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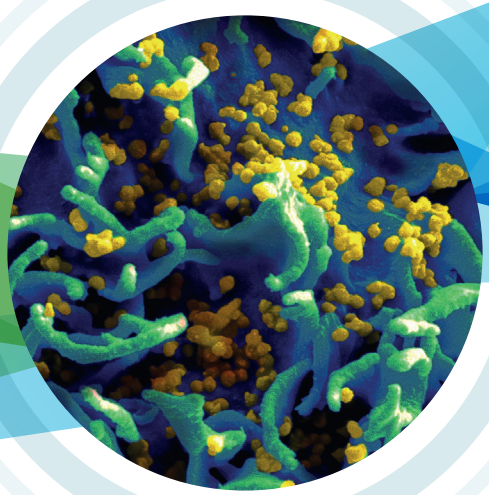

HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2021

2020 data

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Abbreviations

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	antiretroviral treatment
CI	confidence interval
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EU/EEA	European Union/European Economic Area
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IDU	Injecting drug use
MSM	men who have sex with men
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
TB	tuberculosis
TESSY	The European Surveillance System
SDGs	(United Nations) Sustainable Development Goals
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO	World Health Organization

Overview of HIV and AIDS in Europe

This report presents HIV/AIDS surveillance data for 2020, a period marked by the global COVID-19 pandemic which affected Europe heavily from March 2020 onwards. To better understand the extent to which the pandemic affected 2020 HIV/AIDS surveillance data, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control conducted a short survey that was sent to all 55 countries, territories and areas of the WHO European Region; 21 responses were received. The survey focused on the issues of reduced detection and reporting of HIV cases and on the issue of completeness of some enhanced variables.

Overall, 12 of the 21 respondents, including eight of 15 respondents from the EU/EEA and four of six non-EU/EEA countries, reported reduced testing and detection of HIV cases which had affected their national HIV surveillance data (Fig. A). Countries that reported reduction in case detection were additionally asked to provide estimates of the magnitude of the reduction in HIV testing. On average, they indicated a 20% reduction in case detection in 2020 compared to the earlier years.

One-third of countries responding (seven of 21) indicated that limited surveillance capacity had led to reduced reporting of HIV cases in 2020. This was less the case for the EU/EEA countries (4/15) than for the non-EU countries (3/6). Countries that reported limited surveillance capacity affecting HIV surveillance capacity estimated on average a 30% reduction in reporting of HIV cases compared to previous years.

Countries were also asked if they had experienced a reduced completeness for some enhanced variables. The most affected variables were CD4 cell count at the time of diagnosis (8/21) and reported mode of HIV transmission (6/21).

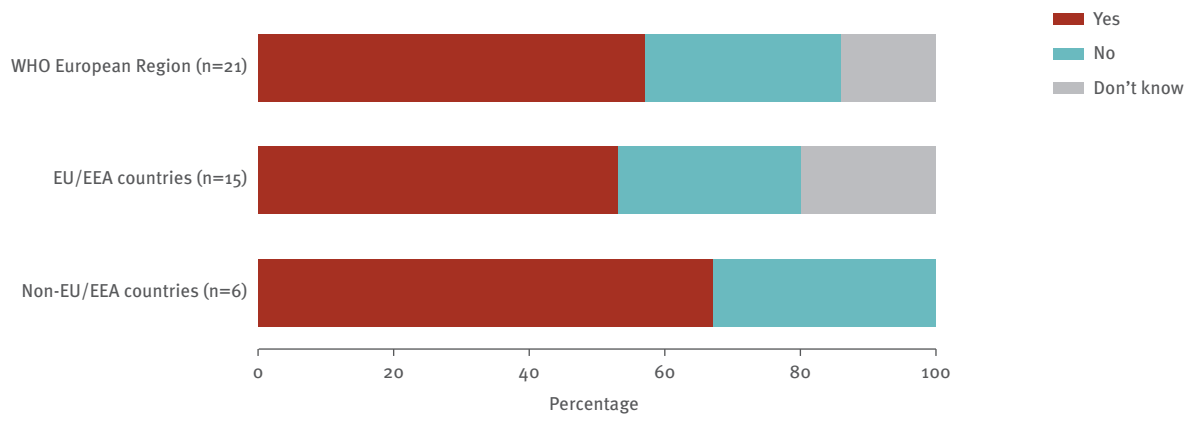
Through the responses to the open-ended question in the survey, we learned that movement restrictions, as part of the public health and social measures against COVID-19 pandemic, were associated not only with a reduction in the actual testing services, but also with people not being able to seek testing and care services which led to the subsequent decline in the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV during the months of the lockdown.

Despite the potential issues of under-diagnosis and under-reporting in 2020, 104 765 newly diagnosed HIV infections were reported in 46 of the 53 countries in the Region, including 14 971 from countries of the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA)[1]. This corresponds to a crude rate of 11.8 newly diagnosed infections per 100 000 population in the Region overall (Table A).

The trend that has persisted over the last decade continues, with rates and overall numbers of people diagnosed with HIV highest in the East of the Region (32.6 per 100 000 population), lower in the West and the EU/EEA (3.7 and 3.3 per 100 000, respectively) and lowest in the Centre (2.3 per 100 000) (Table A). The main transmission mode also varies 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 West, while heterosexual transmission

1 A detailed framework for data collection, validation and presentation in this report can be found in the annex 1

Figure A: Is your 2020 HIV/AIDS surveillance data affected by reduced detection of HIV cases compared to data from 2019 or earlier? WHO/ECDC 2021 COVID-19 survey



and injecting drug use were the main reported transmission modes in the East of the Region.

Late HIV diagnosis remains a challenge for most countries in the Region. The percentage of people newly diagnosed who were late presenters (CD4 less than 350/mm^3) varied across transmission categories and age groups but was highest for people with reported heterosexual transmission (56%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (41%) (Fig. C). The percentage increased with age, ranging from 33% among people aged 15–19 at diagnosis to 65% among those aged 50 years or above.

In 2020, 7721 people were diagnosed with AIDS, reported in 43 countries of the WHO European Region, and the rate of new diagnoses was 1.2 per 100 000 population (Table A; see also Table 14). In the EU/EEA, 1760 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 2020; a rate of 0.5 per 100 000 population. The number of AIDS cases has continued to decline steadily in the West and the EU/EEA over the last decade (see Fig. 1.17 and 2.4). At the same time, it has been increasing in the East, although it did begin to stabilise between 2012 and 2018 and even declined in 2019. In 2020, the rate declined even further, although this was possibly due to the reporting delay caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

European Union and European Economic Area

In 2020, 14 971 new HIV diagnoses were reported in 29 countries of the EU/EEA[2], with a rate of 3.7 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1). The countries with the highest rates were Malta (15.9; 82 cases), Latvia (13.5; 257), Cyprus (11.8; 105), and Estonia (10.8; 143) and those with the lowest were Slovenia (1.3; 27 cases) and Austria (1.7; 155) (Table 1, Map 1). The rate of new HIV diagnoses was higher among men (5.2 per 100 000 population; Table 2) than women (1.5 per 100 000 population; Table 3). The overall male-to-female ratio was 3.2 (Table A). This ratio was highest in Hungary (11.1) and Slovakia (8.1) and was above one in all countries in the EU/EEA (Fig. 1.1). The predominant mode of transmission in countries with the highest male-to-female ratios was sex between men.

Men had higher age-specific rates than women in all age groups except people under 15 years, where age-specific rates were similarly low (Fig. 1.2). The highest overall age-specific rate of HIV diagnoses was observed among 25–29-year-olds (8.0 per 100 000 population), largely because this age group has the highest age-specific rate for men at 12.1 per 100 000 population, while rates for women were highest in the 30–39 year age group (4.0 per 100 000 population) (Fig. 1.2). Young people aged 15–24 years comprised 11% of the EU/EEA population and 9.9% of HIV diagnoses in 2020 (Fig. 1.4, Table 9). Forty-one per cent of the EU/EEA population consisted of older adults (50 years and above) who comprised 21% of the new HIV diagnoses reported in 2020.

Sex between men remains the predominant mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA, accounting for 39% (5 815) of all new HIV diagnoses in 2020 and more than half (53%) of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 4, Table 8, Fig. 1.5). Among those with known route of HIV transmission, sex between men accounted for more than 60% of new HIV diagnoses in eight countries (Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain) (Fig. 1.5).

Heterosexual contact was the second most common reported mode of HIV transmission in the EU/EEA in 2020, accounting for 29.6% (4 445) of HIV diagnoses

2 All EU/EEA reported data for 2020 but Portugal chose not to publish their data; Liechtenstein reported zero cases.

Table A: Characteristics of new HIV and AIDS diagnoses reported in the WHO European Region, the EU/EEA, and West, Centre and East of the WHO European Region, 2020

	WHO European Region	West	Centre	East	EU/EEA
Reporting countries/number of countries[a]	46/53	20/23	13/15	13/15	29/30
Number of new HIV diagnoses	104 765	15 782	4 427	84 556	14 971
Rate of HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population[b]	11.8	3.7	2.3	32.6	3.7
Percentage age 15–24 years	5.4%	9.5%	15.0%	4.2%	9.9%
Percentage age 50+ years	14.4%	22.9%	13.8%	12.9%	20.9%
Male-to-female ratio	1.9	3.0	5.3	1.6	3.2
Transmission mode					
Sex between men	9.4%	39.2%	28.0%	2.9%	38.8%
Heterosexual transmission (men)	29.7%	14.5%	19.2%	33.1%	14.1%
Heterosexual transmission (women)	27.9%	16.9%	8.1%	31.0%	15.5%
Injecting drug use	22.4%	3.3%	2.2%	27.0%	3.8%
Mother-to-child transmission	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Unknown	10.0%	25.0%	41.9%	5.6%	26.9%
AIDS and Late HIV Diagnosis					
Percentage new HIV diagnoses CD4 <350 cells/mm^3	36.1%	51.1%	45.6%	34.4%	51.0%
Number of new AIDS diagnoses[c]	7 721	1549	467	5 705	1760
Rate of AIDS diagnoses per 100 000 population	1.2	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.5

a No data received from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

b EU/EEA rates are adjusted for reporting delay; the corresponding estimated number of new diagnoses adjusted for reporting delay is 16 917.

c No data received from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Monaco, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

and 41% of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 6, Table 8, Fig. 1.5). Heterosexual transmission was the most commonly reported known mode of transmission in six EU/EEA countries (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, Sweden).

Transmission due to injecting drug use accounted for 3.8% of HIV diagnoses in 2020 and was the probable route of transmission for one-quarter of the cases diagnosed in Latvia and 18% of cases diagnosed in Greece (Table 5, Table 8, Fig. 1.5).

Vertical transmission accounted for less than 1% of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA in 2020, while the transmission mode was not reported or reported as unknown for 26.9% of new HIV diagnoses (Table A).

Forty-four per cent of those diagnosed in the EU/EEA in 2020 were migrants, defined as originating from outside of the country in which they were diagnosed (Fig. 1.6), with 15% originating from countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 10% from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 9% from other countries in central and eastern Europe and 3% from other countries in western Europe.

The trend in rates of reported HIV diagnoses have been on the decline since a peak in 2012. At the beginning of this period EU/EEA rates were 6.0 per 100 000, after which they decreased steadily to 5.5 per 100 000 in 2017 and 4.8 in 2019 (Table 1, Fig. 1.10, Annexes 1 and 5). The adjusted rate for 2020 declined sharply to 3.7 per 100 000, however this is probably due in part to decreased case detection as a result of less testing, given the public health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the eight EU/EEA countries that reported data on testing rates throughout the period, the number of tests performed declined by 13% in 2020 compared to 2019. While the overall EU/EEA trend appears to have declined over the past decade, trends at national level vary. About 2/3 of EU/EEA countries are seeing a decline in rates of new diagnoses, even after adjustment for changes in population coverage of surveillance over time and reporting delay. In contrast, since 2011, and taking reporting delay into account, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Malta and Slovakia and have increased by more than 50% in Cyprus and Czechia (Table 1, Annex 6). The impact of delayed HIV case detection due to COVID-19 measures is not yet fully understood but reporting delay could lead to an overestimation of the decrease in rates of new HIV diagnoses.

Trends differ by gender and age group. Age-specific rates have declined since 2011 in all age groups, although some of this reported decline may be due to delayed case detection in 2020 rather than a true decline in the rate. Throughout the period 2011–2020, HIV diagnosis rates in both women and men have consistently been higher among 25–29-year-olds and 30–39-year-olds compared to other age groups. Age-specific rates in women have declined most markedly in those under 40 years, while rates in men have declined substantially in all groups under 50 years. (Fig. 1.11a, 1.11b).

The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men was fairly stable between 2011 and 2020, increasing from 47% of cases in 2011 to 51% in 2016, then decreasing to 49% in 2020 (Figures 1.13a and 1.13b). The number of HIV diagnoses reported among men who have sex with men (MSM) in countries reporting consistently has declined since 2014, even after adjusting for reporting delay. However, despite this overall decline, case numbers have largely increased between 2011 and 2020 in one-third of EU/EEA countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia) (Table 4). In particular, cases attributed to MSM born outside of the reporting country have increased (Fig. 1.14).

The proportion of all HIV cases due to heterosexual transmission was stable over the last decade, although the overall number declined (Fig. 1.13a, 1.14). Yet at the same time in Cyprus and Czechia new diagnoses increased substantially in this group (Table 6).

The number of HIV diagnoses reported as being due to injecting drug use has declined since 2011 in both foreign-born and non-foreign-born groups, although localised outbreaks were seen in 2011–2012 that affected the EU/EEA trend in this group, and smaller local outbreaks were also noted in some countries during the last decade (Table 5, Fig. 1.13a, 1.14). Mother-to-child transmission and transmission through nosocomial infection or blood transfusion also decreased steadily between 2011 and 2020 and these types of transmission now represent less than 1% of new cases diagnosed (Table 8).

Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided by 23 countries (Table 13). Among all cases diagnosed in 2020 where information on CD4 count or acute HIV infection was available, 12% (1 141) of cases were reported as acute infections and 25% (2 321) as more recent infection (with a CD4 count above 500 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis). Among MSM diagnosed in 2020, where information was available, 16% (695) were reported as acute infections and 29% (1 290) had a CD4 cell count of 500 or above 500 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis (Fig.1.7). As in previous years, about half (51%) of all cases with a CD4 cell count were diagnosed several years after being infected, with a count of less than 350 cells per mm^3. Overall, 31% of cases were considered to have advanced HIV infection at the time of diagnosis (CD4 less than 200 cells/mm^3).

The highest proportions of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 less than 350 cells/mm^3) were observed among women (53%), older adults (58% in 40–49-year-olds and 66% in people over 50 years), men or women infected by heterosexual sex (64% and 57% respectively), people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (52%), and migrants from south and south-east Asia (66%), sub-Saharan Africa (63%), and Central and Eastern Europe (55%) (Fig. 1.8, Table 13).

For 2020, the overall number of people diagnosed with acute infection at each CD4 category was lower than in previous years (Fig. 1.15). Although the proportion of those with an unknown CD4 count was higher in 2020 than the average for the period 2011–2020 (46% vs 42%), the proportions of those with known information on acute infection increased from 17% in 2011 to 21% in 2019, declining slightly to 18% in 2020.

In 2020, 1760 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 27 EU/EEA countries, giving a rate of 0.5 cases per 100 000 population (Table 14). Fourteen countries reported tuberculosis (TB) (pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in 13% of those newly diagnosed with AIDS (Fig. 1.17). In the EU/EEA, the number of AIDS cases more than halved over the past decade (Fig. 1.10). This decline is noted in men and women and in all transmission groups, but appears to be largest among cases attributed to injecting drug use (Tables 15–20, Fig. 1.16).

WHO European Region

Between 2011 and 2019, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in the WHO European Region increased by 5%, mainly driven by an upward trend in many countries of the East. However, over the past three years overall stabilisation of the epidemic has been observed in the East of the Region. In 2020, 104 765 people were newly diagnosed with HIV, corresponding to a rate of 15.6 per 100 000 population. This represents a 24% decline in the rate between 2019 and 2020. However, the drop is due, in part, to decreased case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, although we still compare 2020 data to that for previous years in the report, trends should be interpreted with caution.

Of the 104 765 people diagnosed in 2020, 81% were diagnosed in the East (84 556), 15% in the West (15 782) and 4% in the Centre of the Region (4 427) (Table A). The rate was also highest in the East (32.6 per 100 000 population), being disproportionately higher than in the West (3.7 per 100 000 population) and the Centre (2.3 per 100 000 population) (Table A).

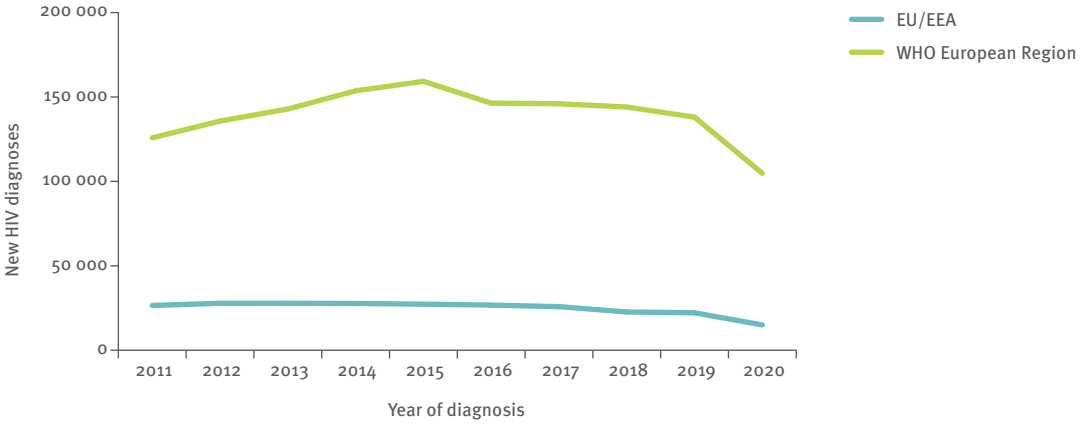
Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections varied widely across countries in the WHO European Region in 2020. The highest rates per 100 000 population (more than 15.0) were observed in the Russian Federation (40.8) followed by Ukraine (37.5), Kazakhstan (18.5), the Republic of Moldova (16.7), Malta (15.9) and Belarus (15.1). The lowest rates (under 2.0) were reported by Serbia (1.2), Slovenia (1.3), Austria (1.7), Croatia (1.9), Poland (1.9) and Slovakia (1.9). No new HIV cases were diagnosed in San Marino in 2020. (Table 1).

The overall rate for men was 15.7 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women 8.1 per 100 000 population (Table 3). The male-to-female ratio was 1.9, lowest in the East (1.6), higher in the West (3.0) and highest in the Centre (5.3).

The largest proportion of people newly diagnosed in the 46 reporting countries were in the age group 30–39 years (40%), while 5% were young people aged 15–24 years and 14% were 50 years or older at diagnosis. The most common form of infection was through heterosexual sex (58%), with 10% of these cases originating from countries outside of the Region that have generalised epidemics, while 22% were infected through injecting drug use, 9% through sex between men and 0.4% through mother-to-child transmission. Information about transmission mode was unknown or missing for 10% of the new diagnoses (Table A).

Among the new diagnoses reported by 12 countries in the East for whom the mode of HIV transmission was known, 68% were infected through heterosexual transmission and 29% through injecting drug use, while reported transmission through sex between men remained low, at 3% of cases (Tables 4–6, 8). Sex between men (48%) and heterosexual sex (47%) were the main reported

Figure B: Reported new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and WHO European Region, 2011–2020



Data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.
Data from Portugal not published at country request.

transmission modes in the Centre, but 42% of the new diagnoses lacked transmission-mode information. Sex between men was the predominant mode of transmission for 10 of the 13 countries in the Centre. In the West, sex between men remained the main transmission mode (52% of cases) followed by heterosexual transmission (42% of cases, among whom 39% originated from generalised epidemic countries). Information was lacking for 25% of new diagnoses.

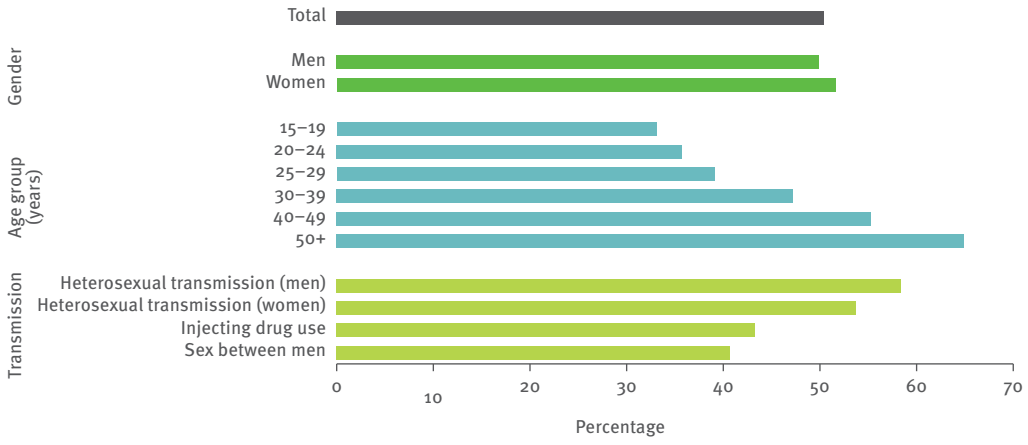
Consistent data on transmission mode were available from 37 countries for the period 2011–2020 (Fig. 2.3). Transmission in the East was driven by a rise in the number of HIV diagnoses with reported sexual transmission, which increased by 8% for heterosexual transmission and almost four-fold for transmission through sex between men. The increase in heterosexual transmission was driven by the transmission among men (42% increase), while it decreased among women during the same period (14% decrease). Although the number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 19% during the period overall, it was the only transmission mode that showed an increase in absolute numbers between 2019 and 2020, mainly due to the increase in Ukraine (Fig. 2.9). In the Centre, new diagnoses in people infected through sex between men remained the predominant mode of transmission in 10 of the 13 countries. Although the number of new diagnoses in those infected as a result of heterosexual transmission in 2020 was comparable to the levels of 2011, it still remained the main reported mode of transmission in three countries. The percentage of new diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use was 15% in 2011 and 5% in 2020 (Fig. 2.16). In the West, heterosexual transmission continued its steady decline and decreased by 47% over the 10-year period overall. Injecting drug use-related transmission decreased by 50% between 2011 and 2020. New diagnoses due to sex between men decreased by 47% compared to 2011. The share of new diagnoses with unknown transmission mode increased from 16% in 2011 to 27% in 2020 in the West (Fig. 2.18).

Since 64% of new HIV diagnoses with available CD4 cell data were reported from the Russian Federation, where only 27% were reported as late presenters, the overall trend in late diagnosis for the Region largely reflects the situation in the Russian Federation. Among those newly diagnosed over 14 years for whom information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was available, over a third (36%) were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 cells per mm^3, including 19% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 less than 200 cells/mm^3).

However, when excluding data from the Russian Federation, half (50%) of those newly diagnosed in the Region are late presenters, which is comparable to the results from previous years. Late HIV diagnosis remains a challenge in most of the countries of the Region. The percentage of people newly diagnosed who were late presenters (CD4 less than 350/mm^3) varied across transmission categories and age groups, but was highest for people with reported heterosexual transmission (56%; 58% for men and 54% for women) and injecting drug use (43%), and lowest for men infected through sex with men (41%) (Fig. C). The percentage increased with age, ranging from 33% among people aged 15–19 years at diagnosis, to 65% among those aged 50 years or above. In terms of gender, the percentage of late presenters was similar overall (50% for men and 52% 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).

In 2020, 7721 people in 43 countries of the WHO European Region were diagnosed with AIDS, which corresponds to a rate of 1.2 per 100 000 population. Overall, 74% of AIDS cases were diagnosed in the East, where the rate per 100 000 was also highest (5.0), 20% in the West (with a rate of 0.5 per 100 000) and 6% in the Centre of the Region (0.2 per 100 000) (Table 14). Twenty percent of those diagnosed with AIDS presented with tuberculosis (TB) as an AIDS-defining illness, ranging from 13% of cases in the West and 21% in the Centre to 28% in

Figure C: Proportion of people diagnosed late (CD4 cell count < 350 per mm^3) by gender, age and transmission, WHO European Region, 2020 (n = 32 336)



the East. Between 2011 and 2020, the overall rate of new AIDS diagnoses in the Region decreased by 54%.

Conclusions

HIV infection continues to affect the health and well-being of millions of people in the WHO European Region. Over the course of the last three decades, over 2.2 million people have been diagnosed and reported with HIV in the WHO European Region, including over 560 000 people in the EU/EEA. In 2020, 104 765 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. The vast majority of people newly diagnosed (81%) were diagnosed in the East, 15% were diagnosed in the West, and 4% in the Centre. Newly diagnosed infections in the Russian Federation contributed 57% of all cases in the WHO European Region. The share of the cases reported from Ukraine was 15% in the Region.

A sharp (24%) drop in newly diagnosed HIV cases between 2019 and 2020 was preceded by an overall upward trend in the rate of new HIV diagnoses during 2011–2018, mainly driven by the increasing trend in the East. While additional investigation is needed before making assumptions about the reasons for the sharp decline in the number of new HIV diagnoses observed in 2020, it is probably due, in part, to a decrease in case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries responding to the WHO/ECDC survey reported reduced detection and reporting of HIV cases during the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly due to a reduction in testing services and limited surveillance capacity.

While epidemic patterns and trends vary widely across WHO European Region countries, sustained increases have been seen in the number of newly diagnosed infections within certain transmission groups across parts of the Region. For example, increased transmission among MSM in the Centre and East, and among heterosexuals in the East, although some studies suggest that the latter increase needs to be interpreted with caution [1,2]. Heterosexual transmission has decreased substantially in the EU/EEA and the West in recent years, particularly among women, as has the number of cases due to sex between men in selected countries in the EU/EEA and the West. While transmission through injecting drug use has declined steadily since 2011, in 2020 it increased by 15% against 2019 in countries reporting consistently, this being the only transmission category that saw an increase in 2020.

The overall Regional improvement in late diagnoses is attributed to the Russian Federation, which reported data on CD4 count at HIV diagnosis for the first time and accounts for the vast majority of new HIV diagnoses with available CD4 cell data in the WHO European Region. As a result, just over one-third (36%) of those newly diagnosed in 2020 had a CD4 cell count below 350 per mm^3 at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 19% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 above 200/mm^3). However, when excluding data from the Russian Federation, half of those newly diagnosed with HIV were only detected once their CD4 cell counts had declined to below 350 per mm^3, which is comparable with the results from the previous years. The relatively high number of AIDS diagnoses in the East confirms that late HIV diagnosis remains a major challenge. At the same time, the stabilising AIDS trend observed since 2012 may be the result of a majority of countries having now implemented 'treat-all' policies, which aim to offer anyone living with HIV the opportunity to receive antiretroviral therapy (ART) irrespective of the stage of disease.

New strategies are required to improve early diagnosis and make more people aware of their infection by expanding diversified and user-friendly approaches to more widely available HIV testing. WHO has produced consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services, including guidelines on HIV self-testing and partner notification, and ECDC has published public health guidance on an integrated approach to HIV and hepatitis B and C testing. These recommend innovative approaches including self-testing and community testing by lay providers using rapid tests as part of overall HIV testing services [3–5]. Rapid scale-up of HIV testing is of the utmost importance, given the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on testing services. WHO has issued a policy brief on moving away from the use of western blotting and line immunoassays in HIV testing strategies and algorithms and towards the support of decentralised testing and rapid linkage to treatment [6]. While the provision of HIV testing services has improved over time and self-testing and community-based HIV testing have seen a substantial increase in recent years, policy-monitoring in the Region indicates that some testing modes remain limited or non-existent in many European countries [7]. HIV testing services should focus on reaching the key 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, resulting in improved treatment outcomes and reduced HIV incidence, morbidity and mortality in support of the 95–95–95 goals and other regional and global targets [8–10].

A robust body of evidence shows that early initiation of ART is beneficial both to the health of the person receiving the treatment and in preventing onward HIV transmission [11–16]. Nearly 90% of countries in the WHO European Region have a policy to initiate ART regardless of CD4 cell count [17,18].

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 some countries, it would appear that current prevention, treatment and care interventions targeting MSM need to be further scaled-up and strengthened and should remain the priority 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 ART for those found to be positive [20]. Multicomponent interventions, with the inclusion of PrEP for HIV, screening and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and self-testing and assisted voluntary partner notification in the package of prevention and control interventions, could help to curb the increasing trends seen in some countries. In most European countries, reported use of PrEP is well below the coverage level expected based on perceived need [3,21–23]. In many countries in the West of the Region, effective and accessible testing, prevention and care services for the increasingly diverse group of migrants at risk of and living with HIV need to be implemented more widely. The 2011–2012 increase in HIV cases among people who inject drugs and continued local outbreaks being reported in a number of countries [24–28] demonstrate the need to maintain or scale-up harm-reduction programmes.

- For the countries in the Centre, new diagnoses are increasing faster than in any other part of the WHO European Region. There is a very strong gender disparity in the rate of new HIV diagnoses in this part of the Region, with alarming increases among men, particularly MSM, compared with a fairly stable rate among women. Sex between men is the predominant mode of transmission in 10 of the 13 reporting Centre countries. Interventions to address this situation are needed, such as PrEP for high-risk groups, HIV testing by lay providers, HIV rapid diagnostic tests, HIV self-testing and voluntary assisted partner notification, alongside policies and practices to offer ART to all people living with HIV. Some countries have undergone a transition to domestic financing of the HIV response after withdrawal of funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This has posed sustainability challenges, particularly in relation to the financing of HIV prevention programmes and surveys among key populations. Increased political will and attention, alongside intensified involvement of civil society is needed to mitigate some of these challenges and prevent the epidemic from accelerating [29].
- For the countries in the East, there is an urgent need to continue the scale-up of 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 innovative HIV testing strategies are needed, with a particular focus on reaching key populations. This can be achieved through user-friendly prevention and testing services, including assisted partner notification, PrEP, HIV testing performed by trained lay providers and self-testing in line with WHO recommendations. All of these services should be integrated into national policies and programmes and then implemented [3,4,10,30]. Community involvement in the design and delivery of services is essential for reducing the rate of new HIV infections and increasing the number of people linked to care and initiated and retained on ART. The ultimate aim is to reduce HIV incidence and AIDS-related deaths. Innovative HIV prevention interventions should address the risk of heterosexual transmission, particularly in couples where one partner is engaged in high-risk behaviour (such as injecting drug use) or is spending longer periods of time working abroad. The large number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use emphasises the fact that evidence-based policies focused on key populations, including high coverage of harm-reduction programmes for people who inject drugs, remain critical to the HIV response in the eastern part of the Region.

Some studies conducted in the East found that the information on mode of transmission among newly diagnosed patients may be biased, with many cases registered as acquired heterosexually having had a history of injecting drug use or, among male cases, sex with men [1,2]. This highlights the importance of assessing the validity of routine surveillance data in relation to mode of transmission, especially in countries where injecting drug use and homosexuality are stigmatised.

The number of countries conducting enhanced HIV surveillance and reporting surveillance data at European level has increased gradually over time. However, 2020 data recording and reporting for 2020 was made very challenging due to overstretched clinical and public health surveillance resources in many countries in the WHO European Region during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This has resulted in less HIV case reporting and a reduced possibility to collect enhanced data for those diagnosed. However, some of this information may become available in future reporting rounds, making interpretation of 2020 trends easier in the future.

Conducting enhanced HIV surveillance increases the possibility for longer-term monitoring of HIV continuum-of-care outcomes, such as modelling the undiagnosed fraction, and measurement of linkage to care, treatment and viral suppression following diagnosis. It can also support national and global efforts to monitor progress towards the 95–95–95 goals and other global and regional targets.

The 'Action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region' reaches its terminal date in 2021 and the progress made will be assessed and reported to the WHO Regional Committee for Europe in 2022. The three global health sector strategies (GHSS) on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are due to end in the same year. To inform the development of the new GHSS on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, on 16–17 June 2021 WHO Regional Office for Europe conducted a virtual consultation of the Member States and partners. This consultation was extended to encompass the proposed European Regional action plans for HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs 2022–2030. Feedback from Members States and partners is being used to ensure that the priorities of the WHO European Region are addressed in the

GHSS and that the Regional action plan 2022–2030 will address the needs of key populations and people living with HIV through people-centred services and a 'Build Back Better' strategy after the COVD-19 pandemic.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe and ECDC, together with Member States and partners, will look carefully at the impact of COVID-19 on the HIV surveillance and prevention response to support the continued high standard of European HIV and AIDS data, guide the response in the Region and understand how the ongoing pandemic may have affected HIV incidence, particularly in those regions and groups most at-risk.

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Обзор эпидемиологической ситуации по ВИЧ/СПИДу в Европе

В настоящем отчете представлены данные эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом за 2020 г. – период, ознаменованный глобальной пандемией COVID-19, которая, начиная с марта 2020 г., серьезно затронула Европу. Чтобы лучше оценить степень воздействия пандемии на данные эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом за 2020 г., Европейское региональное бюро Всемирной организации здравоохранения и Европейский центр профилактики и контроля заболеваний (ECDC) провели краткий опрос: анкета была разослана во все 55 стран, территорий и районов Европейского региона ВОЗ с получением 21 отклика. Данный опрос сосредоточен на вопросах сокращения выявления и регистрации случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, а также полноты некоторых расширенных переменных.

В общей сложности 12 из 21 респондентов, включая восемь из 15 респондентов, представлявших страны Европейского союза/Европейской экономической зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ), и четырех из шести стран, не входящих в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, сообщили о сокращении объемов тестирования и выявления случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, что отразилось на национальных данных эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом (Рис. А). К странам, сообщившим о сокращении выявления случаев заболевания, обратились с дополнительной просьбой – предоставить оценочные значения масштабов сокращения тестирования на ВИЧ. В среднем указывалось 20-процентное сокращение выявления случаев заболевания в 2020 г. по сравнению с предыдущими годами.

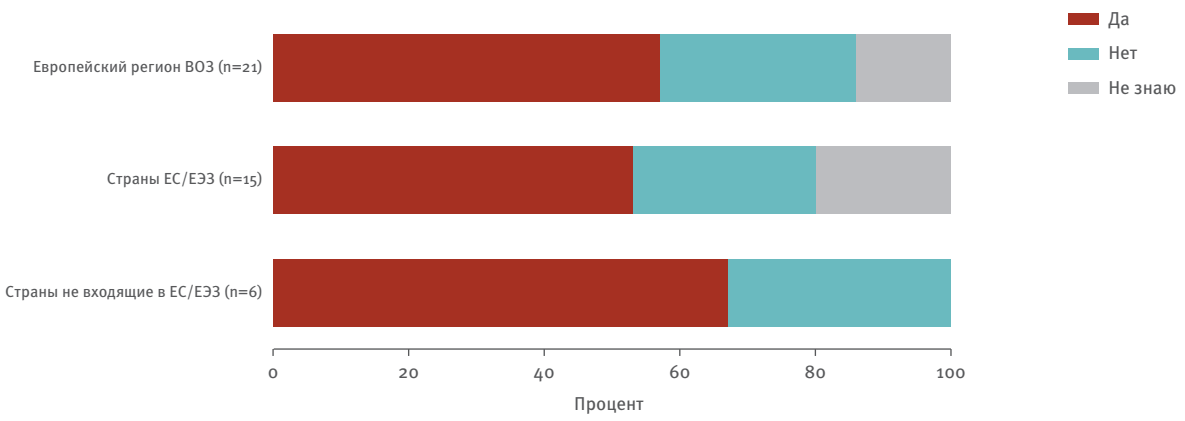
Треть подавших сведения стран (семь из 21) указали, что ограничение потенциала эпиднадзора привело к сокращению подачи сведений о случаях ВИЧ-инфекции в 2020 г. Это обстоятельство было менее актуальным для стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ (4/15), нежели для стран, не входящих в ЕС (3/6). Страны, отметившие ограничение потенциала эпиднадзора, отразившееся на эпиднадзоре за ВИЧ-инфекцией, оценивали его, в среднем, как сокращение регистрации случаев ВИЧ-инфекции на 30% в сравнении с предыдущими годами.

Странам также задали вопрос о том, почувствовали ли они снижение полноты некоторых расширенных переменных. Наиболее затронутыми переменными оказались количество клеток CD4 на момент установления диагноза (8/21) и информация о пути передачи ВИЧ (6/21).

За счет ответов на вопрос открытого типа мы узнали, что ограничение перемещения – как часть мер по защите общественного здоровья и мер социального характера, направленных на противодействие пандемии COVID-19, – было связано не только с сокращением фактического объема тестирования, но и с невозможностью обращения за услугами тестирования и за помощью, что привело к последующему сокращению числа новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, диагностированных во время длившегося несколько месяцев локдауна.

Несмотря на потенциальные проблемы с занижением диагностики и регистрации в 2020 г., в 46 из 53 стран Региона были зарегистрированы 104 765 новых случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, в том числе 14 971 в странах Европейского союза/Европейской экономической

Рис. А: Отразилось ли на ваших данных эпиднадзора за ВИЧ/СПИДом за 2020 г. сокращение выявления случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в сравнении с данными за 2019 г. или более ранними? Опрос ВОЗ/ECDC 2021 г. о COVID-19



зоны (ЕС/ЕЭЗ)[1], что соответствует общему показателю 11,8 новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции на 100 000 населения в Регионе в целом (Таблица А).

Сохраняется та же тенденция, что отмечалась на протяжении последнего десятилетия: показатели и общее количество людей с установленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции наиболее высоки на востоке Региона (32,6 на 100 000 населения), ниже – на западе и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ (3,7 и 3,3 на 100 000, соответственно) и самые низкие – в центральной его части (2,3 на 100 000) (Таблица А). Основной путь передачи также варьирует в зависимости от географической зоны, что свидетельствует о различиях в эпидемиологических особенностях ВИЧ-инфекции в Европе. Наиболее распространенный путь передачи инфекции в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на западе Региона – половые контакты между мужчинами, в то время как гетеросексуальная передача и употребление инъекционных наркотиков – основные отмеченные пути передачи на востоке Региона.

Поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции остается проблемой для большинства стран в Регионе. Процент людей, которым диагноз был установлен впервые, поздно обратившихся за помощью (CD4 менее 350/мм3), варьировал в зависимости от категорий путей передачи и возрастных групп, но был самым высоким среди людей, инфицировавшихся в результате гетеросексуальной передачи (56%) и самым низким – среди мужчин, инфицировавшихся вследствие половых контактов с мужчинами (41%) (Рис. С). Процент увеличился с возрастом – от 33% среди людей в возрасте 15–19 лет на момент установления диагноза до 65% среди людей в возрасте 50 лет и старше.

В 2020 г. диагноз СПИДа был поставлен 7721 лицам в 43 странах Европейского региона ВОЗ, а частота новых диагнозов составила 1,2 на 100 000 населения (Таблица А; см. также Таблицу 14). В ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2020 г. диагноз СПИДа был поставлен 1760 лицам, а частота составила 0,5 на 100 000 населения. В течение последнего десятилетия число случаев СПИДа продолжало стабильно снижаться на западе Региона и в ЕС/ЕЭЗ (см. Рис. 1.17 и 2.4). В то же время оно увеличивалось на востоке Региона, хотя в период с 2012 г. по 2018 г. наметилась стабилизация и даже снижение в 2019 г. В 2020 г. показатель снизился еще более значительно, хотя, возможно, это было связано с задержкой в подаче сведений, вызванной пандемией COVID-19.

Европейский Союз и Европейская Экономическая Зона

В 2020 г. в 29 странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ [1] было зарегистрировано 14 971 новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, что соответствует показателю 3,3 на 100 000 после корректировки на задержку отчетности (Таблица 1, Приложение 6). Страны с наиболее высокими показателями – Мальта (15,9; 82 случая), Латвия (13,5; 257), Кипр (11,8; 105) и Эстония (10,8; 143), а с наиболее низкими – Словения (1,3; 27 случаев) и Австрия (1,7; 155) (Таблица 1, Карта 1). Частота установления новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции была выше среди мужчин

1 Подробное описание концептуальной основы сбора, валидации и представления данных в настоящем отчете содержится в Приложении 1.

Таблица А: Характеристики новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции и СПИДа, зарегистрированных в Европейском регионе ВОЗ, ЕС/ЕЭЗ, а также в западной, центральной и восточной части Европейского региона ВОЗ, 2020 г.

	Европейский регион ВОЗ	Запад	Центр	Восток	ЕС/ЕЭЗ
Подающие сведения страны/кол-во стран[a]	46/53	20/23	13/15	13/15	29/30
Количество новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции	104765	15782	4427	84556	14971
Частота диагностики ВИЧ на 100 000 населения[b]	11.8	3.7	2.3	32.6	3.7
Процент в возрасте 15–24 лет	5.4%	9.5%	15.0%	4.2%	9.9%
Процент в возрасте 50+ лет	14.4%	22.9%	13.8%	12.9%	20.9%
Соотношение мужчин к женщинам	1.9	3.0	5.3	1.6	3.2
Путь передачи					
Секс между мужчинами	9.4%	39.2%	28.0%	2.9%	38.8%
Гетеросексуальная передача (мужчины)	29.7%	14.5%	19.2%	33.1%	14.1%
Гетеросексуальная передача (женщины)	27.9%	16.9%	8.1%	31.0%	15.5%
Потребление инъекционных наркотиков	22.4%	3.3%	2.2%	27.0%	3.8%
Передача от матери ребенку	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Неизвестен	10.0%	25.0%	41.9%	5.6%	26.9%
СПИД и поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции					
Процент новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции с CD4 < 350 клеток/мм3	36.1%	51.1%	45.6%	34.4%	51.0%
Количество новых диагнозов СПИДа[c]	7721	1549	467	5705	1760
Частота новых диагнозов СПИДа на 100 000 населения	1.2	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.5

a Не получено сведений от Андорры, Боснии и Герцеговины, Монако, Северной Македонии, Туркменистана и Узбекистана. Данные из Португалии не публикуются по просьбе страны.

b Показатели заболеваемости в ЕС/ЕЭЗ скорректированы с учетом задержки отчетности; Расчетное число новых случаев с учетом задержки отчетности составляет 16917.

c Не получено сведений от Андорры, Боснии и Герцеговины, Германии, Монако, Российской Федерации, Северной Македонии, Туркменистана, Узбекистана и Швеции. Данные из Португалии не публикуются по просьбе страны.

(5,2 на 100 000 населения; Таблица 2), чем среди женщин (1,5 на 100 000 населения; Таблица 3). Общее соотношение полов – мужчин и женщин – составило 3,2 (Таблица A). Это соотношение был наибольшим в Венгрии (11,1) и Словакии (8,1) и превышало единицу во всех странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ (Рис. 1.1). Преобладающий путь передачи в странах с наивысшими соотношениями мужчин и женщин – половые контакты между мужчинами.

У мужчин по сравнению с женщинами отмечались более высокие повозрастные коэффициенты во всех возрастных группах, за исключением лиц моложе 15 лет, где повозрастные коэффициенты были одинаково низкими для обоих полов (Рис. 1.2). Наивысший общий повозрастной коэффициент диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции отмечался среди людей в возрасте 25–29 лет (8,0 на 100 000 населения), в основном вследствие того, что этой возрастной группе присущ наивысший повозрастной коэффициент для мужчин – 12,1 на 100 000 населения, в том время как для женщин он был наивысшим в возрастной группе 30–39 лет (4,0 на 100 000 населения) (Рис. 1.2). На молодежь в возрасте 15–24 лет, составляющую 11% населения ЕС/ЕЭЗ, пришлось 9,9% диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции в 2020 г. (Рис. 1.4, Таблица 9). На взрослых пожилого возраста (50 лет и старше), составляющих сорок один процент населения ЕС/ЕЭЗ, пришлось 21% всех новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в 2020 г.

Половые контакты между мужчинами остаются доминирующим путем передачи ВИЧ в ЕС/ЕЭЗ, являясь причиной 39% (5 815) всех новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, поставленных в 2020 г., и более чем половины (53%) диагнозов с известным путем передачи (Таблица 4, Таблица 8, Рис. 1.5). Среди случаев с известным путем передачи ВИЧ половые контакты между мужчинами обусловили свыше 60% новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных в восьми странах (Венгрия, Исландия, Испания, Кипр, Нидерланды, Польша, Словакия, Хорватия) (Рис. 1.5).

Гетеросексуальные контакты были вторым по значимости наиболее распространенным отмеченным путем передачи ВИЧ в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2020 г., обусловливая 29,6% (4 445) диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции и 41% диагнозов с известным путем передачи (Таблица 6, Таблица 8, Рис. 1.5). Гетеросексуальная передача была наиболее распространенным известным путем передачи в шести странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ (Латвия, Люксембург, Румыния, Финляндия, Швеция, Эстония).

Передача вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков в 2020 г. стала причиной установления 3,8% диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, являясь возможным путем передачи в одной четвертой случаев, диагностированных в Латвии, и 18% случаев, диагностированных в Греции (Таблица 5, Таблица 8, Рис. 1.5).

Вертикальная передача – путь передачи, упомянутый менее чем в 1% новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2020 г., но следует иметь в виду, что в 26,9% новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции путь передачи либо не был указан, либо был указан как неизвестный (Таблица A).

Сорок четыре процента лиц, диагностированных в ЕС/ЕЭЗ в 2020 г., были мигрантами, определяемыми как выходцы из-за пределов страны, в которой им был поставлен диагноз (Рис. 1.6), причем в 15% случаев страной происхождения были страны Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары, в 10% – страны Латинской Америки и Карибского бассейна; 9% мигрантов были выходцами из других стран Центральной и Восточной Европы, а 3% – из других стран Западной Европы.

Тенденция в отношении числа зарегистрированных диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции – нисходящая с пикового значения в 2012–2014 гг. В начале этого периода показатели ЕС/ЕЭЗ составляли 6,0 на 100 000, после чего они неуклонно снижались до 5,5 на 100 000 в 2017 г. и 4,8 в 2019 г. (Таблица 1, Рис. 1.10, Приложения 1 и 5). Показатель за 2020 г. резко упал до 3,4 на 100 000; однако есть вероятность того, что отчасти это произошло из-за снижения выявления случаев в результате меньшего объема тестирования с учетом ограничительных мер по защите общественного здоровья, связанных с пандемией COVID-19. Среди восьми стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ, подававших сведения о частоте тестирования в течение всего отчетного периода, количество выполненных тестов сократилось на 13% в 2020 г. по сравнению с 2019 г. Хотя создается впечатление, что в последнее десятилетие в ЕС/ЕЭЗ отмечался общий нисходящий тренд, тенденции на национальном уровне варьируют. Около 2/3 стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ отмечают снижение частоты установления новых диагнозов даже после корректировки на изменения в охвате населения эпиднадзором в динамике и задержку подачи отчетности. В отличие от этого даже с учетом задержек в подаче сведений частота установления диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции с 2011 г. более чем удвоилась на Мальте и в Словакии и увеличилась более чем на 50% на Кипре и в Чехии (Таблица 1, Приложение 6). Воздействие задержек в выявлении случаев заражения ВИЧ из-за мер по борьбе с COVID-19 до сих пор полностью не осмыслено; задержки в подаче сведений способны привести к переоценке степени снижения частоты установления новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции.

Тенденции различаются в зависимости от пола и возрастной группы. Повозрастные коэффициенты снизились с 2011 г. во всех возрастных группах, хотя в некоторых случаях отмеченное снижение может быть обусловлено задержками в выявлении случаев в 2020 г, а не истинным сокращением показателей. В течение периода 2011–2020 гг. частота диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции как у женщин, так и у мужчин была неизменно выше среди лиц в возрасте 25–29 лет и 30–39 лет по сравнению с другими возрастными группами. Повозрастные коэффициенты для женщин наиболее заметно снизились среди лиц моложе 40 лет, тогда как у мужчин – существенно снизились во

всех возрастных группах моложе 50 лет (Рис. 1.11a, 1.11b).

Доля всех диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, относимых за счет половых контактов между мужчинами, была достаточно стабильной в период с 2011 г. по 2020 г., увеличившись с 47% случаев в 2011 г. до 51% в 2016 г., а затем снизившись до 49% в 2020 г. (Рисунки 1.13a и 1.13b). Количество диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных среди мужчин, практикующих секс с мужчинами (МСМ), в последовательно подающих сведения странах сократилось с 2014 г. даже после введения корректировки на задержку отчетности. Несмотря на общее снижение, однако, в период с 2011 г. по 2020 г. количество случаев значительно увеличилось в трети стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ (Болгария, Венгрия, Исландия, Кипр, Литва, Румыния, Словакия, Хорватия, Чехия, Эстония) (Таблица 4). В частности, увеличилось количество случаев заражения среди МСМ, родившимся за пределами подающей сведения страны (Рис. 1.14).

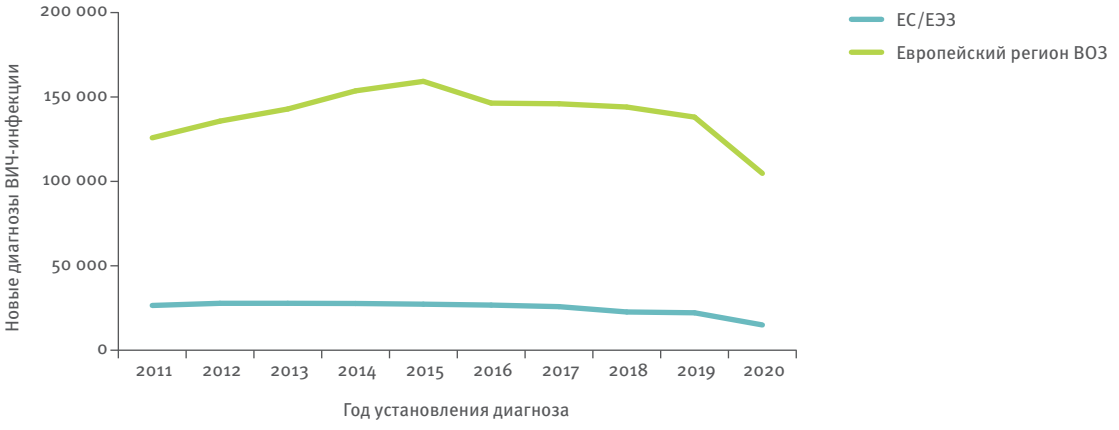
Доля случаев заболевания ВИЧ-инфекцией вследствие гетеросексуальной передачи в последнее десятилетие оставалось стабильной, хотя общее количество случаев уменьшилось (Рис. 1.13a, 1.14). Но в то же время на Кипре и в Чехии число новых диагнозов в этой группе существенно увеличилось (Таблица 6).

Число диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированных как связанных с употреблением инъекционных наркотиков, снизилось с 2011 г. как в группах, родившихся за рубежом, так и в группах коренных жителей (не родившихся за рубежом), хотя в 2011–2012 гг. отмечались локализованные вспышки, повлиявшие на тенденцию ЕС/ЕЭЗ в этой группе; в последнее десятилетие в некоторых странах возникали и более мелкие местные вспышки (Таблица 5, Рис. 1.13a, 1.14). В период с 2011 г. по 2020 г. частота передачи от матери ребенку и передачи вследствие нозокомиальной инфекции или переливания крови также неуклонно снижалась, так что эти типы передачи в настоящее время представляют менее 1% новых случаев диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции (Таблица 8).

Информация о количестве клеток CD4 на момент диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции была предоставлена 23 странами (Таблица 13). Среди всех случаев, диагностированных в 2020 г., по которым была доступна информация о количестве CD4 или острой ВИЧ-инфекции, 12% (1141) случаев были зарегистрированы как острая инфекция, а 25% (2321) – как недавнее заражение (с количеством CD4 выше 500 клеток в мм3 на момент диагностики). Среди МСМ, диагностированных в 2020 г., – там, где информация была доступной, – 16% (695) были зарегистрированы как случаи острой инфекции, а у 29% (1290) на момент диагностики отмечалось количество CD4 500 или выше 500 клеток в мм3 (Рис.1.7). Как и в предыдущие годы, около половины (51%) всех случаев с известным количеством клеток CD4 были диагностированы через несколько лет после заражения при количестве CD4 менее 350 клеток в мм3. В общей сложности 31% случаев рассматривались как диагностированные на поздних стадиях ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 менее 200 клеток/мм3).

Наибольшая доля людей, обратившихся за помощью на поздних стадиях ВИЧ-инфекции (количество CD4 менее 350 клеток/мм3), отмечена среди женщин (53%), пожилых людей (58% среди лиц в возрасте 40–49 лет и 66% – среди людей старше 50 лет), мужчин и женщин, инфицировавшихся при гетеросексуальных половых контактах (64% и 57%, соответственно), людей, заразившихся ВИЧ вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков (52%), и мигрантов из Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии (66%), стран Африки, расположенных к югу от Сахары (63%), и Центральной и Восточной Европы (55%) (Рис. 1.8, Table 13).

Рис. B: Новые диагнозы ВИЧ-инфекции, зарегистрированные в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и Европейском регионе ВОЗ, 2011–2020 гг.



Примечание: данные из Андорры, Боснии и Герцеговины, Монако, Северной Македонии, Туркменистана и Узбекистана были исключены из-за непоследовательности сведений, поданных за отчетный период. Данные из Португалии не публикуются по просьбе страны.

За 2020 г. общее число людей с установленным диагнозом острой ВИЧ-инфекции по каждой категории CD4 было ниже, чем в предыдущие годы (Рис. 1.15). Хотя доля лиц с неизвестным количеством клеток CD4 увеличилась в 2020 г. по сравнению со средним значением за период 2011–2020 гг. (46% в сравнении с 42%), доля лиц с подтвержденной информацией об острой инфекции возросла с 17% в 2011 г. до 21% в 2019 г., несколько сократившись до 18% в 2020 г.

В 2020 г. в 27 странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ было зарегистрировано 1760 диагнозов СПИДа, что соответствует показателю 0,5 случаев на 100 000 населения (Таблица 14). Четырнадцать стран сообщили о туберкулезе (ТБ) – легочном и/или внелегочном – как СПИД-индикаторном заболевании среди 13% тех, кому впервые был поставлен диагноз СПИДа (Рис. 1.17). В ЕС/ЕЭЗ за последнее десятилетие число случаев СПИДа уменьшилось более чем наполовину (Рис. 1.10). Подобное снижение отмечено среди мужчин и женщин и во всех группах путей передачи, но создается впечатление о том, что наибольшее снижение относится к категории употребления инъекционных наркотиков (Таблицы 15–20, Рис. 1.16).

