnoses in this age group (Figure 1.4). In total, 39% of the EU/EEA population are considered to be older adults (50 years and above) and they contributed 18.5% of new HIV diagnoses reported in 2016. In nine countries (Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal) older adults comprised more than 20% of those newly diagnosed with HIV.

Data on transmission mode provide information on the groups that are most affected by HIV in the EU/EEA (Tables 4–8):

- As in recent years, sex between men remains the predominant mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA, accounting for 40% (11 819) of all new HIV diagnoses in 2016, and more than half (53%) of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 4, Table 8, Figure 1.5). Among those with known route of HIV transmission, sex between men was the most commonly reported route of transmission, and accounted for more than 60% of new HIV diagnoses in 13 countries (Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain) (Figure 1.5).
- Sex between men and women is the second most commonly reported mode of transmission in the EU/EEA, accounting for 32% (9 510) of HIV diagnoses and 42% of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 6, Table 8, Figure 1.5). Heterosexual transmission is the most commonly reported known mode of transmission in nine EU/EEA countries (Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Sweden). More than one-third (39%; 2 595) of newly diagnosed cases are among heterosexual migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. The highest proportions of these were observed in Ireland (65%), Germany (58%), Luxembourg (54%), and France (50%) (Table 10).
- Four per cent overall and five per cent (1 044 cases) of HIV diagnoses with known route of HIV transmission reported were attributed to injecting drug use (Table 5, Table 8, Figure 1.5). Injecting drug use was the probable route of transmission for one quarter or more of the cases reported in Lithuania (47%), Iceland (35%), Latvia (27%) and Luxembourg (29%) (Figure 1.5).
- Of the remainder, 150 diagnoses (less than 1%) were reported as due to mother-to-child transmission (Table 7) however 113 of these cases (75%) were born

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29 332)

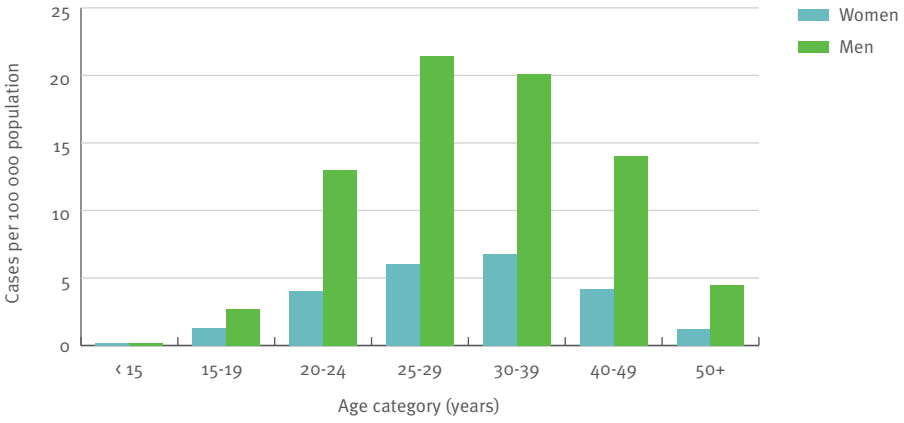
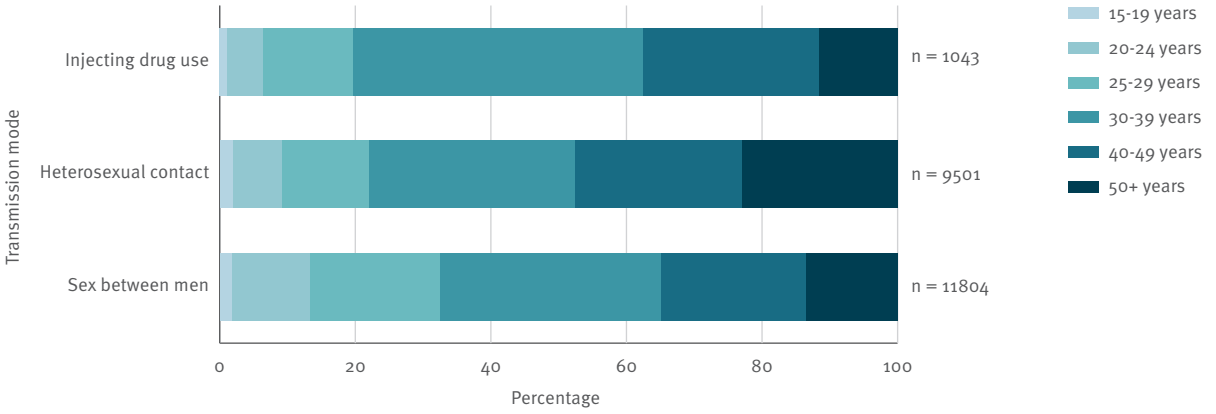


Figure 1.3: New HIV diagnoses, by age group (in years) and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29 180)



outside of the country in which the case was later reported. In addition, seventy-six diagnoses were reported to be due to contaminated transfusion of blood and its products, and 13 cases were reported to be hospital-acquired infections (Table 12a). Nearly all of these nosocomial cases were reported to have been acquired outside of the country where the case was reported.

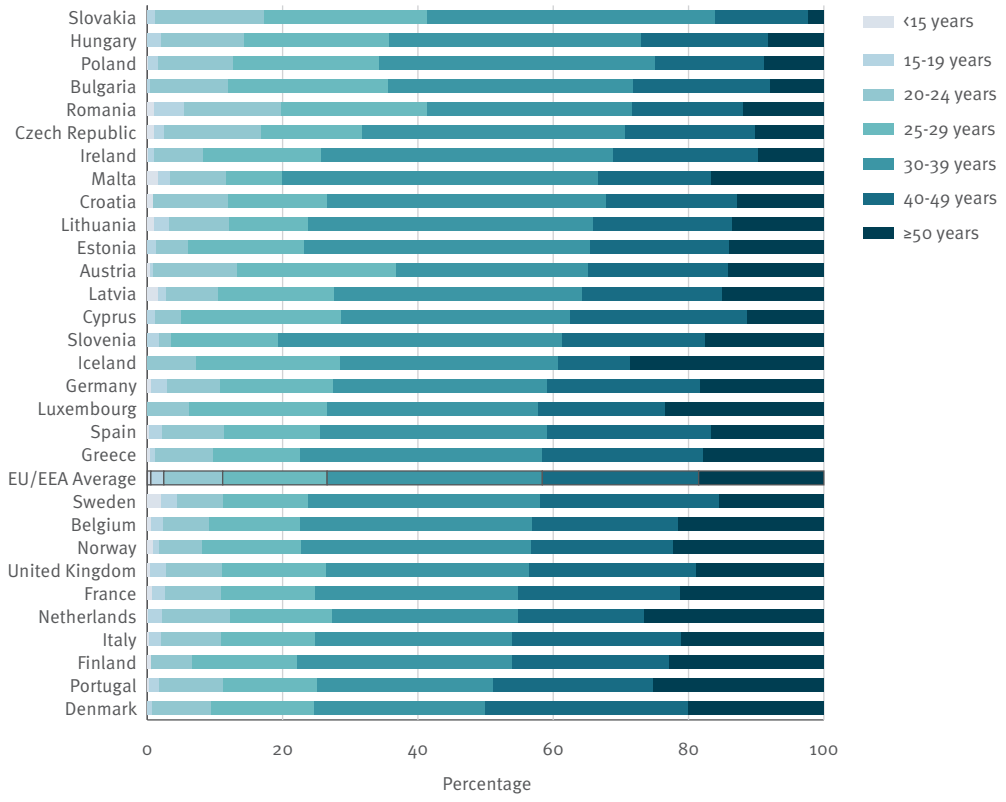
- Transmission mode was reported as 'unknown' for 6832 diagnoses (23%) with wide variation among countries: less than 5% of diagnoses were reported as 'unknown' in Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia, and over 60% were reported as unknown in Poland (Table 8).

In 2016, 30 EU/EEA countries provided information on the country of birth, country of nationality, or region of origin for 25008 (87%) HIV diagnoses (Figure 1.6). In the EU/EEA, 10021 diagnoses (40% of those with known information on region of origin) were made among people originating from outside of the reporting country. Of these, 4206 diagnoses (17% 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 23% of new diagnoses with known region of origin (5815 cases) were among people born outside of the reporting country, but did not originate from a country experiencing a generalised epidemic. Countries with at least half of their new HIV diagnoses among people originating from outside of the reporting country were Sweden (80%), Malta (75%), Ireland (71%), Luxembourg (66%), Belgium (61%), Norway (58%), the United Kingdom (55%), Iceland (54%), Finland (53%), France (53%), and Denmark (52%).

Thirteen EU/EEA countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Ireland, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden) reported data on whether the case diagnosed in 2016 was diagnosed in another country or setting previously. About 11% of new diagnoses in 2016 in those countries (3% of the EU/EEA total) were reported to have been previously diagnosed. The proportion of previous positives among 2016 diagnoses varied between countries: Croatia (5%), Cyprus (16%), Czech Republic (12%), Denmark (30%), France (7%), Ireland (34%), Malta (22%), Norway (17%), Slovakia (2%), Slovenia (3%), and Sweden (27%).

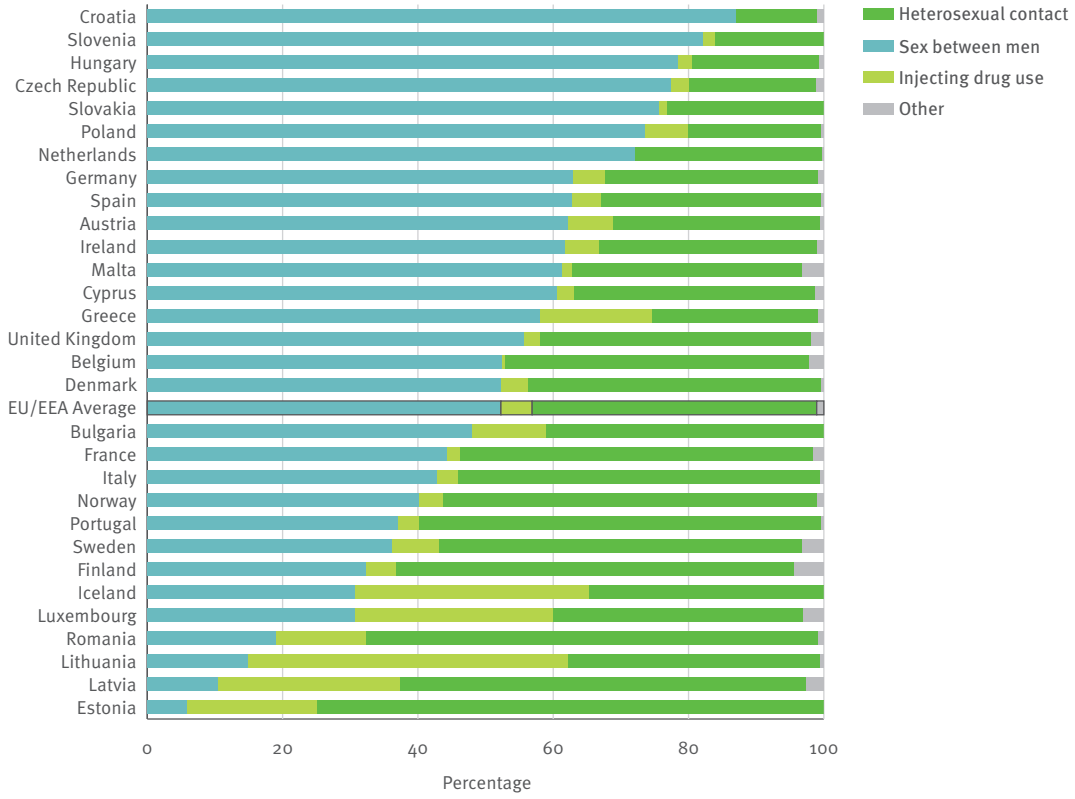
Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 26 countries (Table 14) for 18282 (67%) adults and adolescents diagnosed in those countries. All countries reporting such data were able to provide CD4 cell counts for over 50% of their reported cases, apart from Lithuania and Germany, which provided data for 39% and 23% of cases, respectively. Nearly half (48%) of all cases with a CD4 cell count

Figure 1.4: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses, by age group (in years) and country, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=29334)



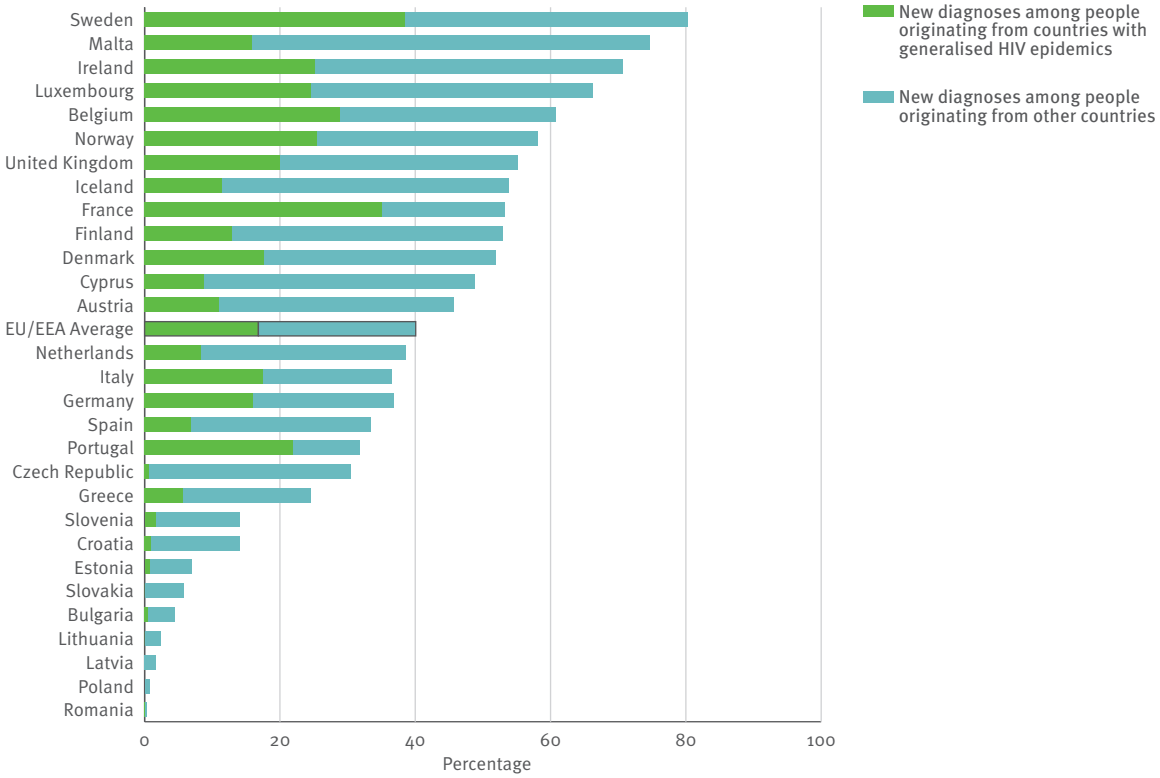
Two new diagnoses from Liechtenstein in 2016 are not presented here.

Figure 1.5: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses with known mode of transmission, by transmission route and country, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=22 612)



Unknown route of transmission is excluded from proportions presented here. Two new diagnoses from Liechtenstein in 2016 are not presented here.

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, 2016 (n=25 008)



One or zero cases were reported in 2016 among people born abroad in Hungary and Liechtenstein.

available were considered to have been diagnosed several years after being infected, with a count of less than 350 cells per mm³, including 28% of cases considered to have advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm³). The proportion of those diagnosed late, with a CD4 count lower than 350 cells per mm³, was above 50% in eight countries: Lithuania (66%), Romania (64%), Greece (58%), Croatia (56%), Italy (56%), Estonia (54%), Finland (52%) and Germany (51%).

Among all cases diagnosed where a CD4 cell count was available, 20% (3537) had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 32% (5880) had a CD4 cell count above 500 cells per mm³ (data not shown), indicating more recent infection. When analysing CD4 cell count by transmission mode, higher proportions of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 <350 cells/mm³) were observed among women (53%); older adults (54% in 40–49 year-olds and 63% in persons over 50 years); men and women infected by heterosexual sex (63% and 54%, respectively); people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (50%) and migrants from south and south-east Asia (53%) and sub-Saharan Africa (57%) (Figure 1.7; Table 14).

The lowest proportions of late diagnosis, indicated by CD4 counts below 350 cells per mm³ at diagnosis, were observed among younger age groups (36% of 15–19 year olds, 33% of 20–24 year olds), men who acquired HIV through sex with another man (38%), and migrants from other western European countries (32%).

1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The trend in reported HIV diagnoses for the period 2007–2016 has remained relatively stable, with a slight decline observed during recent years. In the earlier part of this period, rates were 6.8 and 6.9 per 100 000, decreasing slightly to 6.5 in more recent years, and 5.9 in 2016 (30 523 cases when adjusted for reporting delay; see Figure 1.8; Table 1; Annex 1 for reporting delay adjustment methods; Annex 6 for results). In the HIV/AIDS surveillance report on 2015 data [1], 29 747 HIV diagnoses were reported for 2015, but after Member States updated their historical data, this number increased by over 3 000 cases and may still increase further in similar updates over the next one to two years.

While the overall EU/EEA trend has remained somewhat stable over the last decade, trends at national level are contrasting. For the first time in recent years, several countries have reported a decline in new HIV diagnoses, even after adjusting for reporting delay. These include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, since 2006, and taking reporting delay into account, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta and Slovakia and have increased by over 50% in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Romania and Slovenia. (Annex 6, Table 1). Reporting delay affects some countries more than others and therefore the decreases in

Figure 1.7: Proportion of persons diagnosed late (CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³) by demographic, EU/EEA, 2016

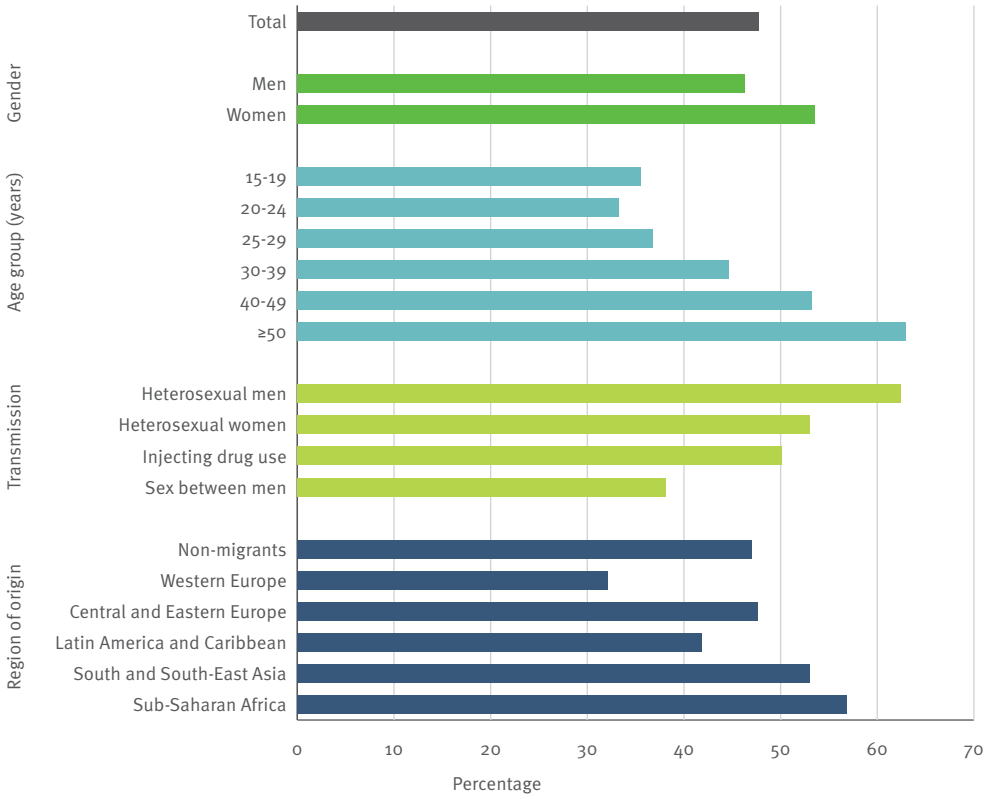
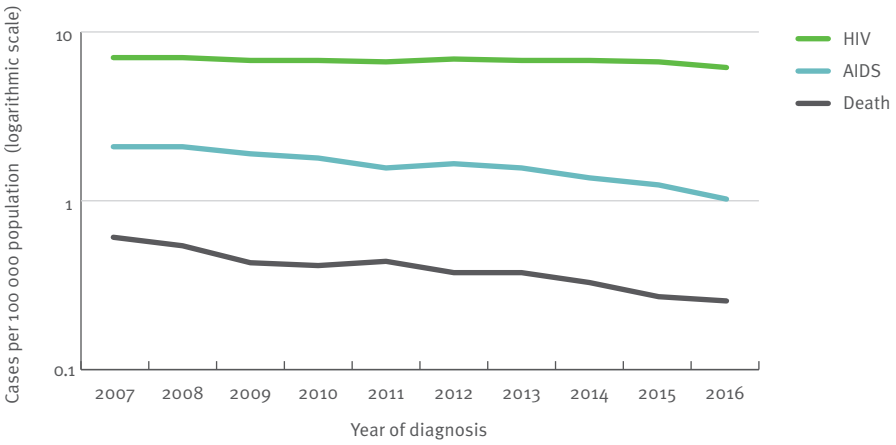


Figure 1.8: Persons diagnosed with HIV, AIDS and deaths reported per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



Deaths rates exclude countries not reporting deaths consistently over the period (Italy, Sweden)

Figure 1.9a: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in men, EU/EEA, 2007—2016

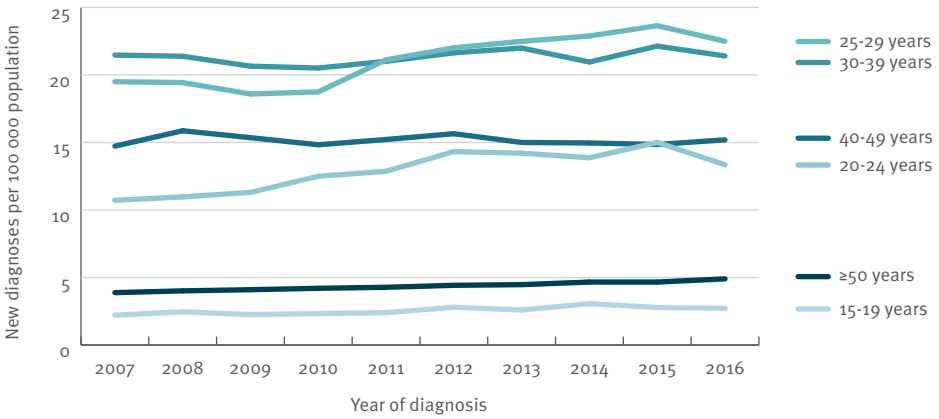
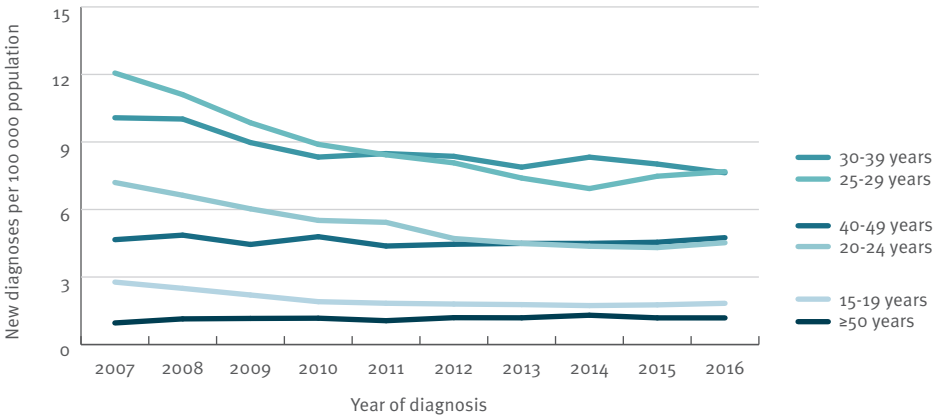


Figure 1.9b: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in women, EU/EEA, 2007—2016



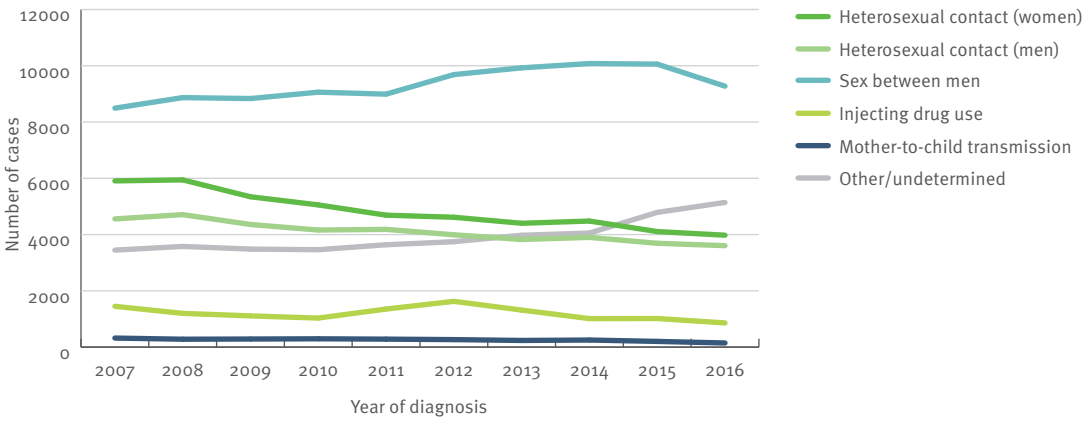
the rates of new HIV diagnoses may be overestimated and the increases in rates may be underestimated.

Trends differ by gender and age group. Age-specific rates in women under 40 years have steadily declined since 2007, while rates among women over 40 years have been stagnant and those above 50 have increased. Among men, rates in all age groups increased overall during the period, in most cases peaking in 2015 (Figures 1.9a and 1.9b). Rates in men aged 20–39 years declined between 2015 and 2016, while rates among men aged 15–19 years remained stable and rates among men aged 50 and above increased.

Over the last decade, the median age at HIV diagnosis increased from 35 years in 2007 to 37 years in 2016 overall, from 32 to 37 years among women and from 36 to 37 years among men. A larger proportion of diagnoses are being reported in the older age groups; 13% of persons diagnosed in 2007 were over 50 years at HIV diagnosis and this rose to 19% of those diagnosed in 2016. In women 9% of diagnoses in 2007 and 18% in 2016 were made in persons aged 50 years or above; while in men 15% of diagnoses in 2007 and 19% in 2016 were made in persons aged 50 years or above (data not shown).

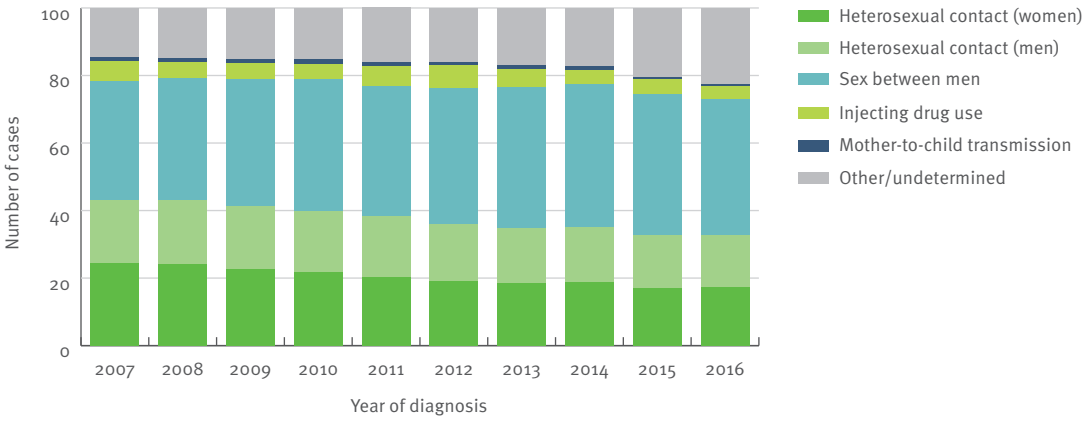
Since 2007, 29 EU/EEA countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode. Data from Estonia and Poland were excluded in the analysis below as more than 50% of their data on transmission mode were missing. Data from Spain and Italy were also excluded because coverage by the surveillance system has been gradually expanding on a national basis over the last decade. Data on transmission mode from those

Figure 1.10a: Number of HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



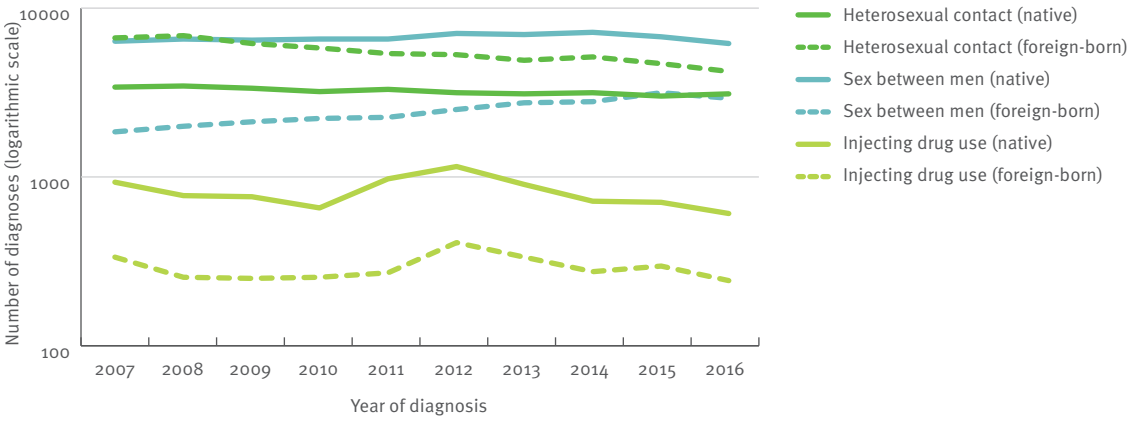
Data from 27 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

Figure 1.10b: Proportion of HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



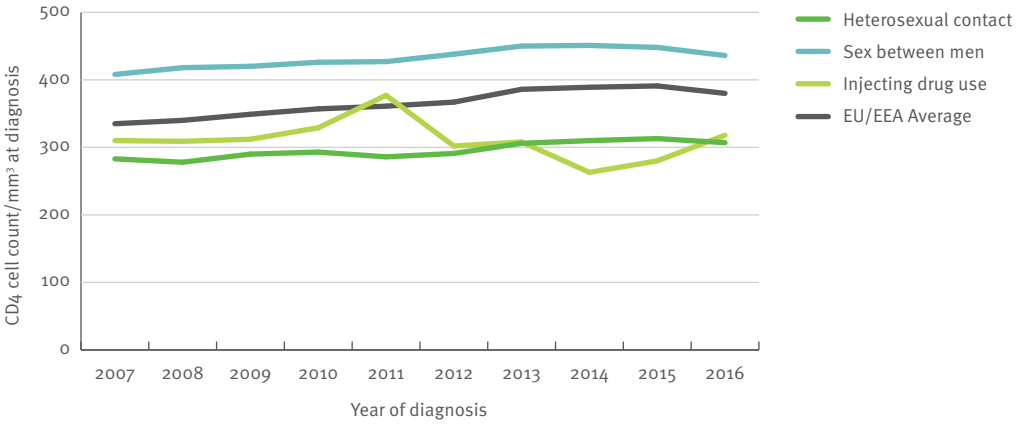
Data from 27 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

Figure 1.11: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and migration status, EU/EEA, 2007–2016 (logarithmic scale)



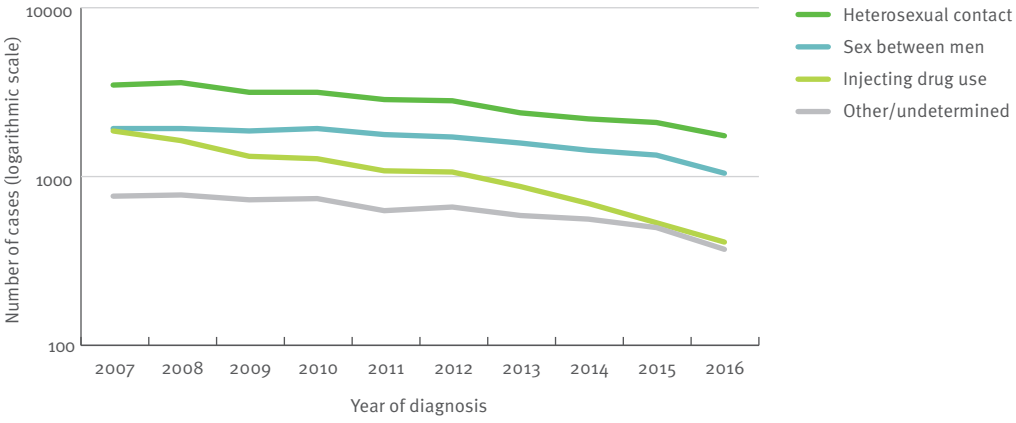
HIV diagnoses reported by Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage during the period

Figure 1.12: Median CD4 cell count per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



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

Figure 1.13: AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2007–2016



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

countries consistently reporting (Figures 1.10a, 1.10b and 1.11) indicate the following:

- The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men increased over the period from 35% of cases in 2007 decreasing to 40% in 2016. The number of HIV diagnoses reported among MSM in these countries, adjusted for reporting delay, increased from 8493 cases in 2007 and peaked at 10079 cases in 2014. Although fewer cases were reported in 2016 (9274), additional reporting delay which could not be accounted for probably plays a partial role in this decline. Most of the decline appears to be due to fewer diagnoses among MSM in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. During years where the surveillance system coverage was comparable, this decline was also noted for Spain. Between 2007 and 2016, increases were observed in the majority of EU/EEA countries (Table 4), with substantial increases noted in Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, and Malta in recent years. Cases attributed to MSM born outside of the reporting country did not appear to decline during 2015–2016 in the same way as observed in EU/EEA-native MSM (Figure 1.11).
- The adjusted number of heterosexually acquired cases decreased steadily from 10465 in 2007 to 7585 in 2016 (Figure 1.9a). The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men and women decreased from 43% of cases in 2007 to 33% in 2016 (Figure 1.10b). Between 2007 and 2016, the number of cases among women and foreign-born heterosexuals decreased at a greater rate than cases among men and non-foreign-born people (Figures 1.10a and 1.11). The decline in foreign-born cases is mainly due to sharp decreases among migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (5873 in 2007, 3388 in 2016).
- The number of HIV diagnoses reported among people who inject drugs has also declined since 2007 (from 1450 cases to 860 cases) in both foreign-born and non-foreign-born people who inject drugs (Figure 1.10a; Figure 1.11). A temporary increase in overall numbers for the EU/EEA was observed in 2011 and 2012 due to localised outbreaks reported in Greece and Romania, but in 2016 the overall downward trend in the number of reported cases continued for the EU/EEA (Table 5). Although diagnoses due to injecting drug use nearly doubled between 2015 and 2016 in Lithuania, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, and Portugal in particular, have seen a sharp decrease in the number of HIV diagnoses due to injecting drug use over the last decade.
- The number of diagnoses reported to be due to HIV transmitted from mother to child decreased from 322 in 2007 to 147 in 2016 (Figure 1.10a). A large and growing proportion of these cases originated in migrants (69% in 2007 and 75% in 2016).
- The number of HIV diagnoses reported to be due to nosocomial infection has remained stable over this period, with 18 cases in 2007 and 12 in 2016. The number of cases reported to be due to contaminated transfusion of blood and its products has decreased from 77 in 2007 to 66 cases in 2016. A large and growing proportion of these cases were among people who had migrated to the EU/EEA and were later diagnosed in the reporting country (61% in 2007 and 83% in 2016).
- The number of cases with an unknown mode of transmission has increased from 3448 in 2007 to 5142cases in 2016 (14% of cases in 2007 and 23% in 2016). This increase is affected by reporting delay and will probably decrease slightly in future reporting.
- Reporting delays differ significantly among transmission categories for some countries. When standardised adjustments for reporting delay are introduced, these increase the number of reported HIV cases in all transmission categories by between 8% and 19%, depending on the category. Figures 1.10a and 1.11 show these adjusted trends.

While many people are still diagnosed late, several years after being infected with HIV, the median CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis has increased significantly over the past decade, from 335 (95% CI 330–340) cells/mm^3 in 2007 to 380 (95% CI 375–385) cells/mm^3 in 2016, indicating improvements in case ascertainment due to more effective testing policies. The group with the highest median CD4 cell count at diagnosis is MSM, with 440 cells/mm^3 in 2016. However, this has also improved over the last decade, indicating earlier diagnosis (Figure 1.12). Median CD4 count at diagnosis was lower in cases attributed to heterosexual transmission but similarly increased over the period (from 283 cells/mm^3 in 2007 to 307 cells/mm^3 in 2016).

1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

Despite improvements in early diagnosis of HIV, 3628 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 29 EU/EEA countries[1] in 2016, giving a rate of 0.8 cases per 100000 population (Table 15). The highest rates were reported by Latvia (5.8; 114 cases), Estonia (3.1; 41 cases), and Portugal (2.5, 261 cases) and overall, 68% of these AIDS diagnoses were made within 90 days of the HIV diagnosis, indicating that the majority of AIDS cases in the EU/EEA are due to late diagnosis of HIV infection. The rate of reported AIDS cases has halved in the last decade, from 1.6 per 100000 (7938 cases) reported in 2007. This decline is noted in all transmission groups but appears greatest among cases attributed to heterosexual transmission and injecting drug use (Figure 1.13). Despite the general EU/EEA-wide decline, since 2007 an increase has been reported in the rate of AIDS diagnoses in Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania.

In the EU/EEA, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2016 were *Pneumocystis* pneumonia

1 All EU/EEA countries except Sweden and Belgium.

(20%), pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (15%), oesophageal candidiasis (11%), and wasting syndrome due to HIV (10%) (Table 23). Twenty-two countries reported tuberculosis (TB) (pulmonary and/or extra-pulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2016. In these countries, 16% of people diagnosed with AIDS presented with TB as an AIDS-defining illness, ranging from 5% or less (Croatia and Germany) to more than 40% of cases (Lithuania and Romania) (Figure 1.14).

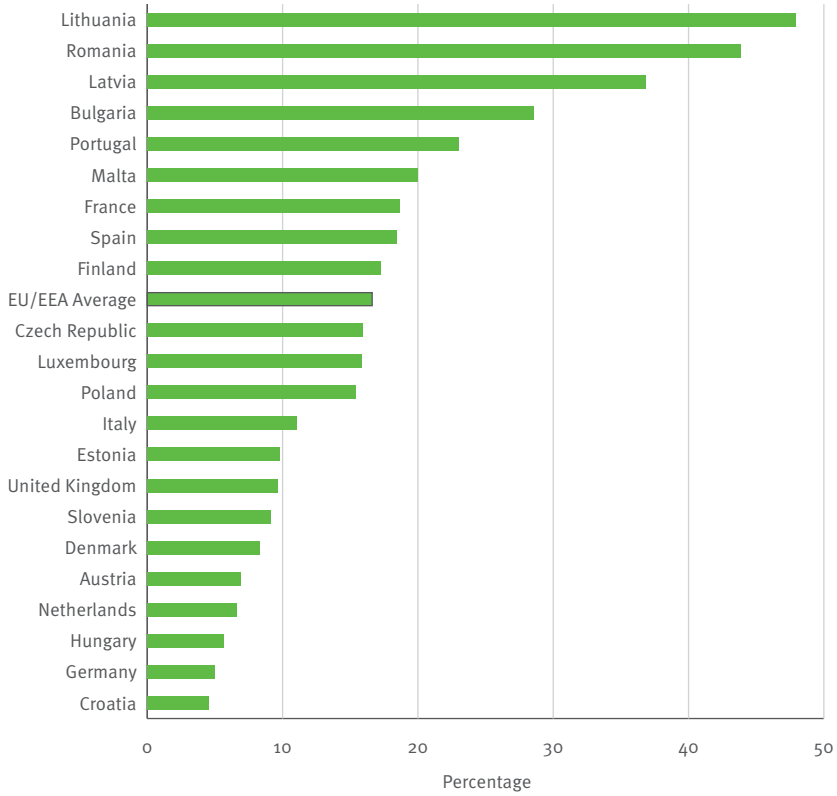
Twenty-nine EU/EEA countries (all but Italy and Sweden) reported data on deaths of individuals diagnosed with AIDS. Overall, 849 individuals were reported to have died due to AIDS-related causes during 2016 (Table 24), although this data is impacted by under-reporting due to the challenges in many countries in linking to death registries. Nevertheless, AIDS-related deaths reports have been consistently decreasing since 2007, when 2172 deaths were reported, suggesting improvements in linkage to care and treatment, although delays in reporting and underreporting may affect the latest figures (Table 25; Figure 1.8). From the beginning of the HIV epidemic to the end of 2016, a cumulative total of 354133 individuals have been diagnosed with AIDS in the EU/EEA (Table 15). The cumulative total of cases reported as known to have died due to AIDS-related causes by the end of 2016 was 170015 (Table 24), while an additional 19418 persons who were living with HIV are known to have died of non-AIDS related causes.

1.4. Conclusions

HIV surveillance data for 2016 contribute to demonstrating important changes in the epidemiology of HIV in EU/EEA countries over the past decade. In the EU/EEA as a whole, the rates of AIDS and AIDS-related deaths have decreased significantly over the past decade, reflecting greater access to treatment and better case management. For the first time in a decade, there appears to be a slight decline in the rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100000 population in recent years, with an adjusted rate of 5.9 per 100000 population reported in 2016. While the notification rate is lower than in previous years, it is expected to be revised upwards in future reporting cycles due to reporting delay, which is common for HIV generally and for certain countries in the EU/EEA in particular. Despite the evidence of some progress in reducing the number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA overall, rates continue to increase markedly in one-third of EU/EEA countries.

For the first time in 2016, there appears to be evidence of a true decrease in HIV diagnoses among men who

Figure 1.14: Proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS with tuberculosis as an AIDS-defining illness, EU/EEA, 2016 (n=3628)



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

have sex with men in select EU/EEA countries and this appears to be driving the overall decline observed in the EU/EEA. This is significant because MSM account for the largest number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and this has been the only population in the EU/EEA in which HIV cases have increased steadily during most of the last decade. Decline at EU/EEA level is driven by substantial decline in specific EU/EEA countries, namely Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. Reasons for the decrease may include successful programmes to offer more frequent and targeted HIV testing to promote earlier diagnosis, rapid linkage to care and immediate initiation of antiretroviral treatment for those found to be positive [1,2]. While still not implemented widely in Europe, the use of formal and informal pre-exposure prophylaxis may also have played a role in the decline of HIV diagnoses observed in at least some of these settings [2,3].

However, the positive trend described above is countered by the prevailing situation in other EU/EEA countries where HIV continues to increase among MSM, with substantial increases reported in Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, and Malta in recent years. Similarly, in these countries and more widely in the EU/EEA, new HIV diagnoses in migrant MSM continue to increase. There is an urgent need to significantly scale up more effective combination prevention programmes for this at-risk population. This includes promoting the uptake of regular, easy-to-access HIV testing, accompanied by immediate linkage to care and treatment for those found positive; condoms, peer support and possible pre-exposure prophylaxis for some populations of high-risk HIV-negative men [4].

An important epidemiological trend observed over the past decade has been the substantial decrease in the number of HIV infections transmitted through heterosexual contact, particularly among women. However, heterosexual transmission still remains the second most common mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA and is the most common transmission mode in some countries. Part of this declining trend in heterosexual cases is probably influenced by the decline (since 2007) in the number of heterosexually acquired cases in migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics [5]. Nonetheless, in 2016, migrants, (or persons originating from outside of the reporting country), again constituted a considerable proportion (40%) of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA. It is important to recognise the emerging evidence that a significant proportion of migrants, even those originating from high HIV-endemic areas, acquire HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA [6–8]. This indicates the need for targeted prevention directed at this vulnerable population group from the moment of their arrival.

