



HIV JUSTICE FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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HIV JUSTICE FOUNDATION MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT 2025

JOINT MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND SUPERVISORY BOARD CHAIR

2025 was a year of sharp contrasts: tangible progress alongside intensifying structural challenges.

Throughout the year, the HIV Justice Network (HJN) remained at the centre of global efforts to document, analyse, and challenge punitive laws and policies affecting people living with HIV. The movement itself demonstrated both resilience and results. Law reform efforts advanced in multiple settings, scientific evidence continued to gain traction in legal and policy arenas, and community leadership remained the driving force behind change. Our Zimbabwe case study and accompanying documentary captured this momentum, showing not only that progress is possible, but how it is achieved.

At the same time, the context in which this work takes place became markedly more difficult. We saw a resurgence of punitive approaches to public health, the growing influence and institutionalisation of anti-rights movements, and significant disruptions to global HIV funding, including our own. These shifts are neither temporary nor peripheral; they directly constrain advocacy, shrink civic space, and threaten the sustainability of the very networks that have enabled progress over the past decade.

This tension between what is possible and what is under threat has become a defining feature of the current moment. It reinforces a core insight that underpins HJN's work: HIV criminalisation and related punitive measures are not isolated legal problems. They are symptoms of deeper systems of inequality and social control. Addressing them requires more than legal reform alone. It demands sustained, coordinated, and intersectional responses that centre lived experience and are grounded in both science and human rights.

Over the past year, we have also reflected on what this means for HJN itself. As funding landscapes shift and expectations evolve, questions of focus, scope, and sustainability have become more acute. There is a clear imperative to remain anchored in what gives our work its strength – our expertise in bringing science to justice – while also responding to emerging challenges, including related issues such as migration, surveillance, and broader forms of health-related criminalisation. Finding this balance – expanding where it adds value without diluting our core purpose – will be critical to our future direction.

What remains unchanged is the need for this work. Progress towards HIV justice continues, but it is neither linear nor guaranteed. It depends on sustained investment, strong partnerships, and, above all, the leadership of communities most affected. HJN's role is to help ensure that this progress is not only maintained but accelerated: by strengthening the evidence base, supporting advocacy, convening partners for coordinated action, and amplifying voices that too often go unheard.

In an increasingly uncertain environment, our commitment is clear: to remain focused, collaborative, and evidence-driven in the pursuit of justice for people living with HIV.



In solidarity,

Edwin J Bernard

Edwin J Bernard
Executive Director

Richard Elliott

Richard Elliott
Chair, Supervisory Board



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

The HIV Justice Network (HJN), operating under the legal entity Stichting HIV Justice registered in the Netherlands, is an independent, non-profit organisation. We work globally through a distributed model, with the Executive Director as the sole staff member supported by a network of specialist consultants based across Europe, Africa, and the Americas. We are guided by a Supervisory Board and a Global Advisory Panel of international experts.

Our work in 2025 continued to be directed by the 2022–2026 Strategic Plan, which aims to support a co-ordinated and effective global response to punitive laws and policies affecting people living with HIV in all our diversities.

THE HIV JUSTICE NETWORK'S THEORY OF CHANGE

VISION & MISSION

Our vision is of a world where people living with HIV, in all our diversity, can enjoy our human rights and live in dignity, without fear of unjust criminalisation, regulation or control.

Our mission is to support individuals, communities, and organisations around the world to effectively advocate against discriminatory laws, policies and practices that unjustly regulate, control, or criminalise people living with HIV.

OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Led by and Focused on People Living with HIV

Collaborative and Responsive

Inclusive and Intersectional

Evidence-Based and Informed by Expertise

OUR FOCUS AREAS

HIV Criminalisation

Discrimination in the Criminal Legal System

Stigma Perpetuation in Media Reporting

State Overreach and Punitive Public Health Responses

OUR STRATEGIC APPROACHES



Building the Evidence Base



Advocacy Tools and Resources



Connecting, Convening and Supporting



Representation & Awareness Raising

INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS

OUR STRATEGIC GOALS

Legal Reform

Globally, fewer unjust HIV-related criminal laws and limited application of other criminal laws to people living with HIV.

Justice in the Criminal Legal System

Key stakeholders at the front end of the criminal legal system are more aware of standards and norms around HIV and human rights, science, and public health, and treat people living with HIV with dignity.

Changing the Media Narrative

The stigma and intersecting discrimination that is created by HIV criminalisation and perpetuated through harmful narratives in the media is challenged and reframed.

Rights-Based Public Health Policies and Practices

Globally, greater recognition and awareness that HIV and other communicable diseases such as hepatitis, tuberculosis and COVID-19, as well as future pandemics, are public health issues, not criminal issues.

Growing the HIV Justice Movement

A strong, adequately resourced, and highly effective movement of people working together for HIV justice, related criminal legal reforms, reduced inequalities, and universal human rights, by collectively building community solidarity across movements, and individual power and agency for all those who are marginalised and under-served.

A mid-term review conducted in 2024 confirmed the strategy's continued relevance and coherence, while also highlighting the need for flexibility in response to a rapidly changing external environment, including funding instability and shifting global health priorities.

In this context, HJN has remained focused on our core strengths: global monitoring, evidence generation, strategic advocacy, and movement coordination. At the same time, we have begun to expand our analytical and programmatic scope to include HIV-related entry, stay and residence restrictions, including through the development of our *Positive Destinations* platform.

HJN continues to implement our work through four interlinked strategic approaches, grounded in an intersectional framework:

- Building the evidence base
- Developing and disseminating advocacy tools and resources
- Connecting, convening and supporting networks and partners, including co-ordinating the HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition
- Raising awareness and shaping narratives

This approach recognises that people living with HIV are often affected by multiple, overlapping systems of surveillance, control, and criminalisation. Our work therefore seeks not only to address HIV-specific injustices, but also to situate them within broader struggles for human rights, equity, and justice.

2025 IN FOCUS

A YEAR OF CONTRADICTION: PROGRESS, BACKLASH, AND DRIFT

The global picture that emerged throughout 2025 was not one of linear progress, but of contradiction: continued legal reform alongside rising prosecutions; stronger science alongside its persistent misuse; and growing recognition of rights alongside increasingly punitive policy environments.

What we are seeing is not simply uneven progress. It is a structural tension between two competing directions: one grounded in evidence, rights, and public health; the other in control, stigma, and political expediency.

Both HIV criminalisation and HIV-related entry, stay and residence restrictions sit squarely within this tension.

HIV CRIMINALISATION: MORE CASES, UNEVEN REFORM

The clearest signal in 2025 was the continued rise in HIV criminalisation prosecutions. We documented at least 65 such cases in 2024, increasing to 116 in 2025. Although these figures represent only documented cases – since many prosecutions go unreported – they indicate a clear upward trend.

The geographic pattern remains consistent. [Russia](#) and the [United States](#) continue to feature prominently. However, [Uzbekistan](#) stands out, accounting for 70 of the cases we documented in 2025. This reflects both greater transparency in court reporting and the presence of an especially broad and punitive legal framework.

HIV non-disclosure prior to consensual sex remains the most common basis for prosecution. In many jurisdictions, cases proceed without any allegation of transmission, and often in the absence of any significant risk. Despite major scientific advances – notably the established evidence that effective treatment prevents transmission and that, even in the absence of treatment, per-act risks of transmission are low – legal systems have been slow to adapt.

As a result, HIV continues to be treated as exceptional in law. We see prosecutions involving individuals with an undetectable viral load, cases based on oral sex or spitting, and decisions where intent to transmit is inferred rather than demonstrated. The gap between science and law remains stark.

FAMILIAR HARMS, ENDURING REALITIES

Looking across the cases documented in 2025, several consistent themes emerge.

