

The Oslo Declaration on HIV Criminalisation

Edwin J Bernard

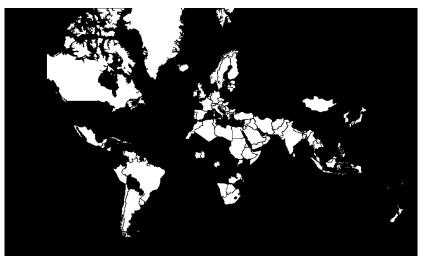
Consultant: EATG, GNP+, UNAIDS Coordinator: HIV Justice Network

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- HMALIE GRU Statisty I and Formation of Alarm 2019

Global laws and prosecutions: HIV-specific criminal laws



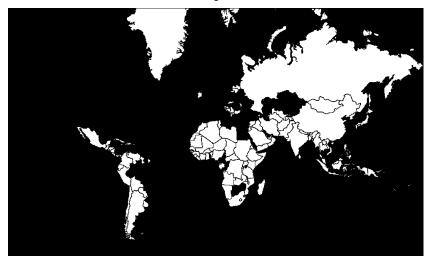


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Global laws and prosecutions: HIV-related criminal prosecutions

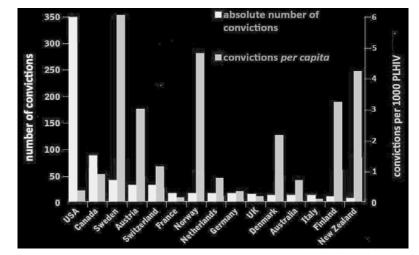




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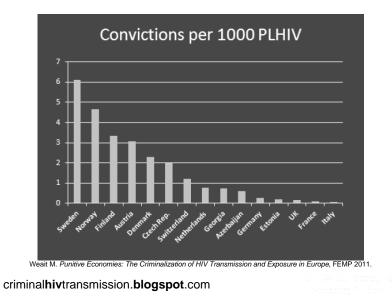
Estimated known total convictions



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an 192 de sei ang ser n Réméning é durp 2013 European overview of prosecutions: *per capita* convictions





Areas of concern include:



- Enactment of overly-broad and inappropriate HIVspecific laws
- Inappropriate application of general criminal law offences to HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission

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- Potential miscarriages of justice due to difficulties with proof
- Disproportionate sentencing compared with similar risks/harms
- Inappropriate and stigmatising media reporting

UNAIDS Recommendations



- Avoid introducing HIV-specific laws and instead apply general criminal law to cases of intentional transmission *only*;
- Issue guidelines to limit police and prosecutorial discretion in the application of the criminal law; and
- Ensure that any application of general criminal law is consistent with international human rights obligations (particularly the rights to privacy; to the highest attainable standard of health; freedom from discrimination; equality before the law; and liberty and security of the person).

UNAIDS 'Policy Consideration' Document, July 2012



- Harm
 - Treat like harms alike
- Risk
 - Condoms or undetectable viral load = no significant risk
- Intent
 - Non-disclosure alone is not proof of malicious intent
- Disclosure, Consent and Other Defences
 - Is consent to unprotected sex consent to HIV risk?
- Proof
 - Limitations to scientific evidence
- Penalties
 - Proportionate to other risk/harms

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Oslo Declaration on HIV Criminalisation



OSLO DECLARATION ON HIV CRIMINALISATION Prepared by international civil society in Oslo, Norway on 13th February 2012

- A growing body of evidence suggests that the criminalisation of HIV non-disclosure, potent exposure and non-intentional transmission is doing more harm than good in terms of its impact on public health and human rights.1
- A better alternative to the use of the criminal law are measures that create an environme that enables people to seek testing, support and timely treatment, and to safely disclose their
- Although there may be a limited role for criminal law in rare cases in which people transmit HIV with malicious intent, we prefer to see people living with HIV supported and empowered from the moment of diagnosis, so that even these rare cases may be prevented. This requires a non-punitive, non-criminal HIV prevention approach centred within communities where expertise about, and understanding of, HIV issues is best found.
- Existing HIV-specific criminal laws should be repealed, in accordance with UNAIDS recommendations + II, following a thorough evidence-informed national review, HIV-related prosecutions are still deemed to be necessary they should be based on principles of proportionality, foreseeability, intent, causality and non-discrimination; informed by the mostup-to-date HIV-related science and medical information; harm-based, rather than risk-ofharm based; and be consistent with both public health goals and international human rights
 - Where the general law can be, or is being, used for HIV-related prosecutions, the exact nature of the rights and responsibilities of people living with HIV under the law should be clarified, ideally through prosecutorial and police guidelines, produced in consultation with tions are appropriate and to ensure that

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- Relying on disclosure = false sense of security
- Singling out HIV stigmatises PLHIV
- Supportive enabling environment achieves more than punitive approaches
- Training for CJS and media
- Ethical approach to privacy

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www.hivjustice.net/oslo



www.hivjustice.net