

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 522

Commemorating and supporting the goals of World AIDS Day.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 2, 2025

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Commemorating and supporting the goals of World AIDS
Day.

Whereas, as of the end of 2024, an estimated 40,800,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”), including 1,400,000 children;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 790,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, including over 19,300 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2022, with the disease disproportionately affecting communities of color;

Whereas, in 2023, over 39,000 people became newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, while all races and ethnicities are affected by HIV in the United States, communities of color are disproportionately impacted;

Whereas, in order to address the HIV epidemic in the United States, on August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101–381; 104 Stat. 576) (commonly referred to as the “Ryan White CARE Act”) to provide primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured;

Whereas the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides services and support for over half of all people diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, to further focus attention on the HIV and AIDS epidemic among minority communities in the United States, in 1998, the Minority AIDS Initiative was established to provide funds to State and local institutions and organizations to best serve the needs of racial and ethnic minorities living with HIV;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas, in order to further address the global HIV and AIDS epidemic, in 2003, Congress and the administration of President George W. Bush, with bipartisan support, created the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as “PEPFAR”), which for more than 2 decades has served as the primary policy instrument of the United States to address HIV and AIDS in the developing world;

Whereas the United States PEPFAR program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas 26,000,000 lives have been saved through PEPFAR;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2024, PEPFAR has supported treatment for approximately 20,600,000 people and has enabled 7,800,000 infants of mothers living with HIV to be born HIV-free;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2024, PEPFAR directly supported testing and counseling for 84,100,000 people;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, launched in 2002, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 25,600,000 people living with HIV or AIDS and to 648,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV and AIDS to their children and, as of 2025, has saved an estimated 70,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every \$1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional \$2 from other donors, as required by law;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV and AIDS, including an approximately 40-percent reduction in new HIV transmissions, an approximately 60-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and a reduction of over 50 percent in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2024;

Whereas approximately 31,600,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2024, compared to only 7,700,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas research funded by the National Institutes of Health found not only that HIV treatment saves the lives of people living with HIV, but people living with HIV on effective antiretroviral therapy and who are durably virally suppressed cannot sexually transmit HIV, proving that HIV treatment is prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, half of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combating HIV, significant challenges remain;

Whereas, in 2024, there were approximately 1,300,000 new HIV diagnoses globally, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 5,300,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas children living with HIV are significantly less likely than adults to know their HIV status, and, as a result, are prevented from accessing life-saving treatment;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that over 39,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2023, and 13 percent of the 1,200,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas men who have sex with men (referred to in this preamble as “MSM”), particularly young MSM of color, are the population most affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas Southern States bear the greatest burden of HIV in the United States, accounting for 52 percent of all diagnoses in 2022;

Whereas people living with HIV are frequently susceptible to other infections, such as hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis;

Whereas the opioid and heroin epidemics have led to increased numbers of new HIV infections among people who inject drugs, and the crisis has disproportionately affected nonurban areas, where HIV prevalence rates have been low historically and services for HIV prevention and treatment and substance use disorder treatment are limited;

Whereas December 1 of each year is internationally recognized as “World AIDS Day”; and

Whereas, in 2025, commemorations for World AIDS Day will recognize the essential role of community and collective action to sustain and accelerate HIV progress in the global HIV and AIDS response: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) supports the goals and ideals of World
3 AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve 0 new
4 human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this
5 resolution as “HIV”) transmissions, 0 discrimina-
6 tion, and 0 deaths related to acquired immuno-
7 deficiency syndrome (referred to in this resolution as
8 “AIDS”);

9 (2) commends the efforts and achievements in
10 combating HIV and AIDS through the Ryan White

1 Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act
2 (Public Law 101–381; 104 Stat. 576), the Ryan
3 White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009
4 (Public Law 111–87; 123 Stat. 2885), the Minority
5 HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Centers for Disease Con-
6 trol and Prevention, the National Institutes of
7 Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health
8 Services Administration, the Office of Minority
9 Health, and the Office of the Secretary of Health
10 and Human Services;

11 (3) commends the achievements in combating
12 HIV and AIDS made by the President’s Emergency
13 Plan for AIDS Relief, the Global Fund to Fight
14 AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Joint
15 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

16 (4) supports efforts to end the HIV epidemic in
17 the United States and around the world by 2030;

18 (5) supports continued funding for prevention,
19 care, and treatment services and research programs
20 for communities impacted by HIV and people living
21 with HIV in the United States and globally;

22 (6) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free
23 generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries
24 toward further expansion and scale-up of testing and
25 antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts

1 to reduce growing disparities and improve access to
 2 life-saving medications for children;

3 (7) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive
 4 prevention services, including biomedical and struc-
 5 tural interventions, to ensure inclusive access to pro-
 6 grams and appropriate protections for all people at
 7 risk of contracting HIV, especially in communities
 8 disproportionately impacted by the disease;

9 (8) calls for greater focus on HIV-related
 10 vulnerabilities of women and girls, including women
 11 and girls at risk for, or who have survived, violence
 12 or faced discrimination as a result of the disease;

13 (9) supports continued leadership by the United
 14 States in domestic, bilateral, multilateral, and pri-
 15 vate sector efforts to fight HIV;

16 (10) encourages input from civil society in the
 17 development and implementation of domestic and
 18 global HIV policies and programs that guide the re-
 19 sponse to the disease;

20 (11) encourages and supports greater degrees
 21 of ownership and shared responsibility by developing
 22 countries in order to ensure the sustainability of the
 23 domestic responses to HIV and AIDS by those coun-
 24 tries; and

1 (12) urges other members of the international
2 community to sustain and scale up their support for,
3 and financial contributions to, efforts around the
4 world to combat HIV.

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