

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2232

To ensure accountability at the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to promote reform and limit anti-Semitism and anti-Israel bias at the United Nations.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 2017

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. DESANTIS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To ensure accountability at the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to promote reform and limit anti-Semitism and anti-Israel bias at the United Nations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Promoting Equality and Accountability at the United
6 Nations Act of 2017”.

7 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents is
8 as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—LIMITATIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Limitations relating to UNRWA funding.

Sec. 103. Sense of Congress.

TITLE II—LIMITATIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sec. 201. Findings.

Sec. 202. Limitations relating to the United Nations Human Rights Council and the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner membership and funding.

Sec. 203. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 204. Statement of policy.

TITLE III—STATUS OF PALESTINIAN ENTITIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Sec. 301. Findings.

Sec. 302. Reaffirmation of United States policy regarding the status of Palestinian entities at the United Nations, its specialized agencies or its affiliated organizations.

Sec. 303. Restriction regarding participation in the United Nations, its specialized agencies or its affiliated organizations.

Sec. 304. Statement of policy.

TITLE IV—ANTI-SEMITISM AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Sec. 401. Anti-Semitism at the United Nations.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

4 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
5 Committee on Appropriations, and the Com-
6 mittee on Oversight and Government Reform of
7 the House of Representatives; and
8
9

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
2 the Committee on Appropriations, and the
3 Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-
4 mental Affairs of the Senate.

5 (2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
6 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an or-
7 ganization designated as a foreign terrorist organiza-
8 tion by the Secretary of State in accordance with
9 section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality
10 Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

11 (3) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” means
12 an individual who is employed in the general serv-
13 ices, professional staff, or senior management of the
14 United Nations, including consultants, contractors,
15 and subcontractors.

16 (4) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The term “General
17 Assembly” means the General Assembly of the
18 United Nations.

19 (5) MEMBER STATE.—The term “Member
20 State” means a Member State of the United Na-
21 tions. Such term is synonymous with the term
22 “country”.

23 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
24 the Secretary of State.

1 (7) SECRETARY-GENERAL.—The term “Sec-
2 retary-General” means the Secretary-General of the
3 United Nations.

4 (8) SECURITY COUNCIL.—The term “Security
5 Council” means the Security Council of the United
6 Nations.

7 (9) UNITED NATIONS ENTITY.—The term
8 “United Nations entity” means any United Nations
9 agency, commission, conference, council, court, de-
10 partment, forum, fund, institute, office, organiza-
11 tion, partnership, program, subsidiary body, tri-
12 bunal, trust, university or academic body, related or-
13 ganization or subsidiary body, wherever located, that
14 flies the United Nations flag or is authorized to use
15 the United Nations logo.

16 (10) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION.—The
17 term “United States contribution” means an as-
18 sessed or voluntary contribution, whether financial,
19 in-kind, or otherwise, from the United States Fed-
20 eral Government to a United Nations entity, includ-
21 ing contributions passed through other entities for
22 ultimate use by a United Nations entity.

1 **TITLE I—LIMITATIONS RELAT-**
2 **ING TO THE UNITED NATIONS**
3 **RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY**
4 **FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES**
5 **IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)**

6 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The total annual budget of the United Na-
9 tions Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refu-
10 gees in the Near East (UNRWA), including its core
11 programs, emergency activities, and special projects,
12 exceeds \$1,500,000,000.

13 (2) UNRWA employs over 33,000 staff to sup-
14 port 5,000,000 individuals in the West Bank, Gaza,
15 Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, while the United Na-
16 tions High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
17 employs one-third the staff size of UNRWA, with
18 just over 10,000 staff to support over 60,000,000
19 “refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced per-
20 sons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), state-
21 less persons, and others of concern to UNHCR”.

22 (3) The United States has long been the largest
23 single contributing country to UNRWA. From 1950
24 to 2015, the United States has contributed over

1 \$5,630,000,000 to UNRWA, including over
2 \$380,000,000 in 2015.

3 (4) UNRWA staff unions, including the teach-
4 ers' union, are frequently controlled by members af-
5 filiated with Hamas.

6 (5) The curriculum of UNRWA schools, which
7 use the textbooks of their respective host govern-
8 ments or authorities, has long contained materials
9 that are anti-Israel, anti-Semitic, and supportive of
10 violent extremism.