Европейский регион ВОЗ

В период с 2011 г. по 2019 г. частота впервые диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в Европейском регионе ВОЗ увеличилась на 5%, в основном, за счет восходящего тренда во многих странах восточной части Региона. Однако за последние три года на востоке наметилась общая стабилизация эпидемии. В 2020 г. диагноз ВИЧ-инфекции был впервые поставлен 104 765 лицам, что соответствует показателю 15,6 на 100 000 населения – 24-процентное снижение частоты в период 2019–2020 гг. Однако такое снижение отчасти связано с уменьшением выявления случаев заболевания в результате мер по защите общественного здоровья и мер социального характера, введенных странами в ответ на пандемию COVID-19. По этой причине, хотя в данном докладе мы все еще сравниваем данные за 2020 г. с предыдущими годами, тенденции следует интерпретировать с осторожностью.

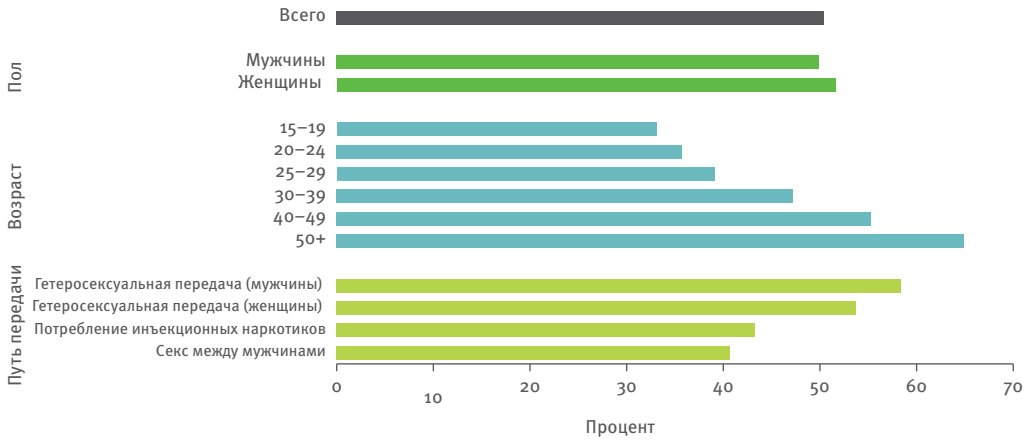
Из 104 765 человек, которым диагноз установлен в 2020 г., 81% были диагностированы в восточной (84 556), 15% – западной (15 782) и 4% – центральной части Региона (4 427) (Таблица А). Показатель также стал наибольшим на востоке (32,6 на 100 000 населения), будучи диспропорционально выше, чем на западе (3,7 на 100 000 населения) и в центре (2,3 на 100 000 населения) (Таблица А).

В 2020 г. в Европейском регионе ВОЗ частота установления новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции широко варьировала между странами. Наибольшие показатели на 100 000 населения (выше 15,0) отмечались в Российской Федерации (40,8), за которой следовала Украина (37,5), Казахстан (18,5), Республика Молдова (16,7), Мальта (15,9) и Беларусь (15,1). О самых низких показателях (ниже 2,0) сообщили Сербия (1,2), Словения (1,3), Австрия (1,7), Хорватия (1,9), Польша (1,9) и Словакия (1,9). Ни одного нового случая ВИЧ-инфекции в 2020 г. не было диагностировано в Сан-Марино (Таблица 1).

Общий показатель – 15,7 на 100 000 населения для мужчин (Таблица 2) и 8,1 на 100 000 населения для женщин (Таблица 3). Соотношение мужчин и женщин составило 1,9 – самое низкое на востоке (1,6), выше на западе (3,0) и наиболее высокое в центре (5,3).

Наибольшая доля людей с впервые установленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции в 46 подающим сведения странах относилась к возрастной группе 30–39 лет (40%) притом, что 5% на момент диагностики были молодежью в возрасте 15–24 лет, а 14% лиц были в возрасте 50 лет и старше. Наиболее распространенной формой заражения выступали гетеросексуальные половые контакты (58%), причем 10% таких случаев были выходцами из стран с генерализованными эпидемиями за пределами Региона:

Рис. С: Доля людей, диагностированных на поздних стадиях (количество клеток CD4 < 350 в мм³) с разбивкой по полу, возрасту и путям передачи, Европейский регион ВОЗ, 2020 г. (n = 32 336)



22% инфицировались вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков, 9% – в результате половых контактов между мужчинами и 0,4% – путем передачи от матери ребенку. По 10% новых диагнозов информация о путях передачи либо была неизвестна, либо не предоставлялась (Таблица A).

Среди новых диагнозов с известным путем передачи ВИЧ, зарегистрированных 12 странами в восточной части Региона, 68% инфицировались путем гетеросексуальной передачи, а 29% – из-за употребления инъекционных наркотиков; отмеченная передача вследствие половых контактов между мужчинами оставалась низкой, на уровне 3% случаев (Таблицы 4–6, 8). Половые контакты между мужчинами (48%) и гетеросексуальные контакты (47%) – основные отмеченные пути передачи в центре, но по 42% новых диагнозов информация о путях передачи отсутствовала. Половые контакты между мужчинами – преобладающий путь передачи для 10 из 13 стран центральной части Региона. На западе половые контакты между мужчинами оставались основным путем передачи (52% случаев), за которым следовала гетеросексуальная передача (42% случаев, среди которых происхождение 39% – из стран с генерализованными эпидемиями). По 25% новых диагнозов информация отсутствовала.

Сведения о путях передачи за период 2011–2020 гг. последовательно подавались 37 странами (Рис. 2.3). На востоке прирост был обусловлен увеличением числа диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции с известным половым путем передачи: доля гетеросексуальной передачи увеличилась на 8%, а доля половых контактов между мужчинами – почти четырехкратно. Повышение значимости гетеросексуальной передачи связано с передачей инфекции от мужчины мужчине (увеличение на 42%), поскольку за тот же период частота гетеросексуальной передачи среди женщин снизилась (сокращение на 14%). Хотя число новых диагнозов среди людей, инфицировавшихся в результате употребления инъекционных наркотиков, за указанный период сократилась в общей сложности на 19%, это был единственный путь передачи, продемонстрировавший увеличение в 2019–2020 гг. в абсолютных цифрах, главным образом за счет повышения частоты передачи в Украине (Рис. 2.9). В центре заражение людей вследствие половых контактов между мужчинами оставалось доминирующим путем передачи в 10 из 13 стран. Хотя количество новых диагнозов среди инфицированных в результате гетеросексуальной передачи в 2020 г. было сравнимо с уровнями 2011 г., этот путь все же оставался главным известным путем передачи в трех странах. Процент новых инфекций вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков составил 15% в 2011 г. и 5% в 2020 г. (Рис. 2.16). На западе гетеросексуальная передача продолжала последовательно снижаться, сократившись в общей сложности на 47% на протяжении 10-летнего периода. С 2011 г. по 2020 г. передача вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков сократилась на 50%. Число новых диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции, связанных с половыми контактами между мужчинами, сократилось на 47% по сравнению с 2011 г. На западе доля новых диагнозов с неизвестным путем передачи увеличилась с 16% в 2011 г. до 27% в 2020 г. (Рис. 2.18).

Поскольку 64% новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции с доступными сведениями о количестве клеток CD4 зарегистрированы в Российской Федерации, где только 27% были отнесены к категории поздно обратившихся за помощью, общая тенденция поздней диагностики для Региона, в большей степени, отражает ситуацию именно в РФ. Среди лиц, впервые диагностированных на протяжении 14 лет, по которым доступна информация о количестве клеток CD4 на момент установления диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции, более трети (36%) поздно обратились за помощью, когда количество CD4 опустилось ниже 350 клеток в мм3, в том числе 19% – на поздних стадиях ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 менее 200 клеток/мм3).

Однако после исключения данных, поданных Российской Федерацией, оказалось, что поздно обратились за помощью половина (50%) всех лиц с впервые установленным диагнозом в Регионе, что сравнимо с результатами за прошлые годы. Поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции остается проблемой в большинстве стран Региона. Процент людей, поздно обратившихся за помощью (CD4 менее 350 клеток/мм3), среди людей, которым был впервые установлен диагноз, варьировал в зависимости от категорий путей передачи и возрастных групп, но был наивысшим среди тех, кто сообщил о гетеросексуальной передаче (56%; 58% для мужчин и 54% для женщин) и передаче из-за употребления инъекционных наркотиков (43%), и самым низким – среди мужчин, инфицировавшихся вследствие половых контактов между мужчинами (41%) (Рис. C). Процент увеличивался с возрастом в диапазоне от 33% среди людей в возрасте 15–19 лет на момент установления диагноза до 65% среди людей в возрасте 50 лет и старше. Что касается разбивки по полу, процент поздно обратившихся за помощью был в целом одинаков для обоих полов (50% среди мужчин и 52% среди женщин), что в группе мужчин нивелирует различия между MCM (среди которых отмечается тенденция к более ранней диагностике) и гетеросексуальными мужчинами (среди которых отмечается тенденция к более поздней диагностике).

В 2020 г. 7721 лицам в 43 странах Европейского региона ВОЗ был поставлен диагноз СПИДа, что соответствует показателю 1,2 на 100 000 населения. В общей сложности 74% случаев СПИДа были диагностированы на востоке, где частота диагностики СПИДа на 100 000 также была наивысшей (5,0), 20% – на западе (с показателем 0,5 на 100 000) и 6% – в центре Региона (0,2 на 100 000) (Таблица 14). Двадцать процентов лиц с диагнозом СПИДа страдали туберкулезом (ТБ) в качестве СПИД-индикаторного заболевания в диапазоне от 13% случаев на западе и

21% в центре до 28% на востоке. В период с 2011 г. по 2020 г. общая частота установления новых диагнозов СПИДа в Регионе снизилась на 54%.

Выводы

ВИЧ-инфекция продолжает отражаться на здоровье и благополучии миллионов людей в Европейском регионе ВОЗ. На протяжении трех последних десятилетий свыше 2,2 миллионов людей в Европейском регионе ВОЗ были диагностированы и зарегистрированы как ВИЧ-инфицированные, включая свыше 560 000 человек в ЕС/ЕЭЗ. ВИЧ-инфекция в 2020 г. была впервые выявлена у 104 765 человек. Подавляющее большинство людей с впервые установленным диагнозом (81%) диагностированы на востоке, 15% – на западе и 4% – в центре Региона. Новые случаи инфицирования в Российской Федерации составили 57% всех случаев в Европейском регионе ВОЗ. Доля случаев, зарегистрированных в Украине, составила 15% всех случаев в Регионе.

Резкому (24%) падению числа диагностированных случаев ВИЧ-инфекции в период 2019–2020 гг. предшествовал в течение 2011–2018 гг. общий восходящий тренд в частоте новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, в основном вследствие восходящей тенденции на востоке. Хотя для выдвижения предположений о причинах резкого падения количества новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции, наблюдавшегося в 2020 г., необходимы дополнительные исследования, скорее всего, отчасти его можно отнести за счет сокращения выявления случаев в результате мер по защите общественного здоровья и мер социального характера, введенных странами в ответ на пандемию COVID-19. Страны, участвовавшие в опросе ВОЗ/ECDC, сообщили о сокращении выявления и регистрации случаев ВИЧ во время пандемии COVID-19, в основном из-за сокращения объема услуг тестирования и ограниченного потенциала эпиднадзора.

Хотя закономерности и тенденции эпидемии сильно варьировали между странами Европейского региона ВОЗ, наблюдался устойчивый рост числа впервые диагностированных случаев инфекции в определенных группах передачи во всех субрегионах. В качестве примеров можно привести повышение частоты передачи среди МСМ в центре и на востоке и среди гетеросексуальных лиц на востоке, хотя некоторые исследования дают основания полагать, что последнее обстоятельство следует интерпретировать с осторожностью [1,2]. В последние годы передача инфекции гетеросексуальным путем значительно снизилась в ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на западе Европейского региона ВОЗ, особенно среди женщин, равно как и количество случаев заражения в результате половых контактов между мужчинами в отдельных странах ЕС/ЕЭЗ и на западе. Несмотря на неуклонное снижение частоты передачи инфекции вследствие употребления инъекционных наркотиков с 2011 г., в 2020 г. в регулярно подающих сведения странах она увеличилась на 15% по сравнению с 2019 г., и это единственная категория передачи, по которой в 2020 г. отмечался рост.

Общее улучшение в области поздней диагностики по Региону связано с Российской Федерацией, которая впервые предоставила сведения о количестве CD4 на момент установления диагноза ВИЧ-инфекции, так как на РФ приходится подавляющее большинство новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции с доступными данными о количестве клеток CD4 в Европейском регионе ВОЗ. В результате у чуть более трети (36%) лиц, впервые диагностированных в 2020 г., на момент диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции уровень CD4 был ниже 350 в мм3, включая 19%, находившихся на поздних стадиях ВИЧ-инфекции (CD4 ниже 200/мм3). Однако после исключения данных, поданных Российской Федерацией, оказалось, что половина всех лиц с впервые установленным диагнозом ВИЧ-инфекции были выявлены лишь после того, как их количество клеток CD4 снизилось до уровня ниже 350 в мм3, что сравнимо с результатами прошлых лет. Относительно высокое число диагнозов СПИДа в восточной части Региона подтверждает тот факт, что поздняя диагностика ВИЧ-инфекции остается большой проблемой. В то же время тенденция к стабилизации в отношении частоты СПИДа, наблюдаемая с 2012 г., может быть результатом того, что большинством стран к настоящему времени последовали рекомендации «лечить всех», направленной на предоставление всем живущим с ВИЧ возможности получать антиретровирусную терапию (АРТ) вне зависимости от стадии заболевания.

Для совершенствования ранней диагностики и повышения числа людей, осведомленных о своем ВИЧ-статусе, требуются новые стратегии с расширением диапазона разнообразных и дружественных к пользователю подходов к более широкодоступному тестированию на ВИЧ. ВОЗ подготовила сводное руководство по услугам тестирования на ВИЧ, включая руководство по самотестированию на ВИЧ и информированию партнеров, а ECDC опубликовал руководство, составленное с позиций общественного здравоохранения, по комплексному тестированию на ВИЧ-инфекцию и гепатиты B и C. В этих публикациях в части общих услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ рекомендуются новаторские подходы, в том числе самотестирование и тестирование на уровне сообщества силами работников без специального образования с использованием экспресс-тестов [3–5]. Быстрое расширение масштабов тестирования на ВИЧ – вопрос, имеющий первостепенное значение, принимая во внимание негативное воздействие пандемии COVID-19 на службы тестирования. ВОЗ выпустила аналитическую записку – краткое изложение политики об отказе от использования вестерн-блоттинга и линейного иммуноанализа в стратегиях и алгоритмах тестирования на ВИЧ и о поддержке децентрализованного тестирования и незамедлительного направления на лечение [6]. Хотя предоставление услуг по тестированию на ВИЧ в Регионе со временем улучшилось, а степень

внедрения таких подходов, как самотестирование и тестирование на уровне общин, в последние годы значительно возросла, результаты мониторинга политики в рамках Региона указывают на то, что во многих европейских странах некоторые подходы к тестированию используются в ограниченных масштабах или вообще не применяются [7]. Услуги по тестированию на ВИЧ должны сосредоточиваться на ключевых группах населения с учетом местных эпидемиологических особенностей, адаптироваться к конкретным потребностям этих, поддерживая своевременное направление в систему профилактики, лечения и оказания помощи в связи с ВИЧ. подобный подход призван обеспечить более раннюю диагностику и начало лечения, приводя к улучшению исходов лечения и снижению инцидентности ВИЧ-инфекции, показателя заболеваемости и смертности, в поддержку достижения целей 95–95–95 и других региональных и глобальных целевых ориентиров [8–10].

Имеется значительный массив убедительных данных о том, что раннее начало АРТ полезно как для здоровья людей, получающих лечение, так и для предотвращения дальнейшей передачи ВИЧ [11–16]. Почти 90% стран Европейского региона ВОЗ придерживаются политики назначения АРТ вне зависимости от количества клеток CD4 [17,18].

Вмешательства, направленные борьбу с эпидемией, должны быть основаны на фактических данных и адаптированы к национальной и местной эпидемиологической ситуации. На основании представленных в этом отчете исчерпывающих эпидемиологических данных можно сделать следующие выводы.

- Для стран ЕС/ЕЭЗ и западной части Региона с учетом преобладания передачи ВИЧ среди МСМ и роста заболеваемости среди этого контингента в некоторых странах представляется, что текущие вмешательства по профилактике, лечению и оказанию помощи, направленные МСМ, нуждаются в дальнейшем расширении и усилении; они должны оставаться приоритетными мерами в ответ на эпидемию ВИЧ/СПИДа. Страны, в которых наблюдается снижение заболеваемости, продемонстрировали воздействие изменения культуры деятельности, выражающееся в более частом тестировании на ВИЧ подвергающихся риску гомосексуальных мужчин и безотлагательном направлении за получением медицинской помощи и АРТ всех выявленных ВИЧ-положительных лиц [20]. Многокомпонентные подходы и включение в пакет вмешательств, направленных на профилактику и контроль заболевания, таких мер, как ДКП ВИЧ, скрининг и лечение инфекций, передаваемых половым путем, а также самотестирование и добровольное информирование партнеров с сопровождением, могли бы помочь изменить траекторию восходящих тенденций, наблюдаемых в некоторых странах. В большинстве европейских стран фактический уровень использования ДКП значительно ниже уровня охвата, ожидаемого, исходя из предполагаемой потребности [3,21–23]. Во многих странах западной части Региона необходимо более широко внедрять эффективные и доступные услуги по тестированию, профилактике и помощи, предназначенные для становящейся все более разнообразной группы мигрантов, подвергающихся риску заражения ВИЧ и живущих с ВИЧ. Рост числа случаев ВИЧ-инфекции среди людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики, в 2011–2012 гг. и непрекращающиеся в ряде стран местные вспышки заболевания [24–28] демонстрируют необходимость поддержания или расширения масштабов программ снижения вреда.
- В странах, расположенных в центре Региона, количество новых диагнозов растет быстрее, чем в любой другой части Европейского региона ВОЗ. В этом субрегионе наблюдается очень сильное – вызывающее тревогу – гендерное неравенство в количестве новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции: среди мужчин, особенно МСМ, отмечается тревожный рост, по сравнению с довольно стабильным показателем среди женщин. Половые контакты между мужчинами являются преобладающим путем передачи в 10 из 13 подающих сведения стран, расположенных в центре Региона. Разрешение сложившейся ситуации требует проведения вмешательств, таких как ДКП для групп высокого риска, тестирование на ВИЧ силами работников без специального образования, диагностическое экспресс-тестирование на ВИЧ, самотестирование на ВИЧ и добровольное информирование партнеров с сопровождением, наряду с политикой и практикой предложения АРТ всем людям, живущим с ВИЧ. После прекращения финансирования, поступавшего из Глобального фонда для борьбы со СПИДом, туберкулезом и малярией, некоторые страны осуществили переход на внутреннее финансирование мер реагирования на ВИЧ. В связи с таким переходом возникли проблемы с устойчивостью финансирования, что особенно сказалось на финансировании программ профилактики ВИЧ-инфекции и проведении опросов среди ключевых групп населения. Для смягчения некоторых из этих проблем и предотвращения ускорения темпов распространения эпидемии требуются сильная политическая воля и повышенное внимание наряду с активным привлечением гражданского общества [29].
- Странам восточной части Региона насущно необходимо продолжить расширение масштабов амбициозных, научно обоснованных вмешательств и предоставлять более эффективные комплексные услуги опосредованно через системы здравоохранения, способные лучшим образом обращаться к социальным детерминантам здоровья. Необходимы всеобъемлющая комбинированная профилактика и инновационные стратегии тестирования на ВИЧ с особым упором на охват ключевых групп населения. Подобная задача может быть решена с помощью

предоставления дружелюбных к пользователю услуг по профилактике и тестированию, в том числе информирование партнеров с сопровождением, ДКП, тестирование на ВИЧ, выполняемое подготовленными работниками без специального образования, и самотестирование в соответствии с рекомендациями ВОЗ. Все эти услуги должны быть интегрированы в национальную политику и программы, а затем осуществлены на практике [3,4,10,30]. Для сокращения частоты установления новых диагнозов ВИЧ-инфекции и увеличения числа людей, направленных в систему оказания помощи, начавших и продолживших прием АРТ, исключительно важно вовлечение сообщества на этапах планирования и оказания услуг. Конечная цель заключается в снижении заболеваемости ВИЧ и смертности вследствие СПИДа. Инновационные вмешательства по профилактике ВИЧ должны учитывать риск гетеросексуальной передачи, особенно среди пар, в которых один из партнеров вовлечен в рискованное поведение (например, употребление инъекционных наркотиков) или в течение длительных периодов времени работает за рубежом. Большое количество новых диагнозов среди людей, инфицировавшихся в результате употребления инъекционных наркотиков, подчеркивает, что научно обоснованная политика, сосредоточенная на ключевых группах населения, включая высокий охват программами снижения вреда для людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики, по-прежнему имеет решающее значение в успехе мер реагирования на ВИЧ в восточной части Региона.

Некоторые исследования, проведенные на востоке Региона, выявили, что информация о путях передачи среди впервые диагностированных пациентов может содержать погрешность: многие случаи, зарегистрированные как инфицировавшиеся гетеросексуальным путем, имеют анамнез употребления инъекционных наркотиков или, для случаев среди мужчин, – половые контакты между мужчинами [1,2]. Это обстоятельство подчеркивает важность оценки достоверности собираемых в плановом порядке данных эпиднадзора, касающихся путей передачи, особенно в странах, где употребление инъекционных наркотиков и гомосексуальность стигматизированы.

Со временем число стран, проводящих усиленный эпиднадзор за ВИЧ и представляющих данные эпиднадзора на европейском уровне, постепенно увеличивалось. Однако сбор данных в 2020 г. и подача сведений за 2020 г. во многих странах Европейского региона ВОЗ во время продолжающейся пандемии COVID-19 оказались очень проблематичными из-за чрезмерной потребности в клинических ресурсах и ресурсах эпиднадзора с позиций общественного здравоохранения. Это привело к уменьшению количества сообщений о случаях ВИЧ и сокращению возможности сбора расширенных данных о лицах с установленным диагнозом. Однако часть этой информации может стать доступной в будущих раундах подачи сведений, что упростит интерпретацию тенденций 2020 г. в будущем.

Проведение усиленного эпиднадзора за ВИЧ повышает возможности более долгосрочного мониторинга исходов континуума оказания помощи в связи с ВИЧ, такие как моделирование недиагностированной фракции и количественное определение направлений в систему оказания помощи, лечения и достижения подавления вирусной нагрузки после установления диагноза. Также можно оказать поддержку национальным и глобальным усилиям по мониторингу прогресса в достижении целей 95–95–95 и других глобальных и региональных целевых ориентиров.

Конечная дата завершения выполнения «Плана действий сектора здравоохранения по борьбе с ВИЧ-инфекцией в Европейском регионе ВОЗ» наступает в 2021 г.; в 2022 г. достигнутый прогресс будет оценен и доведен до сведения Европейского регионального комитета ВОЗ. Срок реализации трех глобальных стратегий в области здравоохранения (ГССЗ) по ВИЧ/СПИДу, вирусному гепатиту и инфекциям, передаваемым половым путем (ИППП), истекает в том же году. Для информирования о разработке новых ГССЗ по ВИЧ/СПИДу, вирусному гепатиту и инфекциям, передаваемым половым путем, Европейское региональное бюро ВОЗ 16–17 июня 2021 г. провело виртуальное консультативное совещание с государствами-членами и партнерами. Повестка совещания была расширена с охватом предложенных европейских региональных планов действий по борьбе с ВИЧ/СПИДом, вирусными гепатитами и ИППП на 2022–2030 гг. Отзывы государств-членов и партнеров используются для обеспечения того, что приоритеты Европейского региона ВОЗ отражены в ГССЗ и что в Региональном плане действий на 2022–2030 гг. учтены потребности ключевых групп населения и людей, живущих с ВИЧ, посредством услуг, ориентированных на нужды людей, и стратегии «строить лучше, чем было» после пандемии COVD-19.

Европейское региональное бюро ВОЗ и ECDC вместе с государствами-членами и партнерами внимательно изучат воздействие COVID-19 на эпиднадзор и профилактические меры в ответ на эпидемию ВИЧ/СПИДа, чтобы поддержать сохраняющийся высокий стандарт европейских данных по ВИЧ и СПИДу, направить ответные меры в Регионе и понять, как продолжающаяся пандемия могла повлиять на заболеваемость ВИЧ, особенно в указанных регионах и подвергающихся наибольшему риску группах.

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1. HIV and AIDS in the EU/EEA

1.1. HIV diagnoses

In 2020, 14 971 new HIV diagnoses were reported in 29 countries of the EU/EEA[1], with a rate of 3.7 per 100 000 when adjusted for reporting delay (Table 1). The highest rates were reported by Malta (15.9; 82 cases), Latvia (13.5; 257), Cyprus (11.8; 105), and Estonia (10.8; 143), and the lowest by Slovenia (1.3; 27 cases) and Austria (1.7; 155) (Table 1, Map 1).

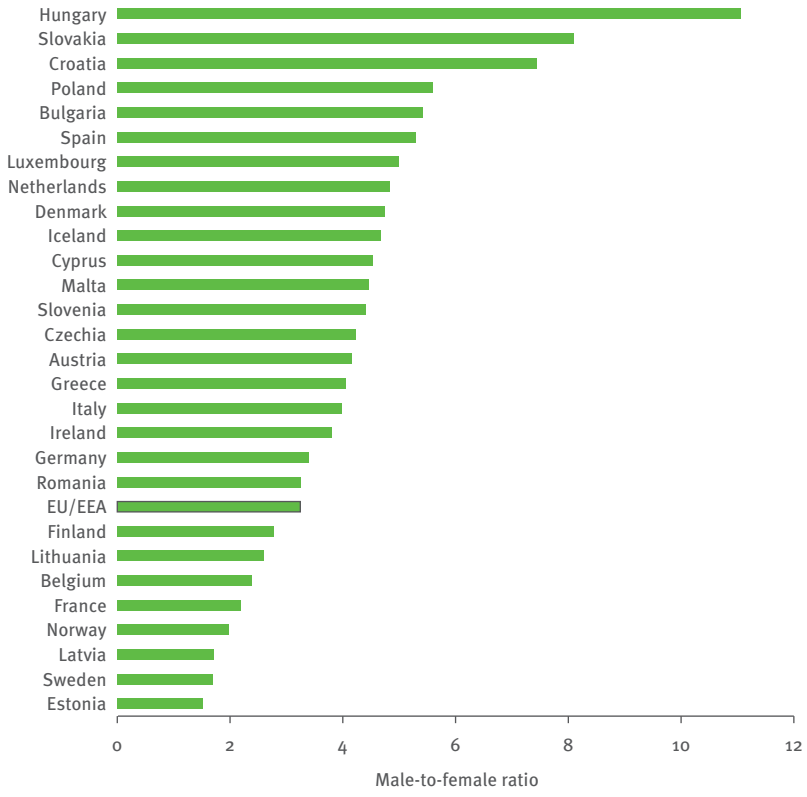
As in previous years, more men than women were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 (11 348 and 3 496, respectively), resulting in an overall male-to-female ratio of 3.2:1 (Tables 2 and 3, Fig. 1.1). This ratio was highest in Hungary (11.1) and Slovakia (8.1) and was above one in all countries in the EU/EEA (Fig. 1.1). The predominant mode of transmission in countries with the highest male-to-female ratios was sex between men. The overall rate of new diagnoses in men was 5.2 per 100 000 population (Table 2) and for women 1.5 per 100 000 population (Table 3). In addition to the 14 841 cases with male or female gender, 130 individuals with unknown or 'other' gender were diagnosed with HIV in 2020. Current reporting systems at European level are not able to effectively identify how many of these cases are transgender men or women and how many are cases with unknown information reported on gender.

Age-specific rates were lowest in persons under 15 years of age (0.1 per 100 000 population for males and 0.2 for females) (Fig. 1.2). In all other age groups, men had higher age-specific rates than women. The highest overall age-specific rate of HIV diagnoses was observed among 25–29-year-olds (8.0 per 100 000 population), largely because this age group has the highest age-specific rate for men at 12.1 per 100 000 population, while rates for women were highest in the 30–39 age group (4.0 per 100 000 population) (Fig. 1.2).

The overall mean age at diagnosis was 38.9 years; the mean age at diagnosis was lower for MSM (37.0 years) than for cases attributed to injecting drug use (38.9 years) or heterosexual transmission (40.7 years overall, 38.8 in women and 42.8 in men). The 30–39 age group accounted for most HIV diagnoses overall (32%) and in

1 With the exception of Portugal, all EU/EEA countries reported data for 2020; Liechtenstein reported zero cases.

Figure 1.1: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, EU/EEA, 2020 (n=14 844)



Data from Portugal not published at country request and Liechtenstein reported zero cases in 2020.

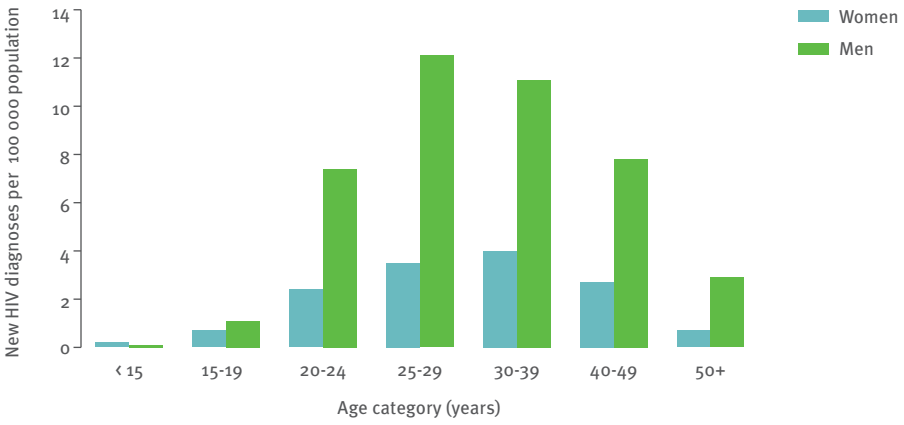
all transmission groups (Fig. 1.3). One third of diagnoses attributed to sex between men were made before the age of 30, while nearly half (49.4%) of HIV infections due to sex between men and women were diagnosed at 40 years or above, and nearly one-quarter (23.6%) at 50 years or above. The age pattern among those newly diagnosed with HIV differed across countries. One-third or more of the total new diagnoses occurring among persons under 30 years were reported from Bulgaria, Croatia, Luxembourg, Poland and Romania and 50% or more of the new diagnoses occurring among persons aged 40 years and older were reported from Denmark, Finland, Latvia and Luxembourg (Fig. 1.4).

Young people aged 15–24 years comprised 11% of the EU/EEA population and 9.9% of HIV diagnoses in 2020. Romania reported more than 20% of its HIV diagnoses in this age group (Fig. 1.4, Table 9). Forty-one per cent of the EU/EEA population consists of older adults (50 years and above), who comprised 21% of the new HIV diagnoses reported in 2020. Older adults comprised more than 25% of those newly diagnosed with HIV in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands (Fig. 1.4, Table 9).

Data on transmission mode provide information on the groups in the EU/EEA who are most affected by HIV (Tables 4–8; Fig. 1.5):

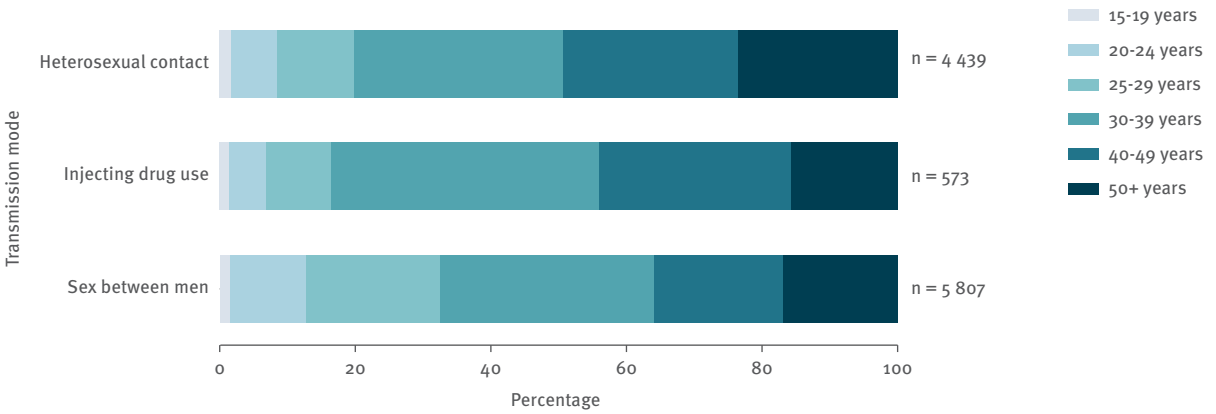
- Sex between men remains the most common mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA, accounting for 38.8% (5 815) of all new HIV diagnoses in 2020. Sex between men was the predominant route of transmission (53.1%) among those for whom route of transmission was known (Table 4, Table 8, Fig. 1.5) and accounted for more than 60% of new HIV diagnoses in eight countries (Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain) (Fig. 1.5). While the majority (59%;3 435) of the new diagnoses attributed to sex between men were born in the reporting country, 13% (756) originated from Latin America and the Caribbean, 5.6% (324) from countries in Central or East Europe and 4% (254) from other countries in West Europe.

Figure 1.2: Age- and gender-specific rates of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2020 (n=12 903)



Data from Portugal not published at country request and data from Spain were excluded due to non-national coverage.

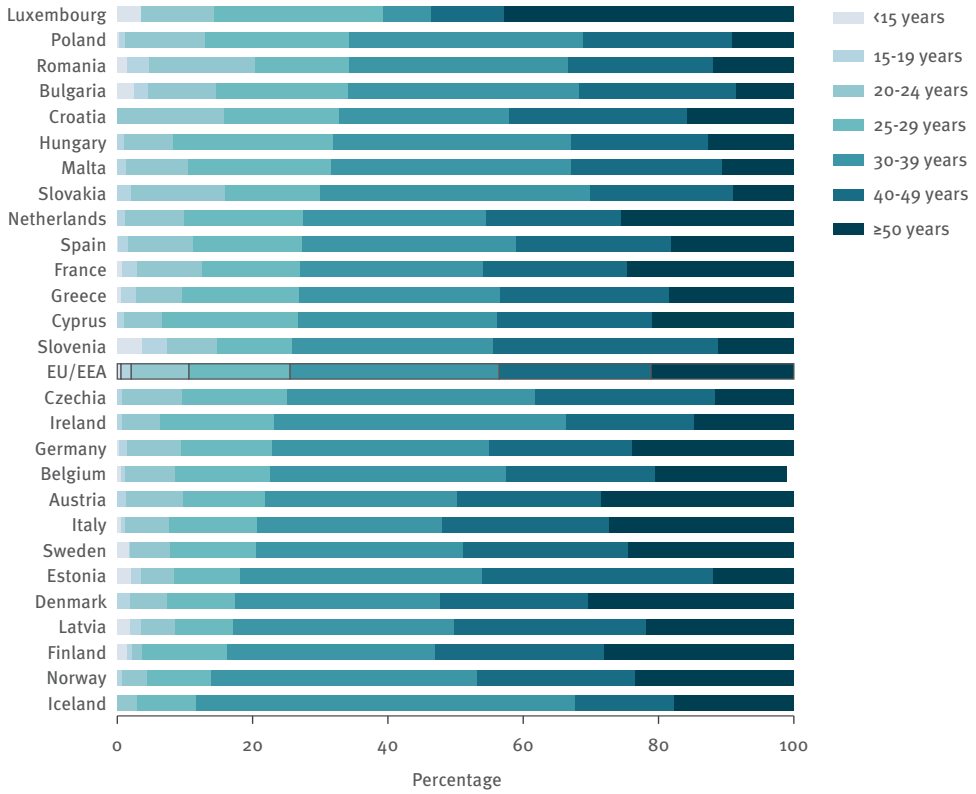
Figure 1.3: New HIV diagnoses, by age group (in years) and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2020 (n=10 819)



- Sex between men and women is the second most commonly reported mode of transmission in the EU/EEA, accounting for 29.7% (4 445) of all HIV diagnoses and 40.6% of diagnoses where the route of transmission was known (Table 6, Table 8, Fig. 1.5). These proportions are divided roughly equally between men and women. Heterosexual transmission accounts for half or more than half of cases in six EU/EEA countries (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, Sweden). Nearly one-third (31%; 1 397) of the newly diagnosed cases attributed to heterosexual transmission were among migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. The highest proportions of these were observed in France (53%) and Ireland (62%). Furthermore, 8% (357) of cases attributed to sex between men and women originated from other countries in Central Europe and 6% (282) from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Four per cent (571 cases) of all new HIV diagnoses and 5% of those with known route of HIV transmission were attributed to injecting drug use (Table 5, Table 8, Fig. 1.5). Injecting drug use was the probable route of transmission for 25.0% of cases diagnosed in Latvia and 17.6% of cases diagnosed in Greece (Fig. 1.5). About one-third of new diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use were born outside of the reporting country, including 23% (129) from other countries in Central Europe.
- Of the remaining cases, 91 diagnoses (less than 1%) were reported as being due to vertical transmission during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding (Table 7); 53 of these cases (58.2%) were born outside of the country in which the case was reported (Table 11). Twenty-two (0.2%) diagnoses were reported to be due to contaminated transfusion of blood and its products, and five cases to hospital-acquired infections (Table 8). The majority of these nosocomial and transfusion-related cases originated from outside of the country where the case was reported (Table 11).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown for 4 022 diagnoses (26.9%), with wide variation among countries: less than 5% of diagnoses were reported with unknown transmission mode in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Norway and Romania, and over 50% in Ireland and Poland. Malta and Lithuania did not report any data on transmission mode for 2020 (Table 8).

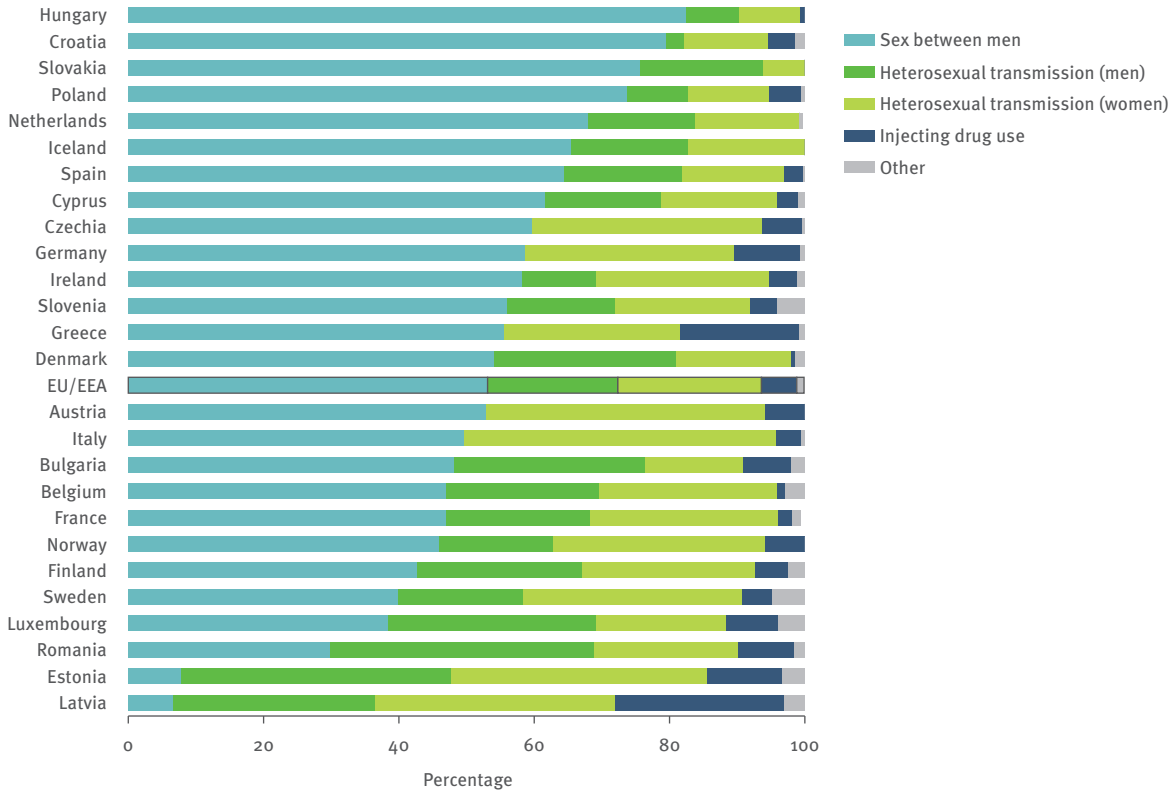
Twenty-six EU/EEA countries provided information on the country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin for 12 327 (82%) HIV diagnoses in 2020 (Fig. 1.6). In the EU/EEA, 5 390 diagnoses (36% of total diagnoses and 44% of those with known information on region of origin) were reported among people originating from outside of the reporting country. Of these, 1 852 (12% of total diagnoses and 15% of those with known information on region of origin), irrespective of transmission mode, were reported among people originating from

Figure 1.4: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses, by country and age group, EU/EEA, 2020 (n = 14 971)



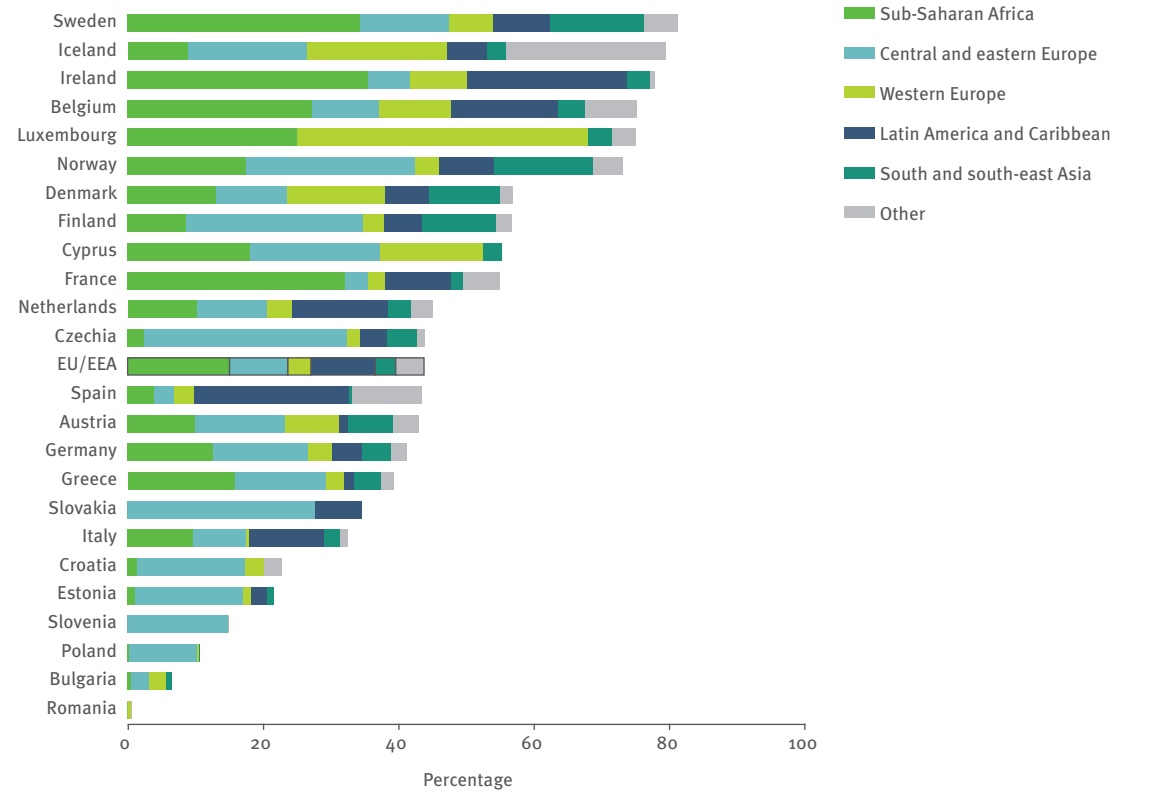
The graph organises countries in order of proportion of population <30 years. Data from Portugal not published at country request and Liechtenstein reported zero cases in 2020; Lithuania did not report data on age group. Unknown route of transmission is excluded from the proportions presented here.

Figure 1.5: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses with known mode of transmission, by transmission route and country, EU/EEA, 2020 (n=10 949)



Data from Portugal not published at country request, Liechtenstein reported zero cases and Lithuania and Malta did not report transmission data in 2020. Unknown route of transmission is excluded from the proportions 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, 2020 (n=12 327)



Portugal did not report 2020 data and Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Malta did not report data on country of birth or region of origin or reported all cases as being from the reporting country.

countries with generalised HIV epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa (Fig. 1.6, Table 10). An additional 29% of new diagnoses with known region of origin (3538 cases) were among people born outside of the reporting country who did not originate from a country experiencing a generalised epidemic, including 9.5% from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (1171 cases), 8.6% from other countries in Central and Eastern Europe (1059 cases) and 3.4% from other countries in western Europe (422 cases). The countries with more than half of their new HIV diagnoses among people originating from outside of the reporting country were Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, and Sweden.

In 2020, 15 countries reported data on whether the newly-diagnosed HIV cases reported had previously been diagnosed with HIV in another country, prior to their 2020 diagnosis in the reporting country. Of the 6979 new HIV diagnoses in these 15 countries with information on previous diagnosis, 1116 (16%) were previous positives. The proportion of 2020 diagnoses that had previously been diagnosed was higher than the EU/EEA average in Cyprus (56%), Czechia (34%), Denmark (34%), Iceland (84%), Ireland (66%), Malta (16%), Norway (47%), Slovakia (46%), and Sweden (45%).

Information on CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis was provided for 8617 (64%) adults and adolescents diagnosed in 23 countries (Table 13). All countries reporting such data were able to provide CD4 cell counts for 50% or more of their reported cases, apart from Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia, all of which provided data for 35% of cases or fewer. Half (51%) of all individuals diagnosed in 2020, where a CD4 count at diagnosis was reported, were considered to have been diagnosed several years after being infected, with a count of less than 350 cells per mm^3, including 31% of cases considered to have advanced HIV infection (CD4 cell count less than 200 cells/mm^3). The proportion of those diagnosed late (CD4 cell count below 350 cells per mm^3) was above 60% among cases with known CD4 cell count at diagnosis in Denmark (61%) and Italy (60%).

Among all cases diagnosed in 2020 where information on CD4 cell count or acute HIV infection was available (9194 cases), 12% (1141) were reported as acute infections and 25% (2321) as more recent infection (with a CD4 cell count of 500 or over 500 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis) (data not shown). These figures remain largely similar to proportions noted in 2019. Among MSM diagnosed in 2020 where information was available, 16% (695) were reported as acute infections and 29% (1290) had a CD4 cell count of 500 or over 500 cells per mm^3 at diagnosis (Fig.1.7).

When analysing CD4 cell count, the highest proportions of people presenting at a later stage of HIV infection (CD4 less than 350 cells/mm^3) were observed among women (53%), older adults (58% in 40–49-year-olds and 66% in people over 50 years), men or women infected by heterosexual sex (64% and 57% respectively), people who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (52%), and migrants from south and south-east Asia (66%), sub-Saharan Africa (63%), and Central and Eastern Europe (55%) (Fig. 1.8, Table 13). The proportion of late diagnoses noted in these groups of migrants in 2020 was higher than proportions noted in 2019.

The lowest proportions of late diagnosis (CD4 less than 350 cells/mm^3) were observed among younger age groups (28% of those aged 15–24 years), men who acquired HIV through sex with another man (41%) and migrants from other western European countries (41%) (Fig. 1.8).

The interval between the date of diagnosis and the date of the CD4 count was used as a proxy for time to linkage to care and, among cases diagnosed in recent years (2018–2020) where CD4 data were reported, 77% were linked to care within four days of HIV diagnosis and 97% were linked to care within three months (Fig. 1.9).

Figure 1.7: Acute infection or CD4 cell count per mm^3 at HIV diagnosis, overall and by transmission group, EU/EEA, 2020 (n=9194)

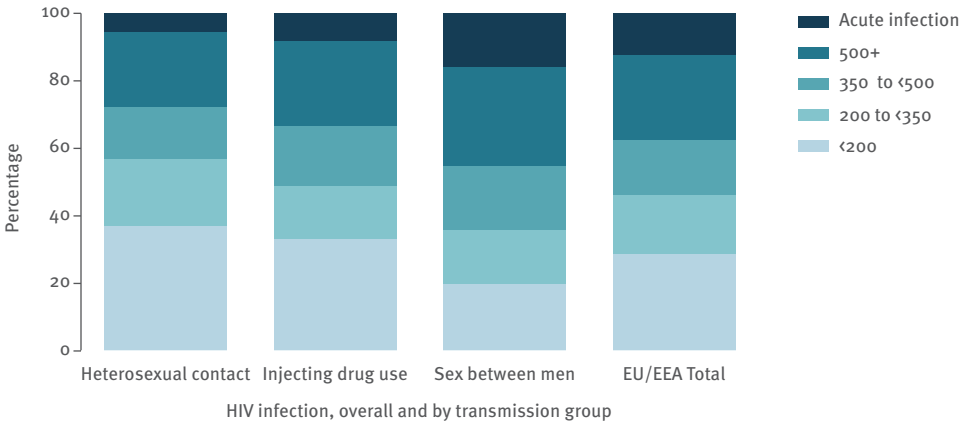
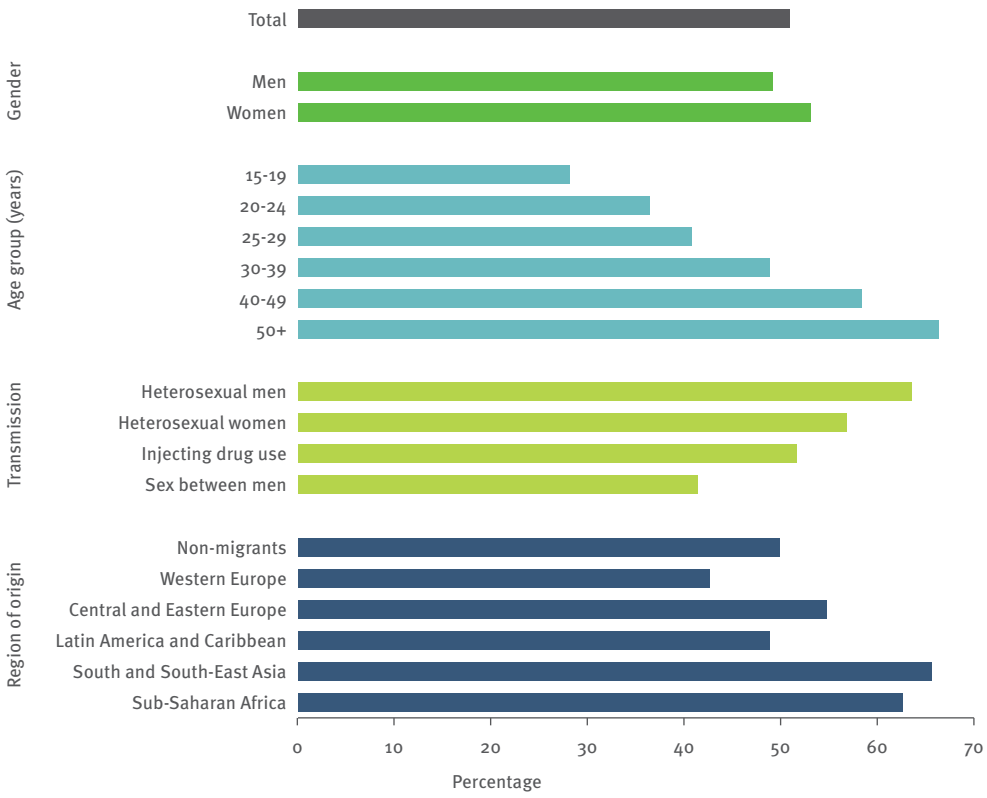
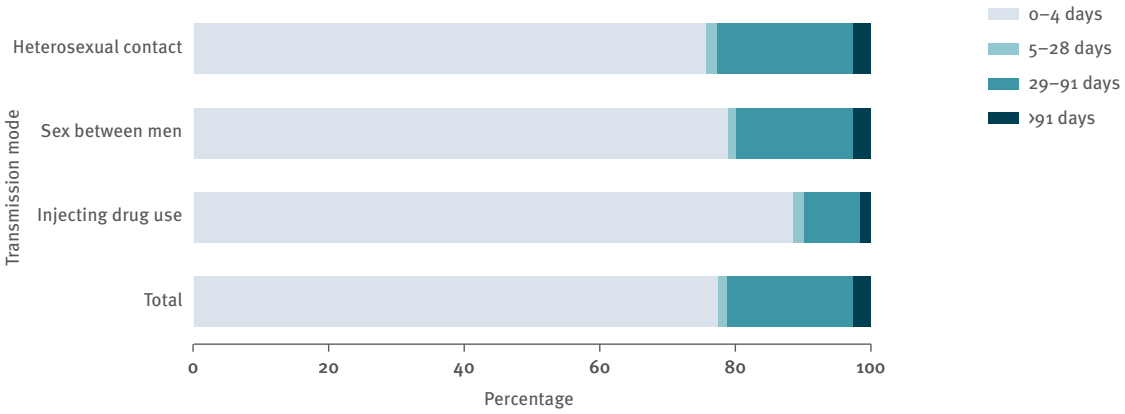


Figure 1.8: Percentage of people diagnosed late (CD4 cell count < 350 per mm³) by demographic, EU/EEA, 2020 (n = 8 617)



Cases with unknown CD4 count and individuals previously diagnosed abroad are excluded from the proportions presented here.

Figure 1.9: Linkage to care after HIV diagnosis in the EU/EEA, 2020 (n = 8297).



