(Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4680, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Jens Stoltenberg, in recognition of his contributions to the security, unity, and defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

S. 4706

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4706, a bill to modernize the business of selling firearms.

S. 4772

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4772, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. RES. 569

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 569, a resolution recognizing religious freedom as a fundamental right, expressing support for international religious freedom as a cornerstone of United States foreign policy, and expressing concern over increased threats to and attacks on religious freedom around the world.

S. RES. 753

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 753, a resolution calling for the immediate release of George Glezmann, a United States citizen who was wrongfully detained by the Taliban on December 5, 2022, and condemning the wrongful detention of all Americans by the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 2290

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2290 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2720

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2720 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2816

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2816 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2942

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2942 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2962

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2962 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3062

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3062 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3181

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3181 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4878. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to approval of abbreviated new drug applications; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4878

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act'' or the ''REMEDY Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO ANDA APPROVAL PROVISIONS.

Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2) by adding at the end the following: ''With respect to a drug approved on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, when a holder of an approved application first files information under this paragraph with respect to one or more patents described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(viii), the holder shall select one such patent with respect to which the owner or licensee may receive the 30-month stay under paragraph (3)(C), as applicable; for purposes of paragraphs (3)(C) and (3)(E) and subsections (j)(5)(D)(iii) and (j)(5)(F)(ii), such patent shall be referred to as the 'covered patent'. The selection of such covered patent may not be changed or amended.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(3)(C)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''an action is brought for infringement'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting ''with respect to a drug approved under this subsection before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of any patent that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (2) or subsection (b)(1) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application) was submitted, or, with respect to a drug approved under this subsection on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of the covered patent (as described in paragraph (2)), before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application) was submitted.''; and

(ii) by striking ''an action is brought before'' and inserting ''an action with respect to a patent or a covered patent, as applicable, is brought before''; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking ''decides that the patent'' and inserting ''decides that the patent or the covered patent, as applicable'';

(3) in the second sentence of subsection (c)(3)(E)(ii), by inserting ''with respect to any patent that claims a drug that was approved under this subsection before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, or, with respect to a covered patent (as described in paragraph (2)) that claims a drug approved under this subsection on or after the date of enactment of such Act,'' after ''action for patent infringement'';

(4) in subsection (j)(5)(B)(iii)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(i) by striking ''an action is brought for infringement'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting ''with respect to a drug approved under subsection (c) before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of any

patent that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to the Secretary under subsection (b)(1) or (c)(2) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application), which the Secretary later determines to be substantially complete, was submitted, or, with respect to a drug approved under subsection (c) on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of the covered patent (as described in subsection (c)(2)) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application), which the Secretary later determines to be substantially complete, was submitted.''; and

(ii) by striking ''an action is brought before'' and inserting ''an action with respect to a patent or a covered patent, as applicable, is brought before''; and

(B) in subclause (I), by striking ''decides that the patent'' and inserting ''decides that the patent or covered patent, as applicable,''; and

(5) in the second sentence of subsection (j)(5)(F)(ii), by inserting ''with respect to any patent that claims a drug that was approved under subsection (c) before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, or, with respect to a covered patent (as described in subsection (c)(2)) that claims a drug approved under subsection (c) on or after the date of enactment of such Act,'' after ''action for patent infringement''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4879. A bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in biomedical research; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4879

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''American Cures Act''.

SEC. 2. APPROPRIATIONS FOR INNOVATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, and appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following:

(1) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—For the National Institutes of Health at the Department of Health and Human Services—

(A) for fiscal year 2025, $52,468,000,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2026, $56,665,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2027, $61,198,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2028, $66,094,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2029, $71,382,000,000;
(F) for fiscal year 2030, $77,093,000,000;
(G) for fiscal year 2031, $83,260,000,000;
(H) for fiscal year 2032, $89,921,000,000;
(I) for fiscal year 2033, $97,115,000,000;
(J) for fiscal year 2034, $104,884,000,000; and
(K) for fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(2) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.—For the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at the Department of Health and Human Services—

(A) for fiscal year 2025, $9,960,000,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2026, $10,757,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2027, $11,618,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2028, $12,547,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2029, $13,551,000,000;
(F) for fiscal year 2030, $14,635,000,000;
(G) for fiscal year 2031, $15,806,000,000;
(H) for fiscal year 2032, $17,070,000,000;
(I) for fiscal year 2033, $18,436,000,000;
(J) for fiscal year 2034, $19,911,000,000; and
(K) for fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(3) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.—For the research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program—