First, HIV criminalisation continues to function as a form of state-sponsored stigma. It singles out people living with HIV for punishment in ways that would not apply as harshly to any other health condition.

Second, it disproportionately affects those already marginalised. In multiple jurisdictions, prosecutions intersect with racism, xenophobia, homophobia, gender inequality, and stigma against sex workers. The law is not applied evenly; it is applied along existing lines of discrimination.

Third, the criminal law continues to be used as a blunt instrument to address complex social and public health issues. Rather than supporting prevention, testing, treatment and care, it often undermines them by potentially deterring engagement with health services and reinforcing stigma.

These are not new observations. What is notable in 2025 is how persistent they remain, despite more than a decade of organised, co-ordinated advocacy and an overwhelming body of scientific evidence and global guidance to limit the use of the criminal law only to rare cases of proven, intentional transmission.

REFORM: REAL, BUT FRAGILE

At the same time, 2025 was not without progress. Law reform continued in several jurisdictions. In the United States, three additional states repealed or modernised HIV-specific laws. In Mexico, two more jurisdictions removed “danger of contagion” provisions that had been disproportionately applied to people with HIV. Ukraine took steps to remove HIV from its criminal code.

Our detailed analysis of how [Zimbabwe repealed its HIV-specific criminal law](#) serves as both an inspiration and a blueprint for other nations still grappling with punitive HIV laws, demonstrating what is possible through sustained, coordinated advocacy, with ongoing relevance for advocacy efforts in 2025 and beyond.

These gains reflect years – often decades – of work by advocates, lawyers, scientists, and communities. But they also highlight a central challenge: reform is incremental, while criminalisation is systemic.

Even where laws are reformed, implementation remains uneven, particularly where HIV criminalisation is pursued under general criminal provisions. Prosecutors mostly lack clear policy guidance, judges may rely on outdated understandings of HIV, and defence lawyers are frequently underprepared to address the legal and scientific complexities of these cases.

Progress, in other words, is real, but it is not yet secure.

A SHIFTING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

There is no doubt that the broader political context in 2025 has made this work more difficult. Across multiple regions, authoritarian and anti-rights movements are on the rise. While these movements are not focused on HIV specifically, their impact is felt across the HIV response. They create environments in which stigma is legitimised, civil society is restricted, and punitive approaches are normalised.

At the same time, drastic funding cuts and instability – particularly linked to shifts in US policy – have placed additional strain on community-led advocacy.

This matters because law reform is not a one-off event. It requires sustained engagement, monitoring, and defence against rollback. Without that continuity, gains can be reversed.

PERSISTENT BARRIERS, UNEVEN PROGRESS

If HIV criminalisation is the most visible form of legal injustice, restrictions on entry, stay, and residence remain among the least visible – yet they continue to shape the lives of people living with HIV across many regions.

Our *Positive Destinations* data show uneven progress. By the end of 2025, 83 countries had no HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay, or residence, while a further 68 had no or unclear information. However, restrictions persist: 17 countries maintain severe measures, including outright bans on entry, or deportation based on HIV status, and a further 33 countries apply partial restrictions.

When the *US removed its entry ban in 2010*, progress appeared to be accelerating. Since then, momentum has slowed, with a similar number of countries continuing to apply some form of restriction in 2025 – albeit increasingly through partial or cost-based measures rather than outright bans.

Where these restrictions exist, they take multiple forms: denial of entry, refusal of visas or work permits, deportation, and mandatory HIV testing linked to immigration processes. These measures are often justified on public health grounds, yet they lack any scientific basis. HIV is not transmitted through casual contact, and restricting movement does not prevent its spread.

Increasingly, some governments also justify restrictions on economic grounds, arguing that people living with HIV may place a burden on public finances. However, this rationale is similarly flawed: it relies on outdated assumptions about treatment costs and ignores both the effectiveness of modern HIV therapy and the broader social and economic contributions of migrants. In practice, this approach selectively targets one manageable chronic condition while ignoring comparable or higher-cost conditions, exposing its inconsistency as well as its discriminatory effect.

STAGNATION AND REGRESSION THROUGH MIGRATION POLICY

Unlike HIV criminalisation – where case reporting offers a visible, if incomplete, picture – changes in migration-related restrictions are slower and less apparent. In 2025, there was no clear wave of reform. The overall picture is one of stagnation and quiet persistence. Many governments have not updated policies in line with scientific evidence or global commitments to end discrimination. In some settings, restrictions are no longer clearly codified but continue to be applied in practice.

At the same time, broader shifts in migration policy are reinforcing these dynamics. Increasing securitisation of borders and tightening labour and residency controls have created conditions in which HIV-related restrictions are maintained or even expanded. *Uzbekistan* provides a clear example: new legislation introduced mandatory HIV testing of foreign citizens linked to work and residence, with those testing positive effectively excluded from lawful employment. This reflects a wider trend in which HIV-related measures are absorbed into systems of migration control, treating people living with HIV as risks to be managed rather than individuals with rights.

THE GAP BETWEEN POLICY AND LIVED REALITY

A key finding from 2025 is the persistent gap between formal policy and lived experience. Even in countries reporting “no restrictions,” people living with HIV may still face visa denials, deportation, or barriers to accessing treatment once in-country. These outcomes often stem from discretionary decision-making, unclear administrative procedures, or lack of information about access to care for non-citizens. As a result, uncertainty itself becomes a form of restriction – deterring travel, limiting opportunity, and reinforcing exclusion.

As with HIV criminalisation, the impact is not evenly distributed. Migrant workers, students, and women are often disproportionately affected, particularly where legal status is precarious and access to healthcare is limited. These dynamics intersect with broader systems of inequality, including xenophobia, labour precarity, and gender discrimination.

THE EXPANDING ARCHITECTURE OF HIV CONTROL

The links with HIV criminalisation are increasingly clear. Both sets of policies single out people living with HIV for exceptional treatment, rely on outdated understandings of transmission risk, and undermine access to testing, treatment, and care. Both operate as part of a wider system of structural control that extends beyond the criminal law into immigration, public health, and social policy.

In this context, *Positive Destinations* is not a separate strand of work but an extension of HJN’s core mission. In 2025, we strengthened its role as a global monitoring and advocacy platform – documenting laws and policies, capturing lived experience, identifying gaps between policy and practice, and supporting advocates to challenge discriminatory measures.

The broader global context makes this work both more difficult and more necessary. Rising hostility towards migrants, shifting funding priorities, and weakening multilateral cooperation, risk entrenching existing restrictions or introducing new ones under different justifications. At the same time, increasing attention to mobility and treatment continuity – particularly in the context of long-acting therapies – creates new entry points for advocacy.

Taken together, developments in 2025 show that HIV-related entry, stay, and residence restrictions are not simply remnants of the past. They persist – and in some cases evolve – as part of a broader architecture of control. While progress has been made, freedom of movement for people living with HIV remains uneven, uncertain, and, for many, out of reach.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2025, we continued to implement our work through four interlinked strategic approaches, as articulated in the theory of change:

- Building the Evidence Base;
- Advocacy Tools and Resources;
- Connecting, Convening and Supporting; and
- Representation and Awareness-Raising.

Across all of these areas, our work is grounded in an intersectional analysis. HIV criminalisation and related legal and policy harms do not operate in isolation. They intersect with laws and practices targeting people on the basis of gender, sexuality, race, migration status, occupation, health, and financial status. Our work therefore seeks not only to address HIV-specific injustices, but also to situate them within broader systems of surveillance, control, and punishment.

BUILDING THE EVIDENCE BASE

A robust, credible, and accessible evidence base remains central to HJN's work. In 2025, we strengthened our role as a global repository and translator of data, legal analysis, and lived experience. This included not only documenting cases and policies, but analysing trends, identifying gaps, and translating complex scientific evidence into legal and advocacy contexts. Across our work, we highlighted persistent issues such as underreporting, the misuse of science, and the ways in which criminalisation and related policies intersect with broader forms of marginalisation.

