AIDS Committee of Toronto Position Statement: Criminal Law and HIV Transmission

Preventing HIV transmission is primarily the responsibility of Public Health, not criminal law.

Modulard People with HIV are entitled to full and satisfying sex lives. People with HIV are not criminals, and are under no general who says Library obligation to inform their partners of their HIV status.

HPPA ? People with HIV are obligated to take the same precautions expected of everyone, and not place others at risk -- that is, to use condoms. 7

Criminal law must only be used as a measure of last resort. When public health efforts have failed and an individual continues, knowingly, maliciously and intentionally, to place others at risk, particularly those who have no reason to suspect any risk, then measures under criminal law may be an option.

But in other cases, it has no application. The best way to prevent HIV transmission is through responsive and effective fractly.

Public Health efforts - not criminal law.

Background

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Attempting to prevent HIV transmission through criminal law is using a very blunt instrument to address a sensitive and complex objective - altering human sexual behaviour.

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> Criminal law deals in the business of laying blame, of determining guilt and innocence.

But when two people knowingly engage in high risk activity, the issue is not one of blame or guilt. The issue is how to send out the message that people need to behave responsibly and protect themselves and others through safer sex. And that is best done by redoubling our efforts to encourage and reinforce risk-reducing

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