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

Despite clear evidence of the benefits of introducing antiretroviral treatment early for the health of the HIV-positive individual [14, 15] and the fact that this should serve as an incentive to know one's HIV status, many people continue to be diagnosed with HIV years after becoming infected and are only diagnosed when they reach an advanced stage of illness. It is estimated that there were 120 000 people living with undiagnosed HIV in the EU/EEA in 2015, implying that about 15% of those living with HIV are not aware of their status [16]. In addition to the clinical and personal benefits for the individual diagnosed, early diagnosis and treatment can also benefit sexual and injecting partners by inhibiting onward HIV transmission. Nearly half of those diagnosed (48%) have a CD4 cell count of less than 350 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis, including 28% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200 cells/mm^3), indicating the need to diversify and improve testing programmes to diagnose people living with HIV (PLHIV) at an earlier stage. Furthermore, while AIDS cases continue to decline in the EU/EEA, 68% of the AIDS cases reported in 2016 were diagnosed at the same time or shortly after being diagnosed with HIV. This is a clear indication that these individuals were infected many years previously and suggests problems with access to, and uptake of HIV testing for those most at risk.

One of the sub-groups that have emerged with the highest rate of late diagnosis are older adults (persons aged over 50 years), in particular older men reported as having acquired HIV heterosexually. During the last decade, there has been a trend towards increasing median age at HIV diagnosis, particularly among women. In 2016, nearly one in five new HIV diagnoses was among a person over 50 years of age. This may be the result of stigma, or low or inaccurate risk perception among older adults themselves or the healthcare providers who serve them. Increased HIV testing targeting this group, particularly risk-based screening and indicator-condition testing, may reduce late diagnosis in this population [17].

In recent years there has been a worrying trend of reduced data completeness on the HIV transmission route, with nearly one-quarter of cases reported in 2016 lacking information on probable route of HIV transmission. While this proportion may have been affected by the introduction of an earlier 2016 reporting deadline, the trend had been evident in recent years. Information on probable route of transmission is crucial to better inform HIV prevention interventions and programme planning. Greater efforts to improve collaboration with clinicians and follow up with other data providers may

improve the transmission data. Meanwhile, statistical adjustments for missing data will be explored [18].

The changing epidemiology of HIV infections observed in the EU/EEA over the last decade suggests that some progress has been achieved, particularly with regard to reducing infections attributed to heterosexual transmission and injecting drug use and more recently the decline of HIV resulting from sex between men in a few EU/EEA countries. However, these epidemiological trends also indicate that it is crucial to sustain, and in some places strengthen evidence-based HIV prevention interventions tailored to the local epidemiological context and targeting those most at risk. Programmes on the prevention and control of HIV infection adapted 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 intra-European and other migrant men who have sex with men. Other migrants, both those from countries with generalised HIV epidemics and others, are also a key vulnerable population that needs specific prevention and control efforts in the majority of EU/EEA countries. Given the increasing evidence of post-migration HIV acquisition, it is important that migrant-sensitive services for prevention and HIV testing, combined with policies which promote and ensure linkage and access to care, are delivered in all EU/EEA countries. Finally, harm reduction programmes among people who inject drugs and their sexual partners are crucial and should be maintained and scaled up where service coverage is low, particularly when patterns of drug use change.

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2. HIV and AIDS in the WHO European Region

2.1. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the WHO European Region

2.1.1. HIV diagnoses

In 2016, 160 453 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the WHO European Region, continuing the ever-increasing trend in new diagnoses. This number, which includes 57 015 new diagnoses reported by 50 countries[2] to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system and 103 438 from Russia [1][3], corresponds to an overall rate of 18.2 new diagnoses per 100 000 population (Table A) [2]. This brings the cumulative number of people diagnosed with HIV in the Region since reporting began in the 1980s to 2 167 684, comprising 1 115 450 people reported to ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (Figure B, Table 1)[4] and 1 114 815 from Russia[5] [1]. As in previous years, the majority (80%) of people diagnosed with HIV in the 51 countries[6] in 2016 were diagnosed in the East (128 079), 17% in the West (26 602) and 4% in the Centre of the Region (5 772) (see Annex 1, Figure B for grouping of countries). The rate was also highest in the East (50.2 per 100 000 population), eight times higher than in the West (6.2 per 100 000) and seventeen times higher than in the Centre (2.9 per 100 000) (Table A). Two countries (Russia and Ukraine) continue to bear a large share of the disease burden in Europe, contributing 73% of newly diagnosed infections in the Region and 92% in the East.

In the 50 countries that reported to ECDC/WHO, the 57 015 new diagnoses resulted in a rate of 7.7 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay[7]) (Table 1). In these 50 countries, 43% of new diagnoses (24 641) were reported in the East with a rate of 22.1 per 100 000, 47% in the West and 10% in the Centre. For men, the rate was 11.1 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women it was 4.6 per 100 000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections varied widely across countries in the WHO European Region for 2016. The highest rates per 100 000 population (>15.0) were observed in Russia (70.6) [1] followed by Ukraine (33.7)[8], Belarus (25.2), Moldova (20.5), Latvia (18.5), Georgia (18.1), Estonia (17.4) and Kazakhstan (16.3) among the reporting countries. The lowest rates (<3.0) were reported by Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.6), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4), Slovakia (1.6), Serbia (2.0), Hungary (2.3), Croatia (2.6), the Czech Republic (2.7), Slovenia (2.8), Bulgaria (2.8), Austria (2.9) and Andorra (2.9) (Table 1).

Among the reporting countries, the majority of people newly diagnosed (36%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while 9% were young people aged 15–24 years and 16% were 50 years or older at diagnosis (Table A, Table 9). The male-to-female ratio was 2.3, lowest in the East (1.5), higher in the West (3.1) and highest in the Centre (5.9). At country level, the highest male-to-female ratios (>15.0) were observed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (28.0), Slovenia (27.5), Croatia (17.2) and Montenegro (16.0) and the lowest (≤1.5) in Moldova (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.4), Kyrgyzstan (1.4), Ukraine (1.4), Estonia (1.5) and Tajikistan (1.5) (Figures 1.1, 2.5, 2.13).

Data on transmission mode (Table A, Tables 4–8, Russia not included) provide information about risk exposure among people newly diagnosed with HIV and indicate that in 2016:

- Sex between women and men remained the main reported mode of HIV transmission in the WHO European Region, accounting for 47% (26 666) of people newly diagnosed in 2016 (Table 6). Among those, 13% originated from countries with generalised epidemics (data not shown).
- Sex between men was the second most common transmission mode with 24% (13 614) of new diagnoses (Table 4).
- Injecting drug use accounted for 12% (7 121) of new diagnoses (Table 5).
- One per cent (0.7%) was infected through mother-to-child transmission (390) (Table 7) and 0.2% (126) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products) (Table 8).

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

3 The cited data source from Russia enabled the inclusion of Russian data within the other countries' reported data for the overall number and rate of HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region and the East of the Region to provide a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV in Europe. Other regional figures presented in this report (including those by age and gender) are based on data from the 50 countries that officially reported to ECDC/WHO.

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

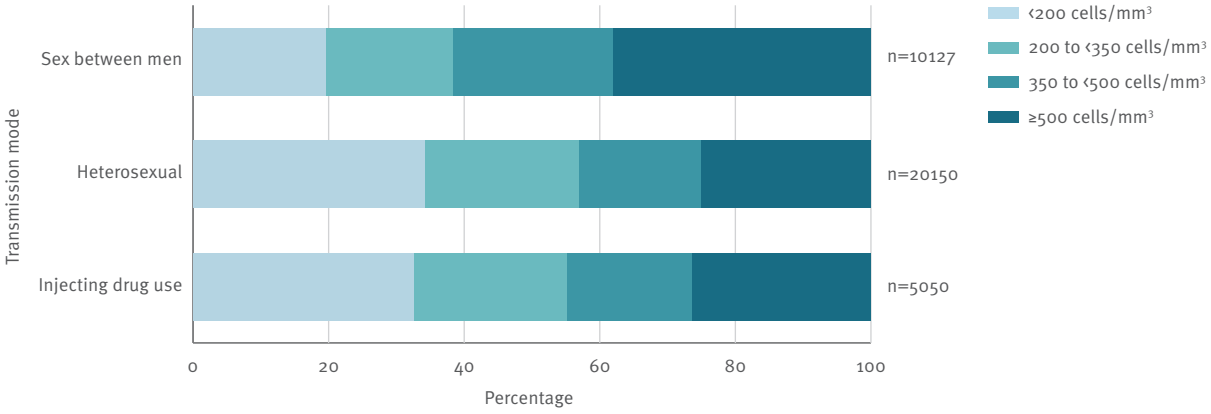
5 Minus the 62 581 cases officially reported to ECDC/WHO by Russia in 2010.

6 Russia included

7 When adjusting the 2016 regional rate to take into account reporting delay (which is common in some countries, particularly in the western part of the Region), it increases slightly from 7.7 to 7.9 per 100 000 population (58 128 cases), see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

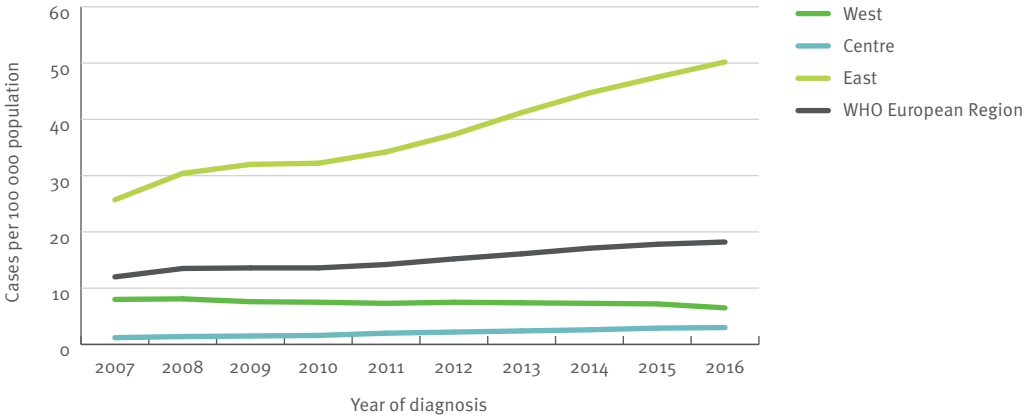
8 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, WHO European Region, 2016 (n=35 327)



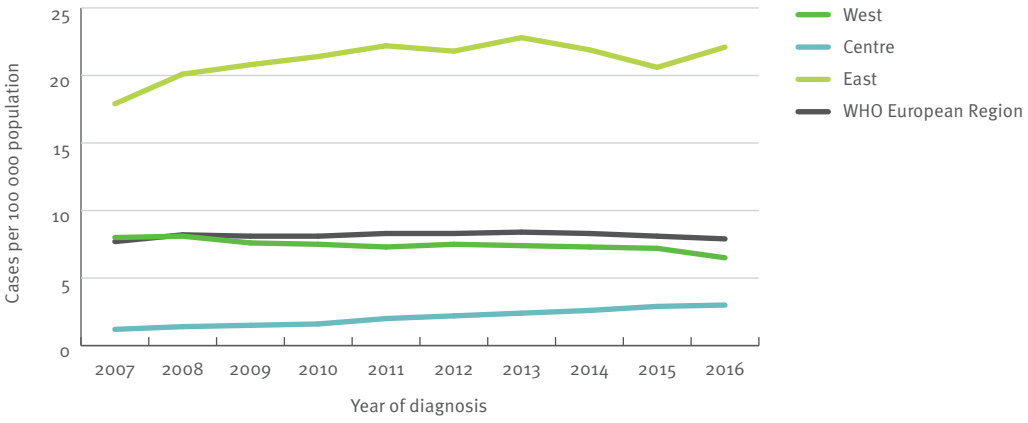
No data from Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Russia, San Marino, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.2a: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region*, 2007–2016 (including Russia)



* In 51 countries (data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period).

Figure 2.2b: Rates of new HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region*, 2007–2016 (excluding Russia)



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

- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 16% (9 098 cases) (Table 8), a small increase from 14% in 2015. Transmission mode reporting completeness varies greatly across the Region, with information lacking for 4% of new diagnoses in the East, 40% in the Centre and 22% in the West.

When combining data from Russia (see 2.2.1) within data reported by the other countries, among people newly diagnosed for whom the mode of HIV transmission was known (60%), heterosexual transmission accounted for 52% of new diagnoses, transmission through injecting drug use for 32%, sex between men for 15% and mother-to-child transmission for 0.8%.

Information about country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided by 47 countries for 56 785 of people newly diagnosed in 2016 (covering 99.6% of all new diagnoses). Among people with known origin (52 416), 21% (10 982) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 15% (7 616) who originated from outside the WHO European Region and 6% (3 366) who originated from a European country other than the country of report (Table 11).

Information about probable country of infection was reported by 34 countries for 26 659 people newly diagnosed (covering 47% of all new diagnoses). Among people with a known probable country of infection (14 320), 18% (2 610) were infected abroad, including 7% in central and eastern Europe, 5% in sub-Saharan Africa, 3% in western Europe, 2% in south and south-east Asia and 1% in Latin America (Table 13).

In 2016, 43 countries provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis – the highest number of countries since this variable was included into European-level HIV surveillance in 2007. Information was reported for 37 237 people over 14 years of age at diagnosis (covering 65% of all new diagnoses and 68% of diagnoses in the 43 reporting countries) (Table 14). Just over half (51%) of people newly diagnosed were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 blood at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 30% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 ‹200/mm^3). Twenty per cent had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm^3 and 28% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm^3 (data not shown). The percentage of people newly diagnosed who were late presenters (CD4‹350/mm^3) varied across the Region with 56% in the East, 49% in the Centre and 47% in the West. The highest percentages (›60%, in countries with more than five cases) were reported in Belarus (79%), Albania (69%), Lithuania (66%), Romania (64%) and Kyrgyzstan (63%) and the lowest (‹40%) were reported in Slovakia (25%), Czech Republic (30%), Luxembourg (35%), Bulgaria (38%) and Belgium (39.8%). The percentage was over 50% in 21 countries (nine in the East, six in the Centre, six in the West). The percentage of late presenters also varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through sex between women and men (57%) and injecting drug use (55%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (38%) (Figure 2.1). The percentage of people diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, ranging from 34% among people aged 15–24 years at diagnosis to 65% among people aged 50 or above. By gender, overall, the percentage of late presenters was similar (51% for men and 53% for women) which, for men, is confounded by transmission mode and conceals the difference between MSM (who tend to get diagnosed earlier) and heterosexual men (who tend to get diagnosed later) (Figure C).

2.1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections increased by 52% for the period 2007–2016, from 12.0 per 100 000 population (96 557 cases) to 18.2 per 100 000 population (160 453 cases) in 51 countries with consistent data[9]. The increase is mainly driven by an upward trend in the East, where the rate increased by 95%, from 25.7 in 2007 (65 190 cases) to 50.2 in 2016 (128 079 cases) (including Russia, Figure 2.2a).

In the 50 countries that reported to ECDC and WHO, the regional rate remained stable at 7.7 in both 2007 (51 255 cases) and 2016 (57 015 cases) (not adjusted for reporting delay[10]) (Figure 2.2b). In the East, the rate increased by 23%, from 17.9 (19 888 cases) to 22.1 (24 641 cases); in the Centre, by 142% - the largest relative increase across the three geographical areas - from 1.2 (2 304 cases) to 2.9 (5 772 cases) and in the West, the rate decreased by 23%, from 8.0 (29 063 cases) to 6.2 (26 602 cases) (not adjusted for reporting delay[11]).

Data on the number of HIV tests can support the interpretation of trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections. A total of 22 448 461 HIV tests performed for diagnostic purposes (i.e. excluding unlinked anonymous tests and screening of blood donations) were reported by 32 countries for 2016. Countries in the East tended to report higher testing rates than countries in the West and Centre, however, rates varied greatly across countries from all parts of the Region and limited data was available from countries in the West (Table 26).

The overall number of tests performed in the Region increased by 58%, from 14 077 542 in 2007 to 22 192 146 in 2016, in 31 countries with data for both 2007 and 2016. Increases in large countries with high testing rates such as Belarus, Kazakhstan and Turkey had a considerable impact on the overall increase. The number of tests increased (by ›50%) in 14 countries and decreased (by ›9–64%) in four countries.

Forty-five countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode for the period 2007–2016 (Figure 2.3). Data from Estonia, Poland and Turkey were excluded because more than 50% of their data on

9 Data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan not included.

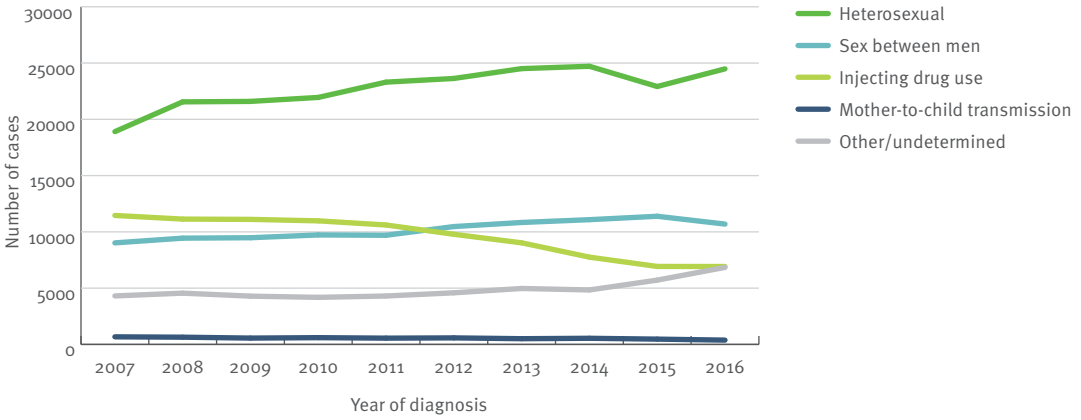
10 When adjusting the 2016 regional rate for reporting delay, the trend changes slightly, from being stable at 7.7 to a small 3% increase, from 7.7 to 7.9 per 100 000 population; see Annex 1 for methods and Annex 6 for results.

11 When adjusting the 2016 West rate for reporting delay, this trend changes to a 19% decrease, from 8.0 to 6.5 per 100 000 population (see also Chapter 2.4 and Figure 2.2b).

transmission mode were missing; data from Spain and Italy were excluded because coverage of the national surveillance system increased over this time period; and data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were not consistently reported during the period. Data on transmission mode from the countries with consistent data indicate that:

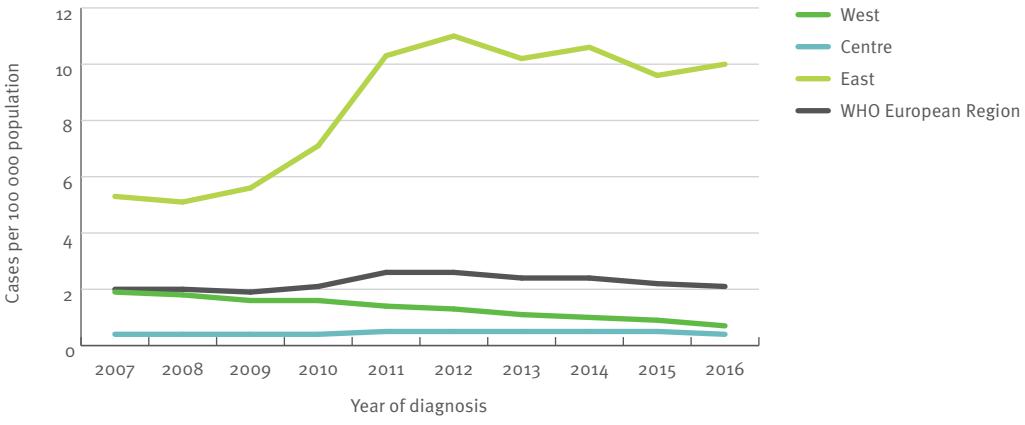
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between women and men increased by 23% from 18 906 in 2007 to 23 318 in 2016.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased by 10% from 9 021 in 2007 to 9 900 in 2016.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 40% from 11 459 in 2007 to 6 844 in 2016.
- The number of new diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 47% from 673 in 2007 to 360 in 2016.
- Of the new diagnoses of people infected by other means, nosocomial infections decreased by 71% from a peak of 108 cases in 2007, following a localised outbreak in central Asia, to 31 in 2016 (with another peak of 102 cases in 2012). Infections due to transfusion of blood and its products remained largely stable over the decade, with 89 cases in 2007 and 74 in 2016.
- The number of new diagnoses for which information about risk factors was unknown or missing increased by 45% from 4 111 in 2007 to 5 951 in 2016.

Figure 2.3: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delay, WHO European Region, 2007–2016



Data from 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: Rate of new AIDS diagnoses, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2007–2016



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

2.1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

In 2016, 14 897 people were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 48 countries of the WHO European Region[12], which corresponds to a rate of 2.1 per 100 000 population (Table 15). In all, 75% of people (11 151) were diagnosed in the East, 20% (2 916) in the West and 6% (830) in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (10.0 per 100 000 population), more than ten times higher than in the West (0.7 per 100 000) and more than 20 times higher than in the Centre (0.4 per 100 000).

At country level, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses varied widely, with the highest rates (5.0 or more) reported in Ukraine (20.8)[13], Moldova (9.0), Georgia (6.8), Latvia (5.8), Armenia (5.4) and Belarus (5.4) and the lowest rates (0.3 or less) reported in Germany (0.1), Turkey (0.1)[14], Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.2), Poland (0.2) and Ireland (0.3). Andorra, Monaco and San Marino reported zero cases.

Between 2007 and 2016, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses remained largely stable at 2.0 per 100 000 population (13 843 cases) to 2.1 per 100 000 (14 828 cases) in the 48 countries with consistent AIDS data[15] (Figure 2.4). Since there are reporting delays in some countries, this decrease is expected to even out over the coming years.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. In the East, the rate increased by 89% from 5.3 in 2007 to 10.0 in 2016. In the Centre, the rate remained stable at 0.4 per 100 000 population, while in the West, the steady downward trend continued, with a 63% decrease from 1.9 in 2007 to 0.7 in 2016 (Figure 2.4).

Information about AIDS-related deaths, or deaths among persons previously diagnosed with AIDS for countries and years where cause of death (AIDS or non-AIDS related) was unknown or could not be reported, was provided by 48 countries in the WHO European Region[16] and included 4 779 people who were reported to have died during 2016. This represented a 9% decrease compared with the 5 253 deaths reported in the same countries in 2007. Of the 4 779 deaths in 2016, 83% were reported from the East of the Region, 12% from the West and 6% from the Centre (Table 24). It is important to note that delays in reporting and underreporting have a significant impact on these numbers at European level, particularly when the death occurs long after HIV or AIDS diagnosis. Therefore the numbers presented here should not be interpreted as representative of the true AIDS mortality burden in the European Region. According to a country survey from 2006, only about one third of countries in the WHO European Region were able to match their HIV/AIDS registries with their national mortality or vital statistics registries [2].

2.2. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the East

2.2.1. HIV diagnoses in the East

In 2016, 128 079 people were newly diagnosed with HIV across 13 countries[17] in the East of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 50.2 per 100 000 population. This number, which includes 24 641 new diagnoses officially reported to WHO/ECDC by 12 countries and 103 438 cases from Russia [1], continues the alarming trend of previous years by once again being the highest number and rate ever observed in the East – 5% higher than the rate reported in the 2015 HIV surveillance in Europe report [3]. For the 12 countries reporting to ECDC/WHO, the rate was 22.1 per 100 000 population.

At country level, the highest rates (›20.0) for 2016 were observed in Russia (70.6 per 100 000 population) [1], Ukraine (33.7)[18], Belarus (25.2) and Moldova (20.5) while the lowest rates (‹8.0) were reported by Azerbaijan (5.6) and Lithuania (7.4). In all but those two countries, the rate for 2016 was higher than the average rate of 7.7 per 100 000 population for the entire WHO European Region. The majority of people newly diagnosed in the 12 reporting countries (41%) were in the age group 30–39 years, while only 7% were young people aged 15–24 years and 12% were 50 years or older at diagnosis (Table A, Table 8). The male-to-female ratio was 1.5, the lowest of the three geographical areas, meaning that 40% of new diagnoses were in women in the East. The male-to-female ratio was highest (›2.0) in Lithuania (3.4), Georgia (3.3) and Armenia (2.3) and lowest (‹1.5) in Moldova (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.4), Kyrgyzstan (1.4) and Ukraine (1.4) (Figure 2.5). Among people infected through sex between women and men, the male-to-female ratio was ›1 in five countries (Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia and Lithuania,), suggesting that more men than women were newly infected through heterosexual contact. This pattern differs from other countries in the WHO European Region where the majority of heterosexual cases tend to be women.

In the East of the Region, sex between women and men and injecting drug use remain the main modes of HIV transmission. Although increasing, reported transmission related to sex between men remains low. For 2016, information about transmission mode in the 12 reporting countries (Russia not included) suggests the following (Table A, Tables 4–8, Figure 2.6):

12 No data available from Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

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

14 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.

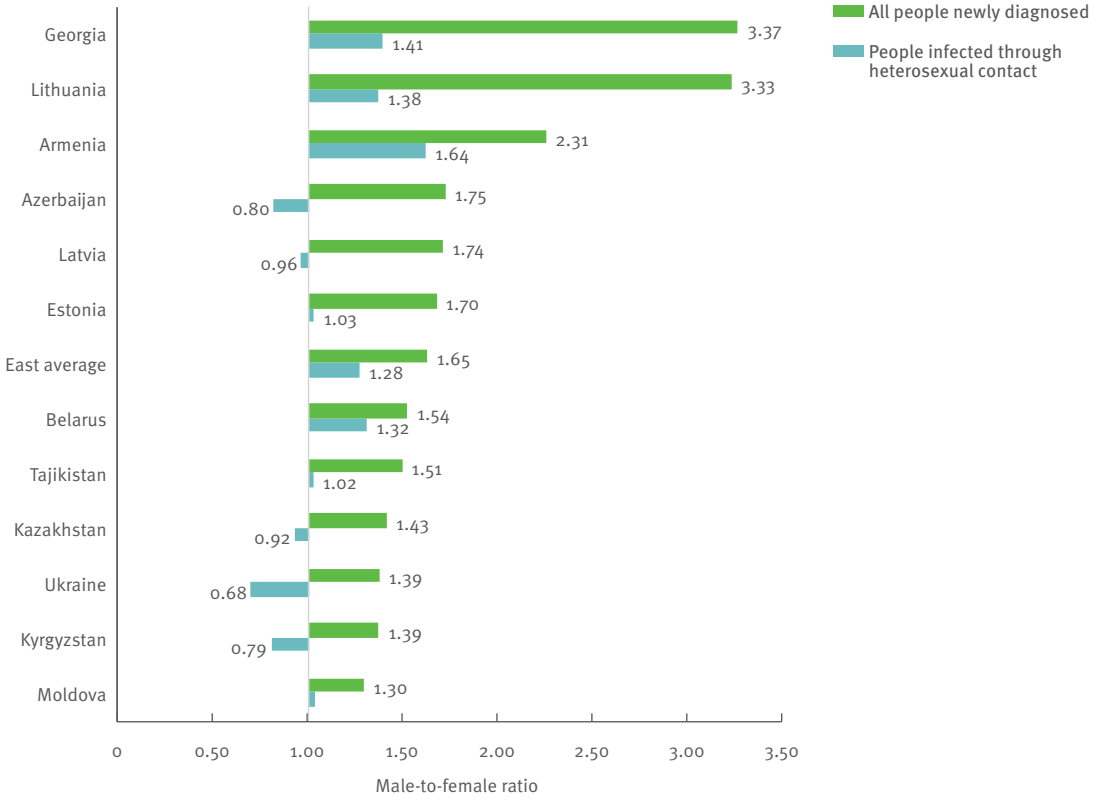
15 Data from Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded or not available.

16 No data from Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

17 No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

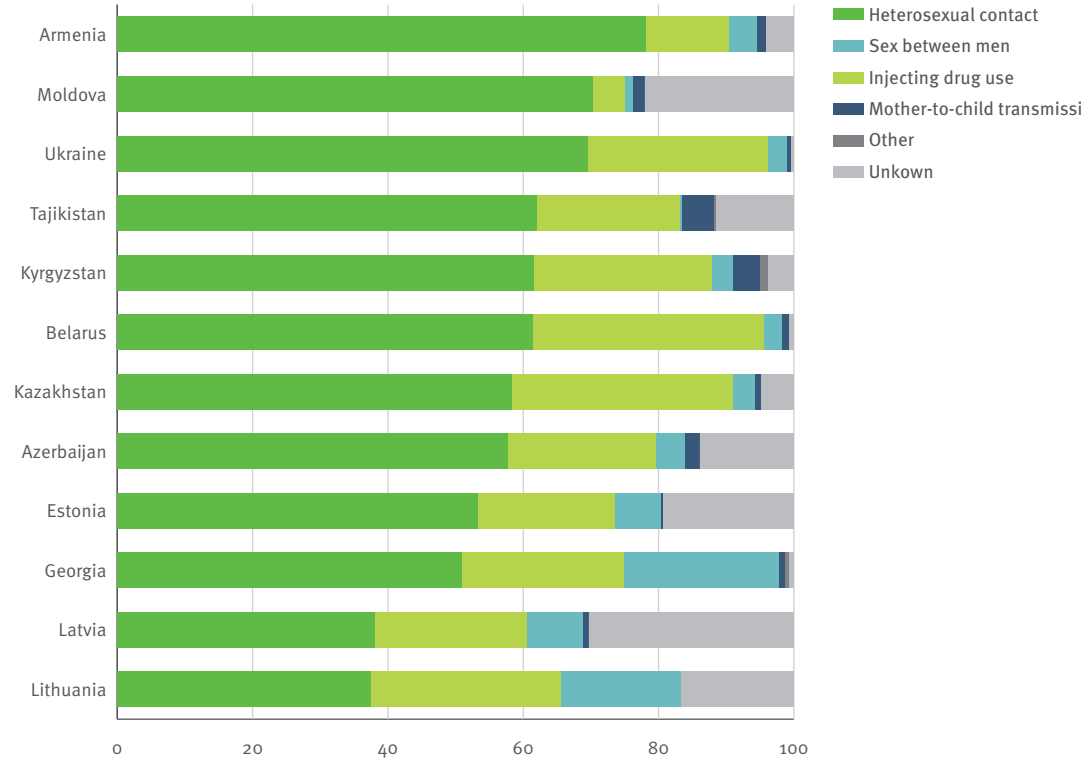
18 Without taking into account data from Crimea, Sevastopol city and parts of the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine; adjusting population denominator data to exclude Crimea and Sevastopol city; and excluding infants born to HIV-positive mothers whose HIV status is undetermined.

Figure 2.5: Male-to-female ratio in all new HIV diagnoses and new diagnoses with heterosexual transmission, by country, East, 2016



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.6: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, East, 2016 (n=24 641)



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

- Sixty-six per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between women and men (16 353) – the main reported transmission mode in all 12 reporting countries (Table 6).
- Twenty-five per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (6 203) (Table 5). Transmission through injecting drug use accounted for 20% or more of new diagnoses with a known transmission mode in nine countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan and Ukraine).
- Four per cent were infected through sex between men (912) (Table 4). Only three countries (Georgia, Latvia and Lithuania) reported that sex between men accounted for more than 10% of new diagnoses.
- One percent (0.9%) was infected through mother-to-child transmission (221) (Table 7) and 0.1% (24) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for only 4% of those newly diagnosed across the 12 countries (928). However, at country level, transmission mode information was lacking for 15% or more of cases in four countries: Latvia (37%), Estonia (32%), Moldova (26%) and Lithuania (18%).

When combining data for Russia[19] within data reported by the other countries in the East, among people for whom the mode of HIV transmission was known, sex between women and men accounted for 55% of new diagnoses, transmission through injecting drug use for 41%, sex between men for 2% and mother-to-child transmission for 0.8%.

Analysing the new diagnoses by age group and transmission mode for the 12 reporting countries in the East (Figure 2.7) shows that 30–39-year-olds accounted for the most HIV diagnoses across all transmission groups (51% of people infected through injecting drug use, 39% of people infected through sex between women and men and 34% of people infected through sex between men). People in the younger age groups tended to be infected through sex between men: among MSM 49% of adults (aged 15–49) were under 30 years at diagnosis compared with only 14% and 23% among those infected through injecting drug use and sex between women and men, respectively. People aged 50 years and above were more frequently infected through sex between women and men (14% compared with 7% and 4% for IDU and MSM, respectively) (Figure 2.7).

Eleven countries in the East provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 17 983 people above 14 years (covering 74% of all new diagnoses in the East and 75% of new diagnoses in the eleven reporting countries, which is a much higher reporting coverage than last year where only 24% of all new diagnoses had CD4 cell information) (Table 14). In total, 56% of these people were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3, including 32% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm^3) at the time of HIV diagnosis[20]. The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350/mm^3 was higher than 50% in all ten countries except Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for people infected through sex between women and men and injecting drug use (56%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (41%) (Figure 2.8).

Nine countries provided information on the probable source of infection for 6 081 people infected through sex between women and men (Table 10), covering 37% of all people infected through heterosexual contact in the East. Among those for whom the probable source of infection was known (1 819), 73% had a heterosexual partner from a non-generalised epidemic country (other than the reporting country) and 23% had sexual contact with a person who injects drugs. Although these data are scarce, they suggest ongoing heterosexual transmission outside the reporting country and related to partners with a history of injecting drug use.

Ten countries in the East provided information about the probable country of infection for 9 266 people newly diagnosed in 2016 (covering 38% of all new diagnoses in the East) (Table 13). Among cases for whom the probable country of infection was known (8 479), 10% (836 cases) were infected abroad, including 9% in central and eastern Europe. The data suggest that the majority of those newly diagnosed with HIV in the East of the Region are infected in the reporting country and that those infected abroad are infected in neighbouring countries of central and eastern Europe.

2.2.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East

During the decade, the growing trend in newly diagnosed HIV infections continued with a 95% increase in the rate of new diagnoses per 100 000 population, from 25.7 in 2007 (65 190 cases) to 50.2 in 2016 (128 079 cases) (Figure 2.2a). In the 12 officially reporting countries (not including Russia), the rate increased by a more modest 23%, from 17.9 in 2007 (19 888 cases) to 22.1 in 2016 (24 641 cases) (Figure 2.2b). The slowing increase among the remaining countries is affected by the decreasing trend in new diagnosis in Ukraine that began in 2014 and continued in 2015 but seems to have stalled in 2016. In the remaining 11 countries, the rate more than doubled in five countries (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Lithuania and Tajikistan) whereas the increase remained more moderate (<30% increase) in another five countries (Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine). Restricting the trend to cover the last five years alone (2011–2016), four countries (Azerbaijan,

19 In Russia, among those newly diagnosed with a known mode of HIV transmission (which was just under half of all cases [4]), injecting drug use and sex between women and men both accounted for 49% of the new diagnoses - sex between men for 1.5% and mother-to-child transmission for 0.8% [1]. This is the first time since 1996 that injecting drug use was not the predominant transmission mode in Russia.

20 In Russia, 40.3% of those newly diagnosed in 2014 had CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm^3 [1].

Estonia, Tajikistan and Ukraine) in fact reported decreasing rates of new diagnoses. In Estonia, the only country that has seen a sustained decrease in new diagnosis over the decade, the rate continued with the steady decline that began after the 2001 peak in new diagnoses and carried on throughout 2016 (Table 1).

The number of newly diagnosed women increased by 37% across the 12 countries, from 7173 to 9842 and the number of newly diagnosed men increased by 19%, from 12475 to 14799 (data from Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting) (Tables 2 and 3).

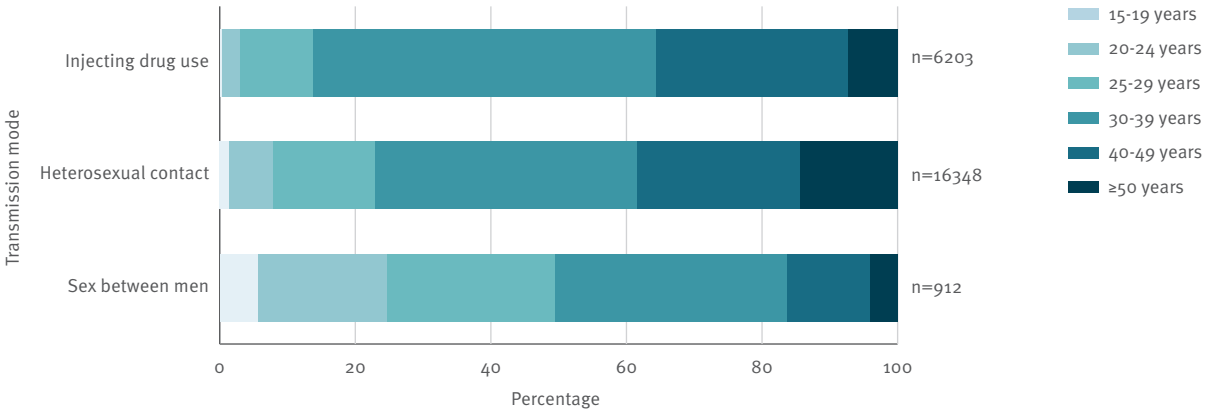
During the same period, the number of HIV tests nearly doubled in the East, from 5108182 in 2007 to 7707261 in 2016 (Table 27). Information about the populations tested is not available here and increasing numbers of HIV tests do not necessarily generate higher testing yields if large numbers of HIV tests are performed among people at low risk of HIV infection. However, it is possible that increased testing activity might have contributed to the observed increase in new diagnoses.

Information about mode of transmission for the period 2007–2016 (Figure 2.9) from the 11 countries with consistent data[21] suggests that:

- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between women and men doubled (102% increase) from 8043 in 2007 to 16237 in 2016.
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 39% from 10107 in 2007 to 6173 in 2016. In Belarus, however, the number doubled compared with 2007 and Lithuania also reported an increase in 2016 (Table 5).
- The number of new diagnoses of people infected through sex between men increased nine-fold from 98 in 2007 to 903 in 2016.
- The number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 34% from 337 in 2007 to 221 in 2016.

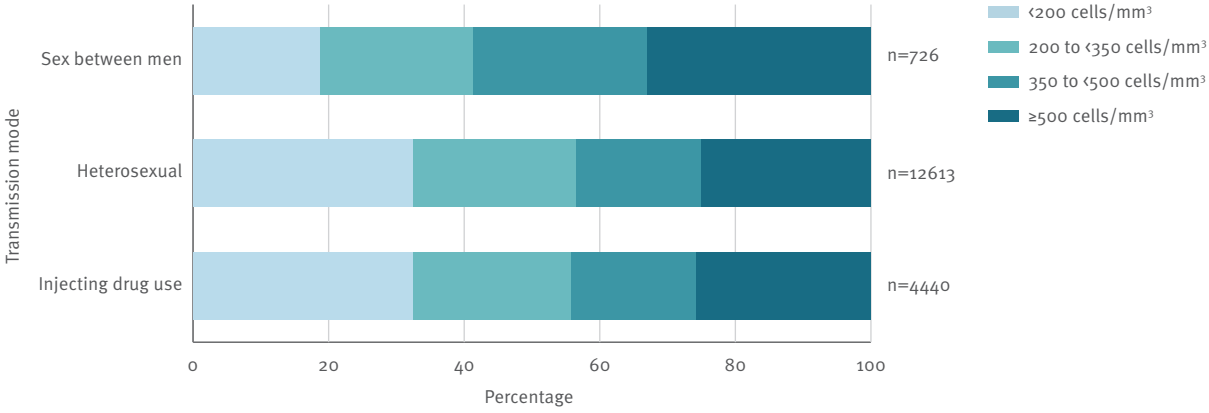
21 Data from Estonia, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan not included.

Figure 2.7: New HIV diagnoses, by age group (in years) and transmission mode, East, 2016 (n= 23463)



No data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.8: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, East, 2016 (n=17779)



No data from Belarus, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

- The number of new diagnoses for which the mode of transmission was unknown increased by 49% from 575 in 2007 to 854 in 2016.

On a logarithmic scale, enabling comparison of rates of change regardless of starting point, the large relative increase in people infected through sex between men is clearly visible (Figure 2.9).

Further analysis of the increase in new diagnoses attributed to heterosexual transmission in the East by gender and age groups (Figure 2.10) reveals steady increases in the older age groups for both men and women, with the highest increase observed among women aged 50 years and above (six-fold increase), followed by men in the same age group (a four-fold increase), people aged 40–49 years (3-fold increases for both genders) and those aged 30–39 years at diagnosis (81% and 130% increases for women and men, respectively). However, new diagnoses among young people (15–24 years old) have decreased for both genders, most noticeably among women. Overall, the increase was largest among heterosexual men (a 118% increase) compared with heterosexual women (a 65% increase).

2.2.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the East

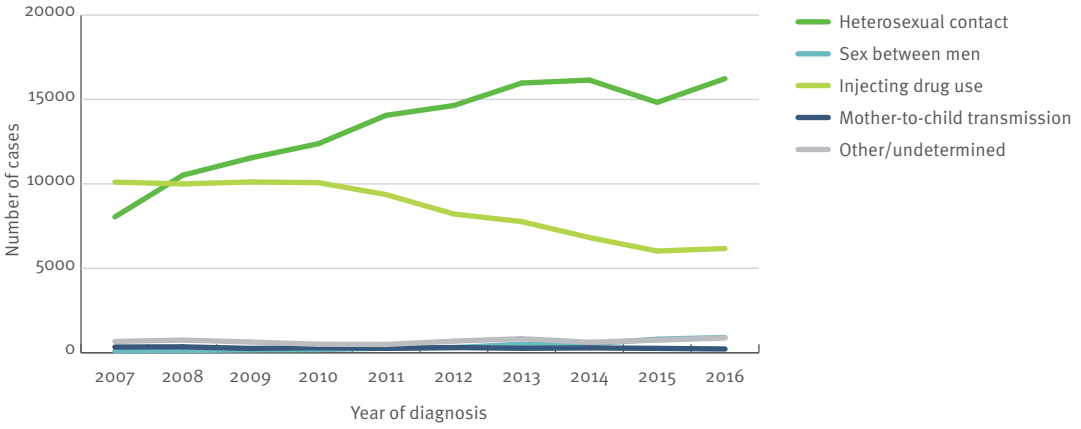
In 2016, 11 151 people were diagnosed with AIDS from the 12 countries in the East[22] that provided AIDS data, giving a rate of 10.0 per 100 000 population. The highest rates (>5.0) were reported in Ukraine (20.8), Moldova (9.0), Georgia (6.8), Latvia (5.8), Armenia (5.4) and Belarus (5.4) (Table 15).

Between 2007 and 2016 the AIDS rate increased by 89%, from 5.3 per 100 000 population (5 902 cases) to 10.0 (11 151 cases) in the 12 countries (Figure 2.4). The number of new AIDS diagnoses increased in all countries in the East except Azerbaijan and Estonia, most noticeably in

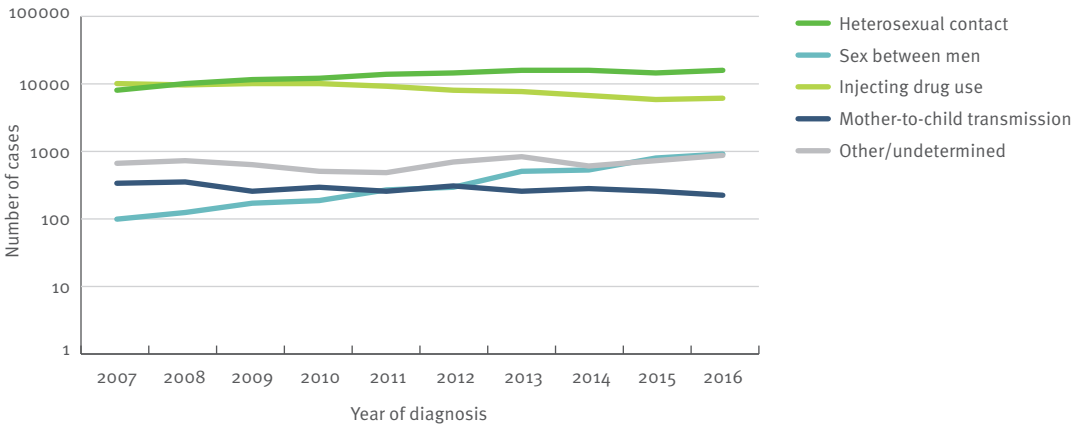
22 No data from Russia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2007–2016

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.