11 (6) On July 16, 2014, UNRWA reported that
12 it had found 20 missiles in one of its schools in
13 Gaza, likely placed there by Hamas, and then re-
14 turned them to the “relevant authorities” in Gaza,
15 territory controlled by Hamas.

16 (7) On July 22, 2014, UNRWA reported that
17 it had found a second instance in which missiles
18 were stockpiled in one of its schools in Gaza.

19 (8) On July 29, 2014, UNRWA confirmed that,
20 for the third time in less than a month, a stockpile
21 of Hamas rockets was found in one of its schools in
22 Gaza, establishing a pattern of Hamas weapons
23 being stored in UNRWA facilities, and calling into
24 question UNRWA's claim of being caught unawares
25 to Hamas' actions.

1 (9) On July 30, 2014, three Israeli Defense
2 Force soldiers were killed in an explosion at a booby-
3 trapped UNRWA health clinic, which was housing
4 the opening to one of Hamas' underground tunnels.

5 (10) On July 30, 2014, John Ging, head of
6 UNRWA from 2006–2011, when asked if Hamas
7 has been using human shields and using United Na-
8 tions schools and hospitals to store weapons and as
9 a shelter from which to launch missiles into Israel,
10 stated in an interview, “Yes, the armed groups are
11 firing their rockets into Israel from the vicinity of
12 UN facilities and residential areas. Absolutely.”

13 (11) On September 1, 2015, the nongovern-
14 mental organization, UN Watch, published a report
15 which documented 12 different Facebook accounts
16 operated by UNRWA officials that openly incite to
17 anti-Semitism and violence, including Ahmed Fathi
18 Bader, who identified himself as a Deputy School
19 Principal at UNRWA and who praised the murder
20 of “a group of collaborators with the Jews”.

21 (12) On October 16, 2015, UN Watch pub-
22 lished a report entitled “Report on UNRWA Teach-
23 ers and Other Officials Inciting Violence & Anti-
24 semitism”, identifying an additional 10 UNRWA in-
25 dividuals that openly incite to anti-Semitism and vio-

1 lence, including Hani Al Ramahi, who identified
2 himself as a “Projects Support Assistant at
3 UNRWA”, and who posted an image that encour-
4 aged Palestinians to “stab Zionist dogs”.

5 (13) On October 20, 2015, the United Nations
6 Secretary-General’s Deputy Spokesman’s office, in
7 response to a question regarding the UNRWA alle-
8 gations raised in the UN Watch reports, stated that
9 “in a number of cases so far, the Agency has found
10 staff Facebook postings to be in violation of its so-
11 cial media rules . . . the staff have been subject to
12 both remedial and disciplinary action, including sus-
13 pension and loss of pay. The remaining allegations
14 are under assessment.”.

15 (14) On March 2, 2016, UNRWA USA’s Na-
16 tional Committee communications director, Laila
17 Mokhiber, tweeted her support for Israeli Apartheid
18 Week, a designated week designed to build support
19 for the anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment and Sanc-
20 tions (BDS) movement.

21 (15) On February 26, 2017, UNRWA an-
22 nounced that it had suspended Suhail al-Hindi, the
23 chairman of the UNRWA Palestinian workers’ union
24 in Gaza and the principal of an UNRWA elementary
25 school after receiving substantial information that

1 al-Hindi was elected to Hamas' politburo in a vote
2 in early February 2017.

3 **SEC. 102. LIMITATIONS RELATING TO UNRWA FUNDING.**

4 Section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
5 (22 U.S.C. 2221) is amended by striking subsection (c)
6 and inserting the following new subsection:

7 “(c)(1) WITHHOLDING.—United States contributions
8 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Pal-
9 estine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to any suc-
10 cessor or related entity, or to the regular budget of the
11 United Nations for the support of UNRWA or a successor
12 entity (through staff positions provided by the United Na-
13 tions Secretariat or otherwise), may be provided only dur-
14 ing a period for which a certification described in para-
15 graph (2) is in effect.