Cases with no data or missing data on CD4 count or date, previous positive cases and those who died within 91 days of diagnosis are excluded here.

1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The trend in reported HIV diagnoses has been on the decline since 2012, when the rate for EU/EEA countries reporting consistently was six per 100 000 population. While rates had dropped to 5.5 per 100 000 in 2017 and 4.8 in 2019, they declined sharply in 2020 to 3.7 per 100 000 (16 917 cases when adjusted for reporting delay; see Table 1, Fig. 1.10 and Annexes 1 (for reporting delay adjustment methods), 5 (for country comments) and 6 (results)). The decline observed in 2020 is probably due, in part, to decreased case detection as a result of less testing, given the public health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, trends presented in this sub-chapter are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

While the overall EU/EEA trend appears to have declined over the past decade, trends at national level vary. About 2/3 of EU/EEA countries have seen a decline in rates of new diagnoses, even after adjusting for changes in population coverage of surveillance over time and for reporting delay. In contrast, since 2011, and taking reporting delay into account, rates of HIV diagnoses have more than doubled in Malta and Slovakia and increased by more than 50% in Cyprus and Czechia (Table 1, Annex 6). The impact of delayed HIV case detection due to COVID-19 measures is not yet fully understood, but reporting delay could lead to overestimation of decreases in the rates of new HIV diagnoses.

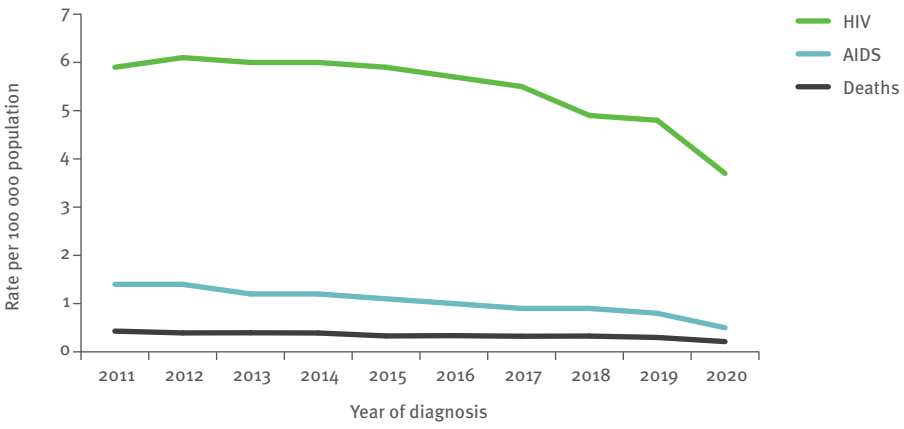
Trends differ by gender and age group. Age-specific rates have declined since 2011 in all age groups, although some of this reported decline may be due to delayed case detection in 2020, rather than a true decline in the rate. HIV diagnosis rates in both women and men have consistently been higher among 25–29-year-olds and 30–39-year-olds throughout the period compared to other age groups. Age-specific rates in women have declined most markedly in those under 40 years, while rates in men have declined substantially in all groups under 50 years. (Fig. 1.11a, 1.11b).

HIV diagnoses among those born outside of the reporting country comprised 36% of all new diagnoses in 2011, decreasing slightly to 34% in 2012 but increasing again in 2020 to 44% (Fig. 1.12). While the proportion of migrants from most regions has remained relatively stable since 2011, new diagnoses among people originating from countries in and Eastern Europe increased from 5% to 9% of all new diagnoses.

Since 2011, most EU/EEA countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode. After adjusting for reporting delay, the data from those countries reporting consistently over the past decade indicate the following.

- The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men was fairly stable during the period, increasing from 47% of cases in 2011 to 51% in 2016, then decreasing to 49% in 2020 (Figures 1.13a and 1.13b). The number of HIV diagnoses reported among MSM in countries reporting consistently has declined since the end of 2014, even after adjusting for reporting delay. However, despite this overall decline, case numbers have largely increased during the period in one-third of EU/EEA countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia) (Table 4). Cases attributed to MSM born outside of the reporting country increased during the period (Fig. 1.14).
- The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexually acquired infection in women remained stable between 2011 and 2020, ranging from 22% to 24%. Rates attributed to heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men were also stable during the period, ranging from 18% to 20% (Fig. 1.13b). Despite the overall decline in heterosexually acquired cases during this period, new diagnoses in Cyprus and Czechia increased substantially (Table 6).

Figure 1.10: People diagnosed with HIV, AIDS and deaths reported per 100 000 population, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



Rates exclude countries not reporting consistently over the period: Portugal (HIV, AIDS and AIDS deaths), Germany (AIDS), Sweden (AIDS and AIDS deaths), Italy and Denmark (AIDS deaths).

Figure 1.11a: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in women, 2011–2020

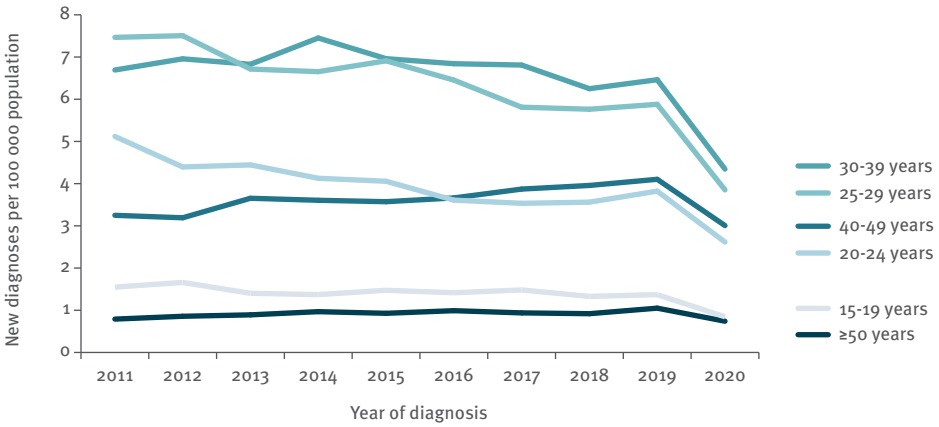
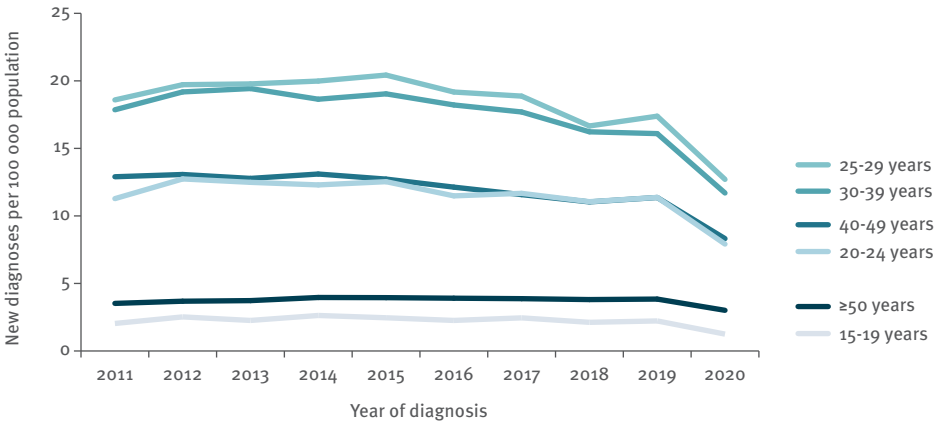
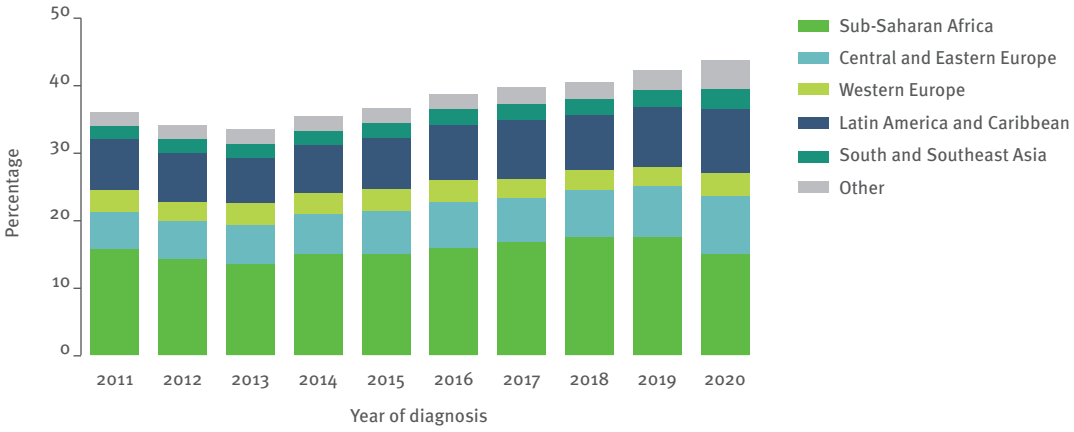


Figure 1.11b: Age-specific trends in new HIV diagnoses in men, 2011–2020



These figures contain data for 24 countries. Data from Italy, Lithuania, Portugal and Spain are excluded due to incomplete coverage of the surveillance for a portion of the period.

Figure 1.12: Percentage of new diagnoses among people born abroad, by year of diagnosis and region of origin, EU/EEA, 2011–2020

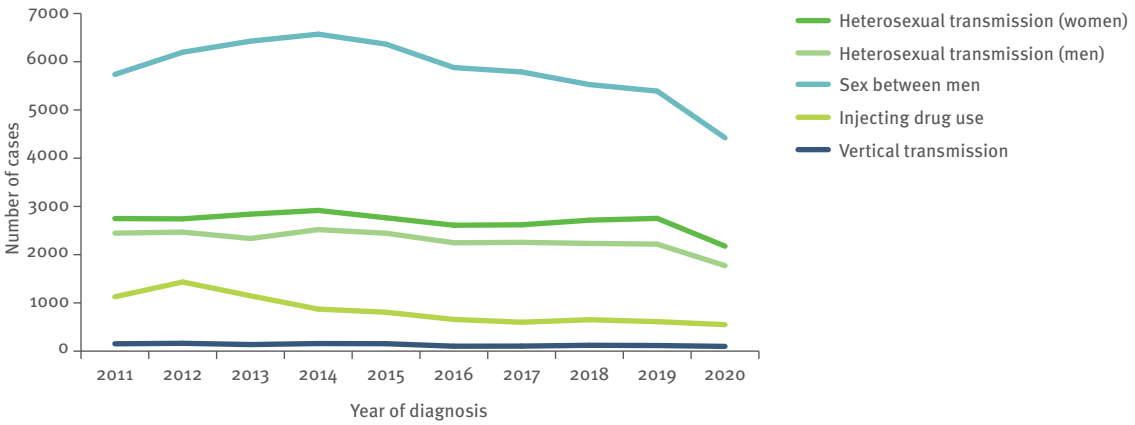


Data from Latvia, Hungary and Portugal are excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

- While the overall number of HIV diagnoses reported among people who inject drugs has also declined since 2011 (Fig. 1.13a, 1.14), an increase has been noted in Czechia and in Germany (Table 5).
- The number of diagnoses reported to be due to vertical transmission of HIV decreased from 152 in 2011 to 82 in 2020 (Fig. 1.13a). Throughout the period, between two thirds and three quarters of these cases originated from outside the reporting country.
- The overall number of people diagnosed with acute infection and at each CD4 category was lower in 2020 than in previous years during the period (Fig. 1.15). Although the proportion of those with an unknown CD4 count was higher in 2020 than the average for the period 2011–2020 (46% vs 42%), the proportions of those with known information on acute infection increased from 17% in 2011 to 21% in 2019, declining slightly to 18% in 2020.

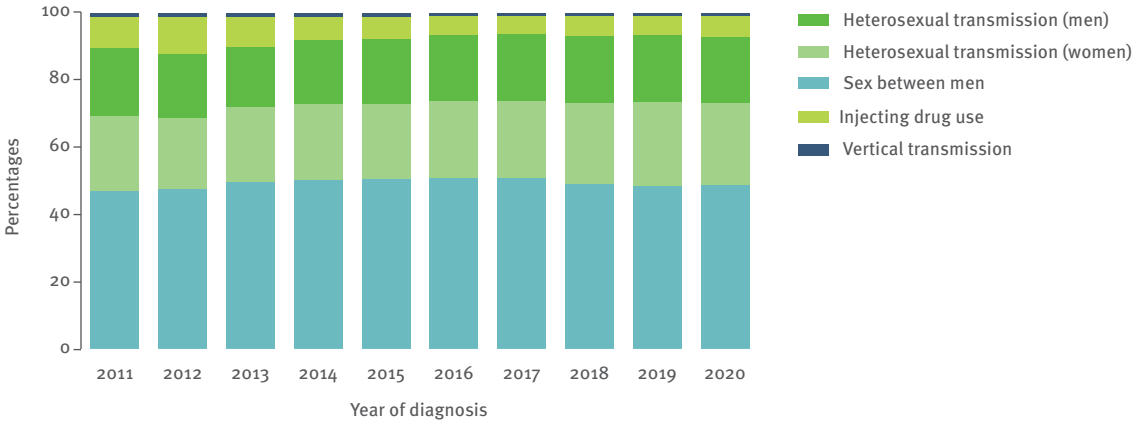
Reporting delays differ significantly among transmission categories for some countries. When standardised adjustments for reporting delay are introduced, they increase the number of reported HIV cases in all transmission categories by between 8% and 19%, depending on the category (Fig. 1.13a and Fig. 1.14 show these adjusted trends).

Figure 1.13a: HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



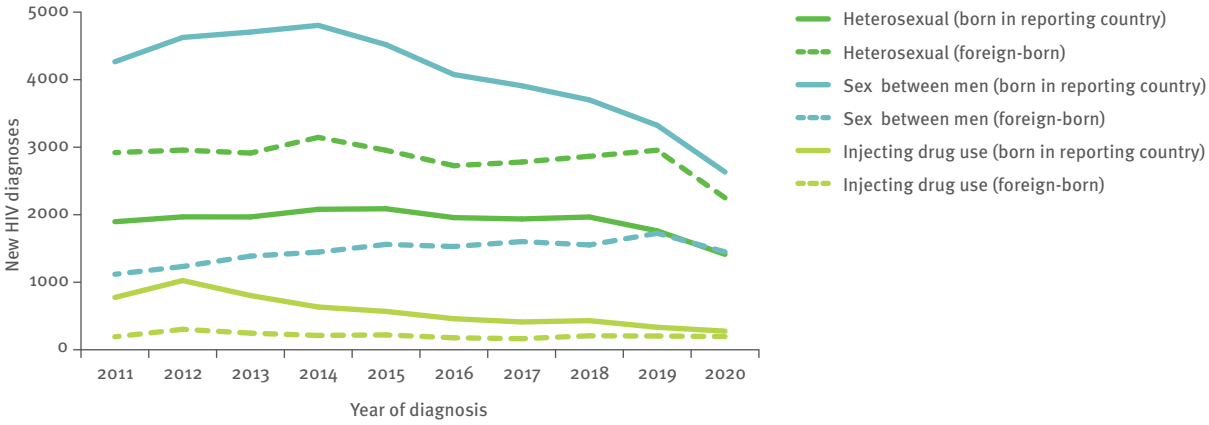
Data from 22 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta and Poland are excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode for some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Portugal, Italy and Spain are excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period.

Figure 1.13b: Percentage of HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis and transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



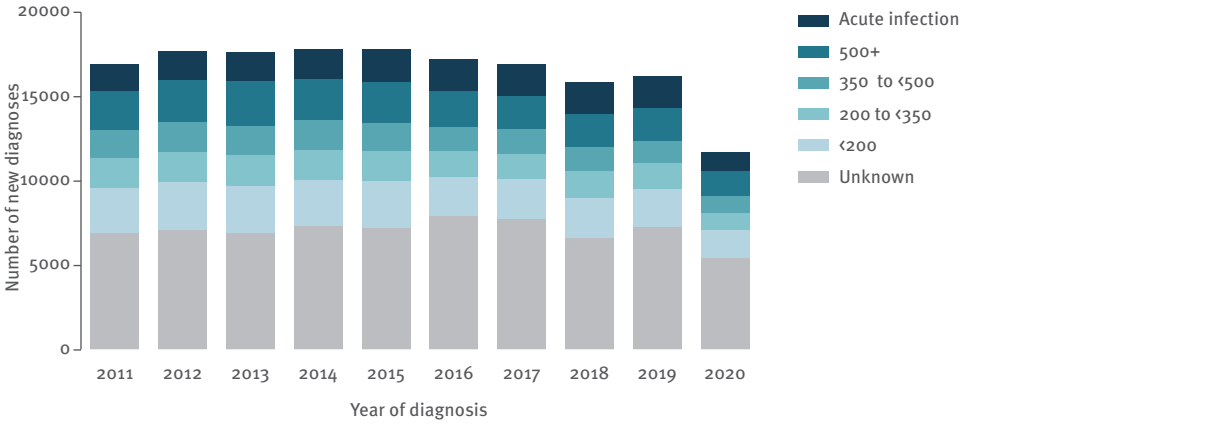
Data from 22 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta and Poland are excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode for some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Portugal, Italy and Spain are excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period.

Figure 1.14: New HIV diagnoses, by year of diagnosis, transmission and migration status, adjusted for reporting delay, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



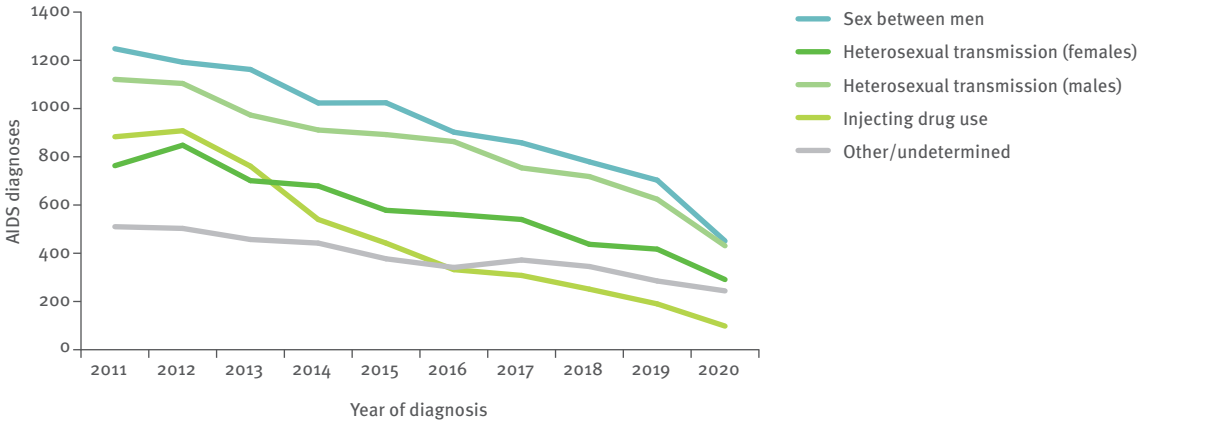
Data from 22 EU/EEA countries included. HIV diagnoses reported by Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta and Poland are excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode for some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Portugal, Italy and Spain are excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period.

Figure 1.15: Number of HIV diagnoses by acute infection or CD4 cell count at diagnosis, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



Data from Iceland, Ireland, Malta and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode for some years of the period; diagnoses reported by Italy and Spain are excluded due to incomplete reporting during a portion of the period. This graph does not account for cases that are missing CD4 count information.

Figure 1.16: AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode, EU/EEA, 2011–2020



Data from Germany, Portugal and Sweden are excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

Although there have been improvements in the early diagnosis of HIV, 1760 diagnoses of AIDS were reported by 27 EU/EEA countries[2] in 2020 – a crude rate of 0.5 cases per 100 000 population (Table 14). The highest rate was reported by Latvia (2.9 per 100 000 population; 55 cases).

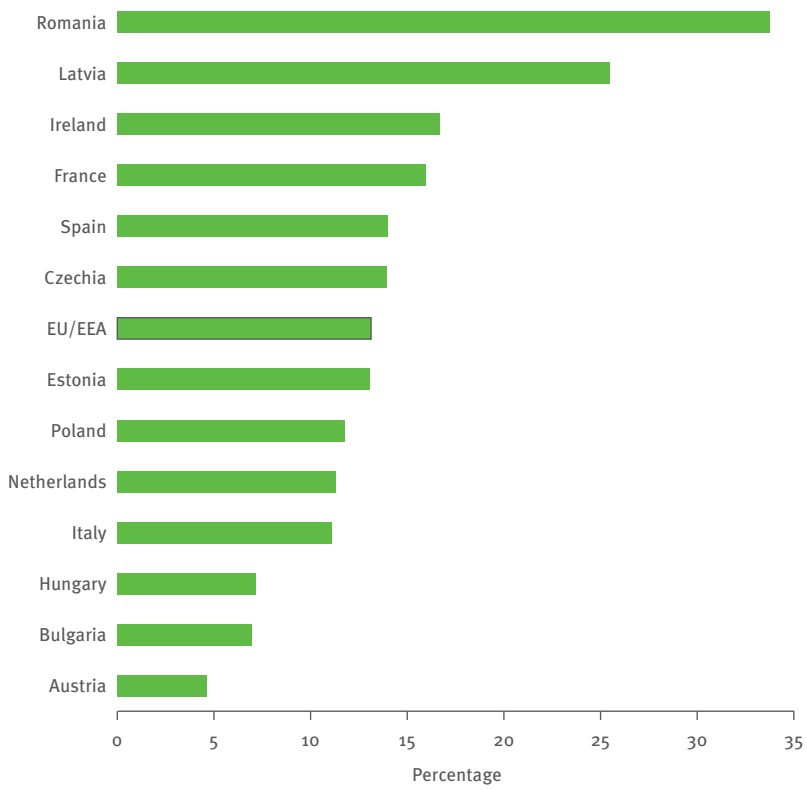
The rate of reported AIDS cases has more than halved in the past decade, down from 1.3 per 100 000 reported in 2011 (Fig. 1.10). This decline is noted in men and women and in all transmission groups, but appears to be greatest among cases attributed to injecting drug use (Tables 16–20, Fig. 1.16).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2020 in the EU/EEA were Pneumocystis pneumonia (24% of all AIDS-indicative diseases), pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary tuberculosis (TB) (12%), wasting syndrome due to HIV (11%) and oesophageal candidiasis (12%) (Table 22). Thirteen countries reported at least one case with TB (pulmonary and/or extrapulmonary) as an AIDS-defining illness in people newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2020. Thirteen per cent of people diagnosed with AIDS in these countries presented with TB as an AIDS-defining illness, ranging from 5% of cases in Austria to more than 34% in Romania (Fig. 1.17).

Twenty-five EU/EEA countries (all but Denmark, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Portugal) reported data on deaths of those diagnosed with AIDS. Overall, 519 people were reported to have died due to AIDS-related causes during 2020 (Table 23), although these data are affected by underreporting due to the challenges for many countries in linking to death registries, and this was probably exacerbated for 2020 due to reporting issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. AIDS-related death reports have been decreasing consistently since 2011, when 1272 deaths were recorded in the countries reporting consistently over time, although delays in reporting affect the latest figures and underreporting has affected the reporting of AIDS deaths throughout the period (Fig. 1.10). From the beginning of the HIV epidemic to the end of 2020, the cumulative total of people diagnosed with AIDS in the EU/EEA was 339 830 (Table 14). The cumulative total of cases reported as known to have died from AIDS-related causes by the end of 2020 was 180 458 (Table 23).

2 This includes all EU/EEA countries except Germany, Portugal and Sweden.

Figure 1.17: Proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS with tuberculosis as an AIDS-defining illness, EU/EEA, 2020 (n = 1940)



Countries that did not report AIDS data in 2020 or chose not to publish it (Germany, Portugal and Sweden) or that did not report any cases of TB as an AIDS-defining illness are excluded.

1.4. HIV testing

Ten countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, France, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia) consistently reported data on HIV tests performed during the period 2011–2020, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations. The number of tests performed in these countries decreased by 14% between 2019 and 2020 (Table 24), probably as a result of decreased testing activities during part of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to note that numbers provided are collected in a heterogeneous manner and comparisons between country testing rates should be undertaken with caution. However, these data can indicate large changes in overall testing policy or be used to support the interpretation of HIV cases notified.

1.5. Conclusions

HIV surveillance data for 2020 show a continuing decline in the number and rate of new HIV cases diagnosed in the EU/EEA during the last decade. However, reduced testing and extra demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic on clinical sectors and public health institutes responsible for reporting and surveillance have likely impacted case detection for 2020. On the other hand, some of the decline observed may be the results of reduced transmission due to the physical distancing measures implemented as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This makes the interpretation of HIV trends for 2020 challenging. While the notification rate for 2020 is about 30% lower than that for 2019, it is expected to be revised upwards in future reporting cycles, which is common for HIV generally and for certain countries in the EU/EEA in particular. Prior to 2020, there was evidence of a clear, continuous decline in the rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population in the EU/EEA overall. Despite evidence of some progress in reducing the number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA overall, rates have increased in five EU/EEA countries.

Rates of AIDS and AIDS-related deaths in the EU/EEA as a whole have decreased substantially during the past decade. Although AIDS and AIDS-deaths for 2020 have also probably been affected by reporting issues due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the reduced trends prior to 2020 likely reflect greater access to treatment and better case management, indicating continued progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat and decreasing AIDS-related deaths.

Evidence of a decline in diagnoses among MSM in certain EU/EEA countries which had already been observed prior to 2020 appears to be the main determinant behind the overall decline seen in the EU/EEA throughout the decade. This is significant because MSM still account for the largest number of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA and, until recently, they were the only population in the EU/EEA in which HIV cases were increasing. Reasons for the decrease may include successful programmes offering more frequent and targeted HIV testing to promote earlier diagnosis, rapid linkage to care and immediate initiation of ART for those found to be positive, which results in higher rates of viral suppression and a decline in HIV transmission [1,2]. In addition to more frequent testing and linkage to care, the use of formal and informal PrEP may also have played a role in the decline of HIV diagnoses observed, as it is noted that PrEP has been made available through the health system or for generic purchase in 23 countries in the EU/EEA [2–4].

The positive trends in MSM described above are, nevertheless, countered by the prevailing situation in one-third of EU/EEA countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia) in which HIV continues to increase among MSM. Overall in the EU/EEA, and even in some settings with a decline in rates among MSM, new HIV diagnoses in migrant MSM have not declined at the same rate as in people who are not foreign-born. It is noted that in many of the countries with increasing trends of HIV in MSM, PrEP programmes are only being implemented on very small scale or not at all [4,5]. 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, and providing condoms, peer support and access to PrEP for high-risk HIV-negative men [5,6].

The substantial decrease in the number of HIV infections transmitted through heterosexual contact, particularly among women, represents an important epidemiological trend observed over the past decade. Nevertheless, heterosexual transmission remains the second most common mode of HIV transmission reported in the EU/EEA and, in some countries, is the most common reported transmission mode. Despite the overall declines, heterosexual transmission increased substantially in Cyprus and Czechia. The declining trend in heterosexual cases is probably influenced by the decrease (since 2011) in the number of heterosexually acquired cases in migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics [7].

Migrants (or people originating from outside of the reporting country) again constituted a considerable proportion (44%) of new HIV diagnoses in the EU/EEA in 2020. The proportion of cases in migrants originating from other countries in Central and Eastern Europe nearly doubled from 2011 to 2020. 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 [8–10]. This indicates the need for specific HIV-prevention campaigns for migrants from the moment of their arrival, including the offer of HIV testing to newly-arrived migrants to the EU [11].

Transmission among people who inject drugs continues to decline and remains at a low level in most EU/EEA countries, thanks to well established and effective harm-reduction programmes throughout most of

the Region. The most drastic decline has been seen in Estonia, where new diagnoses among people who inject drugs are one quarter of what they were a decade ago. However, increases were observed in 2016–2017 in Lithuania and have also been reported in this population from Czechia and Germany in recent years. There were also outbreaks reported in 2011–2012 in Romania and Greece — countries with previously very low levels of HIV among people who inject drugs [12,13]. More localised outbreaks have also been reported in Ireland and Luxembourg [14,15]. This reinforces the importance of maintaining adequate scale and coverage of harm-reduction services and recognising that trends can change quickly for this group in the absence of effective prevention delivered at scale (16).

It is estimated that about 780 000 people are living with HIV in the EU/EEA, of which around 692 000 (88%) are diagnosed. This means that one in eight people living with HIV in the EU/EEA are not aware of their status [4]. Modelled estimates also indicate that it takes an average of 2.9 years from HIV infection to diagnosis in the EU/EEA, varying by geographical area from 2.2 to 3.6 years [17]. In addition to the clinical and personal benefits for the person diagnosed, early diagnosis and effective ART can also benefit sexual and injecting partners by inhibiting onward HIV transmission [18]. Half of those newly diagnosed (51%) have a CD4 cell count of below 350 cells per mm^3, including 31% of cases with advanced HIV infection (CD4 less than 200 cells/mm^3). These data indicate that the people were infected many years previously, suggesting problems with access to, and uptake of HIV testing for some segments of the population in these countries, and indicating the need to improve testing programmes to diagnose people living with HIV at an earlier stage. Enhanced testing is even more crucial to counter the reduced availability of testing services in some settings during 2020, and continuing in 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health measures [19].

To reduce the high proportion of people diagnosed late, it is essential to diversify HIV testing by augmenting routine testing for health conditions associated with HIV (indicator condition-guided testing), increasing HIV testing during screening for other sexually transmitted infections, and continuing to expand community-based testing, self-testing/home-sampling and partner notification. European guidance on setting-based approaches for HIV and viral hepatitis testing, including best practices for effective implementation, can help countries seeking to implement more effective testing programmes [20,21]. Testing not only provides a gateway to HIV treatment for people found to be positive, but can also serve as an entry point for high-risk HIV-negative people to effective prevention, including PrEP.

Despite clear evidence of the benefits for the health of HIV-positive people of introducing ART early [18,21] and the fact that this should serve as an incentive for people to know their HIV status, many continue to be diagnosed with HIV years after becoming infected, at an advanced stage of illness. Overall, 95% of AIDS diagnoses were reported to have been made within 90 days of the HIV diagnosis, indicating that most AIDS cases in the EU/EEA are due to late diagnosis of HIV infection.

Once tested, rapid linkage to high-quality care (including ART) is essential. In recent years, ninety-seven per cent of those diagnosed who had evidence of linkage to care were linked to care within three months of HIV diagnosis. However, those not linked to care are less likely to be included in the data used to calculate this indicator, so this is probably an underestimate of poor linkage to care. This bias is slightly countered by the use of the date of the CD4 cell count as a proxy for time to linkage to care, as this would tend to slightly overestimate the time interval. Timely linkage to care following HIV diagnosis is crucial, as delayed access can result in poor patient outcomes [22]. Once linked to care, there is evidence that high proportions of people diagnosed with HIV in the EU/EEA have access to ART and achieve viral suppression [23].

Recent years have seen a worrying trend in reduced data completeness on the HIV transmission route, with more than one-quarter (27%) of cases reported in 2020 lacking this important information. 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 were used in select figures presented in this chapter to partially address the issue [24]. Nevertheless, HIV surveillance and data interpretation was very challenging for 2020 due to over-stretched clinical and public health surveillance resources in many countries in the EU/EEA, resulting in less HIV case reporting and a reduced possibility to collect enhanced data for those diagnosed. Some of this information may become available in future reporting rounds, making interpretation of 2020 trends easier in the future.

The changing epidemiology of HIV infections observed in the EU/EEA over the past decade suggests that some progress has been achieved, particularly in reducing infections attributed to heterosexual transmission and injecting drug use. More recently, progress has also been made in reducing the number of HIV infections resulting from sex between men in selected 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 MSM. Other migrants, both those from countries with generalised HIV epidemics and others, are also a key vulnerable population who need specific prevention and control efforts in

most 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 that promote and ensure linkage and access to care, are delivered in all EU/EEA countries. 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.

The data in this report present new HIV diagnoses through to the end of 2020, the period of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which heavily affected all countries in the EU/EEA. The impact of the pandemic on human resources in laboratory, clinical and public health institutions has already been observed and is continuing in 2021. More than half of EU/EEA countries responding to a survey indicated that their surveillance data was affected by reduced detection capacity compared to 2019 or earlier. The majority of ECDC operational contact points for HIV reported also working on COVID-19 surveillance and response issues during 2020. About half of EU/EEA countries needed more time than usual to submit their 2020 HIV and AIDS data and several mentioned that the reporting delay had increased for 2020 data, or that some variables (CD_4 at diagnosis, viral load) could not be reported at all, or not at levels consistent with those achieved in the past. In collaboration with EU/EEA Members States, ECDC, WHO's Regional Office for Europe, and clinical and community partners will look carefully at the impact on HIV surveillance and prevention response, with the aim of supporting the continued high standard of European HIV and AIDS data, guiding the response in the Region and understanding how the ongoing pandemic may affect HIV incidence, particularly in regions and groups most at-risk.

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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 2020, 104765 people in the WHO European Region were newly diagnosed with HIV, corresponding to a rate of 11.8 per 100000 population (Table A, Table 1). This number includes new diagnoses reported by 46 countries[3] to the joint ECDC and WHO Regional Office for Europe surveillance system. It brings the cumulative number of reported HIV diagnoses in the Region since reporting began in the 1980s to 2222249. As in previous years, most (81%) of the 104765 people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were from the East of the Region (84556), 15% from the West (15782) and 4% from the Centre (4427). The rate was also highest in the East (32.6 per 100000 population), more than eight times higher than in the West (3.7 per 100000) and 14 times higher than in the Centre (2.3 per 100000) (Table A, Table 1). For men, the rate was 15.7 per 100000 population (Table 2) and for women 8.1 per 100000 population (Table 3).

Rates of newly diagnosed HIV infections varied widely across countries in the WHO European Region in 2020. The highest rates per 100000 population (more than 15.0) were observed in the Russian Federation (40.8) followed by Ukraine (37.5), Kazakhstan (18.5), the Republic of Moldova (16.7), Malta (15.9) and Belarus (15.1). The lowest rates (under 2.0) were reported by Serbia (1.2), Slovenia (1.3), Austria (1.7), Croatia (1.9), Poland (1.9) and Slovakia (1.9). No new HIV cases were diagnosed in San Marino in 2020.

The male-to-female ratio was 1.9, lowest in the East (1.6), higher in the West (3.0) and highest in the Centre (5.3). The highest male-to-female ratios (more than 10.0) at country level among countries with more than 10 new cases were observed in Serbia (14.4), Montenegro (14.0) and Hungary (11.1) and the lowest (1.5 or less) in Kyrgyzstan (1.3) the Republic of Moldova (1.4), Tajikistan (1.5) and Estonia (1.5) (see section 1.1 HIV diagnoses in Chapter 1 and sections 2.2 HIV diagnoses in the East and 2.2.2 Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East below).

The largest proportion of people newly diagnosed in the 46 reporting countries were in the age group 30–39 years (40%), while 5% were young people aged 15–24 years and 14% were 50 years or above at diagnosis (Table A, Table 9).

Data on transmission mode which was available for 44 countries[4] (Table A, Tables 4–8) provide information on risk exposure among people newly diagnosed with HIV. The data for 2020 indicate the following.

- Heterosexual contact was still the main reported mode of HIV transmission in the WHO European Region, accounting for more than half (58%) of people newly diagnosed in 2020 (60409) and 64% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission (Table 6). Among those, 10% originated from countries with generalized epidemics (data not shown).
- Injecting drug use was the second most common transmission mode, accounted for 22% of new diagnoses (23416) and 25% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission (Table 5).
- Sex between men accounted for 9% of new diagnoses overall (9897) and 10% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission (Table 4).
- Less than one per cent (0.4%, 468) of cases were infected through mother-to-child transmission (0.5% of those with a known mode of transmission) (Table 7) and 0.1% (72) through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products) (Table 8).
- Transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for 10% (10503 cases) (Table 8). Reporting completeness regarding transmission mode varies greatly across the Region, with information lacking for 4% of new diagnoses in the East, 42% in the Centre and 25% in the West.

Information on country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided by 42 countries for 44709 people newly diagnosed in 2020. Among those with known origin (41802), 18% (7618) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 13% (5267) from outside the WHO European Region and 6% (2351) from a European country other than the country of report (Table 10).

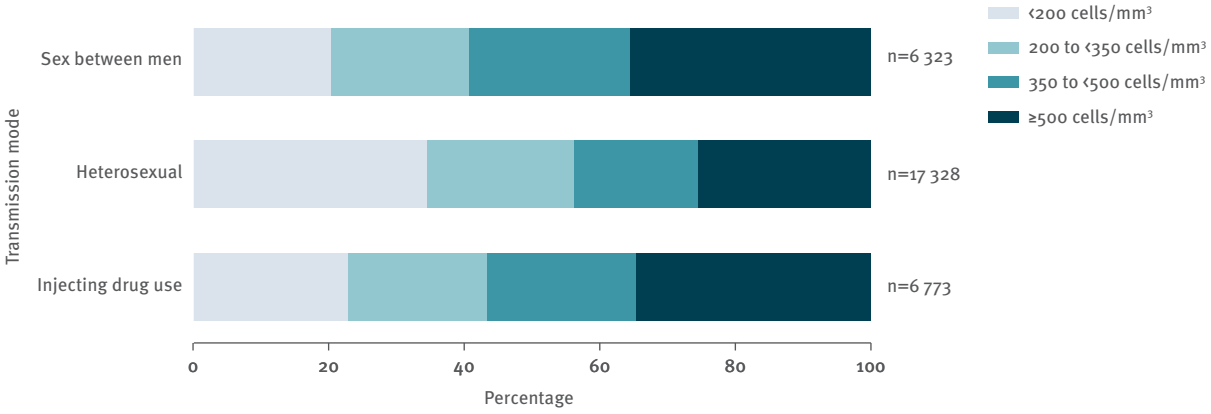
Information on probable country of infection was reported by 30 countries for 21048 people newly diagnosed. Among people for whom the probable country of infection was known (14780), 21% (3401) were infected abroad, including 6% in sub-Saharan Africa, 6% in central and eastern Europe, 3% in western Europe, 3% in south and south-east Asia and 2% in Latin America (Table 12).

Forty countries provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis in 2020. Information was reported for 89407 people over 14 years at

3 No data were received from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Data from Portugal not published at country request. Liechtenstein is an EEA Member State but not a WHO Member State, so its data are included in the totals for the EU/EEA but not for the WHO European Region.

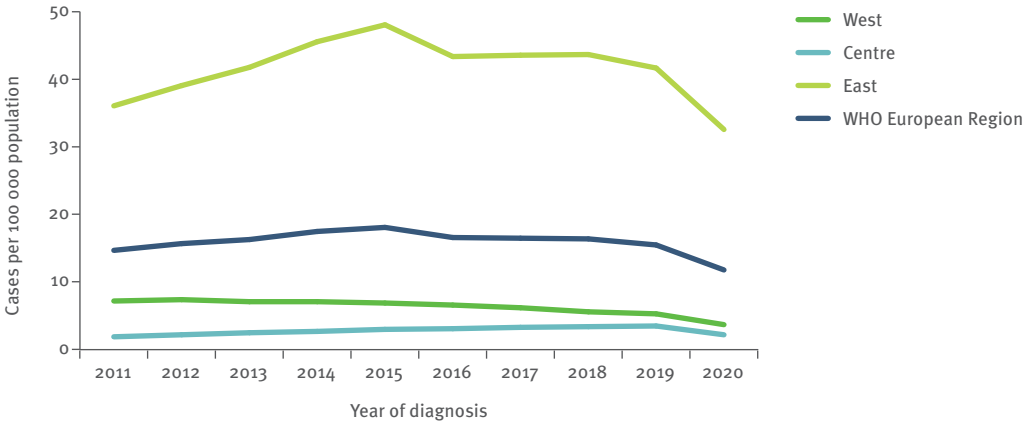
4 Data on transmission mode was not reported in 2020 by Lithuania and Malta.

Figure 2.1: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, WHO European Region, 2020 (n = 30 424)



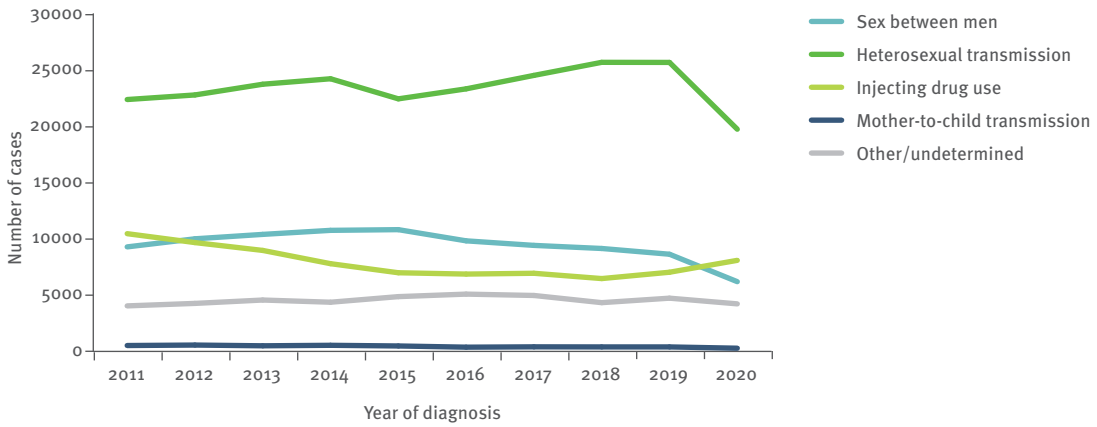
No data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Data from the Russian Federation excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

Figure 2.2: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, by year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2011–2020



Note: includes data from 46 countries. Data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting over the decade. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

Figure 2.3: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2011–2020



Data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Russian Federation 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. (In total data from 37 countries are included for Fig 2.3 in 2020). Data from Portugal not published at country request.

diagnosis (covering 87% of all new diagnoses in the reporting countries) (Table 13). The Russian Federation reported information on the CD4 cell counts for the first time in 2020 and this affected the Regional average CD4 cell count levels, since this country accounted for 64% of new HIV diagnoses with available CD4 cell data. Just over a third (36%) of those newly diagnosed were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 19% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 above 200/mm^3). However, when excluding data from the Russian Federation, half (50%) of those newly diagnosed in the Region were late presenters, which is comparable to the results from the previous years. The percentage of those newly diagnosed who were late presenters (CD4 below 350/mm^3) varied across the countries. The countries with the highest percentages of late presenters (60% or more, in countries with more than five cases) were Albania (69%), Armenia (62%), Denmark (61%) and Italy (60%). Those with the lowest percentages (40% or less) were the Russian Federation (27%), Cyprus (30%), Montenegro (30%) and Iceland (33%).

The percentage of late presenters also varied across transmission categories[5] and was highest for people with reported heterosexual transmission (56%; 58% for men and 54% for women) and as a result of injecting drug use (43%), and lowest for men infected through sex with men (41%) (Table 13, Fig. 2.1, Fig. C). The percentage of people diagnosed at or below 350 CD4 cells per mm^3 increased with age, ranging from 33% to 36% among people aged 15–19 years and 20–24 years at diagnosis, respectively, to 65% among people aged 50 years or above. Overall, the percentage of late presenters by gender was similar (50% for men and 52% for women), but this is confounded by transmission mode and conceals, for men, the difference between MSM (who tend to get diagnosed earlier) and men with reported heterosexual transmission (who tend to get diagnosed later) (Fig. C).

2.1.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in the WHO European Region increased by 5% for the period 2011–2019, from 14.7 per 100 000 population (125 807 cases) to 15.5 per 100 000 population (104 765 cases) (Fig. 2.2). This increase was mainly driven by an upward trend in many countries of the East. The 24% decline observed in 2020 compared to 2019 is probably due, in part, to decreased case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, while we will still compare 2020 data to the previous years, trends presented in this sub-chapter are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

Thirty-seven countries have consistently reported data on transmission mode for the period 2011–2020 (Fig. 2.3). Data from Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Turkey were excluded because over 50% of the data on transmission mode were missing for some years in the period. Data from Spain and Italy were excluded because coverage of the national surveillance system increased during this period. Data from Andorra, Belgium, North Macedonia, Monaco, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were not consistently reported during the period.

Data on transmission mode from the countries with consistent data indicate the following.

- The proportion of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact increased from 48% of cases in 2011 to 51% in 2020. The number of HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in countries reporting consistently showed an increasing trend between 2011 and 2019, followed by a sharp decline (23%) in 2020 compared to 2019.
- The proportion of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men decreased from 20% to 16%. Overall, the number of HIV diagnoses reported among MSM in countries reporting consistently has declined since 2016.
- While the number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use has shown a stable decline since 2011, it increased by 15% in 2020 compared to 2021, injecting drug use being the only transmission mode to increase in 2020. The proportion of all HIV diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use decreased slightly from 22% in 2011 to 21% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses in children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 46%, from 523 in 2011 to 285 in 2020, representing 1.1% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2011 and 0.7% in 2020.
- Of the new diagnoses in people infected by other means, nosocomial infections decreased by 63%, from 67 cases in 2011 to 25 in 2020 (peaking at 104 cases in 2012); new diagnoses attributed to transfusion of blood and its products decreased by 41%, from 73 in 2011 to 43 in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses for which information on transmission mode was unknown or missing increased by 6%, from 3 905 in 2011 to 4 157 in 2020 – representing 8% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2011 and 11% in 2020.

2.1.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality

In 2020, 7721 people in 43 countries of the WHO European Region[6] were diagnosed with AIDS, which corresponds to a rate of 1.2 per 100 000 population (Table 14). Of the 7721 people who received a diagnosis of AIDS in 2020, 74% (5 705) were diagnosed in the East, 20% (1 549) in the West and 6% (467) in the Centre of the Region. The rate was also highest in the East (5.0 per 100 000 population), 10 times higher than in the West

5 While the Russian Federation reported data first time, the country did not provide CD4 numbers by transmission mode and is not included in the analysis.

6 No data were reported from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Monaco, North Macedonia, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

(0.5 per 100 000) and more than 20 times higher than in the Centre (0.2 per 100 000 population).

The rate of new AIDS diagnoses varied widely among the countries, with the highest rates (3.0 or above) reported in Ukraine (9.9), Armenia (5,1), the Republic of Moldova (4,9) and Georgia (4,5) and the lowest rates (under 0.3) reported in Ireland (0,1), Poland (0,1), Turkey (0.1)[7], Slovakia (0.1), Finland (0.2) and Norway (0.2). Malta and San Marino reported zero cases.

TB represented 17% of all reported AIDS-defining illness events in 2019, ranging from 12% of reports in the West and 17% in the Centre to 31% in the East.

In the 43 countries with consistent AIDS data[8], the overall rate of new AIDS diagnoses in the Region decreased by 54% between 2011 and 2020, from 2.8 per 100 000 population (18 160 cases) to 1.3 per 100 000 (7 705 cases) (Fig. 2.4).

AIDS trends varied across the three geographical areas. In the East, the rate decreased by 53%, from 10.4 in 2011 to 4.9 in 2020. In the Centre, the rate decreased by 60%, from 0.5 in 2011 to 0.2 in 2020, while in the West, the steady downward trend continued, with a 64% decrease from 1.4 in 2011 to 0.5 in 2020 (Fig. 2.4).

A total of 41 countries in the Region[9] provided information on AIDS-related deaths or deaths among people previously diagnosed with AIDS for countries and years where cause of death (AIDS- or non-AIDS-related) was recorded, with 3 506 people reported to have died during 2020. This represented a 41% decrease compared with the 5 963 deaths reported for the same countries in 2011. Of the 3 506 deaths in 2020, 82% were reported from the East of the Region, 13% from the West and 5% from the Centre (Table 23). 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. The numbers presented here should therefore 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 [1].

2.2. HIV and AIDS diagnoses in the East

2.2.1. HIV diagnoses in the East

In 2020, 84 556 people were newly diagnosed with HIV across 13 countries[10] in the East of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 32.6 per 100 000 population. This number includes 59 598 new diagnoses reported from the Russian Federation[11] and 24 958 from the remaining 12 reporting countries in the East of the Region. The highest rates of HIV diagnoses (more than 20.0) for 2020 were observed in the Russian Federation (40.8 per 100 000 population) and Ukraine (37.5), while the lowest (under 10.0) were reported by Azerbaijan (5.5) and Lithuania (3.9).

Among the 13 countries in the East reporting age distribution, most of those newly diagnosed (42%) were in

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

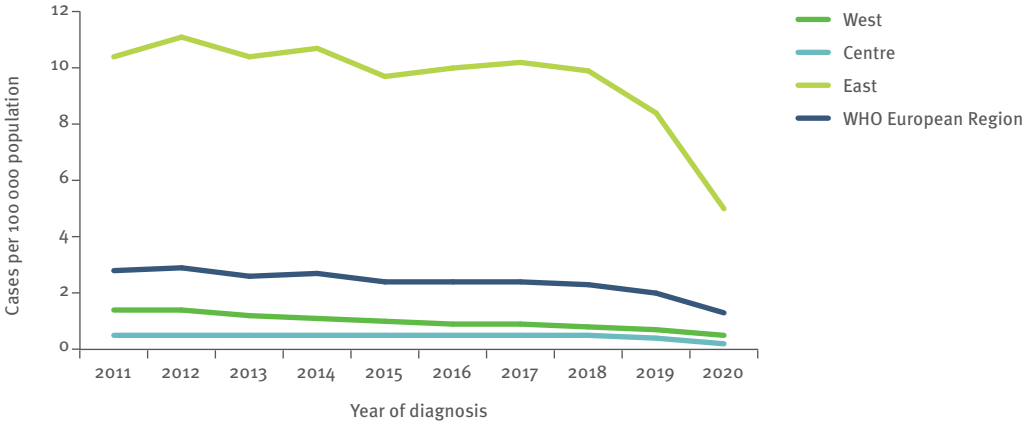
8 Data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Monaco, North Macedonia, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are excluded or not reported.

9 No data were received from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Monaco, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

10 No data were received from Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

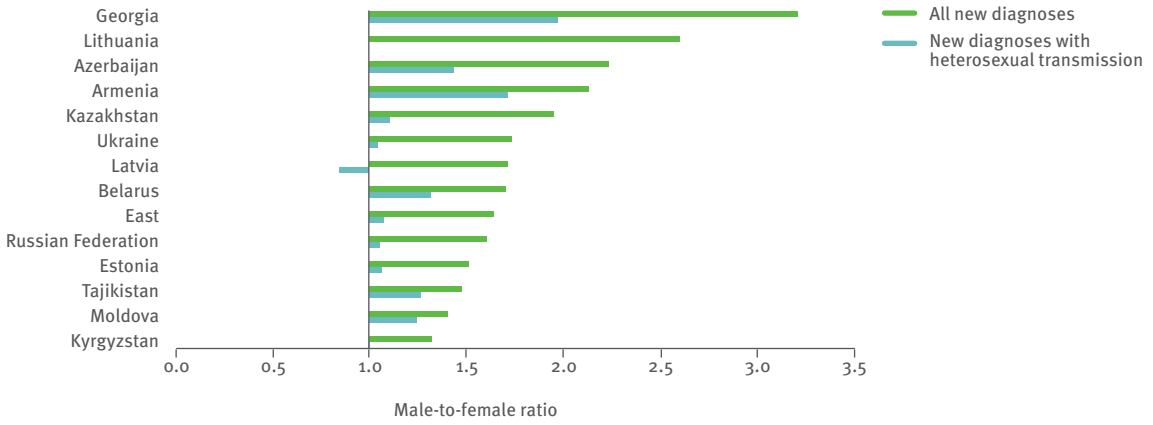
11 Detailed information on the status of the data submitted by the Russian Federation can be found in Annex 5.

Figure 2.4: New AIDS diagnoses per 100 000 population, by geographical area and year of diagnosis, WHO European Region, 2011–2020



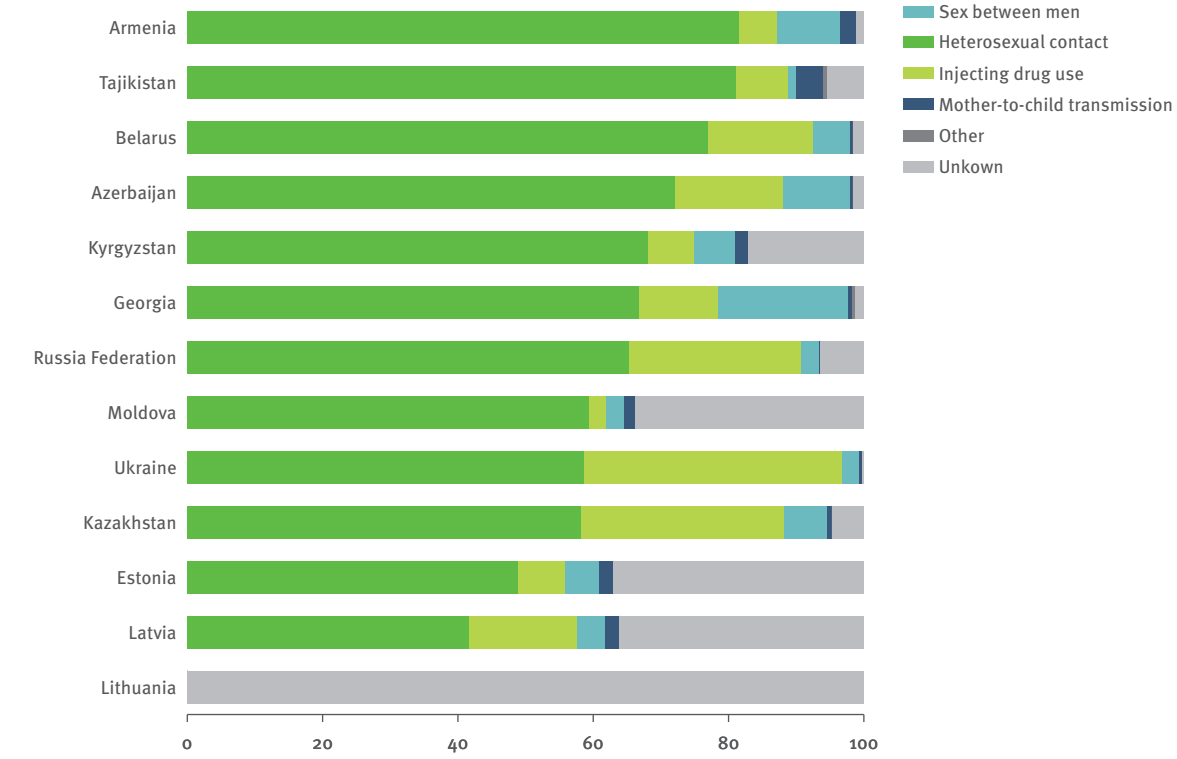
Data from Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Monaco, North Macedonia, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are excluded due to inconsistent or no reporting during the period. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

Figure 2.5: Male-to-female ratio in all new HIV diagnoses and new diagnoses with heterosexual transmission, by country, East, 2020 (n=84 556; 54 228)



No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. No data on mode of transmission from Lithuania.