GLOBAL HIV CRIMINALISATION DATABASE

The *Global HIV Criminalisation Database* remains the cornerstone of our evidence-building work. In 2025, we had over 92,000 visitors from more than 200 countries.

Throughout the year, we continued real-time monitoring and documentation of criminal cases globally, expanded and updated legal analyses across jurisdictions, and strengthened the database's role as a key resource for advocates, researchers, and policymakers.



However, the database does more than document cases. It situates prosecutions within their legal and social contexts, linking them to broader frameworks of inequality and discrimination. This enables a deeper understanding of how and why HIV criminalisation persists, informing evidence-based advocacy, supporting legal reform, and strengthening accountability by making patterns of criminalisation visible and actionable.

POSITIVE DESTINATIONS

Alongside HIV criminalisation, we continued to document HIV-related entry, stay and residence restrictions through our *Positive Destinations* platform, mapping current restrictions and policy frameworks; identifying inconsistencies between law and practice; and highlighting the real-world impact of restrictions on mobility and access to treatment and care.



Although comprehensive global data remains challenging to compile due to opaque or inconsistently applied policies, this work is essential in exposing a form of discrimination that is often overlooked.

Together, our two databases provide complementary insights: one tracking prosecutions, the other documenting exclusion. Combined, they offer a more complete picture of how legal and policy environments continue to regulate and restrict the lives of people living with HIV.

ADVOCACY TOOLS AND RESOURCES

Building on our core evidence platforms HJN continued in 2025 to translate data, analysis, and lived experience into practical tools that support advocacy, policy reform, and capacity-building. This work ensures that evidence does not remain static, but is actively used to inform strategies, strengthen arguments, and support those working on the frontlines of legal and social change.

HIV JUSTICE ACADEMY

The *HIV Justice Academy* remains the central hub for learning, exchange, and capacity-building across the global movement. In 2025, the Academy expanded both its reach and its depth, supported by our partnership with the International AIDS Society (IAS) through the *IAS+ platform* and the ongoing development of multilingual resources.

User engagement data shows steady growth and strong performance relative to comparable online learning platforms. By the end of 2025, total enrolment in the online course had reached 874 learners, with 211 new enrolments during 2025 alone – a 33.6% increase compared to the previous year. Of these, 161 learners began the course, and 51 completed it, maintaining a completion rate above 22%, notably higher than typical online course benchmarks.



Geographically, users continue to reflect the global nature of the epidemic and the response, with notable engagement from countries such as China and the United States, alongside sustained participation from across multiple regions.

The *HIV Justice Academy*'s value lies not only in numbers but in impact. As one user reflected,

“The HIV Criminalisation Online Course met, and in some ways exceeded, my expectations. I expected a focus on legal frameworks, but what surprised me (in a good way) was the emphasis on intersectionality and lived experiences. It helped me think more critically about the broader consequences of these laws – including stigma, gender-based violence, and systemic inequality – and what meaningful reform should look like.”

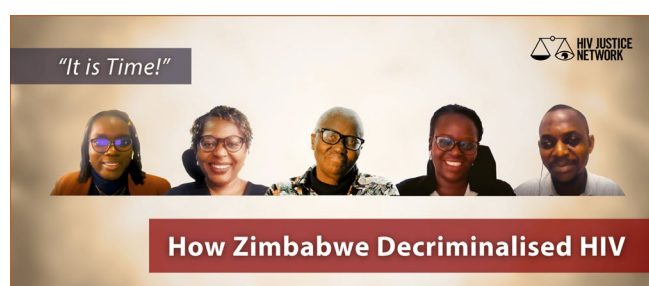
Beyond the [HIV Criminalisation Online Course](#), the *HIV Justice Academy* also continued to strengthen its wider ecosystem of practical advocacy and legal tools. The Academy's [Action Toolkits](#) provide specialised, practice-oriented resources for both legal defence and policy advocacy. These include *defence toolkits* supporting lawyers defending cases involving alleged HIV non-disclosure, exposure, or transmission in the context of sex, as well as cases involving spitting, biting, and breastfeeding. Complementing these are *advocacy toolkits* designed to help advocates effectively challenge discriminatory and punitive laws, support people living with HIV, and build evidence-informed arguments for reform.

The Academy's multilingual [Resource Library](#) also continued to expand in 2025, reinforcing its role as one of the most comprehensive global repositories of HIV justice materials. By the end of the year, the library contained more than 700 English-language resources, alongside more than 370 in French, 170 in Spanish, and 100 in Russian. Together, these resources support advocates, lawyers, researchers, journalists, policymakers, and community leaders across diverse legal and political contexts, helping ensure that knowledge, evidence, and movement experience remain accessible beyond traditional language and geographic barriers.

ZIMBABWE CASE STUDY AND DOCUMENTARY

One of the most significant advocacy resources developed in 2025 was the [Zimbabwe case study](#) and accompanying [video documentary](#), documenting the successful repeal of the country's HIV-specific criminal law. This project was supported through the [International AIDS Society's Heart of Stigma](#) programme.

Collectively these resources provide a detailed and practical account of how change was achieved, including the roles of community leadership, strategic advocacy, and the use of scientific evidence. It also foregrounds lived experience, ensuring that the human impact of criminalisation – and of reform – is central to the narrative.



Watch the video documentary, *“It is Time!” – How Zimbabwe Decriminalised HIV*, on HJN's YouTube channel www.youtube.com/@HIVJustice

The case study has proven to be a highly effective tool across multiple contexts. It has been used within the *HIV Justice Academy* as a training resource, integrated into advocacy discussions, and shared widely through webinars and partner networks. Its combination of rigorous analysis and accessible storytelling makes it particularly valuable for advocates seeking to translate global guidance into national-level action.

More broadly, it demonstrates what is possible. At a time when criminalisation persists in many settings, Zimbabwe offers a concrete example of repeal achieved through sustained, evidence-informed, and community-led advocacy, providing both practical lessons and renewed momentum for the global movement.

Webinar:

Ending HIV criminalisation – lessons from Zimbabwe

In March 2025, the HIV Justice Network co-hosted a global webinar with the International AIDS Society's Heart of Stigma programme, marking the launch of the video documentary, *"It is Time!" – How Zimbabwe Decriminalised HIV*, and the accompanying case study on Zimbabwe's successful repeal of its HIV-specific criminal law.



The webinar attracted 530 registrations and 230 unique viewers, with sustained live engagement of around 200 concurrent participants throughout. This level of participation reflects strong global interest in practical, evidence-informed approaches to HIV decriminalisation and demonstrates the reach of HJN's partnership with IAS.

The session brought together advocates, policymakers, and researchers to examine how coordinated advocacy, community leadership, and strategic use of scientific evidence contributed to Zimbabwe's legal reform. Speakers highlighted key lessons for other jurisdictions, including coalition-building, rights-based public health framing, and the importance of sustained engagement with lawmakers.

You can watch the webinar, also available in French, on the [IAS+ website](#).

CONNECTING, CONVENING AND SUPPORTING

HJN continued in 2025 to play a central role in connecting actors across the global HIV justice movement, ensuring that advocacy is strengthened through collaboration, shared learning, and coordinated strategy. This convening function is increasingly critical in a challenging environment marked by funding constraints, shrinking civic space, and growing political opposition to rights-based approaches.

HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE COALITION

At the heart of this work is our coordination of the [HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE](#) (HJWW) coalition.

Throughout 2025, the coalition remained an active and responsive platform, bringing together organisations across regions and sectors to share intelligence, align messaging, and support joint advocacy efforts. Regular calls created space not only for updates, but for strategic exchange, enabling members to respond collectively to emerging developments.