16 “(2) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in
17 this paragraph is a written determination by the Secretary
18 of State, based on all information available after diligent
19 inquiry, and transmitted to the appropriate congressional
20 committees along with a detailed description of the factual
21 basis therefore, that—

22 “(A) no official, employee, consultant, con-
23 tractor, subcontractor, representative, or affiliate of
24 UNRWA—

1 “(i) is a member of a foreign terrorist or-
2 ganization;

3 “(ii) has propagated, disseminated, or in-
4 cited anti-American, anti-Israel, or anti-Semitic
5 rhetoric or propaganda; or

6 “(iii) has used any UNRWA resources, in-
7 cluding publications or web sites, to propagate
8 or disseminate political materials, including po-
9 litical rhetoric regarding the Israeli-Palestinian
10 conflict;

11 “(B) no UNRWA school, hospital, clinic, other
12 facility, or other infrastructure or resource is being
13 used by a foreign terrorist organization for oper-
14 ations, planning, training, recruitment, fundraising,
15 indoctrination, communications, sanctuary, storage
16 of weapons or other materials, or as an access point
17 to any underground tunnel network, or any other
18 purposes;

19 “(C) UNRWA is subject to comprehensive fi-
20 nancial audits by an internationally recognized third
21 party independent auditing firm and has imple-
22 mented an effective system of vetting and oversight
23 to prevent the use, receipt, or diversion of any
24 UNRWA resources by any foreign terrorist organiza-
25 tion or members thereof;

1 “(D) no UNRWA-funded school or educational
2 institution uses textbooks or other educational mate-
3 rials that propagate or disseminate anti-American,
4 anti-Israel, or anti-Semitic rhetoric, propaganda or
5 incitement;

6 “(E) no recipient of UNRWA funds or loans is
7 a member of a foreign terrorist organization; and

8 “(F) UNRWA holds no accounts or other affili-
9 ations with financial institutions that the United
10 States deems or believes to be complicit in money
11 laundering and terror financing.

12 “(3) RECERTIFICATION; EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14 after the date on which the Secretary transmits to
15 the appropriate congressional committees an initial
16 certification under paragraph (2), and every 180
17 days thereafter—

18 “(i) the Secretary shall transmit to the ap-
19 propriate congressional committees a recertifi-
20 cation that the conditions described in para-
21 graph (2) are continuing to be met; or

22 “(ii) if the Secretary is unable to make
23 such a recertification, the Secretary shall trans-
24 mit to the appropriate congressional committees
25 a report that contains the reasons therefor.

1 “(B) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—An initial certifi-
2 cation under paragraph (2) or a recertification
3 under subparagraph (A) shall be effective for the ap-
4 plicable 180-day period or until the Secretary re-
5 ceives information rendering that certification or re-
6 certification factually inaccurate, whichever occurs
7 first. In the event that a certification or recertifi-
8 cation becomes ineffective, the Secretary shall
9 promptly transmit to the appropriate congressional
10 committees a description of any information that
11 precludes the renewal or continuation of the certifi-
12 cation or recertification.

13 “(4) LIMITATION.—During a period for which a cer-
14 tification described in paragraph (2) is in effect, the
15 United States may make contributions to UNRWA on an
16 annual basis in an amount that does not exceed the lesser
17 of—

18 “(A) the highest amount contributed to the
19 budget of UNRWA by a member country of the
20 League of Arab States for the same year; or

21 “(B) the amount that is equal to 22 percent of
22 the total budget of UNRWA for the same year.

23 “(5) OBLIGATION.—During a period for which a cer-
24 tification in paragraph (2) is not in effect, amounts that
25 would otherwise be made available for contribution to

1 UNRWA in accordance with paragraph (4) are authorized
2 to be made available for contributions to the United Na-
3 tions High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
4 Amounts made available in this paragraph are in addition
5 to any other amounts made available under any other pro-
6 vision of law.

7 “(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

8 “(A) the term ‘foreign terrorist organization’
9 means an organization designated as a foreign ter-
10 rorist organization by the Secretary of State in ac-
11 cordance with section 219(a) of the Immigration and
12 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)); and

13 “(B) the term ‘United States contribution’
14 means an assessed or voluntary contribution, wheth-
15 er financial, in-kind, or otherwise, from the United
16 States Federal Government to a United Nations en-
17 tity, including contributions passed through other
18 entities for ultimate use by a United Nations enti-
19 ty.”.

