104TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 915

To govern relations between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to enforce PLO compliance with standards of international conduct, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 12 (legislative day, June 5), 1995

Mr. D'Amato introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To govern relations between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to enforce PLO compliance with standards of international conduct, and for other purposes.

- 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.**
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Middle East Peace
- 5 Compliance Act of 1995".
- 6 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
- 7 For the purposes of this Act—

- (1) the term "Palestine Liberation Organization 1 2 (PLO)" shall be defined as a membership organiza-3 tion encompassing all constituent groups that belong to the Palestine National Council and all individuals that have or continue to publicly demonstrate their 5 6 allegiance to the Palestine Liberation Organization, 7 or receive funds, directly or indirectly from sources controlled by the PLO. Its legal status is defined by 8 9 United States law pursuant to title X of Public Law 10 100–204, section 1002;
 - (2) for the purpose of this section, the term "foreign assistance" shall be the same as that used under section 634(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–195); and
 - (3) the term "Palestinian Authority" shall be defined as the administrative entity established in the self-rule areas of Gaza and the West Bank in accordance with the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington, D.C. September 13, 1993, between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

22 SEC. 3. POLICY.

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- 23 It is the policy and interest of the United States—
- 24 (1) to contribute to the advancement of peace 25 and security in the Middle East by supporting ef-

- forts by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to reach a nonviolent resolution of their conflict under the terms of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangement signed in Washington, D.C., September 13, 1993;
 - (2) to ensure that both Israel and the PLO fully and meaningfully comply with the terms and conditions of all agreements made between them;
 - (3) to demonstrate firm, consistent, and unambiguous opposition to terrorism by insisting that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization take significant, material, and timely steps to preempt tourist attacks;
 - (4) to ensure that the Palestinian Authority fully accounts for basic human needs and infrastructure development funds expended by the United States in Gaza and Jericho in accordance with standard commercial principles and practices;
 - (5) to ensure that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization cooperate fully with United States law enforcement agencies to apprehend, prosecute, and convict all individuals involved in the criminal injury or death of United States citizens or the willful damaging of United States property;

- (6) to hold the PLO and its administrative au-1 2 thority in Gaza and Jericho accountable for unlawful 3 acts carried out within its jurisdiction or emanating from territory under its administrative control;
 - (7) to ensure that all recipients of United States foreign assistance evidence a clear commitment to democracy, justice, and the rule of law and conform to established standards of financial management and accountability; and
- 10 (8) to contribute to the long-term security, stability, and economic health of the State of Israel 12 through the maintenance of close bilateral ties and, 13 to the greatest extent possible, to provide such levels 14 of assistance to Israel as are necessary and suffi-15 cient to achieve these objectives, irrespective of the 16 success or failure of the agreements between Israel 17 and the PLO.

18 SEC. 4. FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS.

- 19 (a) Pursuant to the commitments between Israel and the PLO described in section 6 of this Act, the Congress 20 makes the following findings: 21
- 22 (1) After decades of conflict, Israel and the PLO have entered a new era which presents an his-23 24 toric opportunity for peaceful coexistence and a sta-25 ble democratic future for themselves and the region.

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- 1 (2) The basis for this new relationship between 2 Israel and the PLO is the set of agreements to 3 which both parties are signatories and which ema-4 nate from the Declaration of Principles on Interim 5 Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washing-6 ton, D.C., on September 13, 1993.
 - (3) The United States agrees to serve as a partner in the effort to bring about a lasting reconciliation and understanding between Israel and the PLO.
 - (4) The United States recognizes all of the agreements referred to in section 6 of this Act are legally binding on Israel and the PLO, that they were entered into freely and in good faith and that Israel and the PLO are committed to their complete fulfillment.
 - (5) The United States is relying upon Israel and the PLO to honor their commitments to elected representatives and officials of the United States Government prior to and following the signing of the Declaration of Principles, including the promise of the PLO to halt terrorism emanating from areas under its control.
 - (6) The United States is committed to providing funding for infrastructure development and basic