Figure 2.6: New HIV diagnoses, by country and transmission mode, East, 2020 (n=84 556)



No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

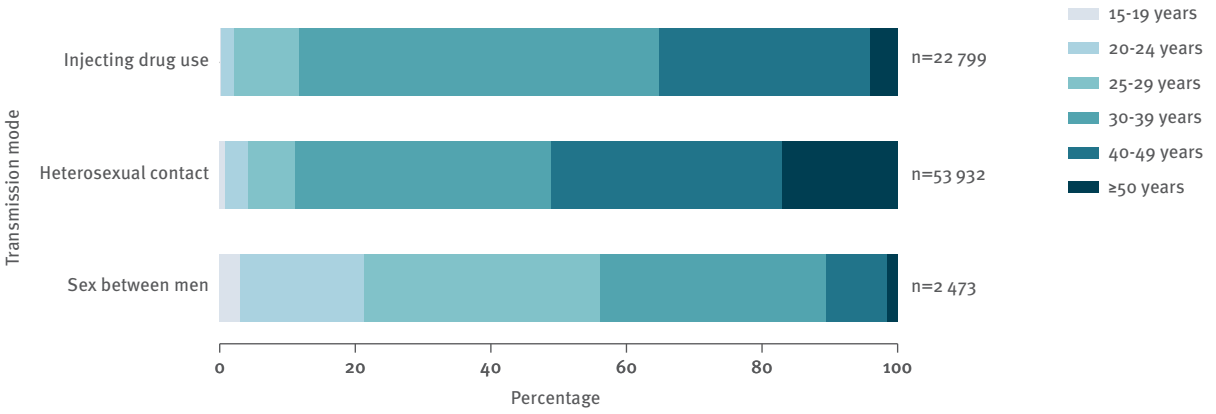
the age group 30–39 years, while only 4% were young people aged 15–24 years and 13% were 50 years or older at the time of diagnosis (Table A, Table 9). The male-to-female ratio was 1.6, the lowest of the three geographical areas, with 38% of new diagnoses among women in the East in 2020. The male-to-female ratio was highest (over 2.0) in Georgia (3.2), Lithuania (2.6), Azerbaijan (2.2) and Armenia (2.1), and lowest (under 1.5) in Kyrgyzstan (1.3), the Republic of Moldova (1.4) and Tajikistan (1.4) (Fig. 2.5). Among those reported as infected through heterosexual transmission, the male-to-female ratio was 1.5 or above in two countries (Georgia (2,0) and Armenia (1.7)), suggesting that more men than women were reported as infected through heterosexual contact in these countries. As this pattern differs from other countries where more heterosexual cases tend to be in women, it cannot be ruled out that some of these men may in fact have been infected through injecting drug use or sex with other men, but misclassified in the heterosexual category.

Heterosexual contact and injecting drug use are still the main modes of HIV transmission reported in the East of the Region. Reported transmission related to sex between men remains relatively low.

In 2020, 84 556 new HIV diagnoses were reported from 13 countries in the East, with data by transmission mode suggesting the following (Table A, Tables 4–8, Fig. 2.6):

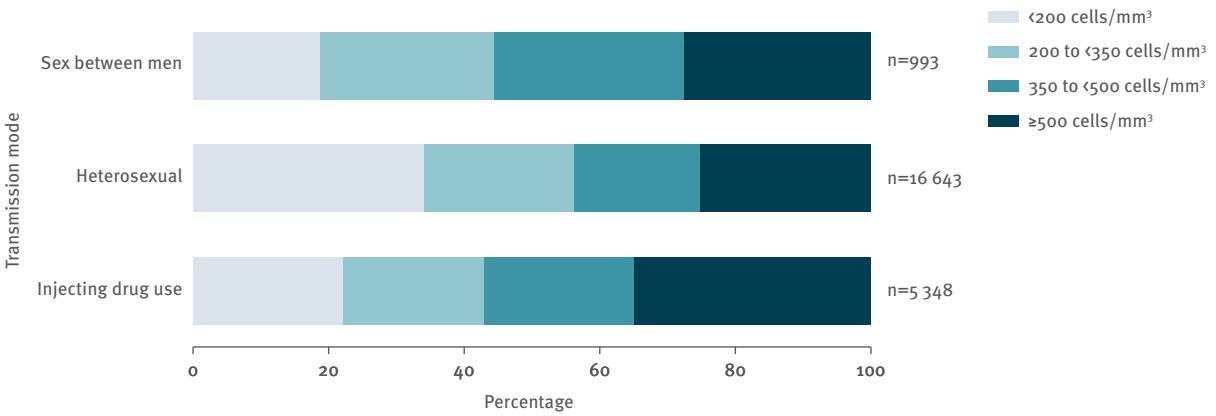
- in total, 64% of those newly diagnosed and 68% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission were infected heterosexually (54 228), making it the main mode of transmission reported in all countries in the East (Table 6);
- overall 27% of those newly diagnosed and 29% of new HIV diagnoses with a known mode of transmission were infected through injecting drug use (22 799) (Table 5), with transmission through injecting drug use accounting for 30% or more of new diagnoses with a known transmission mode in two countries (Ukraine (38%) and Kazakhstan (32%));

Figure 2.7: New HIV diagnoses, by age group and transmission mode, East, 2020 (n = 79 204)



No data from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Lithuania excluded as no information on mode of transmission for the 2020 HIV cases.

Figure 2.8: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ at diagnosis and transmission mode, East, 2020 (n = 20 092)



No data on CD4 count by transmission route from Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan ot Uzbekistan.

- in total, 3% were infected through sex between men (2474) (Table 4), but two countries (Georgia and Azerbaijan) reported that sex between men accounted for 10% or more of new diagnoses with a known transmission mode;
- the percentage of cases diagnosed as infected through mother-to-child transmission was 0.4% (345) (Table 7) and 0.02% (13) were infected through other transmission routes (nosocomial infection, transfusion or use of other blood products);
- transmission mode was reported as unknown or missing for only 6% of those newly diagnosed across the 13 countries in the East of the Region (4697), but at country level, transmission-mode information was lacking for 15% or more of cases in five countries: Lithuania (100%), Estonia (37%), Latvia (36%), the Republic of Moldova (34%) and Kyrgyzstan (17%).

Analysis of the new diagnoses by age group and transmission mode for the 12 reporting countries[12] in the East (Fig. 2.7) shows that 30–39-year-olds accounted for most HIV diagnoses among those infected through injecting drug use (53%) and those with reported heterosexual transmission (38%). Conversely, those infected through sex between men were younger, with 25–29-year-olds accounting for 35% of new HIV diagnoses. People aged 50 years and above were more frequently infected as a result of heterosexual sex (17% compared with 4% and 2% for injecting drug use and MSM, respectively) (Fig. 2.7).

Twelve countries in the East provided information about CD4 cell count at the time of HIV diagnosis for 77417 people above 14 years (covering 92% of the 84452 new diagnoses in the 12 countries (Table 13)). Thirty-four per cent of these people were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3, including 18% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 below 200/mm^3) at the time of HIV diagnosis. The Russian Federation reported information on CD4 cell counts for the first time in 2020 and this affected the average CD4 cell count levels for the East, since 74% of new HIV diagnoses with available CD4 cell data were reported from the Russian Federation, where 27% were reported as late presenters. The percentage of people diagnosed with a CD4 count of less than 350/mm^3 was higher than 50% in six of the 12 countries. Data on CD4 cell count by mode of transmission was not available from the Russian Federation, but in the remaining 11 countries the percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories, being highest for people infected heterosexually (56%) and through injecting drug use (44%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (43%) (Fig. 2.8).

Nine countries in the East provided information on the probable country of infection for 8108 people newly diagnosed in 2020 (Table 12). Among the 7600 cases for whom the probable country of infection was known, only 6% (428 cases) were infected abroad, including 5% in central and eastern Europe. The data suggest that most of those newly diagnosed with HIV in the East of the Region were infected in the reporting country and that those infected abroad were infected in neighbouring countries of central and eastern Europe.

2.2.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the East

The upward trend observed during the period 2011–2015 has been followed by an overall stabilisation of the epidemic in the East of the Region. The 22% decline observed in the East in 2020 compared to 2019 is probably due in part to decreased case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Fig. 2.2). For this reason, while we will still compare 2020 data to the previous years, trends presented in this sub-chapter are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

The number of newly diagnosed women decreased by 17% across the 13 countries, from 38382 in 2011 to 31986 in 2020, and the number of newly diagnosed men decreased by 2%, from 53497 to 52570 (Tables 2 and 3). The overall trend largely reflects the situation in the Russian Federation, which accounts for the vast majority of new cases reported in 2020. The other countries have significant variations. Three (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have all experienced much larger increases among women over the decade (25–61%) compared to the development among men (-9–6%).

Information on mode of transmission for the period 2011–2020 (Fig. 2.9) from the 11 countries[13] with consistent data suggests the following.

- The number of new diagnoses in people with reported heterosexual transmission increased by 8%, from 14125 in 2011 to 15291 in 2020. The increase was considerably larger among men with heterosexual transmission (a 42% increase) than women with heterosexual transmission (14% decrease). At the same time, the percentage of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact increased from 58% of cases in 2011 to 62% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 19%, from 9338 in 2011 to 7596 in 2020, but an increase of 59% was seen between 2018 and 2020 in Ukraine (Table 5). The percentage of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use decreased from 38% in 2011 to 31% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses in people infected through sex between men increased nearly four-fold, from 260 in 2011 to 975 in 2020. This is by far the highest relative increase across the various transmission modes and geographical areas. It is clearly visible on the logarithmic scale of Fig. 2.9, which facilitates the comparison of rates of change regardless of starting

12 Lithuania was excluded from the analysis due to the lack of information on modes of transmission.

13 Data from Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are excluded due to inconsistent reporting over the decade.

point. Although it has increased, the percentage of all new HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men has nevertheless remained low, at 1.1% in 2011 and 4% in 2020.

- The number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 30%, from 258 in 2011 to 180 in 2020, representing 1.1% of new HIV diagnoses in 2011 and 0.7% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses for which the mode of transmission was unknown increased by 51%, from 539 in 2011 to 812 in 2020. The percentage of new HIV diagnoses with unknown mode of transmission remained low and stable, at 2–3% in 2011 and 2020.

Further analysis of the increase in new diagnoses attributed to heterosexual transmission in the East by gender and age groups (Fig. 2.10) reveals an increasing trend in older age groups for both men and women during the period 2015–2019, followed by a drop among all age groups in 2020. Nevertheless, heterosexual transmission has continued to decline among young women aged 15–24 years and 25–29 years since 2011.

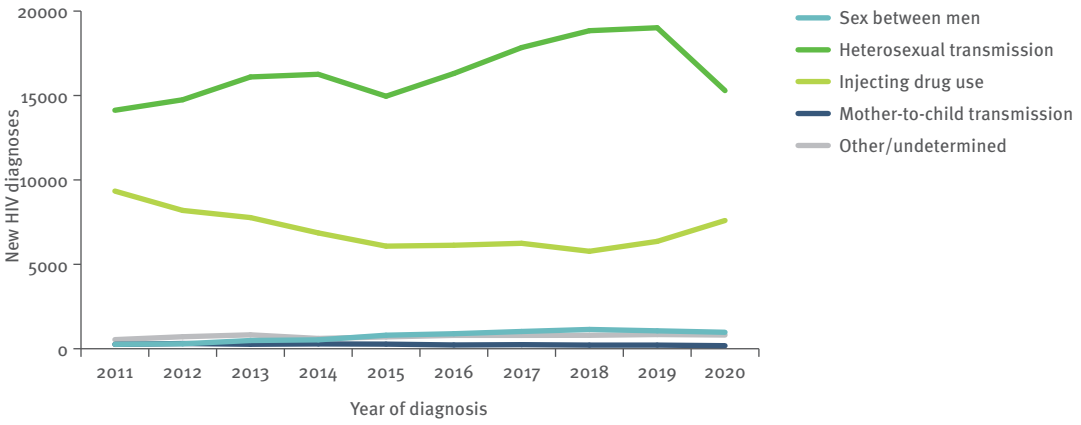
2.2.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the East

In 2020, 5705 people were diagnosed with AIDS from the 12 countries in the East that provided AIDS data, giving a rate of 5.0 per 100 000 population. As with HIV, a substantial decline in newly reported AIDS diagnoses was observed in 2020, most probably linked to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on health and surveillance systems. The highest rates (above 5.0) were reported in Ukraine (9.9) and Armenia (5.1) (Table 14).

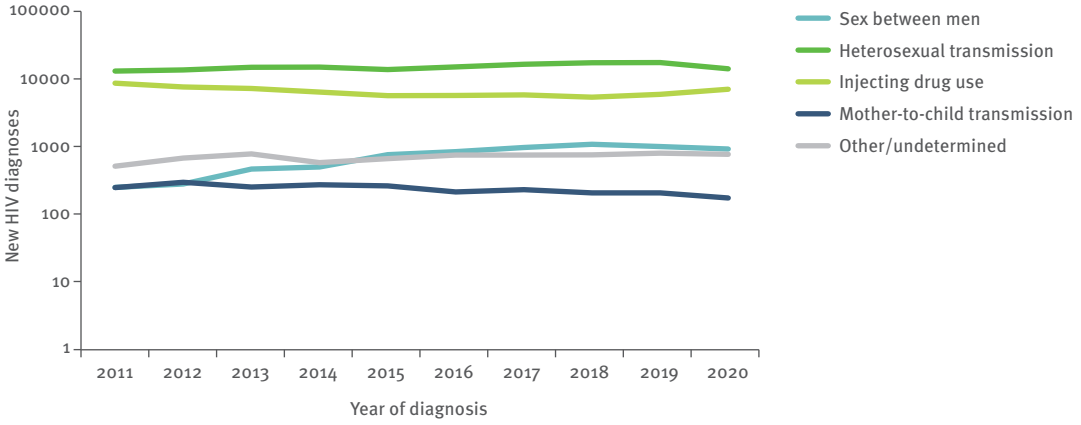
The AIDS rate decreased by 53% between 2011 and 2020, from 10.4 per 100 000 population (11 554 cases) to 4.9 (5 532 cases) in the 12 countries (Fig. 2.4). The rate of

Figure 2.9: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2011–2020

Arithmetic scale



Logarithmic scale



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

new AIDS diagnoses increased in two of the 12 countries in the East (Armenia and Kazakhstan). In terms of mode of transmission, decreases in AIDS cases were reported both among people infected heterosexually and people infected as a result of injecting drug use. The number of new AIDS diagnoses among men infected as a result of sex between men increased by 66% in comparison with 2011 (Fig. 2.11).

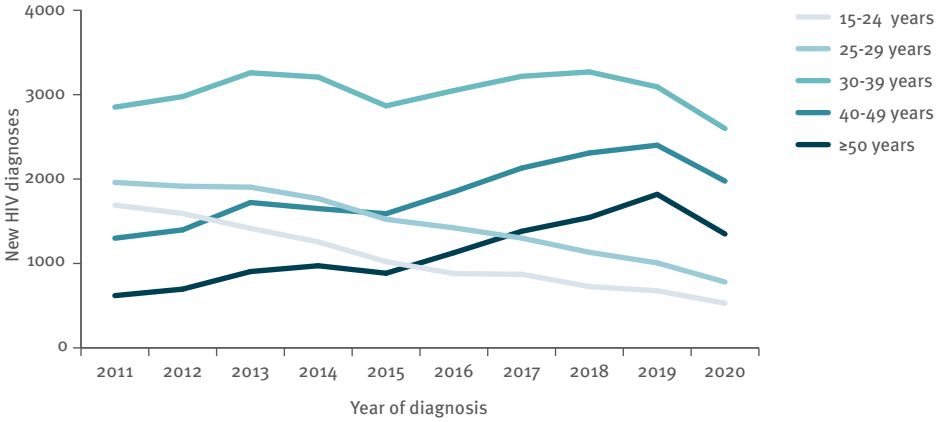
The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2020 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (17% of all disease events reported), pulmonary TB (16%) and oesophageal candidiasis (13%) (Table 22)[14]. By transmission mode, wasting syndrome due to HIV, pulmonary TB and Kaposi's sarcoma were the most common AIDS-defining diseases among people infected through heterosexual sex (the three diseases together accounting for 53% of reported events). The most common AIDS-defining diseases reported among people with AIDS infected through injecting drug use were extrapulmonary TB, pulmonary TB and wasting syndrome due to HIV (together accounting for 56% of reported events). Among the few AIDS cases infected as a result of sex between men, pulmonary TB, *Pneumocystis* pneumonia and Kaposi's sarcoma were the most common diseases (Fig. 2.12).

AIDS-related mortality remains high in the East. For 2020 there were 2877 reported AIDS-related deaths or deaths among people previously diagnosed with AIDS where cause of death (AIDS- or non-AIDS-related) was unknown or could not be reported in the 12 countries concerned. This figure represents 82% of all AIDS-related deaths reported in the Region (Table 23).

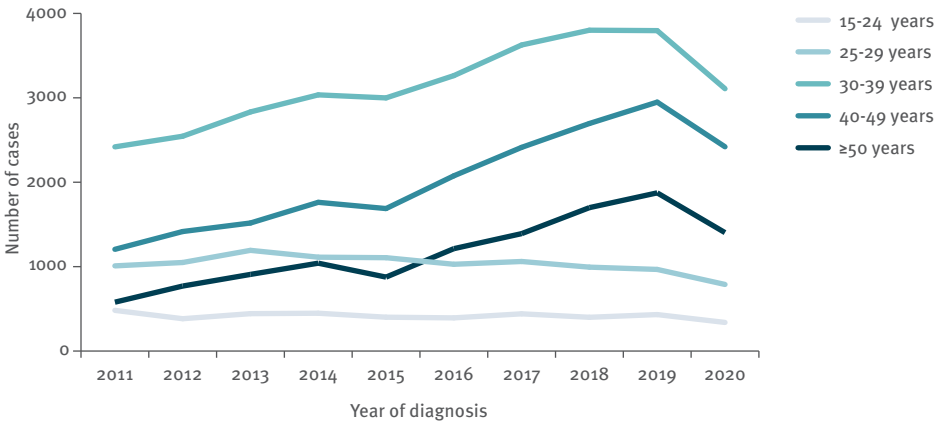
14 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan reported data on AIDS-indicative diseases in 2020.

Figure 2.10: Age-specific trends by gender in new HIV diagnoses with heterosexual transmission, East, 2011–2020

Females East, heterosexual transmission



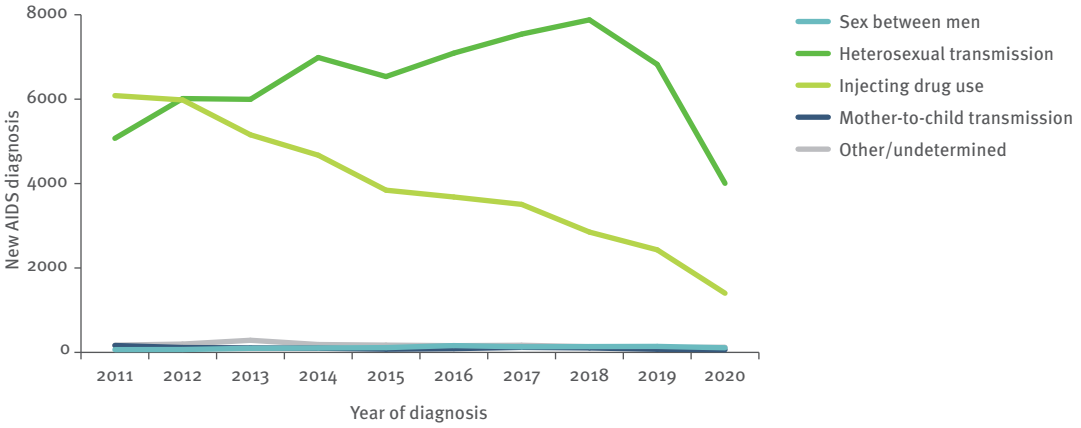
Males East, heterosexual transmission



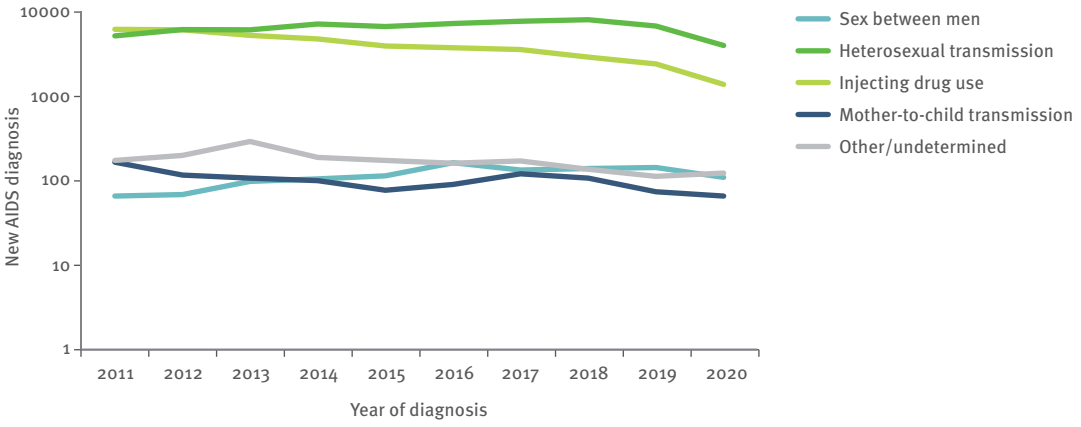
Data from Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period.

Figure 2.11: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, East, 2011–2020

Arithmetic scale

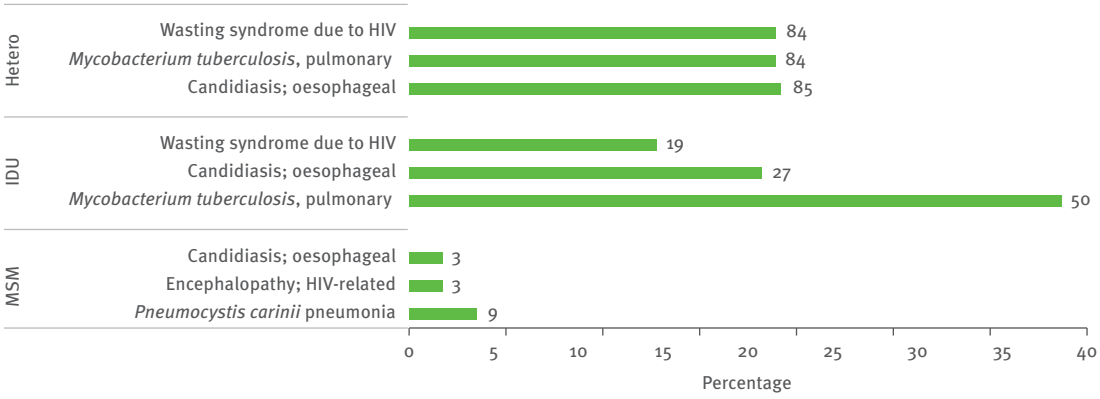


Logarithmic scale



No data from the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.12: Distribution of the three most common AIDS-defining illnesses per transmission mode, East, 2020



No data from Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and 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

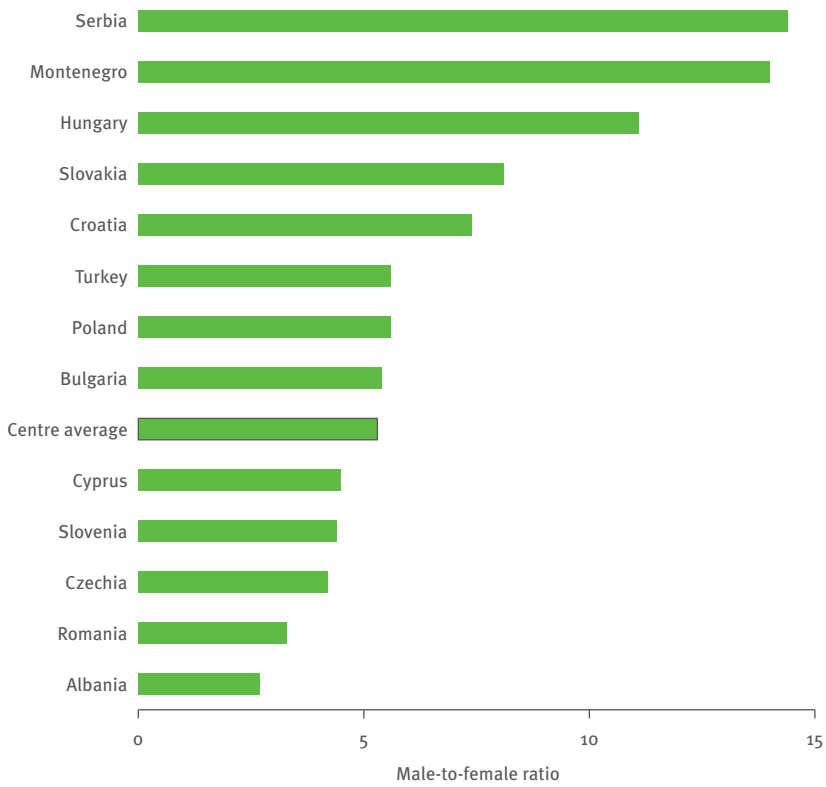
The HIV epidemic in the Centre remains at a relatively low level compared to other parts of the Region. A total of 4427 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2020 from 13 countries in the Centre of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 2.3 per 100000 population (Table 1). The highest rates (over 3.0) were reported by Cyprus (11.8) and Albania (3.3), and the lowest (under 2.0) by Croatia (1.9), Poland (1.9), Slovakia (1.9), Slovenia (1.3) and Serbia (1.2).

The most affected age group in 2020 was 30–39-year-olds (31% 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, Table 9). The male-to-female ratio was 5.3, higher than in both the West and the East. This reflects the higher number of young MSM among newly diagnosed cases in the central part of the Region compared with other parts. The highest male-to-female ratios (over 10.0) were observed in Serbia (14.4), Montenegro (14.0) and Hungary (11.1) (Fig. 2.13).

The 2020 data on transmission mode from the 13 countries in the Centre region (Table A, Tables 4–7) indicate the following:

- in total, 28% of those newly diagnosed and 48% of new HIV diagnoses with a known route of transmission were infected through sex between men (1238) (Table 4); in 2020, sex between men was the predominant reported mode of transmission in 10 countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Poland) (Fig. 2.14);
- overall, 27% of those newly diagnosed and 47% of new HIV diagnoses with a known route of transmission were infected through heterosexual transmission (1210) (Table 6), which was the main reported mode of transmission in three countries (Albania, Romania and Turkey) (Fig. 2.14);
- a total of 2% of those newly diagnosed and 4% of new HIV diagnoses with a known route of transmission were infected through injecting drug use (97) (Table 5);
- of those with a known route of transmission, 1% were infected through mother-to-child transmission (27) (Table 7);
- transmission mode was unknown for 42% of those newly diagnosed (1853) (Table 8). The two countries

Figure 2.13: Male-to-female ratio in new HIV diagnoses, by country, Centre, 2020



No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina or North Macedonia

with the highest number of new HIV diagnoses in 2020 (Turkey and Poland) together accounted for 63% of all new HIV diagnoses reported in the Centre in 2020 and also had the highest percentage of new HIV diagnoses with an unknown transmission mode (Poland 73% and Turkey 59%).

Eleven of 15 countries provided information on CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 1692 people aged over 14 years (covering 38% of all new diagnoses in the Centre countries and 48% in the 11 countries with CD4 cell data) (Table 13). Forty-six per cent were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm³ at HIV diagnosis, including 24% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 under 200/mm³). In total, 24% had a CD4 cell count of between

Figure 2.14: New HIV diagnoses by country and transmission mode, Centre, 2020 (n=4427)

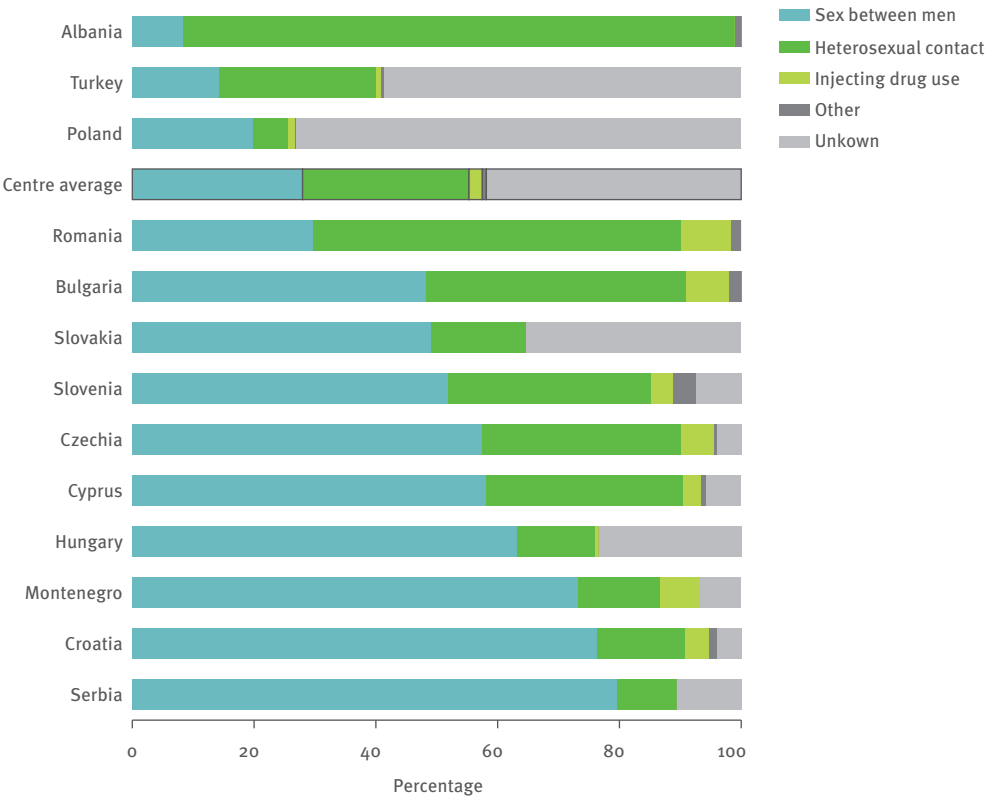
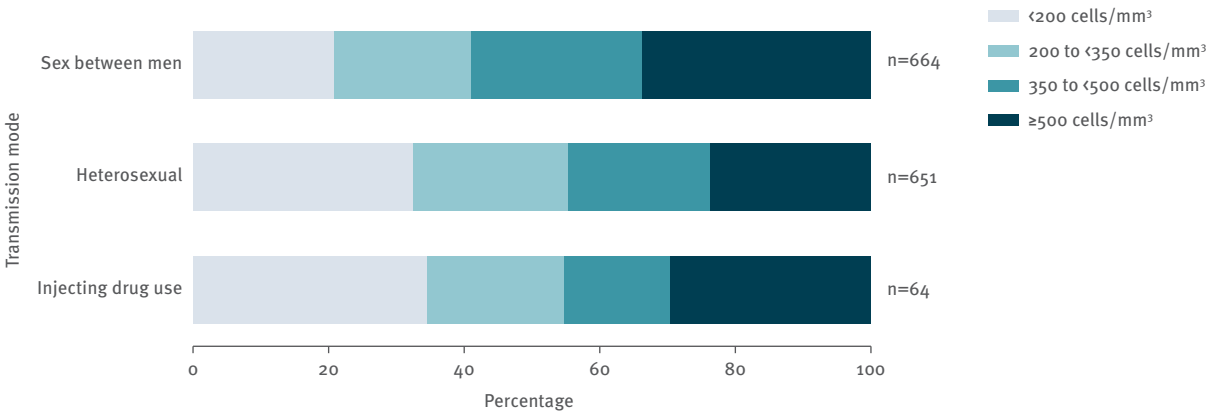


Figure 2.15: New HIV diagnoses, by CD4 cell count per mm³ category at diagnosis and transmission mode, Centre, 2020 (n=1379)



No data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, North Macedonia or Poland.

350 and 500 cells per mm³ and 30% had a CD4 cell count above 500 per mm³. The proportion diagnosed with CD4 counts of less than 350/mm³ was 50% or above in five countries: Albania (69%), Romania (56%), Bulgaria (56%), Serbia (56%) and Slovenia (54%). The percentage of late presenters varied across transmission categories and was highest for those infected as a result of injecting drug use and heterosexually (both 55%) and lowest for men infected through sex with men (41%) (Table 13, Fig. 2.15).

2.3.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the Centre

Although a decline of 34% was observed in the rate of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2020 compared to 2019, overall, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased by 21% between 2011 and 2020 in the 13 reporting countries of the Centre, from 1.9 per 100 000 population (3 624 cases) to 2.3 (4 427 cases) (Fig. 2.2). Rates increased in nine countries. The largest increases were in Cyprus, Slovakia and Turkey.

Information on trends by reported mode of HIV transmission for the period 2011–2020 in the 11 countries with consistent data[15] (Fig. 2.16) indicates the following.

- The number of new diagnoses in those infected as a result of sex between men increased from 608 to 800. The percentage of new HIV diagnoses attributed to sex between men also increased, from 34% in 2011 to 49% in 2020.
- Following the general decline in newly reported HIV cases in 2020, the number of new diagnoses in those infected through heterosexual transmission was similar to the number reported in 2011: 675 and 634 respectively. The percentage of new HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual transmission was 37% in 2011 and 39% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses in those infected as a result of injecting drug use was 278 in 2011 and 74 in 2020. The 2011–2013 outbreak in Romania that caused higher numbers of cases during this period has levelled off, as evidenced by the decrease in new diagnoses since 2013. The percentage of new diagnoses attributed to injecting drug use was 15% in 2011 and 5% in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses as a result of mother-to-child transmission decreased from 31 cases in 2011 to 14 cases in 2020.
- The number of new diagnoses reported with unknown transmission mode in 2020, although still high at 42% for the 13 reporting countries, decreased by 45%, from 216 to 118 in the 11 countries with consistent data on transmission mode. The percentage of new diagnoses with missing information on transmission mode decreased from 12% in 2011 to 7% in 2020 in the 11 countries included in the trend assessment.

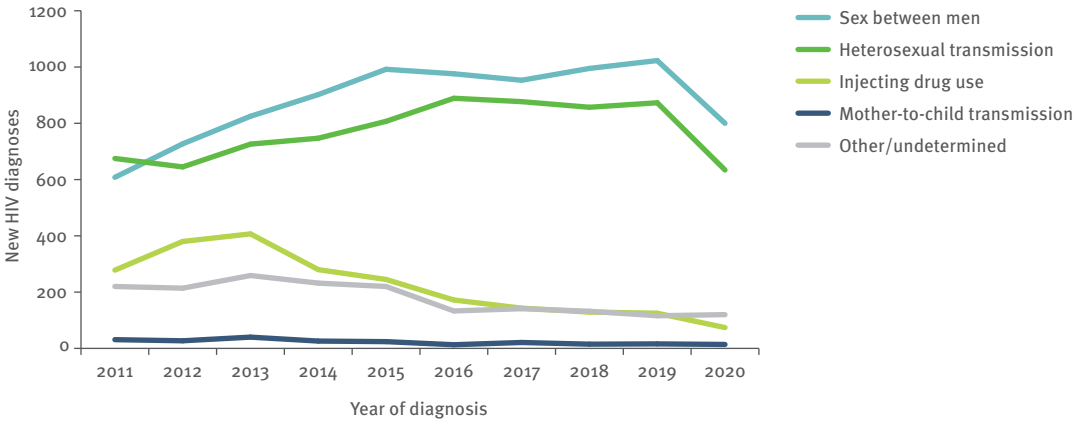
2.3.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the Centre

In 2020, 467 people were diagnosed with AIDS in the 13 reporting countries in the Centre, corresponding to a rate of 0.2 per 100 000 population (Table 14). The highest rates (0.5 or above) were reported by Cyprus (2.0), Romania (0.9), Montenegro (0.6), Bulgaria (0.6) and Albania (0.5). In contrast 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 (46% of new diagnoses) than through sex between men (30% of new diagnoses).

As mentioned earlier, there was a substantial drop in the reported number of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in 2020 compared to 2019 across all regions. This was also observed in the reported number of new AIDS diagnoses in the Centre which went down from 847 in 2019 to 467

15 Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Poland and Turkey were excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

Figure 2.16: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2011–2020



Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia,Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period.

in 2020. This reduction is closely related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on HIV surveillance.

In 2020, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses was 0.2 per 100 000 – a decline from 0.5 in 2011 and 0.4 in 2019 (Fig. 2.4). Trends were more heterogeneous at country level. Of the ten countries reporting more than 10 AIDS cases in 2020, the rate increased in four countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia and Hungary), was the same in one (Turkey) and decreased in the remaining five countries (Table 14). In terms of the mode of transmission, new AIDS diagnoses had been increasing among men infected as a result of sex between men until 2018, and had been relatively stable or in decline since 2014 in those infected heterosexually or through injecting drug use. In 2020, a clear drop in the reported number of new AIDS diagnoses was reported across all transmission groups (Fig. 2.17).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2020 were wasting syndrome due to HIV (22% of all recorded disease events), Pneumocystis pneumonia (15%) and pulmonary TB (13%) (Table 22).

Until 2020, mortality had remained stable in the Centre, with around 300 deaths reported annually over the last four years. In 2020, 185 deaths were reported by the 13 countries (Table 23). However, 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 2020, 15 782 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in the 20 reporting countries comprising the West of the WHO European Region, giving a rate of 3.7 per 100 000 population (Table A, Table 1).

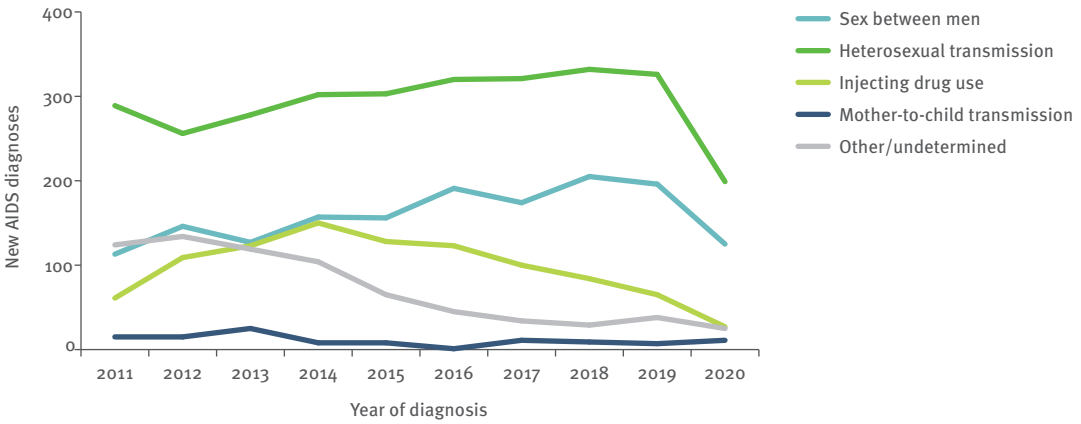
In 2020, the highest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV infections (30%) were in 30–39-year-olds, 10% were aged 15–24 years and the male-to-female ratio was 3.0 (Table A). Sexual transmission between men remained the main transmission mode in 2020, followed by heterosexual transmission, together accounting for 71% of all new diagnoses and 94% of all cases with a known route of transmission.

Seventeen countries reported information on CD4 cell count at HIV diagnosis for 10 298 people over 14 years (66% of new diagnoses from the 17 countries reporting information on CD4 cell counts). Of these, 49% were late presenters with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at HIV diagnosis, including 30% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 under 200/ mm^3) (Table 13). Late presentation varied by transmission category and was more common in people infected heterosexually (59%) or through injecting drug use (51%) and less common in men infected through sex with men (41%) (Table 13).

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

- in total, 39% of all people newly diagnosed and 52% of those with a known mode of transmission were infected through sex between men (6 185) (Table 4);

Figure 2.17: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, Centre, 2011–2020



Data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Poland and Turkey excluded due to incomplete reporting during the period.

- overall, 31% of all people newly diagnosed and 42% of those with a known mode of transmission were infected heterosexually (4971) (Table 6). Of these, 64% were born abroad and 40% originated from generalised epidemic countries (Table 11);
- of all those newly diagnosed, 4% were infected through injecting drug use (520) (Table 5);
- mother-to-child transmission accounted for 0.6% of all new diagnoses and 0.8% of those with a known route of transmission (96 cases) (Table 7). Of these, 78% were born abroad and 57% originated from countries with a generalised epidemic (Table 11);
- transmission mode was unknown for 25% of all new diagnoses (3953).

Information on country of birth, country of nationality or region of origin was provided for all 15782 new diagnoses in 2020. Region of origin was unknown for 16% (2453). Among 13329 persons with known origin (84%), 52% (6878) originated from outside of the reporting country, including 38% (5049) from outside the WHO European Region and 14% (1829) from a European country other than the country of report (Table 11).

2.4.2. Trends in HIV diagnoses in the West

The trend in reported HIV diagnoses has been on the decline during the period 2015–2019, with an average annual decrease of around 6%. In 2020, it declined sharply to 3.7 per 100000 population (not adjusted for reporting delay[16]), a 30% drop compared to 2019. The decline observed in 2020 is probably due, in part, to decreased case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, while we will still compare 2020 data to the previous years, trends presented in this sub-chapter are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

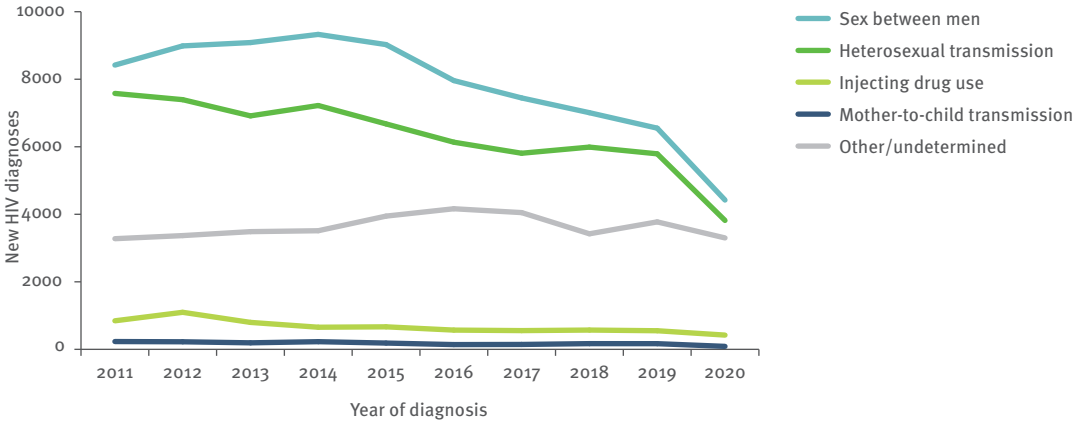
HIV rates increased (by 10% or more in countries with more than 10 cases in both 2011 and 2020) in three countries – Iceland, Ireland and Malta – and decreased (by 10% or more) in 16 (Table 1), not taking into account the impact of reporting delays in several countries. Information on trends by reported transmission mode during the period 2011–2020 in the 15 countries with consistent data[17] (Fig. 2.18) suggests the following.

- New diagnoses of people infected through sex between men decreased by 47%, from 8419 to 4422. The percentage of new diagnoses attributed to sex between men decreased from 41% in 2011 to 37% in 2020.
- New diagnoses of people with reported heterosexual transmission decreased by 50%, from 7580 to 3818, with the steepest decline among women and foreign-born heterosexual people, the latter being due mainly to sharp decreases among migrants originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics (data not shown; see also Fig. 1.11 and 1.12 and section 1.2 Trends in HIV diagnoses in Chapter 1). The percentage of new diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact decreased from 37% of cases in 2011 to 32% in 2020.
- New diagnoses of people infected through injecting drug use decreased by 50%, from 845 in 2011 to 422 in 2020, representing 4% of new HIV diagnoses in both 2011 and in 2020.
- New diagnoses of children infected through mother-to-child transmission decreased by 62%, from 231 in 2011 to 88 in 2020.

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

17 Data from Andorra, Monaco and Portugal are excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Iceland, Ireland and Malta are excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Italy and Spain are excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance over the period.

Figure 2.18: New HIV diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2011–2020



Data from Andorra, Monaco and Portugal excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Iceland, Ireland and Malta 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.

- The number of new diagnoses with missing information on transmission mode was similar in 2011 (3200) and in 2020 (3247), corresponding to 16% of new diagnoses in 2011 and 27% in 2020. Delays in the reporting of probable mode of transmission to national and European surveillance systems intensify the increase.

2.4.3. AIDS cases, morbidity and mortality in the West

In 2020, 18 of the 23 countries in the West[18] reported that 1549 people were diagnosed with AIDS, giving a rate of 0.5 per 100 000 population (Table 14). The steady decline in new AIDS diagnoses that began in the late 1990s continued through to 2020, with a 64% decrease in the rate of new AIDS cases over the decade from 1.4 per 100 000 population (5724 cases) in 2011 to 0.5 (1549 cases) in 2020 (Fig. 2.4). New AIDS diagnoses decreased in all transmission groups but most notably among people who inject drugs (an 80% decline) (Fig. 2.19).

The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in the West in 2020 were Pneumocystis pneumonia (24% of all disease events reported), oesophageal candidiasis (12%) and Kaposi's sarcoma (11%) (Table 22).

In the West, 444 people were reported to have died in 2020 in the 16 countries reporting data for 2020 (Table 23). Among the 15 countries for which consistent data were available[19] for the decade, the number of AIDS-related deaths has continued to decline, from 616 in 2011 to 418 in 2020, representing a 32% decrease. However, these numbers do not reflect the true burden of AIDS-related mortality in the West of the Region due to reporting delays. In particular, there is a risk of deaths being underreported in those countries that do not have the ability to link their HIV/AIDS registries with their vital statistics registries.

2.5. HIV testing

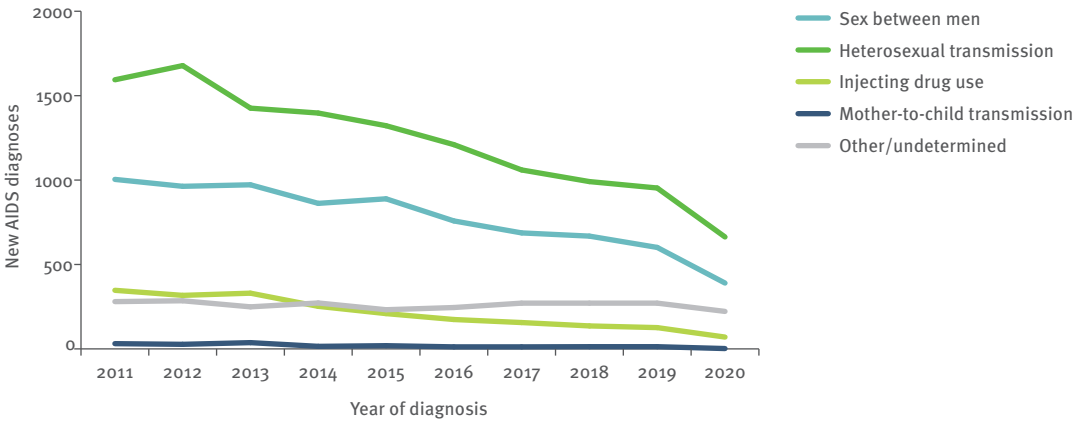
Data on the number of HIV tests can support the interpretation of trends in newly diagnosed HIV infections. However, it is worth noting that numbers provided are collected in a heterogeneous manner and comparisons between country testing rates should be undertaken with caution. In 2020, a total of 57 671 711 HIV tests were reported by 21 countries (nine East, eight Centre and four West). These tests do not include unlinked anonymous testing and all countries except the Russian Federation also exclude the HIV tests performed as part of blood-donor screening. In 2020, the Russian Federation reported a total of 36 110 128 HIV tests, accounting for 63% of all HIV tests reported in the Region for that year. Countries in the East tended to report higher testing rates than those in the West and Centre, but rates varied greatly across countries from all parts of the Region, and more data were available from countries in the Centre and East than the West (Table 24).

Although the overall number of tests performed in the Region increased by 29%, from 44 675 303 in 2011 to 57 671 711 in 2020, in the 21 countries with data for both 2011 and 2020, the number of tests performed in these countries decreased by 16% between 2019 and 2020 (Table 24). This is probably a consequence of a reduction in HIV testing services during parts of 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic. Increases in large countries with high numbers tested, such as Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Turkey, have had a considerable impact on the overall increase since 2011. The number of tests more than doubled in two countries, although information on testing yield or coverage among key populations at higher risk of HIV infection was not collected from countries.

18 No AIDS data were available from Andorra, Germany, Monaco or Sweden. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

19 No data were available from Andorra, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Monaco, Spain or Sweden. Data from Portugal not published at country request.

Figure 2.19: New AIDS diagnoses, by transmission mode and year of diagnosis, West, 2011–2020



Data from Andorra, Germany, Monaco, Portugal and Sweden excluded due to inconsistent reporting during the period; data from Iceland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; data from Spain excluded due to increasing coverage of national surveillance during the period.

The number of HIV tests from the nine reporting countries in the East of the Region increased by 36%, from 31583328 in 2011 to 43078796 in 2020 (Table 24). Information on the types of population tested is not available, but an increased number of HIV tests does not necessarily generate higher testing yields if large numbers of HIV tests are performed among people at low risk of HIV infection.

Over the last decade, the rate of new HIV diagnoses in the Centre increased by 16%, while the number of HIV tests increased by 23% (from 6877523 in 2011 to 8432771 in 2020) in the seven countries for which consistent data were available[20].

The number of HIV tests conducted in the West is not reported separately here. In contrast to countries in the East and Centre, many in the West do not systematically collect data on the number of HIV tests performed. This results in data being too sparse to allow for meaningful interpretation.

2.6. Conclusions

An overall upward trend in the rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100000 population during the period 2011–2019, mainly driven by the increasing trend in the East, was followed by 24% drop in newly diagnosed HIV cases between 2019 and 2020. While additional investigation is needed before making the assumptions on the reasons for the sharp decline in new HIV diagnoses observed, it is probably due in part to decreased case detection as a result of the public health and social measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries responding to the WHO/ECDC survey indicated the issue of reduced detection and reporting of HIV cases during the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly due to reductions in testing services and limited surveillance capacity.

Nevertheless, HIV infection continues to affect the health and well-being of millions of people in the WHO European Region. In 2020, 104765 people were newly diagnosed with HIV bringing the cumulative number of reported HIV diagnoses in the Region to 2222249 since reporting began in the 1980s. The vast majority of people newly diagnosed (81%) were from the East, with a rate of 32.6 per 100000 population, while 15% were diagnosed in the West, with a rate of 3.7 per 100000 population, and 4% in the Centre, with a rate of 2.3 per 100000 population.

The 2020 HIV surveillance data also confirm the wide variation in epidemic patterns and trends across the WHO European Region. Overall, among the new diagnoses for which the HIV transmission mode was known, heterosexual transmission accounted for 64%, injecting drug use for 25% and sex between men for 10%. These numbers conceal a complex mix of transmission patterns, trends and country contexts in which transmission through sex between men tends to predominate in the western and central parts of the Region, heterosexual transmission remains substantial across large parts of the Region (particularly among migrants, travellers and partners of people who inject drugs) and injecting drug use is still an important risk factor in the eastern part of the Region. For the first time in 2020, the reported modes of transmission include data from the Russian Federation, where among the new diagnoses for which HIV transmission mode was known, the predominant mode was heterosexual transmission (70%), followed by injecting drug use (27%) and sex between men (3%). This greatly affected the transmission patterns in the East and the Region overall, making injecting drug use the second most common transmission mode in the Region after heterosexual transmission.

Transmission as a result of injecting drug use accounted for 29% of new diagnoses in the East with a known transmission mode. It was the only transmission mode that showed an increase in absolute numbers between 2019 and 2020, mainly due to the increase in Ukraine. Although the reported transmission through sex between men remains low in absolute terms in the East, it has increased nearly four-fold during the decade – the largest increase in any transmission category and any geographical area of the Region. There is some evidence to suggest that a proportion of men reported as heterosexually infected may in fact be men who have sex with men or people with a history of drug injection who may have been misclassified as heterosexually infected [2,3]. While most new diagnoses (65%) were in men and new diagnoses increased more rapidly among men than women, the proportion of new diagnoses among women was much higher in the East than elsewhere in the Region.

During the period 2011–2019, the rate of new diagnoses increased more rapidly in the central part of the Region than anywhere else, with a strong gender disparity and very steep increases among men (both MSM and heterosexual) compared with a fairly stable rate among women. However, a 34% decline was observed in the rate of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2020 compared to 2019, the most significant fall in all three geographical areas of the Region. Sexual transmission outweighs all other types of transmission in all countries reporting the transmission mode, with sex between men being the predominant mode of transmission in 10 of the 13 Centre countries and reported heterosexual transmission prevailing in three. Drug-injection-related transmission remains low, but recent outbreaks [4–8] suggest that HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs continue to be important and must be maintained with sufficient coverage to prevent such outbreaks. The percentage of young people among the new diagnoses is also higher in this part of the Region than elsewhere. HIV prevention, diagnostics and treatment interventions should accommodate the needs of key populations, particularly MSM, with relevant evidence-based interventions. These interventions include condom and lubricant programming; diversified HIV testing services; assisted voluntary

20 The seven countries are Bulgaria, Czechia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey.

partner notification; PrEP; prevention and management of coinfections (particularly sexually transmitted infections) and rapid 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 and ART.