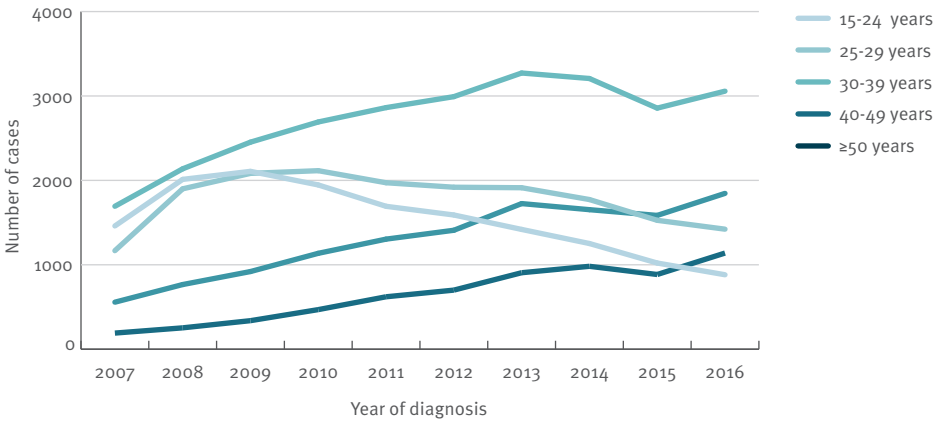
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine (where the increases were more than two-fold). By mode of transmission, the highest relative increase was in men infected through sex between men (almost seven-fold), while new AIDS diagnoses in people infected through sex between women and men increased four-fold in 2016 compared with 2007. AIDS cases in people infected through injecting drug use remained stable in comparison with 2007, but decreased by 40% in comparison with 2011 (Figure 2.11).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2016 were pulmonary tuberculosis (16% of all disease events reported), wasting syndrome due to HIV (13%) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis (10%) (Table 23). By transmission mode, pulmonary tuberculosis was the most common AIDS-defining disease among people infected through injecting drug use and sex between women and men (20% and 15% of reported events, respectively), while wasting syndrome due to HIV was the second and extrapulmonary tuberculosis and oesophageal candidiasis the third most common illnesses in each group, respectively. Among the few AIDS cases infected as a result of sex between men, wasting syndrome due to HIV, oesophageal candidiasis and HIV-related encephalopathy or toxoplasmosis of brain were the most common diseases (Figure 2.12).

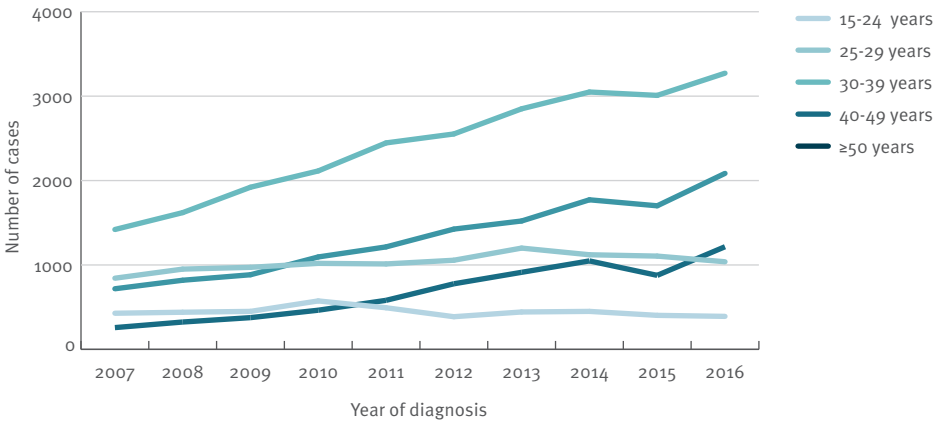
AIDS-related mortality remains high in the East, with 3947 deaths reported by the 12 countries for 2016, comprising 83% of all deaths reported in the Region. This figure represents a 30% increase in comparison with the 3043 deaths reported by the same countries in 2007 (Table 25).

Figure 2.10: Age trends by gender in people infected through heterosexual transmission, East, 2007–2016

Females East, heterosexual transmission



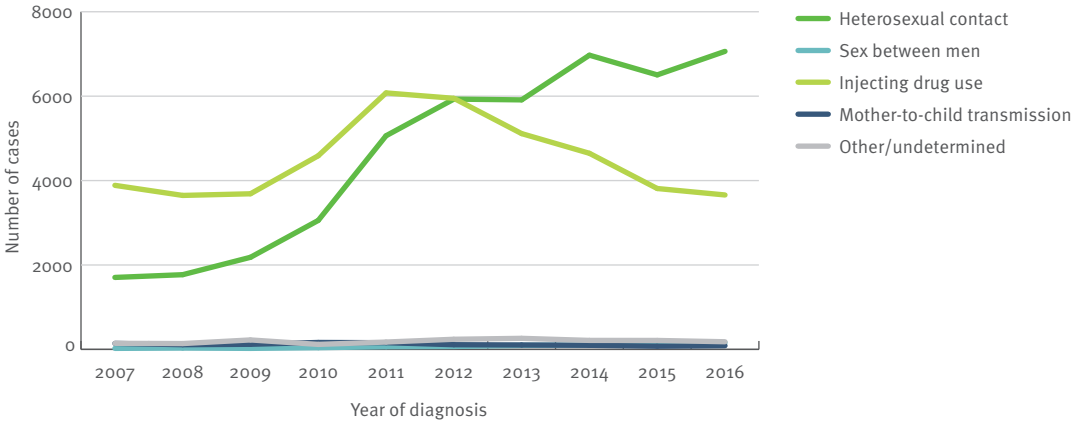
Males East, heterosexual transmission



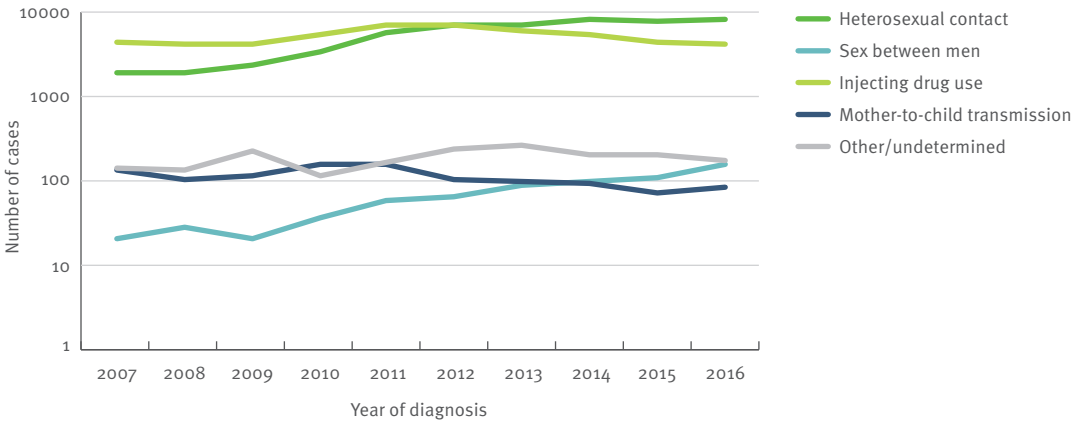
Data from Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Figure 2.11: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2007–2016

Arithmetic scale

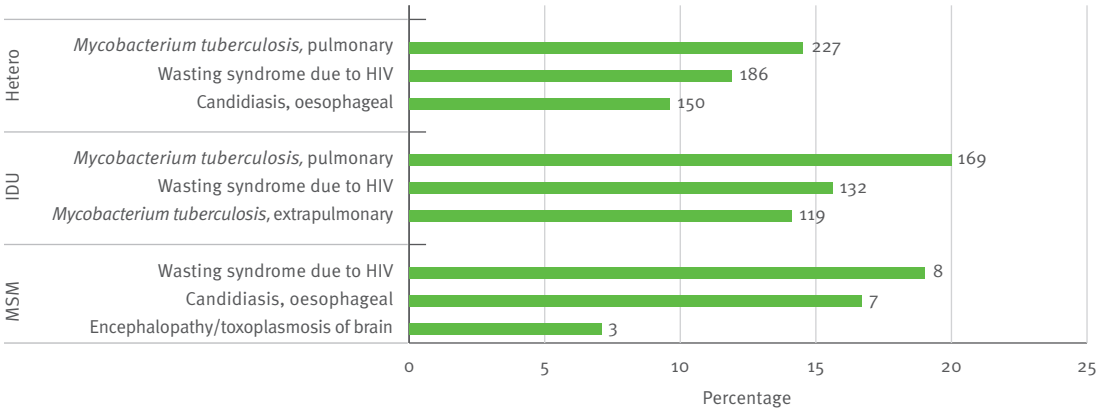


Logarithmic scale



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

Figure 2.12: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, East, 2016



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

2.3. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the Centre

2.3.1. HIV diagnoses in the Centre

The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at a relatively low level compared to other parts of the Region, however the number of new diagnoses is increasing more rapidly in this part of the Region than elsewhere, notably in people infected through sex between men. A total of 5772 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2016 from the 15 countries in the Centre of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 2.9 per 100 000 population (Table 1). The highest rates (›3.0) were reported by Cyprus (9.4), Montenegro (5.4), Albania (4.4), Poland (3.3) and Romania (3.2) and Turkey (3.1); and the lowest (‹2.0) by Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.6), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.4) and Slovakia (1.6).

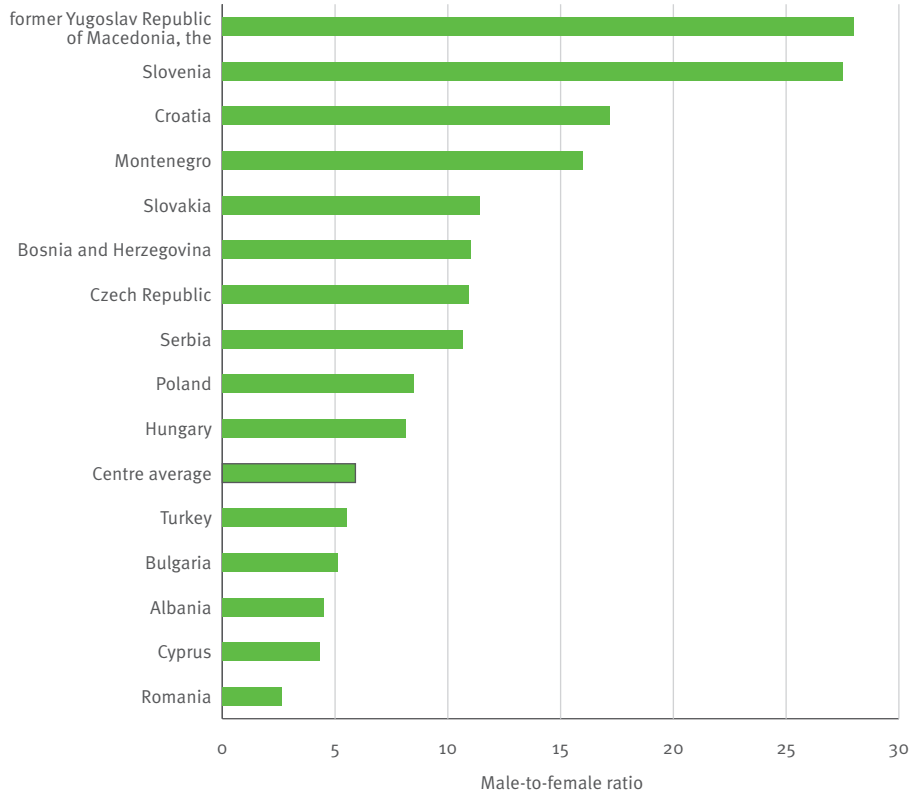
The most affected age group in 2016 was 30–39 year-olds (34% of cases), while 15% of cases were diagnosed in young people aged 15–24 years – the largest percentage of young people among the three geographical areas (Table A). The male-to-female ratio was 5.9, higher than in both the West and the East, meaning that the central part of the Region is seeing a relatively high number of young MSM among newly diagnosed cases compared with other parts of the Region. The highest male-to-female ratios (›15.0) were observed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (28.0), Slovenia (27.5) Croatia (17.2) and Montenegro (16.0) (Figure 2.13).

In the Centre, sex between men and heterosexual contact were the predominant transmission modes. All 15 countries that comprise the Centre provided information on the transmission mode, and the 2016 data (Table A, Tables 4–7) indicate the following:

- Thirty per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (1723) (Table 4).
- Twenty-seven per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between women and men (1561) (Table 6).
- Three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (158) (Table 5).
- One per cent was infected through mother-to-child transmission (28) (Table 7).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 40% of those newly diagnosed (2289).

In 2016, sex between men remained the predominant reported mode of transmission in 11 countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia; while heterosexual transmission was the main mode of transmission in Albania, Romania and Turkey. In Poland

Figure 2.13: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, Centre, 2016



the transmission mode was unknown for 63% of new diagnoses, making the assessment of the main transmission mode uncertain. In two of 15 countries (Hungary and Poland) transmission mode information was lacking for over 30% of those newly diagnosed (Figure 2.14).

Thirteen countries provided information about CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 2014 people aged over 14 years (covering 35% of new diagnoses in the Centre) (Table 14). A total of 51% were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, including 30% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm³). In all, 20% had a CD4 cell count of between 350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 29% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm³. The proportion diagnosed with CD4 counts of less than 350/mm³ was above 50% in six countries: Albania (69%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (50%), Montenegro (50%), Romania (64%), Croatia (56%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (50%). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for those infected through injecting drug use (61%), lower for those infected through sex between women and men (59%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (38%) (Table 14, Figure 2.15).

2.3.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the Centre

In the 15 countries of the Centre region, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased by 142% between 2007 and 2016, from 1.2 per 100 000 population (2 304 cases) to 2.9 (5 772 cases) (Figure 2.2). Rates increased in all countries: six-fold or more in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, four-fold in Montenegro, three-fold in Albania and they more than doubled in Croatia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Data on the number of HIV tests can suggest this increase in diagnoses may in part be due to an increase in HIV testing[23]. Data from thirteen countries with consistent reporting suggest a two and a half-fold increase in the number of tests performed in 2016 (8 038 104) compared with 2007 (3 120 404) (Table 27) (but only a 55% increase when excluding Turkey which significantly influences the trend), making it appear less likely that increased testing has substantially contributed to the increase in new diagnoses in the Centre.

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

Figure 2.14: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, Centre, 2016 (n=5772)

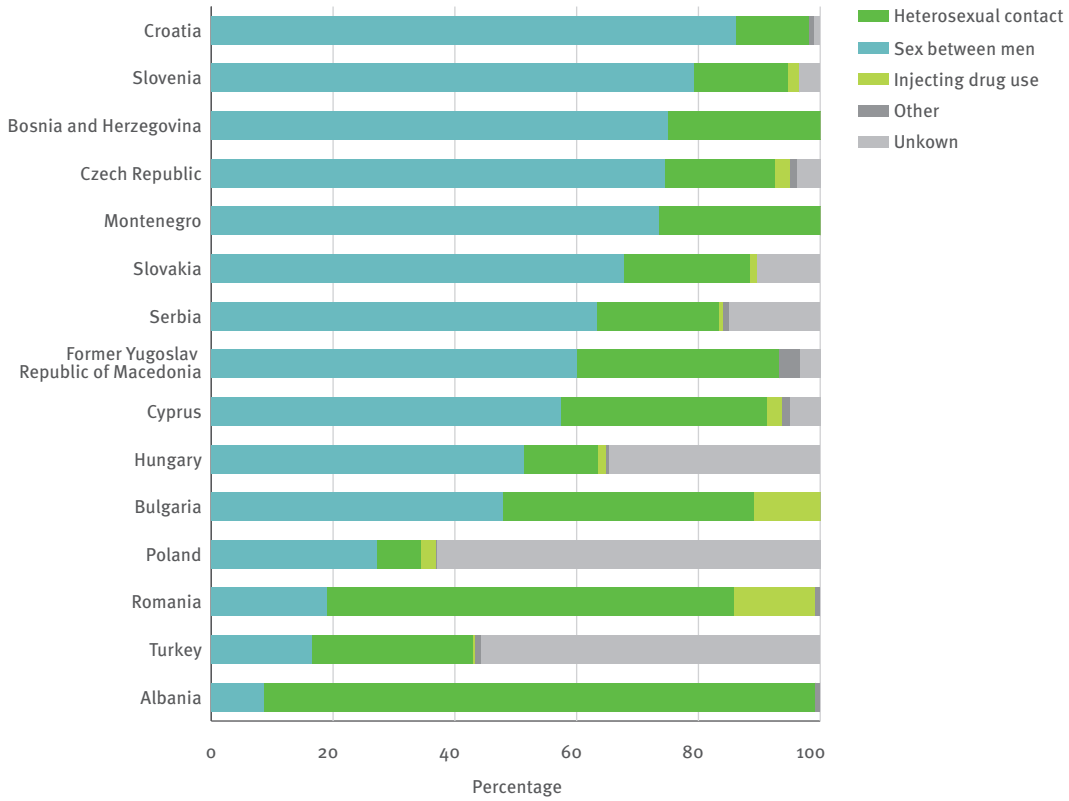
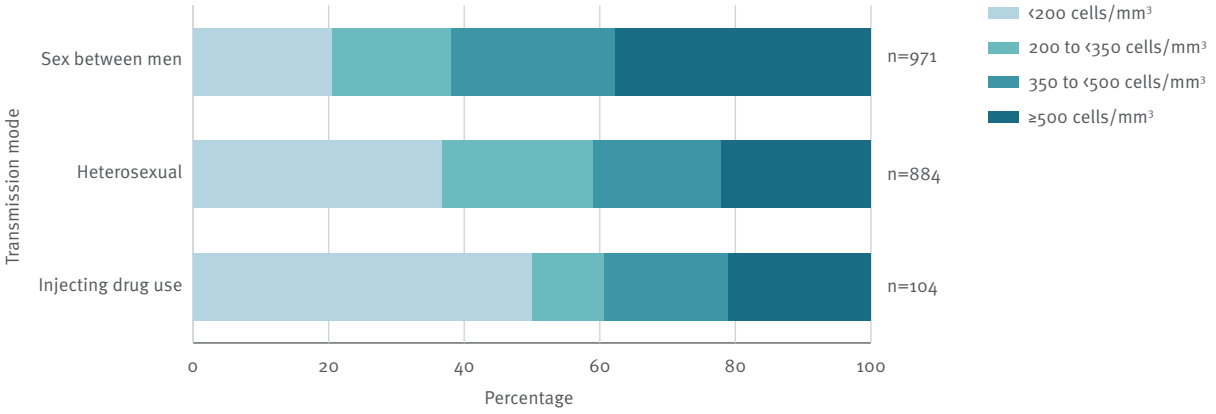
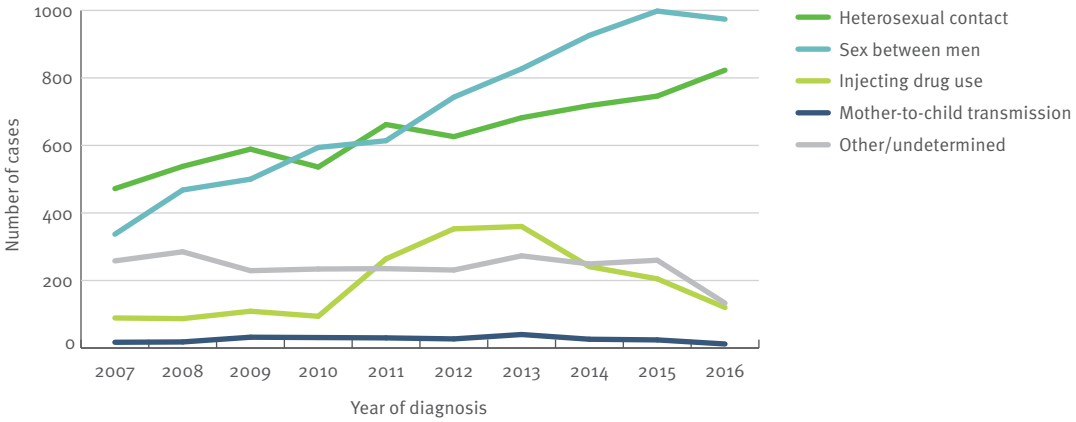


Figure 2.15: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ category at diagnosis and transmission mode, Centre, 2016 (n=1959)



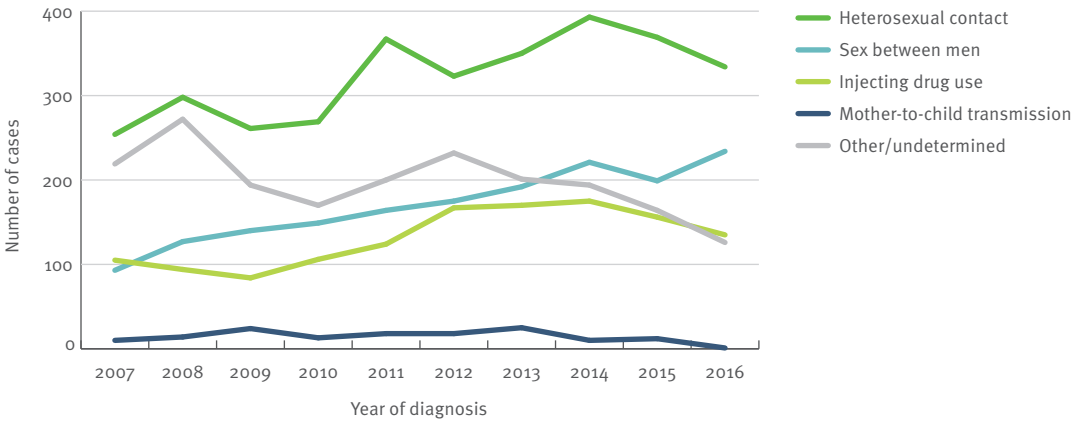
No data from Hungary and Poland.

Figure 2.16: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2007–2016



Data from Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

Figure 2.17: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2007–2016



Information on trends in reported mode of transmission for the period 2007–2016 in the 13 countries with consistent data[24] (Figure 2.16) indicates the following:

- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through sex between men increased almost three-fold (189%), from 337 to 974.
- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through heterosexual transmission increased by 74%, from 472 to 823.
- The number of new diagnoses in those infected through injecting drug use increased by 35%, from 89 to 120. The 2011–2013 outbreak in Romania that caused higher numbers of cases during this period has now levelled off, as evidenced by the decrease in new diagnoses since 2013.
- The number of new diagnoses as a result of mother-to-child transmission dropped slightly, with 17 children infected in 2007, 12 in 2016 and slightly higher numbers during 2009–2015.
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown transmission mode, although still high at 40% in 2016 when all countries in the Centre are taken into consideration, decreased by 48% from 258 to 133 in the 13 countries with consistent data.

2.3.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the Centre

In 2016, a total of 830 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 14 reporting countries in the Centre, corresponding to a rate of 0.4 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The highest rates (>1.0) were reported by Albania (2.0), Montenegro (1.9), Romania (1.5) and Cyprus (1.2). In other countries in the Centre, AIDS rates remained below 0.8 per 100 000 population. Contrary to the distribution of transmission modes for new HIV diagnoses in the Centre (where sex between men is the predominant mode), more AIDS diagnoses are reported in people infected through heterosexual contact (40% of new diagnoses) compared with male to male contact (28% of new diagnoses).

Between 2007 and 2016, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses remained stable at 0.4 per 100 000, with minor fluctuation during the period (Figure 2.4). At country level trends were more heterogeneous. Of the twelve countries reporting more than 10 AIDS cases in 2016, the rate more than doubled in five (Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro and Slovakia) and decreased by 20% or more in two (Cyprus and Poland) (Table 15). In terms of the mode of transmission, in 2016 new AIDS diagnoses increased for all transmission groups compared with 2007 — by 152% among men infected through sex between men, by 29% in people infected through injecting drug use and by 31% in people infected through sex between women and men (Figure 2.17).

24 Data from Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode over the period.

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2016 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (19% of all the disease events recorded), pulmonary tuberculosis (14%) and *pneumocystis* pneumonia (13%) (Table 23).

Mortality also remained stable in the Centre, with 277 deaths reported by the 15 countries in 2007, 278 deaths in 2016 and little variation over the decade (though numbers were slightly higher during 2011–2015 compared with 2007–2010) (Table 25). As mentioned in Section 2.1.3, these numbers do not represent the true burden of AIDS-related mortality due to underreporting of deaths in countries that do not match their HIV/AIDS registries with the national mortality registry.

2.4. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the West

2.4.1. HIV diagnoses in the West

The epidemiological pattern of HIV infection in the West largely mirrors that of the EU/EEA, as described in Chapter 1. In 2016, 26 602 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the 23 countries in the West of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 6.2 per 100 000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay) (Table 1, Table A). When adjusting the 2016 West rate for reporting delay[25], it increases to 6.5 per 100 000 population (27 671 cases). In 2016, the majority of newly diagnosed HIV infections (31%) were in 30–39-year-olds, 10% were aged 15–24 years old and the male-to-female ratio was 3.1 (Table A). Sexual transmission between men remained the main transmission mode in 2016, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 74% of new diagnoses.

In the nineteen countries reporting information on CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 26 352 people over 14 years (covering 65% of new diagnoses in the West), 47% were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at HIV diagnosis, including 28% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 <200/mm^3) (Table 14). Late presentation varied by transmission category and was more common in people infected through sex between women and men (58%) and through injecting drug use (48%) and less common in men infected through sex with men (38%) (Table 14).

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

- Forty-one per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between men (10 979) (Table 4).
- Thirty-three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through sex between women and men (8 752 cases) (Table 6). Of these, 61% were born abroad and 41% originated from generalised epidemic countries (data not shown).
- Three per cent of those newly diagnosed were infected through injecting drug use (760) (Table 5).

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

- Mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.5% of new diagnoses (141 cases) (Table 7). Of these, 82% were born abroad and 53% originated from countries with a generalised epidemic (data not shown).
- Transmission mode was unknown for 22% of new diagnoses (5 881).

Information about country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided by 21 countries for 26 600 newly diagnosed cases in 2016 (covering almost 100% of all new diagnoses). Among people with known origin (22 706), 45% (10 291) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 33% (7 420) who originated from outside the WHO European Region and 13% (2 871) who originated from a European country other than the country of report (Table 11).

2.4.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the West

Between 2007 and 2016, the rate of new diagnoses declined by 23% in the 23 countries, from 8.0 per 100 000 population (29 063) to 6.2 (26 602) (not adjusted for reporting delay[26]). This decrease is mainly the result of fewer new diagnoses in 2016. Even after adjusting the 2016 rate for reporting delay, the decline persists – a 19% decrease (from 8.0 to 6.4 per 100 000 population between 2007 and 2016, with 27 671 cases in 2016). Over the same period, rates increased by 10% or more in five countries, and decreased by 10% or more in 15 countries (Table 1), not taking into account the impact of reporting delays in several countries.

The number of HIV tests conducted in the West of the Region is not reported here. 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. This results in data that are too sparse to allow for meaningful interpretation.

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

Information about trends in reported transmission mode during the period 2007–2016 in the 21 countries with consistent data[27] (Figure 2.18) suggests the following:

- New diagnoses of people infected through sex between men decreased by 7% from 8 586 to 8 023.
- New diagnoses of people infected through sex between women and men decreased by 40% from 10 391 to 6 258, with the steepest decline in those originating from countries with generalised epidemics (data not shown, see also Chapter 1.2, Figure 1.11).
- New diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 56% from 1 263 to 551.
- New diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 60% from 319 to 127.
- New diagnoses with unknown transmission mode increased by 51% from 3 278 to 4 964.

2.4.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the West

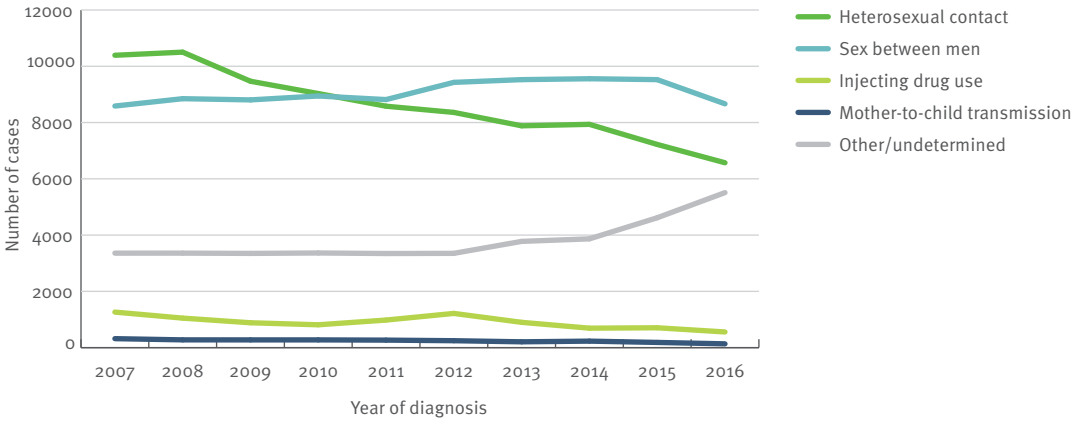
In 2016, 2 916 people were diagnosed with AIDS as reported by 21 of the 23 countries in the West[28], giving a rate of 0.7 per 100 000 population (Table 15). The steady decline in new AIDS diagnoses that began in the late 1990s continued through to 2016 with a 61% decrease in the rate of new AIDS cases over the decade, from 1.8 (7 430 cases) in 2007 to 0.7 (2 916 cases) in 2016 (Figure 2.4). In terms of transmission mode, new AIDS diagnoses decreased in all transmission groups, but most notably among people who inject drugs (an 86% decline) (Figure 2.19).

In 2016, the most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in the West were *pneumocystis* pneumonia

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

28 No data from Belgium or Sweden.

Figure 2.18: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2007–2016



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

(22% of all disease events reported), oesophageal candidiasis (12%) and Kaposi's sarcoma (11%) (Table 24).

In the West, 554 people were reported to have died in 2016 in the 21 countries for which consistent data were available[29] (Table 25). The number of AIDS-related deaths has continued to decline during the decade from 1933 deaths in the 21 countries in 2007, representing a 71% decrease. As mentioned in Section 2.1.3, these numbers do not reflect the true burden of AIDS-related mortality in the West of the Region due to reporting delays and, particularly, underreporting of deaths in countries without the ability to link their HIV/AIDS registries with their vital statistics registries.

2.5. Conclusions

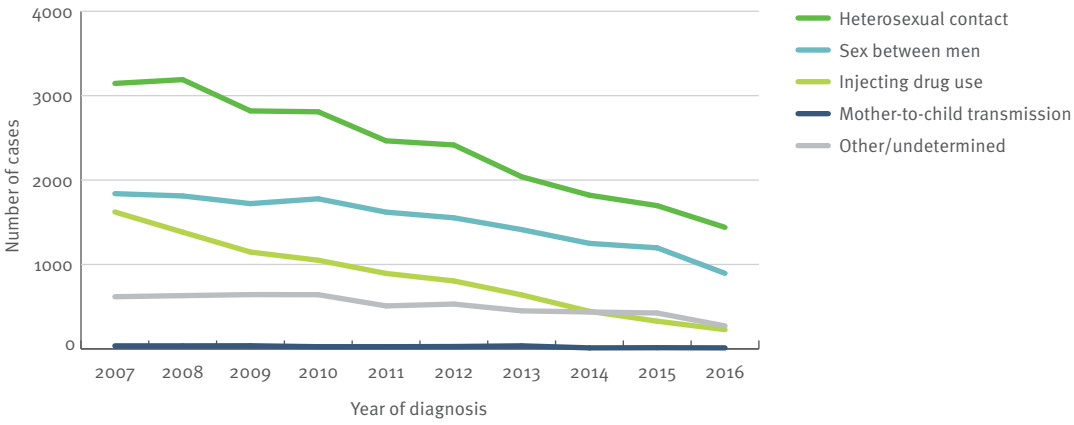
More than three decades into the HIV epidemic in Europe, HIV infection continues to affect the health and well-being of hundreds of thousands of people in the WHO European Region and to be of serious public health concern, particularly in the eastern part of the Region. In 2016, more than 160 000 people were diagnosed with HIV infection at a rate of 18.2 per 100 000 population – once again the highest annual number and rate ever reported for the Region, continuing the increasing rate of new diagnoses. The vast majority of the new cases (80%) were diagnosed in the East, with a soaring rate of 50.2 per 100 000 population, while 17% were diagnosed in the West with a rate of 6.2 per 100 000 population, and 4% in the Centre with a rate of 2.9 per 100 000 population. Two countries (Russia and Ukraine) continue to have a major influence on the overall epidemiology of HIV in Europe in 2016, contributing 73% of newly diagnosed infections in the Region and 92% in the East.

The 2016 HIV surveillance data provide evidence of a great variation of epidemic patterns and emerging trends across the WHO European Region. Overall, among the 160 000 new diagnoses for whom the mode of HIV transmission was known, transmission through sex between women and men accounted for the largest proportion (52%), followed by transmission through injecting drug use (32%) and sex between men (15%). This overall picture conceals a complex mixture of transmission patterns, trends and country contexts in which transmission among men who have sex with men tends to predominate in the western and central parts of the Region, heterosexual transmission remains substantial across most of the Region, despite large variations in trends and populations affected, and injecting drug use remains an important factor mainly in the eastern part of the Region.

The overall (52%) increase in the rate of new HIV diagnoses in the WHO European Region is disproportionally affected by the (95%) increase in the East. Among the remaining countries in the East, the increase has been much more modest (23%) with signs of rates stabilising or even decreasing in recent years in some countries – most notably in Estonia and Ukraine but also in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan when restricting the trend to the past five years only (2011–2016). The reported decrease in Ukraine can be partially attributed to the country's expansion of comprehensive HIV prevention programmes for people who inject drugs and community-based HIV services [5] but it is also influenced by the incompleteness of data from the non-government-controlled areas in Ukraine. In terms of modes of HIV transmission in the East, there has been an overall shift toward heterosexual transmission in all countries and sustained increases in all countries, meaning that this mode of HIV transmission dominates, with 55% of new diagnoses. HIV transmission through injecting drug use has decreased during the decade but still accounted for 41% of new diagnoses with a known transmission mode in the East, and half of the cases with known transmission mode in Russia in 2016 [1]. Transmission through sex between men remains low in absolute terms but increased nearly ten-fold over the decade – the largest

29 No data from Italy and Sweden.

Figure 2.19: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2007–2016



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

increase in any transmission category and any part of the Region. Limited availability of data on the probable source of infection among people infected through heterosexual contact suggests ongoing heterosexual transmission occurring outside of the reporting countries and related to partners with a history of injecting drug use. There is also some evidence to suggest that a proportion of men reported as heterosexually infected may in fact be men who have sex with men or injecting drug users who have been misclassified as heterosexually infected [6]. While the majority of new diagnoses (60%) were in men, the male-to-female ratio was much lower in the East than elsewhere in the Region and new diagnoses among women increased more rapidly than among men. To halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in the East, there is an urgent need to implement and scale up bold, evidence-based actions and interventions in line with the WHO action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region [7]. These actions and interventions include comprehensive HIV combination prevention strategies for people at risk of heterosexual and drug-injection-related transmission, including harm reduction interventions for people who use drugs; condom and lubricant programming; diversified HIV testing services (rapid diagnostics services; HIV testing provided by lay providers, HIV self-testing), assisted partner notification [8,9]; PrEP; prevention and management of co-infections and a 'treat all' approach [10,11]. Reducing stigma and discrimination and eliminating laws and policies that hamper access to, and uptake of, crucial HIV prevention and treatment services for key populations could facilitate further progress in the reduction of HIV transmission [12].

In the central part of the Region, the HIV epidemic remains at a relatively low level, however, the rate of increase in new diagnoses was higher in the Centre than in any other part of the WHO European Region, with increasing numbers of new diagnoses in all countries. The epidemic in this part of Europe is diverse but sexual transmission prevails, mainly among men who have sex with men, and men are by far more affected than women in comparison with other parts of Europe. As well as increases in transmission among men who have sex with men, the increasing trend in new diagnoses is also driven (to a lesser extent) by transmission through sex between women and men. Drug-injection-related transmission remains low but recent outbreaks [13] suggest that HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs continue to be important. The percentage of young people among the new diagnoses is also highest in this part of the Region. HIV prevention, diagnostics and treatment interventions should accommodate the needs of key populations, particularly MSM, with relevant evidence-based interventions including: condom and lubricant programming; diversified HIV testing services; assisted partner notification; PrEP; prevention and management of co-infections (particularly STIs) and early HIV treatment initiation. Services should be patient-centred and provided in a friendly environment, preferably with the involvement of civil society along the entire HIV continuum of services, ranging from HIV prevention, to adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART).

In the western part of the Region, the overall rate of new HIV diagnoses has declined slightly over the decade, resulting from evidence of a genuine decrease in new diagnoses in 2016 among men who have sex with men in some of the larger countries. Continued strong combination HIV prevention, diagnostics and HIV treatment strategies should be retained to prevent and control HIV transmission among MSM in the West [7,14,15]. WHO recommends that countries consider offering PrEP as an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection as part of combination prevention approaches [10] as well as diversifying HIV testing opportunities. Heterosexual transmission has steadily been decreasing in the West over the decade, particularly among women and among people originating from countries with generalised epidemics. 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 [16,17,18]. The extent to which the decreases observed can be explained by a lower incidence of HIV in migrant populations, reduced testing, changed migration patterns, or a combination of factors is unclear.

Despite the decreasing trends among people originating from outside of Europe, the public health challenge of ensuring access to health services for migrant populations, including HIV services, as well as cross-border collaboration and the sharing of data is still essential to a robust and people-centred public health response in Europe. As in previous years, it remains a major concern that half (51%) of those newly diagnosed with HIV are only detected once their CD4 cell counts have fallen to below 350 per mm^3 blood. Importantly, the 2016 data provide information about variations in late presentation by geography, transmission mode and age and reveal that the proportion diagnosed at a late stage of infection was highest in the East; for people infected through sex between women and men and injecting drug use; and for people in the older age groups. Late presentation reflects insufficient access to and uptake of HIV testing and counselling by those most at risk, as well as poor linkage to care after a positive HIV diagnosis. HIV testing strategies need to be reconsidered and diversified, including through innovative approaches that involve community-based organisations and focus on the most affected population groups. Multiple entry points to HIV testing should be available, for example through HIV self-testing programmes, HIV testing performed by lay providers and civil society, home sampling, routine indicator condition-guided HIV testing offered in the health system and assisted partner notifications. Furthermore, HIV testing should also be available in settings such as prisons, drug dependence programmes, sexual and reproductive health clinics and migrant health services, depending on the local context. Support for timely linkage to HIV treatment and care is essential for reducing late presentation and progressing toward the 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) [19], improving treatment outcomes and reducing further HIV transmission.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. While the rate continued its steady decline in the West, it remained low and stable in the Centre and continued to increase in the East of the Region. The high number of AIDS cases in the East is indicative of late HIV diagnosis, delayed initiation of life-saving HIV treatment and low treatment coverage. Full implementation of a 'treat all' approach is urgently needed, particularly in the eastern part of the Region, to prevent people from dying and to reduce AIDS-related deaths in line with global and regional targets [7,20,21].

To help address the ongoing transmission of HIV in Europe, countries should implement WHO's action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region, calling for renewed political commitment to an urgent, accelerated and innovative response to HIV in the Region by suggesting a set of fast track actions and regional targets needed to reverse the HIV epidemic and end the AIDS epidemic in Europe by 2030 [7].