The coalition continues to serve as a key mechanism for amplifying community voices and strengthening collective impact. By fostering mutual learning and coordinated action, it ensures that advocacy is both globally informed and locally grounded.

HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE

(See also: *HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE: Activities and Achievements* from page 21)

SUPPORTING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ADVOCACY

HJN also provided ongoing, tailored support to partners working at national and regional levels. This included sharing evidence and analysis, offering strategic input, and amplifying advocacy through our communications platforms.

This support is particularly important in contexts where civil society faces political, legal, or financial constraints. In such settings, access to credible evidence, strategic framing, and international visibility can significantly enhance the effectiveness and safety of advocacy efforts.

INTERSECTIONAL COLLABORATION

Our convening work increasingly reflects the intersectional nature of HIV-related legal issues. In 2025, this included deeper engagement with movements working on sexual and reproductive health and rights, LGBTIQ+ equality, migration and mobility, drug policy, and harm reduction.

This approach recognises that HIV criminalisation is part of a broader system of legal and social control. Building alliances across these areas strengthens advocacy, broadens constituencies, and situates HIV justice within a wider struggle for health, rights, and social justice.

REPRESENTATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING

HJN continued in 2025 to strengthen our role as a visible and influential voice within the global HIV response, using strategic communications, public engagement, and representation to ensure that HIV criminalisation and related injustices remain firmly on the agenda. Across all channels, the focus was not only on raising awareness, but on shaping how these issues are understood, grounding them in evidence, lived experience, and a broader human rights framework.

HIV JUSTICE NEWS

HIV Justice News remained a central pillar of this work. In 2025, we published 10 issues, reaching more than 1,200 subscribers and extending further through English and French listservs and social media dissemination. The newsletter continues to provide timely updates on cases and legal developments, alongside deeper analysis of emerging trends.



Importantly, it situates HIV criminalisation within a wider political and social context. During 2025, *HIV Justice News* significantly expanded its scope, reflecting the increasingly interconnected nature of the challenges facing people living with HIV and key populations.

Alongside updates from *Positive Destinations* on HIV-related travel and migration restrictions, the newsletter now regularly includes coverage of shrinking civic space, drug policy, the criminalisation of LGBTIQ+ people, sex work criminalisation, and punitive responses to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

This broader framing reflects a growing recognition that HIV criminalisation is part of a wider architecture of control disproportionately impacting already marginalised communities. By documenting these intersecting developments, the newsletter helps readers understand how anti-rights movements, authoritarian politics, and punitive legal approaches reinforce one another across multiple policy areas.

At the same time, *HIV Justice News* does not only track threats and backlash. It also documents resistance, solidarity, and progress across the broader HIV justice movement. Coverage throughout 2025 highlighted legal reforms, successful advocacy campaigns, strategic litigation victories, community mobilisation, and emerging partnerships across regions and movements. In doing so, the newsletter has become not only a monitoring and information resource, but also a platform for amplifying evidence-informed advocacy and sharing practical examples of change.

DIGITAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

Our digital presence continued to expand in both reach and diversity. Throughout 2025, we produced multilingual content in English, French, Russian and Spanish, maintaining an active presence across established platforms while building audiences on newer ones.

Growth was recorded across all major channels. Our [Facebook](#) page increased to 3,700 followers (up 2.8%), [Instagram](#) to 1,608 (up 7.2%), and [LinkedIn](#) saw particularly strong growth, reaching 1,534 followers (a 44.7% increase). We also expanded onto newer platforms, including [Bluesky](#) (462 followers) and [Threads](#) (334) reflecting a deliberate strategy to diversify audiences and adapt to a shifting digital landscape.



Across these platforms, hundreds of posts were used to share news and analysis, amplify partner advocacy, and engage global audiences. This work plays an important role in ensuring that developments in HIV criminalisation and other unjust punitive responses – often underreported or misunderstood – are visible, contextualised, and accessible.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GLOBAL PROCESSES AND FUNDERS

HJN maintained a strong and strategic presence within key global policy and advocacy spaces in 2025, including the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board, International AIDS Society initiatives, and major donor convenings.

A particular focus this year was deepening engagement with philanthropy at a time of significant uncertainty and contraction in global HIV funding. Through ongoing collaboration with [Funders Concerned About AIDS \(FCAA\)](#), HJN contributed to efforts to strengthen funder understanding of why advocacy – especially work addressing criminalisation and punitive laws – must be prioritised, not deprioritised, in a constrained funding environment.



Panel discussion at the 2025 Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA) Global Philanthropy Summit in Washington, DC, January 2025. From left to right: Mukami Marete (UHAI-EASHRI), Edwin J Bernard (HIV Justice Network), Tetiana Deshko (Alliance for Public Health), Erika Castellanos (GATE), and Masen Davis (Funders Concerned About AIDS). Photo: FCAA

This engagement began early in the year with HJN representing the Robert Carr Fund at the [FCAA Global Philanthropy Summit](#) in January 2025. Taking place against the backdrop of major funding cuts, the summit provided a timely platform to make the case for sustained and flexible investment in community-led responses. We emphasised that legal and policy change is not peripheral to the HIV response, but foundational to its success, and that without investment in advocacy, progress risks stagnation or reversal.

As the civil society lead for legal and justice settings within the technical working group of the [Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate all forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination](#), we worked throughout 2025 to ensure that legal and policy barriers remained central to global efforts to address stigma and advance an effective, rights-based HIV response. This role positions HJN at the intersection of global policy, community advocacy, and evidence, with a particular responsibility to ensure that criminalisation and punitive laws are recognised as core drivers of stigma.



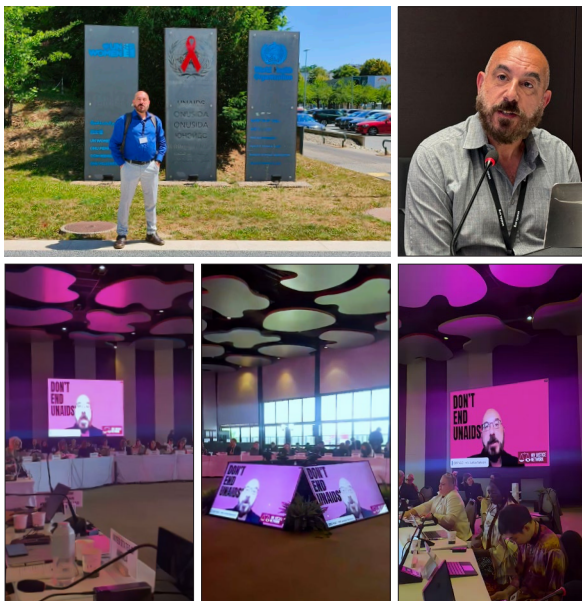
In February, this work was further advanced through participation in the IAS Heart of Stigma / Global Partnership convening in Nairobi. Bringing together partners across sectors at a moment of significant strain on the global HIV response, the meeting focused on maintaining solidarity and strategic coherence in the face of funding cuts and political headwinds. HJN contributed to discussions on how legal environments shape stigma, emphasising that efforts to reduce stigma cannot succeed without addressing criminalisation, discrimination, and other forms of state-sanctioned control.

The convening also resulted in a joint *Solidarity in the Face of Crisis* statement, underscoring the need for collective action, sustained investment, and a renewed commitment to rights-based approaches. HJN's participation ensured that legal and policy reform – and the lived realities of those most affected – were firmly embedded within this shared agenda.



Sixty participants from 29 countries across 6 continents, representing communities of people living with HIV and key populations, civil society, governments, multilateral institutions, private sector and development agencies, gathered at the Herat of Stigma Forum in Nairobi from 4 to 6 February 2025.