In the western part of the Region, there was a clear decline in the overall rate of new HIV diagnoses during the decade, resulting primarily from decreases in new diagnoses among MSM in specific countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom) and among people infected heterosexually, particularly women and people originating from countries with generalised HIV epidemics. Continued strong HIV combination prevention, including the use of formal and informal PrEP, implementation of diversified and user-friendly HIV testing services with more frequent testing to facilitate earlier diagnosis, early linkage to care and rapid initiation of ART, and a strong focus on interventions designed to reach MSM [9,10] have probably all contributed to the observed decline. While a certain proportion of migrants, even those originating from HIV-endemic areas, are known to acquire HIV after arrival in the EU/EEA [11–13], it is unclear to what extent the decreases observed can be explained by lower incidence of HIV in the migrant populations, reduced test-seeking or opportunities, changed migration patterns or a combination of factors. However, as in other parts of the Region, the rates declined sharply in 2020, representing a five-fold decrease compared to the average annual decrease observed during 2015–2019. Reduced testing and extra demands on clinical sectors and public health institutes responsible for reporting and surveillance due to the COVID-19 pandemic have probably had an impact on case detection for 2020 in the West and elsewhere.

Where migration is a common occurrence and takes a variety of forms, the public health challenge of ensuring access to health services for migrant populations (including HIV services and the promotion of cross-border collaboration and sharing of data) remains essential to a robust and people-centred public health response.

The Russian Federation reported information on CD4 cell counts for the first time in 2020 and this affected the Regional average CD4 cell count levels, since 64% of new HIV diagnoses with available CD4 cell data were reported from the Russian Federation. As a result, just over a third (36%) of those newly diagnosed were late presenters, with CD4 cell counts below 350 per mm^3 at the time of HIV diagnosis, including 19% with advanced HIV infection (CD4 above 200/mm^3). However, when excluding data from the Russian Federation, half (50%) of those newly diagnosed with HIV are only detected once their CD4 cell counts have fallen to below 350 per mm^3, which is comparable to the results from the previous years. Once again, it is significant that the 2020 data provide information on variations in late presentation according to geography, transmission mode and age. Moreover, the data confirm that the proportion diagnosed at a late stage of infection was highest among people infected heterosexually (particularly men), as a result of injecting drug use, and among those in older age groups.

Late presentation reflects insufficient access to, and uptake of appropriate HIV testing and counselling by those who have a higher risk of acquiring HIV. This has become more challenging during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. HIV testing strategies need to be reconsidered and diversified to include innovative approaches that involve community-based organisations and focus on key population groups. Multiple entry points to HIV testing should be available through HIV self-testing, 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. HIV testing should also be available in settings such as prisons, drug-dependence treatment 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 to reduce late presentation and ensure progress towards the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO 95–95–95 targets, improving treatment outcomes and further reducing HIV transmission.

AIDS trends varied greatly across the three geographical areas. While the rate continued its steady decline in the West, it remained stable in the Centre and, although rates fluctuated over the decade in the East of the Region, overall, the rate of new AIDS diagnoses declined by 20% in the East between 2011 and 2019. As in case of new HIV diagnoses, the rates dropped sharply between 2019 and 2020 in all geographical areas. Although AIDS and AIDS deaths for 2020 have also probably been impacted by reporting issues due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the reduced trends prior to 2020 are likely to reflect greater access to treatment and better case management, indicating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat and decreasing AIDS-related deaths.

The high number of AIDS cases is indicative of late HIV diagnosis, delayed initiation of life-saving HIV treatment and low treatment coverage. Increasing implementation of a treat-all approach and having policies in place in most countries in the Region to ensure that everyone living with HIV is offered ART irrespective of the stage of disease has helped to stabilise AIDS trends. Ultimately, this will help reduce AIDS-related deaths in line with global and regional targets [14–17].

The data in this report present new HIV diagnoses through to the end of 2020, the period of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which heavily affected all countries in the WHO European Region, thus 2020 data need to be interpreted with caution. Additional investigation is needed before making the assumptions on the reasons behind the sharp decline in the number of new HIV diagnoses observed across the countries. In-depth investigation should focus on the issues of

under diagnosis and under reporting versus the change in high-risk behaviour leading to the reduced transmission of HIV.

In collaboration with the Member States, ECDC, and clinical and community partners, WHO's Regional Office for Europe will look carefully at the impact on HIV surveillance and prevention response to support the continued high standard of European HIV and AIDS data. This in turn will help us to guide the response in the Region and understand how the ongoing pandemic may affect HIV incidence, particularly in those regions and groups most at-risk.

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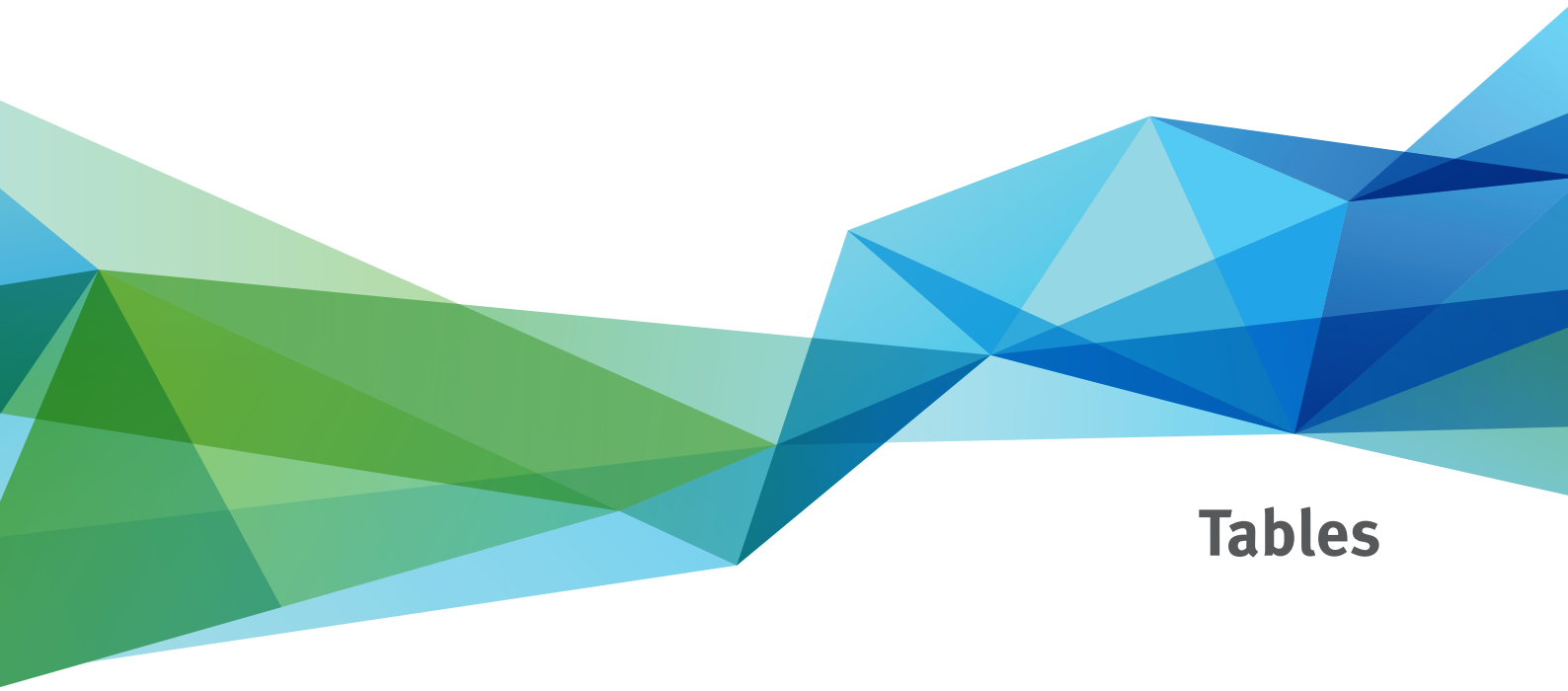
21 All weblinks were accessed on 8 November 2021.



Tables

Table 1: New HIV diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of start of reporting	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1980	364	4.3	371	4.4	311	3.7	302	3.5	329	3.8
West	Belgium	1985	1173	10.7	1230	11.1	1133	10.2	1056	9.4	1024	9.1
Centre	Bulgaria	1986	201	2.7	157	2.1	200	2.7	247	3.4	227	3.2
Centre	Croatia	1985	74	1.7	73	1.7	85	2.0	92	2.2	117	2.8
Centre	Cyprus	1986	54	6.4	58	6.7	54	6.2	56	6.5	80	9.4
Centre	Czech Republic	1985	153	1.5	212	2.0	235	2.2	232	2.2	266	2.5
West	Denmark	1990	266	4.8	201	3.6	233	4.2	256	4.5	277	4.9
East	Estonia	1988	366	27.5	315	23.8	325	24.6	291	22.1	270	20.5
West	Finland	1980	172	3.2	156	2.9	157	2.9	181	3.3	174	3.2
West	France	2003	5431	8.4	5684	8.7	5580	8.5	5693	8.6	5315	8.0
West	Germany	1993	2772	3.5	3032	3.8	3238	4.0	3528	4.4	3646	4.5
West	Greece	1984	966	8.7	1162	10.5	901	8.2	783	7.2	781	7.2
Centre	Hungary	1985	162	1.6	219	2.2	240	2.4	271	2.7	271	2.7
West	Iceland	1983	23	7.2	19	5.9	11	3.4	11	3.4	12	3.6
West	Ireland[c]	1985	328	7.2	350	7.6	343	7.4	378	8.2	483	10.3
West	Italy	2004	3901	6.7	4163	6.9	3846	6.4	3836	6.4	3600	6.0
East	Latvia	1987	299	14.4	339	16.6	347	16.8	347	17.1	393	19.8
	Liechtenstein	1985	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	1988	166	5.4	160	5.3	177	6.0	141	4.8	157	5.4
West	Luxembourg[c]	1983	63	12.3	73	13.9	77	14.3	92	16.7	79	14.0
West	Malta	2001	21	5.1	30	7.2	36	8.5	40	9.3	61	13.9
West	Netherlands	1980	1251	7.5	1184	7.1	1158	6.9	1020	6.1	1022	6.0
West	Norway	1984	269	5.5	242	4.9	233	4.6	267	5.2	221	4.3
Centre	Poland	1985	1113	2.9	1104	2.9	1100	2.9	1134	3.0	1278	3.4
West	Portugal	1985	1829	17.3	1821	17.3	1787	17.0	1468	14.1	1511	14.6
Centre	Romania	1987	842	4.2	944	4.7	1026	5.1	914	4.6	891	4.5
Centre	Slovakia	1985	49	0.9	50	0.9	83	1.5	86	1.6	86	1.6
Centre	Slovenia	1985	56	2.7	49	2.4	47	2.3	53	2.6	52	2.5
West	Spain	2003	3676	11.2	3944	10.4	4374	9.4	4429	9.5	4189	9.0
West	Sweden	1983	461	4.9	441	4.7	457	4.8	473	4.9	447	4.6
	Total EU/EEA		**26502**	**6.1**	**27783**	**6.4**	**27787**	**6.2**	**27674**	**6.2**	**27259**	**6.1**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	78	2.7	81	2.8	120	4.1	79	2.7	96	3.3
West	Andorra	2004	2	2.4	2	2.4	5	6.2	5	6.3	3	3.8
East	Armenia[c]	1988	182	6.3	228	7.9	238	8.2	334	11.5	294	10.0
East	Azerbaijan	1987	548	6.0	517	5.6	514	5.5	604	6.4	727	7.6
East	Belarus	1981	1196	12.7	1223	13.0	1533	16.3	1811	19.2	2305	24.4
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina[c]	1986	27	0.7	25	0.7	2	0.1	23	0.7	15	0.4
East	Georgia	1989	424	10.4	526	12.9	490	12.1	564	14.0	717	17.8
West	Israel	1981	450	6.0	483	6.3	466	6.0	461	5.9	413	5.2
East	Kazakhstan	1987	1997	12.1	2004	12.0	2131	12.5	2342	13.5	2475	14.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	1987	614	11.1	701	12.5	503	8.8	649	11.1	653	11.0
East	Moldova	1987	721	17.7	757	18.6	706	17.3	831	20.4	818	20.1
West	Monaco	1987	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	2.7
Centre	Montenegro	1989	9	1.4	13	2.1	11	1.8	20	3.2	19	3.0
Centre	North Macedonia	1993	1	0.0	15	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4	25	1.2
East	Russia	2009	67317	46.8	75708	52.6	81698	56.6	92613	64.0	100220	69.1
West	San Marino	1985	8	25.3	5	15.6	1	3.1	3	9.1	2	6.0
Centre	Serbia	1984	134	1.4	137	1.5	156	1.7	137	1.5	183	2.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	1984	128	1.8	133	1.9	153	2.1	131	1.8	180	2.5
Centre	Kosovo[d]	1999	6	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.2	6	0.3	3	0.2
West	Switzerland	1985	562	7.1	621	7.8	577	7.1	517	6.3	536	6.5
East	Tajikistan	1991	880	11.4	770	9.8	817	10.1	986	11.9	1149	13.6
Centre	Turkey	1985	699	1.0	1068	1.4	1313	1.7	1838	2.4	2107	2.7
East	Turkmenistan	1990	0	0.0	0	0.0						
East	Ukraine	1987	17305	37.9	16850	37.1	17844	39.4	15796	35.0	13000	30.4
West	United Kingdom	1981	6152	9.6	6192	9.6	5957	9.2	6316	9.7	6238	9.5
East	Uzbekistan	1981										
	Total non-EU/EEA		**99306**	**23.6**	**107927**	**25.5**	**115097**	**27.1**	**125960**	**29.4**	**131996**	**30.8**
WHO European Region												
	West		30140	7.4	31407	7.6	30881	7.3	31116	7.3	30364	7.1
	Centre		3652	1.9	4205	2.2	4687	2.4	5212	2.7	5713	2.9
	East		92015	36.1	100098	39.1	107316	41.8	117305	45.6	123178	48.1
	Total WHO European Region		**125807**	**14.8**	**135710**	**15.8**	**142884**	**16.4**	**153633**	**17.5**	**159255**	**18.1**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

c The numbers displayed here may not fully align with the numbers in the country's national statistics as these are presented by the 'date of notification' instead of the 'date of diagnosis' as here.

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

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
297	3.4	305	3.5	207	2.3	233	2.6	155	1.7	10401	Austria
910	8.0	906	8.0	887	7.8	926	8.1	727	6.3	33237	Belgium
202	2.8	241	3.4	311	4.4	258	3.7	199	2.9	3515	Bulgaria
109	2.6	106	2.6	94	2.3	102	2.5	76	1.9	1810	Croatia
80	9.4	85	9.9	78	9.0	100	11.4	105	11.8	1431	Cyprus
286	2.7	254	2.4	208	2.0	222	2.1	251	2.3	3841	Czech Republic
244	4.3	242	4.2	219	3.8	190	3.3	161	2.8	8161	Denmark
229	17.4	219	16.6	190	14.4	178	13.4	143	10.8	10222	Estonia
180	3.3	158	2.9	153	2.8	149	2.7	136	2.5	4349	Finland
5436	8.2	5374	8.0	5093	7.6	5091	7.6	3443	5.1	97370	France
3383	4.1	3166	3.8	2872	3.5	3111	3.7	2454	3.0	73722	Germany
652	6.0	645	6.0	723	6.7	661	6.2	601	5.6	16762	Greece
228	2.3	223	2.3	229	2.3	238	2.4	201	2.1	4235	Hungary
28	8.4	24	7.1	38	10.9	28	7.8	34	9.3	485	Iceland[c]
511	10.8	499	10.4	508	10.5	550	11.2	429	8.6	10346	Ireland[c]
3693	6.1	3587	6.0	3012	5.0	2473	4.1	1303	2.2	51168	Italy
365	18.5	371	19.0	326	16.9	295	15.4	257	13.5	8221	Latvia
2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	Liechtenstein
214	7.4	263	9.2	160	5.7	151	5.4	108	3.9	3431	Lithuania
83	14.4	70	11.9	62	10.3	58	9.4	44	7.0	1922	Luxembourg[c]
63	14.0	45	9.8	73	15.3	80	16.2	82	15.9	667	Malta
926	5.5	873	5.1	740	4.3	629	3.6	396	2.3	28891	Netherlands
220	4.2	213	4.1	191	3.6	172	3.2	137	2.6	6791	Norway
1318	3.5	1420	3.7	1210	3.2	1551	4.1	709	1.9	26383	Poland
1524	14.7	1365	13.2	1160	11.3	902	8.8			61822	Portugal
789	4.0	808	4.1	756	3.9	745	3.8	447	2.3	25590	Romania
88	1.6	72	1.3	102	1.9	104	1.9	102	1.9	1179	Slovakia
61	3.0	40	1.9	37	1.8	34	1.6	27	1.3	955	Slovenia
4175	9.0	3795	8.2	2527	6.4	2483	5.6	1884	4.3	56557	Spain
429	4.4	434	4.3	481	4.8	449	4.4	360	3.5	13859	Sweden
26725	**5.9**	**25803**	**5.7**	**22647**	**5.1**	**22163**	**4.9**	**14971**	**3.3**	**567386**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
127	4.4	94	3.3	102	3.5	101	3.5	96	3.3	1400	Albania
3	3.9	6	7.8	12	15.6					96	Andorra
303	10.3	358	12.2	429	14.5	448	15.1	369	12.5	4154	Armenia[c]
556	5.7	567	5.8	656	6.6	721	7.2	559	5.5	8688	Azerbaijan
2391	25.3	2468	26.1	2386	25.2	2137	22.6	1427	15.1	30636	Belarus
24	0.7	15	0.4	24	0.7	30	0.9			338	Bosnia and Herzegovina[c]
719	17.9	631	15.7	672	16.8	668	16.7	530	13.3	8632	Georgia
368	4.5	416	5.0	452	5.4	410	4.8	363	4.2	10862	Israel
2898	16.3	3014	16.7	3215	17.5	3673	19.8	3472	18.5	42911	Kazakhstan
764	12.6	840	13.6	876	13.9	850	13.2	676	10.4	10421	Kyrgyzstan
832	20.5	835	20.6	905	22.3	922	22.8	675	16.7	14354	Moldova
0	0.0	3	7.8	0	0.0					40	Monaco
34	5.4	26	4.1	23	3.7	26	4.1	15	2.4	318	Montenegro
30	1.4	44	2.1	45	2.2					246	North Macedonia
86855	59.8	85802	59.0	85995	59.0	80124	54.9	59598	40.8	940856	Russia
2	6.0	1	3.0	3	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	San Marino
179	2.0	186	2.1	188	2.1	223	2.1	123	1.2	4323	Serbia
168	2.4	183	2.6	180	2.6	218	2.5	121	1.4	4195	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]
11	0.6	3	0.2	8	0.4	5	0.3	2	0.1	128	Kosovo[d]
533	6.4	446	5.3	425	5.0	420	4.9	288	3.3	37111	Switzerland
1038	12.0	1205	13.6	1421	15.6	1320	14.2	1084	11.4	13070	Tajikistan
2438	3.1	2844	3.5	3248	3.9	3229	3.9	2076	2.5	24543	Turkey
										2	Turkmenistan
14237	33.4	15614	36.8	15664	37.1	16271	38.8	15658	37.5	309971	Ukraine
5309	8.0	4756	7.1	4656	6.9	4337	6.4	2785	4.1	167847	United Kingdom
										24018	Uzbekistan
119640	**27.7**	**120171**	**27.7**	**121397**	**27.8**	**115910**	**26.5**	**89794**	**20.6**	**1654930**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
28969	6.7	27329	6.3	24494	5.8	23352	5.4	15782	3.7	692559	West
5993	3.1	6458	3.3	6655	3.4	6963	3.5	4427	2.3	100107	Centre
111401	43.4	112187	43.6	112895	43.7	107758	41.7	84556	32.6	1429583	East
146363	**16.6**	**145974**	**16.5**	**144044**	**16.4**	**138073**	**15.6**	**104765**	**11.8**	**2222249**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 2: New HIV diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	290	7.1	298	7.3	264	6.4	240	5.8	288	6.9
West	Belgium	784	14.5	838	15.4	792	14.5	737	13.4	704	12.7
Centre	Bulgaria	163	4.5	123	3.4	161	4.5	201	5.7	194	5.5
Centre	Croatia	63	3.0	70	3.4	77	3.7	83	4.0	111	5.4
Centre	Cyprus	39	9.5	49	11.7	46	10.9	49	11.7	72	17.5
Centre	Czech Republic	139	2.7	185	3.6	211	4.1	209	4.0	248	4.8
West	Denmark	192	7.0	146	5.3	178	6.4	196	7.0	205	7.3
East	Estonia	226	36.5	209	33.8	200	32.5	182	29.6	167	27.2
West	Finland	112	4.2	111	4.2	102	3.8	138	5.1	131	4.9
West	France	3599	11.4	3828	12.1	3736	11.8	3824	11.9	3555	11.0
West	Germany	2332	6.0	2558	6.5	2658	6.7	2864	7.2	2890	7.3
West	Greece	825	15.1	984	18.1	812	15.1	682	12.8	691	13.1
Centre	Hungary	123	2.6	186	3.9	192	4.1	216	4.6	196	4.2
West	Iceland	12	7.5	13	8.1	8	5.0	9	5.5	10	6.1
West	Ireland	239	10.5	252	11.1	258	11.3	274	11.9	372	16.1
West	Italy	2931	10.2	3277	11.4	3000	10.4	3046	10.3	2789	9.5
East	Latvia	196	20.7	218	23.3	203	21.9	233	25.4	264	29.0
	Liechtenstein	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	134	9.5	114	8.2	125	9.1	90	6.6	115	8.5
West	Luxembourg	47	18.5	52	19.9	62	23.1	59	21.4	63	22.3
West	Malta	17	8.2	23	11.1	30	14.3	36	16.8	53	24.0
West	Netherlands	1059	12.8	988	11.9	985	11.9	867	10.4	853	10.2
West	Norway	190	7.7	166	6.6	158	6.2	199	7.8	145	5.6
Centre	Poland	914	5.0	924	5.0	937	5.1	933	5.1	1084	5.9
West	Portugal	1271	25.2	1277	25.4	1267	25.4	1053	21.2	1116	22.7
Centre	Romania	582	5.9	686	7.0	726	7.4	642	6.6	652	6.7
Centre	Slovakia	46	1.8	44	1.7	71	2.7	75	2.8	76	2.9
Centre	Slovenia	49	4.8	46	4.5	41	4.0	48	4.7	45	4.4
West	Spain	3035	18.8	3334	18.0	3743	16.3	3782	16.6	3609	15.8
West	Sweden	291	6.2	265	5.6	293	6.1	273	5.7	276	5.7
	Total EU/EEA	**19901**	**9.5**	**21264**	**10.0**	**21336**	**9.8**	**21241**	**9.7**	**20974**	**9.6**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	55	3.7	58	3.9	82	5.6	61	4.1	67	4.6
West	Andorra	2	4.8	2	4.9	4	10.1	5	12.8	3	7.8
East	Armenia	115	8.5	158	11.7	161	11.8	217	15.9	205	14.9
East	Azerbaijan	410	9.0	356	7.7	329	7.1	375	7.9	495	10.3
East	Belarus	621	14.2	659	15.1	802	18.3	1052	24.0	1395	31.8
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	1.3	23	1.3	2	0.1	20	1.2	14	0.8
East	Georgia	300	15.4	381	19.7	367	19.0	413	21.4	545	28.4
West	Israel	298	8.1	353	9.4	348	9.1	329	8.5	292	7.4
East	Kazakhstan	1206	15.1	1168	14.4	1203	14.6	1334	15.9	1442	16.9
East	Kyrgyzstan	422	15.5	406	14.6	292	10.3	369	12.8	364	12.3
East	Moldova	377	19.2	375	19.1	382	19.5	452	23.1	462	23.6
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.5	1	5.5
Centre	Montenegro	8	2.6	12	3.9	11	3.6	17	5.5	17	5.5
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0.0	10	1.0	15	1.4	29	2.8	24	2.3
East	Russia	39410	59.2	44066	66.0	48025	71.8	55469	82.8	62118	92.5
West	San Marino	6	39.1	2	12.9	0	0.0	3	18.8	2	12.4
Centre	Serbia	116	2.6	124	2.8	142	3.3	120	2.8	177	4.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	111	3.2	121	3.5	140	4.0	114	3.3	175	5.1
Centre	Kosovo[c]	5	0.6	3	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.7	2	0.2
West	Switzerland	424	10.9	462	11.7	422	10.5	385	9.5	408	9.9
East	Tajikistan	608	15.7	495	12.5	490	12.0	557	13.4	680	15.9
Centre	Turkey	531	1.5	819	2.2	1072	2.9	1497	3.9	1770	4.6
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0						
East	Ukraine	9472	45.0	9400	44.8	10011	47.8	8991	43.1	7519	32.7
West	United Kingdom	4401	14.0	4489	14.1	4490	14.0	4726	14.7	4745	14.6
East	Uzbekistan										
	Total non-EU/EEA	**58805**	**29.5**	**63818**	**31.6**	**68650**	**33.8**	**76422**	**37.3**	**82745**	**39.7**
WHO European Region											
	West	22357	11.3	23718	11.8	23610	11.4	23728	11.4	23201	11.1
	Centre	2851	3.1	3359	3.6	3786	4.0	4200	4.4	4747	5.0
	East	53497	44.8	58005	48.4	62590	52.1	69734	57.8	75771	61.5
	Total WHO European Region	**78705**	**19.2**	**85082**	**20.5**	**89986**	**21.4**	**97662**	**23.1**	**103719**	**24.3**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
248	5.8	257	6.0	175	4.0	197	4.5	125	2.9	7992	Austria
649	11.7	604	10.8	607	10.8	623	11.0	510	9.0	21232	Belgium
169	4.9	218	6.3	276	8.1	217	6.4	168	5.0	2837	Bulgaria
104	5.1	101	5.0	88	4.4	97	4.9	67	3.4	1608	Croatia
65	15.8	65	15.6	65	15.4	69	16.1	86	19.8	1067	Cyprus
262	5.1	230	4.4	186	3.6	192	3.7	203	3.9	3294	Czech Republic
191	6.7	192	6.7	170	5.9	146	5.1	133	4.6	6009	Denmark
139	22.5	146	23.6	131	21.1	113	18.1	86	13.7	6828	Estonia
121	4.5	101	3.7	104	3.8	112	4.1	100	3.7	3143	Finland
3581	11.1	3506	10.8	3263	10.1	3248	10.0	2316	7.1	62860	France
2660	6.6	2512	6.2	2233	5.5	2434	5.9	1894	4.6	58320	Germany
540	10.3	536	10.3	585	11.2	518	9.9	482	9.2	13985	Greece
171	3.6	148	3.2	195	4.2	208	4.4	166	3.5	3291	Hungary
22	13.2	21	12.3	24	13.5	23	12.6	28	15.0	356	Iceland
396	16.9	375	15.8	399	16.7	412	17.0	338	13.8	6243	Ireland
2839	9.6	2730	9.3	2357	8.0	1971	6.8	1041	3.6	39038	Italy
230	25.4	241	26.9	221	24.8	180	20.3	162	18.4	5545	Latvia
2	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	Liechtenstein
165	12.4	220	16.8	118	9.1	110	8.5	78	6.0	2708	Lithuania
63	21.8	50	16.9	45	14.9	42	13.6	25	7.9	1404	Luxembourg
51	22.5	35	15.1	62	25.8	55	21.8	67	25.2	519	Malta
788	9.4	738	8.7	622	7.3	508	5.9	319	3.7	23143	Netherlands
157	6.0	155	5.9	122	4.6	112	4.2	91	3.4	4599	Norway
1149	6.3	1257	6.8	1049	5.7	1320	7.2	596	3.2	20958	Poland
1100	22.4	985	20.2	827	17.0	631	13.0			44573	Portugal
579	6.0	603	6.3	564	5.9	560	5.9	342	3.6	15640	Romania
81	3.1	66	2.5	94	3.5	93	3.5	89	3.3	1035	Slovakia
59	5.8	38	3.7	36	3.5	28	2.7	22	2.1	843	Slovenia
3540	15.5	3228	14.1	2147	11.2	2126	9.8	1585	7.3	46782	Spain
269	5.5	273	5.4	306	6.0	288	5.6	226	4.3	9258	Sweden
20390	**9.3**	**19631**	**8.9**	**17071**	**7.9**	**16633**	**7.6**	**11345**	**5.2**	**415151**	**Total EU/EEA**
104	7.1	69	4.7	76	5.2	74	5.0	70	4.8	1018	Albania
3	7.9	3	7.9	8	21.1					78	Andorra
212	15.4	254	18.3	293	21.1	313	22.5	251	18.0	2877	Armenia
355	7.3	359	7.3	437	8.8	473	9.4	386	7.6	6232	Azerbaijan
1490	33.9	1540	35.0	1499	34.1	1354	30.8	899	20.4	18570	Belarus
22	1.3	15	0.9	22	1.4	27	1.7			289	Bosnia and Herzegovina
553	28.8	492	25.7	506	26.5	508	26.7	404	21.2	6452	Georgia
257	6.4	298	7.3	296	7.1	270	6.4	254	5.9	7207	Israel
1684	19.5	1821	20.8	2005	22.6	2416	26.8	2297	25.2	27778	Kazakhstan
446	14.8	491	16.0	0	0.0	496	15.6	384	11.9	6050	Kyrgyzstan
471	24.1	468	24.0	537	27.6	544	28.1	394	20.4	8311	Moldova
0	0.0	3	16.1	0	0.0					26	Monaco
32	10.3	24	7.7	21	6.8	24	7.7	14	4.5	279	Montenegro
28	2.7	44	4.2	45	4.3					221	North Macedonia
53689	79.8	53209	78.9	52720	78.1	49177	72.7	36659	54.2	566253	Russia
2	12.3	1	6.1	2	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	San Marino
164	3.8	175	4.1	174	4.0	204	3.9	115	2.2	3548	Serbia
153	4.4	172	5.0	167	4.9	200	4.7	114	2.7	3453	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
11	1.2	3	0.3	7	0.8	4	0.5	1	0.1	95	Kosovo[c]
413	10.0	343	8.2	332	7.9	326	7.7	224	5.2	23812	Switzerland
621	14.2	735	16.4	876	19.1	771	16.4	646	13.4	8340	Tajikistan
2065	5.3	2389	6.0	2717	6.7	2748	6.7	1763	4.2	19861	Turkey
										1	Turkmenistan
8371	42.5	9304	47.4	9525	48.7	9925	51.0	9924	44.3	185123	Ukraine
4041	12.4	3526	10.7	3448	10.4	3168	9.5	1976	5.9	118514	United Kingdom
										16234	Uzbekistan
75023	**36.3**	**75563**	**36.3**	**75539**	**36.6**	**72818**	**34.6**	**56660**	**26.7**	**1027147**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
21931	10.4	20472	9.7	18134	8.7	17210	8.1	11734	5.5	499166	West
5054	5.3	5442	5.7	5608	5.8	5861	6.0	3701	3.9	75789	Centre
68426	56.8	69280	57.4	68868	58.4	66380	54.7	52570	42.2	867302	East
95411	**22.4**	**95194**	**22.2**	**92610**	**21.9**	**89451**	**20.8**	**68005**	**15.7**	**1442257**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 3: New HIV diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	74	1.7	73	1.7	46	1.1	62	1.4	41	0.9
West	Belgium	389	6.9	390	6.9	341	6.0	317	5.6	315	5.5
Centre	Bulgaria	38	1.0	34	0.9	39	1.0	46	1.2	33	0.9
Centre	Croatia	11	0.5	3	0.1	8	0.4	9	0.4	6	0.3
Centre	Cyprus	15	3.5	9	2.0	8	1.8	7	1.6	8	1.8
Centre	Czech Republic	14	0.3	27	0.5	24	0.4	23	0.4	18	0.3
West	Denmark	74	2.6	54	1.9	55	1.9	60	2.1	72	2.5
East	Estonia	140	19.7	106	15.0	125	17.8	109	15.6	103	14.7
West	Finland	60	2.2	45	1.6	55	2.0	43	1.6	43	1.5
West	France	1829	5.5	1833	5.4	1821	5.4	1842	5.4	1720	5.0
West	Germany	434	1.1	472	1.1	578	1.4	662	1.6	753	1.8
West	Greece	141	2.5	178	3.1	89	1.6	101	1.8	90	1.6
Centre	Hungary	12	0.2	14	0.3	17	0.3	20	0.4	26	0.5
West	Iceland	11	6.9	6	3.8	3	1.9	2	1.2	2	1.2
West	Ireland	89	3.9	98	4.2	85	3.7	104	4.4	110	4.7
West	Italy	970	3.2	886	2.9	846	2.7	790	2.5	811	2.6
East	Latvia	103	9.1	121	10.9	137	12.5	110	10.1	129	12.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	32	1.9	46	2.8	52	3.2	51	3.2	42	2.7
West	Luxembourg	16	6.2	18	6.8	14	5.2	32	11.7	16	5.7
West	Malta	4	1.9	7	3.3	6	2.8	4	1.9	8	3.6
West	Netherlands	183	2.2	186	2.2	162	1.9	147	1.7	151	1.8
West	Norway	79	3.2	76	3.1	75	3.0	68	2.7	76	3.0
Centre	Poland	159	0.8	159	0.8	150	0.8	188	1.0	175	0.9
West	Portugal	558	10.1	544	9.9	520	9.5	415	7.6	395	7.2
Centre	Romania	260	2.5	258	2.5	300	2.9	272	2.7	239	2.4
Centre	Slovakia	3	0.1	6	0.2	12	0.4	11	0.4	10	0.4
Centre	Slovenia	7	0.7	3	0.3	6	0.6	4	0.4	7	0.7
West	Spain	641	3.8	610	3.2	631	2.7	647	2.7	580	2.5
West	Sweden	169	3.6	175	3.7	163	3.4	198	4.1	171	3.5
	Total EU/EEA	**6515**	**2.9**	**6437**	**2.9**	**6368**	**2.8**	**6344**	**2.8**	**6150**	**2.7**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	23	1.6	23	1.6	38	2.7	18	1.3	29	2.0
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Armenia	67	4.4	70	4.6	77	5.0	117	7.6	89	5.7
East	Azerbaijan	138	3.0	161	3.5	185	3.9	229	4.8	232	4.8
East	Belarus	575	11.4	564	11.2	731	14.5	759	15.0	910	18.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.1
East	Georgia	124	5.8	145	6.8	123	5.8	151	7.2	172	8.2
West	Israel	152	4.0	130	3.4	116	3.0	130	3.3	121	3.0
East	Kazakhstan	791	9.3	836	9.7	928	10.6	1008	11.3	1033	11.4
East	Kyrgyzstan	192	6.9	295	10.4	211	7.3	280	9.5	289	9.6
East	Moldova	344	16.2	382	18.1	324	15.3	379	17.9	356	16.8
West	Monaco	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.9	2	0.6
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
East	Russia	27907	36.2	31642	41.0	33673	43.5	37144	47.8	38102	49.0
West	San Marino	2	12.2	3	18.1	1	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	18	0.4	13	0.3	14	0.3	17	0.4	6	0.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	17	0.5	12	0.3	13	0.4	17	0.5	5	0.1
Centre	Kosovo[c]	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	132	3.3	150	3.7	151	3.7	124	3.0	122	2.9
East	Tajikistan	272	7.1	275	7.1	327	8.2	429	10.5	469	11.2
Centre	Turkey	166	0.4	249	0.7	241	0.6	341	0.9	337	0.8
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0						
East	Ukraine	7697	31.3	7301	29.8	7722	31.7	6683	27.6	5481	27.7
West	United Kingdom	1751	5.4	1703	5.2	1467	4.4	1590	4.8	1471	4.4
East	Uzbekistan										
	Total non-EU/EEA	**40356**	**18.5**	**43950**	**19.9**	**46330**	**21.2**	**49405**	**22.3**	**49223**	**22.4**
WHO European Region											
	West	7758	3.7	7638	3.6	7226	3.3	7338	3.4	7068	3.2
	Centre	731	0.8	805	0.8	857	0.9	962	1.0	898	0.9
	East	38382	28.3	41944	30.8	44615	32.7	47449	34.7	47407	35.7
	Total WHO European Region	**46871**	**10.7**	**50387**	**11.3**	**52698**	**11.8**	**55749**	**12.4**	**55373**	**12.3**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
49	1.1	46	1.0	30	0.7	36	0.8	30	0.7	2400	Austria
259	4.5	289	5.0	271	4.7	297	5.1	213	3.6	11654	Belgium
33	0.9	23	0.6	35	1.0	41	1.1	31	0.9	678	Bulgaria
5	0.2	5	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2	9	0.4	202	Croatia
15	3.4	20	4.6	13	2.9	31	6.9	19	4.2	364	Cyprus
24	0.4	24	0.4	22	0.4	30	0.6	48	0.9	547	Czech Republic
53	1.8	50	1.7	49	1.7	44	1.5	28	1.0	2151	Denmark
90	12.9	73	10.5	59	8.5	65	9.3	57	8.1	3382	Estonia
59	2.1	57	2.0	49	1.8	37	1.3	36	1.3	1206	Finland
1810	5.3	1803	5.2	1759	5.1	1766	5.1	1058	3.0	33968	France
719	1.7	650	1.6	631	1.5	673	1.6	558	1.3	14596	Germany
112	2.0	109	2.0	138	2.5	143	2.6	119	2.2	2770	Greece
21	0.4	18	0.4	8	0.2	16	0.3	15	0.3	401	Hungary
6	3.6	3	1.8	14	8.2	5	2.9	6	3.4	129	Iceland
115	4.8	121	5.0	104	4.3	137	5.5	89	3.6	2888	Ireland
854	2.7	857	2.8	655	2.1	502	1.6	262	0.9	12126	Italy
135	12.7	130	12.3	105	10.1	115	11.1	95	9.3	2672	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	Liechtenstein
49	3.1	43	2.8	42	2.8	41	2.7	30	2.0	723	Lithuania
19	6.6	20	6.8	16	5.3	12	3.9	5	1.6	490	Luxembourg
11	4.9	10	4.4	11	4.7	15	6.2	15	6.0	137	Malta
134	1.6	124	1.4	102	1.2	105	1.2	66	0.8	5529	Netherlands
63	2.4	58	2.2	69	2.6	60	2.3	46	1.7	2192	Norway
142	0.7	160	0.8	151	0.8	224	1.1	107	0.5	4783	Poland
424	7.8	380	7.0	333	6.1	271	5.0			17241	Portugal
210	2.1	205	2.0	192	1.9	185	1.9	105	1.1	9950	Romania
7	0.3	6	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.4	11	0.4	142	Slovakia
2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.6	5	0.5	111	Slovenia
635	2.7	567	2.4	380	1.9	357	1.6	299	1.3	9775	Spain
160	3.3	161	3.2	175	3.5	161	3.2	134	2.6	4592	Sweden
6215	**2.7**	**6014**	**2.6**	**5428**	**2.4**	**5391**	**2.3**	**3496**	**1.5**	**147822**	**Total EU/EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
23	1.6	25	1.8	26	1.8	27	1.9	26	1.8	382	Albania
0	0.0	3	7.7	4	10.2					18	Andorra
91	5.9	104	6.7	136	8.7	135	8.6	118	7.5	1277	Armenia
201	4.1	208	4.2	219	4.4	248	4.9	173	3.4	2456	Azerbaijan
901	17.8	928	18.4	887	17.6	783	15.5	528	10.5	12066	Belarus
2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.2			46	Bosnia and Herzegovina
166	7.9	139	6.6	166	7.9	160	7.7	126	6.0	2180	Georgia
109	2.7	117	2.8	154	3.7	140	3.3	109	2.5	3540	Israel
1214	13.2	1193	12.8	1210	12.8	1257	13.2	1175	12.2	15133	Kazakhstan
318	10.4	349	11.2	333	10.5	354	10.9	292	8.9	3759	Kyrgyzstan
361	17.1	367	17.4	368	17.5	378	18.0	281	13.4	6043	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					14	Monaco
2	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.6	1	0.3	38	Montenegro
1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0					18	North Macedonia
33166	42.5	32593	41.7	33275	42.5	30947	39.5	22939	29.3	374603	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	San Marino
15	0.3	11	0.2	14	0.3	19	0.4	8	0.1	775	Serbia
15	0.4	11	0.3	13	0.4	18	0.4	7	0.2	742	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
	0.0		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	33	Kosovo[c]
113	2.7	100	2.3	88	2.0	87	2.0	59	1.4	10554	Switzerland
417	9.7	470	10.7	545	12.1	549	11.9	438	9.3	4730	Tajikistan
373	0.9	455	1.1	531	1.3	481	1.1	313	0.7	4680	Turkey
										1	Turkmenistan
5866	25.6	6310	27.7	6139	27.1	6346	28.2	5734	29.6	122940	Ukraine
1249	3.7	1207	3.6	1192	3.5	1162	3.4	807	2.3	49244	United Kingdom
										7783	Uzbekistan
44588	**19.9**	**44580**	**20.1**	**45292**	**20.0**	**43078**	**18.9**	**33127**	**14.8**	**622300**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
6953	3.2	6732	3.1	6225	2.9	6010	2.7	3939	1.8	187234	West
875	0.9	955	1.0	1011	1.0	1081	1.1	698	0.7	23117	Centre
42975	31.5	42907	31.4	43484	31.7	41378	30.1	31986	23.8	559748	East
50803	**11.2**	**50594**	**11.2**	**50720**	**11.2**	**48469**	**10.6**	**36623**	**8.1**	**770099**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 4: New HIV diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	184	187	170	154	169	170	188	116	119	72	4163
West	Belgium	435	447	472	402	414	383	343	341	331	243	9002
Centre	Bulgaria	47	59	72	98	111	96	120	170	122	96	1137
Centre	Croatia	47	65	70	79	99	95	97	82	82	58	1237
Centre	Cyprus	27	31	35	39	51	47	47	43	40	61	649
Centre	Czech Republic	113	156	180	171	210	212	182	137	151	144	2580
West	Denmark	113	82	116	132	126	121	123	110	99	80	3452
East	Estonia	2	1	9	3	18	9	16	11	16	7	186
West	Finland	36	47	43	55	53	48	32	38	38	35	1318
West	France	1447	1636	1616	1683	1499	1382	1471	1529	1507	1085	25844
West	Germany	1556	1780	1782	1959	1891	1732	1626	1423	1451	1003	35456
West	Greece	365	359	399	411	454	318	307	297	276	256	8651
Centre	Hungary	107	150	163	177	134	118	110	146	167	127	2471
West	Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	8	4	15	15	19	166
West	Ireland	145	174	156	182	251	277	264	287	161	100	3442
West	Italy	1285	1591	1518	1559	1457	1406	1380	1177	1096	596	18102
East	Latvia	20	18	27	28	33	24	24	19	18	11	442
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
East	Lithuania[c]	12	12	31	12	29	29	21	19	20	0	296
West	Luxembourg	34	36	38	32	25	29	21	27	23	10	734
West	Malta[c]	4	8	16	25	45	38	23	38	0	0	222
West	Netherlands	822	769	801	682	663	614	566	475	368	247	16982
West	Norway	97	76	98	115	70	87	88	73	61	63	2278
Centre	Poland	318	356	280	337	358	414	394	313	348	141	4404
West	Portugal	541	570	567	488	604	585	517	416	344		11809
Centre	Romania	110	96	102	143	136	149	169	166	188	133	1773
Centre	Slovakia	32	28	58	53	55	60	52	60	51	50	725
Centre	Slovenia	36	37	28	35	36	49	26	29	20	14	619
West	Spain	1885	2056	2271	2488	2340	2341	2132	1431	1403	1048	28307
West	Sweden	106	137	147	119	118	136	128	158	152	116	4514
	Total EU/EEA	**9926**	**10965**	**11265**	**11662**	**11449**	**10977**	**10471**	**9146**	**8667**	**5815**	**190964**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	15	9	11	9	13	11	6	8	9	8	146
West	Andorra	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	4			38
East	Armenia	4	5	13	10	12	17	17	41	49	34	220
East	Azerbaijan	5	13	11	12	35	18	41	45	50	56	310
East	Belarus	29	31	41	53	58	71	72	103	82	79	680
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	21	2	16	10	18	12	14	21		152
East	Georgia	25	44	69	67	163	131	131	153	96	102	1063
West	Israel	159	157	172	151	141	129	150	132	120	122	2838
East	Kazakhstan	26	20	37	47	80	121	144	163	206	221	1158
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	3	14	17	20	35	45	46	37	41	260
East	Moldova	5	4	4	9	10	18	29	32	29	18	190
West	Monaco	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0			18
Centre	Montenegro	5	8	6	13	14	25	22	16	15	11	185
Centre	North Macedonia	1	7	13	26	21	18	34	37			173
East	Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1499	1499
West	San Marino	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Centre	Serbia	69	88	100	85	133	114	122	138	178	98	1782
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	68	86	99	80	131	111	122	136	175	97	1756
Centre	Kosovo[d]	1	2	1	5	2	3		2	3	1	26
West	Switzerland	211	228	198	220	207	233	170	160	152	95	5709
East	Tajikistan	1	1	0	3	3	10	13	22	11	13	77
Centre	Turkey	59	142	187	281	350	403	494	540	539	297	3510
East	Turkmenistan	0	0									0
East	Ukraine	143	152	262	277	368	435	490	506	467	393	3900
West	United Kingdom	2854	3046	3034	3213	3196	2578	2233	2130	1854	995	75827
East	Uzbekistan											29
	Total non-EU/EEA	**3628**	**3980**	**4177**	**4514**	**4837**	**4388**	**4229**	**4290**	**3915**	**4082**	**99785**
WHO European Region												
	West	12284	13388	13617	14075	13726	12618	11770	10377	9570	6185	258893
	Centre	998	1253	1307	1562	1731	1829	1887	1899	1931	1238	21543
	East	272	304	518	538	829	918	1043	1160	1081	2474	10310
	Total WHO European Region	**13554**	**14945**	**15442**	**16175**	**16286**	**15365**	**14700**	**13436**	**12582**	**9897**	**290746**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Due to surveillance human resource constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have higher than normal incomplete data on transmission route for 2019 and trends should be interpreted with care.

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

c Data on route of transmission were not reported by Lithuania or Malta for 2020

d 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 (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	56	55	30	29	32	18	17	13	19	8	2105
West	Belgium	20	16	20	15	16	5	9	13	15	6	814
Centre	Bulgaria	63	40	33	48	29	22	33	34	37	14	645
Centre	Croatia	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	71
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	3	3	22
Centre	Czech Republic	9	6	6	10	6	7	5	8	7	14	156
West	Denmark	10	11	13	11	8	9	6	6	4	1	564
East	Estonia	110	86	81	67	55	31	15	24	20	10	4225
West	Finland	8	7	3	7	7	6	10	6	8	4	422
West	France	123	132	113	105	79	64	68	74	83	50	2237
West	Germany	85	89	109	131	144	136	118	149	161	167	4548
West	Greece	319	524	270	120	95	101	92	120	88	81	2129
Centre	Hungary	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	33
West	Iceland	12	3	1	1	0	9	3	2	2	0	69
West	Ireland	18	16	22	30	47	21	18	13	14	7	1688
West	Italy	181	214	181	143	120	109	101	112	100	44	2778
East	Latvia	90	94	77	73	88	62	78	73	44	41	3502
	Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
East	Lithuania[c]	95	68	65	38	46	86	140	55	48	0	1905
West	Luxembourg	1	5	6	17	15	19	10	6	1	2	226
West	Malta[c]	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
West	Netherlands	9	8	8	1	3	1	4	2	4	0	818
West	Norway	10	11	8	7	8	8	7	6	8	8	656
Centre	Poland	72	50	47	50	51	39	30	21	24	9	6416
West	Portugal	151	143	123	62	65	46	33	31	24		19377
Centre	Romania	192	325	354	209	197	135	99	82	71	37	1812
Centre	Slovakia	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	18
Centre	Slovenia	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	24
West	Spain	237	209	187	153	119	140	108	74	68	47	3764
West	Sweden	15	22	13	14	15	26	20	23	21	13	1324
	Total EU/EEA	**1892**	**2136**	**1776**	**1348**	**1254**	**1108**	**1025**	**950**	**878**	**571**	**62363**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			11
East	Armenia	42	46	33	42	37	35	39	32	38	21	754
East	Azerbaijan	319	218	204	183	183	160	99	105	100	89	3380
East	Belarus	254	247	201	376	790	600	485	391	363	222	9788
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		20
East	Georgia	188	224	172	194	187	205	150	96	115	62	3128
West	Israel	41	78	72	44	39	25	33	34	18	19	1330
East	Kazakhstan	923	793	730	779	826	900	901	920	1215	1045	19865
East	Kyrgyzstan	355	255	188	183	172	200	204	136	107	46	4014
East	Moldova	62	40	22	61	38	40	42	59	39	17	2952
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			8
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			2
East	Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15203	15203
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	9	5	11	5	4	1	4	2	3		984
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	9	5	11	5	4	1	4	2	3	0	982
Centre	Kosovo[d]											2
West	Switzerland	21	24	13	8	10	13	20	13	12	4	2915
East	Tajikistan	407	257	213	227	248	203	251	196	135	83	3791
Centre	Turkey	6	6	4	10	13	8	14	24	10	14	192
East	Turkmenistan	0	0									0
East	Ukraine	6588	5933	5847	4670	3449	3693	3979	3739	4183	5960	134888
West	United Kingdom	127	115	120	146	196	139	141	106	109	59	6573
East	Uzbekistan											11390
	Total non-EU/EEA	**9342**	**8243**	**7830**	**6929**	**6192**	**6222**	**6363**	**5853**	**6447**	**22845**	**221211**
WHO European Region												
West	West	1444	1682	1315	1044	1018	896	818	803	759	520	54377
Centre	Centre	356	436	458	340	309	219	187	174	159	97	10407
East	East	9433	8261	7833	6893	6119	6215	6383	5826	6407	22799	218785
	Total WHO European Region	**11233**	**10379**	**9606**	**8277**	**7446**	**7330**	**7388**	**6803**	**7325**	**23416**	**283569**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Due to surveillance human resource constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have higher than normal incomplete data on transmission route for 2019 and trends should be interpreted with care.

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

c Data on route of transmission were not reported by Lithuania or Malta for 2020

d 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 (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	109	112	90	99	104	86	82	60	73	56	3280
West	Belgium	479	512	432	411	371	352	358	329	362	252	12492
Centre	Bulgaria	89	58	70	93	86	84	85	104	98	85	1647
Centre	Croatia	21	7	13	12	13	13	8	10	13	11	417
Centre	Cyprus	23	23	16	10	26	27	32	32	49	34	681
Centre	Czech Republic	26	41	45	45	46	54	59	56	56	82	959
West	Denmark	132	96	90	102	126	100	93	91	87	65	3586
East	Estonia	146	170	188	162	144	116	89	67	79	70	1784
West	Finland	88	71	67	70	79	83	70	55	44	41	1732
West	France	2083	2201	2198	2199	1787	1646	1701	1950	1818	1139	38991
West	Germany	543	520	626	819	972	884	792	748	766	528	17187
West	Greece	151	159	125	143	130	142	154	171	182	120	3813
Centre	Hungary	19	24	25	28	22	28	22	13	28	26	556
West	Iceland	6	0	0	0	0	9	2	15	6	10	142
West	Ireland	126	135	134	128	129	147	173	160	129	63	3661
West	Italy	1823	1767	1704	1666	1636	1757	1646	1250	1085	553	23200
East	Latvia	144	112	125	130	150	139	132	109	107	107	2360
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
East	Lithuania[c]	39	53	59	74	65	70	70	67	59	0	819
West	Luxembourg	28	29	27	36	31	30	32	23	28	13	778
West	Malta[c]	13	15	10	9	15	21	17	14	0	0	196
West	Netherlands	312	312	266	249	272	230	205	173	182	114	8537
West	Norway	155	142	123	140	138	120	115	101	100	66	3587
Centre	Poland	93	102	90	109	113	110	103	71	96	40	1993
West	Portugal	1101	1076	1046	873	802	846	774	667	495		28524
Centre	Romania	371	376	402	436	473	496	524	497	472	270	8435
Centre	Slovakia	12	14	21	18	23	18	15	19	28	16	270
Centre	Slovenia	8	4	9	5	10	10	11	7	10	9	172
West	Spain	1123	1150	1154	1099	1016	1038	1038	691	798	527	17417
West	Sweden	260	227	218	229	211	202	212	213	204	148	6222
	Total EU/EEA	**9523**	**9508**	**9373**	**9394**	**8990**	**8859**	**8614**	**7763**	**7454**	**4445**	**193451**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	60	66	101	62	77	115	87	80	91	87	1168
West	Andorra	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	7			30
East	Armenia	130	165	179	272	236	244	290	344	355	301	3027
East	Azerbaijan	191	244	275	378	440	340	370	470	535	403	4325
East	Belarus	881	919	1265	1349	1416	1671	1868	1861	1659	1098	19527
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	4	0	7	4	6	2	10	9		142
East	Georgia	202	241	240	294	355	372	341	412	446	354	4230
West	Israel	209	200	175	206	201	194	185	218	183	127	5412
East	Kazakhstan	987	1112	1268	1391	1440	1746	1869	2059	2124	2019	19959
East	Kyrgyzstan	181	307	276	392	404	421	490	530	549	461	4878
East	Moldova	612	661	337	616	578	547	561	617	683	401	9095
West	Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0			13
Centre	Montenegro	4	4	2	4	3	9	3	5	4	2	93
Centre	North Macedonia	0	7	2	4	4	10	8	6			59
East	Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38937	38937
West	San Marino	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Centre	Serbia	42	28	22	34	28	35	31	34	24	12	919
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	37	27	20	33	28	30	29	29	22	11	853
Centre	Kosovo[d]	5	1	2	1		5	2	5	2	1	66
West	Switzerland	211	220	223	174	180	165	136	150	136	82	7321
East	Tajikistan	403	377	474	623	746	695	798	1047	959	880	7776
Centre	Turkey	263	376	428	495	583	646	775	951	806	536	7912
East	Turkmenistan	0	0									0
East	Ukraine	10248	10440	11472	10648	9043	10008	11029	11320	11513	9197	163270
West	United Kingdom	2820	2594	2255	2345	2075	1901	1673	1708	1626	1067	72352
East	Uzbekistan											4711
	Total non-EU/EEA	**17463**	**17970**	**18995**	**19294**	**17813**	**19125**	**20519**	**21829**	**21702**	**55964**	**375179**
WHO European Region												
	West	11777	11543	10964	10997	10275	9953	9461	8794	8304	4971	258496
	Centre	1045	1134	1246	1362	1511	1661	1765	1895	1784	1210	25423
	East	14164	14801	16158	16329	15017	16369	17907	18903	19068	54228	284698
	Total WHO European Region	**26986**	**27478**	**28368**	**28688**	**26803**	**27983**	**29133**	**29592**	**29156**	**60409**	**568617**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Due to surveillance human resource constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have higher than normal incomplete data on transmission route for 2019 and trends should be interpreted with care.