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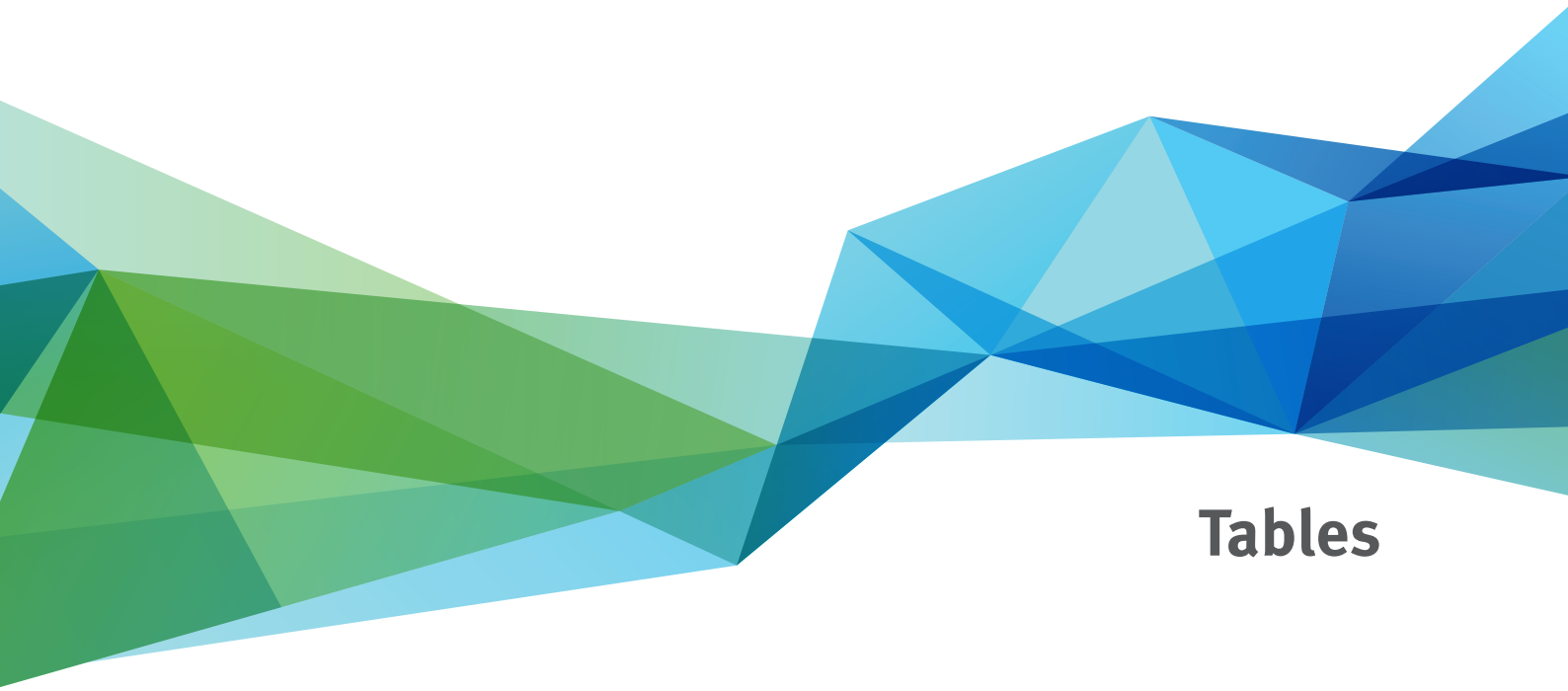


Tables

Table 1: New HIV diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1980	365	4.4	376	4.5	331	4.0	343	4.1	341	4.1
West	Belgium	1985	1052	9.9	1089	10.2	1112	10.3	1181	10.9	1169	10.6
Centre	Bulgaria	1986	126	1.7	123	1.6	171	2.3	163	2.2	201	2.7
Centre	Croatia	1985	48	1.1	73	1.7	55	1.3	71	1.7	74	1.7
Centre	Cyprus	1986	45	5.9	37	4.8	38	4.8	41	5.0	54	6.4
Centre	Czech Republic	1985	121	1.2	148	1.4	156	1.5	180	1.7	153	1.5
West	Denmark	1990	306	5.6	285	5.2	236	4.3	275	5.0	266	4.8
East	Estonia	1988	633	47.1	545	40.7	411	30.8	376	28.2	366	27.5
West	Finland	1980	187	3.5	147	2.8	172	3.2	184	3.4	172	3.2
West	France	2003	5684	8.9	5770	9.0	5464	8.5	5551	8.6	5424	8.3
West	Germany	1993	2765	3.4	2824	3.4	2857	3.5	2695	3.3	2661	3.3
West	Greece	1984	560	5.1	619	5.6	616	5.6	646	5.8	961	8.6
Centre	Hungary	1985	119	1.2	145	1.4	140	1.4	182	1.8	162	1.6
West	Iceland	1983	13	4.2	10	3.2	15	4.7	24	7.6	23	7.2
West	Ireland***	1985	391	9.0	404	9.1	395	8.7	330	7.3	328	7.2
West	Italy	2004	2221	7.2	2486	6.7	3845	6.7	4005	6.8	3887	6.6
East	Latvia	1987	350	15.8	358	16.3	275	12.7	274	12.9	299	14.4
	Liechtenstein	1985	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	4	11.1	1	2.8
East	Lithuania	1988	106	3.3	95	3.0	180	5.7	153	4.9	166	5.4
West	Luxembourg***	1983	49	10.3	61	12.6	63	12.8	58	11.6	59	11.5
West	Malta	2001	14	3.5	28	6.9	19	4.6	18	4.3	21	5.1
West	Netherlands	1980	1260	7.7	1341	8.2	1232	7.5	1238	7.5	1190	7.1
West	Norway	1984	248	5.3	299	6.3	282	5.9	258	5.3	269	5.5
Centre	Poland	1985	724	1.9	809	2.1	961	2.5	1111	2.9	1226	3.2
West	Portugal	1985	2167	20.6	2226	21.1	2034	19.3	1922	18.2	1704	16.1
Centre	Romania	1987	490	2.3	575	2.8	572	2.8	570	2.8	812	4.0
Centre	Slovakia	1985	39	0.7	53	1.0	53	1.0	28	0.5	49	0.9
Centre	Slovenia	1985	37	1.8	48	2.4	48	2.4	35	1.7	55	2.7
West	Spain	2003	2911	12.0	3584	12.8	3723	11.4	3844	11.7	3606	11.0
West	Sweden	1983	465	5.1	392	4.3	403	4.4	420	4.5	461	4.9
West	United Kingdom	1981	7277	11.9	7157	11.6	6583	10.6	6319	10.1	6146	9.8
	Total EU/EEA		**30773**	**6.8**	**32107**	**6.9**	**32443**	**6.6**	**32499**	**6.6**	**32306**	**6.5**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	44	1.5	52	1.8	64	2.2	43	1.5	78	2.7
West	Andorra***	2004	5	5.9	4	4.7	2	2.3	6	7.1	2	2.4
East	Armenia***	1988	107	3.6	136	4.6	149	5.0	149	5.0	182	6.1
East	Azerbaijan	1987	437	5.0	433	4.9	455	5.1	459	5.0	548	5.9
East	Belarus	1981	990	10.4	881	9.2	1072	11.3	1069	11.3	1196	12.6
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina***	1986	4	0.1	9	0.2	6	0.2	7	0.2	27	0.7
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the***	1993	5	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2	1	0.0
East	Georgia	1989	342	7.8	358	8.2	391	9.1	460	10.8	429	10.2
West	Israel	1981	365	5.3	394	5.6	388	5.3	425	5.7	450	5.9
East	Kazakhstan	1987	1970	12.5	2319	14.6	2077	12.9	1984	12.2	1999	12.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	1987	409	7.8	553	10.4	696	12.9	567	10.4	614	11.1
East	Moldova	1987	731	17.7	793	19.3	704	17.2	703	17.2	721	17.7
West	Monaco	1985	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1989	9	1.5	11	1.8	14	2.3	15	2.4	9	1.4
East	Russia****	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	43.7	-	-
West	San Marino	1985	0	0.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	6	19.6	8	25.9
Centre	Serbia	1984	94	1.0	122	1.3	137	1.4	151	1.6	134	1.5
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo*****	1984	91	1.2	118	1.6	131	1.8	148	2.0	128	1.8
Centre	Kosovo*****	1999	3	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.1	6	0.3
West	Switzerland	1985	757	10.0	763	10.0	654	8.5	605	7.7	560	7.1
East	Tajikistan	1991	344	4.8	363	5.0	445	6.0	1003	13.2	988	12.7
Centre	Turkey	1985	399	0.6	393	0.6	470	0.7	489	0.7	699	1.0
East	Turkmenistan	1990	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1987	13469	29.1	15444	33.6	16268	35.5	16617	36.4	17305	38.1
East	Uzbekistan	1981	3169	11.9	3061	11.4	4055	14.8	3795	13.7	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA		**23651**	**10.1**	**26097**	**11.1**	**28054**	**11.8**	**91139**	**23.8**	**25950**	**12.2**
WHO European Region												
	West		29063	8.0	30263	8.1	30427	7.6	30353	7.5	29708	7.3
	Centre		2304	1.2	2602	1.4	2891	1.5	3091	1.6	3734	2.0
	East		23057	16.8	25339	18.4	27178	19.6	90190	31.9	24813	22.2
	Total WHO European Region		**54424**	**7.9**	**58204**	**8.3**	**60496**	**8.3**	**123634**	**14.1**	**58255**	**8.2**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** The following countries are using 'date of statistics' instead of 'date of diagnosis' to present surveillance data in their national reports; hence, the numbers displayed here are not fully aligned with the number of new diagnoses in their national statistics. For 2016, these countries are: Andorra (4), Armenia (303), Bosnia and Herzegovina (26), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (31), Ireland (508), Luxembourg (98).

**** No official data were reported by Russia, except for 2010. Number of new HIV diagnoses for the period 2007–2016 [number (year)]: 45302 (2007), 54950 (2008), 58209 (2009), 58303 (2010), 62509 (2011), 70887 (2012), 79810 (2013), 89808 (2014), 98232 (2015), 103438 (2016) and cumulative 1114815 as of 31 December 2016. References [1, 4] (Chapter 2).

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
353	4.2	289	3.4	268	3.2	276	3.2	255	2.9	9146	Austria
1222	11.0	1122	10.1	1052	9.4	1014	9.0	915	8.1	29709	Belgium
157	2.1	200	2.7	246	3.4	227	3.2	202	2.8	2505	Bulgaria
73	1.7	85	2.0	92	2.2	117	2.8	109	2.6	1432	Croatia
58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	80	9.4	80	9.4	1063	Cyprus
212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5	286	2.7	2906	Czech Republic
201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9	244	4.3	7349	Denmark
315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.5	229	17.4	9492	Estonia
156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	174	3.2	180	3.3	3753	Finland
5678	8.7	5573	8.5	5682	8.6	5277	7.9	5219	7.8	77901	France
2952	3.7	3236	4.0	3501	4.3	3699	4.6	3419	4.2	60688	Germany
1149	10.4	886	8.1	773	7.1	769	7.1	615	5.7	15966	Greece
219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7	228	2.3	3344	Hungary
19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6	28	8.4	361	Iceland
349	7.6	343	7.5	363	7.9	497	10.7	497	10.5	8343	Ireland***
4140	7.0	3815	6.4	3795	6.2	3549	5.8	3451	5.7	40368	Italy
339	16.6	340	16.8	347	17.3	393	19.8	365	18.5	6972	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	2	5.3	67	Liechtenstein
160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4	214	7.4	2749	Lithuania
64	12.2	67	12.5	80	14.6	64	11.4	66	11.5	1542	Luxembourg***
30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.4	61	14.2	63	14.5	387	Malta
1097	6.6	1063	6.3	913	5.4	871	5.2	745	4.4	25143	Netherlands
242	4.9	233	4.6	267	5.2	221	4.3	220	4.2	6078	Norway
1114	2.9	1098	2.9	1138	3.0	1279	3.4	1269	3.3	21402	Poland
1645	15.6	1585	15.1	1228	11.8	1192	11.5	1030	10.0	56001	Portugal
897	4.5	942	4.7	841	4.2	797	4.0	625	3.2	22212	Romania
50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	86	1.6	87	1.6	798	Slovakia
46	2.2	45	2.2	50	2.4	50	2.4	58	2.8	795	Slovenia
3816	10.1	4218	9.0	4283	9.2	3889	8.4	3150	6.8	43762	Spain
441	4.7	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6	429	4.4	12135	Sweden
6204	9.8	5973	9.3	6200	9.6	6286	9.7	5164	7.9	150699	United Kingdom
33398	**6.7**	**33121**	**6.5**	**33158**	**6.5**	**32568**	**6.3**	**29444**	**5.7**	**625068**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
81	2.8	120	4.2	79	2.7	96	3.3	127	4.4	1007	Albania
2	2.5	5	6.6	6	8.2	3	4.3	2	2.9	77	Andorra***
229	7.7	238	8.0	332	11.0	295	9.8	301	9.9	2550	Armenia***
517	5.5	514	5.4	604	6.3	727	7.5	556	5.6	6185	Azerbaijan
1223	12.9	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	2305	24.3	2391	25.2	22218	Belarus
25	0.7	2	0.1	22	0.6	15	0.4	24	0.6	274	Bosnia and Herzegovina***
15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4	25	1.2	30	1.4	157	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the***
543	13.1	482	11.8	542	13.4	683	17.1	719	18.1	6131	Georgia
487	6.3	473	6.1	477	6.0	430	5.3	369	4.5	9269	Israel
2006	11.9	2131	12.5	2347	13.5	2481	14.1	2902	16.3	29564	Kazakhstan
701	12.4	503	8.8	647	11.1	653	11.0	757	12.5	7170	Kyrgyzstan
757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1	832	20.5	11021	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	35	Monaco
14	2.2	10	1.6	20	3.2	19	3.0	34	5.4	228	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62581	Russia****
5	16.0	1	3.2	3	9.5	2	6.3	2	6.3	89	San Marino
135	1.5	152	1.7	136	1.5	184	2.1	175	2.0	3590	Serbia
131	1.8	149	2.1	130	1.8	181	2.5	164	2.3	3480	Serbia excluding Kosovo*****
4	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.2	11	0.6	110	Kosovo*****
621	7.7	576	7.1	517	6.3	537	6.5	539	6.4	35543	Switzerland
827	10.4	873	10.8	1008	12.2	1159	13.7	1041	12.0	8748	Tajikistan
1068	1.4	1313	1.7	1838	2.4	2107	2.7	2438	3.1	13146	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Turkmenistan
16850	37.2	17844	39.5	15796	35.1	12985	30.4	14334	33.7	246846	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24018	Uzbekistan
26106	**12.2**	**27491**	**12.7**	**27046**	**12.4**	**25525**	**11.7**	**27573**	**12.5**	**490449**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
30873	7.5	30352	7.2	30369	7.2	29548	6.9	26602	6.2	594344	West
4164	2.2	4594	2.4	5137	2.6	5619	2.9	5772	2.9	74859	Centre
24467	21.8	25666	22.8	24697	21.9	22926	20.6	24641	22.1	446247	East
59504	**8.3**	**60612**	**8.3**	**60203**	**8.2**	**58093**	**7.9**	**57015**	**7.7**	**1115450**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 2: New HIV diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	283	7.0	286	7.1	258	6.4	280	6.9	269	6.6
West	Belgium	655	12.6	746	14.3	736	14.0	786	14.8	781	14.5
Centre	Bulgaria	105	2.8	102	2.8	133	3.7	132	3.7	163	4.5
Centre	Croatia	43	2.1	70	3.4	49	2.4	68	3.3	63	3.0
Centre	Cyprus	30	8.1	24	6.3	26	6.7	34	8.5	39	9.5
Centre	Czech Republic	97	1.9	121	2.4	130	2.5	159	3.1	140	2.7
West	Denmark	224	8.3	204	7.5	179	6.6	201	7.3	192	7.0
East	Estonia	374	59.9	315	50.6	243	39.1	230	37.0	226	36.5
West	Finland	136	5.3	105	4.0	106	4.1	130	5.0	112	4.2
West	France	3668	11.9	3749	12.1	3598	11.6	3660	11.7	3594	11.4
West	Germany	2294	5.7	2337	5.8	2386	5.9	2289	5.7	2238	5.7
West	Greece	469	8.6	514	9.4	520	9.5	568	10.4	819	15.0
Centre	Hungary	88	1.8	110	2.3	107	2.2	142	3.0	122	2.6
West	Iceland	6	3.8	7	4.4	6	3.7	17	10.6	12	7.5
West	Ireland	242	11.1	258	11.6	258	11.5	241	10.7	239	10.5
West	Italy	1604	10.7	1818	10.1	2893	10.3	3019	10.5	2920	10.2
East	Latvia	224	22.1	231	22.9	170	17.1	170	17.5	196	20.7
	Liechtenstein		0.0	0	0.0	1	5.7	2	11.3	1	5.6
East	Lithuania	74	4.9	65	4.4	131	8.9	125	8.6	134	9.5
West	Luxembourg	34	14.4	49	20.5	44	18.0	41	16.4	44	17.3
West	Malta	8	4.0	17	8.4	10	4.9	16	7.8	17	8.2
West	Netherlands	1013	12.5	1131	13.9	1021	12.5	1043	12.7	1014	12.3
West	Norway	166	7.1	182	7.7	183	7.6	173	7.1	190	7.7
Centre	Poland	551	3.0	598	3.2	736	4.0	792	4.3	970	5.3
West	Portugal	1433	28.3	1513	29.8	1379	27.2	1282	25.3	1185	23.4
Centre	Romania	273	2.7	324	3.2	343	3.4	351	3.6	560	5.7
Centre	Slovakia	32	1.2	48	1.8	48	1.8	25	1.0	46	1.8
Centre	Slovenia	35	3.5	45	4.6	40	4.0	31	3.1	48	4.7
West	Spain	2299	19.3	2848	20.7	2989	18.5	3156	19.6	2966	18.4
West	Sweden	289	6.4	245	5.4	263	5.7	250	5.4	291	6.2
West	United Kingdom	4672	15.6	4571	15.2	4419	14.5	4311	14.1	4390	14.2
	Total EU/EEA	**21421**	**9.6**	**22633**	**10.0**	**23405**	**9.7**	**23724**	**9.8**	**23981**	**10.0**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	30	2.0	35	2.3	45	3.0	28	1.9	55	3.8
West	Andorra	5	11.9	4	9.4	2	4.7	6	14.4	2	4.9
East	Armenia	75	5.0	104	6.8	96	6.3	98	6.4	115	7.6
East	Azerbaijan	380	8.8	350	8.0	377	8.5	365	8.1	410	9.0
East	Belarus	540	12.1	454	10.2	562	12.7	563	12.8	621	14.1
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	7	0.4	6	0.3	7	0.4	23	1.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.6	5	0.5	0	0.0
East	Georgia	244	11.8	255	12.4	279	13.7	327	16.2	305	15.3
West	Israel	247	7.2	251	7.2	267	7.4	291	7.9	297	7.9
East	Kazakhstan	1390	18.3	1640	21.4	1392	18.0	1253	15.9	1208	15.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	287	11.1	309	11.8	514	19.4	399	14.8	422	15.4
East	Moldova	422	21.3	438	22.2	400	20.3	341	17.4	377	19.2
West	Monaco	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	8	2.6	8	2.6	12	3.9	15	4.9	8	2.6
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	36172	54.5	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	2	13.6	1	6.8	6	40.3	6	39.9
Centre	Serbia	77	1.4	102	1.8	127	2.3	134	2.4	116	2.2
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	75	2.1	98	2.7	122	3.4	132	3.7	111	3.1
Centre	Kosovo***	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5	2	0.2	5	0.6
West	Switzerland	524	14.1	550	14.6	468	12.3	444	11.5	422	10.8
East	Tajikistan	267	7.5	283	7.8	330	8.9	791	20.7	692	17.7
Centre	Turkey	286	0.8	271	0.8	342	1.0	350	1.0	531	1.5
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	8198	38.3	8641	40.6	9089	42.9	9521	45.1	9472	45.1
East	Uzbekistan	2087	15.9	1830	13.8	2248	16.7	2062	15.1	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**15074**	**13.3**	**15537**	**13.6**	**16563**	**14.4**	**53178**	**29.2**	**15082**	**14.8**
WHO European Region											
	West	20272	11.4	21387	11.7	21986	11.2	22210	11.2	22000	11.1
	Centre	1661	1.8	1868	2.0	2150	2.3	2273	2.4	2884	3.1
	East	14562	22.2	14915	22.6	15831	23.9	52417	39.4	14178	26.7
	Total WHO European Region	**36495**	**10.9**	**38170**	**11.2**	**39967**	**11.3**	**76900**	**18.2**	**39062**	**11.4**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
283	6.9	243	5.9	211	5.1	243	5.8	211	4.9	6943	Austria
835	15.3	786	14.3	734	13.4	697	12.6	653	11.7	18840	Belgium
123	3.4	161	4.5	201	5.7	194	5.5	169	4.9	1958	Bulgaria
70	3.4	77	3.7	83	4.0	111	5.4	103	5.1	1254	Croatia
49	11.7	46	10.9	49	11.7	72	17.5	65	15.8	782	Cyprus
185	3.6	211	4.1	209	4.0	248	4.8	262	5.1	2484	Czech Republic
146	5.3	178	6.4	196	7.0	205	7.3	191	6.7	5368	Denmark
209	33.8	200	32.5	182	29.6	167	27.2	139	22.5	6352	Estonia
111	4.2	102	3.8	138	5.1	131	4.9	121	4.5	2726	Finland
3825	12.1	3731	11.7	3821	12.0	3531	11.0	3456	10.7	50259	France
2498	6.4	2656	6.7	2842	7.2	2943	7.4	2704	6.7	48154	Germany
973	17.9	799	14.9	672	12.6	679	12.9	507	9.7	13213	Greece
186	3.9	191	4.1	213	4.5	196	4.2	171	3.6	2564	Hungary
13	8.1	8	5.0	9	5.5	10	6.1	22	13.2	260	Iceland
251	11.1	257	11.3	264	11.6	381	16.7	384	16.4	4703	Ireland
3255	11.3	2980	10.3	3013	10.2	2746	9.3	2655	9.0	30611	Italy
218	23.3	203	21.9	236	25.7	264	29.0	230	25.4	4744	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	2	10.7	41	Liechtenstein
114	8.2	125	9.1	90	6.6	115	8.5	165	12.4	2182	Lithuania
44	16.8	54	20.1	49	17.8	51	18.1	52	18.0	1135	Luxembourg
23	11.1	30	14.3	36	16.9	53	24.7	51	23.4	300	Malta
920	11.1	918	11.1	777	9.3	737	8.8	642	7.6	20219	Netherlands
166	6.6	158	6.2	199	7.8	145	5.6	157	6.0	4119	Norway
933	5.1	938	5.1	939	5.1	1084	5.9	1112	6.1	16673	Poland
1160	23.1	1120	22.4	868	17.5	872	17.7	734	15.0	40446	Portugal
650	6.6	663	6.8	590	6.1	576	5.9	453	4.7	13123	Romania
44	1.7	71	2.7	75	2.8	76	2.9	80	3.0	692	Slovakia
43	4.2	39	3.8	45	4.4	43	4.2	55	5.4	697	Slovenia
3223	17.4	3601	15.6	3642	15.9	3337	14.6	2631	11.5	35830	Spain
265	5.6	293	6.1	273	5.7	276	5.7	269	5.5	8165	Sweden
4495	14.4	4503	14.3	4627	14.6	4759	14.9	3938	12.2	105980	United Kingdom
25310	**10.4**	**25342**	**10.2**	**25284**	**10.1**	**24942**	**9.9**	**22384**	**8.9**	**450817**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
58	4.0	82	5.7	61	4.2	67	4.7	104	7.2	729	Albania
2	5.1	4	10.7	6	16.8	3	8.7	2	5.9	66	Andorra
159	10.7	161	11.1	215	15.1	206	14.7	210	15.1	1766	Armenia
356	7.7	329	7.0	375	7.8	495	10.2	354	7.2	4577	Azerbaijan
659	14.9	802	18.2	1052	23.8	1395	31.6	1490	33.8	13278	Belarus
23	1.2	2	0.1	19	1.0	14	0.7	22	1.2	230	Bosnia and Herzegovina
10	1.0	15	1.5	29	2.8	24	2.3	28	2.7	132	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
394	20.0	364	18.7	394	20.5	520	27.3	553	29.1	4553	Georgia
355	9.3	351	9.1	342	8.7	320	8.0	261	6.4	6137	Israel
1168	14.4	1203	14.6	1335	15.9	1445	17.0	1686	19.5	19250	Kazakhstan
406	14.6	292	10.3	368	12.7	364	12.4	440	14.7	4672	Kyrgyzstan
375	19.1	381	19.4	451	23.0	462	23.6	471	24.1	6364	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	22	Monaco
13	4.2	10	3.2	17	5.5	17	5.5	32	10.3	196	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36172	Russia
2	13.2	0	0.0	3	19.5	2	12.9	2	12.9	70	San Marino
123	2.3	138	2.6	119	2.3	178	3.4	160	3.1	2869	Serbia
120	3.4	136	3.9	113	3.2	176	5.1	149	4.3	2789	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
3	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.7	2	0.2	11	1.2	80	Kosovo***
462	11.7	421	10.5	385	9.5	409	10.0	419	10.1	22595	Switzerland
535	13.4	528	12.9	575	13.7	689	16.0	627	14.3	5888	Tajikistan
819	2.2	1072	2.9	1497	3.9	1770	4.6	2065	5.3	10244	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
9400	44.9	10011	47.9	8991	43.2	7513	38.0	8434	42.8	146502	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16234	Uzbekistan
15319	**14.7**	**16166**	**15.4**	**16234**	**15.3**	**15894**	**15.0**	**17360**	**16.3**	**302547**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
23307	11.6	23193	11.2	23107	11.1	22531	10.8	20062	9.5	426161	West
3329	3.6	3716	3.9	4146	4.4	4670	4.9	4881	5.1	54627	Centre
13993	26.3	14599	27.3	14264	26.6	13635	25.8	14799	27.9	272535	East
40629	**11.7**	**41508**	**11.7**	**41517**	**11.7**	**40836**	**11.4**	**39742**	**11.1**	**753323**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 3: New HIV diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	82	1.9	89	2.1	73	1.7	63	1.5	72	1.7
West	Belgium	393	7.3	339	6.2	373	6.8	393	7.1	388	6.9
Centre	Bulgaria	21	0.5	21	0.5	38	1.0	31	0.8	38	1.0
Centre	Croatia	5	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.3	3	0.1	11	0.5
Centre	Cyprus	15	3.9	13	3.3	12	2.9	7	1.7	15	3.5
Centre	Czech Republic	24	0.5	27	0.5	26	0.5	21	0.4	13	0.2
West	Denmark	82	3.0	81	2.9	57	2.1	74	2.7	74	2.6
East	Estonia	259	36.0	230	32.1	168	23.5	146	20.5	140	19.7
West	Finland	51	1.9	42	1.6	66	2.4	54	2.0	60	2.2
West	France	1996	6.1	2000	6.1	1846	5.6	1880	5.6	1827	5.5
West	Germany	448	1.1	462	1.1	455	1.1	396	0.9	416	1.0
West	Greece	90	1.6	105	1.9	96	1.7	78	1.4	142	2.5
Centre	Hungary	10	0.2	9	0.2	15	0.3	9	0.2	12	0.2
West	Iceland	7	4.6	3	1.9	9	5.7	7	4.4	11	6.9
West	Ireland	149	6.9	146	6.5	137	6.0	89	3.9	89	3.9
West	Italy	617	3.9	668	3.5	952	3.2	982	3.2	967	3.2
East	Latvia	126	10.5	127	10.7	105	9.0	104	9.0	103	9.1
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	32	1.8	30	1.7	49	2.9	28	1.7	32	1.9
West	Luxembourg	15	6.2	11	4.5	18	7.2	17	6.7	15	5.8
West	Malta	6	2.9	11	5.4	9	4.4	2	1.0	4	1.9
West	Netherlands	247	3.0	210	2.5	211	2.5	195	2.3	176	2.1
West	Norway	82	3.5	117	4.9	99	4.1	85	3.5	79	3.2
Centre	Poland	146	0.7	148	0.8	159	0.8	186	0.9	171	0.9
West	Portugal	734	13.4	713	13.0	655	11.9	640	11.6	519	9.4
Centre	Romania	217	2.0	251	2.4	229	2.2	219	2.1	252	2.4
Centre	Slovakia	7	0.3	5	0.2	5	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1
Centre	Slovenia	2	0.2	3	0.3	8	0.8	4	0.4	7	0.7
West	Spain	612	4.9	736	5.2	734	4.4	688	4.1	640	3.8
West	Sweden	176	3.8	146	3.2	139	3.0	170	3.6	169	3.6
West	United Kingdom	2605	8.4	2586	8.2	2164	6.8	2008	6.3	1756	5.5
	Total EU/EEA	**9256**	**4.0**	**9332**	**3.9**	**8913**	**3.5**	**8584**	**3.4**	**8201**	**3.2**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	14	0.9	17	1.2	19	1.3	15	1.0	23	1.6
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	32	2.2	32	2.2	53	3.7	51	3.5	67	4.6
East	Azerbaijan	57	1.3	83	1.9	78	1.7	94	2.0	138	3.0
East	Belarus	450	8.8	427	8.4	510	10.0	506	10.0	575	11.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	98	4.2	103	4.5	112	5.0	133	6.0	124	5.6
West	Israel	116	3.3	143	4.0	121	3.3	134	3.6	153	4.0
East	Kazakhstan	580	7.1	679	8.2	685	8.2	731	8.7	791	9.2
East	Kyrgyzstan	115	4.3	182	6.8	182	6.7	168	6.1	192	6.8
East	Moldova	309	14.4	355	16.6	304	14.3	362	17.1	344	16.3
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1	0.3	3	1.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	26409	34.4	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	2	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.6
Centre	Serbia	17	0.3	20	0.3	10	0.2	17	0.3	18	0.3
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	16	0.4	20	0.5	9	0.2	16	0.4	17	0.5
Centre	Kosovo***	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	222	5.8	203	5.2	180	4.6	160	4.0	132	3.3
East	Tajikistan	77	2.2	80	2.2	115	3.1	212	5.6	296	7.7
Centre	Turkey	113	0.3	122	0.3	128	0.4	139	0.4	166	0.4
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	5038	20.3	6582	26.6	7002	28.4	6915	28.2	7697	31.5
East	Uzbekistan	1082	8.0	1231	9.0	1807	13.0	1733	12.3	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**8322**	**7.0**	**10267**	**8.5**	**11308**	**9.5**	**37779**	**19.2**	**10723**	**9.9**
WHO European Region											
	West	8730	4.7	8813	4.6	8394	4.1	8115	3.9	7691	3.7
	Centre	593	0.6	645	0.7	657	0.7	654	0.7	734	0.8
	East	8255	11.5	10141	14.1	11170	15.4	37592	25.2	10499	17.9
	Total WHO European Region	**17578**	**5.0**	**19599**	**5.5**	**20221**	**5.4**	**46361**	**10.3**	**18924**	**5.2**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
70	1.6	45	1.0	57	1.3	33	0.8	44	1.0	2199	Austria
386	6.8	336	5.9	316	5.6	312	5.5	260	4.5	10552	Belgium
34	0.9	39	1.0	45	1.2	33	0.9	33	0.9	547	Bulgaria
3	0.1	8	0.4	9	0.4	6	0.3	6	0.3	178	Croatia
9	2.0	8	1.8	7	1.6	8	1.8	15	3.4	281	Cyprus
27	0.5	24	0.4	23	0.4	18	0.3	24	0.4	422	Czech Republic
54	1.9	55	1.9	60	2.1	72	2.5	53	1.8	1980	Denmark
106	15.0	125	17.8	109	15.6	103	14.7	90	12.9	3128	Estonia
45	1.6	55	2.0	43	1.6	43	1.5	59	2.1	1027	Finland
1831	5.4	1820	5.4	1835	5.4	1706	5.0	1723	5.0	27404	France
452	1.1	578	1.4	657	1.6	753	1.8	710	1.7	11722	Germany
175	3.1	87	1.5	100	1.8	90	1.6	107	1.9	2706	Greece
14	0.3	17	0.3	20	0.4	26	0.5	21	0.4	343	Hungary
6	3.8	3	1.9	2	1.2	2	1.2	6	3.6	101	Iceland
98	4.2	86	3.7	99	4.3	116	5.0	113	4.7	2437	Ireland
885	2.9	835	2.7	782	2.5	802	2.6	796	2.6	9752	Italy
121	10.9	137	12.5	111	10.2	129	12.0	135	12.7	2228	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	Liechtenstein
46	2.8	52	3.2	51	3.2	42	2.7	49	3.1	567	Lithuania
18	6.8	13	4.8	31	11.3	13	4.6	14	4.9	402	Luxembourg
7	3.3	6	2.8	4	1.9	8	3.7	11	5.1	86	Malta
177	2.1	145	1.7	136	1.6	134	1.6	103	1.2	4924	Netherlands
76	3.1	75	3.0	68	2.7	76	3.0	63	2.4	1959	Norway
160	0.8	147	0.7	186	0.9	176	0.9	131	0.7	4113	Poland
485	8.8	465	8.5	360	6.6	320	5.9	296	5.4	15546	Portugal
247	2.4	279	2.7	251	2.5	221	2.2	172	1.7	9089	Romania
6	0.2	12	0.4	11	0.4	10	0.4	7	0.3	106	Slovakia
3	0.3	6	0.6	4	0.4	7	0.7	2	0.2	96	Slovenia
593	3.1	617	2.6	641	2.7	552	2.3	519	2.2	7932	Spain
175	3.7	163	3.4	198	4.1	171	3.5	160	3.3	3961	Sweden
1709	5.3	1470	4.5	1573	4.8	1527	4.6	1226	3.7	44719	United Kingdom
8018	**3.1**	**7708**	**2.9**	**7789**	**3.0**	**7509**	**2.9**	**6948**	**2.6**	**170530**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
23	1.6	38	2.6	18	1.2	29	2.0	23	1.6	278	Albania
0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Andorra
70	4.7	77	5.0	117	7.4	89	5.5	91	5.6	784	Armenia
161	3.4	185	3.9	229	4.7	232	4.7	202	4.1	1608	Azerbaijan
564	11.1	731	14.4	759	14.9	910	17.9	901	17.8	8940	Belarus
2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	41	Bosnia and Herzegovina
4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	18	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
149	6.9	118	5.5	148	7.0	163	7.8	166	8.0	1578	Georgia
132	3.4	120	3.0	134	3.3	110	2.7	105	2.5	3020	Israel
838	9.6	928	10.5	1012	11.3	1036	11.4	1216	13.2	10314	Kazakhstan
295	10.3	211	7.3	279	9.4	289	9.6	317	10.4	2429	Kyrgyzstan
382	18.1	325	15.4	380	18.0	356	16.8	361	17.1	4639	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Monaco
1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.9	2	0.6	2	0.6	32	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26409	Russia
3	18.7	1	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	San Marino
12	0.2	14	0.3	17	0.3	6	0.1	15	0.3	721	Serbia
11	0.3	13	0.4	17	0.5	5	0.1	15	0.4	691	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	30	Kosovo***
150	3.7	151	3.7	124	3.0	122	2.9	113	2.7	10223	Switzerland
292	7.4	345	8.6	433	10.6	470	11.2	414	9.7	2860	Tajikistan
249	0.7	241	0.6	341	0.9	337	0.8	373	0.9	2900	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
7301	30.0	7722	31.8	6683	27.6	5472	23.8	5900	25.8	98436	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7783	Uzbekistan
10628	**9.6**	**11208**	**10.3**	**10680**	**9.6**	**9625**	**8.5**	**10202**	**9.1**	**183057**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
7527	3.6	7127	3.3	7220	3.3	6962	3.2	6481	3.0	162695	West
794	0.8	833	0.9	938	1.0	881	0.9	827	0.8	19165	Centre
10325	17.5	10956	18.5	10311	17.4	9291	15.9	9842	16.8	171704	East
18646	**5.1**	**18916**	**5.1**	**18469**	**4.9**	**17134**	**4.6**	**17150**	**4.6**	**353564**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 4: New HIV diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	132	166	150	168	169	176	157	129	144	140	3451
West	Belgium	297	370	371	401	406	401	433	354	372	343	7002
Centre	Bulgaria	24	17	28	32	47	59	72	97	111	97	629
Centre	Croatia	30	53	42	61	47	65	70	79	99	94	917
Centre	Cyprus	19	9	9	22	27	31	35	39	51	46	457
Centre	Czech Republic	78	95	107	130	114	155	180	171	210	213	1964
West	Denmark	142	133	108	112	113	82	116	132	126	121	3040
East	Estonia	0	0	0	1	2	1	9	3	18	9	136
West	Finland	72	49	43	48	36	47	43	55	53	44	1171
West	France	1463	1498	1437	1510	1431	1625	1613	1673	1466	1205	19908
West	Germany	1558	1575	1646	1584	1458	1695	1727	1894	1867	1725	28716
West	Greece	302	333	341	379	347	338	362	388	421	281	7567
Centre	Hungary	63	93	87	126	106	149	163	173	133	117	1909
West	Iceland	0	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	8	113
West	Ireland	91	105	138	134	145	172	155	176	257	255	2605
West	Italy	595	718	1190	1252	1278	1574	1503	1533	1438	1313	13666
East	Latvia	15	21	14	18	20	18	27	28	33	24	370
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
East	Lithuania	4	9	11	7	11	11	31	12	28	26	230
West	Luxembourg	20	29	25	24	31	29	31	24	21	20	582
West	Malta	0	0	4	6	4	8	16	25	45	38	161
West	Netherlands	781	873	788	794	781	715	740	610	561	500	14663
West	Norway	77	92	87	85	97	76	98	115	70	87	1993
Centre	Poland	41	60	87	142	342	358	280	336	352	346	3113
West	Portugal	358	468	447	463	489	520	479	383	457	366	9592
Centre	Romania	18	49	61	68	105	91	94	133	121	119	1028
Centre	Slovakia	25	33	35	21	32	28	58	53	55	59	511
Centre	Slovenia	30	34	29	28	35	34	27	33	27	46	506
West	Spain	1315	1710	1766	1901	1876	1998	2206	2409	2147	1643	21065
West	Sweden	119	106	115	102	106	137	147	119	118	136	3960
West	United Kingdom	2775	2656	2710	2733	2834	3023	3022	3109	3113	2398	68018
	Total EU/EEA	**10444**	**11356**	**11878**	**12357**	**12489**	**13617**	**13894**	**14286**	**13914**	**11819**	**219046**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	7	6	5	15	9	11	9	13	11	115
West	Andorra	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	32
East	Armenia	2	3	5	0	4	4	13	10	12	15	74
East	Azerbaijan	3	2	2	7	5	13	11	11	34	16	114
East	Belarus	4	5	9	14	29	31	41	53	58	71	344
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	3	4	12	21	2	16	10	18	109
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	3	0	3	5	1	7	13	26	21	18	102
East	Georgia	11	6	7	26	25	43	67	63	156	130	567
West	Israel	125	125	142	148	153	155	164	149	132	127	2287
East	Kazakhstan	10	13	20	21	26	20	36	44	79	119	416
East	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	0	0	0	3	14	17	20	35	91
East	Moldova	0	2	12	6	5	4	4	9	10	18	86
West	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
Centre	Montenegro	5	6	6	11	5	8	6	13	14	25	119
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
Centre	Serbia	41	71	84	81	68	86	96	84	133	111	1228
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	40	67	84	81	67	84	95	79	131	108	1208
Centre	Kosovo****	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	5	2	3	20
West	Switzerland	270	264	250	245	211	227	195	217	205	227	5116
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	13	21
Centre	Turkey	36	0	2	32	59	142	187	281	350	403	1640
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	48	65	94	90	143	152	262	277	368	436	2045
East	Uzbekistan	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Total non-EU/EEA	**564**	**574**	**647**	**698**	**766**	**927**	**1125**	**1288**	**1621**	**1795**	**14571**
WHO European Region												
	West	10496	11276	11761	12097	11970	13000	13210	13499	13016	10979	214744
	Centre	414	528	589	768	1015	1243	1294	1543	1700	1723	14347
	East	98	126	175	190	270	301	515	531	819	912	4523
	Total WHO European Region	**11008**	**11930**	**12525**	**13055**	**13255**	**14544**	**15019**	**15573**	**15535**	**13614**	**233614**

* 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. No official data were reported except for 2010. Number of new HIV diagnoses among men infected through sex between men [number (year)]: 206 (2007), 278 (2008), 370 (2009), 360 (2010), 385 (2011), 302 (2012), 383 (2013), 559 (2014), 695 (2015). Reference [4] (Chapter 2).

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

Table 5: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	73	45	38	44	48	51	27	28	24	15	2000
West	Belgium	22	20	15	15	15	14	18	13	15	3	711
Centre	Bulgaria	43	54	74	56	63	40	33	46	27	22	523
Centre	Croatia	2	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	67
Centre	Cyprus	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	15
Centre	Czech Republic	12	8	4	5	9	6	6	10	5	7	119
West	Denmark	21	13	14	8	10	11	13	11	8	9	547
East	Estonia	115	36	85	118	110	86	81	67	55	30	4155
West	Finland	12	7	13	8	8	7	3	7	7	6	394
West	France	156	143	130	129	120	129	108	101	75	49	1907
West	Germany	142	115	91	79	77	80	99	111	136	127	3690
West	Greece	13	9	16	29	315	519	266	116	92	80	1774
Centre	Hungary	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	29
West	Iceland	1	0	5	9	12	3	1	1	0	9	62
West	Ireland	55	40	30	23	18	16	22	25	50	21	1634
West	Italy	184	213	281	267	186	214	179	143	116	96	2407
East	Latvia	141	100	78	86	90	94	77	74	88	62	3267
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
East	Lithuania	60	44	118	108	90	66	64	38	44	83	1644
West	Luxembourg	7	5	2	1	1	5	6	18	14	19	203
West	Malta	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	10
West	Netherlands	16	8	9	8	6	7	5	1	1	1	775
West	Norway	13	12	11	11	10	11	8	7	8	8	627
Centre	Poland	106	64	71	57	76	51	46	52	51	30	6304
West	Portugal	406	374	276	220	139	127	103	54	51	30	19019
Centre	Romania	13	8	19	23	178	298	307	172	160	83	1300
Centre	Slovakia	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	17
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	20
West	Spain	270	286	312	250	232	202	179	149	105	113	3374
West	Sweden	61	22	24	23	15	22	13	14	15	26	1247
West	United Kingdom	175	163	142	144	123	119	120	139	158	107	6087
	Total EU/EEA	**2125**	**1798**	**1859**	**1725**	**1957**	**2180**	**1790**	**1404**	**1314**	**1044**	**63933**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
East	Armenia	32	36	46	49	41	44	32	42	36	35	617
East	Azerbaijan	318	287	293	276	319	217	204	184	174	151	2967
East	Belarus	298	195	212	223	254	247	201	376	790	600	8327
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	185	202	226	219	190	235	170	176	164	205	2707
West	Israel	40	41	42	41	42	71	71	39	35	27	1213
East	Kazakhstan	1304	1489	1245	1090	911	789	723	774	821	885	15699
East	Kyrgyzstan	254	294	466	347	355	255	188	183	172	197	3518
East	Moldova	224	136	62	59	61	40	20	62	38	41	2842
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	12	10	10	6	9	5	11	5	4	1	975
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	12	10	9	6	9	5	11	5	4	1	973
Centre	Kosovo****	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Switzerland	50	30	26	20	21	24	13	7	10	13	2865
East	Tajikistan	207	207	265	682	468	296	241	243	248	186	3581
Centre	Turkey	4	0	1	0	6	6	4	10	13	8	130
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	7084	7009	7105	6934	6588	5933	5847	4670	3449	3728	117062
East	Uzbekistan	1816	1561	612	1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	11390
	Total non-EU/EEA	**11829**	**11497**	**10612**	**11796**	**9265**	**8164**	**7725**	**6772**	**5954**	**6077**	**173955**
WHO European Region												
	West	1717	1548	1477	1329	1398	1632	1257	984	920	760	50576
	Centre	199	151	181	151	346	410	410	303	269	158	9531
	East	12038	11596	10813	12041	9477	8302	7848	6889	6079	6203	177776
	Total WHO European Region	**13954**	**13295**	**12471**	**13521**	**11221**	**10344**	**9515**	**8176**	**7268**	**7121**	**237883**

* 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. No official data were reported except for 2010. Number of new HIV diagnoses among people infected through injecting drug use [number (year)]: 12764 (2007), 17099 (2008), 16370 (2009), 16673 (2010), 17418 (2011), 18546 (2012), 20637 (2013), 23566 (2014), 23737 (2015). Reference [4] (Chapter 2).

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

Table 6: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	133	144	129	104	106	110	85	87	86	69	2904
West	Belgium	424	390	411	425	420	454	379	361	330	294	10156
Centre	Bulgaria	58	52	68	71	89	58	70	95	88	83	1278
Centre	Croatia	14	16	12	7	21	7	13	12	13	13	375
Centre	Cyprus	21	22	27	15	23	23	16	10	26	27	534
Centre	Czech Republic	28	43	43	39	25	41	45	45	45	52	702
West	Denmark	130	122	105	141	132	96	90	102	126	100	3250
East	Estonia	0	3	17	173	146	170	188	162	144	116	1479
West	Finland	74	59	91	94	88	71	67	70	79	80	1519
West	France	2333	2497	2275	2215	2061	2189	2173	2175	1735	1417	31849
West	Germany	478	511	506	444	511	481	584	771	961	865	13679
West	Greece	132	162	125	119	150	149	117	135	122	119	3354
Centre	Hungary	15	17	23	18	19	24	24	28	21	28	465
West	Iceland	0	6	8	10	6	0	0	0	0	9	109
West	Ireland	167	190	166	127	126	136	135	122	131	133	3119
West	Italy	1059	1154	1861	1874	1811	1764	1692	1655	1611	1642	18477
East	Latvia	127	164	133	131	144	112	125	132	150	138	1906
	Liechtenstein	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
East	Lithuania	29	29	38	29	36	51	55	71	63	65	600
West	Luxembourg	22	27	31	31	27	28	26	32	23	24	623
West	Malta	12	24	9	10	13	15	10	9	15	21	165
West	Netherlands	381	363	348	352	303	298	248	230	249	191	7611
West	Norway	141	185	170	157	155	142	123	140	138	120	3205
Centre	Poland	82	68	81	114	94	101	90	107	110	92	1640
West	Portugal	1354	1331	1266	1189	1045	973	962	755	647	586	25480
Centre	Romania	250	290	312	297	345	344	359	395	408	418	6108
Centre	Slovakia	12	8	9	4	12	14	21	18	23	18	192
Centre	Slovenia	2	4	6	7	8	4	8	5	6	9	125
West	Spain	1090	1264	1253	1259	1107	1114	1130	1072	957	852	13992
West	Sweden	211	194	194	222	260	227	218	229	211	202	5445
West	United Kingdom	3928	3817	3203	2958	2754	2562	2225	2239	1909	1726	64933
	Total EU/EEA	**12707**	**13156**	**12921**	**12639**	**12037**	**11758**	**11278**	**11264**	**10427**	**9510**	**225287**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	37	43	52	34	60	66	101	62	77	115	823
West	Andorra	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	21
East	Armenia	70	86	83	86	127	162	176	262	231	238	1694
East	Azerbaijan	77	101	117	130	191	244	272	374	436	319	2513
East	Belarus	657	656	823	789	881	919	1265	1349	1416	1671	13041
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	8	3	3	14	4	0	6	4	6	122
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	3	2	0	0	7	2	4	4	10	45
East	Georgia	125	133	150	201	203	248	237	293	348	367	2678
West	Israel	175	201	177	209	208	206	185	219	210	146	4687
East	Kazakhstan	492	671	738	804	998	1116	1272	1400	1445	1746	11926
East	Kyrgyzstan	107	162	173	186	181	307	276	390	404	418	2843
East	Moldova	500	588	574	606	613	664	325	620	576	546	6824
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Montenegro	4	4	6	3	4	5	1	4	3	9	81
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	23
Centre	Serbia	25	28	26	38	42	29	22	34	28	35	821
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	23	28	23	35	37	28	20	33	28	30	765
Centre	Kosovo****	2		3	3	5	1	2	1	0	5	56
West	Switzerland	295	279	253	222	211	219	221	169	178	156	6805
East	Tajikistan	123	142	165	295	439	381	499	611	716	660	4178
Centre	Turkey	330	273	217	195	263	376	428	495	583	646	4844
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	5736	7780	8541	9122	10248	10440	11472	10648	9043	10069	120272
East	Uzbekistan	701	716	955	852	-	-	-	-	-	-	4711
	Total non-EU/EEA	**9461**	**11874**	**13056**	**13777**	**14688**	**15397**	**16755**	**16940**	**15702**	**17157**	**188963**
WHO European Region												
	West	12540	12920	12582	12164	11499	11238	10671	10572	9718	8752	221417
	Centre	884	879	887	845	1019	1103	1200	1320	1439	1561	18155
	East	8744	11231	12507	13404	14207	14814	16162	16312	14972	16353	174665
	Total WHO European Region	**22168**	**25030**	**25976**	**26413**	**26725**	**27155**	**28033**	**28204**	**26129**	**26666**	**414237**

* 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. No official data were reported except for 2010. Number of new HIV diagnoses among people infected through heterosexual [number (year)]: 7545 (2007), 10191 (2008), 10925 (2009), 12641 (2010), 13251 (2011), 14664 (2012), 16668 (2013), 19084 (2014), 20496 (2015). Reference [4] (Chapter 2).