- human needs in Gaza and Jericho, but not through any institution or entity of the PLO or the Palestinian Authority and only where Israel and the PLO have demonstrated that they have taken substantial, timely, and meaningful steps toward full compliance under their respective agreements.
 - (7) The United States is resolute in its determination to ensure that in providing assistance to Palestinians living under the administrative control of the Palestinian Authority or elsewhere, the beneficiaries of such assistance shall be held to the same standard of financial accountability and management control as any other recipient of United States foreign assistance.
 - (8) Since the signing of the Declaration of Principles, the United States has had sufficient time to evaluate the sincerity, commitment, and effectiveness with which Israel and the PLO have complied with both the spirit and the letter of the joint agreements to which they are signatories.
- 21 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—Therefore, the Congress de-22 termines the following:
- 23 (1) The PLO continues to demonstrate wide-24 spread and systematic disregard for both the spirit 25 and the letter of the understandings reached in a

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- succession of agreements between it and the State of Israel.
 - (2) Information provided by the President on the compliance of the PLO with its agreements is often ambiguous, insufficient, at variance with the assessments of independent monitoring groups and falls short of the standards of accountability expected of other recipients of United States foreign assistance.
 - (3) The PLO specifically has failed to take substantial, timely, and meaningful steps to fulfill its legal obligations in the following areas:
 - (A) AMENDING THE PLO COVENANT.—In violation of commitments made by the PLO in the letter of September 9, 1993, between the PLO leader and the Prime Minister of Israel, 1993, the PLO has failed to repeal the provisions of its charter which declare Israel to be illegitimate and call for its elimination through armed struggle.
 - (B) PREVENTING TERRORISM.—In violation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, annex III, article I, section 5 and the letters of September 9, 1993, between the PLO leader and the Prime Minister of Israel

and between the PLO leader and the Foreign Minister of Norway, the PLO has not legally banned terrorist organizations such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad and has done little to discipline them. In the 19 months before the Declaration of Principles there were 318 casualties from terrorism in Israel and the territories (68 people were killed and 250 injured). This is in contrast to the 19 months following the signing of the Declaration of Principles, there were 651 casualties from terrorism in Israel and the territories (134 people were killed and 517 injured), an increase of nearly 100 percent.

(C) PROSECUTING TERRORISTS.—In violation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, annex III, article I, section 5 and the letters of September 9, 1993, between the PLO leader and the Prime Minister of Israel and between the PLO leader and the Foreign Minister of Norway, the PLO has failed to investigate terrorist incidents, prosecute terrorists according to the rule of law, or ensure that the sentences imposed for terrorist acts are more than perfunctory. The PLO repeatedly has declared that it considers terrorist organizations

such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad as legitimate opposition groups with whom they are prepared to conduct a dialog. The PLO has not legally banned extremist organizations and instead, employs Hamas sympathizers in its administration in Gaza.

- (D) Preventing incitement to violence.—In violation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, article XII, paragraph 1 and the letters of September 9, 1993, between the PLO leader and the Prime Minister of Israel and between the PLO leader and the Foreign Minister of Norway, PLO officials continue to advocate holy war (jihad) against Israel, glorify suicide bombers, lend support and comfort to terrorist groups, and issue propaganda delegitimizing Israeli sovereignty even within its pre-1967 borders.
- (E) Barring unauthorized forces.— In violation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, article IX, section 2, the PLO continues to permit illegal military and paramilitary groups to conduct terrorist operations against Israel from administrative areas under its control.

(F) Confiscating unauthorized weapons.—In violation of the terms agreed to in the
Gaza-Jericho Agreement, annex I, article VIII,
section 8, the PLO has failed to fulfill its commitment made to the United States Vice President on March 24, 1995, to take significant
steps to disarm military and paramilitary
groups under its administrative control, to license weapons, or to substantially enforce, by

judicial means, individual violations.

- (G) EXCLUDING TERRORISTS FROM SECURITY SERVICES.—In violation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, annex I, article III, section 4(b), the PLO continues to employ policemen who have been convicted of serious crimes.
- (H) Extraditing terrorists.—In violation of the terms agreed to in annex III, article II, section 7, the PLO consistently refuses to extradite individuals suspected in terrorist crimes against Israeli citizens and has not complied with earlier demands of the United States Government to extradite individuals suspected of crimes against Americans to the United States.