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

c Data on route of transmission were not reported by Lithuania or Malta for 2020

d 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 (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	62
West	Belgium	18	10	8	11	14	8	5	11	6	11	484
Centre	Bulgaria	2	0	5	1	1	0	3	3	1	4	32
Centre	Croatia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Centre	Cyprus	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Centre	Czech Republic	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
West	Denmark	3	4	5	5	4	1	5	2	0	2	115
East	Estonia	3	4	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	57
West	Finland	1	2	2	2	3	2	0	2	4	1	38
West	France	36	49	37	53	48	28	25	41	53	22	678
West	Germany	14	22	23	26	29	23	18	20	14	11	488
West	Greece	4	0	0	1	0	4	1	2	4	3	71
Centre	Hungary	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	17
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
West	Ireland	3	5	3	2	5	3	1	3	2	1	92
West	Italy	27	16	13	14	16	10	16	11	3	7	221
East	Latvia	2	7	10	4	3	6	3	5	2	5	87
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East	Lithuania[c]	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
West	Luxembourg	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	16
West	Malta[c]	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
West	Netherlands	16	19	11	15	13	7	9	6	3	1	385
West	Norway	4	7	1	3	2	2	2	6	2	0	93
Centre	Poland	7	4	4	3	8	1	3	2	5	1	225
West	Portugal	12	5	9	7	5	5	4	1	0		491
Centre	Romania	23	19	24	18	18	7	15	9	11	7	788
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
West	Spain	11	7	18	4	3	8	3	4	2	0	135
West	Sweden	22	14	7	7	15	10	14	12	12	9	282
	Total EU/EEA	**213**	**199**	**184**	**189**	**191**	**132**	**131**	**145**	**127**	**91**	**4910**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3	3	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	37
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1
East	Armenia	2	4	5	7	4	3	6	7	4	9	71
East	Azerbaijan	9	14	10	18	16	10	10	9	4	2	134
East	Belarus	23	16	16	15	26	20	13	4	10	5	323
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
East	Georgia	6	9	4	5	6	4	3	6	3	3	111
West	Israel	8	7	9	9	4	4	6	7	4	1	267
East	Kazakhstan	18	30	36	22	25	24	34	24	26	23	419
East	Kyrgyzstan	20	33	10	14	25	17	16	24	21	12	264
East	Moldova	16	11	13	19	14	10	11	13	19	11	220
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			2
East	Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	162
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	Serbia	1	1	4	1	1	2		1	2		53
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	48
Centre	Kosovo[d]		1			1			1			5
West	Switzerland	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	2	0	1	183
East	Tajikistan	26	38	49	59	56	54	60	53	47	43	521
Centre	Turkey	5	12	11	22	23	15	12	13	15	12	194
East	Turkmenistan	0	0									0
East	Ukraine	136	149	111	122	98	77	86	71	80	67	2368
West	United Kingdom	99	87	87	91	50	47	55	57	65	25	2912
East	Uzbekistan											363
	Total non-EU/EEA	**376**	**416**	**374**	**408**	**353**	**292**	**317**	**293**	**301**	**377**	**8612**
WHO European Region												
	West	284	257	236	254	215	169	169	192	176	96	7024
	Centre	43	43	55	51	55	29	36	30	36	27	1390
	East	262	315	267	292	274	226	243	216	216	345	5107
	Total WHO European Region	**589**	**615**	**558**	**597**	**544**	**424**	**448**	**438**	**428**	**468**	**13521**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5. Due to surveillance human resource constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, some countries have higher than normal incomplete data on transmission route for 2019 and trends should be interpreted with care.

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

c Data on route of transmission were not reported by Lithuania or Malta for 2020

d 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 2020, by country of report, transmission mode and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	MSM		IDU			Hetero			MTCT		
		Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	72	72	2	6	8	27	29	56	0	0	0
West	Belgium	243	243	1	5	6	136	116	252	7	4	11
Centre	Bulgaria	96	96	1	13	14	29	56	85	1	3	4
Centre	Croatia	58	58	0	3	3	9	2	11	0	1	1
Centre	Cyprus	61	61	0	3	3	17	17	34	0	0	0
Centre	Czech Republic	144	144	3	11	14	43	39	82	0	0	0
West	Denmark	80	80	0	1	1	25	40	65	2	0	2
East	Estonia	7	7	2	8	10	34	36	70	2	1	3
West	Finland	35	35	0	4	4	21	20	41	0	1	1
West	France	1036	1085	5	45	50	640	487	1139	11	10	22
West	Germany	1003	1003	42	125	167	362	166	528	7	4	11
West	Greece	256	256	10	71	81	68	52	120	2	1	3
Centre	Hungary	127	127	0	1	1	14	12	26	0	0	0
West	Iceland	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0
West	Ireland	99	100	4	3	7	44	19	63	1	0	1
West	Italy	596	596	8	36	44	224	329	553	5	2	7
East	Latvia	11	11	6	35	41	58	49	107	3	2	5
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Luxembourg	9	10	0	2	2	5	8	13	0	1	1
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Netherlands	239	247	0	0	0	56	57	114	1	0	1
West	Norway	63	63	3	5	8	43	23	66	0	0	0
Centre	Poland	140	141	0	9	9	23	17	40	1	0	1
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	133	133	4	33	37	95	175	270	6	1	7
Centre	Slovakia	50	50	0	0	0	4	12	16	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	14	14	0	1	1	5	4	9	0	1	1
West	Spain	1048	1048	11	36	47	243	284	527	0	0	0
West	Sweden	116	116	3	10	13	94	54	148	6	3	9
	Total EU/EEA	**5755**	**5815**	**105**	**466**	**571**	**2324**	**2108**	**4445**	**55**	**35**	**91**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	8	8	0	0	0	26	61	87	0	1	1
West	Andorra		0			0			0			0
East	Armenia	34	34	1	20	21	111	190	301	4	5	9
East	Azerbaijan	56	56	5	84	89	166	237	403	0	2	2
East	Belarus	79	79	43	179	222	475	623	1098	1	4	5
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina		0			0			0			0
East	Georgia	102	102	1	61	62	119	235	354	1	2	3
West	Israel	122	122	7	12	19	68	59	127	0	1	1
East	Kazakhstan	221	221	151	894	1045	962	1057	2019	11	12	23
East	Kyrgyzstan	41	41	3	43	46	230	231	461	6	6	12
East	Moldova	18	18	4	13	17	179	222	401	5	6	11
West	Monaco		0			0			0			0
Centre	Montenegro	11	11	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Centre	North Macedonia		0			0			0			0
East	Russia	1499	1499	2921	12282	15203	18981	19956	38937	93	69	162
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	98	98			0	7	5	12			0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	97	97	0	0	0	6	5	11	0	0	0
Centre	Kosovo[c]	1	1			0	1		1			0
West	Switzerland	95	95	0	4	4	34	48	82	1	0	1
East	Tajikistan	13	13	4	79	83	389	491	880	17	26	43
Centre	Turkey	297	297	0	14	14	86	450	536	4	8	12
East	Turkmenistan		0			0			0			0
East	Ukraine	393	393	1175	4785	5960	4509	4688	9197	33	34	67
West	United Kingdom	994	995	11	48	59	571	496	1067	10	15	25
East	Uzbekistan		0			0			0			0
	Total non-EU/EEA	**4081**	**4082**	**4326**	**18519**	**22845**	**26914**	**29050**	**55964**	**186**	**191**	**377**
WHO European Region												
	West	6125	6185	107	413	520	2666	2292	4971	53	42	96
	Centre	1237	1238	8	89	97	359	851	1210	12	15	27
	East	2474	2474	4316	18483	22799	26213	28015	54228	176	169	345
	Total WHO European Region	**9836**	**9897**	**4431**	**18985**	**23416**	**29238**	**31158**	**60409**	**241**	**226**	**468**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

b Totals include transgender and persons with unknown gender and may, therefore, not equal the sum of the columns or may differ slightly from the totals presented for 2020 in Tables 4–7.

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

MSM - Men who have sex with men; IDU - Injecting drug use; MTCT - Mother-to-child transmission

Nosocomial			Haemophiliac/transfusion			Unknown			Total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]		
										EU/EEA
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	19	155	Austria
0	0	0	3	1	4	66	141	211	727	Belgium
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	Bulgaria
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	76	Croatia
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	6	105	Cyprus
0	1	1	0	0	0	2	8	10	251	Czech Republic
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13	161	Denmark
0	0	0	0	0	0	19	34	53	143	Estonia
1	0	1	0	0	0	14	40	54	136	Finland
0	0	0	2	6	8	400	732	1139	3443	France
0	1	1	0	0	0	147	595	744	2454	Germany
0	0	0	1	0	1	38	102	140	601	Greece
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	47	201	Hungary
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	34	Iceland
0	0	0	1	0	1	39	217	257	429	Ireland
0	0	0	0	0	0	25	78	103	1303	Italy
0	0	0	0	0	0	28	65	93	257	Latvia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Liechtenstein
0	0	0	0	0	0	30	78	108	108	Lithuania
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	44	Luxembourg
0	0	0	0	0	0	15	67	82	82	Malta
0	1	1	0	0	0	9	22	33	396	Netherlands
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	Norway
0	0	0	0	0	0	83	430	518	709	Poland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	Romania
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	36	102	Slovakia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	27	Slovenia
0	0	0	1	2	3	44	215	259	1884	Spain
0	0	0	4	1	5	27	42	69	360	Sweden
2	**3**	**5**	**12**	**10**	**22**	**998**	**2968**	**4022**	**14971**	**Total EU/EEA**
										Non-EU/EEA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	Albania
		0			0			0	0	Andorra
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	369	Armenia
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	559	Azerbaijan
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	23	1427	Belarus
		0			0			0	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	7	530	Georgia
0	0	0	0	0	0	34	60	94	363	Israel
0	0	0	0	0	0	51	113	164	3472	Kazakhstan
1	0	1	0	0	0	52	63	115	676	Kyrgyzstan
0	0	0	0	0	0	93	135	228	675	Moldova
		0			0			0	0	Monaco
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	Montenegro
		0			0			0	0	North Macedonia
0	0	0	0	0	0	944	2853	3797	59598	Russia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	San Marino
		0			0	1	12	13	123	Serbia
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13	121	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
		0			0			0	2	Kosovo[c]
0	0	0	0	0	0	24	77	106	288	Switzerland
3	3	6	0	0	0	25	34	59	1084	Tajikistan
0	0	0	0	0	0	223	994	1217	2076	Turkey
		0			0			0	0	Turkmenistan
2	2	4	0	0	0	15	22	37	15658	Ukraine
5	4	9	8	15	23	202	404	607	2785	United Kingdom
		0			0			0	0	Uzbekistan
11	**9**	**20**	**9**	**16**	**25**	**1681**	**4794**	**6481**	**89794**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
										WHO European Region
6	6	12	20	25	45	1087	2831	3953	15782	West
1	1	2	0	0	0	318	1508	1853	4427	Centre
6	5	11	1	1	2	1274	3423	4697	84556	East
13	**12**	**25**	**21**	**26**	**47**	**2679**	**7762**	**10503**	**104765**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 9: HIV diagnoses in 2020, by country of report, age and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	<15			15–19			20–24			25–29		
		Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]
EU/EEA													
West	Austria	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	13	5	14	19
West	Belgium	3	1	4	6	7	13	15	38	53	32	69	101
Centre	Bulgaria	2	3	5	1	3	4	6	14	20	5	34	39
Centre	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	1	12	13
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	6	2	19	21
Centre	Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	19	22	7	32	39
West	Denmark	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	8	9	3	13	16
East	Estonia	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	7	8	6	14
West	Finland	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	4	13	17
West	France	10	16	26	32	45	77	84	234	328	138	346	501
West	Germany	6	3	9	11	15	26	48	147	195	82	249	331
West	Greece	2	1	3	4	10	14	11	30	41	22	82	104
Centre	Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	13	13	1	40	43
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
West	Ireland	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	21	24	9	63	72
West	Italy	5	2	7	2	7	9	17	66	83	26	145	171
East	Latvia	3	2	5	3	1	4	9	4	13	9	13	22
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	5	7
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	1	15	16
West	Netherlands	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	29	34	10	55	70
West	Norway	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	5	3	10	13
Centre	Poland	1	1	2	2	4	6	7	75	83	15	131	147
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	6	1	7	7	7	14	19	51	70	13	49	62
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	2	12	14
Centre	Slovenia	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3
West	Spain	1	0	1	4	26	30	24	156	180	38	267	305
West	Sweden	4	2	6	0	1	1	7	14	21	11	35	46
	Total EU/EEA	**46**	**36**	**82**	**78**	**146**	**224**	**275**	**974**	**1261**	**448**	**1735**	**2209**
Non-EU/EEA													
Centre	Albania	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	11	3	8	11
West	Andorra	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
East	Armenia	4	5	9	2	1	3	8	11	19	16	45	61
East	Azerbaijan	0	4	4	2	3	5	13	38	51	29	66	95
East	Belarus	3	6	9	10	7	17	32	52	84	58	85	143
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
East	Georgia	2	2	4	1	5	6	5	51	56	24	49	73
West	Israel	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	15	17	8	35	43
East	Kazakhstan	13	13	26	29	25	54	62	149	211	140	279	419
East	Kyrgyzstan	12	9	21	12	7	19	20	27	47	42	56	98
East	Moldova	4	7	11	16	4	20	30	16	46	32	45	77
West	Monaco	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
East	Russia	245	213	458	217	111	328	966	870	1836	2112	2537	4649
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	15	15	1	14	15
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	1	14	15
Centre	Kosovo[c]	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	0
West	Switzerland	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	18	19	5	35	41
East	Tajikistan	29	55	84	20	9	29	39	43	82	66	69	135
Centre	Turkey	4	9	13	5	50	55	26	275	301	55	314	369
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	37	34	71	56	51	107	238	260	498	542	851	1393
West	United Kingdom	5	6	11	16	22	38	48	194	242	87	311	399
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total non-EU/EEA	**359**	**365**	**724**	**386**	**298**	**684**	**1491**	**2048**	**3539**	**3220**	**4800**	**8022**
WHO European Region													
	West	38	34	72	78	147	225	276	990	1277	485	1765	2275
	Centre	13	16	29	17	72	89	63	509	573	105	669	777
	East	354	351	705	369	225	594	1427	1523	2950	3078	4101	7179
	Total WHO European Region	**405**	**401**	**806**	**464**	**444**	**908**	**1766**	**3022**	**4800**	**3668**	**6535**	**10231**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

c 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[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]		
													EU/EEA
10	34	44	7	26	33	5	39	44	0	0	0	155	Austria
72	178	252	49	109	158	34	104	140	2	4	6	727	Belgium
8	60	68	6	40	46	3	14	17	0	0	0	199	Bulgaria
3	16	19	3	17	20	2	10	12	0	0	0	76	Croatia
7	24	31	5	19	24	3	19	22	0	0	0	105	Cyprus
14	78	92	15	52	67	8	21	29	0	0	0	251	Czech Republic
9	40	49	7	28	35	7	42	49	0	0	0	161	Denmark
19	32	51	14	35	49	8	9	17	0	0	0	143	Estonia
13	29	42	12	22	34	6	32	38	0	0	0	136	Finland
313	588	929	246	481	736	235	606	846	0	0	0	3443	France
197	582	779	117	401	518	93	487	582	4	10	14	2454	Germany
47	131	178	22	128	150	11	100	111	0	0	0	601	Greece
5	58	64	6	30	37	2	20	23	1	3	19	201	Hungary
4	15	19	0	5	5	1	5	6	0	0	0	34	Iceland
40	145	185	24	55	81	13	50	63	0	1	1	429	Ireland
77	279	356	65	256	321	70	286	356	0	0	0	1303	Italy
26	58	84	20	53	73	25	31	56	0	0	0	257	Latvia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Liechtenstein
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	78	108	108	Lithuania
1	1	2	1	2	3	0	12	12	0	3	16	44	Luxembourg
6	21	27	3	14	17	1	7	8	2	4	6	82	Malta
17	87	107	14	63	79	19	82	101	0	0	0	396	Netherlands
21	33	54	11	21	32	8	24	32	0	0	0	137	Norway
45	195	240	25	127	153	11	52	63	1	11	15	709	Poland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
30	115	145	16	80	96	14	39	53	0	0	0	447	Romania
3	37	40	5	16	21	1	8	9	0	0	2	102	Slovakia
2	6	8	2	7	9	1	2	3	0	0	0	27	Slovenia
92	504	596	81	349	430	59	283	342	0	0	0	1884	Spain
43	67	110	41	47	88	28	60	88	0	0	0	360	Sweden
1124	**3413**	**4571**	**817**	**2483**	**3315**	**668**	**2444**	**3122**	**40**	**114**	**187**	**14971**	**Total EU/EEA**
													Non-EU/EEA
5	16	21	7	16	23	10	19	29	0	0	0	96	Albania
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Andorra
36	80	116	29	47	76	23	62	85	0	0	0	369	Armenia
59	138	197	28	91	119	42	46	88	0	0	0	559	Azerbaijan
186	377	563	140	261	401	99	111	210	0	0	0	1427	Belarus
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
33	115	148	33	110	143	28	72	100	0	0	0	530	Georgia
41	80	121	36	66	102	21	57	78	1	0	1	363	Israel
433	926	1359	304	645	949	194	260	454	0	0	0	3472	Kazakhstan
95	142	237	58	91	149	53	52	105	0	0	0	676	Kyrgyzstan
81	159	240	65	105	170	53	58	111	0	0	0	675	Moldova
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Monaco
1	6	7	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	Montenegro
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	North Macedonia
9490	16018	25508	6599	12830	19429	3310	4080	7390	0	0	0	59598	Russia
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	San Marino
1	45	46	2	24	26	4	15	19	-	-	0	123	Serbia
1	45	46	1	24	25	4	15	19	0	0	0	121	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
-	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	Kosovo[c]
16	58	75	17	54	72	19	56	75	0	2	4	288	Switzerland
158	219	377	83	157	240	43	94	137	0	0	0	1084	Tajikistan
110	497	607	74	323	397	39	294	333	0	1	1	2076	Turkey
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Turkmenistan
2259	4262	6521	1650	3297	4947	952	1169	2121	0	0	0	15658	Ukraine
247	594	841	220	387	607	184	462	647	0	0	0	2785	United Kingdom
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Uzbekistan
13251	**23732**	**36984**	**9345**	**18506**	**27852**	**5074**	**6908**	**11983**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**89794**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
													WHO European Region
1266	3466	4766	973	2514	3501	814	2794	3618	9	24	48	15782	West
234	1153	1388	166	753	921	98	514	613	2	15	37	4427	Centre
12875	22526	35401	9023	17722	26745	4830	6044	10874	30	78	108	84556	East
14375	**27145**	**41555**	**10162**	**20989**	**31167**	**5742**	**9352**	**15105**	**41**	**117**	**193**	**104765**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 10: HIV diagnoses, by country of report and region of origin, cases diagnosed in 2020, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA									
West	Austria	86	55.5	12	7.7	20	12.9	15	9.7
West	Belgium	153	21.0	65	8.9	61	8.4	167	23.0
Centre	Bulgaria	186	93.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	1	0.5
Centre	Croatia	58	76.3	2	2.6	12	15.8	1	1.3
Centre	Cyprus	47	44.8	16	15.2	20	19.0	19	18.1
Centre	Czech Republic	141	56.2	5	2.0	75	29.9	6	2.4
West	Denmark	66	41.0	22	13.7	16	9.9	20	12.4
East	Estonia	69	48.3	1	0.7	14	9.8	1	0.7
West	Finland	55	40.4	4	2.9	33	24.3	11	8.1
West	France	1143	33.2	65	1.9	83	2.4	813	23.6
West	Germany	1246	50.8	75	3.1	297	12.1	267	10.9
West	Greece	362	60.2	16	2.7	80	13.3	94	15.6
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	7	20.6	7	20.6	6	17.6	3	8.8
West	Ireland	32	7.5	12	2.8	9	2.1	51	11.9
West	Italy	853	65.5	7	0.5	97	7.4	122	9.4
East	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	108	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Luxembourg	7	15.9	12	27.3	0	0.0	7	15.9
West	Malta	82	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Netherlands	216	54.5	14	3.5	41	10.4	40	10.1
West	Norway	37	27.0	5	3.6	34	24.8	24	17.5
Centre	Poland	394	55.6	1	0.1	44	6.2	1	0.1
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	441	98.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	19	18.6	0	0.0	8	7.8	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	23	85.2	0	0.0	4	14.8	0	0.0
West	Spain	1041	55.3	52	2.8	55	2.9	71	3.8
West	Sweden	65	18.1	22	6.1	45	12.5	118	32.8
	Total EU/EEA	**6937**	**47.8**	**422**	**2.9**	**1059**	**7.3**	**1852**	**12.8**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	369	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	547	97.9	0	0.0	10	1.8	0	0.0
East	Belarus	1427	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	529	99.8	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
West	Israel	112	30.9	8	2.2	114	31.4	60	16.5
East	Kazakhstan	3336	96.1	0	0.0	114	3.3	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	637	94.2	0	0.0	39	5.8	0	0.0
East	Moldova	675	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	14	93.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	122	99.2	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[b]	120	99.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
Centre	Kosovo[b]	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	90	31.3	36	12.5	9	3.1	36	12.5
East	Tajikistan	1084	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Turkey	1753	84.4	39	1.9	103	5.0	56	2.7
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	15658	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	United Kingdom	798	28.7	185	6.6	210	7.5	587	21.1
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**27247**	**90.2**	**268**	**0.9**	**602**	**2.0**	**739**	**2.4**
WHO European Region									
	West	6451	40.9	619	3.9	1210	7.7	2506	15.9
	Centre	3294	77.9	70	1.7	273	6.5	84	2.0
	East	24439	98.9	1	0.0	178	0.7	1	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**34184**	**76.5**	**690**	**1.5**	**1661**	**3.7**	**2591**	**5.8**

a 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.

b 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, territory or area[a]
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
2	1.3	10	6.5	6	3.9	4	2.6	155	Austria
97	13.3	25	3.4	47	6.5	112	15.4	727	Belgium
0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	Bulgaria
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.6	1	1.3	76	Croatia
0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	Cyprus
10	4.0	11	4.4	3	1.2	0	0.0	251	Czech Republic
10	6.2	16	9.9	3	1.9	8	5.0	161	Denmark
2	1.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	55	38.5	143	Estonia
7	5.1	14	10.3	3	2.2	9	6.6	136	Finland
243	7.1	48	1.4	136	4.0	912	26.5	3443	France
94	3.8	89	3.6	53	2.2	333	13.6	2454	Germany
9	1.5	23	3.8	12	2.0	5	0.8	601	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
2	5.9	1	2.9	8	23.5	0	0.0	34	Iceland
34	7.9	5	1.2	1	0.2	285	66.4	429	Ireland
140	10.7	29	2.2	16	1.2	39	3.0	1303	Italy
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Latvia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	108	Lithuania
0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	16	36.4	44	Luxembourg
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	Malta
56	14.1	13	3.3	13	3.3	3	0.8	396	Netherlands
11	8.0	20	14.6	6	4.4	0	0.0	137	Norway
0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	268	37.8	709	Poland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.7	447	Romania
2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	71.6	102	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	Slovenia
423	22.5	8	0.4	190	10.1	44	2.3	1884	Spain
29	8.1	48	13.3	17	4.7	16	4.4	360	Sweden
1171	**8.1**	**368**	**2.5**	**518**	**3.6**	**2186**	**15.1**	**14513**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	Albania
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	369	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	559	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1427	Belarus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	530	Georgia
10	2.8	4	1.1	55	15.2	0	0.0	363	Israel
0	0.0	1	0.0	21	0.6	0	0.0	3472	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	676	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	675	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	Serbia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	121	Serbia excluding Kosovo[b]
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Kosovo[b]
17	5.9	7	2.4	5	1.7	88	30.6	288	Switzerland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1084	Tajikistan
3	0.1	20	1.0	48	2.3	54	2.6	2076	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15658	Ukraine
203	7.3	173	6.2	50	1.8	579	20.8	2785	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
233	**0.8**	**205**	**0.7**	**181**	**0.6**	**721**	**2.4**	**30196**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
1387	8.8	534	3.4	622	3.9	2453	15.5	15782	West
15	0.4	37	0.9	54	1.3	399	9.4	4226	Centre
2	0.0	2	0.0	23	0.1	55	0.2	24701	East
1404	**3.1**	**573**	**1.3**	**699**	**1.6**	**2907**	**6.5**	**44709**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 11: HIV diagnoses, by geographical area, transmission mode and country or subcontinent of origin, in cases reported in 2020

Transmission mode	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Sex between men	3435	59.1	254	4.4	324	5.6	149	2.6
Injecting drug use	306	53.6	15	2.6	129	22.6	9	1.6
Heterosexual contact	1770	39.8	73	1.6	357	8.0	1397	31.4
Mother-to-child	29	31.9	4	4.4	4	4.4	42	46.2
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	1	4.5	1	4.5	3	13.6	12	54.5
Nosocomial infection	1	20.0			2	40.0		
Other/undetermined	1395	34.7	75	1.9	240	6.0	243	6.0
Total EU-EEA	**6937**	**46.3**	**422**	**2.8**	**1059**	**7.1**	**1852**	**12.4**
Non-EU/EEA								
Sex between men	1883	72.9	125	4.8	126	4.9	43	1.7
Injecting drug use	7560	98.9	8	0.1	54	0.7	2	0.0
Heterosexual contact	15899	93.4	74	0.4	244	1.4	550	3.2
Mother-to-child	187	87.0	2	0.9	4	1.9	11	5.1
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	5	20.0	2	8.0	5	20.0	10	40.0
Nosocomial infection	12	60.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	4	20.0
Other/undetermined	1701	63.4	56	2.1	167	6.2	119	4.4
Total non-EU/EEA	**27247**	**90.2**	**268**	**0.9**	**602**	**2.0**	**739**	**2.4**
West								
Sex between men	3478	56.2	356	5.8	393	6.4	189	3.1
Injecting drug use	267	51.3	21	4.0	143	27.5	11	2.1
Heterosexual contact	1610	32.4	139	2.8	413	8.3	1910	38.4
Mother-to-child	20	20.8	6	6.3	3	3.1	52	54.2
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	4	8.9	3	6.7	8	17.8	22	48.9
Nosocomial infection	2	16.7	1	8.3	3	25.0	4	33.3
Other/undetermined	1070	27.1	93	2.4	247	6.2	318	8.0
Total West	**6451**	**40.9**	**619**	**3.9**	**1210**	**7.7**	**2506**	**15.9**
Centre								
Sex between men	886	71.6	23	1.9	50	4.0	3	0.2
Injecting drug use	76	78.4	2	2.1	14	14.4		
Heterosexual contact	1011	83.6	7	0.6	74	6.1	36	3.0
Mother-to-child	22	81.5			4	14.8	1	3.7
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient					1	50.0		
Nosocomial infection	1299	70.1	38	2.1	130	7.0	44	2.4
Other/undetermined	3294	74.4	70	1.6	273	6.2	84	1.9
Total Centre								
East								
Sex between men	7523	99.0			26	0.3		
Injecting drug use	15048	98.4	1	0.0	114	0.7	1	0.0
Heterosexual contact	174	95.1			1	0.5		
Mother-to-child	2	100.0						
Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient	11	100.0						
Nosocomial infection	727	80.8			30	3.3		
Other/undetermined	24439	97.9	1	0.0	178	0.7	1	0.0
Total East	**68368**	**75.7**	**1380**	**1.5**	**3322**	**3.7**	**5182**	**5.7**
Total WHO European Region	**83246**	**73.9**	**1668**	**1.5**	**4290**	**3.8**	**7596**	**6.7**

Latin America & Caribbean		South & South-east Asia		Other		Unknown		Total	Transmission mode
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
756	13.0	158	2.7	264	4.5	475	8.2	5815	Men who have sex with men
5	0.9	11	1.9	23	4.0	73	12.8	571	Injecting drug use
282	6.3	122	2.7	147	3.3	297	6.7	4445	Heterosexual contact
		1	1.1	2	2.2	9	9.9	91	Mother-to-child
1	4.5	1	4.5	3	13.6			22	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
		1	20.0			1	20.0	5	Nosocomial infection
127	3.2	74	1.8	79	2.0	1789	44.5	4022	Other/undetermined
1171	**7.8**	**368**	**2.5**	**518**	**3.5**	**2644**	**17.7**	**14971**	**Total EU-EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
161	6.2	83	3.2	48	1.9	114	4.4	2583	Men who have sex with men
2	0.0	5	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.1	7642	Injecting drug use
42	0.2	68	0.4	38	0.2	112	0.7	17027	Heterosexual contact
2	0.9	6	2.8	3	1.4			215	Mother-to-child
		3	12.0					25	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
		1	5.0					20	Nosocomial infection
26	1.0	39	1.5	86	3.2	490	18.3	2684	Other/undetermined
233	**0.8**	**205**	**0.7**	**181**	**0.6**	**721**	**2.4**	**30196**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									West
905	14.6	232	3.8	299	4.8	333	5.4	6185	Men who have sex with men
7	1.3	14	2.7	24	4.6	33	6.3	520	Injecting drug use
321	6.5	181	3.6	169	3.4	228	4.6	4971	Heterosexual contact
2	2.1	7	7.3	2	2.1	4	4.2	96	Mother-to-child
1	2.2	4	8.9	3	6.7			45	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
		1	8.3			1	8.3	12	Nosocomial infection
151	3.8	95	2.4	125	3.2	1854	46.9	3953	Other/undetermined
1387	**8.8**	**534**	**3.4**	**622**	**3.9**	**2453**	**15.5**	**15782**	**Total West**
									Centre
11	0.9	9	0.7	11	0.9	245	19.8	1238	Men who have sex with men
		2	2.1	1	1.0	2	2.1	97	Injecting drug use
2	0.2	9	0.7	6	0.5	65	5.4	1210	Heterosexual contact
								27	Mother-to-child
		1	50.0					2	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
2	0.1	16	0.9	36	1.9	288	15.5	1853	Nosocomial infection
15	0.3	37	0.8	54	1.2	600	13.6	4427	Other/undetermined
									Total Centre
									East
				4	0.1	43	0.6	7596	Men who have sex with men
1	0.0			10	0.1	116	0.8	15291	Injecting drug use
				3	1.6	5	2.7	183	Heterosexual contact
								2	Mother-to-child
								11	Haemophiliac/transfusion recipient
		2	0.2	4	0.4	137	15.2	900	Nosocomial infection
2	0.0	2	0.0	23	0.1	312	1.3	24958	Other/undetermined
2808	**3.1**	**1146**	**1.3**	**1398**	**1.5**	**6730**	**7.5**	**90334**	**Total East**
3820	**3.4**	**1512**	**1.3**	**1492**	**1.3**	**9026**	**8.0**	**112650**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 12: New HIV diagnoses, by country of report and probable region of infection, in 2020, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Country of report		Western Europe		Central & Eastern Europe		Sub-Saharan Africa	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA									
West	Austria	8	5.2	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.6
West	Belgium	121	16.6	26	3.6	18	2.5	39	5.4
Centre	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	45	42.9	16	15.2	10	9.5	16	15.2
Centre	Czech Republic	21	8.4	7	2.8	37	14.7	7	2.8
West	Denmark	57	35.4	15	9.3	7	4.3	22	13.7
East	Estonia	74	51.7	2	1.4	7	4.9	1	0.7
West	Finland	26	19.1	7	5.1	29	21.3	11	8.1
West	France	931	27.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Germany	1254	51.1	43	1.8	136	5.5	164	6.7
West	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	8	23.5	8	23.5	5	14.7	3	8.8
West	Ireland	9	2.1	8	1.9	4	0.9	14	3.3
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	101	39.3	6	2.3	2	0.8	0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Luxembourg	12	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	244	61.6	10	2.5	10	2.5	18	4.5
West	Norway	29	21.2	19	13.9	23	16.8	24	17.5
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	441	98.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	6.9	0	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	14	51.9	2	7.4	2	7.4	1	3.7
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	54	15.0	42	11.7	33	9.2	108	30.0
	Total EU/EEA	**3449**	**35.2**	**214**	**2.2**	**332**	**3.4**	**429**	**4.4**
Non-EU/EEA									
Centre	Albania	96	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	185	50.1	1	0.3	133	36.0	0	0.0
East	Azerbaijan	547	97.9	0	0.0	10	1.8	0	0.0
East	Belarus	1426	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	286	54.0	16	3.0	98	18.5	1	0.2
West	Israel	198	54.5	4	1.1	54	14.9	32	8.8
East	Kazakhstan	3336	96.1	0	0.0	114	3.3	0	0.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	623	92.2	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
East	Moldova	594	88.0	0	0.0	19	2.8	0	0.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Kosovo[b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	75	26.0	15	5.2	6	2.1	20	6.9
East	Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	United Kingdom	924	33.2	181	6.5	108	3.9	432	15.5
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**8290**	**73.8**	**217**	**1.9**	**545**	**4.8**	**485**	**4.3**
WHO European Region									
	West	3950	33.2	379	3.2	435	3.7	888	7.5
	Centre	617	60.0	27	2.6	56	5.4	24	2.3
	East	7172	88.5	25	0.3	386	4.8	2	0.0
	Total WHO European Region	**11739**	**55.8**	**431**	**2.0**	**877**	**4.2**	**914**	**4.3**

a 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.

b 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, territory or area[a]
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
									EU/EEA
1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	91.6	155	Austria
25	3.4	9	1.2	6	0.8	483	66.4	727	Belgium
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bulgaria
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Croatia
0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	15	14.3	105	Cyprus
4	1.6	2	0.8	4	1.6	169	67.3	251	Czech Republic
8	5.0	19	11.8	3	1.9	30	18.6	161	Denmark
1	0.7	2	1.4	1	0.7	55	38.5	143	Estonia
5	3.7	15	11.0	3	2.2	40	29.4	136	Finland
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2512	73.0	3443	France
52	2.1	55	2.2	25	1.0	725	29.5	2454	Germany
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greece
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hungary
1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.9	6	17.6	34	Iceland
12	2.8	3	0.7	2	0.5	377	87.9	429	Ireland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italy
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	147	57.2	257	Latvia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lithuania
0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	31	70.5	44	Luxembourg
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malta
11	2.8	8	2.0	5	1.3	90	22.7	396	Netherlands
8	5.8	26	19.0	6	4.4	2	1.5	137	Norway
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.7	447	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95	93.1	102	Slovakia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	29.6	27	Slovenia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spain
25	6.9	65	18.1	15	4.2	18	5.0	360	Sweden
153	**1.6**	**209**	**2.1**	**74**	**0.8**	**4948**	**50.4**	**9808**	**Total EU/EEA**
									Non-EU/EEA
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96	Albania
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.1	46	12.5	369	Armenia
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	559	Azerbaijan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1427	Belarus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	126	23.8	530	Georgia
8	2.2	4	1.1	7	1.9	56	15.4	363	Israel
0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.6	3472	Kazakhstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	7.4	676	Kyrgyzstan
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	9.2	675	Moldova
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Serbia excluding Kosovo[b]
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kosovo[b]
10	3.5	9	3.1	5	1.7	148	51.4	288	Switzerland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tajikistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ukraine
107	3.8	169	6.1	54	1.9	810	29.1	2785	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
125	**1.1**	**183**	**1.6**	**75**	**0.7**	**1320**	**11.7**	**11240**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
									WHO European Region
273	2.3	384	3.2	133	1.1	5470	45.9	11912	West
4	0.4	5	0.5	5	0.5	290	28.2	1028	Centre
1	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.1	508	6.3	8108	East
278	**1.3**	**392**	**1.9**	**149**	**0.7**	**6268**	**29.8**	**21048**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 13: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses (2020) 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, territory or area[a]	Number of cases with CD4	Completeness (%) CD4[b]	CD4 <200 (%)		CD4 <350 (%)		CD4 < 350 per mm³ blood (%)		
				N	%	N	%	Hetero[b]	IDU[b]	MSM[b]
EU/EEA										
West	Austria	153	98.7	42	27.5	84	54.9	58.2	75.0	46.5
West	Belgium	500	69.7	105	21.0	203	40.6	49.8	33.3	28.4
Centre	Bulgaria	158	81.4	52	32.9	89	56.3	64.7	44.4	50.6
Centre	Croatia	15	19.7	1	6.7	6	40.0	50.0	-	38.5
Centre	Cyprus	104	99.0	22	21.2	31	29.8	35.3	50.0	21.3
Centre	Czech Republic	231	92.0	57	24.7	96	41.6	44.9	36.4	38.5
West	Denmark[c]	95	88.8	46	48.4	58	61.1	78.6	100.0	44.0
East	Estonia	25	17.9	8	32.0	12	48.0	52.2	-	-
West	Finland	91	67.9	29	31.9	46	50.5	56.8	50.0	40.6
West	France	1972	57.7	584	29.6	1025	52.0	58.5	66.7	40.3
West	Germany	732	30.1	276	37.7	383	52.3	60.4	31.9	42.2
West	Greece	423	70.7	134	31.7	214	50.6	66.0	50.0	36.2
Centre	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	30	88.2	6	20.0	10	33.3	50.0	-	11.8
West	Ireland[c]	45	13.2	19	42.2	25	55.6	53.3	-	52.4
West	Italy	1223	93.9	502	41.0	734	60.0	67.6	54.8	53.3
East	Latvia	87	34.5	34	39.1	51	58.6	61.2	57.1	50.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Luxembourg	24	88.9	9	37.5	12	50.0	80.0	-	10.0
West	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	371	93.7	108	29.1	190	51.2	63.3	-	41.2
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	407	92.5	141	34.6	228	56.0	61.7	67.6	42.3
Centre	Slovakia	33	33.0	2	6.1	13	39.4	60.0	-	33.3
Centre	Slovenia	24	92.3	7	29.2	13	54.2	75.0	-	42.9
West	Spain	1629	86.5	454	27.9	767	47.1	55.2	54.8	39.6
West	Sweden	249	70.3	61	24.5	106	42.6	45.2	36.4	37.3
	Total EU/EEA	**8617**	**63.9**	**2699**	**31.3**	**4396**	**51.0**	**59.0**	**51.7**	**41.1**
Non-EU/EEA										
Centre	Albania	36	37.9	12	33.3	25	69.4	76.7	-	33.3
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	297	82.5	136	45.8	184	62.0	63.3	82.4	41.2
East	Azerbaijan	459	82.7	100	21.8	186	40.5	41.0	42.3	35.3
East	Belarus	1105	77.9	198	17.9	398	36.0	37.4	37.9	12.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	447	85.0	130	29.1	228	51.0	52.4	56.0	43.3
West	Israel	189	52.4	52	27.5	87	46.0	56.3	66.7	35.1
East	Kazakhstan	2884	83.7	591	20.5	1273	44.1	49.3	31.0	51.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	452	69.0	136	30.1	253	56.0	59.0	62.5	32.4
East	Moldova	548	82.5	188	34.3	284	51.8	48.7	31.3	38.9
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	10	66.7	2	20.0	3	30.0	-	-	-
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	57071	95.7	7658	12.8	16150	27.1	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	109	88.6	46	42.2	61	56.0	66.7	-	54.3
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	107	88.4	46	43.0	61	57.0	75.0	-	54.9
Centre	Kosovo[d]	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Switzerland	168	59.4	57	33.9	88	52.4	53.1	33.3	52.2
East	Tajikistan	251	25.1	39	15.5	107	42.6	39.2	65.4	25.0
Centre	Turkey	565	27.4	70	12.4	207	36.6	45.9	33.3	37.4
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	13791	88.5	4479	32.5	7513	54.5	60.9	44.5	50.7
West	United Kingdom	2408	86.8	568	23.6	1005	41.7	47.5	50.0	34.2
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**80790**	**85.5**	**14462**	**17.9**	**28052**	**34.7**	**56.1**	**42.8**	**44.2**
WHO European Region										
	West	10298	66.5	3052	29.6	5037	48.9	59.1	50.6	41.4
	Centre	1692	48.5	412	24.3	772	45.6	55.3	54.7	41.0
	East	77417	92.4	13697	17.7	26639	34.4	56.2	42.8	44.5
	Total WHO European Region	**89407**	**87.0**	**17161**	**19.2**	**32448**	**36.3**	**56.7**	**43.2**	**41.8**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

b There is some variation by country for CD4 cell count completeness by transmission group and numbers of cases by transmission group (MSM - men who have sex with men, heterosexual, IDU - injecting drug use) and therefore percentages based on 5 or less cases are censored.

c People who were previously diagnosed HIV positive abroad are excluded in numbers reported for Denmark and Ireland and the data presented in the Table are therefore not comparable with other countries.

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

Table 14: AIDS diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of start of reporting	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
			N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1982	79	0.9	102	1.2	69	0.8	83	1.0	75	0.9
West	Belgium	1983	100	0.9	108	1.0	100	0.9	121	1.1	95	0.8
Centre	Bulgaria	1987	40	0.5	65	0.9	71	1.0	64	0.9	45	0.6
Centre	Croatia	1986	26	0.6	28	0.7	17	0.4	23	0.5	16	0.4
Centre	Cyprus	1986	12	1.4	11	1.3	9	1.0	11	1.3	13	1.5
Centre	Czech Republic	1986	29	0.3	36	0.3	33	0.3	32	0.3	38	0.4
West	Denmark	1980	59	1.1	41	0.7	38	0.7	30	0.5	40	0.7
East	Estonia	1992	38	2.9	36	2.7	26	2.0	18	1.4	18	1.4
West	Finland	1983	24	0.4	19	0.4	20	0.4	20	0.4	18	0.3
West	France	1982	874	1.3	838	1.3	727	1.1	655	1.0	611	0.9
West	Germany	1981	518	0.6	511	0.6	441	0.5	393	0.5	362	0.4
West	Greece	1981	101	0.9	123	1.1	141	1.3	128	1.2	139	1.3
Centre	Hungary	1986	32	0.3	48	0.5	42	0.4	51	0.5	43	0.4
West	Iceland	1985	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Ireland	1983	47	1.0	38	0.8	30	0.7	33	0.7	21	0.4
West	Italy	1982	1058	1.8	1074	1.8	1078	1.8	931	1.5	872	1.4
East	Latvia	1990	112	5.4	142	6.9	133	6.6	171	8.5	132	6.6
	Liechtenstein	1989	1	2.8	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	1988	21	0.7	38	1.3	44	1.5	37	1.3	35	1.2
West	Luxembourg	1983	12	2.3	8	1.5	11	2.0	10	1.8	10	1.8
West	Malta	1986	5	1.2	6	1.4	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.5
West	Netherlands	1999	268	1.6	301	1.8	271	1.6	222	1.3	253	1.5
West	Norway	1983	19	0.4	25	0.5	28	0.6	45	0.9	22	0.4
Centre	Poland	1986	184	0.5	157	0.4	162	0.4	148	0.4	128	0.3
West	Portugal	1985	654	6.2	625	5.9	528	5.0	382	3.7	344	3.3
Centre	Romania	1985	336	1.7	340	1.7	362	1.8	413	2.1	360	1.8
Centre	Slovakia	1985	4	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1
Centre	Slovenia	1986	15	0.7	12	0.6	11	0.5	17	0.8	11	0.5
West	Spain	1981	1293	2.8	1175	2.5	858	1.8	678	1.6	607	1.8
West	Sweden	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total EU/EEA		**5963**	**1.3**	**5916**	**1.3**	**5258**	**1.2**	**4725**	**1.1**	**4318**	**1.0**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1993	46	1.6	49	1.7	65	2.2	50	1.7	65	2.2
West	Andorra	2004	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.8
East	Armenia	1988	87	3.0	136	4.7	144	5.0	174	6.0	163	5.6
East	Azerbaijan	1995	195	2.1	235	2.5	189	2.0	200	2.1	193	2.0
East	Belarus	1991	590	6.3	598	6.4	547	5.8	474	5.0	490	5.2
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1986	7	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2
East	Georgia	1989	395	9.7	359	8.8	303	7.5	268	6.6	270	6.7
West	Israel	1981	55	0.7	52	0.7	47	0.6	70	0.9	45	0.6
East	Kazakhstan	1993	241	1.5	237	1.4	258	1.5	251	1.5	273	1.6
East	Kyrgyzstan	1999	90	1.6	88	1.6	67	1.2	85	1.5	125	2.1
East	Moldova	1989	449	11.0	250	6.1	377	9.3	299	7.3	293	7.2
West	Monaco	1985	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	1990	2	0.3	7	1.1	7	1.1	7	1.1	11	1.8
Centre	North Macedonia	1989	8	0.4	10	0.5	10	0.5	16	0.8	6	0.3
East	Russia	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1986	1	3.2	2	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	1985	60	0.7	57	0.6	49	0.5	49	0.6	50	0.6
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	1985	53	0.7	55	0.8	46	0.6	48	0.7	47	0.7
Centre	Kosovo[c]	2005	7	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2
West	Switzerland	1980	135	1.7	98	1.2	105	1.3	77	0.9	64	0.8
East	Tajikistan	1998	147	1.9	183	2.3	191	2.4	227	2.8	279	3.3
Centre	Turkey	1985	81	0.1	95	0.1	96	0.1	125	0.2	118	0.2
East	Turkmenistan	2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	1988	9189	20.1	10073	22.2	9362	20.7	9844	21.8	8468	19.8
West	United Kingdom	1981	419	0.7	435	0.7	348	0.5	369	0.6	404	0.6
East	Uzbekistan	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA		**12198**	**4.4**	**12968**	**4.7**	**12175**	**4.3**	**12593**	**4.4**	**11327**	**4.0**
WHO European Region												
	West		5724	1.4	5582	1.3	4845	1.1	4252	1.0	3987	1.0
	Centre		882	0.5	926	0.5	947	0.5	1017	0.5	919	0.5
	East		11554	10.4	12375	11.1	11641	10.4	12048	10.7	10739	9.7
	Total WHO European Region		**18160**	**2.5**	**18883**	**2.6**	**17433**	**2.4**	**17317**	**2.4**	**15645**	**2.2**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
68	0.8	63	0.7	53	0.6	58	0.7	43	0.5	3360	Austria
63	0.6	52	0.5	54	0.5	67	0.6	40	0.3	5151	Belgium
42	0.6	49	0.7	57	0.8	68	1.0	43	0.6	833	Bulgaria
22	0.5	20	0.5	30	0.7	20	0.5	12	0.3	523	Croatia
22	2.6	15	1.8	13	1.5	14	1.6	18	2.0	373	Cyprus
44	0.4	54	0.5	39	0.4	38	0.4	43	0.4	719	Czech Republic
24	0.4	28	0.5	26	0.4	22	0.4	25	0.4	2824	Denmark
40	3.0	20	1.5	25	1.9	30	2.3	23	1.7	590	Estonia
30	0.5	18	0.3	21	0.4	18	0.3	12	0.2	755	Finland
520	0.8	501	0.7	540	0.8	559	0.8	388	0.6	73570	France
310	0.4	295	0.4	242	0.3	74	0.1	-	-	32203	Germany
142	1.3	120	1.1	102	0.9	92	0.9	100	0.9	4209	Greece
53	0.5	52	0.5	57	0.6	53	0.5	42	0.4	1096	Hungary
4	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.6	4	1.1	2	0.5	79	Iceland
14	0.3	21	0.4	15	0.3	7	0.1	6	0.1	1313	Ireland
873	1.4	800	1.3	716	1.2	605	1.0	352	0.7	71591	Italy
114	5.8	118	6.1	99	5.1	90	4.7	55	2.9	2132	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	Liechtenstein
48	1.7	54	1.9	37	1.3	21	0.8	15	0.5	625	Lithuania
12	2.1	6	1.0	4	0.7	4	0.7	5	0.8	340	Luxembourg
5	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114	Malta
209	1.2	196	1.1	178	1.0	152	0.9	115	0.7	7786	Netherlands
22	0.4	14	0.3	12	0.2	19	0.4	11	0.2	1214	Norway
102	0.3	109	0.3	111	0.3	95	0.3	34	0.1	3815	Poland
381	3.7	297	2.9	259	2.5	188	1.8	-	-	22880	Portugal
343	1.7	323	1.6	311	1.6	302	1.6	166	0.9	10801	Romania
10	0.2	9	0.2	11	0.2	3	0.1	4	0.1	123	Slovakia
10	0.5	7	0.3	10	0.5	9	0.4	6	0.3	285	Slovenia
539	1.6	510	1.5	367	1.1	250	0.6	200	0.6	88340	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2174	Sweden
4066	0.9	**3751**	**0.9**	**3391**	**0.8**	**2862**	**0.6**	**1760**	**0.5**	**339830**	**Total EU-EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
58	2.0	33	1.1	47	1.6	40	1.4	15	0.5	664	Albania
0	0.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	15	Andorra
163	5.6	144	4.9	211	7.1	153	5.2	152	5.1	1998	Armenia
161	1.7	168	1.7	182	1.8	196	2.0	105	1.0	2629	Azerbaijan
512	5.4	439	4.6	382	4.0	380	4	220	2.3	7061	Belarus
7	0.2	4	0.1	11	0.3	8	0.2	-	-	171	Bosnia and Herzegovina
269	6.7	257	6.4	273	6.8	264	6.6	181	4.5	4446	Georgia
47	0.6	33	0.4	39	0.5	24	0.3	29	0.3	1773	Israel
349	2.0	362	2.0	432	2.4	451	2.4	469	2.5	4585	Kazakhstan
72	1.2	59	1.0	56	0.9	46	0.7	46	0.7	1086	Kyrgyzstan
366	9.0	274	6.7	365	9.0	285	7.0	194	4.8	4629	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	51	Monaco
15	2.4	13	2.1	14	2.2	10	1.6	4	0.6	166	Montenegro
9	0.4	2	0.1	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	170	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	San Marino
61	0.7	65	0.7	70	0.8	75	0.7	34	0.3	2155	Serbia
56	0.8	59	0.8	62	0.9	70	0.8	32	0.4	2068	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
5	0.3	6	0.3	8	0.4	5	0.3	2	0.1	87	Kosovo[c]
70	0.8	71	0.8	63	0.7	67	0.8	33	0.4	10139	Switzerland
236	2.7	265	3.0	208	2.3	155	1.7	106	1.1	2301	Tajikistan
99	0.1	121	0.1	108	0.1	112	0.1	46	0.1	1843	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
8852	20.8	9308	21.9	8839	20.9	7511	17.9	4139	9.9	122696	Ukraine
300	0.5	263	0.4	256	0.4	270	0.4	188	0.3	30422	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	Uzbekistan
11646	**4.1**	**11883**	**4.1**	**11560**	**4.0**	**10047**	**3.4**	**5961**	**2.1**	**199675**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
3633	0.9	3290	0.8	2949	0.7	2480	0.6	1549	0.5	360326	West
897	0.5	876	0.4	893	0.5	847	0.4	467	0.2	23737	Centre
11182	10.0	11468	10.2	11109	9.9	9582	8.4	5705	5.0	155430	East
15712	**2.2**	**15634**	**2.2**	**14951**	**2.0**	**12909**	**1.7**	**7721**	**1.2**	**539493**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 15: AIDS diagnoses in males and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	61	1.5	81	2.0	50	1.2	57	1.4	57	1.4
West	Belgium	59	1.1	67	1.2	70	1.3	80	1.5	59	1.1
Centre	Bulgaria	38	1.1	47	1.3	53	1.5	52	1.5	39	1.1
Centre	Croatia	25	1.2	26	1.3	14	0.7	21	1.0	15	0.7
Centre	Cyprus	7	1.7	9	2.1	5	1.2	10	2.4	9	2.2
Centre	Czech Republic	20	0.4	28	0.5	27	0.5	23	0.4	30	0.6
West	Denmark	40	1.5	35	1.3	29	1.0	24	0.9	28	1.0
East	Estonia	31	5.0	25	4.0	19	3.1	13	2.1	11	1.8
West	Finland	17	0.6	16	0.6	17	0.6	14	0.5	13	0.5
West	France	637	2.0	575	1.8	521	1.6	443	1.4	420	1.3
West	Germany	438	1.1	406	1.0	350	0.9	335	0.8	297	0.7
West	Greece	85	1.6	102	1.9	121	2.3	105	2.0	114	2.2
Centre	Hungary	27	0.6	45	1.0	38	0.8	41	0.9	37	0.8
West	Iceland	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Ireland	34	1.5	27	1.2	22	1.0	23	1.0	16	0.7
West	Italy	806	2.8	784	2.7	813	2.8	713	2.4	686	2.3
East	Latvia	80	8.4	102	10.9	90	9.7	110	12.0	89	9.8
	Liechtenstein	1	5.6	1	5.5	0	0.0	1	5.4	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	15	1.1	28	2.0	31	2.3	29	2.1	26	1.9
West	Luxembourg	8	3.1	5	1.9	10	3.7	7	2.5	6	2.1
West	Malta	3	1.5	5	2.4	1	0.5	4	1.9	2	0.9
West	Netherlands	210	2.5	237	2.9	224	2.7	184	2.2	208	2.5
West	Norway	17	0.7	23	0.9	19	0.7	36	1.4	15	0.6
Centre	Poland	142	0.8	120	0.7	131	0.7	115	0.6	97	0.5
West	Portugal	484	9.6	443	8.8	367	7.3	295	5.9	248	5.0
Centre	Romania	207	2.1	211	2.2	246	2.5	292	3.0	251	2.6
Centre	Slovakia	4	0.2	7	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.3
Centre	Slovenia	12	1.2	11	1.1	10	1.0	16	1.6	11	1.1
West	Spain	1000	4.3	900	3.9	671	2.9	546	2.8	490	2.9
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total EU/EEA	**4509**	**2.1**	**4367**	**2.0**	**3956**	**1.8**	**3592**	**1.7**	**3281**	**1.6**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	35	2.4	34	2.3	50	3.4	36	2.4	50	3.4
West	Andorra	1	2.4	0	0.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	5.2
East	Armenia	65	4.8	98	7.3	103	7.6	127	9.3	129	9.4
East	Azerbaijan	171	3.8	209	4.5	162	3.5	162	3.4	150	3.1
East	Belarus	365	8.3	375	8.6	369	8.4	308	7.0	278	6.3
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	7	0.4	7	0.4
East	Georgia	277	14.2	248	12.8	219	11.3	201	10.4	196	10.2
West	Israel	37	1.0	37	1.0	36	0.9	48	1.2	26	0.7
East	Kazakhstan	162	2.0	179	2.2	190	2.3	185	2.2	180	2.1
East	Kyrgyzstan	69	2.5	65	2.3	49	1.7	58	2.0	89	3.0
East	Moldova	274	14.0	128	6.5	217	11.1	183	9.3	179	9.2
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.5	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	2	0.6	7	2.3	7	2.3	4	1.3	11	3.5
Centre	North Macedonia	5	0.5	8	0.8	9	0.9	13	1.3	5	0.5
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	1	6.5	2	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	50	1.1	51	1.2	41	0.9	43	1.0	47	1.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	45	1.3	50	1.4	39	1.1	42	1.2	45	1.3
Centre	Kosovo[c]	5	0.6	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2
West	Switzerland	97	2.5	68	1.7	73	1.8	61	1.5	52	1.3
East	Tajikistan	114	2.9	137	3.4	139	3.4	155	3.7	184	4.3
Centre	Turkey	66	0.2	83	0.2	77	0.2	99	0.3	92	0.2
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	6141	29.2	6498	31.0	6013	28.7	6119	29.3	5328	23.2
West	United Kingdom	286	0.9	302	1.0	248	0.8	249	0.8	299	0.9
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**8222**	**6.1**	**8533**	**6.3**	**8010**	**5.9**	**8059**	**5.9**	**7304**	**5.2**
WHO European Region											
	West	4322	2.1	4116	2.0	3645	1.8	3225	1.6	3038	1.5
	Centre	644	0.7	691	0.7	720	0.8	775	0.8	708	0.7
	East	7764	14.7	8092	15.3	7601	14.3	7650	14.3	6839	12.2
	Total WHO European Region	**12730**	**3.6**	**12899**	**3.7**	**11966**	**3.4**	**11650**	**3.4**	**10585**	**3.0**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.
b Cumulative total is the total number of cases reported by the country since the start of reporting.
c Without prejudice to positions on status, and in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
50	1.2	51	1.2	43	1.0	46	1.1	33	0.8	2559	Austria
39	0.7	35	0.6	32	0.6	47	0.8	28	0.5	3461	Belgium
39	1.1	39	1.1	48	1.4	56	1.6	32	0.9	653	Bulgaria
21	1.0	19	0.9	28	1.4	18	0.9	11	0.6	467	Croatia
17	4.1	9	2.2	8	1.9	9	2.1	13	3.0	280	Cyprus
38	0.7	44	0.8	35	0.7	27	0.5	35	0.7	584	Czech Republic
19	0.7	25	0.9	21	0.7	15	0.5	21	0.7	2393	Denmark
23	3.7	15	2.4	19	3.1	21	3.4	18	2.9	427	Estonia
25	0.9	10	0.4	17	0.6	12	0.4	7	0.3	603	Finland
343	1.1	354	1.1	382	1.2	388	1.2	273	0.8	57560	France
249	0.6	231	0.6	191	0.5	55	0.1			27494	Germany
108	2.1	92	1.8	89	1.7	69	1.3	84	1.6	3507	Greece
45	1.0	36	0.8	54	1.2	46	1.0	35	0.7	949	Hungary
4	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	2	1.1	67	Iceland
11	0.5	15	0.6	14	0.6	4	0.2	4	0.2	1005	Ireland
669	2.3	586	2.0	560	1.9	492	1.7	255	0.9	55200	Italy
90	10.0	73	8.2	63	7.1	53	6.0	39	4.4	1467	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	Liechtenstein
41	3.1	46	3.5	29	2.2	16	1.2	0	0.0	493	Lithuania
10	3.5	5	1.7	3	1.0	2	0.6	2	0.6	258	Luxembourg
5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	Malta
163	1.9	157	1.9	140	1.6	121	1.4	87	1.0	6223	Netherlands
15	0.6	11	0.4	9	0.3	14	0.5	10	0.4	945	Norway
90	0.5	94	0.5	86	0.5	80	0.4	27	0.1	3022	Poland
271	5.5	215	4.4	174	3.6	122	2.5			17993	Portugal
248	2.6	240	2.5	226	2.4	210	2.2	119	1.3	6509	Romania
10	0.4	9	0.3	11	0.4	3	0.1	4	0.2	110	Slovakia
8	0.8	7	0.7	10	1.0	5	0.5	4	0.4	249	Slovenia
437	2.6	408	2.4	301	1.8	204	1.1	158	0.9	70416	Spain
										1776	Sweden
3088	**1.4**	**2826**	**1.3**	**2593**	**1.2**	**2138**	**1.0**	**1301**	**0.8**	**266781**	**Total EU-EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
50	3.4	24	1.6	35	2.4	26	1.8	13	0.9	510	Albania
0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	11	Andorra
116	8.4	111	8.0	147	10.6	110	7.9	113	8.1	1481	Armenia
125	2.6	114	2.3	122	2.5	151	3.0	77	1.5	2153	Azerbaijan
311	7.1	274	6.2	229	5.2	241	5.5	143	3.3	4406	Belarus
6	0.4	4	0.2	11	0.7	6	0.4			143	Bosnia and Herzegovina
196	10.2	193	10.1	172	9.0	198	10.4	134	7.0	3264	Georgia
29	0.7	23	0.6	29	0.7	16	0.4	22	0.5	1272	Israel
230	2.7	225	2.6	278	3.1	293	3.3	293	3.2	3113	Kazakhstan
55	1.8	36	1.2	0	0.0	26	0.8	24	0.7	765	Kyrgyzstan
210	10.8	167	8.6	213	11.0	180	9.3	121	6.3	2809	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	40	Monaco
15	4.8	12	3.9	14	4.5	10	3.2	3	1.0	144	Montenegro
6	0.6	2	0.2	4	0.4	-	-	-	-	127	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	San Marino
57	1.3	59	1.4	62	1.4	59	1.1	28	0.5	1676	Serbia
52	1.5	53	1.5	55	1.6	55	1.3	27	0.6	1609	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
5	0.6	6	0.7	7	0.8	4	0.5	1	0.1	67	Kosovo[c]
48	1.2	53	1.3	50	1.2	55	1.3	28	0.7	7561	Switzerland
172	3.9	181	4.0	145	3.2	107	2.3	84	1.7	1674	Tajikistan
86	0.2	103	0.3	91	0.2	92	0.2	33	0.1	1527	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Turkmenistan
5462	27.7	5612	28.6	5405	27.6	4661	24.0	2479	11.1	79833	Ukraine
225	0.7	187	0.6	190	0.6	206	0.6	149	0.4	23725	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	Uzbekistan
7399	**5.3**	**7381**	**5.3**	**7197**	**5.2**	**6437**	**4.5**	**3744**	**2.6**	**136749**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
2720	1.3	2459	1.2	2245	1.1	1871	0.9	1163	0.7	284190	West
736	0.8	701	0.7	723	0.7	647	0.7	357	0.4	16950	Centre
7031	13.2	7047	13.2	6822	13.5	6057	11.3	3525	6.4	102379	East
10487	**3.0**	**10207**	**2.9**	**9790**	**2.8**	**8575**	**2.3**	**5045**	**1.6**	**403519**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 16: AIDS diagnoses in females and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
EU/EEA											
West	Austria	18	0.4	21	0.5	19	0.4	26	0.6	18	0.4
West	Belgium	40	0.7	41	0.7	30	0.5	40	0.7	35	0.6
Centre	Bulgaria	2	0.1	18	0.5	18	0.5	12	0.3	6	0.2
Centre	Croatia	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Centre	Cyprus	5	1.2	2	0.5	4	0.9	1	0.2	4	0.9
Centre	Czech Republic	9	0.2	8	0.1	6	0.1	9	0.2	8	0.1
West	Denmark	19	0.7	6	0.2	9	0.3	6	0.2	12	0.4
East	Estonia	7	1.0	11	1.6	7	1.0	5	0.7	7	1.0
West	Finland	7	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.2
West	France	235	0.7	260	0.8	200	0.6	211	0.6	186	0.5
West	Germany	80	0.2	105	0.3	91	0.2	58	0.1	65	0.2
West	Greece	16	0.3	21	0.4	20	0.4	23	0.4	25	0.4
Centre	Hungary	5	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.2	6	0.1
West	Iceland	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Ireland	13	0.6	11	0.5	8	0.3	10	0.4	5	0.2
West	Italy	252	0.8	290	0.9	265	0.9	218	0.7	186	0.6
East	Latvia	32	2.8	40	3.6	43	3.9	61	5.6	43	4.0
	Liechtenstein	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Lithuania	6	0.4	10	0.6	13	0.8	8	0.5	9	0.6
West	Luxembourg	4	1.6	3	1.1	1	0.4	3	1.1	4	1.4
West	Malta	2	1.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West	Netherlands	57	0.7	63	0.7	47	0.6	38	0.4	43	0.5
West	Norway	2	0.1	2	0.1	9	0.4	9	0.4	7	0.3
Centre	Poland	42	0.2	37	0.2	31	0.2	33	0.2	31	0.2
West	Portugal	170	3.1	182	3.3	161	2.9	87	1.6	96	1.8
Centre	Romania	129	1.2	129	1.3	116	1.1	121	1.2	109	1.1
Centre	Slovakia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Centre	Slovenia	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
West	Spain	293	1.2	275	1.2	187	0.8	132	0.7	117	0.7
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total EU/EEA	**1450**	**0.6**	**1545**	**0.7**	**1296**	**0.6**	**1131**	**0.5**	**1029**	**0.5**
Non-EU/EEA											
Centre	Albania	11	0.8	15	1.0	15	1.0	14	1.0	15	1.1
West	Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.5
East	Armenia	22	1.4	38	2.5	41	2.7	47	3.0	34	2.2
East	Azerbaijan	24	0.5	26	0.6	27	0.6	38	0.8	43	0.9
East	Belarus	225	4.5	223	4.4	178	3.5	166	3.3	212	4.2
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
East	Georgia	118	5.5	111	5.2	84	4.0	67	3.2	74	3.5
West	Israel	18	0.5	15	0.4	11	0.3	22	0.6	19	0.5
East	Kazakhstan	79	0.9	58	0.7	68	0.8	66	0.7	93	1.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	21	0.8	23	0.8	18	0.6	27	0.9	36	1.2
East	Moldova	175	8.3	122	5.8	160	7.6	116	5.5	114	5.4
West	Monaco	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Centre	Serbia	10	0.2	6	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.1	3	0.1
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	8	0.2	5	0.1	7	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1
Centre	Kosovo[c]	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.1
West	Switzerland	38	0.9	30	0.7	32	0.8	16	0.4	12	0.3
East	Tajikistan	33	0.9	46	1.2	52	1.3	72	1.8	95	2.3
Centre	Turkey	15	0.0	12	0.0	19	0.0	26	0.1	26	0.1
East	Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	3048	12.4	3575	14.6	3349	13.7	3725	15.4	3140	15.9
West	United Kingdom	133	0.4	133	0.4	100	0.3	120	0.4	103	0.3
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**3973**	**2.8**	**4435**	**3.1**	**4165**	**2.9**	**4534**	**3.2**	**4021**	**2.9**
WHO European Region											
	West	1398	0.7	1462	0.7	1194	0.6	1025	0.5	939	0.5
	Centre	235	0.3	235	0.3	227	0.2	242	0.3	211	0.2
	East	3790	6.5	4283	7.3	4040	6.8	4398	7.4	3900	7.1
	Total WHO European Region	**5423**	**1.5**	**5980**	**1.7**	**5461**	**1.5**	**5665**	**1.6**	**5050**	**1.4**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