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

Table 7: New HIV diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	57
West	Belgium	21	9	7	11	17	10	7	7	12	6	404
Centre	Bulgaria	1	0	1	4	2	0	5	1	1	0	21
Centre	Croatia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	15
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	9
West	Denmark	7	4	0	3	3	4	5	5	4	1	106
East	Estonia	2	8	3	3	3	4	2	5	1	0	54
West	Finland	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	30
West	France	38	29	34	41	36	49	35	48	43	23	514
West	Germany	27	16	11	20	15	20	21	25	26	21	408
West	Greece	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	3	68
Centre	Hungary	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	15
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Ireland	6	7	5	9	3	5	3	2	5	3	85
West	Italy	5	7	19	13	25	15	13	14	15	9	179
East	Latvia	8	8	2	4	2	7	10	4	3	6	72
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Lithuania	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	6
West	Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	12
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
West	Netherlands	13	23	20	24	13	18	9	10	8	2	328
West	Norway	9	4	4	1	4	7	1	3	2	2	83
Centre	Poland	16	12	12	12	7	4	4	3	8	1	214
West	Portugal	17	16	14	15	9	5	9	7	3	3	441
Centre	Romania	8	14	23	27	22	19	24	18	18	5	725
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
West	Spain	12	10	15	16	11	7	16	4	3	5	124
West	Sweden	8	10	9	13	22	14	7	7	15	10	235
West	United Kingdom	148	137	151	119	126	102	95	99	50	41	2812
	Total EU/EEA	**357**	**318**	**337**	**340**	**330**	**297**	**270**	**273**	**223**	**150**	**7032**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	4	1	2	0	3	3	6	3	1	1	32
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Armenia	3	0	3	3	2	3	5	7	4	1	40
East	Azerbaijan	3	5	5	11	9	14	10	18	16	10	109
East	Belarus	25	17	15	22	23	16	16	15	26	20	291
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Georgia	15	12	4	13	7	9	3	5	6	4	96
West	Israel	11	16	11	7	8	7	9	9	5	4	250
East	Kazakhstan	30	44	22	21	18	30	36	22	25	24	314
East	Kyrgyzstan	8	25	16	19	20	33	10	14	25	17	191
East	Moldova	7	17	8	10	16	9	13	19	14	10	165
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Serbia	1	1	4		1	1	4	1	1	2	50
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	2	46
Centre	Kosovo****	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
West	Switzerland	7	2	4	7	4	2	3	1	5	4	176
East	Tajikistan	7	3	11	14	26	37	47	57	55	51	309
Centre	Turkey	4	7	7	0	5	12	11	22	23	15	142
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	230	217	169	177	136	149	111	122	83	77	2049
East	Uzbekistan	84	57	96	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	363
	Total non-EU/EEA	**439**	**425**	**377**	**377**	**278**	**325**	**284**	**315**	**289**	**240**	**4587**
WHO European Region												
	West	336	293	309	304	303	268	235	247	199	141	6318
	Centre	37	37	51	43	42	43	55	51	55	28	1241
	East	423	413	354	370	263	311	264	290	258	221	4059
	Total WHO European Region	**796**	**743**	**714**	**717**	**608**	**622**	**554**	**588**	**512**	**390**	**11618**

* 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. No official data were reported except for 2010. Number of new HIV diagnoses among children infected through mother-to-child transmission [number (year)]: 576 (2007), 690 (2008), 619 (2009), 563 (2010), 548 (2011), 507 (2012), 438 (2013), 416 (2014), 423 (2015). Reference [4] (Chapter 2).

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

Table 8: HIV diagnoses in 2016, by country of report, transmission mode and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	MSM		IDU			Hetero			MTCT		
		Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	140	140	4	11	15	32	37	69	1	0	1
West	Belgium	343	343	1	2	3	163	131	294	3	3	6
Centre	Bulgaria	97	97	5	17	22	28	55	83	0	0	0
Centre	Croatia	94	94	0	0	0	5	8	13	1	0	1
Centre	Cyprus	46	46	0	2	2	13	14	27	0	0	0
Centre	Czech Republic	213	213	1	6	7	18	34	52	2	0	2
West	Denmark	121	121	1	8	9	51	49	100	1	0	1
East	Estonia	9	9	11	19	30	50	66	116	0	0	0
West	Finland	44	44	1	5	6	33	47	80	1	0	1
West	France	1167	1205	9	40	49	777	638	1417	13	10	23
West	Germany	1724	1725	23	104	127	584	279	865	15	6	21
West	Greece	280	281	16	64	80	70	49	119	1	2	3
Centre	Hungary	117	117	0	3	3	17	11	28	1	0	1
West	Iceland	8	8	3	6	9	3	6	9	0	0	0
West	Ireland	255	255	6	15	21	75	58	133	3	0	3
West	Italy	1313	1313	16	80	96	687	955	1642	3	6	9
East	Latvia	24	24	15	47	62	68	70	138	2	4	6
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	26	26	15	68	83	27	38	65	0	1	1
West	Luxembourg	20	20	7	12	19	7	17	24	0	0	0
West	Malta	37	38	0	1	1	9	12	21	2	0	2
West	Netherlands	500	500	0	1	1	95	96	191	1	1	2
West	Norway	87	87	5	3	8	57	63	120	1	1	2
Centre	Poland	346	346	3	26	30	42	47	92	0	1	1
West	Portugal	366	366	6	24	30	274	312	586	3	0	3
Centre	Romania	119	119	12	71	83	156	262	418	4	1	5
Centre	Slovakia	59	59	0	1	1	5	13	18	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	46	46	0	1	1	2	7	9	0	0	0
West	Spain	1643	1643	19	94	113	425	427	852	2	3	5
West	Sweden	136	136	6	20	26	117	85	202	6	4	10
West	United Kingdom	2398	2398	29	78	107	898	828	1726	20	21	41
	Total EU/EEA	**11778**	**11819**	**214**	**829**	**1044**	**4788**	**4715**	**9510**	**86**	**64**	**150**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	11	11	0	0	0	22	93	115	1	0	1
West	Andorra	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	15	15	0	35	35	90	148	238	1	0	1
East	Azerbaijan	16	16	9	142	151	177	142	319	4	6	10
East	Belarus	71	71	153	447	600	733	938	1671	11	9	20
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18	18	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	18	18	0	0	0	1	8	10	0	0	0
East	Georgia	130	130	6	199	205	154	213	367	2	2	4
West	Israel	125	127	5	22	27	76	69	146	3	1	4
East	Kazakhstan	119	119	171	714	885	973	773	1746	13	11	24
East	Kyrgyzstan	35	35	30	167	197	249	169	418	9	8	17
East	Moldova	18	18	4	37	41	268	278	546	5	5	10
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	25	25	0	0	0	2	7	9	0	0	0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	111	111	0	1	1	13	22	35	1	1	2
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	108	108	0	1	1	13	17	30	1	1	2
Centre	Kosovo***	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
West	Switzerland	225	227	3	10	13	68	88	156	3	1	4
East	Tajikistan	13	13	7	179	186	326	334	660	21	30	51
Centre	Turkey	403	403	0	8	8	125	521	646	5	10	15
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	436	436	612	3116	3728	5236	4833	10069	41	36	77
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**1791**	**1795**	**1000**	**5077**	**6077**	**8515**	**8640**	**17157**	**120**	**120**	**240**
WHO European Region												
	West	10934	10979	160	600	760	4501	4246	8752	82	59	141
	Centre	1723	1723	21	136	158	451	1106	1561	15	13	28
	East	912	912	1033	5170	6203	8351	8002	16353	109	112	221
	Total WHO European Region	**13569**	**13614**	**1214**	**5906**	**7121**	**13303**	**13354**	**26666**	**206**	**184**	**390**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Totals include persons with unknown gender and may, therefore, not equal the sum of the columns or the total presented for 2016 in Tables 4–7.

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

Nosocomial			Haemophiliac/transfusion			Unknown			Total**	Country*
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**		
										EU/EEA
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23	30	255	Austria
0	0	0	5	3	8	88	171	261	915	Belgium
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	Bulgaria
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	109	Croatia
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	80	Cyprus
0	1	1	0	0	0	3	8	11	286	Czech Republic
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	244	Denmark
0	0	0	0	0	0	29	45	74	229	Estonia
0	0	0	5	0	5	19	25	44	180	Finland
0	0	0	10	10	20	914	1591	2505	5219	France
0	0	0	0	0	0	88	591	681	3419	Germany
0	0	0	1	0	1	19	112	131	615	Greece
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	40	79	228	Hungary
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	28	Iceland
0	0	0	0	0	1	29	56	84	497	Ireland
0	0	0	4	2	6	86	299	385	3451	Italy
0	0	0	0	0	0	50	85	135	365	Latvia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	Liechtenstein
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	39	214	Lithuania
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	66	Luxembourg
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	63	Malta
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	44	51	745	Netherlands
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	220	Norway
1	0	1	0	0	0	85	692	799	1269	Poland
0	0	0	1	0	1	12	32	44	1030	Portugal
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	Romania
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	87	Slovakia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	58	Slovenia
0	0	0	3	1	4	70	463	533	3150	Spain
0	0	0	2	0	2	29	24	53	429	Sweden
5	6	11	9	16	25	265	591	856	5164	United Kingdom
6	**7**	**13**	**41**	**34**	**76**	**1813**	**4957**	**6832**	**29444**	**Total EU/EEA**
										Non-EU/EEA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	Albania
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Andorra
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	301	Armenia
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	48	60	556	Azerbaijan
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	29	2391	Belarus
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	30	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0	0	1	3	4	3	6	9	719	Georgia
0	0	0	0	0	0	21	44	65	369	Israel
0	0	0	0	0	0	59	69	128	2902	Kazakhstan
8	8	16	0	0	0	21	53	74	757	Kyrgyzstan
0	0	0	0	0	0	84	133	217	832	Moldova
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monaco
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	San Marino
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	26	175	Serbia
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	23	164	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	Kosovo***
0	0	0	2	1	3	37	94	136	539	Switzerland
2	1	3	0	0	0	58	70	128	1041	Tajikistan
1	4	5	2	2	4	240	1117	1357	2438	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
0	0	0	0	1	1	11	12	23	14334	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
11	**13**	**24**	**5**	**8**	**13**	**551**	**1711**	**2267**	**27573**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
										WHO European Region
5	6	11	42	35	78	1691	4182	5881	26602	West
2	5	7	3	3	6	335	1895	2289	5772	Centre
10	9	19	1	4	5	338	590	928	24641	East
17	**20**	**37**	**46**	**42**	**89**	**2364**	**6667**	**9098**	**57015**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 9: HIV diagnoses in 2016, by country of report, age and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	<15			15–19			20–24			25–29		
		Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	27	32	10	50	60
West	Belgium	2	3	5	7	10	17	14	47	61	33	91	124
Centre	Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	20	23	5	43	48
Centre	Croatia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	12		16	16
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0		1	1	1	2	3	6	13	19
Centre	Czech Republic	3	0	3	1	3	4	1	40	41	3	40	43
West	Denmark	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	15	21	7	30	37
East	Estonia	0	0	0	3		3	8	3	11	17	22	39
West	Finland	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	11	11	17	28
West	France	25	15	40	38	65	103	121	298	425	238	479	728
West	Germany	16	6	22	20	57	77	73	194	268	120	446	568
West	Greece	1	2	3	2	2	4	4	48	52	10	68	78
Centre	Hungary	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	23	24	4	38	42
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	6
West	Ireland	1		1	2	2	4	8	28	36	14	73	87
West	Italy	3	7	10	17	45	62	98	206	304	120	361	481
East	Latvia	2	4	6	3	1	4	10	18	28	28	35	63
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	12	19	2	23	25
West	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	8	13
West	Malta	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	5
West	Netherlands	0	1	1	4	12	16	7	67	74	8	105	113
West	Norway	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	11	14	9	23	32
Centre	Poland	1	1	2	2	16	18	9	125	135	27	234	264
West	Portugal	3	0	3	4	11	15	23	74	97	29	115	144
Centre	Romania	5	2	7	20	7	27	33	57	90	39	96	135
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13	14	4	17	21
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	9
West	Spain	3	4	7	11	53	64	35	249	284	46	405	451
West	Sweden	5	4	9	5	5	10	10	19	29	20	34	54
West	United Kingdom	13	14	27	35	80	115	85	346	431	149	647	796
	Total EU/EEA	**89**	**65**	**154**	**179**	**383**	**562**	**574**	**1969**	**2552**	**967**	**3546**	**4529**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	15	15	7	14	21
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
East	Armenia	1	2	3	0	2	2	8	13	21	20	26	46
East	Azerbaijan	4	6	10	4	2	6	24	22	46	42	45	87
East	Belarus	13	10	23	12	10	22	59	79	138	138	214	352
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	5	5
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	7	7
East	Georgia	2	2	4	2	19	21	3	37	40	16	83	99
West	Israel	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	19	21	9	37	48
East	Kazakhstan	20	14	34	30	11	41	103	114	217	219	241	460
East	Kyrgyzstan	17	17	34	12	6	18	28	29	57	62	66	128
East	Moldova	5	5	10	17	7	24	45	26	71	63	89	152
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	8	8
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	16	19	0	37	37
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	15	18	0	35	35
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
West	Switzerland	3	2	5	2	5	7	9	29	38	12	58	73
East	Tajikistan	45	71	116	13	3	16	37	29	66	83	81	164
Centre	Turkey	5	10	15	7	54	61	35	317	352	65	380	445
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	47	38	85	110	45	155	443	286	729	951	914	1865
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**166**	**179**	**345**	**211**	**169**	**380**	**800**	**1038**	**1838**	**1687**	**2306**	**3998**
WHO European Region													
	West	81	60	141	149	356	505	510	1692	2209	853	3056	3927
	Centre	17	14	31	33	87	120	89	646	737	160	957	1120
	East	157	170	327	208	109	317	775	668	1443	1641	1839	3480
	Total WHO European Region	**255**	**244**	**499**	**390**	**552**	**942**	**1374**	**3006**	**4389**	**2654**	**5852**	**8527**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Totals include persons with unknown gender and may, therefore, not equal the sum of the columns

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

30–39			40–49			50+			Unknown			Total**	Country*
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**		
													EU/EEA
17	55	72	4	49	53	7	29	36	0	0	0	255	Austria
116	196	312	37	159	197	51	145	197	0	2	2	915	Belgium
10	63	73	11	30	41	3	13	16	0	0	0	202	Bulgaria
3	42	45		21	21		14	14	0	0	0	109	Croatia
5	22	27	2	19	21	1	8	9	0	0	0	80	Cyprus
7	104	111	5	50	55	4	25	29	0	0	0	286	Czech Republic
17	45	62	14	59	73	9	40	49	0	0	0	244	Denmark
36	61	97	11	36	47	15	17	32	0	0	0	229	Estonia
24	33	57	13	29	42	5	36	41	0	0	0	180	Finland
597	962	1570	379	854	1243	325	783	1110	0	0	0	5219	France
245	831	1076	141	631	772	93	528	621	2	11	15	3419	Germany
42	174	217	19	126	145	26	82	108	3	5	8	615	Greece
9	62	73	4	32	37	2	14	16	0	0	32	228	Hungary
2	7	9	1	2	3	1	7	8	0	0	0	28	Iceland
60	154	214	21	86	107	7	41	48	0	0	0	497	Ireland
237	766	1003	184	680	864	137	589	726	0	1	1	3451	Italy
44	90	134	25	50	75	23	32	55	0	0	0	365	Latvia
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Liechtenstein
21	69	90	8	36	44	8	21	29	0	0	0	214	Lithuania
2	18	20	4	8	12	2	13	15	0	2	2	66	Luxembourg
5	22	28	2	8	10		10	10	1	2	3	63	Malta
37	168	205	19	119	138	28	170	198	0	0	0	745	Netherlands
29	46	75	14	32	46	7	42	49	0	0	0	220	Norway
52	441	500	27	162	197	13	93	108	0	40	45	1269	Poland
79	188	267	70	175	245	88	171	259	0	0	0	1030	Portugal
30	159	189	22	81	103	23	51	74	0	0	0	625	Romania
2	35	37	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	87	Slovakia
1	23	24	0	12	12	1	9	10	0	0	1	58	Slovenia
170	884	1054	139	627	766	115	408	523	0	1	1	3150	Spain
56	91	147	42	72	114	22	44	66	0	0	0	429	Sweden
370	1173	1543	324	957	1281	250	721	971	0	0	0	5164	United Kingdom
2325	**6984**	**9331**	**1542**	**5215**	**6777**	**1266**	**4158**	**5429**	**6**	**64**	**110**	**29444**	**Total EU/EEA**
													Non-EU/EEA
7	30	37	4	17	21	4	27	31	0	0	0	127	Albania
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Andorra
24	73	97	27	57	84	11	37	48	0	0	0	301	Armenia
68	135	203	36	100	136	24	44	68	0	0	0	556	Azerbaijan
366	682	1048	205	334	539	108	161	269	0	0	0	2391	Belarus
0	10	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	24	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	14	14	0	3	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	30	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
56	177	233	53	134	187	34	101	135	0	0	0	719	Georgia
42	97	139	31	63	94	11	39	50	6	2	9	369	Israel
467	754	1221	246	361	607	131	191	322	0	0	0	2902	Kazakhstan
96	169	265	72	98	170	30	55	85	0	0	0	757	Kyrgyzstan
114	192	306	60	87	147	57	65	122	0	0	0	832	Moldova
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monaco
0	18	18	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	34	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		1	1	2	San Marino
2	52	54	4	34	38	5	19	24	0	0	0	175	Serbia
2	48	50	4	32	36	5	17	22	0	0	0	164	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
0	4	4	0	2	2		2	2	0	0	0	11	Kosovo***
42	139	182	25	91	117	20	95	115	0	0	2	539	Switzerland
131	229	360	80	156	236	25	58	83	0	0	0	1041	Tajikistan
118	647	765	85	355	440	57	300	357	1	2	3	2438	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
2217	3821	6038	1333	2368	3701	799	962	1761			0	14334	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
3750	**7239**	**10990**	**2263**	**4263**	**6528**	**1318**	**2161**	**3479**	**7**	**5**	**15**	**27573**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
													WHO European Region
2189	6049	8252	1483	4828	6323	1204	3994	5201	12	27	44	26602	West
246	1722	1977	166	832	1008	115	581	698	1	42	81	5772	Centre
3640	6452	10092	2156	3817	5973	1265	1744	3009	0	0	0	24641	East
6075	**14223**	**20321**	**3805**	**9477**	**13304**	**2584**	**6319**	**8908**	**13**	**69**	**125**	**57015**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 10: HIV diagnoses in people infected through heterosexual contact, by country and transmission subcategory, cases diagnosed in 2016, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Case from a generalised epidemic country		Partner from a generalised epidemic country		Partner from a non-generalised epidemic country		Partner IDU		Bisexual partner		Other		Unknown		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU/EEA																
West	Austria	21	30.4	3	4.3	2	2.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	60.9	69
West	Belgium	137	46.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	157	53.4	294
Centre	Bulgaria	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	98.8	83
Centre	Croatia	1	7.7	4	30.8	7	53.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	13
Centre	Cyprus	5	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	81.5	27
Centre	Czech Republic	2	3.8	2	3.8	5	9.6	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	78.8	52
West	Denmark	37	37.0	33	33.0	29	29.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	100
East	Estonia	1	0.9	0	0.0	8	6.9	4	3.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	102	87.9	116
West	Finland	18	22.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	77.5	80
West	France	712	50.2	172	12.1	19	1.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	1	0.1	503	35.5	1417
West	Germany	498	57.6	58	6.7	0	0.0	11	1.3	6	0.7	77	8.9	215	24.9	865
West	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	66.7	9
West	Ireland	86	64.7	11	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	27.1	133
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Luxembourg	13	54.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	45.8	24
West	Malta	8	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	61.9	21
West	Netherlands	41	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	150	78.5	191
West	Norway	0	0.0	55	45.8	51	42.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	11.7	120
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	195	33.3	33	3.8	112	19.1	2	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.7	240	41.0	586
Centre	Romania	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	417	99.8	418
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	94.4	18
Centre	Slovenia	1	11.1	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	55.6	9
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	90	44.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	112	55.4	202
West	United Kingdom	724	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1001	58.0	1726
	Total EU/EEA	**2595**	**39.5**	**374**	**5.7**	**234**	**3.6**	**24**	**0.4**	**14**	**0.2**	**82**	**1.2**	**3255**	**49.5**	**6573**
Non-EU/EEA																
Centre	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	221	92.9	12	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.1	238
East	Azerbaijan	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	25.4	30	9.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	207	64.9	319
East	Belarus	0	0.0	0	0.0	227	13.6	76	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1368	81.9	1671
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	9	90.0	10
East	Georgia	0	0.0	55	15.0	0	0.0	49	13.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	262	71.4	367
West	Israel	52	35.6	20	13.7	0	0.0	3	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	48.6	146
East	Kazakhstan	0	0.0	0	0.0	320	18.3	215	12.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	1207	69.1	1746
East	Kyrgyzstan	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	415	99.3	418
East	Moldova	0	0.0	0	0.0	415	76.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	131	24.0	546
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	77.8	9
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	0	0.0	1	2.9	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	88.6	35
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	0	0.0	1	3.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	86.7	30
Centre	Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	30	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	80.8	156
East	Tajikistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	9.7	29	4.4	0	0.0	2	0.3	565	85.6	660
Centre	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**83**	**1.3**	**76**	**1.2**	**1333**	**21.1**	**416**	**6.6**	**6**	**0.1**	**3**	**0.0**	**4399**	**69.6**	**6316**
WHO European Region																
	West	2665	43.4	380	6.2	213	3.5	21	0.3	13	0.2	82	1.3	2765	45.0	6139
	Centre	11	1.6	10	1.5	18	2.7	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	627	93.7	669
	East	2	0.0	55	0.9	1336	22.0	417	6.9	7	0.1	2	0.0	4262	70.1	6081
	Total WHO European Region	**2678**	**20.8**	**445**	**3.5**	**1567**	**12.2**	**440**	**3.4**	**20**	**0.2**	**85**	**0.7**	**7654**	**59.3**	**12889**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Countries that do not report on the optional variable "Transmission partner" are excluded and, thus, regional totals may not equal those presented in Table 6.

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

Table 11: HIV diagnoses, by country of report and region of origin, cases diagnosed in 2016, 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	138	54.1	14	5.5	52	20.4	28	11.0
West	Belgium	282	30.8	87	9.5	41	4.5	207	22.6
Centre	Bulgaria	193	95.5	4	2.0	4	2.0	1	0.5
Centre	Croatia	92	84.4	1	0.9	11	10.1	1	0.9
Centre	Cyprus	41	51.2	7	8.8	21	26.3	7	8.8
Centre	Czech Republic	199	69.6	5	1.7	68	23.8	2	0.7
West	Denmark	117	48.0	21	8.6	26	10.7	43	17.6
East	Estonia	213	93.0	1	0.4	12	5.2	2	0.9
West	Finland	73	40.6	10	5.6	30	16.7	20	11.1
West	France	1336	25.6	69	1.3	76	1.5	1002	19.2
West	Germany	2028	59.3	77	2.3	354	10.4	513	15.0
West	Greece	435	70.7	6	1.0	73	11.9	33	5.4
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	12	42.9	0	0.0	4	14.3	3	10.7
West	Ireland	126	25.4	32	6.4	43	8.7	108	21.7
West	Italy	2191	63.5	22	0.6	201	5.8	604	17.5
East	Latvia	356	97.5	2	0.5	4	1.1	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	209	97.7	1	0.5	4	1.9	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	22	33.3	20	30.3	3	4.5	16	24.2
West	Malta	16	25.4	19	30.2	9	14.3	10	15.9
West	Netherlands	437	58.7	33	4.4	45	6.0	60	8.1
West	Norway	89	40.5	14	6.4	14	6.4	54	24.5
Centre	Poland	821	64.7	0	0.0	6	0.5	1	0.1
West	Portugal	670	65.0	16	1.6	7	0.7	215	20.9
Centre	Romania	620	99.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Centre	Slovakia	82	94.3	1	1.1	4	4.6	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	49	84.5	0	0.0	7	12.1	1	1.7
West	Spain	2031	64.5	123	3.9	116	3.7	211	6.7
West	Sweden	82	19.1	26	6.1	55	12.8	160	37.3
West	United Kingdom	2027	39.3	438	8.5	431	8.3	903	17.5
	Total EU/EEA	**14987**	**51.3**	**1052**	**3.6**	**1721**	**5.9**	**4206**	**14.4**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	126	99.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
West	Andorra	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	301	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	541	97.3	0	0.0	15	2.7	0	0.0
East	Belarus	2375	99.3	0	0.0	14	0.6	1	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	29	96.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
East	Georgia	716	99.6	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
West	Israel	113	30.6	9	2.4	117	31.7	67	18.2
East	Kazakhstan	2773	95.6	0	0.0	116	4.0	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	714	94.3	0	0.0	38	5.0	2	0.3
East	Moldova	832	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	32	94.1	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	172	98.3	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	161	98.2	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0
Centre	Kosovo**	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Switzerland	190	35.3	72	13.4	28	5.2	61	11.3
East	Tajikistan	1041	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Turkey	2134	87.5	32	1.3	107	4.4	70	2.9
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	14334	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**26447**	**95.9**	**114**	**0.4**	**444**	**1.6**	**201**	**0.7**
WHO European Region									
	West	12415	46.7	1109	4.2	1725	6.5	4318	16.2
	Centre	4614	83.2	51	0.9	234	4.2	84	1.5
	East	24405	99.0	4	0.0	206	0.8	5	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**41434**	**73.0**	**1164**	**2.0**	**2165**	**3.8**	**4407**	**7.8**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Countries that do not report on the variables "country of birth", "country of nationality" or "region of origin" are excluded and therefore regional totals may not equal those presented in Table 1.

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

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
7	2.7	9	3.5	6	2.4	1	0.4	255	Austria
48	5.2	26	2.8	26	2.8	198	21.6	915	Belgium
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	Bulgaria
0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	1.8	109	Croatia
0	0.0	2	2.5	2	2.5	0	0.0	80	Cyprus
5	1.7	5	1.7	2	0.7	0	0.0	286	Czech Republic
6	2.5	24	9.8	6	2.5	1	0.4	244	Denmark
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	229	Estonia
5	2.8	15	8.3	2	1.1	25	13.9	180	Finland
196	3.8	59	1.1	119	2.3	2362	45.3	5219	France
72	2.1	87	2.5	76	2.2	212	6.2	3419	Germany
3	0.5	16	2.6	11	1.8	38	6.2	615	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
0	0.0	3	10.7	4	14.3	2	7.1	28	Iceland
101	20.3	13	2.6	6	1.2	68	13.7	497	Ireland
275	8.0	58	1.7	63	1.8	37	1.1	3451	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	365	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	214	Lithuania
1	1.5	2	3.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	66	Luxembourg
4	6.3	2	3.2	3	4.8	0	0.0	63	Malta
70	9.4	42	5.6	25	3.4	33	4.4	745	Netherlands
7	3.2	29	13.2	5	2.3	8	3.6	220	Norway
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	441	34.8	1269	Poland
70	6.8	3	0.3	0	0.0	49	4.8	1030	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	625	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	58	Slovenia
495	15.7	11	0.3	67	2.1	96	3.0	3150	Spain
25	5.8	49	11.4	19	4.4	13	3.0	429	Sweden
310	6.0	280	5.4	124	2.4	651	12.6	5164	United Kingdom
1700	**5.8**	**736**	**2.5**	**569**	**1.9**	**4245**	**14.5**	**29216**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	127	Albania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	301	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	556	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2391	Belarus
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	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	719	Georgia
4	1.1	3	0.8	56	15.2	0	0.0	369	Israel
0	0.0	1	0.0	12	0.4	0	0.0	2902	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	757	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	832	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	175	Serbia
1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	164	Serbia excluding Kosovo**
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Kosovo**
29	5.4	13	2.4	11	2.0	135	25.0	539	Switzerland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1041	Tajikistan
7	0.3	20	0.8	43	1.8	25	1.0	2438	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14334	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
41	**0.1**	**39**	**0.1**	**124**	**0.4**	**161**	**0.6**	**27571**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
1728	6.5	744	2.8	630	2.4	3931	14.8	26600	West
13	0.2	28	0.5	48	0.9	472	8.5	5544	Centre
0	0.0	3	0.0	15	0.1	3	0.0	24641	East
1741	**3.1**	**775**	**1.4**	**693**	**1.2**	**4406**	**7.8**	**56785**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 12: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, cases reported in 2016

Table 12a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Sex between men	7871	66.6	706	6.0	678	5.7	226	1.9
Injecting drug use	743	71.2	35	3.4	178	17.0	13	1.2
Heterosexual contact	4115	43.3	205	2.2	576	6.1	3401	35.8
Mother-to-child	37	24.7	7	4.7	16	10.7	67	44.7
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	11	14.5	2	2.6	18	23.7	27	35.5
Nosocomial infection	2	15.4	0	0.0	6	46.2	2	15.4
Other/undetermined	2208	32.3	97	1.4	286	4.2	470	6.9
Total EU/EEA	**14987**	**50.9**	**1052**	**3.6**	**1758**	**6.0**	**4206**	**14.3**
Non-EU/EEA								
Sex between men	1600	89.1	57	3.2	48	2.7	5	0.3
Injecting drug use	5995	98.7	1	0.0	69	1.1	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	16772	97.8	23	0.1	194	1.1	113	0.7
Mother-to-child	228	95.0	0	0.0	6	2.5	4	1.7
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	10	76.9	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7
Nosocomial infection	23	95.8	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1819	80.3	33	1.5	125	5.5	78	3.4
Total non-EU/EEA	**26447**	**95.9**	**114**	**0.4**	**444**	**1.6**	**201**	**0.7**
Total WHO European Region	**82868**	**72.7**	**2330**	**2.0**	**4404**	**3.9**	**8814**	**7.7**

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

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
West								
Sex between men	7224	65.8	749	6.8	655	6.0	229	2.1
Injecting drug use	456	60.0	34	4.5	189	24.9	13	1.7
Heterosexual contact	3266	37.3	218	2.5	580	6.6	3498	40.0
Mother-to-child	24	17.0	7	5.0	17	12.1	71	50.4
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	12	15.4	2	2.6	19	24.4	27	34.6
Nosocomial infection	2	18.2	0	0.0	5	45.5	2	18.2
Other/undetermined	1431	24.3	99	1.7	297	5.1	478	8.1
Total West	**12415**	**46.7**	**1109**	**4.2**	**1762**	**6.6**	**4318**	**16.2**
Centre								
Sex between men	1343	77.9	14	0.8	67	3.9	1	0.1
Injecting drug use	138	87.3	2	1.3	6	3.8	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	1408	90.2	8	0.5	64	4.1	14	0.9
Mother-to-child	24	85.7	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Nosocomial infection	5	71.4	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
Other/undetermined	1692	73.9	27	1.2	95	4.2	68	3.0
Total Centre	**4614**	**79.9**	**51**	**0.9**	**234**	**4.1**	**84**	**1.5**
East								
Sex between men	904	99.1	0	0.0	4	0.4	1	0.1
Injecting drug use	6144	99.0	0	0.0	52	0.8	0	0.0
Heterosexual contact	16213	99.1	1	0.0	126	0.8	2	0.0
Mother-to-child	217	98.2	0	0.0	4	1.8	0	0.0
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nosocomial infection	18	94.7	0	0.0	1	5.3	-	0.0
Other/undetermined	904	97.4	3	0.3	19	2.0	2	0.2
Total East	**24405**	**99.0**	**4**	**0.0**	**206**	**0.8**	**5**	**0.0**
Total WHO European Region	**82868**	**72.7**	**2330**	**2.0**	**4404**	**3.9**	**8814**	**7.7**

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
1093	9.2	350	3.0	268	2.3	627	5.3	11819	Sex between men
12	1.1	12	1.1	14	1.3	37	3.5	1044	Injecting drug use
435	4.6	271	2.8	191	2.0	316	3.3	9510	Heterosexual contact
2	1.3	10	6.7	3	2.0	8	5.3	150	Mother-to-child
1	1.3	11	14.5	2	2.6	4	5.3	76	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
1	7.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	Nosocomial infection
156	2.3	82	1.2	90	1.3	3443	50.4	6832	Other/undetermined
1700	**5.8**	**736**	**2.5**	**569**	**1.9**	**4436**	**15.1**	**29444**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
24	1.3	8	0.4	19	1.1	34	1.9	1795	Sex between men
0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	3	0.0	6077	Injecting drug use
6	0.0	10	0.1	22	0.1	17	0.1	17157	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	240	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	Nosocomial infection
11	0.5	20	0.9	74	3.3	105	4.6	2265	Other/undetermined
41	**0.1**	**39**	**0.1**	**124**	**0.4**	**161**	**0.6**	**27571**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
3482	**3.1**	**1550**	**1.4**	**1386**	**1.2**	**9194**	**8.1**	**114028**	**Total WHO European Region**

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									West
1113	10.1	354	3.2	277	2.5	378	3.4	10979	Sex between men
12	1.6	12	1.6	16	2.1	28	3.7	760	Injecting drug use
440	5.0	273	3.1	200	2.3	277	3.2	8752	Heterosexual contact
2	1.4	10	7.1	3	2.1	7	5.0	141	Mother-to-child
1	1.3	11	14.1	2	2.6	4	5.1	78	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	-	11	Nosocomial infection
159	2.7	84	1.4	131	2.2	3200	54.4	5879	Other/undetermined
1728	**6.5**	**744**	**2.8**	**630**	**2.4**	**3894**	**14.6**	**26600**	**Total West**
									Centre
4	0.2	3	0.2	9	0.5	282	16.4	1723	Sex between men
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	11	7.0	158	Injecting drug use
1	0.1	6	0.4	5	0.3	55	3.5	1561	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	28	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7	Nosocomial infection
8	0.3	18	0.8	33	1.4	348	15.2	2289	Other/undetermined
13	**0.2**	**28**	**0.5**	**48**	**0.8**	**700**	**12.1**	**5772**	**Total Centre**
									East
0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	912	Sex between men
0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	6203	Injecting drug use
0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0	1	0.0	16353	Heterosexual contact
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	221	Mother-to-child
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	Nosocomial infection
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	928	Other/undetermined
0	**0.0**	**3**	**0.0**	**15**	**0.1**	**3**	**0.0**	**24641**	**Total East**
3482	**3.1**	**1550**	**1.4**	**1386**	**1.2**	**9194**	**8.1**	**114028**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 13: New HIV diagnoses, by country of report and probable region of infection, in 2016, 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	17	6.7	2	0.8	2	0.8	4	1.6
West	Belgium	194	21.2	38	4.2	9	1.0	63	6.9
Centre	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Croatia	85	78.0	4	3.7	2	1.8	3	2.8
Centre	Cyprus	43	53.8	7	8.8	6	7.5	4	5.0
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0.0	6	2.1	11	3.8	2	0.7
West	Denmark	101	41.4	25	10.2	18	7.4	42	17.2
East	Estonia	145	63.3	3	1.3	2	0.9	0	0.0
West	Finland	39	21.7	15	8.3	23	12.8	25	13.9
West	France	1204	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	13	46.4	3	10.7	2	7.1	2	7.1
West	Ireland	128	25.8	59	11.9	17	3.4	78	15.7
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	208	57.0	6	1.6	4	1.1	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	0	0.0	2	0.9	4	1.9	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	24	36.4	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Malta	45	71.4	6	9.5	2	3.2	6	9.5
West	Netherlands	435	58.4	12	1.6	11	1.5	30	4.0
West	Norway	0	0.0	27	12.3	18	8.2	54	24.5
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	548	53.2	12	1.2	3	0.3	102	9.9
Centre	Romania	620	99.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	6	6.9	5	5.7	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	36	62.1	5	8.6	5	8.6	3	5.2
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	67	15.6	45	10.5	44	10.3	141	32.9
West	United Kingdom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total EU/EEA	**3953**	**23.1**	**285**	**1.7**	**188**	**1.1**	**560**	**3.3**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	108	85.0	16	12.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	134	44.5	2	0.7	150	49.8	1	0.3
East	Azerbaijan	325	58.5	1	0.2	145	26.1	0	0.0
East	Belarus	2331	97.5	3	0.1	54	2.3	1	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	12.5	1	4.2	2	8.3	2	8.3
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	331	46.0	40	5.6	210	29.2	1	0.1
West	Israel	192	52.0	8	2.2	60	16.3	45	12.2
East	Kazakhstan	2773	95.6	0	0.0	116	4.0	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	720	95.1	0	0.0	34	4.5	0	0.0
East	Moldova	676	81.3	0	0.0	47	5.6	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Kosovo**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	163	30.2	37	6.9	8	1.5	40	7.4
East	Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**7758**	**81.2**	**108**	**1.1**	**826**	**8.6**	**90**	**0.9**
WHO European Region									
	West	3170	19.9	290	1.8	217	1.4	632	4.0
	Centre	897	62.7	46	3.2	31	2.2	15	1.0
	East	7643	82.5	57	0.6	766	8.3	3	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**11710**	**43.9**	**393**	**1.5**	**1014**	**3.8**	**650**	**2.4**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Countries that do not report on the optional variable "probable country of infection" are excluded and therefore regional totals may not equal those presented in Table 1.

