

this resolution, and any counsel so designated is authorized to designate funds for such representation approved by the Majority Leader of the Senate out of the miscellaneous line item appropriations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 598—CONDEMNING AND CALLING FOR THE REVERSAL OF PRESIDENT TRUMP'S DECISION TO ALLOW THE EXPORT OF ADVANCED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHIPS TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, DESPITE SIGNIFICANT RISKS TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND JUST MONTHS AFTER THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES SIGNED A SECRET \$500,000,000 DEAL TO BUY CLOSE TO A MAJORITY STAKE IN THE TRUMP FAMILY CRYPTO COMPANY WORLD LIBERTY FINANCIAL

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KIM, and Ms. SLOTKIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 598

Whereas 4 days before the inauguration of Donald Trump as President of the United States in 2025, officials representing Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the top security official of the United Arab Emirates, who is often referred to as the "spy sheikh", reportedly signed a \$500,000,000 deal to purchase 49 percent of the Trump family's crypto company World Liberty Financial;

Whereas, as part of an initial \$250,000,000 installment, the Tahnoon-backed company making the purchase reportedly directed a payment of \$187,000,000 to Trump family entities;

Whereas another \$31,000,000 was reportedly directed to flow to entities connected to the family of Steve Witkoff, who was a co-founder of World Liberty Financial and who serves as President Trump's special envoy to the Middle East;

Whereas, after the \$500,000,000 deal was signed, Tahnoon repeatedly met with President Trump, Mr. Witkoff, and other officials in the Trump administration while pushing for access to advanced artificial intelligence chips;

Whereas, after the \$500,000,000 deal was signed, the Trump administration approved the sale of advanced artificial intelligence chips to the United Arab Emirates, despite longstanding concerns about the country's ties to the People's Republic of China and the risk that advanced chips would be diverted there and jeopardize the national security of the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is seeking advanced artificial intelligence chips from the United States to enhance the lethality of its military and to supplant the United States as the global leader in technology; and

Whereas the risks to national security posed by President Trump's decisions and the serious corruption underlying those decisions must be condemned and addressed immediately: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate condemns President Donald Trump's decision to allow the sale of advanced artificial intelligence chips to the United Arab Emirates and calls for the reversal of that decision.

SENATE RESOLUTION 599—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PROTECTING AND ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI IS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF HAITI'S TRANSITION FROM CRISIS AND ITS FUTURE STABILITY, CONDEMNING THE FAILURE TO CENTER WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND DISTINCT NEEDS TO DATE, AND CALLING FOR URGENT MEASURES TO SECURE ALL HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN HAITI

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 599

Whereas women and girls in Haiti are subjected to systematic discrimination across all areas of public and private life and endemic gender-based violence, and have been systematically excluded from political and other leadership roles such that Haiti was nearly last in the world for women's participation in Parliament after its last elections;

Whereas women and girls are distinctly affected by the current deteriorating security, governance, and humanitarian crisis in Haiti, and are being subjected to widespread sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, including collective rape and sexual exploitation that is being deliberately wielded as a tool of conflict to control and terrorize communities;

Whereas the pervasive threat of gender-based violence has led to a significant reduction in women's and girls' freedom of movement, civic participation, and economic activity, further increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, especially in situations of displacement;

Whereas, despite the critical need for survivor support services like emergency medical care, shelter, and judicial recourse, access to such services remains severely limited, impeded, and in some areas, nonexistent, and impunity for gender-based violence remains the norm;

Whereas the Constitution of Haiti expressly requires "the equity of gender", provides that at least 30 percent of all positions and offices "at all levels of national life, notably in the public services" and in elections be reserved for women, and incorporates as national law all rights recognized by the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, signed at New York December 18, 1979, and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, done at Belem do Para June 9, 1994;

Whereas Haiti's transitional government has failed to include women and girls on an equal basis in leadership and decision-making positions or to meet the 30-percent constitutional minimum requirement, most egregiously exemplified by the fact that no women hold any of the 7 voting seats on the Transitional Presidential Council;

Whereas civil society organizations in Haiti have documented and denounced the lack of adequate government protections, services, and responses to the distinct security, economic, and human rights needs of Haitian women and girls, as well as the transitional government's failure to sufficiently include women in decision making, in violation of their rights;

Whereas the United States Government voted into effect a series of United Nations Security Council resolutions that collectively established the Women, Peace, and Security (in this preamble referred to as "WPS") Agenda, which urges member states to increase women's representation in institutions and mechanisms for preventing, mitigating, and resolving conflict and to center the rights of women and girls, and further explicitly recognizes that weaponized gender-based violence exacerbates conflict and represents a threat to international peace and security;

