

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 895

To restore a United States voluntary contribution to the United Nations
Population Fund.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BOEHLERT) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To restore a United States voluntary contribution to the
United Nations Population Fund.

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 “United Nations Popu-
5 lation Fund (UNFPA) Funding Act of 1999”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) The renewed commitment of the world com-
2 munity to the formulation of government policies
3 that contribute to global population stabilization and
4 to improvements in the status of women owes much
5 to the efforts of the United Nations and its special-
6 ized agencies and organizations, particularly the
7 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

8 (2) Over one-half of the UNFPA's assistance is
9 devoted to maternal and child health programs, in-
10 cluding the provision of family planning services,
11 and it is a major supplier of modern methods of con-
12 traception. UNFPA also supports efforts aimed at
13 preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexu-
14 ally-transmitted diseases and activities aimed specifi-
15 cally at enhancing the status of women.

16 (3) UNFPA does not fund abortion services,
17 rather, UNFPA seeks to reduce the incidence of
18 abortion by improving access to contraceptive serv-
19 ices and to reduce deaths and injuries related to un-
20 safe abortion by supporting treatment of women suf-
21 fering from its complications.

22 (4) Operating in over 160 nations in all regions
23 of the world and as a politically neutral source of
24 funds, UNFPA complements the important work of

1 the United States Agency for International Develop-
2 ment population assistance program.

3 (5) As a result of the withdrawal of the United
4 States contribution to UNFPA as of 1999, it is esti-
5 mated that 870,000 women in the developing world
6 will be deprived of effective modern contraception,
7 leading to 500,000 unintended pregnancies, 234,000
8 births, 200,000 abortions, and thousands of mater-
9 nal and child deaths.

10 (6) Many global environmental problems, in-
11 cluding water shortages, pollution, tropical deforest-
12 ation, and the loss of wildlife habitat are linked to
13 rapid population growth. UNFPA has assisted coun-
14 tries around the world plan for and slow population
15 growth, therefore reducing its effects on the environ-
16 ment.

17 (7) Assistance provided by UNFPA conforms to
18 the principle, affirmed at the 1994 International
19 Conference on Population and Development by 180
20 nations, including the United States, that “all cou-
21 ples and individuals have the basic right to decide
22 freely and responsibly the number and spacing of
23 their children and to have the information, edu-
24 cation, and means to do so.”.

1 (8) UNFPA opposes coercion in any form. All
2 of UNFPA's programs are designed in conformity
3 with universally recognized human rights principles.

4 (9) An appropriate way to express the legiti-
5 mate concerns of the United States Government
6 about the population policies of the People's Repub-
7 lic of China is by placing those concerns on the bi-
8 lateral agenda along with other important human
9 rights issues, not by singling out a United Nations
10 agency by withholding all funding thereby punishing
11 the women and families around the world who de-
12 pend on its humanitarian aid.

13 (10) UNFPA can and should play a construc-
14 tive role in helping to reduce the incidence of coer-
15 cive practices in China through its new country pro-
16 gram that aims to expand voluntarism and contra-
17 ceptive method choice, to strengthen a broader range
18 of reproductive health services, and to enhance the
19 status of women.

20 **SEC. 3. RESTORATION OF THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY**
21 **CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**
22 **POPULATION FUND.**

23 In addition to amounts otherwise available to carry
24 out the purposes of chapter 3 of part 1 of the Foreign
25 Assistance Act of 1961, there are authorized to be appro-

1 priated \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$35,000,000
2 for fiscal year 2001 to be available only for United States
3 voluntary contributions to the United Nations Population
4 Fund.

5 **SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY**
6 **CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**
7 **POPULATION FUND.**

8 (a) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
9 sion of law, of the funds appropriated for voluntary con-
10 tributions to the United Nations Population Fund for each
11 of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, an amount equal to
12 the amount allocated by the United Nations Population
13 Fund for the country program in the People’s Republic
14 of China during each fiscal year shall be withheld from
15 obligation and expenditure unless during such fiscal year,
16 the President submits to the appropriate congressional
17 committees the certification described in subsection (b).

18 (b) CERTIFICATION.—The President shall certify
19 that the country program of the United Nations Popu-
20 lation Fund in the People’s Republic of China—

21 (1) focuses on improving the delivery of vol-
22 untary family planning information and services;

23 (2) is designed in conformity with the human
24 rights principles affirmed at the International Con-

1 ference on Population and Development with the
2 support of 180 nations including the United States;

3 (3) is implemented only in counties of the Peo-
4 ple's Republic of China where all quotas and targets
5 for the recruitment of program participants have
6 been abolished and the use of coercive measures has
7 been eliminated;

8 (4) is carried out in consultation with and
9 under the oversight and approval of the UNFPA ex-
10 ecutive board, including the United States represent-
11 ative;

12 (5) is subject to regular, independent monitor-
13 ing to ensure compliance with the principles of in-
14 formed consent and voluntary participation; and

15 (6) suspends operations in project counties
16 found to be in violation of program guidelines.

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