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

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Country
N	Rate	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
1	0.4	4	1.6	2	0.8	223	87.5	255	Austria
18	2.0	17	1.9	6	0.7	570	62.3	915	Belgium
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bulgaria
0	0.0	1	0.9	2	1.8	12	11.0	109	Croatia
0	0.0	1	1.3	3	3.8	16	20.0	80	Cyprus
0	0.0	4	1.4	0	0.0	263	92.0	286	Czech Republic
7	2.9	33	13.5	8	3.3	10	4.1	244	Denmark
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	79	34.5	229	Estonia
2	1.1	28	15.6	1	0.6	47	26.1	180	Finland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4015	76.9	5219	France
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
0	0.0	3	10.7	2	7.1	3	10.7	28	Iceland
60	12.1	13	2.6	11	2.2	131	26.4	497	Ireland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	144	39.5	365	Latvia
1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	208	97.2	214	Lithuania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	62.1	66	Luxembourg
2	3.2	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	63	Malta
23	3.1	20	2.7	13	1.7	201	27.0	745	Netherlands
9	4.1	46	20.9	5	2.3	61	27.7	220	Norway
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
20	1.9	0	0.0	3	0.3	342	33.2	1030	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	625	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	87.4	87	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	8	13.8	58	Slovenia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
14	3.3	66	15.4	30	7.0	22	5.1	429	Sweden
1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5163	100.0	5164	United Kingdom
158	**0.9**	**238**	**1.4**	**90**	**0.5**	**11638**	**68.0**	**17110**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	127	Albania
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	13	4.3	301	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	15.3	556	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2391	Belarus
0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	15	62.5	24	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	137	19.1	719	Georgia
4	1.1	4	1.1	11	3.0	45	12.2	369	Israel
0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.4	2902	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	757	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109	13.1	832	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	94.1	34	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia excluding Kosovo**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kosovo**
16	3.0	17	3.2	8	1.5	250	46.4	539	Switzerland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tajikistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
20	**0.2**	**28**	**0.3**	**20**	**0.2**	**701**	**7.3**	**9551**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
177	1.1	252	1.6	101	0.6	11124	69.7	15963	West
0	0.0	7	0.5	6	0.4	428	29.9	1430	Centre
0	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.0	787	8.5	9266	East
177	**0.7**	**266**	**1.0**	**110**	**0.4**	**12339**	**46.3**	**26659**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 14: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses (2016) among persons >14 years reported with information about CD4 cell count, by CD4 cell count level (<200 and <350 cells per mm³ blood) and by transmission mode in cases with CD4 <350, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of cases with CD4	Completeness (%) CD4**	CD4 <200 (%)		CD4 <350 (%)		CD4 < 350 per mm³ blood (%)		
				N	%	N	%	Hetero**	IDU**	MSM**
EU/EEA										
West	Austria	241	94.9	69	28.6	113	46.9	46.3	40.0	45.2
West	Belgium	603	66.4	111	18.4	240	39.8	48.9	-	31.4
Centre	Bulgaria	176	87.1	46	26.1	67	38.1	47.9	33.3	30.7
Centre	Croatia	100	92.6	33	33.0	56	56.0	46.2	-	57.5
Centre	Cyprus	73	91.3	20	27.4	33	45.2	52.0	-	43.2
Centre	Czech Republic	263	92.9	44	16.7	78	29.7	57.1	33.3	23.3
West	Denmark	162	66.4	42	25.9	74	45.7	54.8	-	40.0
East	Estonia	120	52.4	36	30.0	65	54.2	54.7	50.0	
West	Finland	136	76.0	46	33.8	71	52.2	59.2	-	41.0
West	France	2464	47.6	689	28.0	1209	49.1	56.4	63.0	38.7
West	Germany	772	22.8	245	31.7	392	50.8	59.9	38.5	44.6
West	Greece	447	74.0	167	37.4	261	58.4	59.8	65.5	55.5
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	188	60.1	45	23.9	88	46.8	61.7	40.0	39.3
West	Italy	2663	77.4	985	37.0	1483	55.7	63.3	43.7	46.1
East	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	83	39.2	30	36.1	55	66.3	69.8	44.4	68.0
West	Luxembourg	48	75.0	10	20.8	17	35.4	50.0	13.3	43.8
West	Malta	53	89.8	19	35.8	24	45.3	72.2	-	33.3
West	Netherlands	689	92.6	174	25.3	309	44.8	55.5	-	37.8
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	825	80.3	291	35.3	454	55.0	64.1	50.0	39.5
Centre	Romania	582	94.2	232	39.9	374	64.3	66.7	68.4	53.4
Centre	Slovakia	71	81.6	12	16.9	18	25.4	42.9	-	21.4
Centre	Slovenia	56	98.2	15	26.8	26	46.4	77.8	-	40.0
West	Spain	2698	85.8	732	27.1	1248	46.3	58.1	45.5	39.7
West	Sweden	291	69.3	83	28.5	139	47.8	55.1	68.4	32.1
West	United Kingdom	4367	85.0	998	22.9	1802	41.3	53.0	51.5	31.0
	Total EU/EEA	**18282**	**67.3**	**5185**	**28.4**	**8722**	**47.7**	**57.9**	**50.2**	**38.2**
Non-EU/EEA										
Centre	Albania	90	71.4	45	50.0	62	68.9	74.7	-	27.3
West	Andorra	1	50.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-
East	Armenia	258	86.6	96	37.2	142	55.0	55.0	66.7	16.7
East	Azerbaijan	350	64.1	99	28.3	163	46.6	42.6	57.0	50.0
East	Belarus	102	4.3	65	63.7	81	79.4	-	66.7	44.4
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	91.7	7	31.8	11	50.0	60.0		47.1
Centre	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	8	26.7	1	12.5	4	50.0	-	-	-
East	Georgia	601	84.1	215	35.8	332	55.2	56.5	67.1	34.0
West	Israel	168	47.1	53	31.5	78	46.4	60.0	47.1	31.9
East	Kazakhstan	2106	73.4	372	17.7	872	41.4	42.9	38.6	34.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	324	44.8	98	30.2	205	63.3	63.0	64.3	52.4
East	Moldova	636	77.4	205	32.2	358	56.3	57.8	40.5	50.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	28	82.4	10	35.7	14	50.0	66.7	-	45.5
East	Russia***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	130	75.1	44	33.8	61	46.9	48.0	-	37.9
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	120	74.1	42	35.0	57	47.5	45.0	-	38.1
Centre	Kosovo***	10	90.9	2	20.0	4	40.0	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	314	59.0	91	29.0	150	47.8	55.9	12.5	38.2
East	Tajikistan	742	80.2	255	34.4	433	58.4	58.7	61.2	40.0
Centre	Turkey	415	17.1	88	21.2	185	44.6	45.2	-	42.5
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	12661	88.9	4257	33.6	7301	57.7	58.1	58.3	42.5
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	total Non EU-EEA	**18956**	**69.7**	**6002**	**31.7**	**10453**	**55.1**	**56.4**	**55.8**	**39.7**
WHO European Region										
	West	17240	65.9	4862	28.2	8179	47.4	57.5	47.6	38.1
	Centre	2014	47.5	597	29.6	989	49.1	59.3	60.6	38.0
	East	17983	75.1	5728	31.9	10007	55.6	56.4	55.8	41.2
	Total WHO European Region	**37237**	**68.5**	**11187**	**30.0**	**19175**	**51.5**	**56.9**	**55.1**	**38.3**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 15: AIDS diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of start of reporting	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1982	112	1.4	99	1.2	92	1.1	84	1.0	80	1.0
West	Belgium	1983	108	1.0	118	1.1	124	1.2	106	1.0	89	0.8
Centre	Bulgaria	1987	21	0.3	29	0.4	30	0.4	32	0.4	40	0.5
Centre	Croatia	1986	11	0.3	25	0.6	22	0.5	21	0.5	26	0.6
Centre	Cyprus	1986	12	1.6	12	1.5	8	1.0	11	1.3	12	1.4
Centre	Czech Republic	1986	27	0.3	32	0.3	24	0.2	28	0.3	29	0.3
West	Denmark	1980	32	0.6	40	0.7	36	0.7	44	0.8	59	1.1
East	Estonia	1992	57	4.2	61	4.6	38	2.8	26	2.0	38	2.9
West	Finland	1983	33	0.6	27	0.5	23	0.4	32	0.6	24	0.4
West	France	1980	1024	1.6	1071	1.7	959	1.5	986	1.5	861	1.3
West	Germany	1981	667	0.8	590	0.7	629	0.8	514	0.6	506	0.6
West	Greece	1981	93	0.8	112	1.0	104	0.9	103	0.9	103	0.9
Centre	Hungary	1986	23	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	28	0.3	32	0.3
West	Iceland	1985	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.6
West	Ireland	1983	35	0.8	36	0.8	35	0.8	38	0.8	47	1.0
West	Italy	1982	1406	2.4	1342	2.3	1206	2.0	1149	1.9	1054	1.8
East	Latvia	1990	81	3.7	103	4.7	101	4.7	132	6.2	112	5.4
	Liechtenstein	1989	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8
East	Lithuania	1988	28	0.9	54	1.7	37	1.2	33	1.1	21	0.7
West	Luxembourg	1983	12	2.5	10	2.1	4	0.8	8	1.6	12	2.3
West	Malta	1986	2	0.5	9	2.2	1	0.2	6	1.4	5	1.2
West	Netherlands	1999	309	1.9	279	1.7	276	1.7	288	1.7	238	1.4
West	Norway	1983	9	0.2	18	0.4	18	0.4	22	0.5	19	0.4
Centre	Poland	1986	142	0.4	180	0.5	131	0.3	173	0.5	184	0.5
West	Portugal	1985	843	8.0	838	7.9	716	6.8	738	7.0	622	5.9
Centre	Romania	1985	318	1.5	343	1.7	277	1.4	250	1.2	328	1.6
Centre	Slovakia	1985	6	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.1
Centre	Slovenia	1986	9	0.4	11	0.5	18	0.9	7	0.3	15	0.7
West	Spain	1981	1648	3.7	1555	3.4	1424	3.1	1435	3.1	1283	2.7
West	Sweden	1982	62	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	1981	808	1.3	805	1.3	636	1.0	653	1.0	410	0.7
	Total EU/EEA		**7938**	**1.6**	**7826**	**1.5**	**6997**	**1.4**	**6951**	**1.4**	**6256**	**1.3**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	24	0.8	32	1.1	34	1.2	26	0.9	46	1.6
West	Andorra	2004	1	1.2	3	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2
East	Armenia	1988	59	2.0	83	2.8	84	2.8	94	3.2	87	2.9
East	Azerbaijan	1995	200	2.3	76	0.9	109	1.2	210	2.3	195	2.1
East	Belarus	1991	308	3.2	351	3.7	532	5.6	475	5.0	590	6.2
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2	7	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1989	10	0.5	9	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.3	8	0.4
East	Georgia	1989	183	4.2	232	5.3	284	6.6	339	8.0	395	9.4
West	Israel	1981	50	0.7	53	0.7	53	0.7	40	0.5	55	0.7
East	Kazakhstan	1993	142	0.9	179	1.1	207	1.3	254	1.6	236	1.4
East	Kyrgyzstan	1999	24	0.5	36	0.7	75	1.4	130	2.4	90	1.6
East	Moldova	1989	218	5.3	92	2.2	262	6.4	306	7.5	439	10.8
West	Monaco	1985	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1990	3	0.5	6	1.0	8	1.3	7	1.1	2	0.3
East	Russia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1986	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
Centre	Serbia	1985	41	0.4	42	0.4	53	0.6	50	0.5	60	0.7
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	1985	39	0.5	39	0.5	52	0.7	49	0.7	53	0.7
Centre	Kosovo***	2005	2	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.4
West	Switzerland	1980	176	2.3	163	2.1	155	2.0	164	2.1	132	1.7
East	Tajikistan	1998	29	0.4	52	0.7	72	1.0	106	1.4	143	1.8
Centre	Turkey	1985	30	0.0	55	0.1	67	0.1	60	0.1	80	0.1
East	Turkmenistan	2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1988	4573	9.9	4380	9.5	4437	9.7	5861	12.8	9189	20.2
East	Uzbekistan	1992	35	0.1	184	0.7	129	0.5	220	0.8	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA		**6110**	**2.6**	**6033**	**2.6**	**6565**	**2.8**	**8354**	**3.5**	**11756**	**5.5**
WHO European Region												
	West		7430	1.8	7171	1.7	6492	1.6	6412	1.5	5603	1.4
	Centre		681	0.4	805	0.4	703	0.4	707	0.4	873	0.5
	East		5937	4.3	5883	4.3	6367	4.6	8186	5.9	11535	10.3
	Total WHO European Region		**14048**	**1.9**	**13859**	**1.9**	**13562**	**1.8**	**15305**	**2.0**	**18011**	**2.5**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
97	1.2	67	0.8	83	1.0	72	0.8	58	0.7	3110	Austria
98	0.9	89	0.8	112	1.0	93	0.8	-	-	4675	Belgium
65	0.9	71	1.0	64	0.9	45	0.6	42	0.6	616	Bulgaria
28	0.7	17	0.4	23	0.5	16	0.4	22	0.5	461	Croatia
11	1.3	9	1.0	11	1.3	12	1.4	10	1.2	299	Cyprus
36	0.3	33	0.3	30	0.3	37	0.4	44	0.4	541	Czech Republic
41	0.7	38	0.7	30	0.5	40	0.7	24	0.4	2961	Denmark
36	2.7	26	2.0	18	1.4	18	1.4	41	3.1	493	Estonia
19	0.4	20	0.4	20	0.4	18	0.3	29	0.5	682	Finland
830	1.3	704	1.1	635	1.0	591	0.9	445	0.7	71217	France
490	0.6	429	0.5	370	0.5	299	0.4	120	0.1	31119	Germany
123	1.1	139	1.3	123	1.1	133	1.2	131	1.2	3964	Greece
48	0.5	42	0.4	51	0.5	43	0.4	53	0.5	892	Hungary
1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.2	71	Iceland
38	0.8	29	0.6	43	0.9	20	0.4	12	0.3	1270	Ireland
1073	1.8	1072	1.8	925	1.5	855	1.4	778	1.3	68982	Italy
142	6.9	133	6.6	171	8.5	132	6.6	114	5.8	1770	Latvia
1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	Liechtenstein
38	1.3	44	1.5	37	1.3	35	1.2	48	1.7	498	Lithuania
8	1.5	11	2.0	9	1.6	8	1.4	9	1.6	314	Luxembourg
6	1.4	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.5	5	1.2	114	Malta
260	1.6	230	1.4	192	1.1	214	1.3	152	0.9	6477	Netherlands
25	0.5	28	0.6	45	0.9	22	0.4	22	0.4	1158	Norway
157	0.4	162	0.4	148	0.4	128	0.3	91	0.2	3453	Poland
590	5.6	482	4.6	328	3.1	290	2.8	261	2.5	21614	Portugal
331	1.6	353	1.8	392	2.0	344	1.7	301	1.5	9511	Romania
7	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1	10	0.2	96	Slovakia
11	0.5	11	0.5	16	0.8	11	0.5	11	0.5	250	Slovenia
1150	2.5	831	1.8	647	1.6	565	1.7	412	1.2	86561	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2202	Sweden
435	0.7	347	0.5	366	0.6	430	0.7	310	0.5	28750	United Kingdom
6195	**1.2**	**5427**	**1.1**	**4898**	**1.0**	**4481**	**0.9**	**3628**	**0.7**	**354133**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
49	1.7	65	2.3	50	1.7	65	2.2	58	2.0	529	Albania
0	0.0	2	2.6	1	1.4	3	4.3	0	0.0	13	Andorra
134	4.5	144	4.8	172	5.7	162	5.4	162	5.4	1332	Armenia
235	2.5	189	2.0	200	2.1	193	2.0	161	1.6	1873	Azerbaijan
598	6.3	547	5.8	474	5.0	490	5.2	512	5.4	5546	Belarus
4	0.1	7	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2	148	Bosnia and Herzegovina
10	0.5	10	0.5	16	0.8	6	0.3	9	0.4	164	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
359	8.7	303	7.4	268	6.6	270	6.8	269	6.8	3471	Georgia
51	0.7	47	0.6	68	0.9	41	0.5	33	0.4	1626	Israel
238	1.4	256	1.5	245	1.4	270	1.5	345	1.9	2854	Kazakhstan
88	1.6	67	1.2	85	1.5	125	2.1	72	1.2	879	Kyrgyzstan
183	4.5	234	5.7	301	7.4	285	7.0	366	9.0	3004	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	Monaco
7	1.1	7	1.1	7	1.1	11	1.8	12	1.9	120	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
2	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	San Marino
56	0.6	49	0.5	49	0.5	49	0.5	61	0.7	1912	Serbia
54	0.7	46	0.6	48	0.7	46	0.6	56	0.8	1846	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.3	66	Kosovo***
94	1.2	101	1.2	75	0.9	58	0.7	42	0.5	9842	Switzerland
175	2.2	182	2.2	214	2.6	269	3.2	209	2.4	1484	Tajikistan
95	0.1	96	0.1	125	0.2	118	0.2	99	0.1	1455	Turkey
0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
10073	22.2	9362	20.7	9844	21.9	8468	19.8	8852	20.8	92899	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
12451	**5.8**	**11668**	**5.4**	**12202**	**5.6**	**10890**	**5.0**	**11269**	**5.1**	**129877**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
5431	1.3	4670	1.1	4077	1.0	3754	0.9	2916	0.7	346796	West
915	0.5	938	0.5	993	0.5	900	0.5	830	0.4	20447	Centre
12299	11.0	11487	10.2	12029	10.6	10717	9.6	11151	10.0	116755	East
18645	**2.6**	**17095**	**2.4**	**17099**	**2.4**	**15371**	**2.2**	**14897**	**2.1**	**483998**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 16: AIDS diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	86	2.1	80	2.0	65	1.6	65	1.6	61	1.5	76	1.9
West	Belgium	67	1.3	76	1.5	78	1.5	61	1.1	55	1.0	57	1.0
Centre	Bulgaria	18	0.5	20	0.5	22	0.6	21	0.6	38	1.1	47	1.3
Centre	Croatia	10	0.5	24	1.2	20	1.0	20	1.0	25	1.2	26	1.3
Centre	Cyprus	8	2.2	10	2.6	8	2.1	8	2.0	7	1.7	9	2.1
Centre	Czech Republic	22	0.4	25	0.5	18	0.4	21	0.4	21	0.4	28	0.5
West	Denmark	22	0.8	33	1.2	25	0.9	34	1.2	40	1.5	35	1.3
East	Estonia	46	7.4	44	7.1	26	4.2	21	3.4	31	5.0	25	4.0
West	Finland	22	0.9	24	0.9	15	0.6	23	0.9	17	0.6	16	0.6
West	France	699	2.3	725	2.3	680	2.2	674	2.2	630	2.0	571	1.8
West	Germany	532	1.3	490	1.2	509	1.3	428	1.1	425	1.1	388	1.0
West	Greece	71	1.3	98	1.8	82	1.5	84	1.5	87	1.6	102	1.9
Centre	Hungary	17	0.4	21	0.4	17	0.4	26	0.5	27	0.6	45	1.0
West	Iceland	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6
West	Ireland	18	0.8	27	1.2	27	1.2	27	1.2	34	1.5	29	1.3
West	Italy	1078	3.8	992	3.5	909	3.2	849	3.0	802	2.8	783	2.7
East	Latvia	59	5.8	77	7.6	67	6.7	86	8.9	80	8.4	102	10.9
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	5.5
East	Lithuania	26	1.7	45	3.0	28	1.9	27	1.9	15	1.1	28	2.0
West	Luxembourg	8	3.4	6	2.5	2	0.8	4	1.6	8	3.1	5	1.9
West	Malta	2	1.0	9	4.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	3	1.5	5	2.4
West	Netherlands	237	2.9	223	2.7	233	2.9	228	2.8	186	2.3	203	2.5
West	Norway	6	0.3	11	0.5	13	0.5	20	0.8	17	0.7	23	0.9
Centre	Poland	109	0.6	139	0.8	99	0.5	132	0.7	142	0.8	120	0.7
West	Portugal	641	12.7	614	12.1	520	10.3	515	10.2	459	9.1	421	8.4
Centre	Romania	185	1.8	186	1.9	163	1.6	142	1.4	203	2.1	208	2.1
Centre	Slovakia	4	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.3
Centre	Slovenia	7	0.7	9	0.9	16	1.6	7	0.7	12	1.2	10	1.0
West	Spain	1286	5.8	1182	5.2	1091	4.8	1118	4.9	991	4.3	883	3.8
West	Sweden	40	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	538	1.8	502	1.7	432	1.4	426	1.4	282	0.9	303	1.0
	Total EU/EEA	**5864**	**2.4**	**5695**	**2.3**	**5169**	**2.1**	**5075**	**2.0**	**4704**	**1.9**	**4557**	**1.9**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	20	1.3	23	1.5	32	2.2	18	1.2	35	2.4	34	2.4
West	Andorra	1	2.4	3	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0
East	Armenia	46	3.0	62	4.1	57	3.7	73	4.8	65	4.3	96	6.5
East	Azerbaijan	169	3.9	68	1.6	90	2.0	195	4.3	171	3.7	209	4.5
East	Belarus	208	4.7	231	5.2	326	7.4	291	6.6	365	8.3	375	8.5
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.2
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	9	0.9	5	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.6	5	0.5	8	0.8
East	Georgia	138	6.7	179	8.7	209	10.3	245	12.1	277	13.9	248	12.6
West	Israel	39	1.1	34	1.0	34	0.9	24	0.7	37	1.0	37	1.0
East	Kazakhstan	95	1.3	133	1.7	128	1.7	182	2.3	159	2.0	180	2.2
East	Kyrgyzstan	24	0.9	24	0.9	61	2.3	111	4.1	69	2.5	65	2.3
East	Moldova	137	6.9	59	3.0	166	8.4	179	9.1	269	13.7	93	4.7
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	3	1.0	4	1.3	6	2.0	7	2.3	2	0.7	7	2.3
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.2
Centre	Serbia	26	0.6	32	0.7	46	1.0	43	0.9	50	1.1	51	1.2
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	25	0.7	29	0.8	45	1.3	42	1.2	45	1.3	50	1.4
Centre	Kosovo***	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.6	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	126	3.4	115	3.1	111	2.9	122	3.2	94	2.4	66	1.7
East	Tajikistan	21	0.6	44	1.2	62	1.7	91	2.4	112	2.9	129	3.2
Centre	Turkey	25	0.1	48	0.1	60	0.2	46	0.1	65	0.2	83	0.2
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	3208	15.0	3060	14.4	3019	14.3	3988	18.9	6141	29.2	6498	31.0
East	Uzbekistan	27	0.2	141	1.1	92	0.7	163	1.2	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**4326**	**3.8**	**4269**	**3.7**	**4503**	**3.9**	**5790**	**5.0**	**7922**	**7.7**	**8185**	**7.9**
WHO European Region													
	West	5519	2.7	5247	2.6	4827	2.4	4708	2.3	4231	2.1	4006	2.0
	Centre	467	0.5	550	0.6	514	0.6	505	0.5	640	0.7	687	0.7
	East	4204	6.4	4167	6.3	4331	6.5	5652	8.5	7754	14.6	8048	15.1
	Total WHO European Region	**10190**	**2.8**	**9964**	**2.8**	**9672**	**2.7**	**10865**	**3.0**	**12625**	**3.6**	**12741**	**3.7**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
									EU/EEA
48	1.2	59	1.4	55	1.3	41	1.0	2361	Austria
64	1.2	71	1.3	59	1.1	-	-	3164	Belgium
53	1.5	52	1.5	39	1.1	39	1.1	478	Bulgaria
14	0.7	21	1.0	15	0.7	21	1.0	410	Croatia
5	1.2	10	2.4	8	1.9	6	1.5	229	Cyprus
27	0.5	21	0.4	30	0.6	37	0.7	440	Czech Republic
29	1.0	24	0.9	28	1.0	19	0.7	2519	Denmark
19	3.1	13	2.1	11	1.8	24	3.9	355	Estonia
17	0.6	14	0.5	13	0.5	24	0.9	554	Finland
506	1.6	429	1.3	410	1.3	298	0.9	55925	France
341	0.9	313	0.8	245	0.6	96	0.2	26616	Germany
119	2.2	100	1.9	110	2.1	100	1.9	3325	Greece
38	0.8	41	0.9	37	0.8	45	1.0	778	Hungary
1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.4	62	Iceland
21	0.9	31	1.4	16	0.7	9	0.4	975	Ireland
809	2.8	708	2.4	671	2.3	595	2.0	53199	Italy
90	9.7	110	12.0	89	9.8	90	10.0	1239	Latvia
0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Liechtenstein
31	2.3	29	2.1	26	1.9	41	3.1	402	Lithuania
10	3.7	6	2.2	4	1.4	7	2.4	240	Luxembourg
1	0.5	4	1.9	2	0.9	5	2.3	100	Malta
191	2.3	164	2.0	180	2.1	118	1.4	5226	Netherlands
19	0.7	36	1.4	15	0.6	15	0.6	901	Norway
131	0.7	115	0.6	97	0.5	80	0.4	2723	Poland
338	6.8	252	5.1	206	4.2	186	3.8	17102	Portugal
240	2.5	279	2.9	238	2.5	214	2.2	5604	Romania
6	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.3	10	0.4	83	Slovakia
10	1.0	15	1.5	11	1.1	9	0.9	220	Slovenia
649	2.8	520	2.7	456	2.7	333	2.0	68971	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1795	Sweden
250	0.8	247	0.8	322	1.0	232	0.7	22643	United Kingdom
4078	**1.6**	**3688**	**1.5**	**3400**	**1.4**	**2740**	**1.1**	**278650**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
50	3.5	36	2.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	412	Albania
1	2.7	1	2.8	2	5.8	0	0.0	10	Andorra
103	7.1	125	8.8	128	9.1	115	8.3	994	Armenia
162	3.4	162	3.4	150	3.1	125	2.5	1595	Azerbaijan
369	8.4	308	7.0	278	6.3	311	7.1	3519	Belarus
6	0.3	7	0.4	7	0.4	6	0.3	122	Bosnia and Herzegovina
9	0.9	13	1.3	5	0.5	6	0.6	121	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
219	11.3	201	10.5	197	10.3	196	10.3	2572	Georgia
36	0.9	46	1.2	27	0.7	20	0.5	1172	Israel
190	2.3	181	2.2	181	2.1	226	2.6	2017	Kazakhstan
49	1.7	58	2.0	89	3.0	55	1.8	679	Kyrgyzstan
128	6.5	182	9.3	172	8.8	212	10.9	1819	Moldova
0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	Monaco
7	2.3	4	1.3	11	3.6	12	3.9	101	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	San Marino
41	0.9	43	1.0	46	1.1	57	1.3	1470	Serbia
39	1.1	42	1.2	44	1.3	52	1.5	1421	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	5	0.6	49	Kosovo***
70	1.7	60	1.5	47	1.1	28	0.7	7329	Switzerland
131	3.2	146	3.5	175	4.1	151	3.4	1089	Tajikistan
77	0.2	99	0.3	92	0.2	86	0.2	1207	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Turkmenistan
6013	28.8	6119	29.4	5328	26.9	5462	27.7	61676	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	Uzbekistan
7661	**7.3**	**7792**	**7.3**	**6985**	**6.6**	**7118**	**6.7**	**88459**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
3521	1.7	3086	1.6	2868	1.5	2172	1.1	274250	West
714	0.8	759	0.8	693	0.7	678	0.7	14398	Centre
7504	14.0	7634	14.2	6824	12.9	7008	13.2	78450	East
11739	**3.3**	**11479**	**3.3**	**10385**	**3.0**	**9858**	**2.8**	**367098**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 17: AIDS diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	26	0.6	19	0.4	27	0.6	19	0.4	19	0.4	21	0.5
West	Belgium	41	0.8	42	0.8	46	0.8	45	0.8	33	0.6	41	0.7
Centre	Bulgaria	3	0.1	9	0.2	8	0.2	11	0.3	2	0.1	18	0.5
Centre	Croatia	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
Centre	Cyprus	4	1.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.7	5	1.2	2	0.5
Centre	Czech Republic	5	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1
West	Denmark	10	0.4	7	0.3	11	0.4	10	0.4	19	0.7	6	0.2
East	Estonia	11	1.5	17	2.4	12	1.7	5	0.7	7	1.0	11	1.6
West	Finland	11	0.4	3	0.1	8	0.3	9	0.3	7	0.3	3	0.1
West	France	320	1.0	342	1.0	277	0.8	309	0.9	230	0.7	256	0.8
West	Germany	135	0.3	100	0.2	120	0.3	86	0.2	81	0.2	102	0.2
West	Greece	22	0.4	14	0.2	22	0.4	19	0.3	16	0.3	21	0.4
Centre	Hungary	6	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	3	0.1
West	Iceland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
West	Ireland	15	0.7	9	0.4	8	0.4	11	0.5	13	0.6	9	0.4
West	Italy	328	1.1	350	1.2	297	1.0	300	1.0	252	0.8	290	0.9
East	Latvia	22	1.8	26	2.2	34	2.9	46	4.0	32	2.8	40	3.6
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	2	0.1	9	0.5	9	0.5	6	0.4	6	0.4	10	0.6
West	Luxembourg	4	1.7	4	1.6	2	0.8	4	1.6	4	1.6	3	1.1
West	Malta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5
West	Netherlands	72	0.9	56	0.7	43	0.5	60	0.7	52	0.6	57	0.7
West	Norway	3	0.1	7	0.3	5	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Centre	Poland	33	0.2	41	0.2	32	0.2	41	0.2	42	0.2	37	0.2
West	Portugal	202	3.7	224	4.1	196	3.6	223	4.0	163	3.0	169	3.1
Centre	Romania	133	1.2	157	1.5	114	1.1	108	1.0	125	1.2	123	1.2
Centre	Slovakia	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.1
West	Spain	362	1.6	373	1.6	333	1.4	317	1.3	292	1.2	267	1.1
West	Sweden	22	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	270	0.9	303	1.0	204	0.6	227	0.7	128	0.4	132	0.4
	Total EU/EEA	**2067**	**0.8**	**2127**	**0.8**	**1826**	**0.7**	**1873**	**0.7**	**1550**	**0.6**	**1635**	**0.6**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	4	0.3	9	0.6	2	0.1	8	0.6	11	0.8	15	1.0
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	13	0.9	21	1.4	27	1.9	21	1.5	22	1.5	38	2.5
East	Azerbaijan	31	0.7	8	0.2	19	0.4	15	0.3	24	0.5	26	0.6
East	Belarus	100	2.0	120	2.4	206	4.1	184	3.6	225	4.4	223	4.4
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0.1	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
East	Georgia	45	1.9	53	2.3	75	3.3	94	4.2	118	5.4	111	5.1
West	Israel	11	0.3	19	0.5	19	0.5	16	0.4	18	0.5	14	0.4
East	Kazakhstan	47	0.6	46	0.6	79	0.9	72	0.9	77	0.9	58	0.7
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	9	0.3	14	0.5	19	0.7	21	0.7	23	0.8
East	Moldova	81	3.8	33	1.5	96	4.5	127	6.0	170	8.0	90	4.3
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	15	0.3	10	0.2	7	0.1	7	0.1	10	0.2	5	0.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	14	0.4	10	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.1
Centre	Kosovo***	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	50	1.3	48	1.2	43	1.1	42	1.1	38	0.9	28	0.7
East	Tajikistan	8	0.2	8	0.2	10	0.3	15	0.4	31	0.8	46	1.2
Centre	Turkey	5	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0	14	0.0	15	0.0	12	0.0
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Ukraine	1365	5.5	1320	5.3	1418	5.8	1873	7.6	3048	12.5	3575	14.7
East	Uzbekistan	8	0.1	43	0.3	37	0.3	57	0.4	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**1784**	**1.5**	**1761**	**1.5**	**2061**	**1.7**	**2564**	**2.2**	**3831**	**3.5**	**4266**	**3.9**
WHO European Region													
	West	1904	0.9	1920	0.9	1662	0.8	1701	0.8	1370	0.7	1422	0.7
	Centre	214	0.2	255	0.3	189	0.2	202	0.2	230	0.2	228	0.2
	East	1733	2.5	1713	2.4	2036	2.8	2534	3.5	3781	6.4	4251	7.2
	Total WHO European Region	**3851**	**1.0**	**3888**	**1.0**	**3887**	**1.0**	**4437**	**1.2**	**5381**	**1.5**	**5901**	**1.6**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2013		2014		2015		2016		Cumulative total**	Country*
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
									EU/EEA
19	0.4	24	0.6	17	0.4	17	0.4	749	Austria
25	0.4	40	0.7	33	0.6	-	-	1505	Belgium
18	0.5	12	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1	138	Bulgaria
3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	51	Croatia
4	0.9	1	0.2	4	0.9	4	0.9	70	Cyprus
6	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.1	7	0.1	101	Czech Republic
9	0.3	6	0.2	12	0.4	5	0.2	442	Denmark
7	1.0	5	0.7	7	1.0	17	2.4	138	Estonia
3	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	128	Finland
193	0.6	206	0.6	177	0.5	143	0.4	15253	France
88	0.2	57	0.1	54	0.1	24	0.1	4503	Germany
20	0.4	22	0.4	23	0.4	31	0.6	638	Greece
4	0.1	10	0.2	6	0.1	8	0.2	114	Hungary
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	Iceland
8	0.3	12	0.5	4	0.2	3	0.1	293	Ireland
263	0.9	217	0.7	184	0.6	183	0.6	15783	Italy
43	3.9	61	5.6	43	4.0	24	2.3	531	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Liechtenstein
13	0.8	8	0.5	9	0.6	7	0.4	96	Lithuania
1	0.4	3	1.1	4	1.4	2	0.7	73	Luxembourg
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	Malta
39	0.5	28	0.3	34	0.4	34	0.4	1251	Netherlands
9	0.4	9	0.4	7	0.3	7	0.3	257	Norway
31	0.2	33	0.2	31	0.2	11	0.1	730	Poland
144	2.6	76	1.4	84	1.5	75	1.4	4511	Portugal
113	1.1	113	1.1	106	1.0	87	0.9	3907	Romania
0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	13	Slovakia
1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	30	Slovenia
182	0.8	127	0.6	109	0.6	79	0.5	17590	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	Sweden
97	0.3	119	0.4	108	0.3	78	0.2	6107	United Kingdom
1344	**0.5**	**1208**	**0.5**	**1076**	**0.4**	**884**	**0.3**	**75433**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
15	1.0	14	1.0	15	1.0	8	0.5	117	Albania
1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	3	Andorra
41	2.7	47	3.0	34	2.1	47	2.9	338	Armenia
27	0.6	38	0.8	43	0.9	36	0.7	278	Azerbaijan
178	3.5	166	3.3	212	4.2	201	4.0	2027	Belarus
1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	24	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	36	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
84	3.9	67	3.2	73	3.5	73	3.5	899	Georgia
11	0.3	22	0.5	14	0.3	13	0.3	454	Israel
66	0.7	64	0.7	89	1.0	119	1.3	837	Kazakhstan
18	0.6	27	0.9	36	1.2	17	0.6	197	Kyrgyzstan
106	5.0	119	5.6	113	5.3	154	7.3	1185	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Monaco
0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	San Marino
8	0.2	6	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	442	Serbia
7	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1	425	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	17	Kosovo***
31	0.8	15	0.4	11	0.3	13	0.3	2511	Switzerland
51	1.3	68	1.7	94	2.2	58	1.4	395	Tajikistan
19	0.0	26	0.1	26	0.1	13	0.0	248	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
3349	13.8	3725	15.4	3140	13.7	3390	14.8	31223	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	Uzbekistan
4007	**3.6**	**4410**	**4.0**	**3905**	**3.5**	**4149**	**3.7**	**41404**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
1144	0.5	989	0.5	881	0.4	739	0.3	72494	West
224	0.2	234	0.2	207	0.2	151	0.2	6040	Centre
3983	6.7	4395	7.4	3893	6.7	4143	7.1	38302	East
5351	**1.4**	**5618**	**1.5**	**4981**	**1.4**	**5033**	**1.4**	**116836**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 18: AIDS diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	37	28	31	32	34	28	22	25	21	18	1040
West	Belgium	26	24	35	31	31	24	29	34	34	-	1490
Centre	Bulgaria	4	4	4	5	2	8	12	9	12	11	99
Centre	Croatia	6	12	17	19	18	22	11	18	12	21	264
Centre	Cyprus	4	4	4	5	3	2	4	5	4	3	122
Centre	Czech Republic	10	8	11	10	15	15	16	11	19	23	262
West	Denmark	13	16	12	15	13	13	11	10	11	7	1734
East	Estonia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	28
West	Finland	13	10	6	7	6	2	4	6	7	5	304
West	France	248	261	264	252	241	195	201	151	156	116	28314
West	Germany	319	273	281	257	219	216	195	171	127	56	18191
West	Greece	44	59	50	63	54	50	49	40	58	48	2110
Centre	Hungary	12	16	13	23	24	37	30	37	33	41	625
West	Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44
West	Ireland	7	8	10	13	17	15	6	18	11	7	405
West	Italy	317	299	293	254	265	260	305	268	279	230	12125
East	Latvia	3	3	7	10	7	4	10	7	5	4	116
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
East	Lithuania	2	7	1	0	2	2	5	3	3	9	83
West	Luxembourg	2	0	1	2	6	3	7	3	3	4	134
West	Malta	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	44
West	Netherlands	139	132	137	131	115	126	122	96	104	68	3210
West	Norway	2	6	7	9	9	10	15	18	4	4	512
Centre	Poland	19	28	26	29	45	25	48	40	30	29	692
West	Portugal	87	107	83	85	89	88	60	52	58	57	2841
Centre	Romania	6	10	15	13	13	7	15	25	18	21	211
Centre	Slovakia	2	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	7	52
Centre	Slovenia	6	7	10	7	7	8	7	10	7	7	144
West	Spain	302	325	315	396	364	350	260	225	192	132	13384
West	Sweden	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1091
West	United Kingdom	240	229	178	194	141	156	112	129	139	107	15102
	Total EU/EEA	**1887**	**1880**	**1812**	**1864**	**1744**	**1670**	**1559**	**1416**	**1349**	**1056**	**104775**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	2	6	6	1	5	6	6	8	8	3	59
West	Andorra	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
East	Armenia	1	3	0	1	2	2	4	7	1	2	24
East	Azerbaijan	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	2	18
East	Belarus	0	0	0	2	6	3	3	4	3	4	28
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	6	4	4	42
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	5	2	4	43
East	Georgia	3	7	3	10	11	11	16	21	24	18	146
West	Israel	5	5	8	6	8	6	10	11	5	2	321
East	Kazakhstan	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	2	2	15
East	Kyrgyzstan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Moldova	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	16
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
Centre	Montenegro	2	2	4	5	1	4	3	3	8	8	53
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	13	17	26	22	22	31	20	27	28	35	458
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	12	15	25	22	21	30	19	27	26	35	448
Centre	Kosovo***	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	10
West	Switzerland	63	49	45	61	36	33	32	24	21	14	3320
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Centre	Turkey	5	11	2	3	0	0	12	15	12	17	137
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	9	10	10	10	31	45	50	55	72	116	427
East	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total non-EU/EEA	**112**	**115**	**108**	**134**	**134**	**151**	**170**	**192**	**194**	**234**	**5141**
WHO European Region												
	West	1882	1836	1756	1809	1651	1577	1442	1284	1231	895	105756
	Centre	93	127	140	149	164	175	192	221	199	234	3253
	East	24	32	24	40	63	69	95	102	113	161	905
	Total WHO European Region	**1999**	**1995**	**1920**	**1998**	**1878**	**1821**	**1729**	**1607**	**1543**	**1290**	**109914**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 19: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	24	29	18	15	13	26	14	20	18	8	881
West	Belgium	3	9	5	3	4	1	3	7	1	-	281
Centre	Bulgaria	1	4	7	10	17	39	29	26	11	14	160
Centre	Croatia	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	24
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Centre	Czech Republic	4	6	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	4	43
West	Denmark	3	6	3	4	4	4	5	1	0	1	251
East	Estonia	45	41	26	14	20	15	9	6	4	17	262
West	Finland	8	1	2	3	0	4	2	0	0	1	56
West	France	87	85	56	60	61	45	39	26	29	16	13871
West	Germany	62	54	48	35	41	40	31	23	17	5	4350
West	Greece	3	3	6	3	9	22	41	44	30	23	296
Centre	Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
West	Ireland	10	11	8	6	10	3	1	0	0	0	374
West	Italy	383	318	275	228	194	180	178	112	95	78	34933
East	Latvia	45	60	49	70	57	70	62	73	51	36	922
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
East	Lithuania	21	35	20	20	9	22	19	16	15	19	230
West	Luxembourg	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	44
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
West	Netherlands	13	7	10	7	8	4	3	1	4	3	344
West	Norway	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	156
Centre	Poland	78	74	55	70	62	59	46	32	34	23	1559
West	Portugal	296	268	231	222	157	154	103	60	39	22	9323
Centre	Romania	3	3	5	13	28	59	82	105	100	90	501
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
West	Spain	672	542	453	427	360	293	189	125	77	52	50221
West	Sweden	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
West	United Kingdom	28	25	15	22	12	13	8	17	8	8	1502
	Total EU/EEA	**1800**	**1583**	**1295**	**1240**	**1070**	**1057**	**869**	**700**	**540**	**428**	**120869**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
West	Andorra	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Armenia	25	30	33	41	33	42	24	34	22	30	412
East	Azerbaijan	131	50	69	160	148	160	123	110	91	76	1188
East	Belarus	198	191	265	208	266	242	193	150	139	130	2392
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
East	Georgia	103	134	170	186	191	160	141	117	99	110	1783
West	Israel	9	12	7	4	7	10	15	11	8	4	250
East	Kazakhstan	99	122	115	173	146	153	156	147	152	171	1835
East	Kyrgyzstan	20	27	53	102	58	55	38	40	73	30	560
East	Moldova	101	55	103	95	101	17	22	26	27	31	779
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Centre	Serbia	12	6	11	6	12	5	9	5	5	0	664
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	12	6	11	6	12	5	9	5	5	0	663
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Switzerland	21	19	14	11	17	6	9	3	2	1	3306
East	Tajikistan	13	35	52	61	69	80	53	71	89	70	614
Centre	Turkey	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	63
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	3086	2868	2732	3458	4979	4933	4273	3856	3050	2939	44593
East	Uzbekistan	20	116	70	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
	Total non-EU/EEA	**3843**	**3667**	**3698**	**4638**	**6030**	**5865**	**5057**	**4573**	**3757**	**3594**	**58880**
WHO European Region												
	West	1631	1392	1152	1053	898	806	643	452	329	228	120722
	Centre	105	94	84	106	124	167	170	175	156	135	3070
	East	3907	3764	3757	4719	6077	5949	5113	4646	3812	3659	55950
	Total WHO European Region	**5643**	**5250**	**4993**	**5878**	**7099**	**6922**	**5926**	**5273**	**4297**	**4022**	**179742**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** 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 (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	43	36	37	30	28	35	25	35	25	20	883
West	Belgium	68	72	75	68	46	67	48	62	47	-	2428
Centre	Bulgaria	16	15	19	14	20	15	20	25	22	17	321
Centre	Croatia	4	10	4	1	6	4	6	5	2	1	148
Centre	Cyprus	6	7	4	5	9	6	4	3	8	6	149
Centre	Czech Republic	12	14	11	13	13	14	12	16	15	16	200
West	Denmark	16	16	18	23	40	22	21	17	27	14	787
East	Estonia	10	17	10	7	9	16	10	8	14	16	155
West	Finland	11	11	12	12	15	10	12	9	6	15	243
West	France	549	597	514	532	444	492	375	370	332	247	20581
West	Germany	184	152	158	120	156	130	124	112	90	36	4207
West	Greece	36	45	36	31	34	39	29	30	35	40	1035
Centre	Hungary	5	5	8	4	7	6	10	12	7	10	169
West	Iceland	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
West	Ireland	14	13	15	12	17	20	18	21	8	5	363
West	Italy	614	605	527	559	502	512	498	448	420	405	17380
East	Latvia	22	25	32	36	34	55	37	59	58	51	514
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
East	Lithuania	4	6	15	11	9	13	15	17	16	18	152
West	Luxembourg	7	10	2	6	5	4	2	5	3	3	115
West	Malta	2	5	1	6	3	5	0	2	1	3	41
West	Netherlands	113	104	108	117	86	99	74	63	74	62	2146
West	Norway	7	10	10	10	9	12	11	27	17	16	430
Centre	Poland	29	34	24	53	45	37	35	34	33	18	683
West	Portugal	449	445	389	417	370	338	305	210	184	174	8716
Centre	Romania	120	127	118	110	163	145	141	173	170	158	2497
Centre	Slovakia	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	3	35
Centre	Slovenia	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	4	45
West	Spain	479	524	481	441	410	369	262	206	184	148	15502
West	Sweden	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686
West	United Kingdom	503	509	399	381	237	247	207	190	230	165	10552
	Total EU/EEA	**3358**	**3416**	**3029**	**3021**	**2723**	**2718**	**2309**	**2161**	**2031**	**1713**	**91181**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	20	26	28	24	39	40	55	40	52	55	449
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
East	Armenia	32	46	45	42	50	84	103	121	129	123	820
East	Azerbaijan	55	14	34	38	44	68	57	84	93	75	593
East	Belarus	99	145	254	246	305	348	344	309	333	367	2954
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	5	2	1	4	0	3	1	2	3	74
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	4	4	1	3	3	6	6	10	4	3	91
East	Georgia	61	76	102	132	181	184	139	126	144	135	1429
West	Israel	34	34	35	27	38	32	21	45	27	24	902
East	Kazakhstan	35	48	45	69	80	75	81	90	97	156	827
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	6	17	24	26	27	24	39	40	35	257
East	Moldova	108	31	101	146	321	118	139	209	190	264	1723
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Centre	Montenegro	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	51
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Centre	Serbia	9	13	9	12	17	9	9	11	11	8	399
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	8	12	9	11	11	9	7	10	11	5	371
Centre	Kosovo***	1	1	0	1	6	0	2	1	0	2	28
West	Switzerland	84	74	76	84	69	49	53	31	32	21	2698
East	Tajikistan	14	14	18	41	59	69	88	103	140	114	672
Centre	Turkey	20	32	28	26	36	35	41	58	39	28	659
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	1265	1342	1509	2264	3944	4873	4875	5806	5250	5708	39494
East	Uzbekistan	6	51	40	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
	Total non-EU/EEA	**1850**	**1965**	**2348**	**3249**	**5217**	**6019**	**6040**	**7086**	**6586**	**7123**	**54291**
WHO European Region												
	West	3243	3262	2894	2877	2511	2483	2087	1883	1744	1440	89726
	Centre	254	298	261	269	367	323	350	393	369	334	5970
	East	1711	1821	2222	3124	5062	5930	5912	6971	6504	7062	49773
	Total WHO European Region	**5208**	**5381**	**5377**	**6270**	**7940**	**8736**	**8349**	**9247**	**8617**	**8836**	**145469**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 21: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through mother-to-child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2007–2016) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total**
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14
West	Belgium	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	-	134
Centre	Bulgaria	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	7
Centre	Croatia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
West	Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West	Finland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
West	France	8	9	10	5	8	11	10	2	5	3	787
West	Germany	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	118
West	Greece	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Centre	Hungary	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Ireland	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	36
West	Italy	2	2	5	3	3	4	7	2	0	1	739
East	Latvia	0	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	20
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
West	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Netherlands	5	3	2	5	3	1	3	3	3	0	80
West	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Centre	Poland	1	5	7	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	69
West	Portugal	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	122
Centre	Romania	6	7	13	8	12	11	16	8	6	0	306
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	10	8	8	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	981
West	Sweden	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
West	United Kingdom	1	5	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	48
	Total EU/EEA	**47**	**56**	**58**	**34**	**45**	**41**	**56**	**22**	**25**	**15**	**3569**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	9
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	7	2	0	22
East	Azerbaijan	2	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	15
East	Belarus	7	12	10	13	12	4	3	9	10	5	121
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
East	Georgia	13	10	4	11	8	1	3	2	0	0	63
West	Israel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	39
East	Kazakhstan	1	3	15	5	4	3	5	1	5	3	49
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	2	0	0	3	4	1	0	5	1	17
East	Moldova	7	6	1	3	3	1	9	7	2	4	54
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	28
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
West	Switzerland	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	109
East	Tajikistan	1	0	0	1	7	6	15	9	4	5	48
Centre	Turkey	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	16
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	110	73	86	129	118	88	59	60	48	67	1193
East	Uzbekistan	3	6	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Total non-EU/EEA	**150**	**115**	**128**	**177**	**159**	**117**	**110**	**98**	**80**	**86**	**1812**
WHO European Region												
	West	42	40	38	26	27	29	36	13	17	12	3298
	Centre	10	14	24	13	18	18	25	10	12	1	456
	East	145	117	124	172	159	111	105	97	76	88	1627
	Total WHO European Region	**197**	**171**	**186**	**211**	**204**	**158**	**166**	**120**	**105**	**101**	**5381**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