Photo: IAS



HJN's Edwin J. Bernard at the PCB in Geneva in June 2025 (in Person), and contributing online at the PCB in December 2025 Photo: ??? / Video: ???

HJN also ensured representation of HIV justice perspectives at the June and December UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) meetings, where our *Executive Director delivered formal remarks* to Member States and stakeholders. These interventions highlighted the continuing gap between scientific evidence and legal practice and underscored the role of criminalisation as a structural driver of stigma, discrimination, and poor health outcomes.

Across these engagements, HJN positioned itself – and the HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition – as a strategic partner for funders seeking to support impactful, evidence-informed, and rights-based work. By bringing together data, legal analysis, and community perspectives, we contributed to shaping funding narratives and priorities, ensuring that HIV criminalisation remains visible within broader policy and financing discussions.

EVENTS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

HJN maintained a strong and visible presence across key global and national platforms in 2025, using these opportunities not only to present evidence, but to influence discourse and build alliances.

At AIDSImpact 2025 in Casablanca, our Executive Director delivered a plenary session – [Humanising the Law](#) – which brought together science, lived experience, and legal analysis to challenge prevailing narratives around HIV criminalisation. The session reinforced a core message running through all of our engagement: that legal systems must reflect contemporary science and centre the realities of those most affected. The themes and arguments from this plenary were further developed later in the year into a [peer-reviewed article](#) in *AIDS Care*, extending its reach and contributing to the academic and policy discourse on HIV criminalisation.



Plenary session at AIDSImpact, Casablanca, 28th May 2025. From left to right: Bruno Spire, Mustapha Sodqi, Kathryn Steventon Roberts, Lucie Cluver, Edwin J Bernard
Photo: Angelia Namiba

Our engagement at IAS 2025 extended beyond traditional conference participation. Alongside contributing new data on [HIV criminalisation](#) and on [HIV-related entry, stay and residence restrictions](#), HJN was part of the [HIV Unwrapped](#) exhibition – an initiative blending science, art, and storytelling to confront stigma in new ways.

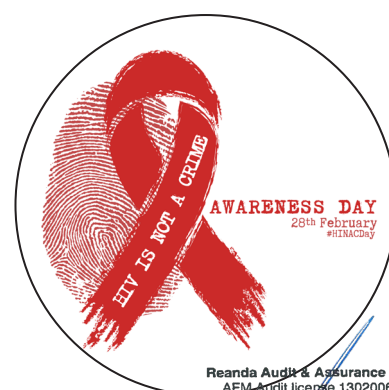


Kigali-based fashion student Dolice Niyomukiza with the lab coat she designed inspired by the ongoing fight for HIV justice. In the background: HJN's posters at IAS 2025

Our collaboration with Dolice Niyomukiza, a Rwandan fashion student, formed a key part of this presence, demonstrating how creative partnerships can translate complex legal and scientific issues into accessible, human-centred narratives. This complemented our broader strategy of reaching beyond policy audiences to engage wider communities.

HIV Is Not A Crime (HINAC) Awareness Day 2025 provided another important moment of global visibility and mobilisation. Working with partners across the HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition, [HJN supported coordinated messaging](#) and amplified activities taking place in multiple countries. Through digital engagement, storytelling, and partner-led advocacy, the day helped highlight the ongoing reality of HIV criminalisation while reinforcing calls for reform.

Our co-hosting of a [UK Parliamentary reception](#) formed part of this broader effort, connecting global advocacy with national-level policy engagement.



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POSITIONING FOR IMPACT

Through our interconnected strategic approaches, HJN continued to play a central role in advancing HIV justice globally. Our work demonstrates that evidence alone is not enough – it must be translated into action; that tools and resources must be accessible and grounded in lived experience; that collaboration strengthens impact; and that shifting narratives is essential to achieving lasting legal and policy change.

At the same time, the challenges of 2025 underscore the urgency of sustained investment, strategic focus, and continued commitment to justice, equity, and human rights.

HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE: ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE (HJWW), co-ordinated by HJN, remains a central pillar of the global movement to end HIV criminalisation. Since its founding in 2016, the coalition has grown into a diverse, cross-regional alliance of organisations working at the intersection of HIV, human rights, gender, sexuality, drug policy, and social justice. This breadth is one of its core strengths, enabling HIV criminalisation to be addressed not as a standalone issue, but as part of a wider landscape of legal and structural inequality.

HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition member organisations in 2025:



In 2025, HJWW's work was shaped by a changing and often challenging global context. Funding instability, shifts in donor priorities, and broader political headwinds required the coalition to operate with greater agility and strategic focus. Unlike previous years, no small grants were disbursed. Instead, the emphasis shifted towards coordination, responsiveness, and collective advocacy, ensuring that the coalition remained effective even in the absence of direct financial support.

At its core, HJWW functioned as a space for shared analysis and strategy. Regular coalition calls provided a structured forum for members to exchange intelligence on legal, political, and funding developments, and to align their responses accordingly. These discussions were particularly important in light of significant external changes, including reductions in US government funding, evolving UNAIDS structures, and shifting priorities within major global health funders. In this environment, the coalition's ability to interpret developments collectively and respond in a coordinated way proved critical.

This coordination translated into timely and visible advocacy. A notable example in 2025 was the coalition's [open letter on HIV criminalisation in Uzbekistan](#), which drew attention to one of the most punitive legal frameworks globally. The intervention highlighted the breadth of the law, the role of mandatory testing in fuelling prosecutions, and the urgent need for reform aligned with human rights and current science. It also demonstrated the coalition's capacity to act quickly, bring global attention to national-level issues, and leverage the credibility of a united voice.

As movement co-ordinator, HJN also played an important role in maintaining cohesion across an increasingly diverse membership. Over recent years, the coalition has expanded to include organisations working on sex worker rights, LGBTIQ+ advocacy, harm reduction, and youth leadership, among others. In 2025, this diversity strengthened the coalition's intersectional approach, enabling more nuanced analysis and more inclusive advocacy. Facilitating exchange across these perspectives, while maintaining strategic alignment, remained a key aspect of HJN's coordination role.



Participants at *HIV Is Not A Crime National Training Academy 6 (HINAC 6)*, co-convened by HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition members The Sero Project and Positive Women's Network–USA. Held in Atlanta, USA, in June 2025, *HINAC 6* brought together people living with HIV, advocates, legal experts, organisers, researchers, and allies to strengthen the movement to end HIV criminalisation and advance community-led HIV justice.

Photo: The Sero Project

A further contribution of the coalition was to bridge global evidence and local action. Drawing on data and analysis from HJN's monitoring work, including the *Global HIV Criminalisation Database*, HJWW supported members to use evidence in their national and regional advocacy. This ensured that data did not remain abstract, but was actively translated into arguments for reform, adapted to specific legal and political contexts.



The coalition also contributed to moments of global visibility and mobilisation. HIV Is Not A Crime (HINAC) Awareness Day 2025 was marked through coordinated messaging and partner-led activities across multiple countries, reinforcing shared narratives and amplifying calls for change. This kind of synchronised action helps to maintain momentum and visibility, particularly in a crowded and contested global health landscape.

Social media meme by HJWW member
Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS (EWNA)

By the end of 2025, HJWW remained cohesive, responsive, and strategically aligned. Its value was evident not in the scale of resources disbursed, but in its ability to connect actors, coordinate action, and catalyse advocacy across regions and movements. Amid uncertainty, the coalition provided a platform for shared analysis, a mechanism for collective response, and a source of mutual support.

Looking ahead, priorities include sustaining and strengthening coordination, exploring renewed mechanisms for direct partner support, and deepening intersectional collaboration. The need for a strong, connected, and agile global movement remains clear. HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE continues to play a critical role in meeting that need.

LEADERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2025, HJN underwent a significant organisational adjustment in response to an increasingly uncertain and constrained funding environment. The most notable change was a shift away from a traditional staffing model. By the end of the year, the organisation operated with a single core staff member – the Executive Director – supported by a network of specialist consultants.

This model reflects both necessity and intent. In a context of funding volatility, it allows HJN to remain lean, flexible, and responsive, while still drawing on a high level of technical expertise across its priority areas.

The consultant team in 2025 comprised:

- Sylvie Beaumont: specialising in research and translations, based in France;
- Nicholas Feustel: specialising in video and visuals, based in Germany;
- Elliot Hatt: specialising in policy analysis, based in the United Kingdom;
- Sive Stofile: specialising in grants, compliance, and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), based in South Africa;
- Alison Symington: specialising in policy analysis, based in Canada; and
- Sofia Varguez: specialising in communications and HIV Justice Academy co-ordination, based in Mexico.

This distributed model enables HJN to retain critical functions – including research, policy analysis, communications, and programme management – while adapting to financial constraints.

In addition, HJN maintained a roster of preferred consultants who provide support on an as-needed basis. This includes expertise in financial management and administration; web development and digital infrastructure, and translation and proofreading.

CONSORTIUM LEADERSHIP

The HIV Justice Global Consortium – from 2025 comprising HJN, [Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS](#) (EWNA), [HIV Legal Network](#), and The [Sero Project](#) – remained the primary funding and delivery mechanism underpinning our shared work.

The start of the 2025–2027 funding cycle was marked by significant disruption. Although initially awarded a three-year grant, reductions in contributions to the [Robert Carr Fund](#) led to the withdrawal of this commitment and its replacement with a series of short-term extensions.

This created an unusually uncertain operating environment, requiring continuous adjustment to workplans, budgets, and timelines. Despite this, the consortium maintained continuity of core functions, including monitoring, coordination, and global advocacy support.

HJN's role focused on operational coordination, ensuring alignment across partners, maintaining reporting and compliance requirements, and adapting delivery in line with available resources. In the absence of long-term funding security, the consortium demonstrated a high degree of flexibility and resilience, sustaining collective work under constrained conditions.

SUSTAINING THE WORK: FUNDRAISING IN A CONSTRAINED ENVIRONMENT

Fundraising in 2025 took place amid significant contraction in the global HIV funding landscape. Reductions in US government support, shifting donor priorities, and wider geopolitical pressures created a more volatile and competitive environment for civil society organisations.

In response, HJN prioritised strengthening existing partnerships while actively diversifying its funding base. Particular emphasis was placed on positioning emerging areas of work – such as *Positive Destinations* and legal dimensions of treatment access – as relevant to a broader range of funders.

These efforts delivered tangible results. New funding relationships were established with ViiV Healthcare and MSD, both of whom recognised the urgency of sustaining our core functions. Their support enabled continuity of key activities, including monitoring through the *Global HIV Criminalisation Database* and production of *HIV Justice News*.

In addition, two targeted grants from UNAIDS in the final quarter of 2025 supported the development of global guidance on HIV decriminalisation and initiated a consultative process on infant feeding in the context of punitive legal environments – both areas of growing strategic importance.

Alongside resource mobilisation, HJN engaged directly with philanthropic actors, including through Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA). These engagements ensured that advocacy addressing criminalisation and legal injustice remained visible within funding discussions, reinforcing the case for flexible, long-term investment in structural change.

GOVERNANCE: SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board – comprising Richard Elliott (Canada) as Chair, Laurel Sprague (United States) as financial representative, Paul Kidd (Australia) as Secretary, and Immaculate Owomugisha Bazare (Uganda) and Sarai Chisala-Tempelhoff (Malawi/Germany) as members – provided steady governance and strategic oversight throughout 2025, supporting the organisation through a period of financial uncertainty and organisational adjustment.

THE HIV JUSTICE NETWORK'S SUPERVISORY BOARD



Richard
Elliott



Sarai
Chisala-Tempelhoff



Paul
Kidd



Immaculate
Owomugisha Bazare



Laurel
Sprague

Beyond formal responsibilities, Supervisory Board members played an active role in advising on strategy, funding diversification, and risk management, ensuring that HJN remained focused, credible, and responsive in a changing environment.

GOVERNANCE: GLOBAL ADVISORY PANEL

HJN's Global Advisory Panel (GAP) is an international reference group of activists, lawyers, and academics working across regions and disciplines to advance HIV decriminalisation and related justice issues. A majority of members are people living with HIV, ensuring that lived experience remains central to the Panel's expertise and perspective.

In 2025, engagement with the GAP was more limited than intended, due to a combination of financial constraints and organisational capacity. While the Panel continues to represent a significant source of knowledge, experience, and strategic insight, HJN was not able to fully activate this resource during the year.

In 2026, as part of our broader strategic review, we are considering how best to engage the GAP to ensure its expertise is used effectively and in ways that align with organisational priorities and available capacity.

SAFEGUARDING OUR FUTURE

The events of 2025 made clear that the environment in which we operate is becoming more volatile, more constrained, and, in some respects, more hostile. At the same time, the need for our work has not diminished. If anything, it has intensified.

Safeguarding HJN's future, therefore, requires a clear-eyed assessment of risk – both strategic and financial – alongside practical steps to mitigate those risks while maintaining focus on our core mission.

STRATEGIC RISKS AND MITIGATION

One of the most significant strategic risks we face is the changing global context for HIV and human rights work. Across multiple regions, we are seeing:

- A resurgence of punitive and regressive legal approaches, including the expansion or continued use of overly broad HIV criminalisation laws.
- Increasing restrictions on civic space, limiting the ability of communities and civil society organisations to operate effectively.
- A broader shift towards authoritarian governance and anti-rights narratives, often targeting the same populations most affected by HIV.

At the same time, within the global HIV response, there is a risk that legal and human rights issues are deprioritised, particularly as funding and political attention shift towards biomedical interventions and sustainability agendas.

There is also a more internal strategic risk: that HJN's work becomes overextended or diluted as we expand into adjacent areas, such as migration and mobility through *Positive Destinations*, or potential future work on health justice more broadly.

To mitigate these risks, HJN is taking a number of steps:

- Maintaining a clear strategic focus on our core added value: global monitoring, evidence generation, and strategic advocacy on HIV criminalisation and related legal injustices.
- Ensuring that any expansion of scope – such as *Positive Destinations* – is coherent, complementary, and grounded in our existing expertise.
- Continuing to position HIV criminalisation within broader human rights and justice frameworks, without losing specificity or clarity.
- Strengthening our role as a backbone infrastructure for the global HIV justice movement, rather than attempting to replicate the work of others.

We are also investing in new strategic partnerships and alliances, recognising that no single organisation can address these challenges alone. This includes deepening collaboration across movements working on other forms of criminalisation, migration, gender, sexuality, and other communicable diseases that impact people living with HIV.

FINANCIAL RISKS AND MITIGATION

The financial risks facing HJN are both immediate and structural. The most pressing challenge is the instability and contraction of funding for HIV-related work, particularly:

- Reductions and uncertainties linked to US government funding;
- Shifts in priorities among major institutional donors; and
- A broader trend towards short-term, project-based funding, often with limited flexibility.

For HJN, this has already resulted in a move to a lean operational model, with a single staff member supported by consultants, and increased pressure on core funding, which is critical to sustain our monitoring, coordination, and advocacy functions.

There is also a longer-term risk associated with concentration of funding sources, particularly where a significant proportion of income is derived from a small number of donors or from specific sectors.