20 **SEC. 103. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

21 It is the sense of Congress that—

22 (1) the President and the Secretary of State
23 should lead a high-level diplomatic effort to encour-
24 age other responsible nations to withhold contribu-
25 tions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agen-

1 cy for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
2 (UNRWA), to any successor or related entity, or to
3 the regular budget of the United Nations for the
4 support of UNRWA or a successor entity (through
5 staff positions provided by the United Nations Sec-
6 retariat or otherwise) until UNRWA has met the
7 conditions listed in subparagraphs (A) through (F)
8 of section 301(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
9 1961 (as added by section 3 of this Act);

10 (2) citizens of recognized states should be re-
11 moved from UNRWA's jurisdiction;

12 (3) UNRWA's definition of a "Palestine ref-
13 ugee" should be changed to that used for a refugee
14 by the Office of the United Nations High Commis-
15 sioner for Refugees; and

16 (4) in order to alleviate the suffering of Pales-
17 tinian refugees, responsibility for those refugees
18 should be fully transferred to the Office of the
19 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

1 **TITLE II—LIMITATIONS RELAT-**
2 **ING TO THE UNITED NATIONS**
3 **HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**
4 **AND THE UNITED NATIONS**
5 **HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF**
6 **THE HIGH COMMISSIONER**

7 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:

9 (1) Since its establishment in 2006, the United
10 Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has
11 failed to meaningfully promote the protection of
12 internationally recognized human rights.

13 (2) The UNHRC agenda contains a permanent
14 item for criticism of the democratic, Jewish State of
15 Israel, but no permanent items criticizing any other
16 state or non-state actor.

17 (3) Since 2006, the UNHRC has a largely dis-
18 proportionate number of resolutions focused on criti-
19 cizing Israel, passing nearly 70 resolutions con-
20 demning Israel, more than the combined total of all
21 other country-specific condemnatory resolutions.

22 (4) In 2008, the Bush administration voted
23 against the establishment of the UNHRC and later
24 announced it would withhold United States funding

1 to the United Nations regular budget equivalent to
2 the United States share of the UNHRC budget.

3 (5) In March 2009, reversing the previous ad-
4 ministration’s policy, the Obama administration an-
5 nounced that the United States would run for a seat
6 on the UNHRC, winning a seat in May 2009.

7 (6) On July 23, 2014, the UNHRC adopted a
8 resolution regarding Gaza and the West Bank. The
9 resolution contained over 1,700 words criticizing
10 Israel for supposed human rights violations in Gaza,
11 yet does not mention Hamas, the designated foreign
12 terrorist organization responsible for using Pales-
13 tinian children, women, and men as human shields
14 and launching thousands of rockets indiscriminately
15 into Israeli civilian populations, even once.

16 (7) In 2016, the UNHRC had 29 Members
17 rated “Not Free” or only “Partly Free” by Freedom
18 House in its 2015 Freedom in the World report—
19 meaning 62 percent of the body’s membership failed
20 to meet the standards of a free society.

21 (8) In October 2016, the United Nations Gen-
22 eral Assembly elected 14 countries to the UNHRC,
23 including some of the world’s worst human rights
24 abusers: Cuba, China, and Saudi Arabia.

1 (9) On March 24, 2016, the UNHRC adopted
2 a resolution that allowed for the creation of a “data-
3 base” of all businesses that do business in or with
4 “the settlements”, effectively establishing a blacklist
5 of entities and giving support to the BDS movement
6 and its supporters.

7 (10) The United Nations Office of the High
8 Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) serves
9 as the Secretariat of the UNHRC, supporting the
10 Council’s work, providing staffing and recommenda-
11 tions to the Council.

12 **SEC. 202. LIMITATIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NA-**
13 **TIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND THE**
14 **UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF**
15 **THE HIGH COMMISSIONER MEMBERSHIP AND**
16 **FUNDING.**

17 (a) **FUNDING PROHIBITION.**—No funding from the
18 United States Government, including assessed, voluntary,
19 or in-kind contributions, may be made available to support
20 the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) or
21 the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for
22 Human Rights (OHCHR) until after the Secretary cer-
23 tifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

24 (1) participation in the UNHRC is in the na-
25 tional interest of the United States;

1 (2) the UNHRC has removed “Human rights
2 situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab terri-
3 tories” and any other specific item targeted at the
4 State of Israel as permanent items on the Council’s
5 agenda or programme of work;

6 (3) the UNHRC does not include a Member
7 State—

8 (A) subject to sanctions by the Security
9 Council;

10 (B) under a Security Council-mandated in-
11 vestigation for human rights abuses;