*** 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 in 2016, by country of report, transmission mode and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	MSM		IDU			Hetero			MTCT		
		Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	18	18	3	5	8	8	12	20	1	0	1
West	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Bulgaria	11	11	1	13	14	2	15	17	0	0	0
Centre	Croatia	21	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Centre	Cyprus	3	3	0	0	0	4	2	6	0	0	0
Centre	Czech Republic	23	23	2	2	4	4	12	16	1	0	1
West	Denmark	7	7	0	1	1	5	9	14	0	0	0
East	Estonia	1	1	8	9	17	6	10	16	0	0	0
West	Finland	5	5	0	1	1	2	13	15	0	0	0
West	France	113	116	7	9	16	111	135	247	0	3	3
West	Germany	56	56	2	3	5	14	22	36	0	0	0
West	Greece	48	48	4	19	23	24	16	40	0	0	0
Centre	Hungary	41	41	0	2	2	8	2	10	0	0	0
West	Iceland	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Ireland	7	7	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0
West	Italy	230	230	17	61	78	144	261	405	1	0	1
East	Latvia	4	4	4	32	36	18	33	51	0	2	2
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	9	9	3	16	19	4	14	18	0	0	0
West	Luxembourg	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
West	Malta	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
West	Netherlands	68	68	1	2	3	31	31	62	0	0	0
West	Norway	4	4	1	0	1	6	10	16	0	0	0
Centre	Poland	29	29	1	22	23	8	10	18	0	0	0
West	Portugal	57	57	2	20	22	71	103	174	2	0	2
Centre	Romania	21	21	21	69	90	53	105	158	0	0	0
Centre	Slovakia	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	7	7	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0
West	Spain	132	132	8	44	52	63	85	148	1	1	2
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	107	107	1	7	8	74	91	165	1	1	2
	Total EU/EEA	**1053**	**1056**	**86**	**342**	**428**	**692**	**1020**	**1713**	**8**	**7**	**15**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3	3	0	0	0	8	47	55	0	0	0
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Armenia	2	2	0	30	30	47	76	123	0	0	0
East	Azerbaijan	2	2	3	73	76	29	46	75	0	1	1
East	Belarus	4	4	26	104	130	171	196	367	2	3	5
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	3	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
East	Georgia	18	18	3	107	110	68	67	135	0	0	0
West	Israel	2	2	1	3	4	12	12	24	0	0	0
East	Kazakhstan	2	2	23	148	171	84	72	156	3	0	3
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	29	30	14	21	35	0	1	1
East	Moldova	1	1	3	28	31	126	138	264	2	2	4
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Montenegro	8	8	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
East	Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	35	35	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	0
Centre	Kosovo***	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
West	Switzerland	14	14	0	1	1	12	9	21	0	0	0
East	Tajikistan	2	2	1	69	70	48	66	114	1	4	5
Centre	Turkey	17	17	0	2	2	4	24	28	0	0	0
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	116	116	507	2432	2939	2841	2867	5708	33	34	67
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**233**	**234**	**568**	**3026**	**3594**	**3470**	**3653**	**7123**	**41**	**45**	**86**
WHO European Region												
	West	892	895	47	181	228	606	833	1440	7	5	12
	Centre	233	234	25	110	135	100	234	334	1	0	1
	East	161	161	582	3077	3659	3456	3606	7062	41	47	88
	Total WHO European Region	**1286**	**1290**	**654**	**3368**	**4022**	**4162**	**4673**	**8836**	**49**	**52**	**101**

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

** Totals include persons with unknown gender and may, therefore, not equal the sum of the columns or may differ slightly than total presented for 2016 in tables 4–7

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

Nosocomial			Haemophiliac/transfusion			Unknown			Total**	Country*
Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**	Female	Male	Total**		
										EU/EEA
0	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	10	58	Austria
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgium
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	Bulgaria
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	Croatia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	Cyprus
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	Czech Republic
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	24	Denmark
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	41	Estonia
0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	6	29	Finland
0	0	0	2	0	2	23	38	61	445	France
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	23	120	Germany
0	0	0	1	0	1	2	17	19	131	Greece
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	Hungary
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	Iceland
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Ireland
0	0	0	0	1	1	21	42	63	778	Italy
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	21	114	Latvia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Liechtenstein
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	48	Lithuania
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	9	Luxembourg
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Malta
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	19	152	Netherlands
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	22	Norway
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	21	91	Poland
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	261	Portugal
6	9	15	1	0	1	6	10	16	301	Romania
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Slovakia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Slovenia
0	0	0	1	0	1	6	71	77	412	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sweden
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	25	26	310	United Kingdom
7	**10**	**17**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**84**	**305**	**389**	**3628**	**Total EU/EEA**
										Non-EU/EEA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	Albania
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Andorra
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	162	Armenia
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	161	Azerbaijan
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	512	Belarus
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the
0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	269	Georgia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	33	Israel
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13	345	Kazakhstan
2	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	72	Kyrgyzstan
0	0	0	0	0	0	23	43	66	366	Moldova
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monaco
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Montenegro
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Russia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	San Marino
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Serbia
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	15	56	Serbia excluding Kosovo***
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	Kosovo***
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	42	Switzerland
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	18	209	Tajikistan
0	1	1	1	1	2	8	41	49	99	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	22	8852	Ukraine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
2	**4**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**66**	**154**	**221**	**11269**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
										WHO European Region
1	1	2	6	3	9	72	257	330	2916	West
6	10	16	2	1	3	17	90	107	830	Centre
2	3	5	1	2	3	61	112	173	11151	East
9	**14**	**23**	**9**	**6**	**15**	**150**	**459**	**610**	**14897**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 23: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2016*, ordered by frequency

Diseases	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	686	20.5	174	17.0	5	11.4	865	19.6
Candidiasis; oesophageal	372	11.1	130	12.7	5	11.4	507	11.5
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	329	9.8	101	9.9	8	18.2	438	9.9
Kaposi's sarcoma	351	10.5	55	5.4	0	0.0	406	9.2
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	312	9.3	91	8.9	3	6.8	406	9.2
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	177	5.3	89	8.7	3	6.8	269	6.1
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	178	5.3	67	6.5	1	2.3	246	5.6
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	146	4.4	66	6.5	9	20.5	221	5.0
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	175	5.2	38	3.7	0	0.0	213	4.8
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	72	2.2	17	1.7	5	11.4	94	2.1
Non-EU/EEA								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	307	15.8	97	11.2	8	10.5	412	14.3
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	268	13.8	110	12.7	10	13.2	388	13.5
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	207	10.7	82	9.5	7	9.2	296	10.3
Candidiasis; oesophageal	158	8.1	57	6.6	3	3.9	218	7.6
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	100	5.2	56	6.5	3	3.9	159	5.5
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	55	2.8	16	1.8	3	3.9	74	2.6
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	37	1.9	14	1.6	2	2.6	53	1.8
Kaposi's sarcoma	25	1.3	21	2.4	0	0.0	46	1.6
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	30	1.5	9	1.0	0	0.0	39	1.4
Candidiasis of bronchi; trachea; or lungs	18	0.9	9	1.0	5	6.6	32	1.1
West								
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	602	23.4	153	19.0	3	42.9	758	22.4
Candidiasis; oesophageal	297	11.5	107	13.3	0	0.0	404	11.9
Kaposi's sarcoma	324	12.6	53	6.6	0	0.0	377	11.1
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	187	7.3	54	6.7	2	28.6	243	7.2
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	141	5.5	73	9.1	0	0.0	214	6.3
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	150	5.8	59	7.3	0	0.0	209	6.2
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	141	5.5	63	7.8	1	14.3	205	6.1
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	158	6.1	35	4.4	0	0.0	193	5.7
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	93	3.6	38	4.7	1	14.3	132	3.9
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	48	1.9	16	2.0	0	0.0	64	1.9
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	166	18.6	51	22.1	5	14.7	222	19.2
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	130	14.6	31	13.4	3	8.8	164	14.2
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	126	14.1	17	7.4	2	5.9	145	12.5
Candidiasis; oesophageal	88	9.9	23	10.0	5	14.7	116	10.0
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	53	5.9	33	14.3	6	17.6	92	8.0
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	32	3.6	16	6.9	3	8.8	51	4.4
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	35	3.9	6	2.6	5	14.7	46	4.0
Kaposi's sarcoma	41	4.6	3	1.3	0	0.0	44	3.8
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	31	3.5	5	2.2	0	0.0	36	3.1
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	15	1.7	10	4.3	2	5.9	27	2.3
East								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	339	18.7	98	11.5	8	10.1	445	16.2
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	244	13.4	106	12.4	11	13.9	361	13.1
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	194	10.7	82	9.6	7	8.9	283	10.3
Candidiasis; oesophageal	164	9.0	56	6.6	3	3.8	223	8.1
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	58	3.2	60	7.0	3	3.8	121	4.4
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	55	3.0	11	1.3	5	6.3	71	2.6
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	29	1.6	21	2.5	0	0.0	50	1.8
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	26	1.4	11	1.3	2	2.5	39	1.4
Candidiasis of bronchi; trachea; or lungs	18	1.0	9	1.1	5	6.3	32	1.2
Isosporiasis; intestinal with diarrhoea (>1 months duration)	16	0.9	8	0.9	0	0.0	24	0.9

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

Table 24: AIDS-related deaths*, by geographic area, country and year of death (2007–2016) and cumulative totals in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country**	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total***
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	26	17	11	21	19	14	15	14	17	15	1159
West	Belgium	33	26	27	19	31	28	33	33	19	22	2073
Centre	Bulgaria	6	9	2	14	17	16	14	13	8	9	173
Centre	Croatia	2	7	7	9	6	9	8	5	15	3	197
Centre	Cyprus	2	0	3	1	4	2	1	4	3	1	95
Centre	Czech Republic	10	14	12	9	14	15	12	14	9	17	245
West	Denmark	19	3	9	3	6	2	4	0	1	2	2016
East	Estonia	11	8	0	2	7	5	2	2	2	2	112
West	Finland	0	6	6	10	6	13	8	5	6	5	222
West	France	244	231	179	209	173	155	131	120	92	96	36564
West	Germany	174	130	130	114	122	84	105	99	64	47	14726
West	Greece	41	29	23	38	43	43	40	22	31	24	1669
Centre	Hungary	10	4	9	10	12	9	7	15	11	11	380
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	39
West	Ireland	6	3	5	5	4	1	0	0	1	1	416
West	Italy	750	704	649	599	595	598	647	572	-	-	42304
East	Latvia	47	58	69	57	80	88	107	72	38	37	788
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
East	Lithuania	11	13	13	10	7	8	13	10	7	23	162
West	Luxembourg	3	5	3	1	5	7	3	2	4	3	146
West	Malta	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	3	65
West	Netherlands	62	55	60	43	51	40	38	38	48	65	1133
West	Norway	1	3	3	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	630
Centre	Poland	57	69	43	48	66	52	38	33	33	23	1309
West	Portugal	228	211	214	217	200	175	223	167	128	135	8876
Centre	Romania	156	144	120	134	215	186	199	237	195	180	4384
Centre	Slovakia	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	4	2	45
Centre	Slovenia	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	0	100
West	Spain	1011	853	535	451	412	350	288	205	138	106	48530
West	Sweden	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1323
West	United Kingdom	5	9	5	17	16	10	11	1	27	17	128
	Total EU/EEA	**2928**	**2616**	**2140**	**2044**	**2116**	**1918**	**1954**	**1690**	**907**	**849**	**170015**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	7	3	13	11	11	12	10	13	12	12	158
West	Andorra	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
East	Armenia	20	33	40	23	26	39	43	48	60	53	446
East	Azerbaijan	43	43	27	45	41	48	36	45	32	20	485
East	Belarus	143	177	151	146	158	188	129	169	125	118	1854
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	64
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	2	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	64
East	Georgia	53	55	38	57	76	64	63	47	52	103	783
West	Israel	29	23	17	17	30	29	31	25	19	13	736
East	Kazakhstan	113	134	133	185	197	170	169	141	162	176	1990
East	Kyrgyzstan	18	15	21	26	19	19	6	8	38	13	248
East	Moldova	68	65	54	72	127	11	23	37	46	53	802
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Centre	Montenegro	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	6	1	48
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Serbia	16	23	21	25	29	21	18	9	13	13	1141
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	13	21	21	25	27	17	17	9	12	10	1096
Centre	Kosovo****	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	3	45
West	Switzerland	50	34	41	23	13	3	4	5	5	0	5897
East	Tajikistan	9	23	26	39	47	67	91	64	86	96	561
Centre	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	4	4	103
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1
East	Ukraine	2507	2710	2591	3096	3744	3870	3514	3436	3032	3253	41710
East	Uzbekistan	19	124	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
	Total non-EU/EEA	**3100**	**3465**	**3216**	**3836**	**4524**	**4542**	**4153**	**4061**	**3699**	**3930**	**57445**
WHO European Region												
	West	2689	2343	1917	1787	1729	1556	1583	1312	606	554	168683
	Centre	277	280	236	269	382	327	328	360	320	278	8493
	East	3062	3458	3203	3824	4529	4577	4196	4079	3680	3947	50278
	Total WHO European Region	**6028**	**6081**	**5356**	**5880**	**6640**	**6460**	**6107**	**5751**	**4606**	**4779**	**227454**

* This table includes deaths reported as due to AIDS and excludes deaths reported as not due to AIDS-related cases. In countries and years for which cause of death (AIDS or non-AIDS related) was unknown or could not be reported, deaths among persons (ever) diagnosed with AIDS were included.

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 25: AIDS related deaths*, by sex, transmission mode and year of death (2007–2016) and cumulative totals**

Table 25a: EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA countries

Transmission mode	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***
EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	353	353	-	298	298	-	264	264	-	287	287
Injecting drug use	182	805	987	173	668	841	104	484	588	90	404	494
Heterosexual contact	204	353	557	181	308	489	179	240	419	158	291	449
Mother-to-child	1	10	11	3	7	10	3	3	6	10	1	11
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	9	12	21	8	21	29	5	11	16	4	17	21
Nosocomial infection	24	26	50	19	21	40	15	21	36	13	21	34
Other/undetermined	51	142	193	62	143	205	52	110	162	32	117	149
Total EU/EEA	**471**	**1701**	**2172**	**446**	**1466**	**1912**	**358**	**1133**	**1491**	**307**	**1138**	**1445**
Non-EU/EEA												
Sex between men	-	16	16	-	21	21	-	22	22	-	21	21
Injecting drug use	61	276	337	55	285	341	51	256	307	49	311	360
Heterosexual contact	77	109	186	100	142	242	110	117	227	129	133	262
Mother-to-child	5	3	8	4	4	8	3	2	5	2	3	5
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nosocomial infection	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	2	19	21	4	14	18	6	16	22	9	15	24
Total non-EU/EEA	**145**	**429**	**574**	**163**	**467**	**631**	**171**	**414**	**585**	**190**	**484**	**674**
Total WHO European Region	**616**	**2130**	**2746**	**609**	**1933**	**2543**	**529**	**1547**	**2076**	**497**	**1622**	**2119**

Transmission mode	2015			2016			Cumulative total****			
	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	194	195	-	179	179	0	40180	3	34341
Injecting drug use	60	181	241	44	188	232	9673	39749	0	46549
Heterosexual contact	119	200	319	104	201	305	8599	12835	1	20225
Mother-to-child	5	2	7	2	1	3	588	659	0	1054
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	6	11	6	3	9	1346	3340	0	3586
Nosocomial infection	12	22	34	9	14	23	645	951	0	1582
Other/undetermined	24	75	100	16	82	98	1695	6266	1	7525
Total EU/EEA	**225**	**680**	**907**	**181**	**668**	**849**	**22546**	**103980**	**5**	**114862**
Non-EU/EEA										
Sex between men	-	19	19	-	15	15	0	2510	0	2130
Injecting drug use	36	254	290	22	222	244	1499	5692	1	6921
Heterosexual contact	128	178	306	152	216	368	2027	2642	0	4571
Mother-to-child	4	1	5	4	1	5	96	90	1	175
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	1	1	2	62	187	0	202
Nosocomial infection	0	3	3	0	2	2	5	11	0	16
Other/undetermined	14	30	44	11	30	41	148	437	1	554
Total non-EU/EEA	**182**	**485**	**667**	**190**	**487**	**677**	**3837**	**11569**	**3**	**14569**
Total WHO European Region	**407**	**1165**	**1574**	**371**	**1155**	**1526**	**26383**	**115543**	**8**	**129425**

* This table includes deaths reported as due to AIDS and excludes deaths reported as not due to AIDS-related cases. In countries and years for which cause of death (AIDS or non-AIDS related) was unknown or could not be reported, deaths among persons (ever) diagnosed with AIDS were included.

** Data from Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting or lack of data on deaths by transmission mode 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

2011			2012			2013			2014			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	
												EU/EEA
-	307	307	-	252	253	-	238	238	-	216	217	Sex between men
92	370	462	103	327	430	83	334	417	54	270	324	Injecting drug use
185	301	486	146	252	398	163	270	433	157	223	381	Heterosexual contact
4	8	12	4	5	9	5	4	9	2	3	5	Mother-to-child
7	14	21	9	17	26	9	14	23	7	12	19	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
28	19	47	24	21	45	18	16	34	16	22	38	Nosocomial infection
64	122	186	38	121	159	56	97	153	31	103	134	Other/undetermined
380	**1141**	**1521**	**324**	**995**	**1320**	**334**	**973**	**1307**	**267**	**849**	**1118**	**Total EU/EEA**
												Non-EU/EEA
-	18	18	-	19	19	-	22	22	-	25	25	Sex between men
43	324	367	33	319	352	36	267	303	23	219	242	Injecting drug use
162	194	356	127	152	279	101	161	262	130	187	317	Heterosexual contact
3	8	11	5	3	8	7	5	12	2	2	4	Mother-to-child
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	Nosocomial infection
10	18	28	1	13	14	12	28	40	13	22	35	Other/undetermined
218	**562**	**780**	**166**	**506**	**672**	**156**	**483**	**639**	**169**	**456**	**625**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
598	**1703**	**2301**	**490**	**1501**	**1992**	**490**	**1456**	**1946**	**436**	**1305**	**1743**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 25: AIDS related deaths*, by sex, transmission mode and year of death (2007–2016) and cumulative totals**

Table 25b: West, Centre, East of the WHO European Region

Transmission mode	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***
West												
Sex between men	-	337	337	-	282	282	-	248	248	-	258	258
Injecting drug use	175	735	910	163	602	765	99	428	527	77	364	441
Heterosexual contact	189	343	532	161	277	438	167	209	376	140	242	382
Mother-to-child	1	5	6	3	5	8	2	0	2	5	1	6
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	3	6	9	7	12	19	2	7	9	2	6	8
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	1		1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	25	114	139	31	95	126	26	78	104	13	80	93
Total West	**393**	**1540**	**1933**	**366**	**1273**	**1639**	**298**	**970**	**1268**	**237**	**951**	**1188**
Centre												
Sex between men	-	28	28	-	32	32	-	36	36	-	47	47
Injecting drug use	8	38	46	8	36	44	5	25	30	8	20	28
Heterosexual contact	24	51	75	25	50	75	26	42	68	27	53	80
Mother-to-child	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	4	6	6	0	6
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	6	8	14	1	10	11	3	4	7	3	12	15
Nosocomial infection	24	26	50	18	21	39	13	21	34	13	21	34
Other/undetermined	25	33	58	30	45	75	22	33	55	19	40	59
Total Centre	**88**	**189**	**277**	**83**	**197**	**280**	**71**	**165**	**236**	**76**	**193**	**269**
East												
Sex between men	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3
Injecting drug use	60	308	368	57	315	373	51	287	338	54	331	385
Heterosexual contact	68	68	136	95	123	218	96	106	202	120	129	249
Mother-to-child	4	3	7	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	3	4
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nosocomial infection	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Other/undetermined	3	14	17	5	17	22	10	15	25	9	12	21
Total East	**135**	**401**	**536**	**160**	**463**	**624**	**160**	**412**	**572**	**184**	**478**	**662**
Total WHO European Region	**616**	**2130**	**2746**	**609**	**1933**	**2543**	**529**	**1547**	**2076**	**497**	**1622**	**2119**

Transmission mode	2015			2016			Cumulative total****			
	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Unkown	Total
West										
Sex between men	-	157	158	-	137	137	0	41300	3	35157
Injecting drug use	45	129	174	31	118	149	10232	40344	0	47472
Heterosexual contact	79	127	206	72	142	214	8530	12489	1	19756
Mother-to-child	1	1	2	0	1	1	561	584	0	943
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	3	2	5	1	1	2	1164	3062	0	3129
Nosocomial infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	13
Other/undetermined	16	44	61	7	44	51	1248	5635	1	6434
Total West	**144**	**460**	**606**	**111**	**443**	**554**	**21743**	**103420**	**5**	**112904**
Centre										
Sex between men	-	52	52	-	46	46	0	1259	0	1183
Injecting drug use	12	47	59	13	50	63	296	1143	0	1399
Heterosexual contact	42	83	125	30	63	93	747	1280	0	1995
Mother-to-child	5	1	6	2	0	2	85	124	1	208
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	2	4	6	5	2	7	242	461	0	653
Nosocomial infection	12	22	34	9	14	23	637	945	0	1569
Other/undetermined	6	32	38	8	36	44	476	828	1	1288
Total Centre	**79**	**241**	**320**	**67**	**211**	**278**	**2483**	**6040**	**2**	**8295**
East										
Sex between men	-	4	4	-	11	11	0	130	0	130
Injecting drug use	39	259	298	22	242	264	644	3951	1	4596
Heterosexual contact	126	168	294	154	212	366	1349	1706	0	3043
Mother-to-child	3	1	4	4	1	5	38	41	0	78
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	6
Nosocomial infection	0	3	3		2	2	5	11	0	16
Other/undetermined	16	29	45	12	32	44	119	240	0	357
Total East	**184**	**464**	**648**	**193**	**501**	**694**	**2157**	**6083**	**1**	**8226**
Total WHO European Region	**407**	**1165**	**1574**	**371**	**1155**	**1526**	**26383**	**115543**	**8**	**129425**

* This table includes deaths reported as due to AIDS and excludes deaths reported as not due to AIDS-related cases. In countries and years for which cause of death (AIDS or non-AIDS related) was unknown or could not be reported, deaths among persons (ever) diagnosed with AIDS were included.

** Data from Italy, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting or lack of data on deaths by transmission mode 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

2011			2012			2013			2014			Transmission mode
Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	Female	Male	Total***	
												West
-	273	273	-	228	229	-	212	212	-	186	187	Sex between men
71	307	378	77	244	321	61	254	315	39	192	231	Injecting drug use
139	222	361	116	208	324	117	202	319	106	143	250	Heterosexual contact
2	3	5	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	Mother-to-child
3	9	12	1	5	6	5	6	11	1	3	4	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nosocomial infection
24	81	105	11	62	73	17	61	78	10	57	67	Other/undetermined
239	**895**	**1134**	**208**	**749**	**958**	**200**	**736**	**936**	**156**	**582**	**740**	**Total West**
												Centre
-	45	45	-	37	37	-	35	35	-	50	50	Sex between men
13	37	50	17	46	63	11	41	52	8	51	59	Injecting drug use
54	86	140	24	52	76	36	78	114	52	78	130	Heterosexual contact
2	7	9	4	3	7	7	3	10	2	2	4	Mother-to-child
4	5	9	8	12	20	4	8	12	6	9	15	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
28	19	47	24	21	45	18	16	34	16	22	38	Nosocomial infection
36	46	82	24	55	79	32	39	71	20	44	64	Other/undetermined
137	**245**	**382**	**101**	**226**	**327**	**108**	**220**	**328**	**104**	**256**	**360**	**Total Centre**
												East
-	7	7	-	6	6	-	13	13	-	5	5	Sex between men
51	350	401	42	356	398	47	306	353	30	246	276	Injecting drug use
154	187	341	133	144	277	111	151	262	129	189	318	Heterosexual contact
3	6	9	2	3	5	5	5	10	2	2	4	Mother-to-child
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	Nosocomial infection
14	13	27	4	17	21	19	25	44	14	24	38	Other/undetermined
222	**563**	**785**	**181**	**526**	**707**	**182**	**500**	**682**	**176**	**467**	**643**	**Total East**
598	**1703**	**2301**	**490**	**1501**	**1992**	**490**	**1456**	**1946**	**436**	**1305**	**1743**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 26: Number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2007–2016) and number of tests per 1000 population in 2016, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country*	Number of HIV tests										Tests/1000 population
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	777935	751749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Belgium	595394	619418	635150	651095	679655	703486	695433	697684	692679	726457	64.2
Centre	Bulgaria	160000	110000	140000	160000	180000	190000	210000	230000	290000	320000	44.7
Centre	Croatia	32698	38996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	41913	42294	48158	48385	49074	54120	50235	-	-	52385	61.8
Centre	Czech Republic	344874	342223	347135	353507	334569	349205	341583	349448	345274	350234	33.2
West	Denmark	141880	-	-	168923	137877	134709	-	-	-	-	-
East	Estonia	68478	74357	78735	78054	85025	73367	82279	82266	87587	90136	68.5
West	Finland	153478	186822	190380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	France	5152287	5051821	5023833	5009580	5213049	5242541	5218563	5253834	5370787	5430106	81.3
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece**	17374	29908	35171	31070	31918	34622	32241	22455	20412	20122	1.9
Centre	Hungary	65980	83408	91181	89137	84464	93060	95861	93289	91793	-	-
West	Iceland	9351	9522	7794	7318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland	63000	-	184980	180055	184521	175488	150597	168028	178267	192956	40.8
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	79279	72444	59331	58826	58799	60491	58302	60614	65552	79715	40.5
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	60333	162381	100799	178554	102234	101042	102161	108781	105486	104132	36.0
West	Luxembourg	13379	13366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71200	123.6
West	Malta	11957	-	-	-	-	-	14522	-	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	176728	181118	213138	229783	317286	358953	313341	272102	318458	440365	11.6
West	Portugal**	-	-	-	315381	266853	235455	228321	236832	259751	252715	24.4
Centre	Romania	220226	282248	285948	291915	306679	293204	302989	332422	346032	360893	18.3
Centre	Slovakia	88520	66926	132990	109261	110025	110506	114574	126187	127109	104876	19.3
Centre	Slovenia	31120	31183	37105	36977	38110	33602	33457	35498	34366	35788	17.3
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1686	2458	2143	2168	3260	3140	3063	4156	5442	5582	1.9
West	Andorra	3546		2810	2678	2590	2062	2310	2378	2212	2340	33.8
East	Armenia	55342	60701	60103	60731	68449	71957	83431	94122	117012	99270	32.8
East	Azerbaijan	293086	322525	340048	353772	365090	514434	482282	612860	714621	500499	50.7
East	Belarus	437983	430175	459032	517625	621780	683125	770136	1157072	1249712	1464386	154.4
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16858	-	-	20793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	10574	10426	11842	18721	17811	18105	24562	27340	28601	30211	14.5
East	Georgia	16989	18792	17562	25370	21799	15562	18091	86290	78261	119868	30.1
West	Israel	269071	271641	278887	286995	274294	233516	-	-	-	-	-
East	Kazakhstan	1491190	1643938	1758026	1786289	1897476	2026174	2127136	2190757	2388347	2587065	144.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	227879	268134	325855	297959	381295	470355	370160	410331	376284	331609	55.0
East	Moldova	347709	355711	204702	207018	207830	212964	146105	133476	146762	124010	30.5
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	3838	4229	5812	6492	6914	6781	6970	6571	6607	6324	10.1
East	Russia***	-	-	-	25209546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	3976	3825	4181	5090	3961	3845	4004	3427	1548	3600	112.7
Centre	Serbia	42762	44806	48729	52868	57275	65366	67079	57594	63267	68426	7.7
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo****	42573	44555	47734	51727	56086	64031	65829	56282	61877	65827	9.3
Centre	Kosovo****	189	251	995	1141	1189	1335	1250	1312	1390	2599	1.5
West	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Tajikistan	92474	129330	214207	280281	438532	447636	514701	634791	597426	509092	58.7
Centre	Turkey	1998163	3707505	4475874	5010334	5693965	5952148	6515931	6663547	7203959	6263020	78.7
East	Turkmenistan	211789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	1937440	2280442	2347084	2319946	2392970	2343099	2941748	1853626	1695926	1697479	39.9
East	Uzbekistan	619130	796371	987464	1506724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

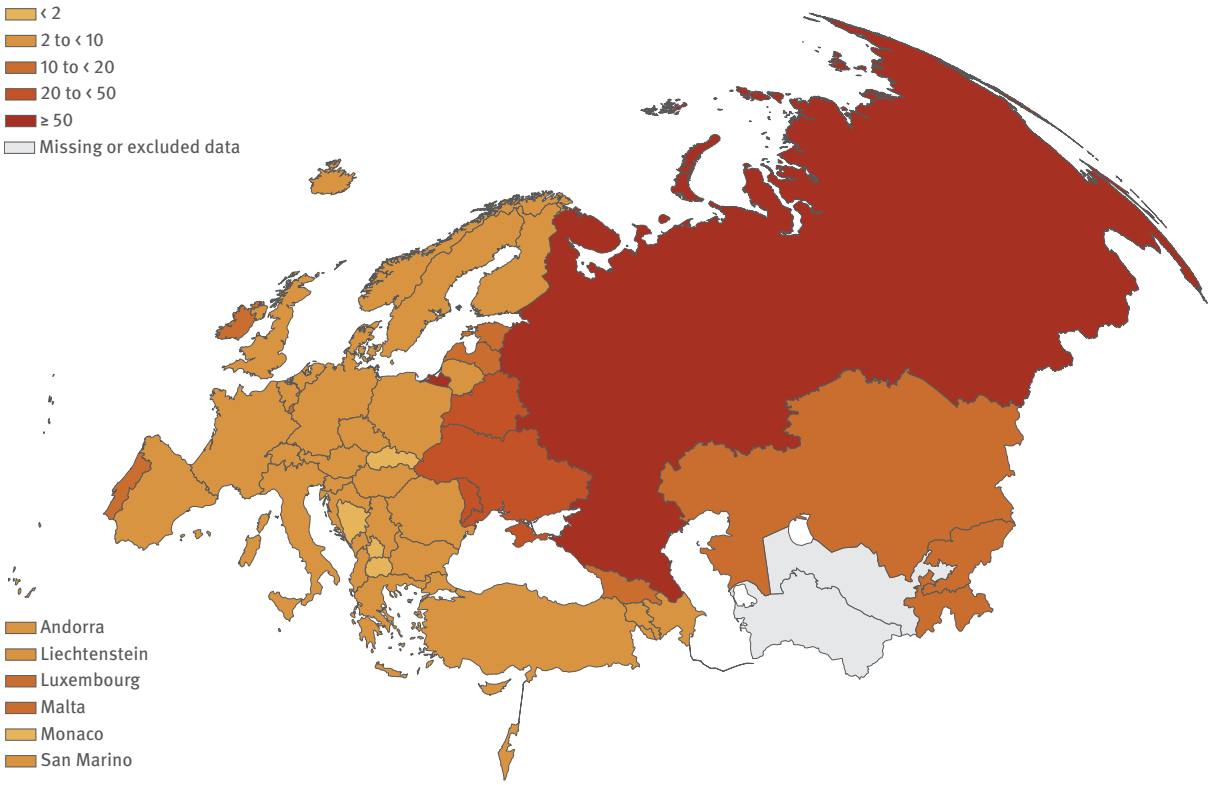
** HIV tests in Greece refer only to those performed in reference centres and do not include all tests carried out in public hospitals or private laboratories. Number of tests in Portugal refer only to those requested at public primary healthcare centres and do not include those requested in hospitals and private sector.

*** Number of HIV tests in Russia [number (year)]: 23711866 (2008), 25509617 (2009), 25071010 (2010), 24734075 (2011), 26037319 (2012), 26826067 (2013), 27982810 (2014), 28336911 (2015), 30752828 (2016). Reference [4] (Chapter 2).

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

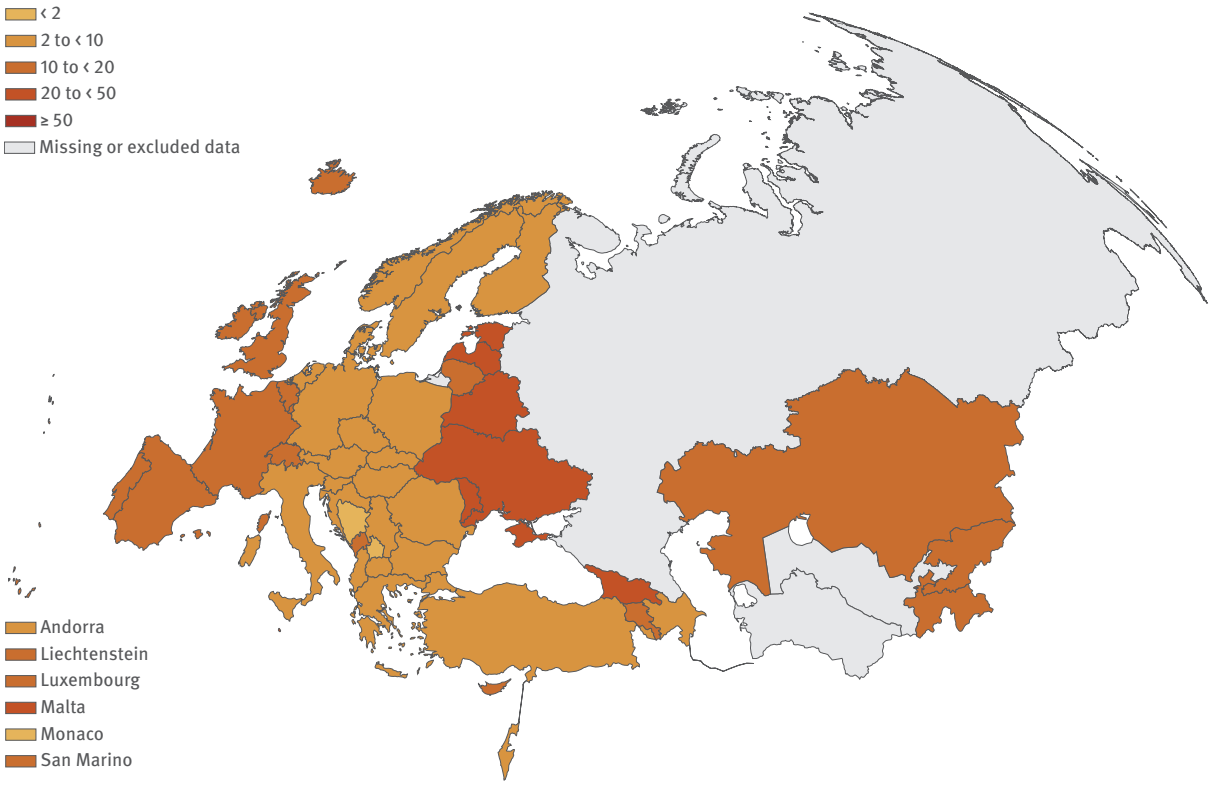
Maps

Map 1: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2016

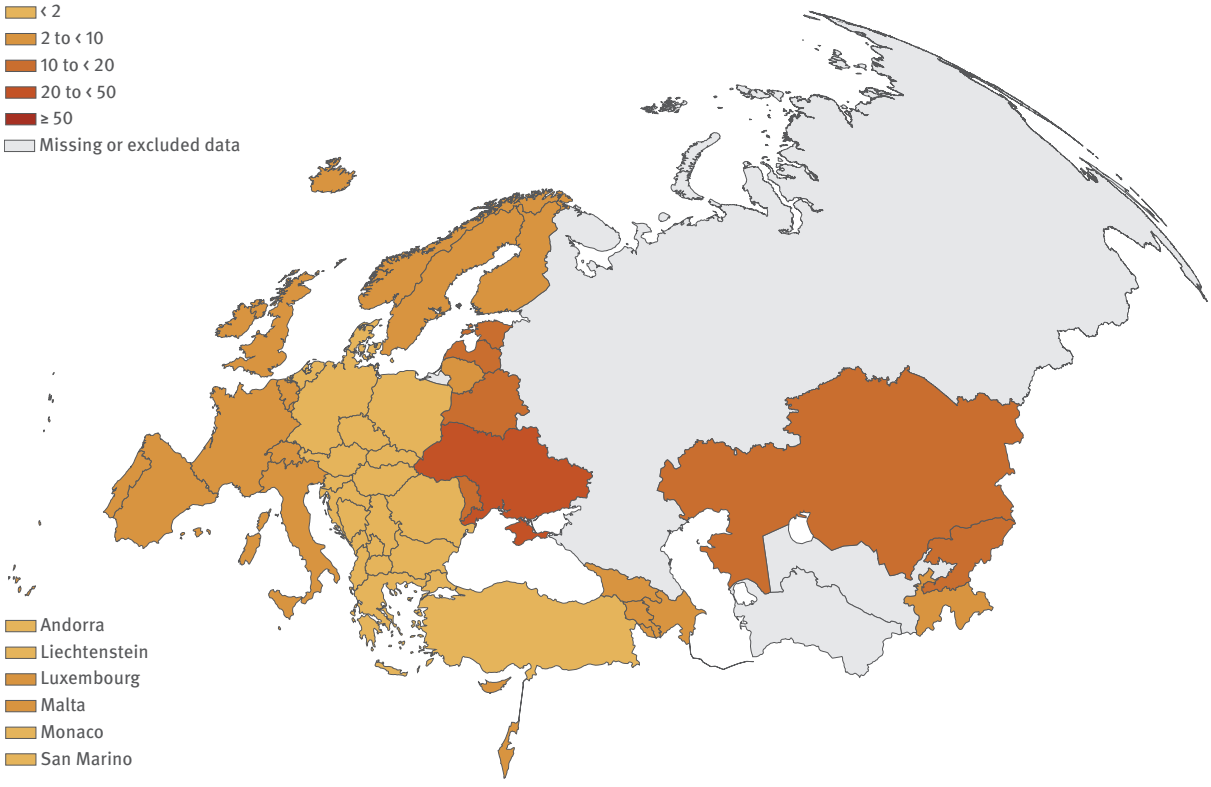


All data presented were reported to ECDC/WHO through the European Surveillance System (TESSy), except for data for Russia [1], Chapter 2.