- (I) Prohibiting the location of insti-TUTIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY OUTSIDE OF GAZA AND JERICHO.—Under article V of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement, the Pal-estinian Authority has attempted to extend its authority beyond the boundaries of Gaza and Jericho. It has failed to live up to its commitment not to operate offices in Jerusalem and has opened at least 7 institutions in and around the city.
 - (J) FACILITATING THE RELEASE OF IS-RAELI POWS/MIAS.—The PLO has failed to provide Israel with information it possesses on the condition and possible whereabouts of at least one Israeli MIA.
 - (K) Avoiding and punishing the illegal transfer of funds.—In violation of the spirit of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement and standard international principles and practices of financial accountability, administrative authorities in Gaza have diverted substantial amounts of development assistance to activities of the PLO both inside and outside of Gaza and Jericho.

1 (L) PREVENTING INFILTRATIONS.—In vio-2 lation of the terms agreed to in the Gaza-Jeri-3 cho Agreement, article IV(2)(c), the Palestinian 4 Police authorities has failed to halt infiltrations 5 from Egypt to Gaza and from Gaza to Israel.

6 SEC. 5. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE.

- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following restrictions shall apply with regard to all assistance provided by the United States and intended to benefit Palestinians living in areas controlled by the PLO or the Palestinian Authority:
 - (1) All funds made available to areas under the administrative control of the Palestinian Authority shall be provided only through agencies or entities of the United States Government or private voluntary organizations designated by the Secretary of State and registered in the United States: *Provided,* That no funds shall be obligated or expended for any projects or activities of the Palestinian Authority in Jerusalem or that benefit Palestinians living in Jerusalem.
 - (2) Under no circumstances and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized or appropriated under this or any other Act shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to ben-

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- efit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its agents, entities, projects, programs, institutions, or activities under its control, or directly or indirectly, to benefit the operation of the Palestinian Authority in Gaza, Jericho, or any other area it may control.
- (3) Funds authorized or appropriated under this or any other Act shall only be made available for humanitarian assistance, economic development, and basic human needs infrastructure projects or activities which directly benefit Palestinians in areas under the administrative control of the Palestinian Authority.
- (4) The total amount of United States assistance benefiting the Palestinians resident in areas under the administrative control of the PLO and the Palestinian Authority for any single year shall not exceed the largest total contribution by a member of the Arab League to the Palestinian Authority in the previous full calendar year.
- (5) None of the funds authorized or appropriated under this or any other Act shall be made available to benefit, directly or indirectly, Palestinians living under the administrative control of the Palestinian Authority until the PLO substantially,

- 1 materially, and in a timely fashion complies with the 2 provisions of section 7 of this Act.
 - (6) No funds made available by this or any other Act and intended to benefit Palestinians living in areas controlled by the PLO or the Palestinian Authority shall be used for the purchase, lease, or acquisition by any means of lethal equipment, supplies, or infrastructure to support that equipment or its use in military or paramilitary operations or training.
 - (7) No funds shall be made available under this or any other Act to benefit Palestinians living in areas controlled by the PLO or the Palestinian Authority should the PLO conclude a formal or informal arrangement with Hamas, Islamic Jihad, or any other group practicing or supporting terrorism under which the terrorist activities of these groups, either inside or outside of Gaza and Jericho, will be allowed to continue or be tolerated in any respect.
 - (8) As set forth in section 585 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs 1995 Appropriations and 1994 Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 103–306):
 - (A) None of the funds made available under this or any other Act shall be obligated

or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem.