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

2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Cumulative total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
											EU/EEA
18	0.4	12	0.3	10	0.2	12	0.3	10	0.2	801	Austria
24	0.4	17	0.3	22	0.4	19	0.3	12	0.2	1683	Belgium
3	0.1	10	0.3	9	0.2	12	0.3	11	0.3	180	Bulgaria
1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	56	Croatia
5	1.1	6	1.4	5	1.1	5	1.1	5	1.1	93	Cyprus
6	0.1	10	0.2	4	0.1	11	0.2	8	0.1	135	Czech Republic
5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1	431	Denmark
17	2.4	5	0.7	6	0.9	9	1.3	5	0.7	163	Estonia
5	0.2	8	0.3	4	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.2	152	Finland
173	0.5	143	0.4	155	0.4	164	0.5	112	0.3	15941	France
61	0.1	64	0.2	51	0.1	19	0.0	-	-	4709	Germany
34	0.6	28	0.5	13	0.2	23	0.4	16	0.3	702	Greece
8	0.2	16	0.3	3	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1	147	Hungary
0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	12	Iceland
3	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	306	Ireland
204	0.7	214	0.7	156	0.5	113	0.4	97	0.3	16391	Italy
24	2.3	45	4.3	36	3.4	37	3.6	16	1.6	665	Latvia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	Liechtenstein
7	0.4	8	0.5	8	0.5	5	0.3	0	0.0	117	Lithuania
2	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.7	3	1.0	81	Luxembourg
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	Malta
44	0.5	37	0.4	33	0.4	28	0.3	26	0.3	1520	Netherlands
7	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.0	269	Norway
12	0.1	15	0.1	25	0.1	15	0.1	7	0.0	793	Poland
110	2.0	82	1.5	85	1.6	66	1.2	-	-	4886	Portugal
95	0.9	83	0.8	85	0.9	92	0.9	47	0.5	4292	Romania
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	Slovakia
2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	2	0.2	36	Slovenia
102	0.6	102	0.6	64	0.4	46	0.2	42	0.2	17918	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	Sweden
972	**0.4**	**919**	**0.4**	**788**	**0.4**	**713**	**0.3**	**439**	**0.2**	**72905**	**Total EU-EEA**
											Non-EU/EEA
8	0.6	9	0.6	12	0.8	14	1.0	2	0.1	154	Albania
0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	4	Andorra
47	3.0	33	2.1	64	4.1	43	2.7	39	2.5	517	Armenia
36	0.7	54	1.1	60	1.2	45	0.9	28	0.6	476	Azerbaijan
201	4.0	165	3.3	153	3.0	139	2.8	77	1.5	2655	Belarus
1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1			26	Bosnia and Herzegovina
73	3.5	64	3.1	101	4.8	66	3.2	47	2.3	1182	Georgia
18	0.4	10	0.2	10	0.2	8	0.2	7	0.2	501	Israel
119	1.3	137	1.5	154	1.6	158	1.7	176	1.8	1472	Kazakhstan
17	0.6	23	0.7	22	0.7	20	0.6	22	0.7	284	Kyrgyzstan
156	7.4	107	5.1	152	7.2	105	5.0	73	3.5	1820	Moldova
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	11	Monaco
0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	22	Montenegro
2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	36	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Russia
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	San Marino
4	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.2	16	0.3	6	0.1	479	Serbia
4	0.1	6	0.2	7	0.2	15	0.3	5	0.1	459	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
	0.0		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	20	Kosovo[c]
21	0.5	17	0.4	12	0.3	12	0.3	5	0.1	2574	Switzerland
64	1.5	84	1.9	63	1.4	48	1.0	22	0.5	627	Tajikistan
13	0.0	18	0.0	17	0.0	20	0.0	13	0.0	316	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turkmenistan
3390	14.8	3696	16.2	3434	15.2	2850	12.7	1660	8.6	42863	Ukraine
74	0.2	75	0.2	66	0.2	64	0.2	39	0.1	6693	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	Uzbekistan
4244	**2.9**	**4500**	**3.1**	**4328**	**3.0**	**3610**	**2.5**	**2217**	**1.5**	**62872**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
											WHO European Region
905	0.4	823	0.4	693	0.3	598	0.3	381	0.2	75999	West
160	0.2	175	0.2	170	0.2	200	0.2	110	0.1	6778	Centre
4151	7.1	4421	7.5	4253	7.2	3525	6.0	2165	4.0	52999	East
5216	**1.4**	**5419**	**1.5**	**5116**	**1.4**	**4323**	**1.1**	**2656**	**0.8**	**135776**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 17: AIDS diagnoses in men infected through sex with men, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	34	32	23	25	21	28	25	21	24	12	1146
West	Belgium	34	32	33	41	34	19	18	15	21	12	1628
Centre	Bulgaria	2	8	12	9	12	11	15	17	28	16	175
Centre	Croatia	18	22	11	18	12	21	17	25	17	11	315
Centre	Cyprus	3	2	4	5	5	10	6	3	4	9	152
Centre	Czech Republic	15	16	16	13	19	23	29	19	17	15	345
West	Denmark	13	13	11	10	11	7	8	9	8	6	1608
East	Estonia	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	30
West	Finland	6	2	4	6	7	5	3	3	1	1	314
West	France	244	195	209	156	159	134	135	146	141	96	28929
West	Germany	232	231	197	183	155	113	115	94	35		18654
West	Greece	54	51	54	44	63	57	48	47	33	36	2205
Centre	Hungary	24	37	29	37	33	41	29	47	37	32	770
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	47
West	Ireland	17	13	8	12	11	7	10	4	2	3	418
West	Italy	266	262	307	272	287	261	213	220	192	94	12920
East	Latvia	7	4	10	7	5	4	10	6	3	1	136
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
East	Lithuania	2	2	5	3	3	9	7	3	0	0	93
West	Luxembourg	6	3	7	3	4	6	2	1	0	1	142
West	Malta	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	44
West	Netherlands	130	149	145	107	121	95	91	82	71	56	3803
West	Norway	9	10	15	18	4	4	2	6	3	3	526
Centre	Poland	45	25	48	40	30	31	23	26	21	9	775
West	Portugal	94	92	64	63	71	83	61	43	30		3081
Centre	Romania	13	8	17	25	19	24	28	26	38	15	325
Centre	Slovakia	3	3	2	2	2	7	5	5	1	4	67
Centre	Slovenia	7	9	7	10	10	6	3	6	3	2	162
West	Spain	366	358	274	238	212	191	204	135	99	65	14043
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1087
	Total EU/EEA	**1645**	**1580**	**1513**	**1350**	**1310**	**1201**	**1108**	**1009**	**832**	**500**	**93942**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	5	6	6	8	8	3	1	1	2	1	64
West	Andorra	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	7
East	Armenia	2	2	4	7	1	3	4	6	6	9	52
East	Azerbaijan	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	5	8	3	36
East	Belarus	6	3	3	4	3	4	6	4	7	3	48
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	4	3	6	4	4	1	8	3		54
East	Georgia	12	10	16	21	24	18	21	26	26	22	240
West	Israel	8	7	10	14	4	2	6	2	2	6	340
East	Kazakhstan	1	0	4	1	2	2	2	2	6	8	33
East	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
East	Moldova	3	0	2	3	2	1	8	5	3	4	44
West	Monaco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	22
Centre	Montenegro	1	4	3	3	8	9	11	11	4	2	84
Centre	North Macedonia	4	3	3	5	2	4	2	2	-	-	47
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Centre	Serbia	22	31	20	27	28	36	30	45	45	18	599
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	21	30	19	27	26	36	30	43	42	17	583
Centre	Kosovo[c]	1	1	1		2			2	3	1	16
West	Switzerland	37	34	32	24	25	26	27	25	16	14	3428
East	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5
Centre	Turkey	0	0	12	15	12	17	14	12	15	5	183
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	31	45	50	55	72	116	69	81	82	58	717
West	United Kingdom	144	158	113	129	138	105	99	87	87	50	15423
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total non-EU/EEA	**281**	**310**	**286**	**325**	**335**	**353**	**305**	**322**	**313**	**203**	**21440**
WHO European Region												
	West	1697	1644	1509	1347	1328	1146	1067	940	768	455	109826
	Centre	164	178	193	223	204	247	214	253	235	139	4117
	East	65	68	97	104	113	161	132	138	142	109	1437
	Total WHO European Region	**1926**	**1890**	**1799**	**1674**	**1645**	**1554**	**1413**	**1331**	**1145**	**703**	**115380**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

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

Table 18: AIDS diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	13	28	14	21	17	10	10	1	7	5	910
West	Belgium	4	1	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	289
Centre	Bulgaria	17	39	29	26	11	14	17	20	18	5	220
Centre	Croatia	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	26
Centre	Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Centre	Czech Republic	1	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	4	3	56
West	Denmark	4	4	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	231
East	Estonia	20	15	9	6	4	16	3	11	11	8	294
West	Finland	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	60
West	France	65	45	43	31	33	20	12	20	19	9	13989
West	Germany	41	42	31	26	21	18	13	18	4		4429
West	Greece	9	22	41	45	31	25	19	12	9	12	342
Centre	Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	14
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
West	Ireland	10	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	378
West	Italy	195	179	180	114	101	89	89	78	73	27	35287
East	Latvia	57	70	62	73	51	36	38	30	32	20	1042
	Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
East	Lithuania	9	22	19	16	15	19	23	14	11	0	278
West	Luxembourg	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	48
West	Malta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
West	Netherlands	9	3	4	1	4	4	3	3	2	0	387
West	Norway	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	157
Centre	Poland	62	59	46	32	34	23	23	10	13	2	1608
West	Portugal	165	165	117	67	47	43	39	22	15	-	9558
Centre	Romania	29	61	82	114	106	103	73	57	39	17	721
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
West	Spain	366	301	195	135	87	66	59	44	25	17	50531
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
	Total EU/EEA	**1079**	**1067**	**888**	**721**	**570**	**497**	**431**	**351**	**287**	**128**	**121130**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	2
East	Armenia	33	46	26	35	23	30	18	18	12	11	481
East	Azerbaijan	148	160	123	109	92	76	52	51	60	37	1458
East	Belarus	266	242	193	150	139	130	116	60	84	47	2629
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		18
East	Georgia	191	161	142	120	99	110	86	50	61	30	2012
West	Israel	7	10	15	12	9	10	6	7	2	6	279
East	Kazakhstan	149	152	158	150	154	173	169	191	189	189	2590
East	Kyrgyzstan	58	55	38	40	73	30	23	10	3	2	598
East	Moldova	102	39	54	42	46	39	31	35	23	13	1080
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	19
Centre	Montenegro	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Centre	North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	9
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Centre	Serbia	12	5	9	5	5		5	1	2	1	663
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	12	5	9	5	5	0	5	1	2	1	662
Centre	Kosovo[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West	Switzerland	18	6	11	4	2	5	8	0	4	2	3327
East	Tajikistan	72	86	58	75	97	84	76	38	28	18	824
Centre	Turkey	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	65
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	4979	4933	4273	3856	3050	2939	2872	2343	1916	1027	52751
West	United Kingdom	12	11	9	14	10	8	4	10	7	7	1530
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
	Total non-EU/EEA	**6050**	**5908**	**5110**	**4615**	**3799**	**3636**	**3467**	**2814**	**2391**	**1391**	**70728**
WHO European Region												
	West	919	825	673	480	364	303	267	220	170	87	122013
	Centre	125	169	170	184	162	148	124	94	78	30	3421
	East	6084	5981	5155	4672	3843	3682	3507	2851	2430	1402	66417
	Total WHO European Region	**7128**	**6975**	**5998**	**5336**	**4369**	**4133**	**3898**	**3165**	**2678**	**1519**	**191851**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

c 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 heterosexual contact, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	29	35	27	34	29	22	24	26	22	15	991
West	Belgium	54	69	54	65	50	40	27	33	38	19	2708
Centre	Bulgaria	20	15	20	25	22	17	17	17	22	20	397
Centre	Croatia	6	4	6	5	2	1	1	5	2	1	156
Centre	Cyprus	9	6	4	3	8	11	9	9	9	5	187
Centre	Czech Republic	13	14	12	16	16	16	22	13	16	20	273
West	Denmark	40	22	21	17	27	14	16	16	14	17	805
East	Estonia	9	16	10	8	14	16	12	9	14	9	199
West	Finland	15	10	12	9	6	16	11	9	11	4	279
West	France	446	499	383	379	345	288	259	279	292	213	21806
West	Germany	155	132	129	117	109	107	83	73	19	-	4508
West	Greece	34	42	31	33	38	45	34	29	35	25	1148
Centre	Hungary	7	6	11	12	7	10	19	8	14	9	219
West	Iceland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	17
West	Ireland	17	22	17	18	8	7	8	7	3	1	382
West	Italy	505	517	502	449	423	451	414	338	283	197	18662
East	Latvia	34	55	37	59	58	51	49	46	46	30	685
	Liechtenstein	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
East	Lithuania	9	13	15	17	16	18	18	16	9	0	196
West	Luxembourg	5	4	2	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	130
West	Malta	3	5	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	41
West	Netherlands	90	111	89	84	88	81	72	55	47	40	2579
West	Norway	9	12	11	27	17	16	11	6	15	7	469
Centre	Poland	45	37	35	34	33	18	17	18	18	6	741
West	Portugal	388	355	331	245	218	245	182	184	132		9460
Centre	Romania	173	156	153	185	180	190	196	209	203	118	3407
Centre	Slovakia	1	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	40
Centre	Slovenia	3	1	3	0	0	4	4	3	4	3	61
West	Spain	418	380	272	212	199	185	168	126	96	86	16505
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
	Total EU/EEA	**2539**	**2543**	**2191**	**2063**	**1921**	**1879**	**1679**	**1540**	**1367**	**849**	**87721**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	39	40	55	40	52	55	31	46	37	14	577
West	Andorra	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	-	-	5
East	Armenia	51	86	106	125	132	125	117	180	133	126	1398
East	Azerbaijan	44	68	57	85	93	76	112	120	124	63	1045
East	Belarus	305	348	344	309	333	367	312	313	279	168	4026
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	-	84
East	Georgia	180	184	139	123	145	137	145	190	176	127	2070
West	Israel	38	32	21	43	31	34	21	27	20	13	996
East	Kazakhstan	81	76	82	93	98	158	168	231	238	249	1716
East	Kyrgyzstan	26	27	24	39	40	35	30	34	35	38	394
East	Moldova	327	196	217	210	208	275	186	286	226	128	3000
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	7
Centre	Montenegro	1	2	1	3	1	6	2	2	3	2	62
Centre	North Macedonia	3	6	6	10	4	3	0	1	-	-	92
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Centre	Serbia	17	9	9	11	12	7	17	18	16	7	463
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	11	9	7	10	12	5	12	13	14	6	422
Centre	Kosovo[c]	6	-	2	1	-	2	5	5	2	1	41
West	Switzerland	70	52	54	32	34	28	27	28	29	9	2810
East	Tajikistan	61	72	90	113	148	125	149	148	101	79	1194
Centre	Turkey	37	35	41	58	39	28	30	37	35	11	773
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	3944	4873	4875	5806	5250	5708	6243	6306	5443	2989	60475
West	United Kingdom	239	246	202	199	221	161	133	135	141	100	11120
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
	Total non-EU/EEA	**5467**	**6352**	**6327**	**7300**	**6845**	**7331**	**7726**	**8105**	**7041**	**4123**	**92495**
WHO European Region												
	West	2557	2546	2159	1971	1850	1747	1494	1375	1200	750	96100
	Centre	378	334	363	405	381	372	370	391	384	216	7532
	East	5071	6014	5996	6987	6535	7091	7541	7879	6824	4006	76581
	Total WHO European Region	**8006**	**8894**	**8518**	**9363**	**8766**	**9210**	**9405**	**9645**	**8408**	**4972**	**180213**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

c 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 mother to child transmission, by country and year of diagnosis (2011–2020) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[b]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
West	Belgium	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	148
Centre	Bulgaria	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	12
Centre	Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
West	Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
East	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
West	Finland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
West	France	8	11	11	4	6	5	4	7	4	0	811
West	Germany	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	-	121
West	Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Centre	Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	8
West	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
West	Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
West	Italy	3	4	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	740
East	Latvia	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	23
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
West	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West	Netherlands	4	2	5	3	4	0	1	2	1	0	116
West	Norway	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Centre	Poland	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	70
West	Portugal	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	129
Centre	Romania	12	11	17	8	6	0	8	4	6	8	348
Centre	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
West	Spain	3	3	5	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	989
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Total EU/EEA	**44**	**40**	**59**	**24**	**24**	**18**	**21**	**23**	**15**	**12**	**3672**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
East	Armenia	1	0	4	7	2	2	3	4	2	4	39
East	Azerbaijan	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	17
East	Belarus	12	4	3	9	10	5	2	1	2	0	126
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
East	Georgia	8	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	68
West	Israel	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	40
East	Kazakhstan	4	2	5	1	5	3	7	3	4	5	67
East	Kyrgyzstan	3	4	1	0	5	1	2	1	2	1	23
East	Moldova	7	6	10	8	2	4	5	5	2	2	84
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Centre	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centre	North Macedonia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	6
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centre	Serbia	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	29
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Centre	Kosovo[c]	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
West	Switzerland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	110
East	Tajikistan	7	6	15	10	4	6	6	8	2	4	70
Centre	Turkey	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	1	22
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
East	Ukraine	118	88	59	60	48	67	93	81	57	46	1470
West	United Kingdom	13	5	8	4	6	4	4	2	7	2	741
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Total non-EU/EEA	**176**	**126**	**119**	**104**	**86**	**93**	**126**	**111**	**85**	**66**	**2946**
WHO European Region												
	West	39	33	46	19	22	19	15	16	15	2	4088
	Centre	18	18	26	10	12	1	12	10	11	12	517
	East	163	115	106	99	76	91	220	107	74	64	2013
	Total WHO European Region	**220**	**166**	**178**	**128**	**110**	**111**	**247**	**133**	**100**	**78**	**6618**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

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

c 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 2020, by country of report, transmission mode and sex, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	MSM		IDU			Hetero			MTCT		
		Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	12	12	1	4	5	9	6	15	-	-	0
West	Belgium	12	12	-	1	1	9	10	19	-	-	0
Centre	Bulgaria	16	16	2	3	5	8	12	20	1	1	2
Centre	Croatia	11	11	-	-	0	1		1	-	-	0
Centre	Cyprus	9	9	-	-	0	3	2	5	-	-	0
Centre	Czech Republic	15	15	-	3	3	7	13	20	-	-	0
West	Denmark	6	6			0	4	13	17	-	-	0
East	Estonia	1	1	-	8	8	2	7	9	1	-	1
West	Finland	1	1	-	-	0	1	3	4	-	-	0
West	France	95	96	1	8	9	97	114	213	-	-	0
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece	36	36	-	12	12	12	13	25	-	-	0
Centre	Hungary	32	32	-	1	1	7	2	9	-	-	0
West	Iceland	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	0
West	Ireland	3	3	-	-	0	1		1	-	-	0
West	Italy	94	94	5	22	27	86	111	197	-	-	0
East	Latvia	1	1	1	19	20	14	16	30	-	-	0
	Liechtenstein	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
East	Lithuania	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
West	Luxembourg	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	0
West	Malta	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
West	Netherlands	54	56	-	-	0	20	20	40	-	-	0
West	Norway	3	3	-	-	0	-	7	7	-	-	0
Centre	Poland	9	9	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	-	0
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	15	15	4	13	17	36	82	118	4	4	8
Centre	Slovakia	4	4	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Centre	Slovenia	2	2	-	-	0	2	1	3	-	1	1
West	Spain	65	65	6	11	17	31	55	86	-	-	0
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total EU/EEA	**497**	**500**	**21**	**107**	**128**	**354**	**493**	**849**	**6**	**6**	**12**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	1	1	-	-	0	2	12	14	-	-	0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	9	9		11	11	35	91	126	4	1	5
East	Azerbaijan	3	3	2	35	37	25	38	63	-	1	1
East	Belarus	3	3	13	34	47	64	104	168	-	-	0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	22	22	1	29	30	45	82	127	-	-	0
West	Israel	6	6	1	5	6	6	7	13	-	-	0
East	Kazakhstan	8	8	32	157	189	134	115	249	1	4	5
East	Kyrgyzstan	-	0		2	2	18	20	38	-	1	1
East	Moldova	4	4	2	11	13	55	73	128	1	1	2
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	2	2	-	-	0	1	1	2	-	-	0
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	San Marino	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Centre	Serbia	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	17	17	1	-	1	4	2	6	-	-	0
Centre	Kosovo[c]	1	1	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	0
West	Switzerland	14	14	1	1	2	1	8	9	-	-	0
East	Tajikistan		0	-	18	18	18	61	79	2	2	4
Centre	Turkey	5	5	-	1	1	5	6	11	1	-	1
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	58	58	197	830	1027	1443	1546	2989	13	33	46
West	United Kingdom	50	50	1	6	7	34	66	100	-	2	2
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total non-EU/EEA	**203**	**203**	**251**	**1140**	**1391**	**1891**	**2232**	**4123**	**22**	**45**	**67**
WHO European Region												
	West	452	455	17	70	87	313	435	750	0	2	2
	Centre	139	139	7	23	30	79	137	216	6	6	12
	East	109	109	248	1154	1402	1853	2153	4006	22	43	65
	Total WHO European Region	**700**	**703**	**272**	**1247**	**1519**	**2245**	**2725**	**4972**	**28**	**51**	**79**

a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

MSM - Men who have sex with men; IDU - Injecting drug use; MTCT - Mother-to-child transmission

Nosocomial			Haemophiliac/transfusion			Unknown			Total[b]	Country, territory or area[a]
Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]	Female	Male	Total[b]		
										EU/EEA
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	11	11	43	Austria
-	-	0	2	-	2	1	5	6	40	Belgium
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	43	Bulgaria
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	12	Croatia
-	-	0	-	-	0	2	2	4	18	Cyprus
-	-	0	-	-	0	1	4	5	43	Czech Republic
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	2	2	25	Denmark
-	-	0	-	-	0	2	2	4	23	Estonia
-	-	0	-	-	0	4	3	7	12	Finland
-	-	0	2	1	3	12	55	67	388	France
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germany
-	-	0	-	-	0	4	23	27	100	Greece
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	42	Hungary
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	2	Iceland
-	-	0	-	-	0	1	1	2	6	Ireland
-	-	0	-	-	0	6	28	34	352	Italy
-	-	0	-	-	0	1	3	4	55	Latvia
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Liechtenstein
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	15	15	Lithuania
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	5	Luxembourg
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Malta
-	1	1	-	-	0	6	12	18	115	Netherlands
-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	1	11	Norway
-	-	0	-	-	0	5	12	17	34	Poland
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
2	4	6	-	1	1	1	-	1	166	Romania
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	4	Slovakia
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	6	Slovenia
-	-	0	-	-	0	5	27	32	200	Spain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sweden
2	**5**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**52**	**191**	**258**	**1760**	**Total EU/EEA**
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	15	Albania
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	152	Armenia
-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	1	105	Azerbaijan
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	2	2	220	Belarus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-	-	0	1	-	1	-	1	1	181	Georgia
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	4	4	29	Israel
-	-	0	-	-	0	9	9	18	469	Kazakhstan
-	-	0	-	-	0	4	1	5	46	Kyrgyzstan
-	-	0	-	-	0	15	32	47	194	Moldova
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	4	Montenegro
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Macedonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russia
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	San Marino
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	Serbia
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	8	8	32	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]
-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	Kosovo[c]
-	-	0	-	-	0	3	5	8	33	Switzerland
-	1	1	-	-	0	2	2	4	106	Tajikistan
-	-	0	-	-	0	7	21	28	46	Turkey
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turkmenistan
-	1	1	-	-	0	7	11	18	4139	Ukraine
-	-	0	-	2	2	4	23	27	188	United Kingdom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uzbekistan
0	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**52**	**220**	**172**	**5961**	**Total non-EU/EEA**
0	1	1	4	3	7	47	200	247	1549	West
2	4	6	0	1	1	16	47	63	467	Centre
0	2	2	1	0	1	41	64	120	5705	East
2	**7**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**9**	**104**	**311**	**430**	**7721**	**Total WHO European Region**

Table 22: The most common AIDS-indicative diseases diagnosed in 2020[a], ordered by frequency

Diseases	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU/EEA								
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	408	23.8	139	24.1	4	11.4	551	23.7
Candidiasis; oesophageal	204	11.9	71	12.3	4	11.4	279	12.0
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	187	10.9	48	8.3	8	22.9	243	10.5
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	114	6.7	52	9.0	3	8.6	169	7.3
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	93	5.4	51	8.8	1	2.9	145	6.2
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	109	6.4	32	5.5	1	2.9	142	6.1
Kaposi's sarcoma	128	7.5	13	2.3	0	0.0	141	6.1
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	84	4.9	23	4.0	6	17.1	113	4.9
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	66	3.9	38	6.6	0	0.0	104	4.5
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	40	2.3	15	2.6	1	2.9	56	2.4
Non-EU/EEA								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	122	12.1	33	10.2	2	9.1	157	11.6
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	114	11.3	29	9.0	4	18.2	147	10.9
Candidiasis; oesophageal	95	9.4	35	10.8	0	0.0	130	9.6
Kaposi's sarcoma	89	8.8	11	3.4	1	4.5	101	7.5
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	65	6.4	25	7.7	5	22.7	95	7.0
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	26	2.6	10	3.1	0	0.0	36	2.7
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	26	2.6	6	1.9	2	9.1	34	2.5
Candidiasis of bronchi; trachea; or lungs	26	2.6	7	2.2	0	0.0	33	2.4
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	16	1.6	6	1.9	0	0.0	22	1.6
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	15	1.5	2	0.6	0	0.0	17	1.3
West								
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	350	23.1	120	24.6	0	0.0	470	23.6
Candidiasis; oesophageal	179	11.8	62	12.7	0	0.0	241	11.9
Kaposi's sarcoma	189	12.5	20	4.1	1	100.0	210	11.0
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	87	5.8	46	9.4	0	0.0	133	8.2
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	109	7.2	24	4.9	0	0.0	133	7.0
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	99	6.5	32	6.6	0	0.0	131	5.3
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	73	4.8	35	7.2	0	0.0	108	4.9
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	61	4.0	30	6.2	0	0.0	91	4.5
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	49	3.2	11	2.3	0	0.0	60	3.2
Lymphoma; Burkitt's lymphoma (or equivalent term)	39	2.6	7	1.4	0	0.0	46	2.2
Centre								
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	109	23.0	26	17.2	8	22.9	143	21.7
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	68	14.4	24	15.9	4	11.4	96	14.6
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	59	12.5	22	14.6	3	8.6	84	12.7
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	41	8.7	14	9.3	6	17.1	61	9.3
Candidiasis; oesophageal	36	7.6	12	7.9	4	11.4	52	7.9
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	19	4.0	5	3.3	1	2.9	25	3.8
Kaposi's sarcoma	21	4.4	3	2.0	0	0.0	24	3.6
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	13	2.7	7	4.6	1	2.9	21	3.2
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	19	4.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	20	3.0
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	14	3.0	4	2.6	1	2.9	19	2.9
East								
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; pulmonary in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	116	15.8	33	12.6	2	9.5	151	14.8
Candidiasis; oesophageal	84	11.4	32	12.2	0	0.0	116	11.4
Wasting syndrome due to HIV	83	11.3	27	10.3	4	19.0	114	11.2
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	55	7.5	20	7.6	5	23.8	80	7.9
Encephalopathy; HIV-related	20	2.7	4	1.5	2	9.5	26	2.6
Mycobacterium tuberculosis; extrapulmonary	16	2.2	8	3.1	0	0.0	24	2.4
Toxoplasmosis of brain in a patient over one month of age	9	1.2	4	1.5	0	0.0	13	1.3
Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver; spleen; or nodes) in a patient over one month of age	6	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	8	0.8
Pneumonia; recurrent in an adult or an adolescent (aged 13 years or over)	5	0.7	3	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.8
Kaposi's sarcoma	7	1.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	8	0.8

a 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 23: AIDS-related deaths[a], by geographic area, country and year of death (2011–2020) and cumulative totals in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[b]	Year of diagnosis										Cumulative total[c]
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	39	34	41	42	37	32	43	40	42	14	1694
West	Belgium	31	31	37	35	23	29	26	14	30	27	2193
Centre	Bulgaria	17	16	14	13	8	9	10	9	17	6	215
Centre	Croatia	6	9	7	5	15	3	2	2	4	4	206
Centre	Cyprus	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	4	136
Centre	Czech Republic	14	17	13	15	12	18	20	18	7	21	332
West	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Estonia	7	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	6	127
West	Finland	6	13	8	5	6	5	9	6	1	0	238
West	France	173	158	134	127	103	129	126	185	186	144	37275
West	Germany	126	87	111	101	76	77	71	71	34		14970
West	Greece	50	52	43	48	50	42	44	42	37	41	1985
Centre	Hungary	17	11	11	19	11	11	9	18	19	10	469
West	Iceland	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	41
West	Ireland	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	419
West	Italy	644	636	653	573	561	533	511	505	-	-	46366
East	Latvia	80	88	107	75	45	41	37	29	30	13	911
	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
East	Lithuania	9	10	18	16	12	23	15	14	5	0	241
West	Luxembourg	5	7	3	2	4	4	1	1	4	4	156
West	Malta	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	65
West	Netherlands	92	89	85	89	90	100	90	83	81	74	2166
West	Norway	1	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	634
Centre	Poland	68	57	48	42	41	27	20	23	15	11	1439
West	Portugal	308	260	273	208	176	189	167	156	94		10797
Centre	Romania	217	189	199	239	197	197	201	179	167	107	5060
Centre	Slovakia	1	3	0	0	4	2	1	3	2	1	52
Centre	Slovenia	1	2	7	4	6	3	2	1	2	0	119
West	Spain	428	375	311	234	185	179	110	76	24	28	49019
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1323
	Total EU/EEA	**2356**	**2161**	**2136**	**1902**	**1673**	**1667**	**1526**	**1485**	**807**	**519**	**180458**
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	11	13	10	13	13	12	4	11	8	3	187
West	Andorra	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-	-	4
East	Armenia	25	36	46	50	62	53	74	61	61	51	693
East	Azerbaijan	44	52	42	54	40	31	26	31	22	8	1065
East	Belarus	159	188	129	170	126	119	80	110	127	59	3697
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	2	2	-	68
East	Georgia	97	83	82	68	70	132	96	100	77	106	1409
West	Israel	33	31	31	33	26	30	14	14	8	7	1043
East	Kazakhstan	205	189	189	161	208	235	255	280	306	317	3363
East	Kyrgyzstan	19	19	6	9	38	20	27	23	0	5	311
East	Moldova	98	67	90	98	83	91	82	37	54	102	1207
West	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	18
Centre	Montenegro	2	1	1	2	6	2	4	2	4	1	61
Centre	North Macedonia	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	-	-	67
East	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West	San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Centre	Serbia	33	21	18	10	16	13	14	26	23	16	1220
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[d]	31	17	17	10	15	10	14	25	21	16	1172
Centre	Kosovo[d]	2	4	1		1	3		1	2	-	48
West	Switzerland	13	3	4	5	5	1	4	2	1	1	5906
East	Tajikistan	65	104	111	101	126	128	186	144	111	96	1320
Centre	Turkey	0	0	10	11	4	4	5	8	4	1	121
East	Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
East	Ukraine	3736	3870	3514	3426	3032	3253	3298	3448	2977	2114	53547
West	United Kingdom	161	158	161	151	117	106	109	96	101	102	16849
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
	Total non-EU/EEA	**4738**	**4856**	**4467**	**4373**	**3995**	**4245**	**4294**	**4422**	**3909**	**3005**	**93708**
WHO European Region												
	West	2116	1939	1897	1657	1466	1461	1328	1292	645	444	194973
	Centre	395	344	348	378	341	308	297	306	276	185	9752
	East	4544	4711	4336	4230	3844	4128	4180	4281	3771	2877	68215
	Total WHO European Region	**7055**	**6994**	**6581**	**6265**	**5651**	**5897**	**5805**	**5879**	**4692**	**3506**	**272940**

a 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. Spain has changing national coverage of AIDS reporting during the period (see Annex 5) and trends should be interpreted with caution.

b Country-specific comments are in Annex 5

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

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

Table 24: Number of HIV tests performed, excluding unlinked anonymous testing and testing of blood donations, by country and year (2011–2020) and number of tests per 1000 population in 2020, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region

Area	Country, territory or area[a]	Number of HIV tests										Tests/1000 population
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
EU/EEA												
West	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Belgium	684182	692304	695222	698266	699687	720104	715536	639410	751122	641358	55.8
Centre	Bulgaria	180000	190000	-	230000	290000	-	-	360000	360000	340000	48.9
Centre	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Cyprus	49074	54120	50235	-	-	52385	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Czech Republic	334569	349205	341583	349448	345274	350234	351650	353425	359327	329433	30.8
West	Denmark	137877	134709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Estonia	85025	73367	82279	82266	87587	90136	102863	112487	125273	105285	79.2
West	Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	France	5238567	5251272	5239389	5282844	5390760	5503259	5614818	5828267	6170133	5243792	77.9
West	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Greece[b]	31918	34622	32241	240116	192150	196257	176966	187627	-	-	-
Centre	Hungary	84464	93060	95861	93289	91793	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Ireland[b]	184521	175488	150597	168028	178267	192956	223609	239571	-	-	-
West	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Latvia	58799	60491	58302	60614	65552	79715	82608	90368	98651	93036	48.8
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	102234	101042	102161	108781	105486	104132	113917	109825	133810	-	-
West	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	71200	100529	-	-	-	-
West	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Poland	317286	358953	313341	272102	318458	440365	430266	385173	432272	432074	11.4
West	Portugal[b]	286553	256263	248890	260437	282800	281992	291305	308328	352926	272202	26.4
Centre	Romania	306679	293204	302898	332422	346032	360893	338898	323468	334410	234520	12.1
Centre	Slovakia	110025	110506	114574	126187	127109	104876	111340	177498	-	-	-
Centre	Slovenia	38110	33602	33457	35498	34366	35788	37315	38570	40462	23798	11.4
West	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-EU/EEA												
Centre	Albania	3260	3140	3063	4156	5442	5582	7149	-	13261	-	-
West	Andorra	2590	2062	2310	2378	2212	2340	2591	2712	-	-	-
East	Armenia	68449	71957	83431	94122	117012	99270	119628	132509	164933	159281	54.9
East	Azerbaijan	365090	514434	482282	612860	714621	500469	657704	753568	-	-	-
East	Belarus	621780	683125	770136	1157072	1249712	1464386	1514635	1627169	1488199	1242389	131.5
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	21799	15562	18091	86290	78261	119868	207175	188142	441119	-	-
West	Israel	274294	233516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Kazakhstan	1897476	2026174	2127136	2190757	2388347	2587065	2742741	2760324	2877706	2877706	153.3
East	Kyrgyzstan	381295	470355	370160	410331	376284	331609	376431	356765	424087	-	-
East	Moldova	207830	212964	146105	133476	146762	124010	160947	154575	182196	152500	37.8
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	6914	6781	6970	6571	6607	6324	5606	6890	6575	5375	8.6
Centre	North Macedonia	17811	18105	24562	27430	28601	30211	36248	-	-	-	-
East	Russia[b]	25812467	27286151	28327314	29878681	30750547	32855597	36445059	40485246	41900729	36110128	247.4
West	San Marino	3961	3845	4004	3427	1548	3600	3685	3411	2200	1550	45.7
Centre	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	56086	64031	65829	56282	61877	65827	76367	76653	88490	-	-
Centre	Kosovo[c]	1189	1335	1250	-	1312	2599	4551	4877	2018	1242	0.7
West	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Tajikistan	438532	447636	514701	634791	597426	509092	612123	780688	1062509	836487	87.7
Centre	Turkey	5693965	5952148	6515931	6663547	7203959	6263020	7107551	7457674	10257015	7067571	83.8
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	2392970	2343099	2941748	1853626	1695926	1697479	1816023	1868565	1961711	1501984	36.0
West	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

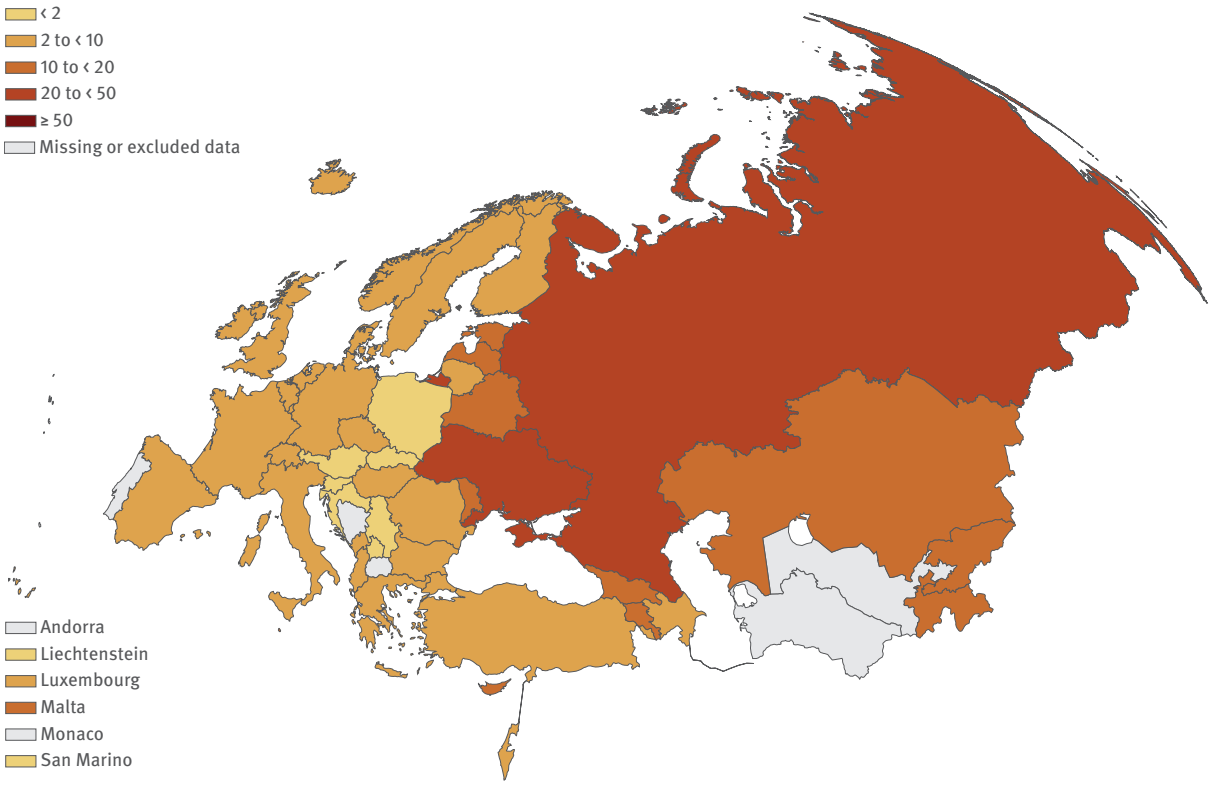
a Country-specific comments are in Annex 5.

b 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 tests in Ireland include antenatal tests in the total and, for 2018, community based rapid testing. HIV tests in Russia include blood donors.