Whereas centering women's leadership and specific needs is thus an established best practice for conflict-affected transitions, reflecting the empirical recognition that when women are included, outcomes are more effective and sustainable;

Whereas the United States Government recognized the WPS Agenda as "both a moral and strategic imperative of U.S. foreign policy and national security" and became the first country to adopt a comprehensive law on WPS when Congress passed and President Donald Trump signed into law the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68);

Whereas that Act requires policies that promote and encourage partner governments to ensure the meaningful participation of women in conflict resolution, along with their physical safety, economic security, and dignity, recognizing explicitly that women's engagement in resolving conflict is critical to long-term stability and democracy;

Whereas the 2019 United States Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, effectuated by President Donald Trump, requires measures to support women's participation in decision making related to crises and to promote the protection of women's and girls' human rights, access to aid, and safety from violence, abuse, and exploitation around the world;

Whereas the international partners working with the transitional government of Haiti to respond to its crisis have largely failed to center the principles of the WPS Agenda, providing limited support to addressing sexual violence and paying little notice to other rights and obligations, including especially women's leadership;

Whereas civil society in Haiti has with global support launched a Policy Framework for an Effective and Equitable Transition, which outlines for the transitional government and its international partners the applicable legal obligations and best practices, such as the WPS Agenda, and sets out concrete recommendations with the aim of supporting a more equitable and thus more effective transition from crisis; and

Whereas the failure to center women's leadership and women-specific needs and protections in Haiti's transition threatens the effectiveness of the transition and the long-term security, democracy, and socio-economic development of Haiti: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the systematic sexual violence and other gender-based harms directed at women and girls in Haiti and the accompanying lack of protection, services, and accountability, which constitute breaches of Haiti's legal obligations under Haitian and international law;

(2) condemns the persistent exclusion and marginalization of women in Haiti's transitional government and in other leadership and decision-making positions, especially with respect to restoring security, management of displacement sites, and delivery of humanitarian relief, which constitute breaches of Haiti's legal obligations under Haitian and international law;

(3) condemns the failure of Haiti's international partners to center the distinct needs of women and girls in policies, programs, and efforts to provide good offices or otherwise support Haiti's transitional government;

(4) condemns the unilateral steps undertaken by the Department of State and the Department of Defense to dismantle their institutional commitments to Women, Peace, and Security, including by closing the Office of Global Women's Issues in the proposed reorganization of the Department of State and ending the Women, Peace, and Security program at the Department of Defense, and finds those actions to be contrary to legislation duly enacted by Congress, including the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68);

(5) finds that the failure to respect Haitian and international obligations to include women's leadership and address women's specific needs endangers all efforts to restore security and stable democratic governance in Haiti;

(6) finds that confronting widespread gender-based violence against women and girls in Haiti is indispensable for stabilizing and rebuilding Haiti and must be a central tenet of all security and accountability policies;

(7) finds that failure to specifically consider and endeavor to dismantle historical and structural inequalities and discrimination risks entrenching or worsening such practices and their harmful consequences;

(8) concludes that policies, programs, and corresponding budgetary allocations must be urgently implemented so as to—

(A) ensure that, in conformity with the Constitution of Haiti, women fill at minimum 30 percent of all government, leadership, and decision-making positions, including especially top ministerial, directorate, and commission positions that are concerned with restoring security, delivering humanitarian assistance, and planning for any elections;

(B) ensure that women serving in any such positions are fully and equally empowered and funded so as to be able to exercise meaningful and effective authority associated with their positions;

(C) prioritize and fund policies and programs concerned with protecting women and girls in Haiti from sexual and other forms of gender-based violence;

(D) prioritize and fund services for survivors of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, especially medical and psychological assistance, shelter, and protection;

(E) prioritize and fund investigations and prosecutions of sexual violence and other forms of gender-based harms, including the preservation of evidence and protection for survivors and witnesses;

(F) take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of women and girls in displacement sites, including measures consistent with Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Precautionary Measures MC 340/1, namely—

(i) to provide medical and psychological care to survivors of gender-based violence;

(ii) to adequately secure displacement sites;

(iii) to ensure public officials respond adequately to incidents of gender-based violence;

(iv) to create specialized units to investigate and prosecute such cases; and

(v) to ensure that grassroots women's groups are adequately represented in displacement site management;