(B) Meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestin-

1	ian Authority), have social contacts, and have
2	incidental discussions.
3	(9) No funds made available under this or any
4	other Act shall be used to benefit any individual who
5	has directly participated in, or conspired in, or was
6	an accessory to, the planning or execution of a ter-
7	rorist activity which resulted in the death, injury or
8	kidnaping of an American citizen.
9	SEC. 6. PLO-ISRAEL COMMITMENTS DESCRIBED.
10	The commitments referred to under this Act and rec-
11	ognized by the United States are the legally binding com-
12	mitments made by the Palestine Liberation Organization
13	and Israel in the following declarations:
14	(1) The PLO letter of September 9, 1993, to
15	the Prime Minister of Israel.
16	(2) The PLO letter of September 9, 1993, to
17	the Foreign Minister of Norway.
18	(3) The Declaration of Principles on Interim
19	Self-Government Arrangements signed in Washing-
20	ton, D.C. on September 13, 1993.
21	(4) The Agreement between Israel and the PLO
22	signed in Cairo on May 4, 1994.
23	(5) The Joint Communiqué between Israel and
24	the PLO issued at Blair House, in Washington,

D.C., February 12, 1995.

1 SEC. 7. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

2	In General.—Notwithstanding any other provision
3	of law, none of the funds authorized or appropriated under
4	this or any other Act shall be made available, directly or
5	indirectly, to benefit Palestinians living under the adminis-
6	trative control of the PLO or the Palestinian Authority
7	in Gaza, Jericho or any other area it may control, until
8	the following requirements set forth in this section are
9	fully met and certified to Congress by the President of
10	the United States.
11	(1) Substantial, material and timely com-
12	PLIANCE.—That the PLO and the Palestinian Au-
13	thority have made substantial, material and timely
14	progress in meeting their legal obligations as set
15	forth in the agreements between the PLO and Israel
16	and as enumerated in section 6 of this Act. The
17	President shall submit to the relevant congressional
18	committees a quarterly report that—
19	(A) comprehensively evaluates the compli-
20	ance record of the PLO according to each spe-
21	cific commitment set forth in its agreements
22	with Israel;
23	(B) establishes, as appropriate, both objec-
24	tive and subjective measures to assess PLO
25	compliance; and

1	(C) measures PLO compliance against
2	each previous quarterly assessment and dem-
3	onstrates significant and continual improvement
4	each quarter.
5	(2) Financial accountability.—Sixty days
6	following the enactment of this Act and every 180
7	days thereafter, the President of the United States
8	shall submit to the relevant congressional commit-
9	tees a financial audit carried out by the General Ac-
10	counting Office (GAO), which provides a full ac-
11	counting of all United States assistance which bene-
12	fits, directly or indirectly, the projects, programs or
13	activities of the Palestinian Authority in Gaza, Jeri-
14	cho or any other area it may control, since Septem-
15	ber 13, 1993, including, but not limited to, the fol-
16	lowing)—
17	(A) the obligation and disbursal of all
18	funds, by project, activity, and date, as well as
19	by prime contractor, all subcontractors, and
20	their countr(ies) of origin;
21	(B) the organization(s) or individual(s) re-
22	sponsible for the receipt and obligation of U.S.
23	assistance;
24	(C) the amount of both private and inter-
25	national donor funds that benefit the PLO or

1	the Palestinian Authority in Gaza, Jericho or
2	any other area it may control, and to which the
3	United States may be a contributor; and
4	(D) the ultimate beneficiaries of the assist-
5	ance.
6	(3) Report on the possible misuse of
7	FUNDS.—Pursuant to section 7(a), the President
8	shall also provide the relevant congressional commit-
9	tees with a comprehensive accounting of all United
10	States and International donor funds, credits, guar-
11	antees, insurance, in-kind assistance and other re-
12	source transfers to the PLO, the Palestinian Author-
13	ity or other associated entities under their control
14	which the General Accounting Office believes may
15	have been misused, diverted or illegally converted for
16	purposes other than those originally intended by the
17	donors and shall include a discussion of—
18	(A) the possible reasons for the diversion
19	of resources and the likely use toward which
20	they were put;
21	(B) the manner and mechanism(s) by
22	which the resources were misdirected;
23	(C) the person(s) and institution likely re-
24	sponsible for the misdirection of the resources;
25	and