To mitigate these risks, HJN is pursuing a multi-pronged approach:

- Diversifying funding sources, including exploring new partnerships and funding streams beyond our traditional base.
- Strengthening relationships with existing donors through clear communication of impact and strategic relevance.
- Developing new programmatic areas – such as *Positive Destinations* – that respond to emerging needs and may attract additional support.
- Maintaining a cost-conscious operational model, ensuring that resources are directed towards high-impact activities.

In 2026, as we develop our new strategic plan, we will continue to ensure that funding aligns with our strategy, rather than allowing available resources to shape our direction. This is essential to maintaining organisational integrity and effectiveness.

BALANCING RISK AND OPPORTUNITY

While the risks are real, 2025 has also highlighted areas of opportunity.

There is increasing recognition – among some policymakers, funders, and global institutions – that legal and policy environments are central to effective HIV responses. There is also growing interest in the intersections between health, human rights, and justice.

HJN is well positioned to contribute to – and help shape – this evolving agenda, particularly through our global evidence base; our role within the HIV JUSTICE WORLDWIDE coalition; and our ability to translate complex issues into clear, actionable advocacy.

The challenge is to seize these opportunities without overextending our capacity.

LOOKING AHEAD: STRATEGIC REVIEW AND FUTURE DIRECTION

In 2026, HJN will undertake a strategic review to develop a new organisational plan covering the period to 2030. This process comes at a moment of significant change – within the HIV response, the broader global health landscape, and the political and funding environments in which we operate.

This process will not only define priorities, but sharpen HJN's positioning, ensuring that we remain focused, impactful, and aligned with the evolving realities of both the HIV response and the wider health justice landscape.

Key questions emerging from these discussions include:

- What should be the core focus of HJN's work, and where can we add the greatest value within an increasingly complex ecosystem?
- How can we sustain and strengthen our role as a global backbone for monitoring, evidence, and analysis on HIV criminalisation and related legal issues?
- To what extent should we expand beyond HIV into broader health justice and criminalisation issues, and under what conditions?
- How should we position and resource *Positive Destinations* and our work on mobility, migration, and continuity of care?
- What balance should we strike between being a technical resource, a convenor, and a more visible advocacy actor?
- How can we deepen our intersectional approach while maintaining clarity of purpose and expertise?
- What organisational model – including staffing, partnerships, and ways of working – will best support resilience and impact in a constrained environment?
- How can we secure funding that supports our strategy, independence, and long-term sustainability?

The review will be informed by consultation with partners, advisors, and stakeholders, and will draw on the lessons of recent years to position HJN for the next phase of its work.

Safeguarding HJN's future is not simply about managing risk. It is about ensuring that we remain relevant, credible, and effective in advancing HIV justice. The context may be uncertain, but our purpose is not. By staying focused on our core strengths, adapting thoughtfully to change, and investing in collaboration and strategy, we are positioning HJN not only to endure, but to continue playing a critical role in the global movement for justice.



HIV JUSTICE FOUNDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(After appropriation of the result)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
1 Grants to receive	8.307	83.262
2 Other receivables	62	5.437
3 Cash and cash equivalents	161.039	94.437
<i>Total current assets</i>	<i>169.408</i>	<i>183.136</i>
	169.408	183.136
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
FOUNDATION'S EQUITY AND RESERVES		
4 Restricted reserves	15.023	12.930
5 Unrestricted reserves	40.865	33.010
<i>Total equity and reserves</i>	<i>55.888</i>	<i>45.940</i>
SHORT TERM LIABILITIES		
6 Grants received in advance	47.356	6.126
7 Payroll liabilities	4.740	37.128
8 Trade payables	4.627	23.244
9 Other liabilities and accrued expenses	56.797	70.698
<i>Total current liabilities</i>	<i>113.520</i>	<i>137.196</i>
	169.408	183.136

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2025

	Actuals 2025 \$	Budget 2025 \$	Actuals 2024 \$
INCOME			
10 Government funding	22.142	12.000	0
11 (I)NGO, Trust & Foundation funding	217.253	227.922	487.846
12 Corporate grant funding	21.622	45.634	225.657
13 Other sources of funding	3.859	4.000	1.875
<i>Total income</i>	<i>264.876</i>	<i>289.556</i>	<i>715.378</i>
EXCEPTIONAL INCOME AND EXPENSES			
14 Interest	206	200	688
15 Currency fluctuations	1.134	0	-4.129
<i>Total exceptional income and expenses</i>	<i>1.340</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>-3.441</i>
EXPENSES			
16 Personnel costs	178.317	189.566	331.557
17 Sub-granting	0	0	5.000
18 Programmatic costs	27.724	40.749	296.163
19 Office & organisation costs	50.227	52.752	62.336
<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>256.268</i>	<i>283.067</i>	<i>695.056</i>
Net result	9.948	6.689	16.881
APPROPRIATION OF THE RESULT			
<i>Net result to restricted reserve(s)</i>	<i>2.093</i>		<i>2.230</i>
<i>Net result to unrestricted reserve</i>	<i>7.855</i>		<i>14.651</i>
	9.948		16.881

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Prepared using the indirect method)

	2025	2024
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>		
Operating result	9.948	16.881
Adjustment for depreciations	0	0
Gross cash flow from operation activities	9.948	16.881
<i>Changes in working capital</i>		
Mutation in receivables	80.330	-67.926
Mutation in liabilities	-23.676	-65.483
Net cash flow from operational activities (A)	66.602	-116.528
<i>Cash flow from investment activities</i>		
Investment in fixed assets	0	0
Cash flow from investment activities (B)	0	0
Movement in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	66.602	-116.528
Cash and cash equivalents 1 January	94.437	210.965
Cash and cash equivalents 31 December	161.039	94.437
	66.602	-116.528

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

GENERAL

HJN is officially registered since 2027 as Stichting HIV Justice, a non-profit foundation in The Netherlands, with Chamber of Commerce registration number 69256462. The organisation's statutory seat is located at Korte Lijnbaanssteeg 1, room 4007, 1012 SL Amsterdam.

The valuation and result determination principles used have remained unchanged compared to the previous year. Where necessary, the figures for 2024 have been adjusted in terms of classification for comparison purposes and improved insight.

DIRECTIVE Rjk C1

The HJN financial report 2025 has been developed in accordance with directive Rjk C1 for non-profit institutions, issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. This directive aims at increasing clarity and transparency in the manner in which non-profit foundations and associations report on their revenues and expenditures.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Unless stated otherwise, assets and liabilities are stated at their historical cost, expressed in US Dollars (USD). Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line method.

EQUITY

The portion of equity available to the Board for the purpose for which the foundation was established, free from legal or statutory provisions, is identified as the "Unrestricted Reserve". This reserve is maintained to support continuity of the organisation.

Reserves designated by the board for specific purposes are identified as "Restricted Reserves", with a description matching their specific purpose.

If a more limited spending option has been provided by third parties, this part of the equity is identified as "Designated Funds". These funds are earmarked and the board does not have the option to adjust the designation. Per the end of 2025 this is not applicable.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

Costs are recognized as soon as the obligation arises. Grant funding is attributed to the financial year in which the related costs are incurred. Other funding is recognized in the period for which it was received.

HJN receives grant funding for the organisation's work to further its goals. For grant terms that extend beyond the fiscal year, the applicable years are included in the notes to statement of income and expenses. Other specific conditions as well as potential repayment obligations are also mentioned if applicable.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars (USD) at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences are reflected in the statement of income and expenses. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted to USD on the basis of currency exchange on the day the funds are received or paid. HJN has bank accounts in Euros (EUR) and USD.