(G) require across all relevant government and foreign assistance programs and policies explicit consideration of the distinct needs of women and girls in Haiti, especially in the

context of security, elections and governance, and humanitarian relief;

(H) require across all relevant government and foreign assistance programs and policies that collection of data is gender-disaggregated and trauma-informed, including especially with respect to crimes, humanitarian need, and civic engagement; and

(I) adopt a feminist policy that places the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at its center, and in particular, to base policies, programs, and planning on the Policy Framework for an Effective and Equitable Transition promulgated by civil society in Haiti;

(9) calls on all actors engaged with the situation in Haiti to comply with their international human rights commitments and to meet their obligations to the women and girls of Haiti under the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, most notably to promote the meaningful participation of women in leadership and decision making and to center the distinct needs of women and girls, especially protection from and accountability for sexual and other forms of gender-based violence;

(10) expresses appreciation for the role that civil society in Haiti, especially Haitian feminist and women's rights organizations, have been playing in delivering critical services and advocating for more effective and equitable policies;

(11) calls upon all actors engaged with the situation in Haiti to closely consult with civil society in Haiti and in particular with Haitian feminist and women's rights organizations, especially those working at the grassroots level, when formulating policies, programs, and budgets, especially with respect to matters concerning security, elections and governance, and humanitarian relief, and to provide those organizations with adequate funding;

(12) calls upon all actors engaged with the situation in Haiti to tangibly invest in the long-term equality of Haiti's women and girls by implementing forward-looking plans, policies, and programs concerned with legislative, institutional, and policy changes to that end; and

(13) resolves to rebuild the Office of Global Women's Issues at the Department of State and the Women, Peace, and Security program in the Department of Defense to advance United States Government commitments to women human rights defenders building peace and security in Haiti and beyond.

SENATE RESOLUTION 600—RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2026 AS “NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 600

Whereas the goals of National Mentoring Month are to raise awareness and celebrate the powerful impact of mentoring relationships, recruit new mentors, and encourage institutions to integrate quality mentoring into their policies, practices, and programs;

Whereas quality mentoring fosters positive life and social skills, promotes self-esteem, bolsters academic achievement and college access, supports career exploration, and nurtures youth leadership development;

Whereas mentoring happens in many settings, including community-based programs, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, government agencies, religious institutions, youth sports teams, and the workplace, and in various ways, including formal mentoring matches and informal relationships with teachers, coaches, neighbors, faith leaders, and others;

Whereas effective mentoring of underserved and vulnerable populations helps individuals confront challenges and display improved mental health and social and emotional well-being;

Whereas studies have shown that incorporating culture and heritage into mentoring programs can improve academic outcomes and increase community engagement, especially for Alaska Native and American Indian youth;

Whereas mentoring encourages positive youth development and smart daily behaviors, such as finishing homework and having healthy social interactions, and has a positive impact on the growth and success of a young person;

Whereas mentors help young people set career goals and can help connect mentees to industry professionals to train for and find jobs;

Whereas mentoring programs generally have a significant, positive impact on youth academic achievement, school connectedness and engagement, and educational success, which lead to outcomes such as improved attendance, grades and test scores, and classroom behavior;

Whereas research has found that young people facing risk of not completing high school but who had a mentor were, compared with their peers, more likely to enroll in college, to participate regularly in sports or extracurricular activities, to hold a leadership position in a club or sports team, and to volunteer regularly, and less likely to start using drugs;

Whereas mentoring has long been a staple of juvenile justice and violence prevention efforts and can offer comprehensive support to youth at risk for committing violence or victimization, as mentoring can address many risk factors at once;

Whereas mentoring relationships for youth facing risk, such as foster youth, can have a positive impact on a wide range of factors, including mental health, educational functioning and attainment, peer relationships, employment, and housing stability;

Whereas mentoring programs have been found to have a meaningful positive impact on mental health symptoms across a variety of outcomes, including internalizing and externalizing mental health symptoms, interpersonal relationships, and reducing parental stress;

Whereas mentoring is an innovative, evidence-based practice and, uniquely, is both a prevention and intervention strategy that can support young people of all demographics and backgrounds in all aspects of their lives;

Whereas each of the benefits of mentors described in this preamble serves to link youth to economic and social opportunity while also strengthening communities in the United States;

Whereas, despite the benefits of mentoring, 40 percent of young persons in the United States are growing up without a mentor, representing approximately 1,800,000 youth who do not have someone outside of the home to offer real life guidance and support;