- 1 (D) the efforts being made by the Palestin-2 ian Authority, the President and the inter-3 national community to account for and recover 4 the misdirected resources.
 - (4) Penalties and deductions.—Not less than thirty (30) days following the issuance to Congress of the findings set forth in section 7(2) the President shall deduct one dollar from the amount of funds or other resources appropriated to benefit Palestinians living in areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority for each dollar which the General Accounting Office is able to demonstrate may have been diverted by Palestinians for purposes other than what they were originally intended.
 - (5) ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PAST TERRORISM.—
 The President shall certify to the relevant congressional committees that the Palestine Liberation Organization has taken substantial, material and timely steps to provide information to United States law enforcement agencies leading to the arrest and extradition to the United States for prosecution of individuals connected directly or indirectly with the Palestine Liberation Organization and alleged to have been responsible for terrorist attacks on Amer-

1	ican citizens or property since 1964 to include, but
2	not be limited to, the kidnapping, or murders of—
3	(A) David Berger, in Munich, Germany,
4	September, 1972;
5	(B) Cleo A. Noel, Jr., United States Am-
6	bassador to the Sudan, and G. Curtis Moore,
7	U.S. Diplomat, in Khartoum, March 2, 1973;
8	(C) Gail Rubin, in Israel, March 11, 1978;
9	(D) Leon Klinghoffer on the cruise ship
10	Achille Lauro, October 8, 1985; and
11	(E) Gail Klein, in Jerusalem, October 15,
12	1986.
13	(6) Report to the congress.—Pursuant to
14	subsection (B) of this section, the President shall re-
15	port to the relevant congressional committees, in
16	both classified and unclassified form, no later than
17	September 1, 1995, and every 180 days thereafter,
18	on—
19	(A) the name, date, location, and cir-
20	cumstance of all Americans alleged to have been
21	killed or injured, directly or indirectly, by mem-
22	bers, agents, supporters or surrogates of the
23	Palestine Liberation Organization from 1964 to
24	the present;

1	(B) the name, date, precise location, and
2	circumstance of all violent incidents against Is-
3	raelis or others by any terrorist group, organi-
4	zation, entity or individual operating in Israel
5	or the territories controlled by Israel or the
6	PLO and to indicate—
7	(i) where the violent incident was
8	planned, organized and launched;
9	(ii) how and through what means the
10	violent incident was funded;
11	(iii) the source and type of any lethal
12	equipment used in any violent incident;
13	and
14	(iv) whether the United States has
15	been able to independently confirm infor-
16	mation provided by either Israel or the
17	PLO regarding violent incidents reported
18	under this subsection.
19	(C) the status of all warrants issued by
20	United States law enforcement agencies,
21	Interpol, or other international police authori-
22	ties, for the arrest of members of the Palestine
23	Liberation Organization, to include, but not be
24	limited to, the name of the individual, the date

and nature of the crime alleged to have been

committed, the statute under which prosecution is being sought, and the level and nature of the cooperation provided by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the apprehension, prosecution and conviction of this individual(s);

- (D) the disposition of all past and current investigations into the criminal activities of the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the warrants for the arrest of alleged members of the Palestine Liberation Organization that have been revoked or suspended by agencies or entities of the United States Government since 1964 and reason for the revocation or suspension; and
- (E) the name of any individual who currently serves as an official or agent of the Palestine Liberation Organization or the Palestinian Authority who at any time has been subject to a United States or international arrest warrant or has been placed on a United States Government "watch list."
- (7) MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In determining whether to make the certification required by subsection (4) of this section with respect to the PLO, the President shall also consider and report,

in both classified and unclassified form, to the relevant congressional committees the following:

- (A) Have the actions of the PLO resulted in the maximum reductions in terrorism carried out by members or affiliates of the PLO? Has the PLO leadership publicly, in Arabic, English and Hebrew, and using all major print and electronic media outlets, strongly condemned acts of terrorism against Israel and the West when they occur?
- (B) Has the PLO taken legal and law enforcement measures to enforce in areas under its administrative control, to the maximum extent possible, the elimination of terrorist acts and the suppression of criminal elements responsible for terrorism as evidenced by the seizure of illegal weapons, the closure of offices and training areas belonging to terrorist organizations and the arrest and prosecution of violators involved in the incitement, recruitment, training, planning, or conduct of terrorist operations affecting the United States, Israel or other countries?
- (C) Has the PLO taken the legal and law enforcement steps necessary to eliminate, to the

maximum extent possible, the laundering of profits derived from smuggling, narcotics trafficking, illegal weapons transactions or other criminal activity as evidenced by the enactment and enforcement by the PLO of laws prohibiting such conduct?