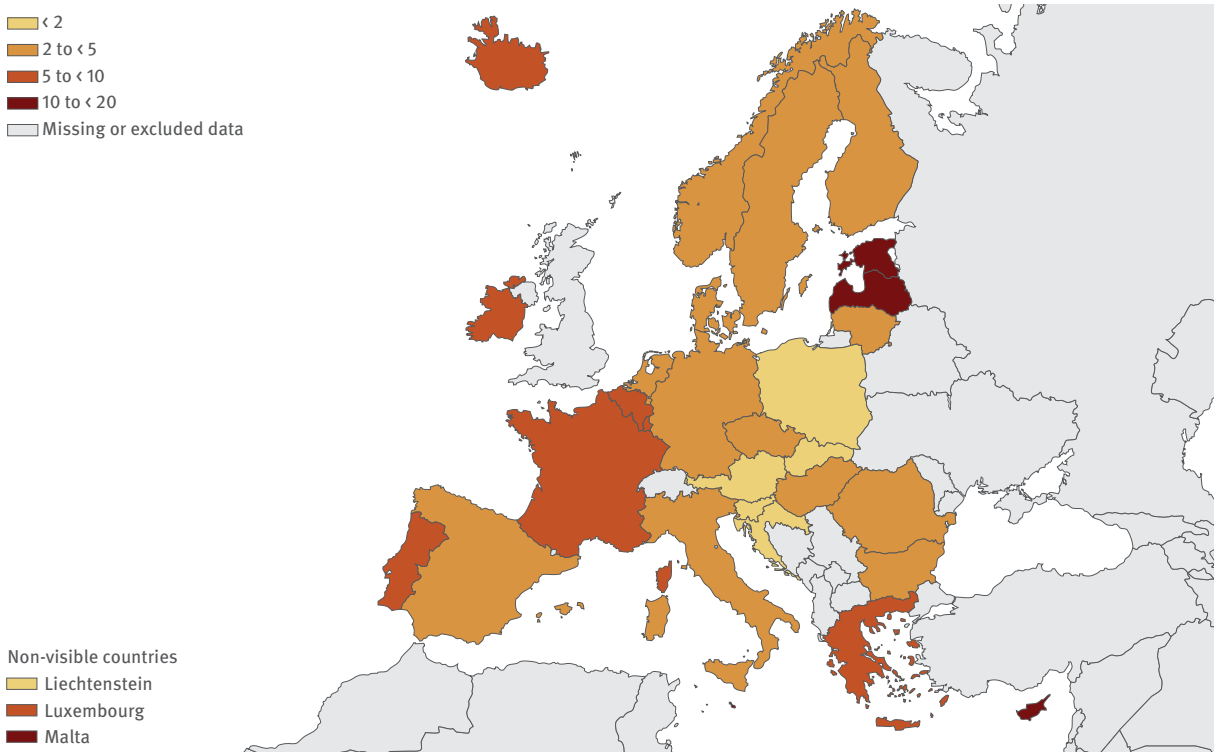
c Without prejudice to positions on status, and in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Maps

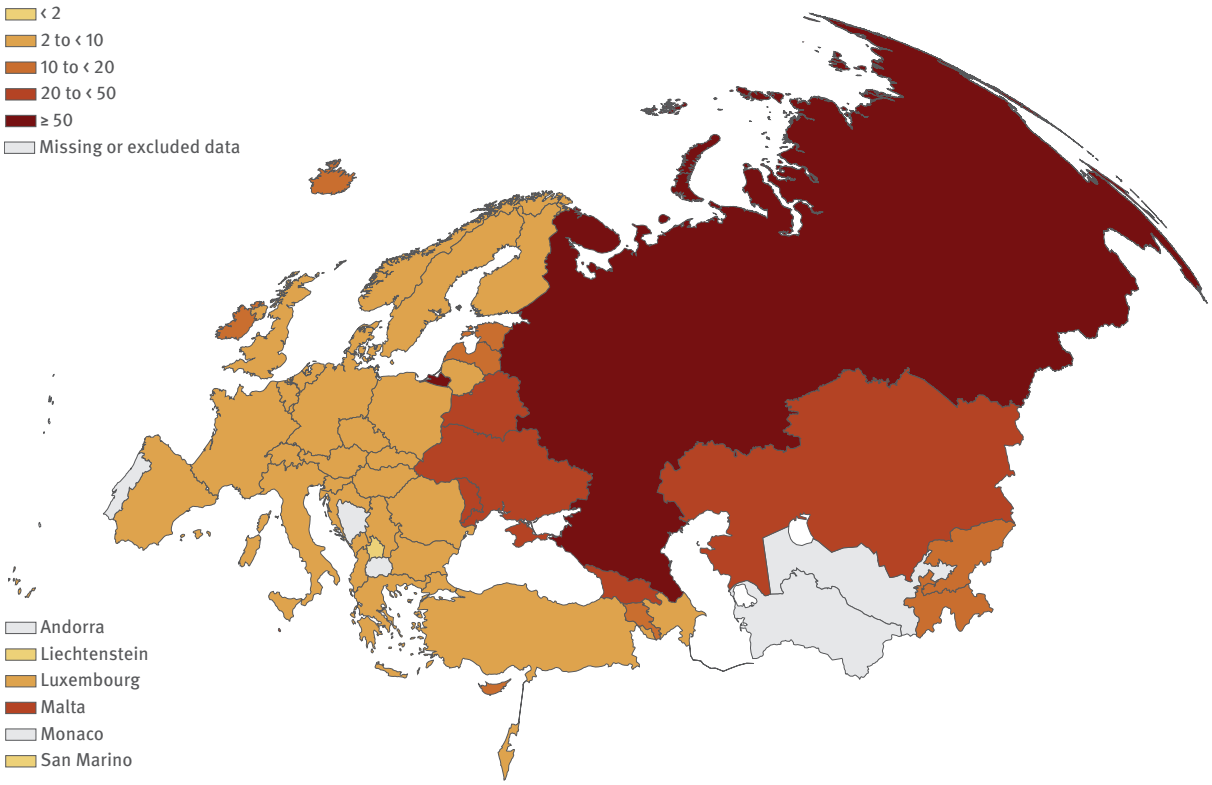
Map 1a: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2020



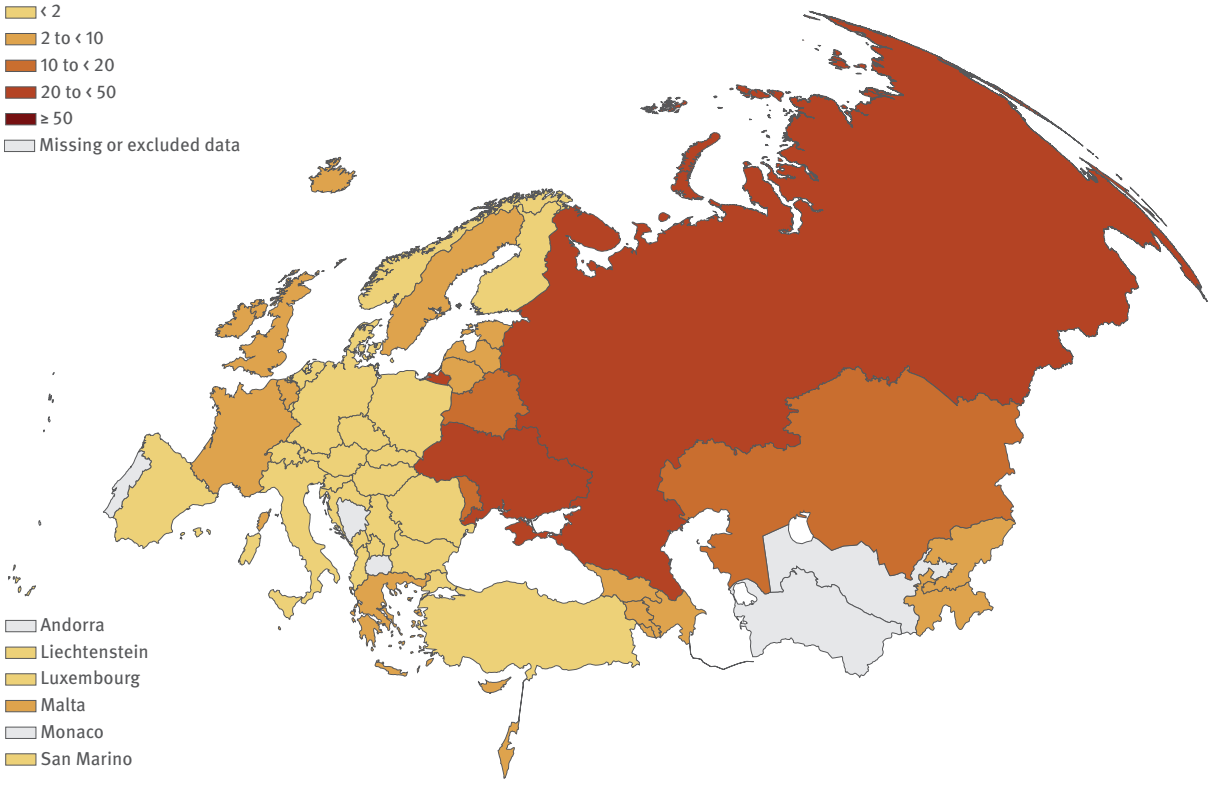
Map 1b: New HIV diagnoses per 100 000 population, 2020, EU/EEA



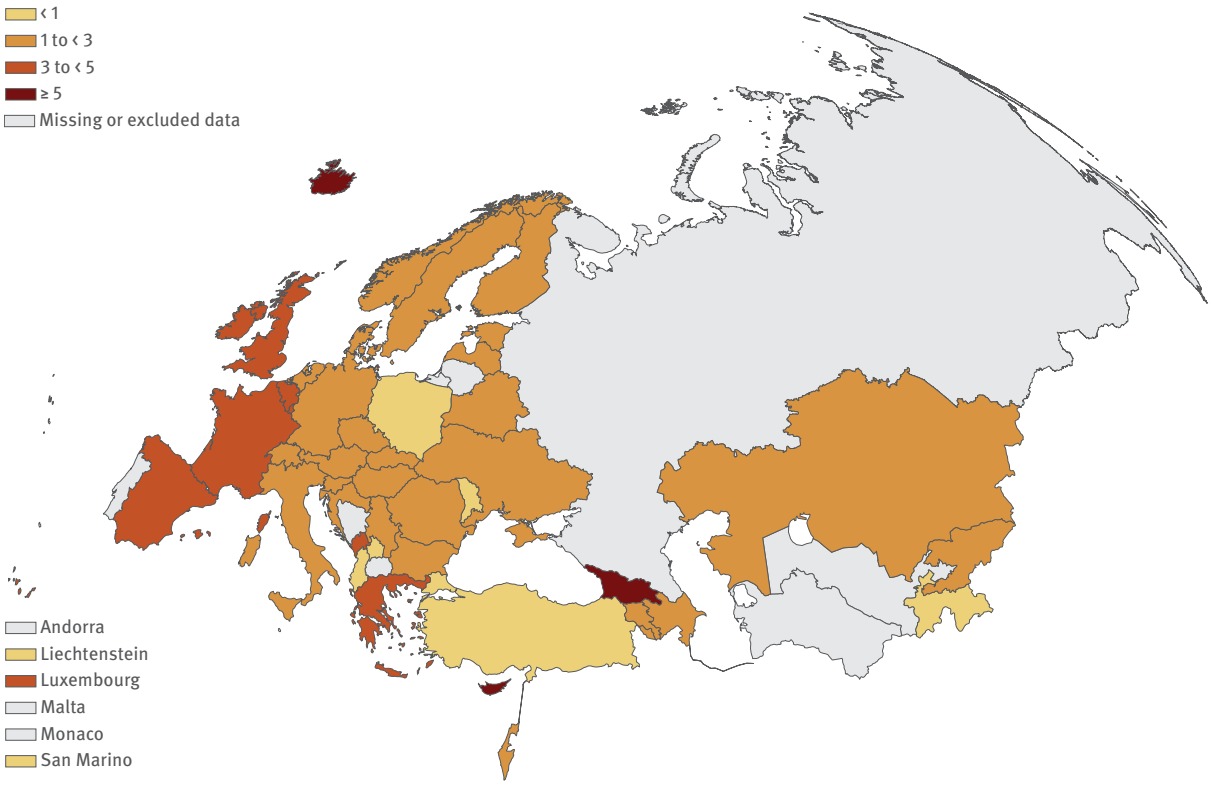
Map 2: New HIV diagnoses in men per 100 000 male population, 2020



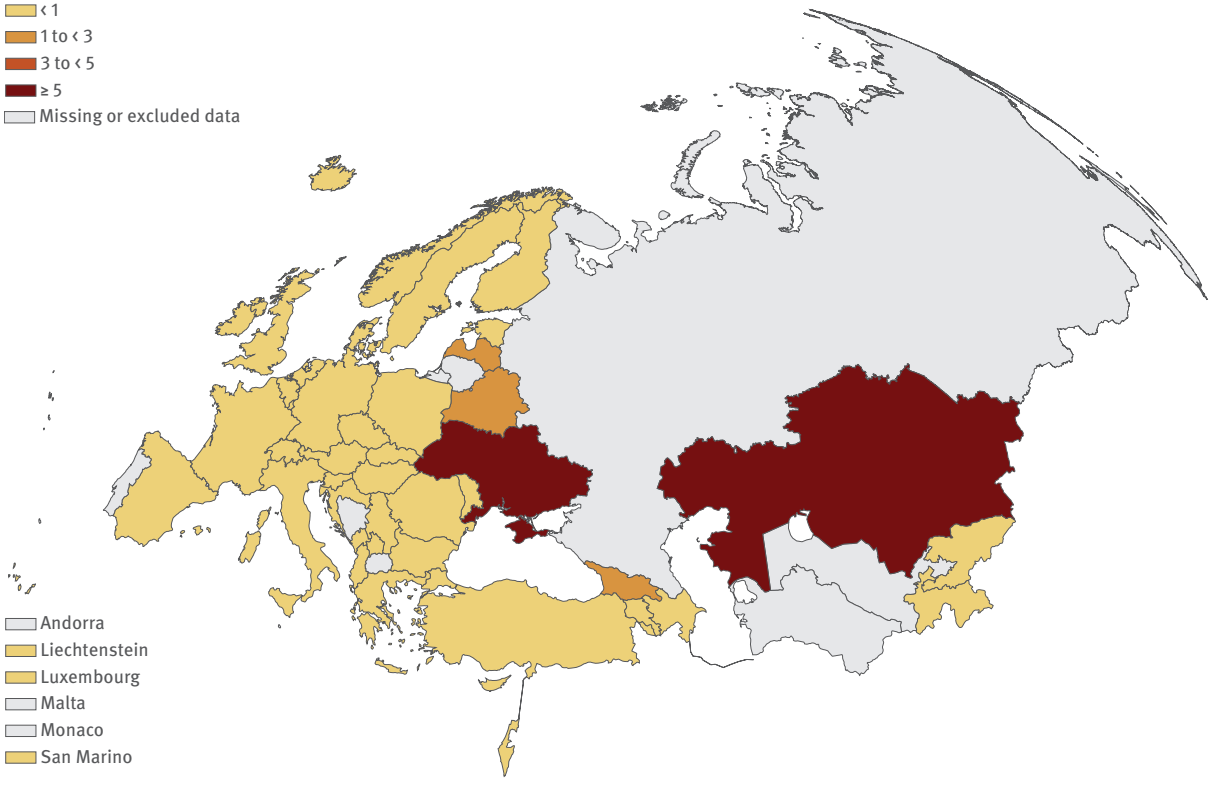
Map 3: New HIV diagnoses in women per 100 000 female population, 2020



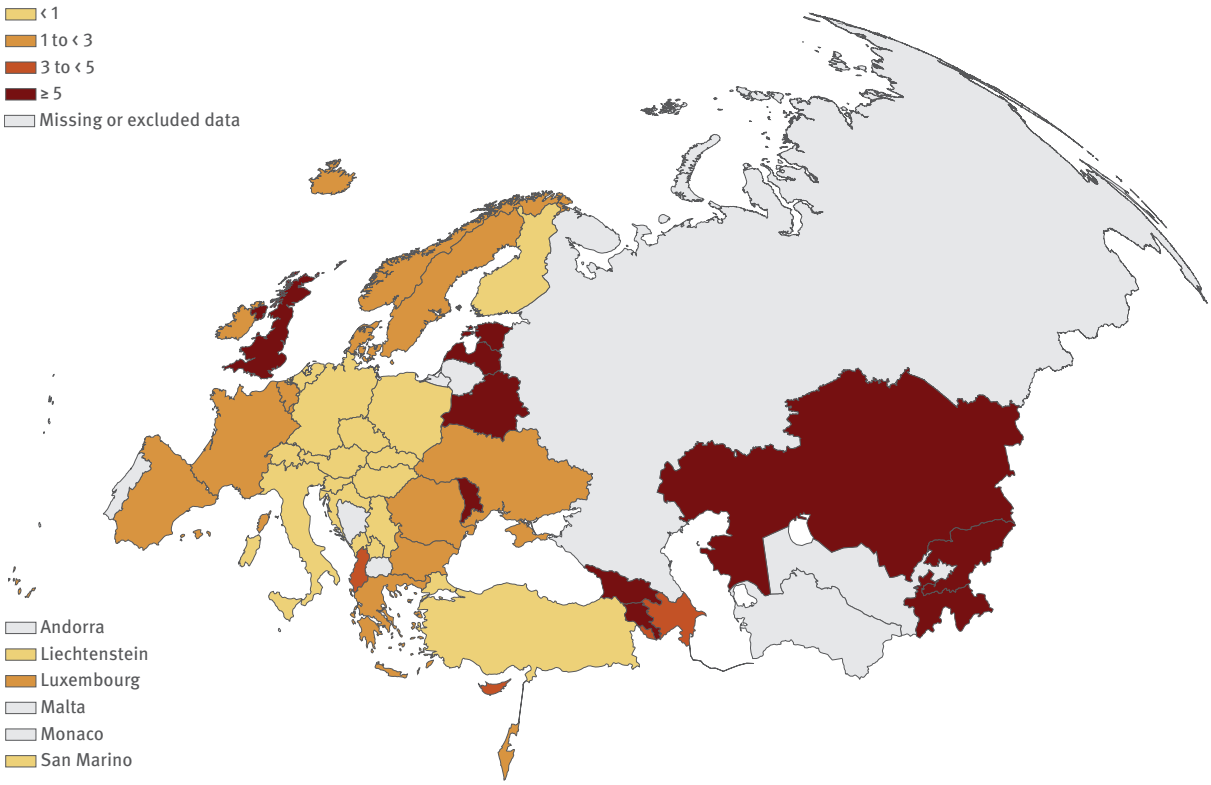
Map 4: New HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men per 100 000 male population, 2020



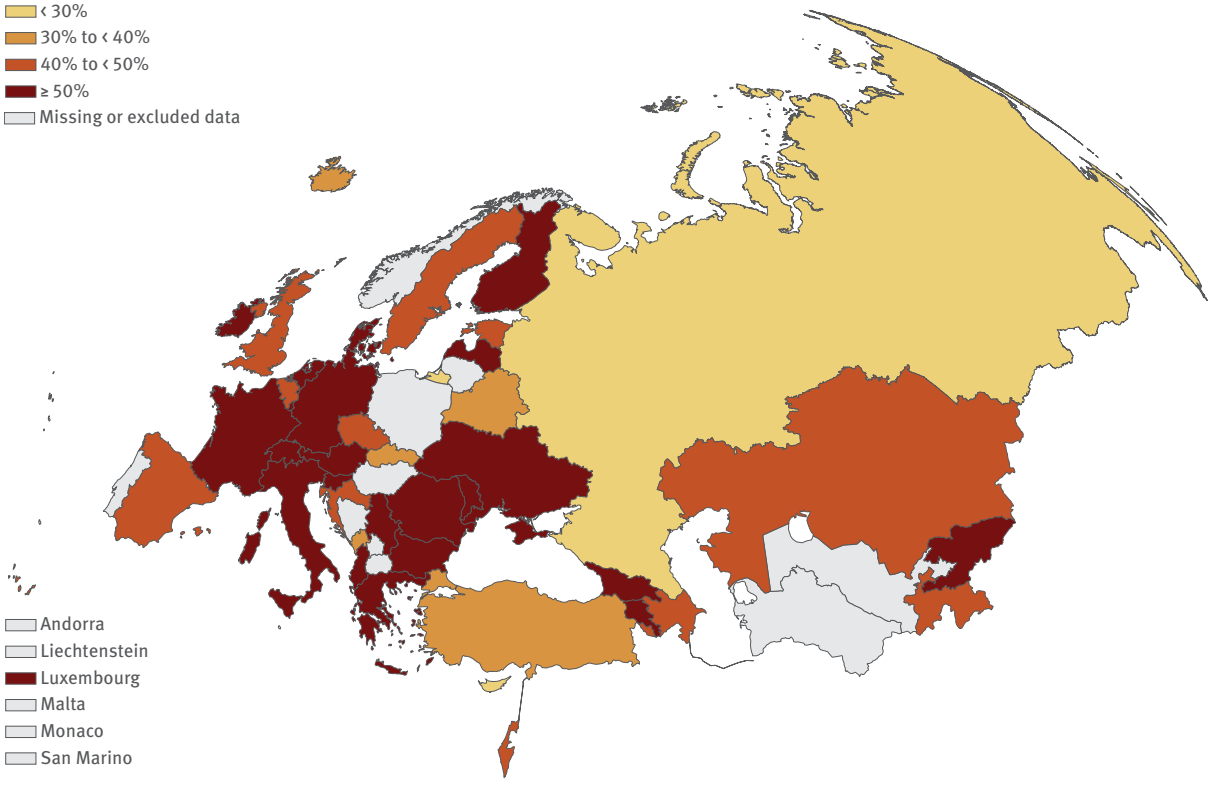
Map 5: New HIV diagnoses acquired through injecting drug use per 100 000 population, 2020



Map 6: New HIV diagnoses acquired through heterosexual transmission per 100 000 population, 2020

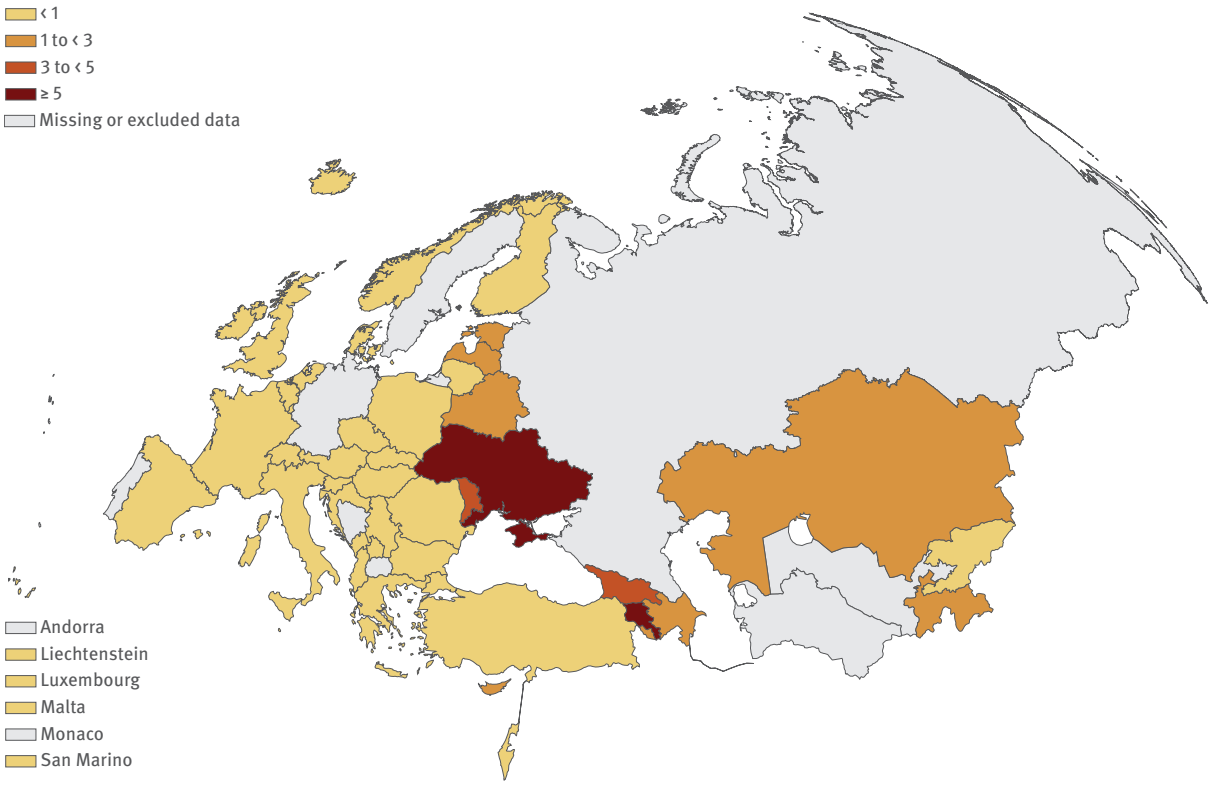


Map 7: Percentage of adult (>14 years) HIV diagnoses with CD4 <350 cells/mm³ at diagnosis, 2020



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

Map 8: AIDS diagnoses reported per 100 000 population, 2020



Annexes

Annex 1: Framework for data collection, validation and presentation

1. Reporting

The Member States' Coordinating Competent Bodies in European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA) (jointly referred to as EU/EEA) countries have nominated national operational contact points for HIV/AIDS surveillance to work on reporting surveillance data to the joint European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and WHO Regional Office for Europe database for HIV/AIDS surveillance. For non-EU/EEA countries, nominations for national HIV/AIDS surveillance focal points were received directly by the WHO Regional Office for Europe via the respective ministries of health.

Data are submitted directly by reporting countries 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 that link HIV and AIDS diagnoses) and number of HIV tests performed (aggregate). AIDS-related deaths are reported as part of case-based AIDS or HIVAIDS data. All new HIV diagnoses, irrespective of whether the case is diagnosed simultaneously with AIDS or reported as a new AIDS diagnosis, 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 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, but the EU and WHO case definitions are compatible for surveillance purposes. Since 2016, the case definitions have been changed in the Russian Federation. Updated Federal Statistical Surveillance forms (N61) are submitted by medical facilities to the Ministry of Health and include the number of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV infection; 2009–2015 data therefore cannot directly be compared to 2016–2020. A built-in set of validation rules in TESSy ensures verification of the data within the database during the data-uploading process, improving data quality and allowing each country to test their datasets prior to submission. Further validation checks are carried out by ECDC and WHO's Regional Office for Europe in collaboration with the countries before the data are considered of sufficient quality to be used for analysis.

Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any HIV data through the TESSy system for 2020 (or previous years for some of the countries, see Table 1). Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany Monaco, North Macedonia, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan did not report any AIDS data for 2020 (or previous years for some of the countries, see Table 14). Due to difficulties with data linkage, Portugal reported partial HIV and AIDS data for 2020 but elected not to have the data included in the report as it was not yet seen as representative of all HIV and AIDS diagnoses.

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 Annex 4a and 4b. Some cross-country data comparisons are hampered by differences in surveillance systems, as well as by the quality and coverage of national surveillance. During the early part of the period covered in this report (2011–2020) in particular, some countries did not have national HIV/AIDS data. These issues are detailed in Annex 5 and should be taken into account when interpreting and comparing trends across countries.

2. Data collection and validation

2.1. Data collection 2020

The 2020 data submission for HIV and AIDS surveillance took place between 15 March and 28 October 2021. Data presented in this report were extracted from TESSy on 28 October 2021.

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 reviewed by ECDC and the WHO Regional Office and validated by countries. The HIVAIDS record type was used for the first time in 2014 to collect case-based joined HIV and AIDS data (Annex 4a and 4b). The joined record type allows understanding of the relationship between the HIV and AIDS events and diagnosis dates. Additional details on record type used per country can be found in Annexes 4a and 4b.

Reporting of aggregated HIV and AIDS data has an impact on 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

HIV and AIDS data are presented in this report 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: Armenia, Belarus, Turkey, 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 10 (stratified by reporting country) and Table 11 (all countries stratified by mode of transmission).

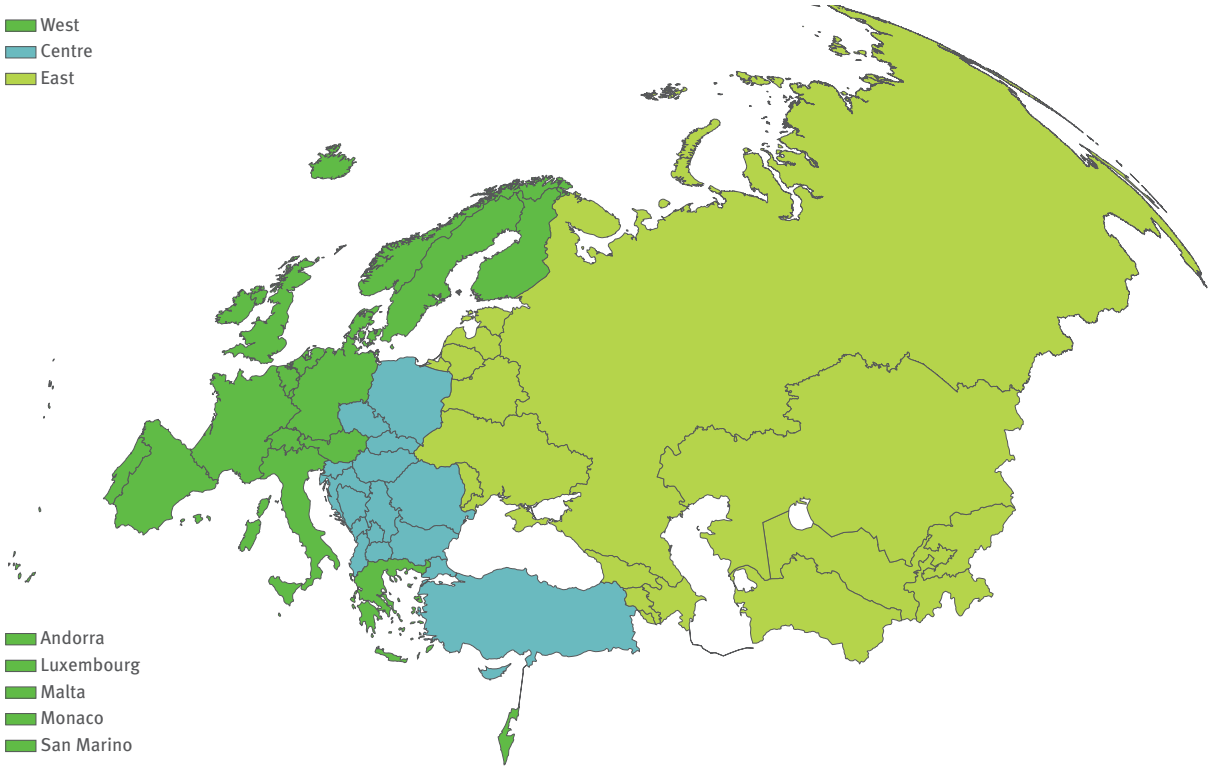
3.3. Origin of reported cases

Cases originating from countries outside of the reporting country are highlighted in some of the analyses presented here. This approach has been taken to inform epidemiological understanding and guide public health resource allocation and prevention efforts. 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 10, 11 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 and the report of this event at national level, identified by date of notification. Due to delays in reporting, HIV trends analysed at European level are often biased downwards for the most recent year (2020) and, to a lesser extent, for the two to three years prior to the reporting period. To provide a more

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*, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

* Countries constituting the European Union as of 2021.

precise picture of trends, surveillance data should be corrected to describe the trends in HIV diagnoses more accurately.

This report applies a statistical approach used in previous reports, as described by Heisterkamp et al. [3] and adapted by Rosinska et al. [4], to adjust the surveillance data for reporting delays. Annual reporting delay probabilities were estimated for the EU/EEA, West region and WHO European Region using historical data from 2011 to 2019. Due to the unprecedented situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, which some European countries report as having affected their surveillance capacity and systems from early 2020, the previous approach to adjusting for reporting delay may not fully address additional delays that have arisen as a result of the pandemic. Therefore the numbers and rates presented in this report for 2020 are probably under-estimates of the true number of persons diagnosed with HIV. Also for this reason, individual country adjustments are not published for this report as was done in previous years.

Countries were excluded from reporting delay adjustment for the regional data when:

- they showed an inconsistent and non-stationary pattern in their reporting delay distribution during the period 2010–2019; or
- they reported aggregated data during the period 2010–2019.

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.

4. Data presentation

4.1. Geographical presentation

Data are presented for the WHO European Region and the EU/EEA. The EU comprises 27 Member States and the EEA an additional three countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) which are included in the overview of the EU/EEA. As of this year's report, data from the United Kingdom are not presented as part of the EU/EEA and are removed from trends presented to promote comparability.

The tables are presented for EU/EEA countries, non-EU/EEA 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) (Fig. A1.1). The division reflects similarities in epidemiological dynamics such as epidemic levels, trends over time and transmission patterns. Of the EU/EEA countries, 18 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 so its data are included in the totals for the EU/EEA but not for the WHO European Region. Therefore, totals for West, Centre and East may not always equal the EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA totals. Data from Serbia include HIV cases notified in Kosovo in all figures, although these are stratified in tables to allow separate epidemiological presentation of the reported data.

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 2020 were derived from Eurostat for all EU/EEA countries and from the United Nations Population Division for non-EU/EEA countries [6]. The Eurostat data are from May 2021 [7] and the United Nations Population Division statistics are from the 2019 round of estimates [8].

The population data used for HIV and AIDS in Spain and for HIV in Italy were adjusted according to the extent of subnational coverage for the relevant years historically (see Annex 5 for details).

Rates for data presented by gender and age were calculated using relevant male and female population denominators from the sources described above. For maps presenting figures for men who have sex with men, 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 in the given table.

4.3. Trend data

Only countries reporting consistently were included for presentation of the overall trends; these are noted in the footnotes to the trend graphs.

When presenting HIV trends for the period 2011–2020, countries reporting data inconsistently (Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, North Macedonia, Portugal, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and those reporting on transmission mode inconsistently or incompletely (such as Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Russian Federation and Turkey) were excluded from relevant figures reporting trends by transmission mode. Countries with varying geographical coverage of the national surveillance system over time (Spain and Italy) were also excluded from graphs showing HIV trends, but are included in graphs presenting rates per population.

AIDS trends for the period 2011–2020 excluded countries not reporting consistently over the period (Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Monaco, North

Macedonia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).

When analysing trends for AIDS deaths, only countries reporting consistently were included (i.e. Andorra, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Monaco, North Macedonia, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan were not included).

5. Data limitations

Surveillance systems are not identical across Europe, and differences in testing policies and data-collection methods could affect the results and introduce bias into comparisons between countries. Factors such as underreporting and reporting delay may influence the country figures and rankings presented in the report.

The data in the report for recent years are to be considered provisional because they are subject to regular updates (such as detection and deletion of duplicate cases, and 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 Annex 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. 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. However, due to under-detection associated with reduced testing for parts of 2020 and 2021, combined with likelihood of a higher reporting delay than usual, numbers and rates presented in this report for 2020 are probably under-estimates of the true number of persons diagnosed with HIV.

Although an attempt at reporting delay adjustment is made, it is known that this is likely to under-estimate cases diagnosed in 2020 due to difficulties with reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, 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 [9]. Previous estimates of underreporting range from 0 to 51% for AIDS cases (F. Cazein, personal communication, 2021), while national estimates of underreporting for HIV can range from 10% (Iceland and Italy) to around 40% (France, Germany and the United Kingdom) [10]. Estimates on the underreporting of AIDS-related deaths are not available, but according to a country survey from 2006, only about a third of countries were able to comprehensively link HIV and AIDS surveillance death registries with national statistics or death certificate information, which results in underreporting of AIDS-related deaths. Careful surveillance in the years ahead will provide an indication of the true extent to which reporting delay has had an impact on the 2020 data presented here and whether reduced case detection has affected time from infection to HIV diagnoses overall, or within specific sub-groups in Europe.

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Annex 2

Completeness of variables for data reported in 2019 and 2020

	2019				2020			
	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal	Number of countries	Completeness %	Minimal	Maximal
EU/EEA Countries								
Age	30	99.6	78.7	100.0	28	98.7	0.0	100.0
Gender	30	99.4	87.5	100.0	29	99.1	68.2	100.0
Date of diagnosis	30	100.0	100.0	100.0	29	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transmission	30	77.5	0.0	100.0	27	73.1	0.0	100.0
Country of birth or region of origin	27	83.7	0.0	100.0	26	82.3	0.0	100.0
CD_4 cell count	25	60.6	3.8	98.0	23	58.4	0.0	99.1
WHO European Region								
Age	48	42.0	42.0	100.0	47	99.8	0.0	100.0
Gender	49	99.9	87.5	100.0	48	99.9	68.2	100.0
Date of diagnosis	49	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transmission	47	36.0	30.6	100.0	46	90.0	0.0	100.0
Country of birth or region of origin	39	20.2	20.2	100.0	38	18.9	0.0	100.0
CD_4 cell count	44	30.6	3.9	98.0	42	31.4	0.0	100.0

Annex 3

Completeness by country and variable, 2020

Area	Country[a]	Date of diagnosis	Age	Gender	Transmission	CD4 cell count	Country of birth/ region of origin[b]
EU/EEA							
West	Austria	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7	98.7	97.4
West	Belgium	100.0	100.0	99.4	71.0	69.7	84.6
Centre	Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.4	100.0
Centre	Croatia	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	19.7	98.7
Centre	Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3	99.0	100.0
Centre	Czech Republic	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	92.0	100.0
West	Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.9	88.8	95.0
East	Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.9	17.9	61.5
West	Finland	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.3	67.9	93.4
West	France	100.0	100.0	98.0	66.9	57.7	73.5
West	Germany	100.0	100.0	99.9	69.7	30.1	86.4
West	Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.7	70.7	99.2
Centre	Hungary	100.0	99.9	90.0	76.6	-	0.0
West	Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.3	88.2	100.0
West	Ireland	100.0	100.0	99.5	40.1	13.2	33.6
West	Italy	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.1	94.1	97.0
East	Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.8	34.5	0.0
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Lithuania	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	100.0
West	Luxembourg	100.0	99.6	68.2	59.1	88.9	63.6
West	Malta	100.0	99.9	100.0	0.0	-	100.0
West	Netherlands	100.0	100.0	97.2	91.7	93.7	99.2
West	Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Centre	Poland	100.0	100.0	99.2	26.9	-	62.2
West	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Romania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	99.3
Centre	Slovakia	100.0	100.0	98.0	64.7	33.0	28.4
Centre	Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6	92.3	100.0
West	Spain	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.3	86.5	97.7
West	Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.8	70.3	95.6
Non-EU/EEA							
Centre	Albania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.9	100.0
West	Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Armenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	82.5	100.0
East	Azerbaijan	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	82.7	100.0
East	Belarus	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	77.9	100.0
Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Georgia	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	85.0	100.0
West	Israel	100.0	99.9	100.0	74.1	52.4	100.0
East	Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	83.7	100.0
East	Kyrgyzstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.0	69.0	100.0
East	Moldova	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.2	82.5	100.0
West	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Montenegro	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	66.7	100.0
Centre	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Russia	100.0	-	100.0	-	95.7	-
West	San Marino	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Centre	Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.3	88.6	-
Centre	Serbia excluding Kosovo[c]	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	88.4	100.0
Centre	Kosovo[c]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West	Switzerland	100.0	98.6	98.3	63.2	59.4	100.0
East	Tajikistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.6	25.1	100.0
Centre	Turkey	100.0	99.9	100.0	41.4	27.4	97.4
East	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	Ukraine	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.2	88.5	100.0
West	United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	99.9	91.1	86.8	79.2
East	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Completeness not computed on countries, territories or areas with fewer than five diagnoses reported in 2019 (Liechtenstein and San Marino) or countries that reported in the aggregated record type which did not allow reporting of all variables (Russia)

b Completeness provided is based on country of birth, region of origin or, for Italy and Switzerland, country of nationality.

c 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[a] for 2018 reporting	Period	Legal[b]	Coverage[c]	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2020	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	V	Co	
Bulgaria	BG-HIV	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used through 2006; HIV record type 2007–2013
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used prior to 2016
Czechia	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1990–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used 1990–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1988–2020	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	1980–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used prior to 2016
France	FR-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	2003–2020	C	Co	Although compulsory, HIV diagnoses are not exhaustively reported; underreporting was estimated around 30% until 2018, then increased (40% in 2020)
Germany	DE-SURVNET@RKI7.3-HIV		1993–2020	C	Co	Data source DE-HIV-Pre-IfSG used 1993–2001; HIV recordtype used to report data up to 2016
Greece	EL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1984–2020	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used prior to 2017
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS used for years 1981–2011; HIV aggregate used for reporting through 2002; HIV record type 2003–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	HIV	1985–2020	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage; HIV aggregate record type used through 2009
Latvia	LV-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used 1987–2013; HIVAIDS record type used from 2014
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	HIV	1985–2020	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system using another data source
Lithuania	LT-NPHC	HIVAIDS	1988–2020	C	Co	New data source LT_NPHC (National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health) from 2021
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	2001–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1980–2020	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1984–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	Data reported for 2020 was censored from the report at the request of Portugal
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Spain	ES-HIV	HIV	2003–2020	C	Co	See country comments about historical coverage
Sweden	SE-SmiNet	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	C	Co	Data source SE-SweHIVReg used 1983–2009; HIV record type used prior to 2014
non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2020	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2018	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2020	V	Co	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	V	Se	
Belarus	BY-NAC	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	C	Co	HIVAIDS record type used only for HIV reporting (no linked HIV and AIDS reporting); HIV record type used in years 1981–2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	HIVAIDS	1986–2019	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1993–2013
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2020	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	NS/unk	NS/unk	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	V	Co	HIV record type used in years 1987–2000
Moldova	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	V	Other	
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1989–2020	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	HIV	1987–2018	C	Co	
North Macedonia	MK-NHASS	HIVAIDS	1993–2018	C	Co	HIV record type used in years 1993–2016
Russia	RU-MOH	HIVAGGR	2009–2020	C	Co	
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	HIVAGGR	1985–2020	C	Co	
Serbia[d]	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1984–2020	C	Co	HIV aggregate record type used in years 1984–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	HIV	1985–2020	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1991–2020	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	HIV	1985–2020	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	-	1990–2012	V	Co	
Ukraine	UA-NAC	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	V	Other	HIVAIDS record type used only for HIV reporting (no linked HIV and AIDS reporting); HIVAGGR record type used in years 1987–2015.
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	V	Co	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	-	1981–2010	V	Co	Did not report data 2011–2020; used HIV record type in years 1981–2010

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

b Legal: voluntary reporting (V); compulsory reporting (C); not-specified/unknown (NS/unk).

c Coverage: sentinel system (Se); comprehensive (Co); not-specified/unknown (NS/unk).

d 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, were reported through data source XK-HIVAIDS for 1986–2018; HIVAIDS record type used for all years.

Annex 4b

AIDS surveillance system overview: data source information

Country	AIDS Data source	Record type[a] for 2018 reporting	Period	Legal[b]	Coverage[c]	Comments
EU/EEA						
Austria	AT-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1982–2020	V	Co	
Belgium	BE-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	V	Co	Did not report 2019 data
Bulgaria	BG-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1987–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type was used for cases prior to 2014
Cyprus	CY-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Croatia	HR-CNIPH	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2016
Czechia	CZ-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Denmark	DK-HIV	HIVAIDS	1980–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type from data source DK-MIS used 1980–2013
Estonia	EE-NAKIS	HIVAIDS	1992–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2015
Finland	FI-NIDR	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2016
France	FR-HIVAIDS; FR-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1982–2020	C	Co	Additional data from record type AIDS used for the years 1978–2020. Although compulsory, AIDS diagnoses are not exhaustively reported. Underreporting was estimated at 41% in 2007–2009. Over the 2010–2020 period, it was estimated around 51%.
Germany	DE-AIDS		1981–2019	V	Co	Did not report 2020 data, AIDS record type used through 2016
Greece	EL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	C	Co	
Hungary	HU-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Iceland	IS-SUBJECT_TO_REGISTRATION	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used prior to 2017
Ireland	IE-CIDR	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	V	Co	Data source IE-HIV/AIDS and AIDS record type used for years 1981–2011
Italy	IT-COA-ISS	AIDS	1982–2020	C	Co	
Latvia	LV-AIDS	HIVAIDS	1990–2020	C	Co	Same data source in AIDS record type used for 1990–2013
Liechtenstein	CH-SFOPH-LI	AIDS	1989–2020	V	NS/unk	Cases reported through Switzerland's surveillance system
Lithuania	LT-NPHC	HIVAIDS	1988–2020	C	Co	New data source LT_NPHC (National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health) from 2021
Luxembourg	LU-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	V	Co	
Malta	MT-DISEASE_SURVEILLANCE	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	Same data source and AIDS record type used 1986–2014
Netherlands	NL-HIV/AIDS	HIVAIDS	1999–2020	V	Co	
Norway	NO-MSIS_B	HIVAIDS	1983–2020	C	Co	Data source NO-MSIS-A and record type AIDS used in years 1980–2013
Poland	PL-HIV	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Portugal	PT-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	Data reported for 2020 was censored from the report at the request of Portugal
Romania	RO-RSS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Slovakia	SK-EPIS	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1985–2013
Slovenia	SI-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Spain	ES-AIDS	AIDS	1981–2020	C	Co	See country comments about coverage
Sweden			1982–2007	V	Co	AIDS surveillance discontinued in 2008
non-EU/EEA						
Albania	AL-NIoPH	HIVAIDS	1993–2020	C	Co	
Andorra	AD-MoHWFH	HIVAIDS	2004–2018	V	Co	
Armenia	AM-NAC	HIVAIDS	1988–2020	V	Se	
Azerbaijan	AZ-AIDS-CENTER-NEW	HIVAIDS	1995–2020	V	Co	
Belarus	BY-NAC	AIDS	1991–2020	C	Co	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA-FMoH-MoHSWRS	HIVAIDS	1986–2019	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1986–2013
Georgia	GE-IDACIRC	HIVAIDS	1989–2020	C	Co	
Israel	IL-MOH	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	C	Co	
Kazakhstan	KZ-RCfAPC	HIVAIDS	1993–2020	NS	NS	
Kyrgyzstan	KG-HIV KG 2008	HIVAIDS	1999–2020	V	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1987–2000
Moldova	MD-NAC	HIVAIDS	1989–2020	V	Co	
Montenegro	ME-IOPH	HIVAIDS	1990–2020	C	Co	
Monaco	MC-MoSH-GEN	AIDS	1985–2018	C	Co	
North Macedonia	MK-NHASS	HIVAIDS	1989–2018	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1993–2016
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	
San Marino	SM-AIDS/HIV	AIDS	1986–2020	C	Co	
Serbia[d]	RS-NAC	HIVAIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	AIDS record type used in years 1985–2001
Switzerland	CH-FOPH	AIDS	1980–2020	C	Co	
Tajikistan	TJ-RHAC	HIVAIDS	1998–2020	C	Co	
Turkey	TR-MOH	AIDS	1985–2020	C	Co	
Turkmenistan	TM-NAC	-	2002–2012	V	Co	
Ukraine	UA-NAC	AIDSAGGR	1988–2020	V	Co	HIVAIDS record type used only for HIV reporting (i.e. no linked HIV and AIDS reporting).
United Kingdom	UK-HIVAIDS	HIVAIDS	1981–2020	V	Co	
Uzbekistan	UZ-RAC	-	1992–2010	V	Co	Did not report data 2011–2020; used AIDS record type in years 1992–2010

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

b Legal: voluntary reporting (V); compulsory reporting (C); not-specified/unknown (NS/unk).

c Coverage: sentinel system (Se); comprehensive (Co); not-specified/unknown (NS/unk).

d 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, were reported through data source XK-HIVAIDS for 1986–2018; HIVAIDS record type used for all years.

Annex 5

Country-specific comments regarding national HIV and AIDS reporting

Country	Comments
EU/EEA	
Belgium	Belgian data were not reported for 2019 due to technical issues but will be reported in future rounds.
Bulgaria	Case-based reporting of HIV is available from 2007 onwards.
Czechia	Foreigners with short-term stays in Czechia are not included in cases notified.
Estonia	The surveillance system was modified substantially in 2008. Previously, the probable mode of HIV transmission was not reported by Estonia (from 2003 to 2007, Estonia supplied partial information on people who inject drugs only).
France	Case-based data reported through TESSy are not exhaustive because of reporting delays (cases reported several months or years after the diagnosis) and underreporting (cases that are diagnosed but never reported). The most recent estimates of underreporting in France are 51% in 2010–2020 for AIDS, around 30% until 2018 and 40% in 2020 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). However, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the French HIV surveillance. The reduced HIV reporting affects the reliability of adjusted number of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in 2020. Since 2016, HIV and AIDS diagnoses should be reported online, and physicians should report HIV diagnoses spontaneously, without waiting for the laboratory report. Probable country of infection is collected as "France/Abroad/Unknown". In Table 12, the number 2512 in the "Unknown" column includes 557 cases probably infected abroad, and 1955 cases with unknown country of infection.
Ireland	HIV was made a notifiable disease in September 2011. The HIV reporting system was modified substantially in 2012. AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases are now only reported at the time of HIV diagnosis. HIV diagnoses include a growing proportion of so-called previous-positive people, who are transferring their HIV care when moving to Ireland and tested positive and were 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 people being notified to the surveillance system.
Italy	Data on new HIV diagnoses have been collected since 1985 in some regions of Italy. New HIV diagnoses were reported by 10 of the 21 Italian regions between 2004 and 2006, 11 regions in 2007, 12 in 2008, 18 in 2009 and all of the 21 regions of Italy since 2012. Between 2004 and 2011, population denominators were based on the annual resident population in the regions reporting cases. From 2012, the coverage of the surveillance system has been national, so the total Italian population is used as a denominator. AIDS deaths are not reported after 2017 due to lack of updated data from the national mortality register.
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein is a small country with about 39 000 inhabitants. Due to a customs treaty with Switzerland, Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss Law of Epidemiology in 1970. Since then, all data on communicable diseases collected in Liechtenstein are reported to a Swiss database. Up to 2020 the Liechtenstein data were reported through Switzerland to WHO and ECDC.
Lithuania	Due to the change of data provider and data adjustment at a later stage, the official number of new HIV/ AIDS cases in national communicable surveillance system in Lithuania for 2020 is 102.
Luxembourg	HIV tests reported through 2010 include only tests performed at two major public laboratories, and therefore they underestimate the total number of HIV tests performed during those years. From 2011, tests reported include all laboratories in the country.
Malta	A new HIV reporting system started in 2004.
Netherlands	HIV surveillance is based on the ATHENA cohort, which includes 98% of people who entered HIV care in the Netherlands. Data collection started from 1996 onwards and HIV diagnoses before 1996 are incomplete.
Portugal	The PT-HIV database is fully case-based, containing details of HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed from 1983. Strategies to address underreporting and reporting delay implemented in 2013 and 2017, by the Portuguese HIV/AIDS Programme, resulted in a significant increase in the number of reported cases and deaths for all previous years. Because of malfunction of the national software system for HIV continuum of care monitoring and case reporting in a considerable number of hospitals, HIV and AIDS notification was highly affected during 2020 and 2021. Therefore, due to misrepresentation of national new HIV and AIDS cases, data regarding 2020 are not disclosed in this report.
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); and since 2013 data are available for all the 19 Regions of Spain (+Andalucía). In 2018, data from Catalonia are not available. AIDS data: for technical reasons, it has not been possible to include AIDS data from one region in 2014 and from two regions from 2015 to 2018. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2019 and 2020 some regions have reported provisional data and others have not reported HIV and/or AIDS data. Rates are based on the corresponding population for each year.
Sweden	Due to changes in the HIV/AIDS surveillance system, AIDS reporting has not been mandatory since 2000. Since 2008, AIDS data are not reported from Sweden because the national AIDS surveillance system had been discontinued.
Non-EU/EEA	
Belarus	All data are presented by "date of statistics" (instead of "date of diagnosis").
Georgia	Data are presented by "date of statistics" (instead of "date of diagnosis").
North Macedonia	AIDS cases include only people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis.
Russian Federation	The Russian Federation reported aggregated dataset with new HIV diagnoses registered in 2020 disaggregated by sex, age group and mode of transmission and data on testing for 2009–2020. Whereas data reported for 2009–2019 was limited to new HIV diagnoses by sex only. This enabled the inclusion of the country's data in Tables 1–12 and 25 and in the figures showing the trend of HIV diagnosis but not in the rest of the trend figures due to inconsistent reporting. The country also reported information on CD4 cell count at the time of diagnosis separately. These data were manually entered into the Table 13. Since 2016, case definitions have been changed in the Russian Federation. Updated Forms (N61) of the Federal Statistical Surveillance are submitted by medical facilities to the Ministry of Health and include the number of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV infection. Data for 2009–2015 cannot therefore be compared directly with those for 2016–2020.
Serbia	Data on HIV tests refer to the number of people tested and do not include people tested in the reference laboratory or private laboratories.
Tajikistan	Due to technical problems, no data export for 2018 from Tajikistan was available.
Turkey	Reported HIV cases exclude people 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 (see Tables section): CD4 cell count data exclude people diagnosed with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis. All data are presented by "date of statistics" (instead of "date of diagnosis").
Ukraine	All data are presented by "date of statistics" (instead of "date of diagnosis").
United Kingdom	The data provided for the UK in 2020 are preliminary and may not match official published statistics. COVID-19 has impacted the reporting from several centres, including the whole of Scotland for which no HIV data could be reported in 2020. Consequently, the figures presented may not reflect the actual number of diagnoses in 2020.

Annex 6

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
Czechia	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	National Public Health Center under the Ministry of Health
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	Directorate-General of Health (Direção-Geral da Saúde) and 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
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
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
North Macedonia	Public Health Institute
Russian Federation	Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
San Marino	Ospedale di Stato
Serbia[a]	Institute of Public Health of Serbia
Switzerland	Bundesamt für Gesundheit
Tajikistan	Republican HIV/AIDS Center
Turkey	General Directorate of Public Health, Ministry of Health
Turkmenistan	National AIDS Prevention Center
Ukraine	State Institution "Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine"
United Kingdom	UK Health Security Agency
Uzbekistan	Republican AIDS Center

a Data for Kosovo (in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)) were provided by the National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo.

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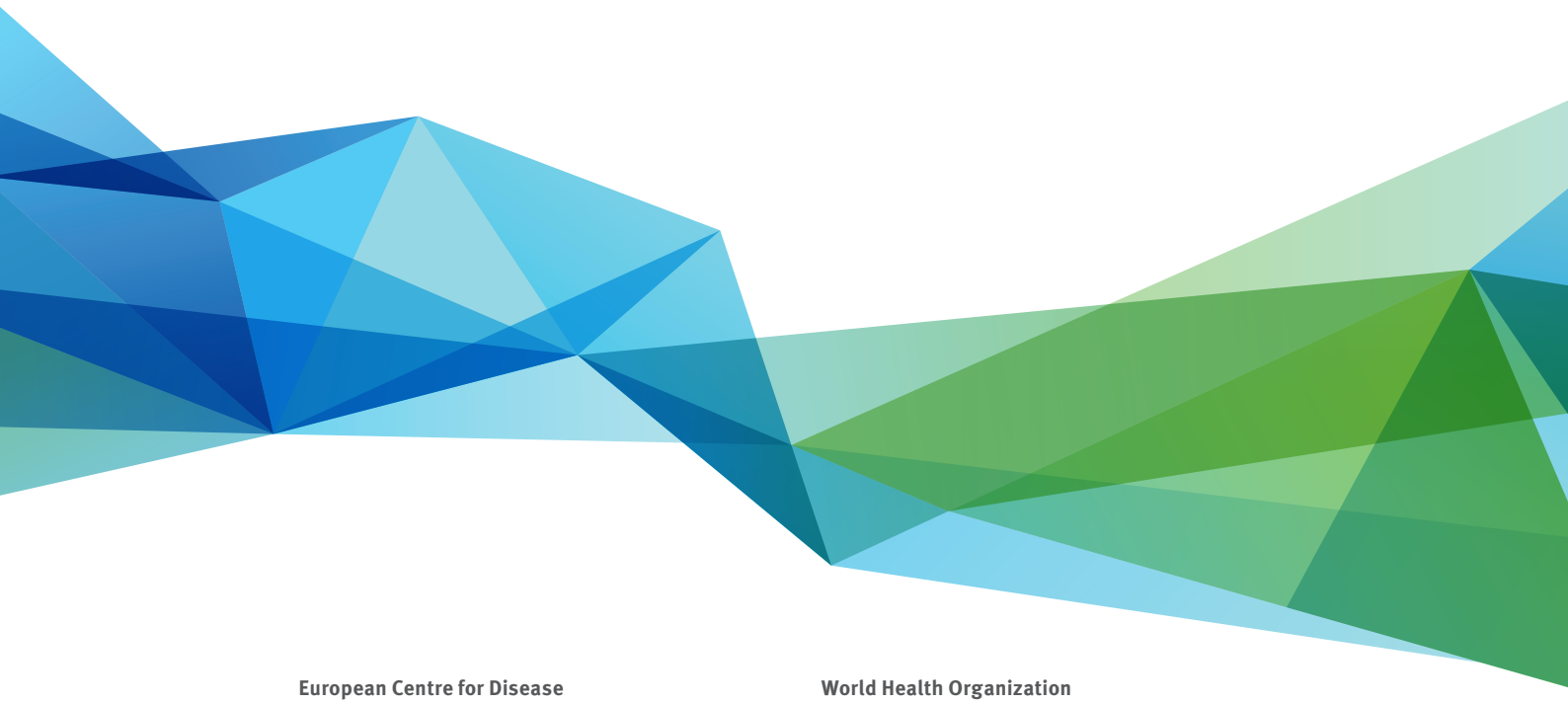

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