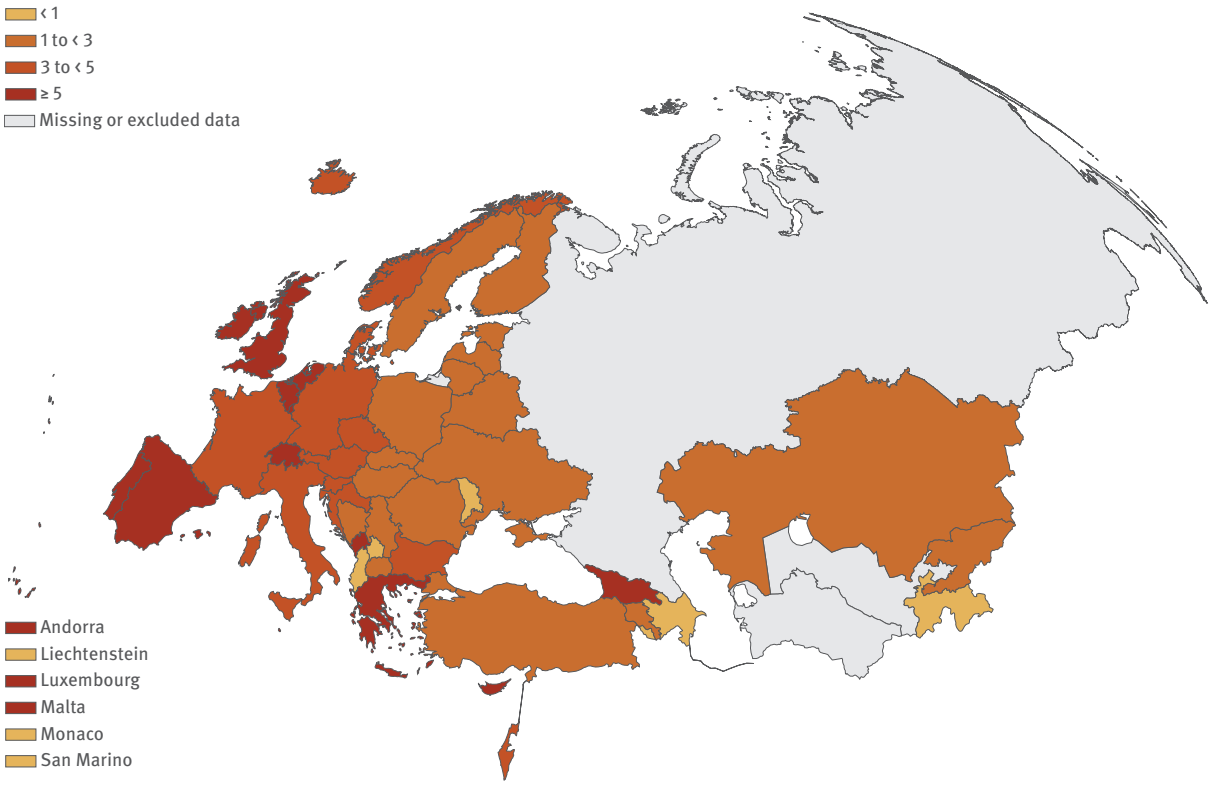
Map 2: New HIV diagnoses in men per 100 000 male population, 2016



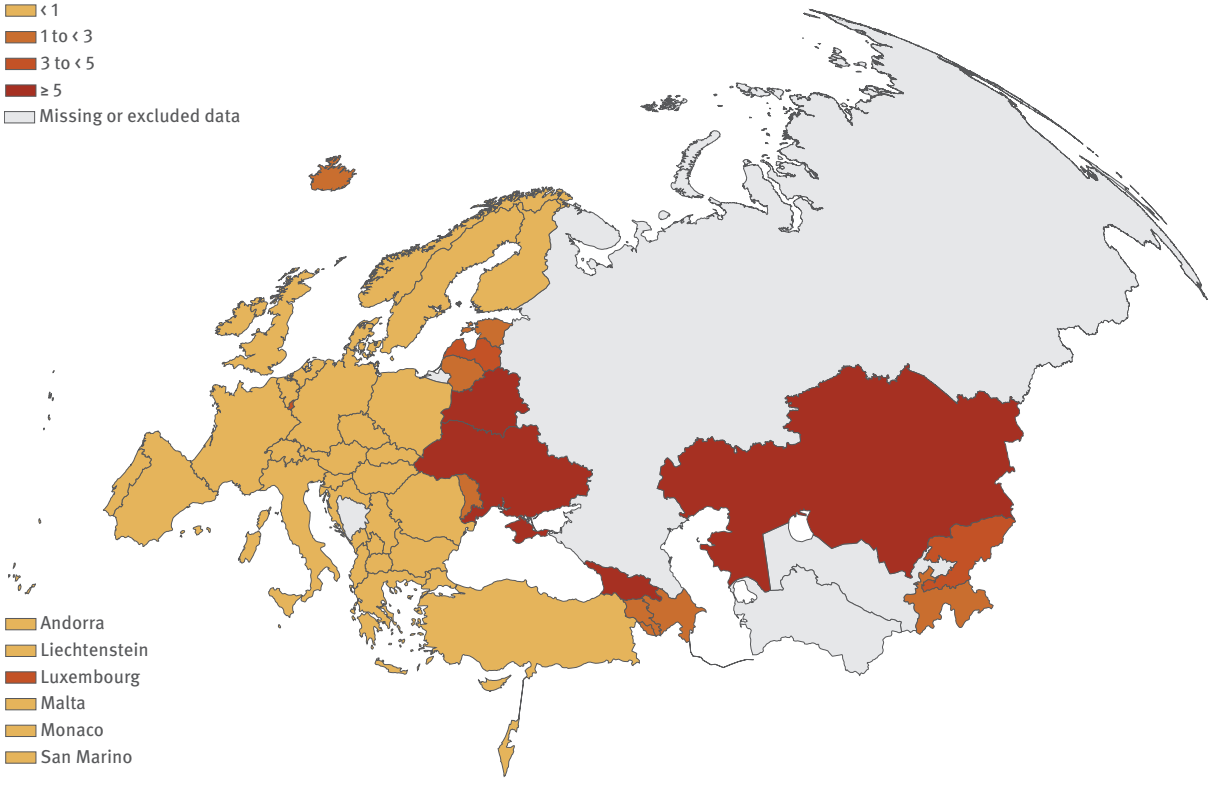
Map 3: New HIV diagnoses in women per 100 000 female population, 2016



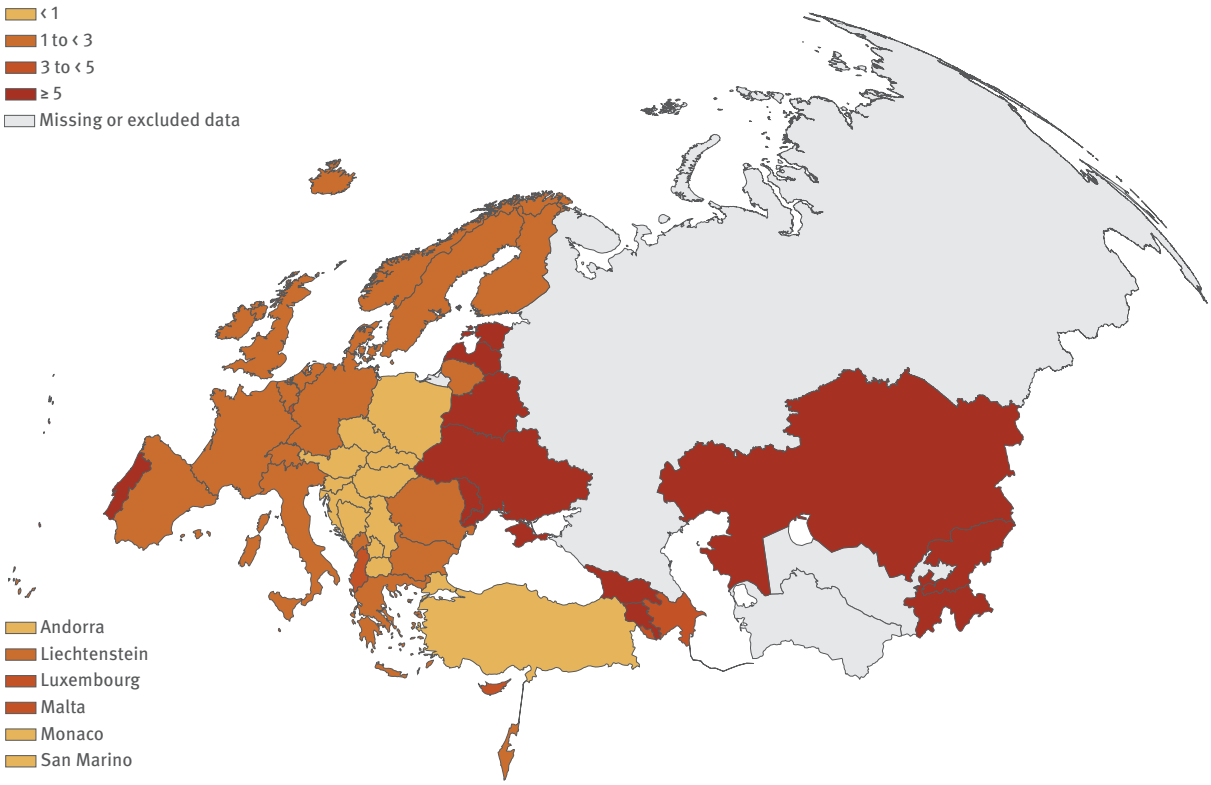
Map 4: New HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men per 100 000 male population, 2016



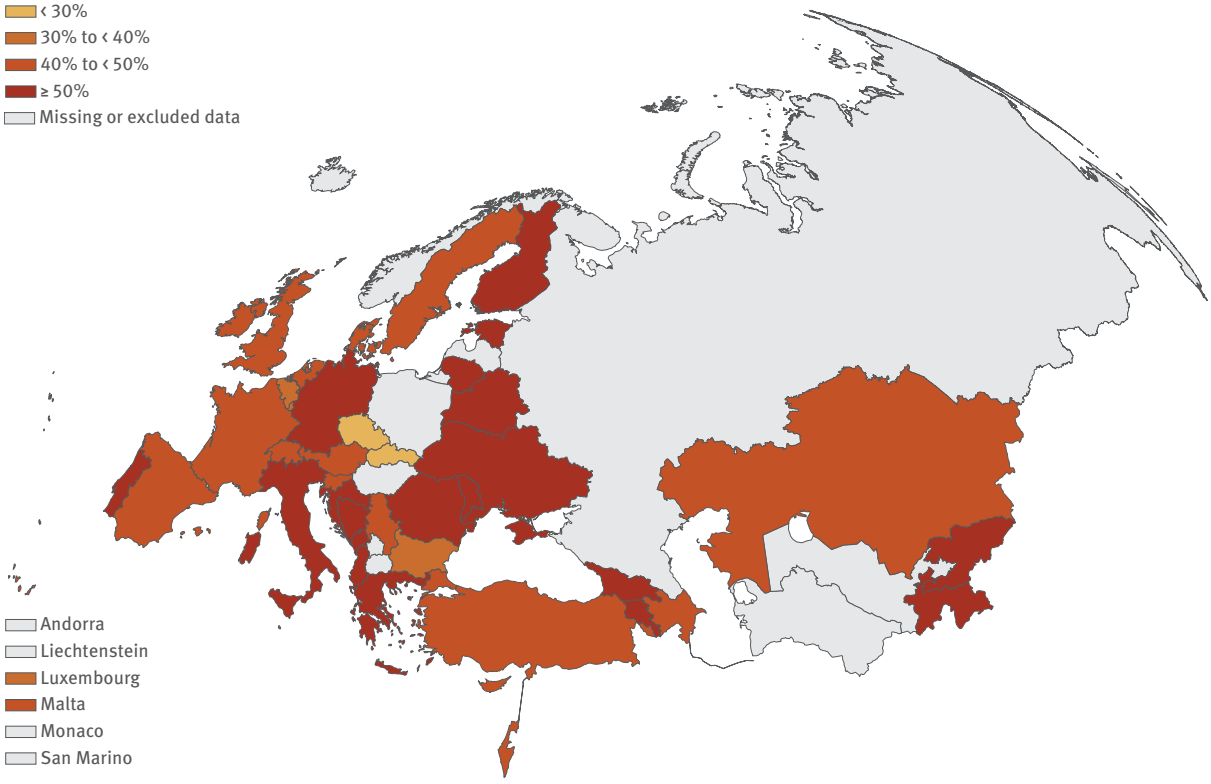
Map 5: New HIV diagnoses acquired through injecting drug use per 100 000 population, 2016



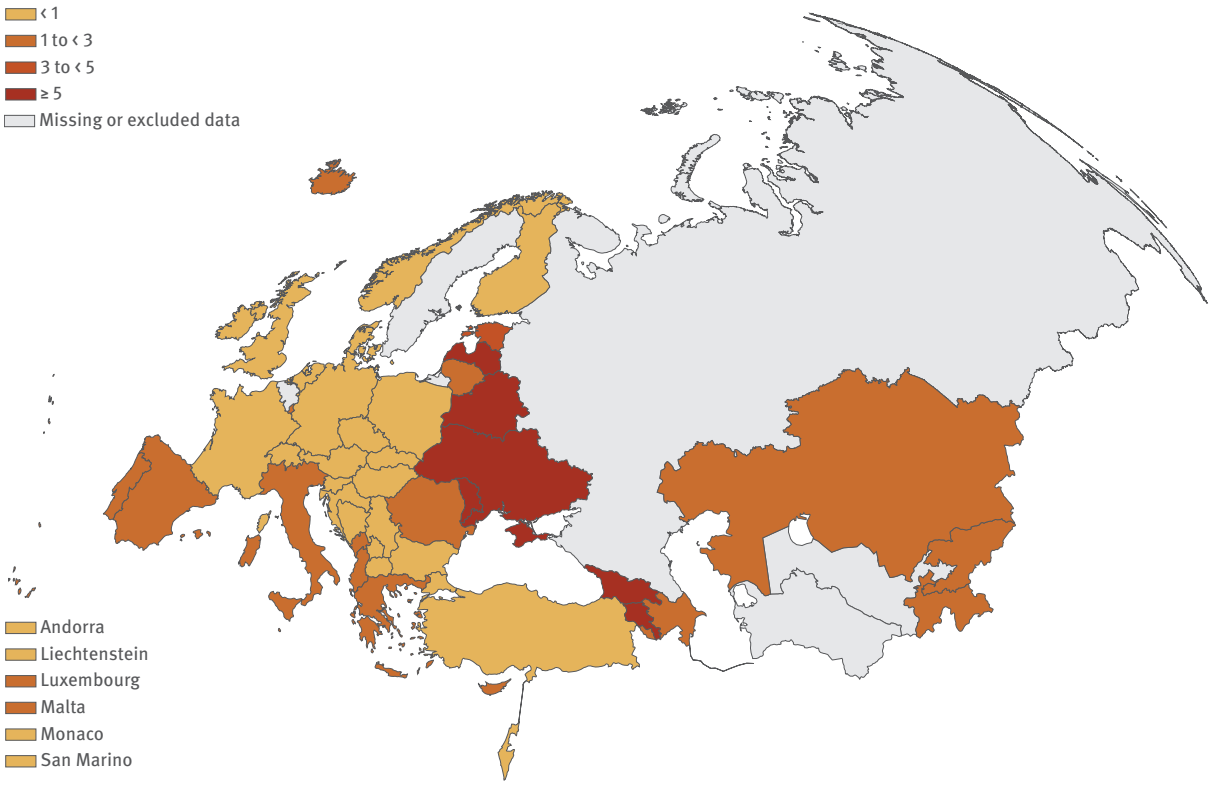
Map 6: New HIV diagnoses acquired through heterosexual transmission per 100 000 population, 2016



Map 7: Percentage of adult (>14 years) HIV diagnoses with CD4 <350 cells/mm³ at diagnosis, 2016



Map 8: AIDS diagnoses reported per 100 000 population, 2016



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 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 in the WHO European Region, including the 28 countries of the European Union (EU) and the three countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), referred to in this report 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 World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe via the respective ministries of health.

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

Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any HIV data through this system for 2016. HIV data for Russia were therefore obtained through publicly available national sources, on the assumption that the data have been validated to the same standard as for the other countries, and then incorporated with the data reported by other countries to enable a more complete presentation of the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Europe. Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any AIDS data through this system for 2016.

Completeness of key variables is presented for the EU/EEA and the WHO European Region as a whole in Annex 2 and by country in Annex 3.

1.1. Surveillance systems – data sources

To describe the national source of data and specify the national surveillance system from which the reported data originate, information on the country data source is included as a compulsory part of reporting; this is detailed in Annexes 4a and 4b. Some cross-country comparisons are hampered by differences in surveillance systems as the quality and coverage of national surveillance are inconsistent. Particularly in the early part of the period covered in this report (2007–2016), some countries did not have national HIV/AIDS data and others established or substantially modified their national reporting systems over the course of the reporting period. These issues are detailed in Annex 5.

2. Data collection and validation

2.1. Data collection 2016

The 2016 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 15 March and 15 September 2017. Data presented in this report were extracted from the joint database on 29 September 2017.

2.2. Individual country datasets

Data were uploaded, validated and approved in the joint database for HIV/AIDS surveillance by the reporting countries. Once the data were submitted, individual datasets were validated. The HIVAIDS record type was used for the first time in 2014 to collect combined case-based HIV and AIDS data (Annexes 4a and 4b). Forty-five countries used the combined record type for 2016 reporting, an increase on the thirty-three countries which used it when it was first implemented in 2014. Of the forty-five, thirty uploaded all historical data in the new format, while the rest uploaded only 2016 data, or data for a few years, in the new record type. One country (San Marino) reported aggregated HIV data. Ukraine reported aggregated AIDS data, while all other countries reported case-based AIDS data.

Reporting of aggregated HIV and AIDS data has an impact on the data presentation and analysis and the epidemiological overview of HIV/AIDS in Europe because fewer variables are available from the aggregated datasets, reducing the amount of data that can be presented in certain tables and figures.

3. Data re-coding and adjustments

3.1. Dates used for data presentation

In this report the HIV and AIDS data are presented by 'date of diagnosis'. If countries could not provide this date, or preferred to present their data by the 'date of statistics' to avoid discrepancies with their national surveillance reports, this date was used instead. This was the case for four countries: Belarus, Georgia, Turkey and Ukraine.

3.2. Region of origin

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

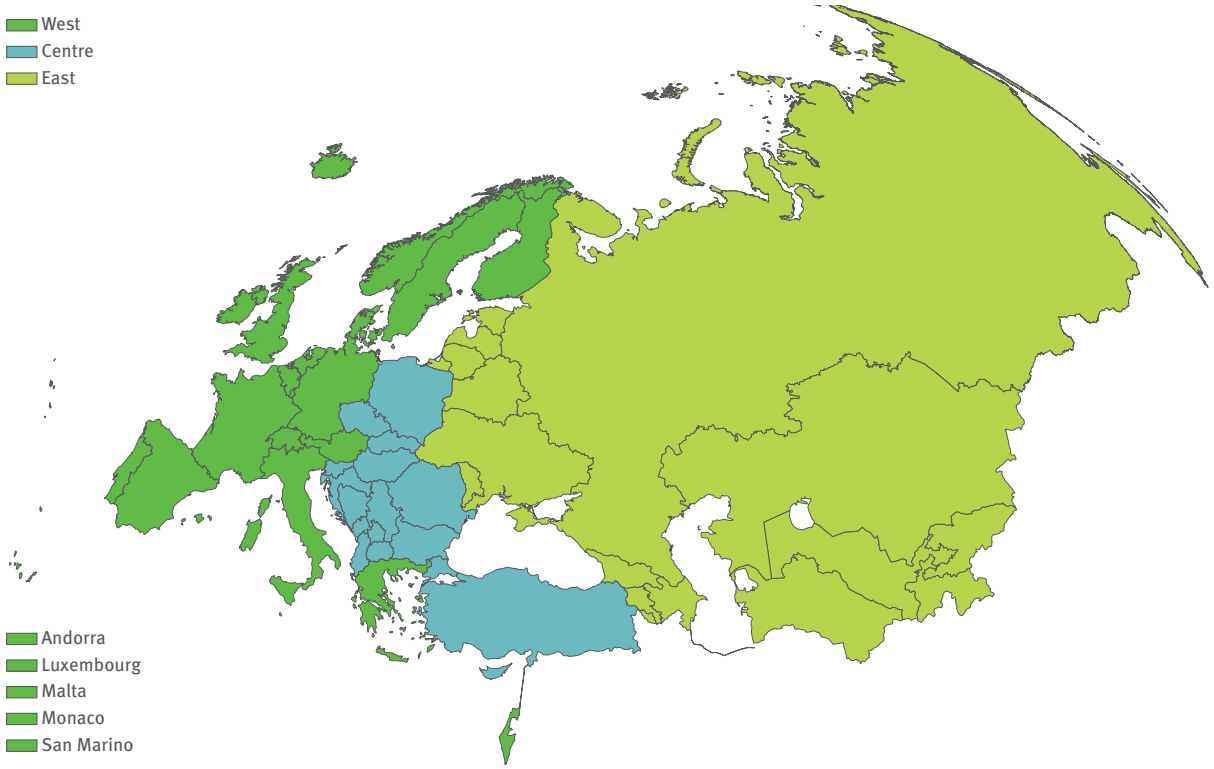
3.3. Origin of reported cases

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

3.4. Reporting delay

Reporting delays refer to the time delay between HIV/AIDS diagnosis (or death) and the report of this event at national level, identified by 'date of notification'. Due to delays in reporting, HIV trends analysed at a European level are often biased downwards for the most recent

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 constituting the European Union as of 1 July 2014.

year (2016) and, to a lesser extent, for the two to three years prior to the reporting period. To provide a more precise picture of trends, surveillance data should be corrected to describe the trends in HIV diagnoses more accurately.

In this report, we apply a statistical approach, as described by Heisterkamp, et al [3] to adjust the surveillance data for reporting delays. Annual reporting delay probabilities were estimated using historical data from 2006 to 2016. Countries were excluded from reporting delay adjustment:

- when they showed an inconsistent and non-stationary pattern in their reporting delay distribution during the period 2007–2016, or
- when they reported aggregated data during the period 2007–2016.

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

Adjustment for reporting delays was applied to the graphs showing trends where noted. The list of countries with the number of reported diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay are presented in Annex 6.

4. Data presentation

4.1. Geographical presentation

Data are presented for the WHO European Region and the EU/EEA. The EU comprises 28 Member States and the EEA comprises an additional three countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) which are included in the overview of the EU/EEA.

The tables are presented for EU/EEA countries, non-EU/EEA countries, individual countries and as totals. The 53 countries of the WHO European Region are also subdivided into three geographical areas, based on epidemiological considerations and in accordance with the division used in previous reports on HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: West (23 countries), Centre (15 countries) and East (15 countries) (see Figure A1). The division reflects similarities in epidemiological dynamics such as epidemic levels, trends over time and transmission patterns. Of the EU/EEA countries, 19 Member States are classified as being in the West, nine in the Centre and three in the East. Liechtenstein is not a WHO Member State and hence their data are included in the totals for the EU/EEA but not for the WHO European Region. Totals for West, Centre and East therefore may not always equal the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA totals. Data from Serbia include HIV cases notified in Kosovo[1] and these are also stratified in tables to reflect UN Security Council No 1244 (1999).

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

4.2. Population data and rates

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

The population estimates up to 2016 were derived from Eurostat for all EU/EEA countries and from the United Nations (UN) Population Division for non-EU/EEA countries [4]. The Eurostat data are from 10 August 2017 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database) and the UN population data are from August 2017 (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD).

The population data used for HIV and AIDS in Spain and for HIV in Italy were adjusted according to the extent of sub-national coverage for the relevant years. The population data used for Ukraine were adjusted to exclude the non-government-controlled areas from which no surveillance data were reported in 2014–2016 [5].

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

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

4.3. Trend data

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

When presenting HIV trends for 2007–2016 by transmission mode, countries reporting transmission mode inconsistently or incompletely (e.g. Estonia, Poland and Turkey) were excluded from 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 graphs showing HIV trends.

When presenting trends for AIDS deaths, only countries reporting consistently were included (i.e. Belgium, 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 testing policies and data collection methods could impact the results and introduce bias into comparisons between countries. In particular, factors such as underreporting and reporting delay may influence the country figures and rankings presented in the report.

The data in the report are to be considered as provisional because they are subject to regular updates (e.g. detection and deletion of duplicate cases, inclusion of new information about cases already reported). The limitations described below, the country comments in Annex 5 and the information on HIV and AIDS case reporting systems available in Annexes 4 and 5 should be taken into account when interpreting the data presented here.

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

Although the table in Annex 6 adjusts for reporting delay for those countries where this is possible, no overall regional adjustments are made for underreporting or under-ascertainment bias. Few European countries have evaluated their surveillance systems for underreporting and published the results [6,7]. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0% to 25% for AIDS cases [6], while national estimates of underreporting for HIV can range from 10% (Iceland and Italy) to around 40% (Germany and the UK) [7, 8]. Estimates on the underreporting of AIDS-related deaths are not available, however, according to a country survey from 2006, only about a third of countries were able to link HIV and AIDS surveillance death registries with national vital statistics or death certificate information, which results in under-reporting of AIDS-related deaths [7].

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6. 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.
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8. Personal communication to ECDC. F. Cazein, 08/11/12.

Annex 2

Completeness of variables for data reported in 2015 and 2016

	2015				2016			
	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal
EU/EEA Countries								
Age	30	99.7	81.2	100.0	31	99.6	86.0	100.0
Gender	30	99.6	81.9	100.0	31	99.6	84.2	100.0
Date of diagnosis	30	100.0	100.0	100.0	31	100.0	100.0	100.0
Date of notification	29	85.5	1.7	100.0	29	86.6	80.6	100.0
Transmission	29	79.7	40.7	100.0	31	76.8	37.0	100.0
Date of AIDS diagnosis	30	29.7	3.3	100.0	30	29.6	1.9	100.0
Date of death	25	2.0	0.5	100.0	24	1.3	0.4	100.0
Country of birth	23	59.3	37.6	100.0	25	58.0	2.3	100.0
Region of origin	23	79.2	66.1	100.0	24	77.2	54.7	100.0
CD_4 cell count*	26	68.3	5.9	97.1	27	62.5	3.1	96.6
Probable country of infection	22	19.6	0.3	100.0	24	18.7	0.0	100.0
WHO European Region								
Age	52	99.8	81.2	100.0	52	99.8	50.0	100.0
Gender	52	99.8	81.9	100.0	52	99.8	84.2	100.0
Date of diagnosis	52	100.0	100.0	100.0	52	100.0	100.0	100.0
Date of notification	48	65.7	1.7	100.0	49	93.1	80.6	100.0
Transmission	50	85.3	40.7	100.0	51	84.0	37.0	100.0
Date of AIDS diagnosis	46	19.4	3.3	100.0	48	27.3	1.9	100.0
Date of death	43	7.0	0.5	100.0	42	8.9	0.4	100.0
Country of birth	41	53.5	37.6	100.0	43	51.8	2.3	100.0
Region of origin	42	65.9	65.9	100.0	44	87.5	50.0	100.0
CD_4 cell count*	44	49.7	5.9	97.1	47	66.0	3.1	96.6
Probable country of infection	33	25.0	0.3	100.0	36	25.1	0.0	100.0

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

Annex 3

Completeness by country and variable, 2016

Area	Country*	Date of diagnosis	Date of notification	Age	Gender	Transmission	CD4 cell count	Country of birth**
EU/EEA								
West	Austria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.2	94.9	99.6
West	Belgium	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	71.5	66.0	78.4
Centre	Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.1	100.0
Centre	Croatia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	92.7	96.3
Centre	Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	91.3	100.0
Centre	Czech Republic	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	93.0	100.0
West	Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	66.4	99.2
East	Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.7	52.4	65.5
West	Finland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.6	75.6	86.1
West	France	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.0	47.6	54.3
West	Germany	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.9	80.1	22.9	92.4
West	Greece	100.0	99.8	98.7	99.8	78.7	73.5	0.0
Centre	Hungary	100.0	100.0	86.0	84.2	65.4	0.0	0.0
West	Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	0.0	89.3
West	Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.1	60.0	85.7
West	Italy	100.0	80.6	100.0	100.0	88.8	77.5	98.4
East	Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.0	0.0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	39.7	2.3
West	Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	98.5	72.7	98.5
West	Malta	100.0	100.0	95.2	98.4	98.4	88.9	100.0
West	Netherlands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2	92.6	98.3
West	Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	40.5
Centre	Poland	100.0	100.0	96.5	98.0	37.0	3.1	65.2
West	Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	80.3	95.2
Centre	Romania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	99.5
Centre	Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	81.6	100.0
Centre	Slovenia	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.3	96.6	96.6	98.3
West	Spain	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83.1	85.8	0.0
West	Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.6	68.8	97.0
West	United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.4	84.7	87.3
Non-EU/EEA								
Centre	Albania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.9	100.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	86.7	100.0
East	Azerbaijan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	63.8	100.0
East	Belarus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	4.3	100.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0
Centre	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	96.7	26.7	100.0
East	Georgia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	84.1	100.0
West	Israel	100.0	100.0	97.6	99.2	82.4	45.5	88.6
East	Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	73.6	99.6
East	Kyrgyzstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	45.6	100.0
East	Moldova	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.9	77.6	100.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.4	100.0
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.0	75.1	100.0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo***	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.1	74.9	100.0
Centre	Kosovo***	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	90.9	100.0
West	Switzerland	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.7	74.8	58.8	74.6
East	Tajikistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7	81.0	100.0
Centre	Turkey	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	44.3	17.2	87.5
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	88.9	0.0
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Completeness not computed on countries with fewer than 5 diagnoses reported in 2016 (Andorra, Lichtenstein, Monaco, San Marino)

** Completeness provided for Italy and Switzerland is based on country of nationality rather than country of birth

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

Annex 4a

HIV surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	HIV data source	Record type for 2016 reporting	Period	Legal	Coverage	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1978–2016	V	Co	
Bulgaria	BG-HIV	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used through 2006; HIV record type 2007–2013
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used prior to 2016
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1990–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used 1990–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	C	Co	Data source EE-HIV used 1988–2012; HIV aggregate record type used through 2006; HIV record type prior to 2015
Finland	FI-NIDR	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used prior to 2016
France	FR-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	2003–2016	C	Co	Although compulsory, HIV diagnoses are not exhaustively reported. Underreporting was estimated 30% in 2014
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI7.3-HIV	HIV	1993–2016	C	Co	Data source DE-HIV-Pre-IfSG used 1993–2001
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	HIV	1983–2016	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS used for for years 1981–2011; HIV aggregate used for reporting through 2002; HIV record type 2003–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	HIV	2004–2016	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage; HIV aggregate record type used through 2009
Latvia	LV-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used 1987–2013; HIVAIDS record type used from 2014
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	HIV	1985–2016	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2016	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984–2016	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2016	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Spain	ES-HIV	HIV	2003–2016	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage
Sweden	SE-SmiNet	HIVAIDS	1983–2016	C	Co	Data source SE-SweHIVReg used 1983–2009; HIV record type used prior to 2014
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2016	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2016	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	V	Co	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Se	
Belarus	BY-NAC	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used 1981–2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	HIV record type used priot to 2013
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	MK-NHASS	HIV	1987–2016	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2016	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	NS/unk	NS/unk	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GE8 used for 1987–2007; HIV record type used for 1987–2013
Moldova, Republic of	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Other	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008–2013; HIV record type used 1987–2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989–2016	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985–2016	C	Co	
Russia	RU-MOH		2010	C	Co	Did not report cases 2007–2009 and 2011–2016; used HIV aggregate record type in 2010
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	HIVAGGR	1985–2016	C	Co	
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1984–2016	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used 1984–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	HIV	1985–2016	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991–2016	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	HIV	1984–2016	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC		1981–2012	V	Co	Did not report cases 2013–2016; used HIV record type previously
Ukraine	UA-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Other	HIVAGGR used prior to 2016
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC		1981–2010	V	Co	Did not report cases 2011–2016; used HIV record type previously

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

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

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

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

Annex 4b

AIDS surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	AIDS Data source	Record type for 2016 reporting	Period	Legal	Coverage	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS		1978–2015	V	Co	Did not report 2016 data
Bulgaria	BG-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type was used for cases prior to 2014
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2016
Czech Republic	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type from data source DK-MIS used 1980–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2015
Finland	FI-NIDR	AIDS	1980–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2016
France	FR-HIVAIDS; FR-AIDS	HIVAIDS	2003–2016	C	Co	Additional data from record type AIDS used for the years 1978–2016 Although compulsory, AIDS diagnoses are not exhaustively reported. Underreporting was estimated 41% in 2007–2009
Germany	DE-AIDS	AIDS	1970–2016	V	Co	
Greece	EL-NOTIFIABLE_DISEASES	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	AIDS	1983–2016	C	Co	
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	V	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS and AIDS record type used for years 1981–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	AIDS	1982–2016	C	Co	
Latvia	LV-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1990–2016	C	Co	Same data source in AIDS record type used for 1990–2013
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	AIDS	1985–2016	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system
Lithuania	LT-AIDS_CENTRE	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	C	Co	
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2016	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	Same data source and AIDS record type used 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1980–2016	C	Co	Data source NO-MSIS-A and record type AIDS used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1984–2016	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2016	C	Co	
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Spain	ES-AIDS	AIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	See country comments about coverage
Sweden			1983–2009	V	Co	AIDS surveillance discontinued in 2009
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	V	Co	
Non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2016	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2016	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2016	V	Se	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Co	
Belarus	BY-NAC	AIDS	1991–2016	C	Co	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2013
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	MK-NHASS	AIDS	1987–2016	C	Co	
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2016	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2016	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	NS	NS	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987–2016	V	Co	Data source KG-RCfAPC-GEN used for 1987–2007; AIDS recordtype was used 1999–2013
Moldova, Republic of	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1989–2016	V	Co	Data source MD-NAC-NCfPC-GEN used 2008–2013; AIDS record type used 1987–2013
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989–2016	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1985–2016	C	Co	
Russia	-			-	-	Has not reported AIDS cases
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	AIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Serbia*	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1986–2016	C	Co	AIDS record type used 1985–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	AIDS	1985–2016	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991–2016	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	AIDS	1984–2016	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC		1981–2012	V	Co	Did not report 2013–2016; AIDS record type used in previous years
Ukraine	UA-NAC	AIDSAGGR	1994–2016	V	Co	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC		1981–2010	V	Co	Did not report 2011–2016; AIDS record type used in previous years

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

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

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

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

Annex 5

Country-specific comments regarding national HIV and AIDS reporting

Country	Comments
EU/EEA	
Belgium	Due to a temporary data merger issue, information on AIDS diagnoses for 2016 were not available but will be reported to TESSy in the future.
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards
Czech Republic	Foreigners with short-term stays in the Czech Republic are not included in cases notified
Estonia	Surveillance system substantially modified in 2008. Previously, the probable mode of HIV transmission was not reported by Estonia (from 2003 to 2007 Estonia supplied partial information on PWID only)
France	Case-based data reported through TESSy are not exhaustive, because of reporting delays (cases reported several months or years after the diagnosis) and underreporting (cases that are diagnosed but never reported). The most recent estimates of underreporting in France are 41% in 2007–2009 for AIDS and 30% in 2015 for HIV. To assess the real numbers and trends of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in France, it is essential to use adjusted data, which take into account reporting delays, underreporting and missing data (incomplete reports). Adjusting for these factors, the estimated number of new HIV diagnoses were 5997 95%CI[5806–6188] in 2015 and 6003 [5751–6255] in 2016. The estimated numbers of new AIDS diagnoses were 1092 [1040–1144] in 2015 and 863 [771–955] in 2016. The French HIV/AIDS reporting system has changed in 2016. Since April 2016, AIDS and HIV diagnoses should be reported online, and physicians should report HIV diagnoses spontaneously, without waiting for the laboratories' report. The use of this new tool by laboratories and physicians has increased over time but clinicians are less compliant than laboratories. So, in 2016, the year of transition, proportion of missing data on variables as route of transmission is increased. In addition, the heterogeneity of reporting delays between paper and online reports has not be taken into account this year and could overestimate the adjusted number of new HIV diagnoses in 2016.
Ireland	HIV was made a notifiable disease in September 2011. HIV reporting system was modified substantially in 2012. AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases are now only reported if at the time of HIV diagnosis. HIV diagnoses include a growing proportion of 'previous positive' persons, who are transferring their HIV care when moving to Ireland and tested positive and notified within the Irish system when moving to the country. There was a change in the implementation of the case definition in 2015 (requiring confirmatory testing on a single sample rather than two samples) which resulted in more persons being notified to the surveillance system.
Italy	New HIV diagnoses were reported by 10 of the 21 Italian regions between 2004 and 2006, 11 regions in 2007, 12 regions in 2008, 18 regions in 2009, and all of the 21 regions of Italy since 2012. Between 2004 and 2011, population denominators are based on the annual resident population in the regions reporting cases. From 2012 the coverage of the surveillance system is national and, thus, the total Italian population is used as a denominator. AIDS deaths are not reported after 2014 due to lack of updated data from the national mortality register.
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein with only 35000 inhabitants has small numbers of communicable diseases. Therefore public health authorities refrain from collecting data due limited public health added value. In 1970 Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss Law of Epidemiology. Since then all communicable disease data is reported to the officials in Switzerland as demanded by the Federal Office of Public Health. These data are reported through Switzerland to TESSy but may not represent all cases diagnosed in Liechtenstein.
Luxembourg	HIV tests reported through 2010 include only tests performed at two major public laboratories and, thus, underestimate the total number of HIV tests performed during those years. From 2011, tests reported include all laboratories in the country.
Malta	New HIV reporting system started in 2004
Netherlands	New HIV reporting system started in 2002; 2002 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years. Data prior to 2002 are from a national cohort of HIV-positive adults receiving antiretroviral therapy; 1999 data include many cases diagnosed in previous years.
Portugal	PT-HIV database is now fully case-based containing details of cases diagnosed from 1983. In 2013 and 2014, the Portuguese HIV/AIDS Programme implemented a strategy to address underreporting and reporting delay, resulting in significant increases of the number of reported cases diagnosed between 1983 and 2012.
Romania	New HIV diagnoses who have AIDS are reported only in in the AIDS database and AIDS tables. The total number of new HIV diagnoses for Romania is a sum of the HIV and AIDS case reports for any given year.
Spain	HIV reporting has existed since the 1980s in some of the 19 Autonomous Regions of Spain. For 2003–2011 data are available only for 9 Regions: Asturias, Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, La Rioja, and Navarre; since 2004, data are available for 10 Regions (+ Galicia); since 2007, data are available for 11 Regions (+Madrid); since 2008, data are available for 14 Regions (+ Aragón, Castilla-La Mancha and Melilla); since 2009, data are available for 17 Regions (+ Cantabria, Castilla-León and Murcia); since 2012 data are available for 18 Regions (+Valencia). Since 2013 data are available for all the 19 Regions of Spain (+ Andalucía). Rates based on the corresponding populations for each year. It has not been possible to include data from several regions for AIDS reporting in 2014–2016, rates for those years are based on the corresponding population.
Sweden	Due to changes in HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000. From 2008 to 2016, AIDS data are not reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system had been discontinued.
United Kingdom	The UK has moved toward surveillance of AIDS within 3 months of HIV diagnoses. As a result, the AIDS figures provided for 2015–2016 are likely to be lower than those previously reported.
Non-EU/EEA	
Belarus	All data are presented by 'date of statistics' rather than 'date of diagnosis'
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia	AIDS cases only include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis
Georgia	2016 data are presented by 'date of statistics' rather than 'date of diagnosis'
Serbia	Data on HIV tests refer to the number of people tested and do not include people tested in reference laboratory or private laboratories.
Turkey	Reported HIV cases exclude persons diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. Reported AIDS cases only include people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. Table 14: CD4 cell count data exclude people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. All data are presented by 'date of statistics' rather than 'date of diagnosis'.
Ukraine	Data reported from Ukraine exclude Crimea and Sevastopol City for 2014–2016 and parts of the non-government controlled territories for 2015–2016; corresponding population denominators were used to compute rates. Table 7: MTCT cases from before 2007 are calculated from best available data, data for 2008–2013 data are validated and final, and data for 2015–2016 are provisional and may be adjusted in the coming few years. All data are presented by 'date of statistics' rather than 'date of diagnosis'.

Annex 6

HIV diagnoses and rate per 100 000 population, adjusted for reporting delay and adjustment coefficients*, EU/EEA countries, 2013–2016

Country**	2013		2014		2015		2016		Adjustment coefficients*			
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU/EEA												
Austria	295	3.5	280	3.3	297	3.5	291	3.4	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.18
Belgium	1122	10.1	1052	9.4	1014	9.0	915	8.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bulgaria	200	2.7	247	3.4	228	3.2	204	2.9	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Croatia	85	2.0	92	2.2	117	2.8	109	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	54	6.2	57	6.6	81	9.6	80	9.4	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.12
Czech Republic	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5	286	2.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9	247	4.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Estonia	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.5	229	17.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	157	2.9	181	3.3	174	3.2	180	3.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
France***	6325	9.6	6170	9.4	5997	9.0	6003	9.0	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.13
Germany	3236	4.0	3518	4.4	3704	4.6	3420	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Greece	888	8.1	781	7.1	785	7.2	652	6.0	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10
Hungary	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7	228	2.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iceland	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6	28	8.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Ireland	343	7.5	363	7.9	497	10.7	505	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Italy	3817	6.4	3813	6.3	3578	5.9	3451	5.7	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.22
Latvia	340	16.8	347	17.3	393	19.8	365	18.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Liechtenstein	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	2	5.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4	214	7.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Luxembourg	69	12.8	85	15.4	70	12.5	77	13.4	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.17
Malta	36	8.5	40	9.4	61	14.2	63	14.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	1070	6.4	927	5.5	904	5.3	780	4.6	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.20
Norway	233	4.6	267	5.2	221	4.3	232	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Poland	1099	2.9	1141	3.0	1298	3.4	1279	3.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.17
Portugal	1623	15.5	1300	12.5	1326	12.8	1165	11.3	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.40
Romania	942	4.7	841	4.2	797	4.0	625	3.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slovakia	83	1.5	86	1.6	86	1.6	87	1.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	45	2.2	50	2.4	50	2.4	63	3.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Spain	4218	9.0	4283	9.2	3889	8.4	3150	6.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6	429	4.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	5973	9.3	6200	9.6	6286	9.7	5164	7.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total EU/EEA	**33930**	**6.6**	**33796**	**6.6**	**33553**	**6.5**	**30523**	**5.9**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.10**
Non-EU/EEA												
Albania	120	4.2	79	2.7	96	3.3	127	4.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andorra	5	6.9	6	8.5	3	4.3	2	2.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Armenia	238	7.9	332	11.0	295	9.8	301	9.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Azerbaijan	514	5.3	604	6.2	727	7.5	556	5.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Belarus	1533	16.1	1811	19.1	2305	24.3	2391	25.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.1	22	0.6	15	0.4	24	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15	0.7	30	1.4	25	1.2	30	1.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Georgia	482	11.9	542	13.6	683	17.1	719	18.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Israel	473	6.0	477	5.9	430	5.3	369	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kazakhstan	2131	12.3	2347	13.3	2481	14.1	2902	16.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	503	8.6	647	10.9	653	11.0	757	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Moldova	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1	832	20.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Montenegro	10	1.6	20	3.2	19	3.0	34	5.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	1	3.2	3	9.4	2	6.3	2	6.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia	152	1.7	137	1.5	186	2.1	175	2.0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08
Serbia excluding Kosovo****	149	2.1	131	1.8	183	2.6	164	2.3	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08
Kosovo****	3	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.2	11	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	576	7.0	517	6.2	537	6.5	545	6.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Tajikistan	873	10.5	1008	11.9	1159	13.7	1041	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	1313	1.7	1838	2.3	2107	2.7	2438	3.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	17844	39.7	15796	36.9	12985	30.4	14334	33.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-EU/EEA	**27643**	**12.7**	**27184**	**12.4**	**51682**	**23.6**	**27754**	**12.6**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.010**	**0.010**
WHO European Region												
Total West	31160	7.4	31003	7.3	30512	7.2	27671	6.5	0.026	0.020	0.039	0.039
Total Centre	4595	2.4	5142	2.6	5643	2.9	5789	3.0	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.003
Total East	25666	22.8	24697	21.9	22926	20.6	24641	22.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total WHO Region	**61421**	**8.4**	**60842**	**8.3**	**59081**	**8.1**	**58100**	**7.9**	**0.013**	**0.010**	**0.019**	**0.019**

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

** Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

*** French data for 2013–2016 are adjusted for both reporting delay and underreporting.

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

Annex 7

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

Country	National institutions
EU/EEA	
Austria	Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth
Belgium	Scientific Institute of Public Health
Bulgaria	Ministry of Health
Croatia	Croatian National Institute of Public Health
Cyprus	Ministry of Health
Czech Republic	National Institute of Public Health
Denmark	Statens Serum Institut
Estonia	Health Board
Finland	National Public Health Institute (KTL)
France	Santé Publique France (French National Public Health Agency)
Germany	Robert Koch Institute
Greece	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Hungary	National Center for Epidemiology (Országos Epidemiológiai Központ)
Iceland	Health Protection Agency Centre for Infections
Ireland	Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)
Italy	Ministry of Health DG Prevention - Unit V
Latvia	Centre for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Center for Communicable Diseases and AIDS
Luxembourg	National Service of Infectious Diseases, Centre Hospitalier
Malta	Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
Netherlands	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
Norway	Norwegian Institute of Public Health – Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology
Poland	National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene (NIZP-PZH)
Portugal	National Institute of Health Dr Ricardo Jorge (Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge, I.P.)
Romania	Institute of Public Health and National Institute for Infectious Diseases "Prof. Dr. Matei Bals"
Slovakia	Regional Public Health Authority of capital Bratislava
Slovenia	National Institute of Public Health
Spain	Instituto de Salud Carlos III Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia
Sweden	Public Health Agency of Sweden
United Kingdom	Public Health England
Non-EU/EEA	
Albania	National Institute of Public Health
Andorra	Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Family
Armenia	National Center for AIDS Prevention
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan AIDS Center
Belarus	National Centre for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Federal Ministry of Health; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare the Republica Srpska and Public Health Institutes of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republica Srpska
former Yugoslavic Republic of Macedonia	Public Health Institute
Georgia	Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center
Israel	Ministry of Health
Kazakhstan	National Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS
Kyrgyzstan	Republic Centre for AIDS Prevention and Control
Moldova	National AIDS Center; National Center for Preventative Care
Monaco	Ministry of Social Health
Montenegro	Institute of Public Health of Montenegro
Russia	Federal Scientific and Methodological Center for Prevention and Control of AIDS
San Marino	Ospedale di Stato
Serbia	Institute of Public Health of Serbia
Switzerland	Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Tajikistan	Republican HIV/AIDS Center
Turkey	Public Health Institute of Turkey, Ministry of Health
Turkmenistan	National AIDS Prevention Center
Ukraine	State Institution "Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine"
Uzbekistan	Republican AIDS Center

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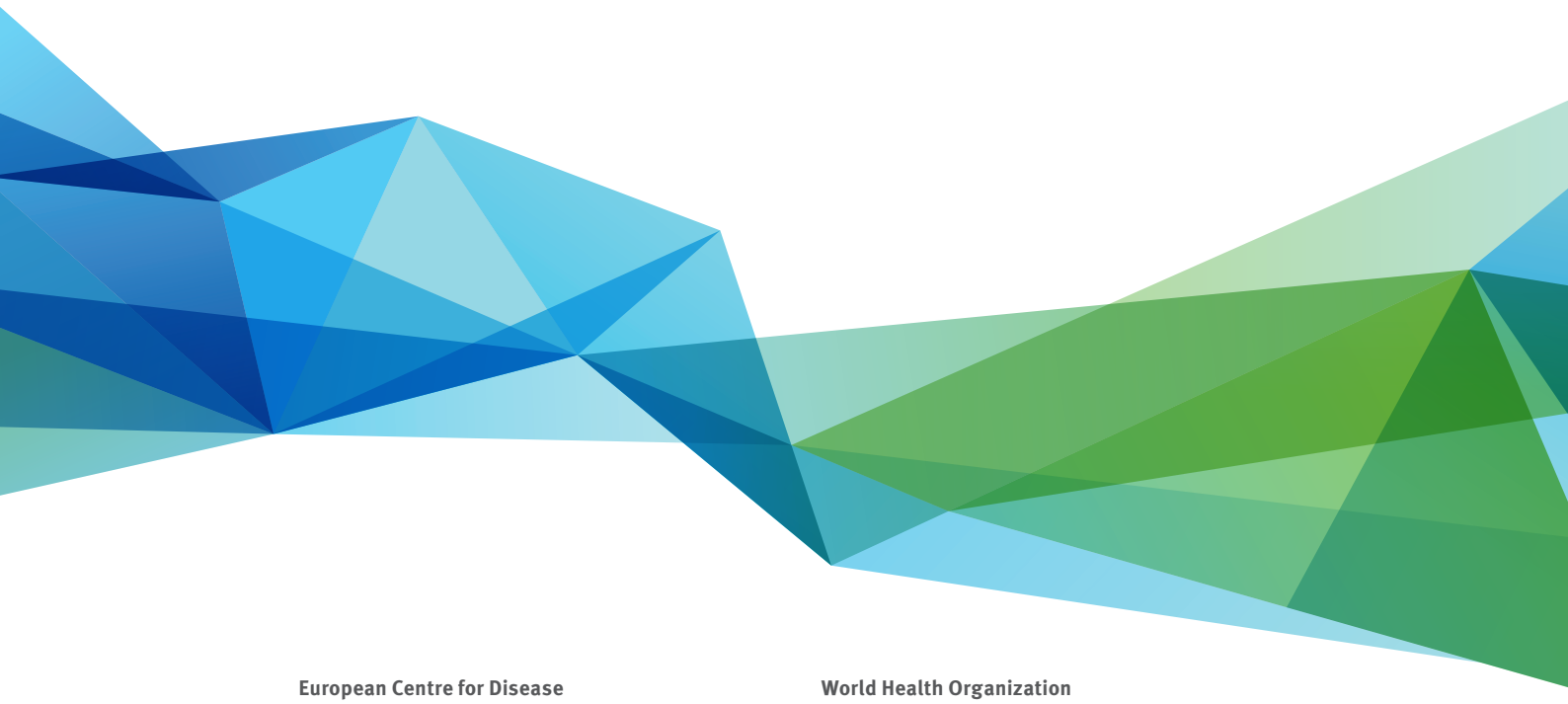

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