- (D) Has the PLO taken the legal and law enforcement steps necessary to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate the execution of terrorist acts or which discourage the investigation and prosecution of such acts, as evidenced by the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting such conduct?
- (E) Has the PLO, as a matter of policy or practice, encouraged or facilitated the continued sponsorship of terrorist acts?
- (F) Does any senior official of the PLO engage in, encourage, or facilitate the incitement, recruitment, training, planning, or conduct of terrorist operations affecting the United States, Israel or other states or condone other internationally recognized criminal activity?
- (G) Has the PLO investigated aggressively all cases in which any citizen of the United

States or member of the United States Government has been the victim, since 1964, of acts or threats of violence, inflicted by or with the complicity of any agent of the PLO or any political subdivision or supporter thereof, and energetically sought to bring the perpetrators of such offense or offenses to justice?

- (H) Having been requested to do so by the United States Government, does the PLO fail to provide reasonable cooperation to lawful activities of United States law enforcement agents, including the refusal of permission to such agents engaged in counterterrorism to pursue suspected terrorists or other criminal elements that may support terrorist activities into areas or facilities it controls?
- (I) Has the PLO or its administrative authority in Gaza and Jericho adopted legal codes in order to enable law enforcement officials to move more effectively against terrorists, the supporters of terrorism and other related criminal elements, such as effective conspiracy laws and asset seizure laws?
- (J) Has the PLO expeditiously processed United States, Israeli, or other countries' extra-

- dition requests relating to terrorism, narcoticstrafficking or other criminal offenses?
 - (K) Has the PLO refused to protect or given haven to any known terrorist, drug trafficker or other accused or convicted of a serious criminal offense, and has it expeditiously processed extradition requests relating to acts of terrorism or narcotics trafficking made by other countries?
 - (L) Has the PLO cooperated, both publicly and privately, with efforts undertaken by the President of the United States to end the Arab League boycott of Israel and if so, to what extent and to what practical effect?
 - (8) VICTIMS OF TERRORISM COMPENSATION.—
 Pursuant to section 5570 of Public Law 99–399 no funds shall be made available to benefit the PLO, the Palestinian Authority, or any person or entity under its control until the President certifies to the relevant congressional committees that full and fair compensation is provided by the Palestine Liberation Organization to United States victims of PLO terrorism after adjudication in a United States court of law.

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(9) Preemption of Terrorism.—The President shall make available to Israel, equipment for the state-of-the-art security examination of cargo containers and vehicles: *Provided,* That this equipment shall include automated, nonintrusive inspection technology, or technologies, for the direct detection and chemical elemental identification of contraband: Provided further, That some of this equipment may be in the form of technology in the advanced stages of development and suitable for field testing and evaluation: Provided further, That not less than \$40,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1996 for the purposes set forth in this section from the funds made available by the United States to support the agreements between Israel and the PLO: Provided further, That the President shall negotiate the transfer of this technology no later than September 30, 1995, and prior to the obligation of not more than \$50,000,000 in United States funds to benefit Palestinians living in Gaza, Jericho, or any additional territories which might be administered by the PLO: Provided further, That it is the purpose of this section to enable the United States to support efforts by both Israel and the PLO to meet their compliance obligations and—

- 1 (A) to assist them in combating terrorism;
- 2 (B) to assist them in combating narcotics
- 3 smuggling and other contraband smuggling;
- and

- (C) to assist them in ensuring proper
 manifesting and customs regulation compliance
 and revenue collection.
 - (10) Review of Legislation.—Prior to the disbursement of any funds authorized under this or any other Act for the benefit of the PLO, the Palestinian Authority or any of its constituencies, activities or projects, the President shall carry out, and report to the relevant congressional committees, a thorough review of pertinent legislation affecting the status of the PLO to include, but not be limited to, title X of Public Law 100–204 and shall recommend to Congress modifications consistent with United States policy toward countering terrorism and promoting peace in the Middle East.
 - (11) Presidential disclosure.—No later than 60 days following the enactment of this Act, the President shall disclose in a classified manner to the relevant congressional committees, the substance of any secret agreements, understandings, or promises, either formal or informal, between the United

