

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

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, including the goal to achieve 0 new human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this resolution as “HIV”) transmissions, 0 discrimination, and 0 deaths related to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this resolution as “AIDS”);

(2) commends the efforts and achievements in combating HIV and AIDS through the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101-381; 104 Stat. 576), the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-87; 123 Stat. 2885), the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, and the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

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

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

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

(6) urges, in order to ensure that an AIDS-free generation is achievable, rapid action by all countries toward further expansion and scale-up of testing and antiretroviral treatment programs, including efforts to reduce growing disparities and improve access to life-saving medications for children;

(7) encourages the scaling up of comprehensive prevention services, including biomedical and structural interventions, to ensure inclusive access to programs and appropriate protections for all people at risk of contracting HIV, especially in communities disproportionately impacted by the disease;

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

(9) supports continued leadership by the United States in domestic, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to fight HIV;

(10) encourages input from civil society in the development and implementation of domestic and global HIV policies and programs that guide the response to the disease;

(11) encourages and supports greater degrees of ownership and shared responsibility by developing countries in order to ensure the sustainability of the domestic responses to HIV and AIDS by those countries; and

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 523—EXPRESSING THE OPPOSITION OF THE SENATE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY’S “STOLEN VALOR” HISTORICAL REVISIONISM WITH REGARD TO ALLIED VICTORY IN ASIA, COMMEMORATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO ALLIED VICTORY, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE POSTWAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN ASIA

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

S. RES. 523

Whereas, on September 3, 2025, the Chinese Communist Party held an exercise in orchestrated propaganda in Beijing ostensibly commemorating the 80th anniversary of the end of what it called the “Chinese People’s War against Japanese Aggression”, a theater of the “World Anti-Fascist War”, attended by heads of state or government from countries that included the Russian Federation, the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea, Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, and other totalitarian and authoritarian nations that the People’s Republic of China seeks to align with its vision of a future world order, or “Community of Common Destiny for Mankind”;

Whereas the claim by the Chinese Communist Party that forces under its command deserve primary credit for the victory of the Allies over the Empire of Japan in World War II is a historical revisionist claim that amounts to “stolen valor” at the expense of the Republic of China, the United States’ wartime ally, and the Armed Forces of the United States, which carried out the bulk of the fighting in the Pacific Theater;

Whereas the brunt of the war effort against the then-Empire of Japan in China was borne

by the Republic of China and armed forces under the leadership of Chinese Nationalists (also known as the “Kuomintang”);

Whereas, even before the formal declaration of war between the United States and the Empire of Japan, former American servicemen formed the American Volunteer Group, known as the “Flying Tigers”, to assist the Republic of China in its war of resistance;

Whereas, following the entry of the United States into World War II, Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, the Allied commander for forces operating in the China-Burma-India Theater, and General Sun Li-jen, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, collaborated extensively in such theater;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party and its forces did minimal fighting against the Empire of Japan relative to the Chinese Nationalist and United States forces, allowing the armed forces of the Republic of China to bear the brunt of the mainland fighting and casualties while building up military strength, with the support of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (commonly known as the “Soviet Union”), for the upcoming civil war the Chinese Communist Party intended to wage against the Government of the Republic of China, with the objective of bringing China under Communist control;

Whereas, in a 1939 report to Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, Chou En-lai (Zhou Enlai), a member of the Chinese Communist Party, acknowledged that of an estimated 1,000,000 casualties suffered in combat with the Empire of Japan through the summer of 1939, only three percent were Communist forces, conceding the leadership role of the Chinese Nationalist forces of the Republic of China;

Whereas the Soviet Union, which signed a non-aggression pact with Japan in April 1941, entered the Pacific Theater on August 9, 1945, six days before the de facto cessation of hostilities by the Empire of Japan, and continued military campaigns beyond August 15 in an effort to occupy as much territory and weaponry in Northeastern China and Manchuria for the benefit of the Chinese Communist Party and obtain as much materiel and industrial equipment as possible for shipment back to the Soviet Union;

Whereas, on September 2, 1945, the Government of the Empire of Japan signed the Instrument of Surrender (referred to in this preamble as the “Instrument”) and affixed seals to it aboard the USS *Missouri*, bringing the War in the Pacific to an end;

Whereas, at the signing of the Instrument, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur signed for the Allied Powers, the Republic of China, as a wartime ally of the United States, was represented by General Hsu Yung-ch’ang, and the United States was represented by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz;

Whereas the Empire of Japan presented the Instrument to the Government of the Republic of China at its capital in Nanking on September 9, 1945, satisfying the requirement that a signed copy of the Instrument be formally conveyed;

Whereas, despite the Chinese Communist Party having entered into a United Front coalition with the Chinese Nationalists in 1937, the Chinese Communist Party restarted a civil war soon after the end of World War II, seeking to defeat the Chinese Nationalists and take control of mainland China;

Whereas, on November 3, 1946, Japan promulgated a new constitution, effective May 3, 1947, and became a partner for peace in East Asia;

Whereas, on September 8, 1951, Japan signed the Security Treaty Between the

United States of America and Japan, which entered into force on April 28, 1952;

Whereas the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan (commonly known as the “United States-Japan Security Treaty”), done at Washington, January 19, 1960, allows for robust cooperation between Japan and the United States to preserve peace in Asia;

Whereas the Japan Self-Defense Forces are able to rapidly deploy a humanitarian disaster relief response;

Whereas Japan is a member of “the Quad” and other multilateral dialogues that emphasize the need to preserve freedom of navigation and peace in the Indo-Pacific in the face of the aggressive activities by the People’s Republic of China threatening those principles;

