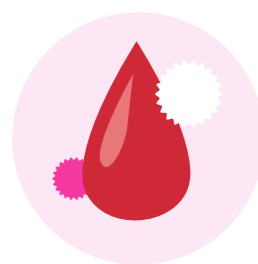


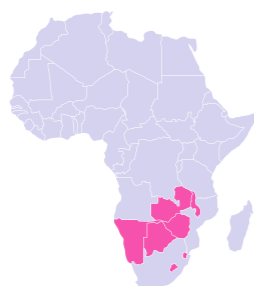
Today's Progress



HIV is now largely preventable, chronic, and manageable, but progress is uneven across regions.

- 1.3M people acquired HIV in 2024, with ~50% new infections in sub-Saharan Africa.^{1,2}

- At least seven African countries have met the 95-95-95 targets, and 18 have virtually eliminated mother-to-child transmission.¹



- Since 2010, globally:¹

New infections ↓ 40%

AIDS-related deaths ↓ 54%

In Europe:

- 105,922 diagnoses in 2024 across 49 countries.²
- Overall slight decline, but 11 countries reported increases in diagnoses (2024 vs 2023).²
- Strong regional variation: highest rates in the East (27.2 per 100,000) vs West (5.9) and EU/EEA (5.3).²



Innovation can move us forward...

Long-Acting Prevention and Treatment

- ✓ Long-acting PrEP reduces reliance on daily pills:
 - Cabotegravir (every 2 months)³
 - Lenacapavir (every 6 months)⁴
 - Additional options like the dapivirine vaginal ring¹ and on-demand PrEP⁵ allow people to choose what fits their lives

- ✓ Long-acting ART now includes cabotegravir + rilpivirine (every 2 months)⁶

- ✓ New approaches are in development:
 - Weekly or monthly oral regimens⁷
 - 6-monthly combinations (e.g., lenacapavir + bNAbs)⁸

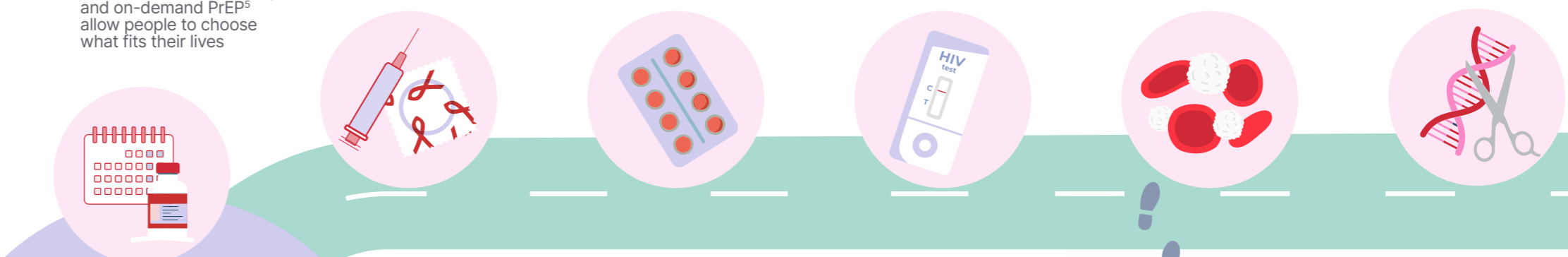
Access and Delivery

- ✓ HIV self-testing, telemedicine, pharmacy access, peer-led care, and decentralised clinics are improving access and convenience¹⁻²

Towards Remission and Cure

Current approaches are in early-stage (Phase 1-2) research:

- bNAbs target conserved parts of the virus and may support remission without daily ART.⁹
- 'Shock and kill' and 'block and lock' approaches explore ways to clear or permanently silence latent HIV.⁹
- Gene-editing strategies (e.g., CRISPR) aim to cut or disable integrated HIV DNA⁹



...but inequities block progress

- Funding gaps and uncertainty threaten prevention, treatment, and community services, risking up to 6M new infections and 4M deaths by 2030.¹
- Around 9M people with HIV are still not on ART!¹ Marginalised groups, including MSM, PWID, sex workers, and trans people, have limited access to basic prevention services, and coverage has declined in some countries.¹
- Stigma, discrimination, criminalisation, and violence drive people away from testing and treatment and undermine adherence.^{1,2}
- In 2024, 120,000 children acquired HIV because their mothers did not receive effective treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding.¹



How do we redirect the road?



- Domestic funding and innovative financing keep HIV services going and support affordable PrEP and treatment.



- Community-led organisations maintain services, reach marginalised groups with PrEP and ART, and adapt care to people's lives.



- Inclusive laws, human-rights protections, and anti-stigma efforts allow everyone to benefit from HIV innovation.

References:

1. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2025. Available at: https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/2025-07/2025-global-aids-update-JC3153_en.pdf. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

2. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 2025. Available at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hivaids-surveillance-europe-2025-2024-data>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

3. World Health Organization (WHO). 2022. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240054097>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

4. World Health Organization (WHO). 2025. Available at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240111608>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

5. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/prevention/prep.html>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

6. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). 2025. Available at: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/TA1106/chapter/1-Recommendations>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

7. European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG) 2025. Available at: <https://www.eatg.org/hiv-news/eacs-2025-weekly-oral-hiv-treatment-looks-good-at-two-years/>. Last accessed: 23 April 2026.

8. Eron JJ et al. Lancet HIV. 2024;11(3):e146-55.

9. Landovitz RJ et al. Nat Rev Microbiol. 2023;21(10):657-70.

Abbreviations: ART: antiretroviral therapy; bNAbs: broadly neutralising antibodies; EEA: European Economic Area; M: million; MSM: men who have sex with men; PrEP: pre-exposure prophylaxis; PWID: people who inject drugs; vs: versus.