1	States and Israel, and the United States and the
2	PLO, connected with the implementation of the Dec-
3	laration of Principles, that—
4	(A) commits the United States to any
5	course of action in its foreign, diplomatic or se-
6	curity policies;
7	(B) commits the United States to provide
8	funds or other forms of assistance for particu-
9	lar projects or activities;
10	(C) provides assurances to particular indi-
11	viduals who may or may not be targets of a
12	United States or international criminal inves-
13	tigation; and
14	(D) extends to particular individuals the
15	promise of protection or safety should future
16	circumstances warrant it.
17	(12) Provisions that may be suspended.—
18	Subject to the requirements of section 7 and the
19	prior approval of the Chairmen of the relevant com-
20	mittees of the Congress of the United States the
21	President may suspend only the following provisions
22	of law for a period not to extend beyond May 31,
23	1996:
24	(A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance
25	Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) as it applies with

- respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it.
 - (B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, fiscal years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it.
 - (C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5202).
 - (D) Section 37 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w) as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund. As used in this paragraph, the term "other official status" does not include membership in the International Monetary Fund.

20 SEC. 8. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

(a) Within thirty (30) days of the enactment of this 22 Act, the President shall request that both the Palestine 23 Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority 24 provide to the United States, comprehensive financial 25 statements of their assets and income for the prior year:

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- 1 Provided, That in addition to these statements, the Presi-
- 2 dent shall certify to the Congress that—
- 3 (1) the United States Government has no
- 4 knowledge or information as to other further assets
- 5 or income of the Palestine Liberation Organization
- 6 or Palestinian Authority; and
- 7 (2) the Palestine Liberation Organization and
- 8 Palestinian Authority are spending and investing
- 9 substantially all of their respective assets and in-
- 10 come for the welfare and benefit of the Palestinian
- people in the areas administered by the Palestinian
- 12 Authority and for purposes related exclusively to the
- duties and functions of the Palestinian Authority as
- authorized under agreements between Israel and the
- 15 PLO.
- 16 (b) No funds shall be obligated or expended for the
- 17 benefit of the Palestinian people in areas administered by
- 18 the Palestinian Authority until the President has delivered
- 19 to the relevant congressional committees the information
- 20 required in section 8(a).
- (c) The President shall report to the relevant congres-
- 22 sional committees, in both classified and unclassified form,
- 23 no later than September 1, 1995, and every 180 days
- 24 thereafter, on all assistance provided by the international
- 25 community to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority, or

1	any affiliated organization or entity, both directly and in-
2	directly, to include—
3	(1) the amount of such assistance, by project,
4	and whether the assistance is provided in cash or in
5	kind;
6	(2) the organization or entity through which the
7	international assistance is disbursed;
8	(3) the use(s), by project, to which the inter-
9	national assistance is being put; and
10	(4) the ultimate beneficiaries of the assistance.
11	SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON FORMAL DIPLOMATIC REPRESEN-
12	TATION.
13	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
14	President of the United States shall make no commit-
15	ments and shall provide no funds for the obligation or ex-
16	penditure, for any activity leading to the establishment,
17	on either a temporary or permanent basis, of any United
18	States diplomatic post, to include an embassy, consulate
19	or interest section in any territory under the administra-
20	tive control of the PLO or the Palestinian Authority.
21	SEC. 10. RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
22	DEFINED.
23	As used in this Act, the term "relevant congressional
24	committees" means—

1	(1) the Committee on International Relations,
2	the Committee on Banking and Financial Services
3	and the Committee on Appropriations of the House
4	of Representatives; and
5	(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
6	Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee or
7	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.
8	SEC. 11. TERM OF THIS ACT.
9	This Act shall become effective upon the day of enact-
10	ment and expire no earlier than May 31, 1996, unless
11	amended.

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