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H. RES. 319

Reaffirming the commitment of the United States to promoting religious freedom globally, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 2017

Mr. HULTGREN (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Ms. ESHOO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the commitment of the United States to promoting religious freedom globally, and for other purposes.

Whereas religious freedom is a fundamental right enshrined in the American Constitution and critically tied to America's founding and self-understanding;

Whereas international religious freedom is a universally recognized human right and the protection and promotion globally of this right attracts broad, bipartisan support;

Whereas every individual's rights to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion is guaranteed under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris December 10, 1948, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York December 16, 1966, which recognize that "Everyone has

the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”;

Whereas according to the bipartisan United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, abuses committed by governments and non-state actors has increased and the incarceration of prisoners of conscience remains widespread;

Whereas according to the latest Pew Research Center’s Study of Global Restrictions on Religion, which surveyed 2015, an estimated 79 percent of the world’s population lives in countries where freedom of religion and conscience is highly restricted, either by the government or by social groups;

Whereas according to the same study by the Pew Research Center, Pakistan, Nigeria, India, Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt, Russia, China, Iran, Burma, and Vietnam had some of the highest levels of either government restrictions on religion or social hostilities experienced by religious groups;

Whereas according to the same Pew Research Center Study, the two geographic regions with the highest government restrictions continue to be the Middle East-North Africa and the Asia-Pacific;

Whereas the most recent data reflects that in 2015 Christians were harassed in 128 of 198 countries, more than any other faith group, Muslims were harassed in 125 countries, and Jews were harassed in 74 countries;

Whereas according to a 2017 report by the Religious Freedom Institute and the Center on Faith & International Affairs, the scope of religious persecution globally affects many religious communities, it is Christian minorities that are currently most at risk, particularly in the Middle East, where ancient communities are in danger of elimination;

Whereas Congress has recognized that Yezidis, Christian, Shi'a and other religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria have faced genocide and other crimes against humanity perpetrated by ISIS, and that some of these minority faiths are on the verge of extinction in Iraq;

Whereas Egyptian Coptic Christians have been repeatedly targeted and their aggressors have gone unprosecuted, including two suicide bombings that killed 44 people at Coptic churches on Palm Sunday 2017 and an attack in December 2016 killing 24 and injuring numerous other Coptic worshipers, many of whom were women and children;

Whereas according to the bipartisan United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Burmese Christians and Muslim communities have faced extraordinary persecution from both government and non-state actors, including incidents of intimidation and violence; the forced relocation and destruction of religious sites; violent attacks by mobs and the military; sexual violence and trafficking in persons; and an ongoing campaign of coerced conversion to Buddhism;

Whereas according to the 21st Century Wilberforce Initiative, in Nigeria systemic discrimination and impunity has contributed to a 62-percent increase of Christians killings over the past 3 years, resulting in over 4,028 deaths and

200 church attacks, led in part by the Islamist terror group Boko Haram, Fulani militants, and others, resulting in mass dislocation and famine;

Whereas the Eritrean Government continues to target Protestant Christians, including torturing religious prisoners, arbitrarily arresting and detaining Protestant Christians without charges, and banning public religious activities;

Whereas apostasy and blasphemy laws are routinely used across the Middle East and North Africa to intimidate and punish minority faiths and those who would leave Islam;

Whereas according to Human Rights Watch, in Pakistan Christians, Hindu, and Ahmadis are often targeted because of their religious identities by violent religious extremists; forced conversion and marriage of Christian and Hindu girls and young women into Islam remains a systemic problem; where blasphemy laws are often used as an excuse to settle personal scores or stir up religious animosity against marginalized religious minorities, resulting in a climate of fear and a chilling effect on religious expression; and whereas, according to the United States Commission for International Religious Freedom, there are more people serving on death row or serving life sentences for blasphemy in Pakistan than in any other country in the world;

Whereas the Iranian government has increasingly raided Christian and Baha'i religious gatherings, arrested and imprisoned worshipers and religious leaders, imprisoned Baha'i educators, confiscated Christian and Baha'i properties, significantly increased the number of physical assaults and beatings of Christians in prison, restricted access to education for the Christian and Baha'i faith com-

munities, and forced human rights defenders who defend Christians and Baha'is in court to flee the country or face imprisonment;