12 (C) the government of which the Secretary
13 of State has determined, for purposes of section
14 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979
15 (as continued in effect pursuant to the Inter-
16 national Emergency Economic Powers Act),
17 section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, sec-
18 tion 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of
19 1961, or other provision of law, is a government
20 that has repeatedly provided support for acts of
21 international terrorism;

22 (D) which the President has designated as
23 a country of particular concern for religious
24 freedom under section 402(b) of the Inter-
25 national Religious Freedom Act of 1998; or

1 (E) designated by the Department of State
2 as a “Tier 3” country pursuant to section
3 110(b)(1)(C) of the Trafficking in Victims Pro-
4 tection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)(C))
5 as a Tier 3 country; and

6 (4) the percentage of United States citizens em-
7 ployed at the senior level in each of the OHCHR’s
8 four major divisions—the Research and Right to De-
9 velopment Division (RRDD), the Human Rights
10 Treaties Division (HRTD), the Field Operations and
11 Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD), and the
12 Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Divi-
13 sion (HRCSPD)—is at least equivalent to the per-
14 centage of the total United States assessed contribu-
15 tions to the United Nations regular budget.

16 (b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The certification
17 under subsection (a) shall include an explanation of the
18 reasoning behind the certification.

19 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
20 of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the
21 Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congres-
22 sional committees that describes—

23 (1) the resolutions that were considered in the
24 UNHRC during the previous 12 months;

1 (2) steps that have been taken during that 12-
2 month period to remove “Human rights situation in
3 Palestine and other occupied Arab territories” and
4 any other specific item targeted at the State of
5 Israel as permanent agenda items for the UNHRC;

6 (3) a detailed list of any country currently on,
7 or running for a seat on, the UNHRC that meets
8 any of the criteria as set out in subsection (a)(3);
9 and

10 (4) the current employment breakdown by na-
11 tionality at each of the four major divisions of the
12 OHCHR.

13 (d) REVERSION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated for
14 use as a United States contribution to the United Nations
15 but withheld from obligation and expenditure pursuant to
16 this section shall immediately revert to the United States
17 Treasury and shall not be considered arrears to be repaid
18 to any United Nations entity.

19 **SEC. 203. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

20 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
21 should use its voice, vote, and influence at the United Na-
22 tions to work to ensure that the United Nations Human
23 Rights Council (UNHRC) takes steps to remove perma-
24 nent items on its agenda or programme of work which tar-
25 get or single out a specific country or a specific territory

1 or territories and that the UNHRC does not include a
2 Member State that meets any of the criteria described in
3 section 202(a)(3).

4 **SEC. 204. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

5 It shall be the policy of the United States to take
6 steps to repeal Resolution A/HRC/31/L.38, which requests
7 the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for
8 Human Rights to establish a “database” of entities in-
9 volved with “settlements”, which includes the Jewish
10 Quarter of Jerusalem and the Western Wall, and to miti-
11 gate any damage done to Israel and its economy by such
12 a blacklist through various means.

13 **TITLE III—STATUS OF PALES-**
14 **TINIAN ENTITIES AT THE**
15 **UNITED NATIONS**

16 **SEC. 301. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress makes the following findings:

18 (1) In 1989, the Palestine Liberation Organiza-
19 tion (PLO) launched an effort to evade direct nego-
20 tiations for peace with the State of Israel by instead
21 pursuing Palestinian membership in international
22 organizations, which could imply de facto recognition
23 of a Palestinian state by the United Nations.

24 (2) The executive branch, with significant sup-
25 port from Members of Congress, successfully

1 stopped the PLO's effort by credibly threatening, as
2 noted in a May 1, 1989, statement by then-Sec-
3 retary of State James A. Baker, "that the United
4 States [would] make no further contributions, vol-
5 untary or assessed, to any organization which makes
6 any change in the P.L.O.'s present status as an ob-
7 server organization".

8 (3) The United States success over a period of
9 decades demonstrated that withholding contributions
10 and placing conditions of its payment can result in
11 real reforms, stop counterproductive developments,
12 and advance U.S. interests at the United Nations.

13 (4) In 2011, the United Nations Educational,
14 Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
15 granted full membership to the Palestinians, trig-
16 gering United States law that prohibits funding for
17 any United Nations organization that grants mem-
18 bership to the PLO.

19 (5) In September 2015 and again in September
20 2016, at the United Nations General Assembly, Abu
21 Mazen threatened that Palestinian leadership would
22 no longer be bound by its signed agreements with
23 Israel.