Whereas the Republic of China, often referred to as the “Republic of China Taiwan”, endures today, and President Lai Ching-te in his public addresses has—

(1) also invoked this name, recalling the pre-1945 history of the Republic of China and the contributions made by Chinese Nationalist soldiers and graduates of the Whampoa Military Academy; and

(2) joined with other World War II allies of the Republic of China in commemoration of Victory in Europe; and

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party routinely employs propaganda and censorship to construct a distorted narrative about its past and present actions that are at odds with actual history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the United States Government, via public diplomacy and media outreach, to counter—

(A) the historical revisionism and propaganda of the Chinese Communist Party, particularly with regard to the Allied Victory in World War II; and

(B) the “stolen valor” narrative of the Chinese Communist Party, which seeks to downplay the role of the Republic of China and elevate that of the forces of the Chinese Communist Party;

(2) calls upon the Secretary of State to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations and other international organizations to counter efforts by the Chinese Communist Party to distort history, including efforts to distort and disregard the actual text of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XXVI);

(3) exhorts the Secretary of Education and State and local school boards to ensure that history regarding allies of the United States during World War II is taught with historical accuracy and guards against propaganda narratives perpetuated by the Chinese Communist Party;

(4) recognizes the wartime accomplishments of the Republic of China, the United States, and their allies;

(5) commends the heroism and altruism of the American Volunteer Group;

(6) recognizes the critical role played by Japan, along with the United States and Taiwan, and other likeminded allies and partners of the United States to preserve peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(7) supports efforts by Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement (TAIPEI) Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-135), in strengthening its official diplomatic relationships and other partnerships with countries around the world, as well as its participation in international organizations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 24

Whereas December 14, 2025, marks the 30th anniversary of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (commonly referred to as the “Dayton Peace Accords”), which ended the Bosnian War and brought peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas widespread and systematic ethnic cleansing and concentration camps were used as a tool of war against Bosnian Muslim men, women, and children, culminating in the July 1995 genocide at Srebrenica, where over 8,000 Muslim men and teenagers were detained and killed;

Whereas the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (referred to in this preamble as “NATO”), led by the United States, initiated air strikes against Bosnian Serbs to stop grave human rights abuses, which led to ceasefire negotiations and the peace accords;

Whereas negotiations began on November 1, 1995, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, culminating in a historic peace agreement on December 14, 1995 to halt the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and bring peace to the region;

Whereas, despite seemingly insurmountable differences in opinions, the negotiations succeeded due to dedicated foreign service professionals, a common yearning for a peaceful resolution, and an outpouring of support from the global community;

Whereas the NATO and European Union (referred to in this preamble as “EU”) stabilization missions over the past 30 years have allowed the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to live peacefully and to prosper;

Whereas the Dayton Literary Peace Prize, which was established in 2006—

(1) remains the only literary peace prize awarded in the United States;

(2) recognizes the power of the written word to promote peace; and

(3) was renamed the Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke Award for Distinguished Achievement after the death of Ambassador Holbrooke in 2011;

Whereas the peace negotiations were strongly supported by the City of Dayton, Ohio, its leaders, and the broader community, which created strong relationships between all parties involved in the negotiations, including a sister city relationship between Dayton and Sarajevo;

Whereas the United States Government—

(1) reaffirms support for Bosnia and Herzegovina’s sovereignty and territorial integrity; and

(2) upholds the commitment to equality for all ethnicities according to the Dayton Peace Accords;

Whereas, since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords, the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been working in partnership with the international community towards building a peaceful and democratic society based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free-market economy;

Whereas the EU opened accession negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2024;

Whereas the NATO Parliament Assembly held its 2025 Spring Session in Dayton, Ohio,

to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords;

Whereas NATO and Bosnia and Herzegovina agreed to an Individually Tailored Partnership Programme in October 2025, which—

(1) strengthens NATO and Bosnia and Herzegovina’s strategic partnership; and

(2) positions Bosnia and Herzegovina closer to NATO membership status; and

Whereas the United States hosts a diaspora of an estimated 350,000 individuals of Bosnian descent, large numbers of whom reside in St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, and Bowling Green, Kentucky: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the joint United States and European Union (EU) commitment to promote and protect human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina and around the world;

(2) commends the continued commitment of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina to peace and cooperation 30 years after the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords;

(3) notes the efforts undertaken by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and EU membership, including measures to resolve its constitutional issues, strengthen its governance structures, and undertake necessary economic, rule of law, and judicial reforms;

(4) reiterates the continued importance of the Dayton Peace Accords as the basis of constitutional reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the promotion of political, economic, legal, and religious equality, which are also key requirements for EU accession;

(5) urges the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina—

(A) to continue to pursue constitutional reforms needed to reconcile the past and engage across ethnic and religious lines with empathy and respect to build a common future; and

(B) through its respective leaders, to uphold the integrity of the tripartite presidency, strengthen its key institutions, and work to achieve an independent democracy;

(6) urges the United States Government—

(A) to maintain support for the Office of the High Representative until members of the Peace Implementation Council reach a unanimous agreement that the presence of the Office of the High Representative is no longer necessary; and

(B) to work closely with Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighboring countries, especially countries who are signatories of the Dayton Peace Accords, to support full implementation of Stabilisation and Association Agreements between the EU and the Balkan States;

(7) encourages continued regional cooperation to combat the malign influence of foreign actors, such as the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China;

(8) recognizes the State of Ohio and the greater Dayton community for—

(A) their roles in fostering the Dayton Peace Accords; and

(B) their continued support for diplomacy, security, and peace around the world; and

(9) acknowledges the important contributions of the Bosnian-American diaspora in their communities throughout the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have five requests for committees to