SALARIES AND WAGES

In 2025, HJN had 1 staff member based in the Netherlands at 1 full-time equivalent (FTE) in January to September and at 0,8 FTE in October to December. HJN also had 1 staff member based in Cape Town (SA) at 0,8 FTE from January to March. Salaries, wages and social security contributions are reflected in the statement of income and expenses based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1 GRANTS TO RECEIVE			
Robert Carr Fund (RCF) 2025 - 2027		2.012	83.262
UNAIDS		6.295	0
		8.307	83.262
2 OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Prepaid expenditures		0	0
Partner installments		0	0
Other receivables		62	5.437
		62	5.437
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Current account USD		110.658	91.448
Current account EUR		50.381	2.989
		161.039	94.437

All cash and cash equivalents are at the free disposal of the foundation.

FOUNDATION'S EQUITY AND RESERVES

	Restricted reserve per 31/12/2025	Additions 2025	Utilisations 2025	Restricted reserve per 31/12/2024
4 RESTRICTED RESERVES				
Staff transition reserve	13.889	959	0	12.930
Total	13.889	959	0	12.930

The staff transition reserve is a reserve formed by the board in 2019 in order to be able to meet future obligations arising from the provisions regarding the transition allowance under the current Dutch Labour Act (Wet Arbeidsmarkt in Balans).

Currency variance reserve	1.134	1.134	0	0
Total	1.134	1.134	0	0

The currency variance reserve is a reserve formed by the board in 2020 and mutated annually to compensate for exchange rate fluctuations of the HJN bank account in EUR.

	Unrestricted reserve per 31/12/2025	Net result mutation 2025	Unrestricted reserve per 31/12/2024
5 UNRESTRICTED RESERVE			
Continuity reserve	40.865	7.855	33.010
Total	40.865	7.855	33.010

Per 31 December the continuity reserve equals 8,4% of the foundation's annual staff and organisation costs. To ensure sustainability of the organisation, the continuity reserve should be at least 25%.

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
6 GRANTS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE		
ViiV Healthcare 2025 - 2026	47.356	0
International AIDS Society (IAS)	0	6.126
	47.356	6.126

All grant obligations have a duration of 1 financial year or less.

7 PAYROLL LIABILITIES		
Holiday allowance reserved	4.740	5.477
Staff time provision	0	31.651
	4.740	37.128

8 TRADE PAYABLES		
Trade creditors	4.627	23.244

9 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Partner installments	8.915	29.128
Auditing	25.377	21.428
Other expenses to be paid	22.505	20.142
	56.797	70.698

Partner installments are booked as liability when partners receive installments, and offset against grants received when expenditures are reported. A negative liability indicates a partner reported expenditures over installments received, and the balance installment is to be received by the partner.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

Grant funding has been secured to cover operating expenses for 2026 and into 2027.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2025

	Actuals 2025	Budget 2025	Actuals 2024
10 GOVERNMENT FUNDING			
UNAIDS	22.142	12.000	0
	22.142	12.000	0
11 (I)NGO, TRUST & FOUNDATION FUNDING			
Robert Carr Fund (RCF) 2025 - 2027	201.138	211.807	432.734
Levi Strauss Foundation (CAF)	0	0	51.248
International AIDS Society (IAS)	16.115	16.115	3.864
	217.253	227.922	487.846
12 CORPORATE GRANT FUNDING			
ViiV Healthcare 2025 - 2026	21.622	35.824	0
MSD	0	9.810	0
Gilead Sciences	0	0	225.657
	21.622	45.634	225.657
13 OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING			
Donations	3.771	4.000	812
Other Income	88	0	1.063
	3.859	4.000	1.875
14 INTEREST	206	200	688
15 CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS	1.134	0	-4.129

JUSTIFICATION FOR VARIANCES IN RELATION TO THE BUDGET OF > 10 %

	Variance
Government funding: additional unbudgeted grants received	85 %
(I)NGO, Trust & Foundation funding: variance ≤ 10%	- 5 %
Corporate grant funding: (partial) implementation of grants postponed to 2026	- 53 %
Other sources of funding: variance ≤ 10%	- 4 %
Interest: variance ≤ 10%	3 %
Currency fluctuations: not budgeted	n/a

	Actuals 2025	Budget 2025	Actuals 2024
16 PERSONNEL COSTS			
Staff costs			
Staff salaries	70.171		99.677
Staff social premiums	12.264		14.081
Staff holiday allowance	6.736		9.456
Staff transition allowance	3.289		0
Staff abroad	3.368		79.510
<i>Total staff costs</i>	<i>95.828</i>	<i>113.561</i>	<i>202.724</i>
Other personnel costs			
Sick leave insurance & ARBO	4.259	4.047	4.541
Salary administration	2.100	2.007	5.859
Other staff costs	0	0	0
Consultancy	76.130	69.951	118.433
<i>Total other personnel costs</i>	<i>82.489</i>	<i>76.005</i>	<i>128.833</i>
Total PERSONNEL COSTS	178.317	189.566	331.557
17 SUB-GRANTING	0	0	5.000
18 PROGRAMMATIC COSTS			
Communication & PR	5.453	5.593	18.299
Expertise	19.487	32.456	179.462
Conference & travel costs	2.784	2.700	98.402
	27.724	40.749	296.163
19 OFFICE & ORGANISATION COSTS			
Office costs	7.307	7.516	18.920
Financial administration	16.179	16.384	17.873
Audit	25.377	24.987	21.428
Bank costs	1.867	3.665	4.115
General organisation costs	-503	200	0
Depreciation	0	0	0
	50.227	52.752	62.336

JUSTIFICATION FOR VARIANCES IN RELATION TO THE BUDGET OF > 10 %

	Variance
Personnel costs: variance ≤ 10%	- 6 %
Subgranting: not budgeted, no costs incurred	n/a
Programmatic costs: less expertise implementation due to funding delays	- 32 %
Office & organisation costs: variance ≤ 10%	- 5 %

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CONFIRMATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT 2025

The Board of HJN has confirmed and approved the financial statements 2025 at the board meeting of 24 June 2026.

RESULT ALLOCATION

The result is allocated according to the results allocation on page 32.

STATUTORY REGULATION OF RESULT ALLOCATION

Not applicable

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Not applicable

OTHER INFORMATION

The independent auditor's report is included on the following pages.

HIV JUSTICE FOUNDATION INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The supervisory board of Stichting HIV Justice

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2025 for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Stichting HIV Justice based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting HIV Justice as at 31 December 2025 and of its result for 2025 in accordance with the 'RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven' (RJK-C1-Guideline for annual reporting 640 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025;
2. the profit and loss account for 2025; and
3. the notes comprising of a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting HIV Justice in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- the management report;
- other information as required by the Guideline for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the we comply with the requirements the Guideline for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 640 "Not-for-profit organisations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

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C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the 'RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven' (RJK-C1-Guideline for annual reporting 640 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's

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report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 17 July 2026

Reanda Audit & Assurance B.V.

G. A. J. Uijtendaal AA
Audit Partner

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HIV JUSTICE NETWORK



VISION

Our vision is of a world where people living with HIV, in all our diversity, can enjoy our human rights and live in dignity, without fear of unjust criminalisation, regulation or control.

MISSION

Our mission is to support individuals, communities, and organisations around the world to effectively advocate against discriminatory laws, policies and practices that unjustly regulate, control, or criminalise people living with HIV.

The HIV response faces an extraordinary funding crisis that threatens our ability to sustain this vital work. Without us, unjust laws and policies will continue to harm people living with HIV, restricting their access to essential services and denying them the right to live with dignity. If you find our tools and resources useful in your work or advocacy, please consider donating:

www.hivjustice.net/donate

Stichting HIV Justice (HIV Justice Foundation)

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1012 SL Amsterdam
The Netherlands

www.hivjustice.net • info@hivjustice.net

Chamber of Commerce registration no.: 69256462

RSIN (Legal Entities & Partnerships

Identification Number) / Tax no.: 857805460

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