24 (6) Palestinian leadership continues its effort to
25 evade direct negotiations for peace with the State of

1 Israel by seeking recognition of a Palestinian state
2 from foreign governments and in international fo-
3 rums.

4 (7) Further efforts to bypass negotiations and
5 to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state, or to ap-
6 peal to the United Nations or other international fo-
7 rums or to foreign governments for recognition of a
8 Palestinian state of membership or other upgraded
9 status for the Palestinian observer mission at those
10 forums, or to impose a solution or parameters for
11 negotiations, would violate the underlying principles
12 of the Oslo Accords, the Road Map, and other rel-
13 evant Middle East peace process efforts.

14 **SEC. 302. REAFFIRMATION OF UNITED STATES POLICY RE-**
15 **GARDING THE STATUS OF PALESTINIAN EN-**
16 **TITIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPE-**
17 **CIALIZED AGENCIES, OR ITS AFFILIATED OR-**
18 **GANIZATIONS.**

19 Congress hereby reaffirms that it is the law of the
20 United States to prohibit the use of United States tax-
21 payer dollars for certain assessed or voluntary contribu-
22 tions to the United Nations or its specialized agencies re-
23 garding the status of the Palestinians at the United Na-
24 tions or its specialized agencies, including under section
25 414 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal

1 Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246) and section
2 410 of Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years
3 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236).

4 **SEC. 303. RESTRICTION REGARDING PARTICIPATION IN**
5 **THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIALIZED**
6 **AGENCIES OR ITS AFFILIATED ORGANIZA-**
7 **TIONS.**

8 The United States shall not make available any
9 United States Government official to serve in any capacity
10 as a representative to any United Nations specialized
11 agency or affiliated organization which has granted full
12 membership as a state to any organization or group that
13 does not have the internationally recognized attributes of
14 statehood.

15 **SEC. 304. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

16 It is the policy of the United States to oppose the
17 recognition of a Palestinian state by any United Nations
18 entity, or any upgrade, including full membership or the
19 accession to any treaty or agreement, in the status of the
20 Palestinians at the United Nations, the Palestine Libera-
21 tion Organization, the Palestinian Authority, or any other
22 Palestinian administrative organization or governing enti-
23 ty, at any United Nations entity, prior to the achievement
24 of a final peace agreement negotiated between and agreed
25 to by Israel and the Palestinians.

1 **TITLE IV—ANTI-SEMITISM AT**
2 **THE UNITED NATIONS**

3 **SEC. 401. ANTI-SEMITISM AT THE UNITED NATIONS.**

4 The President shall direct the United States Perma-
5 nent Representative to the United Nations to use the full
6 voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the
7 United Nations to make every effort to—

8 (1) ensure the issuance and implementation of
9 a directive by the Secretary General or the Secre-
10 tariat, as appropriate, that—

11 (A) requires the United Nations and its
12 specialized agencies to officially and publicly
13 condemn anti-Semitic statements made at any
14 session of the United Nations or its specialized
15 agencies, or at any other session sponsored by
16 the United Nations;

17 (B) requires employees of the United Na-
18 tions and its specialized agencies, programs,
19 and funds to be subject to punitive action, in-
20 cluding immediate dismissal, for making anti-
21 Semitic statements or references;

22 (C) proposes specific recommendations to
23 the General Assembly for the establishment of
24 mechanisms to hold accountable employees and
25 officials of the United Nations and its special-

1 ized agencies, programs and funds, or Member
2 States, that make such anti-Semitic statements
3 or references in any forum of the United Na-
4 tions or of its specialized agencies;

5 (D) continues to develop and implements
6 education awareness programs about the Holo-
7 caust and anti-Semitism throughout the world,
8 as part of an effort to combat intolerance and
9 hatred; and

10 (E) requires the United Nations Office of
11 the High Commissioner for Human Rights
12 (OHCHR) to develop programming and other
13 measures that address anti-Semitism;

14 (2) secure the adoption of a resolution by the
15 General Assembly that establishes the mechanisms
16 described in paragraph (1)(C);

17 (3) secure the adoption of a resolution by the
18 General Assembly that deems the Boycott, Divest-
19 ment, and Sanctions movement against Israel to be
20 anti-Semitic in nature; and

21 (4) continue working toward further reduction
22 of anti-Semitic language and anti-Israel resolutions
23 in the United Nations and its specialized agencies,
24 programs and funds.

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