(A) for fiscal year 2025, $3,550,000,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2026, $3,834,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2027, $4,141,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2028, $4,472,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2029, $4,830,000,000;
(F) for fiscal year 2030, $5,216,000,000;
(G) for fiscal year 2031, $5,633,000,000;
(H) for fiscal year 2032, $6,084,000,000;
(I) for fiscal year 2033, $6,571,000,000;
(J) for fiscal year 2034, $7,096,000,000; and
(K) for fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(4) MEDICAL AND PROSTHETICS RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—For the medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs—

(A) for fiscal year 2025, $1,018,000,000;
(B) for fiscal year 2026, $1,099,000,000;
(C) for fiscal year 2027, $1,187,000,000;
(D) for fiscal year 2028, $1,282,000,000;
(E) for fiscal year 2029, $1,385,000,000;
(F) for fiscal year 2030, $1,496,000,000;
(G) for fiscal year 2031, $1,616,000,000;
(H) for fiscal year 2032, $1,745,000,000;
(I) for fiscal year 2033, $1,885,000,000;
(J) for fiscal year 2034, $2,035,000,000; and
(K) for fiscal year 2035 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the previous fiscal year, increased by the percentage increase (if any), during the previous fiscal year, in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.—The term ''Centers for Disease Control and Prevention'' means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(2) RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.—The term ''research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program'' means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the research, development, test, and evaluation program of the Department of Defense health program.

(3) MEDICAL AND PROSTHETICS RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The term ''medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs'' means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the medical and prosthetics research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(4) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—The term ''National Institutes of Health'' means the appropriations accounts that support the various institutes, offices, and centers that make up the National Institutes of Health.

(d) EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FROM SEQUESTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 255(g)(1)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (2 U.S.C. 905(g)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting after ''Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds (16–0327–0–1–600).'' the following:

''Appropriations under the American Cures Act.''.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any sequestration order issued under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—

(1) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(2) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 4905. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to molecularly targeted pediatric cancer investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Madam President, today, I am joining Senator CAPITO to introduce the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act of 2024 in order to improve access to needed therapies for children.

Children are not just small adults. Drugs affect their developing bodies differently, so new treatments need to be studied carefully to ensure that they are appropriately prescribed and that dosages are properly adjusted. Additionally, drugs that are designed to treat a specific condition in adults may have enormous benefits in treating completely different illnesses in kids, but research is needed to unlock these potentially lifesaving possibilities.

Unfortunately, drug development still leaves children behind. The legislation we are introducing today would help speed therapies to children who need them by making needed changes to the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act BPCA, and the Pediatric Research Equity Act, PREA—two laws that encourage and require the study of drugs in children.

Data resulting from BPCA and PREA studies are added to drug labels to give parents and providers essential information on the safety and efficacy of drugs used in children. I was proud to have helped author these laws when I

was a member of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee. While we have made tremendous progress in advancing treatments for children because of these laws, there are gaps. For example, there is a loophole in PREA that exempts drug companies from pediatric study requirements when the treatment would only be used for a rare pediatric condition.

There are close to 7,000 rare diseases without appropriate treatments, and the vast majority of these diseases affect children as well as adults. But in developing new drugs also known as orphan drugs to treat rare diseases, pharmaceutical developers focus their research on adult patients only since they are not required study their impact on children.

And since the majority of new drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration, FDA are orphan drugs, this means that the majority of newly approved drugs have not been studied for their impacts on kids. This leaves doctors, parents, and sick kids in the dark about the best possible treatments. Our bill closes this loophole to require studies for children so that they, too, can benefit from new and innovative treatments for rare diseases.

In addition to this change, the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act would invest in pediatric studies of older, off-patent drugs. The FDA incentives and requirements under BPCA and PREA work for many newer drugs but unfortunately cannot help encourage studies of older drugs. For this reason, in 2002, Congress authorized a program which funds the National Institutes of Health to conduct studies of off-patent drugs used in children that would never be completed otherwise. Drug studies are expensive, and costs have only increased since then, but the program has been flat-funded at $25 million since it was created more than 20 years ago. Our legislation would increase the authorization for the BPCA NIH program to ensure we have better data about older drugs to treat diseases in children.

Lastly, the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act would give FDA the authority it needs to ensure that legally required pediatric studies are completed in a timely manner. Due dates for studies required by PREA are typically deferred by FDA until after the approval of the drug for adults, but, FDA has no effective enforcement tools to ensure that these studies are completed on time—or at all.

I am pleased to be working with my colleague Senator CAPITO on pediatric health issues. We have worked closely for many years on pediatric cancer, first authoring the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research, STAR Act in 2015. That bill was signed into law in 2018, and we worked to fully fund the law every year since.

I look forward to working with her as well as the sponsors of the House companion legislation, Representatives ANNA ESHOO and MICHAEL MCCAUL to move the Innovation in Pediatric Drugs Act forward, to give children and their families more options for treatments.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 784—DETERRING HEZBOLLAH AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN FOR THEIR REPEATED AND CONTINUED ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES AND URGING THE UNITED STATES TO USE ALL DIPLOMATIC TOOLS AVAILABLE TO HOLD THEM ACCOUNTABLE FOR SUCH ACTIONS

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

S. RES. 784

Whereas, in 1982, the Lebanon-based, radical-Shia terrorist group Hizballah (referred to in this preamble as ''Hezbollah''), which translates to ''The Party of God'', was founded to violently advocate for global Shia empowerment through acts of terror;

Whereas Hezbollah's founding manifesto states, ''The American threat is not local or restricted to a particular region, and as such, confrontation of such a threat must be international as well'', resulting in the terrorist organization conducting numerous attacks against Israeli and Western targets;

Whereas since its inception, Hezbollah has received significant support from the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the largest state sponsor of terrorism in the world;

Whereas, on April 18, 1983, Hezbollah attacked the United States Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 63 American and Lebanese employees and citizens;

Whereas, on October 23, 1983, Hezbollah attacked the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 United States military personnel, including 220 United States Marines, 18 United States Navy sailors, and 3 United States Army soldiers, resulting in the single deadliest day for the United States Marine Corps since the Battle of Iwo Jima during World War II;

Whereas, on September 20, 1984, Hezbollah attacked the United States Embassy Annex in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 23 American and Lebanese employees and citizens;

Whereas, on February 16, 1985, Hezbollah stated that their violent actions would only cease when Israel is ''obliterated'' and that Hezbollah ''vigorously condemns all plans for negotiation with Israel'';

Whereas, on June 14, 1985, Hezbollah hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 and immediately demanded to know the identity of ''those with Jewish-sounding names'', holding hostage the plane and many TWA employees and passengers for 17 days;

Whereas, in 1992, Hassan Nasrallah assumed the position of Secretary-General of Hezbollah and has overseen their regime of terror ever since;

Whereas, on March 17, 1992, with the backing of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah detonated a truck bomb at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 people and wounding more than 240 other people;

Whereas, on July 18, 1994, with the backing of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hezbollah attacked the Buenos Aires, Argentina, headquarters of the Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association, a Jewish community center, killing 85 people and wounding more than 300 other people, which is the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of Argentina;

Whereas, on October 8, 1997, Hezbollah was designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

Whereas, before September 11, 2001, Hezbollah was responsible for more deaths of United States citizens than any other terrorist organization;

Whereas, on September 23, 2001, Hezbollah was designated a ''Specially Designated Global Terrorist'' entity pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism);

Whereas, on July 12, 2006, Hezbollah abducted 2 Israeli soldiers, which resulted in a 34-day war between Israel and Hezbollah;

Whereas according to the Department of State's Country Reports on Terrorism 2021: Iran, ''Since the end of the 2006 Israeli-Hizballah conflict, Iran has supplied Hizballah in Lebanon with thousands of rockets, missiles, and small arms in violation of UNSCR 1701'';

Whereas, in 2010, the Department of State labeled Hezbollah as ''the most technically capable terrorist group in the world and a continued security threat to the United States'';

Whereas, on July 18, 2012, Hezbollah detonated a bus bomb in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing 5 Israeli citizens and 1 Bulgarian citizen;

Whereas since October 7, 2023, Hezbollah has increased its attacks against northern Israel, resulting in the deaths of Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) soldiers and Israeli civilians and the displacement of tens of thousands of residents in northern Israel;

Whereas, since October 8, 2023, Hezbollah has increased the number of rockets launched into Israel, resulting in the deaths of at least 22 IDF soldiers and 24 Israeli civilians;

Whereas, on November 15, 2023, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Christopher Wray, testified before the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that ''FBI arrests in recent years also indicate that Hizballah has tried to seed operatives, establish infrastructure, and engage in spying here domestically—raising our concern that they may be contingency planning for future operations in the United States'';

Whereas, on February 5, 2024, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence submitted its annual report pursuant to section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 (commonly known as the ''Annual Threat Assessment''), which concluded ''Hizballah will continue to develop its global terrorist capabilities as a complement to the group's growing conventional military capabilities in the region. . .[and] Hizballah probably will continue to conduct provocative actions such as rocket launches against Israel'';

Whereas, on June 19, 2024, Hassan Nasrallah threatened European Union member Cyprus, stating ''The Cypriot Government must be warned that opening Cypriot airports and bases for the Israeli enemy to target Lebanon means that the Cypriot Government has become part of the war and the resistance (Hezbollah) will deal with it as part of the war'';

Whereas, on July 27, 2024, Hezbollah launched a rocket at the town of Majdal Shams in northern Israel, killing at least 12 children and teenagers, and wounding dozens more, resulting in the single deadliest