Whereas according to the Department of State, the Sudanese Government has systematically targeted the Christian community, prosecuting Christian pastors on trumped-up charges, confiscating Christian-owned properties, banning the construction of new Christian houses of worship, destroying numerous religious facilities throughout the country, targeting human rights defenders for legally representing the Christian community, and, according to Open Doors, conducting bombing campaigns of churches and hospitals in the Nuba mountains;

Whereas the North Korean Government continues to be the most repressive regime, reserving its most severe persecution for Christians with estimates that tens of thousands of Christians are currently in prison camps facing hard labor or execution;

Whereas limits on religious expression and religious practice are widespread, including the use of technologies and the Internet to target and silence religious minorities, restrict the freedom of assembly, and limit access to digital religious materials;

Whereas promoting Internet freedom is a cost-effective means of advancing fundamental freedoms in closed and authoritarian countries, including the freedom of religion;

Whereas despite increased attention to religion in United States foreign policy in recent years, global levels of religious persecution, violent religious extremism, and religion-related conflict remain dangerously high;

Whereas the global religious freedom crisis we are experiencing today has created millions of victims and undermines liberty, prosperity, and peace in places vital to United States national interests—posing direct challenges to United States interests in the Middle East, Russia, China, and sub-Saharan Africa;

Whereas a growing body of academic research, including the work of the Religious Freedom and Business Foundation, demonstrates that the absence of religious freedom contributes to persecution of minorities, religious extremism, terrorism, and instability;

Whereas this research also shows that where religious freedom is protected and advanced as a universally recognized human right there is greater peace, political and social stability, economic development, democratization, women’s empowerment, and less violent religious extremism; and

Whereas Congress recently recognized, with broad bipartisan support, in the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281) that because the promotion of international religious freedom protects human rights, advances democracy abroad, and advances United States interests in stability, security, and development globally, the promotion of international religious freedom requires new and evolving policies, and diplomatic responses that are drawn from the expertise of the national security agencies, the diplomatic services, and other governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and are coordinated across and carried out by the entire range of Federal agencies: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) reaffirms the commitment of the United
2 States to promoting religious freedom globally and
3 calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in
4 accordance with the International Religious Freedom
5 Act of 1998, as amended by the Frank R. Wolf
6 International Religious Freedom Act of 2016 (Public
7 Law 114–281), to strengthen United States religious
8 freedom diplomacy on behalf of individuals facing re-
9 strictions, imprisonment, and violence in foreign
10 countries on account of their religious belief or prac-
11 tice;

12 (2) calls on the President to appoint a new Am-
13 bassador-at-Large for International Religious Free-
14 dom at the Department of State and to name a Spe-
15 cial Advisor for International Religious Freedom at
16 the National Security Council, as urged by section
17 201 of the Frank Wolf International Religious Free-
18 dom Act (Public Law 114–281);

19 (3) calls on the President, the Secretary of
20 State, and the Ambassador-at-Large for Inter-
21 national Religious Freedom to develop a national se-
22 curity strategy on international religious freedom
23 and to integrate that strategy into United States
24 diplomatic, development, and national security strat-
25 egies, including by incorporating international reli-

1 religious freedom policy into the strategic plans of all
2 executive agencies with foreign policy responsibilities,
3 including the Department of Defense Quadren-
4 nial Defense Review;

5 (4) urges the President to incorporate the na-
6 tional security strategy on international religious
7 freedom into the National Security Strategy of the
8 United States;

9 (5) urges the President, the Secretary of State,
10 and the Ambassador-at-Large for International Reli-
11 gious Freedom to provide strong support for inter-
12 national religious freedom in existing United Na-
13 tions institutions that have a specialized expertise on
14 the issue and leverage the growing network of for-
15 eign international religious freedom focused institu-
16 tions including such bodies as the International Con-
17 tact Group on Freedom of Religion or Belief, the
18 Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief
19 at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and
20 Human Rights, the European Parliament Intergroup
21 on Freedom of Religion or Belief and Religious Tol-
22 erance, the International Panel of Parliamentarians
23 for Freedom of Religion or Belief, and the Common-
24 wealth Initiative for Freedom of Religion or Belief;

1 (6) calls on the President, in collaboration with
2 the Secretary of State, the Ambassador-at-Large for
3 International Religious Freedom, and the Adminis-
4 trator of the United States Agency for International
5 Development, in accordance with section 106 of the
6 International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22
7 U.S.C. 6415), to develop a strategic plan for United
8 States diplomatic missions to promote and protect
9 international religious freedom and to direct grants
10 to civil society, nongovernmental organizations, and
11 both majority and minority religious groups that are
12 engaged in innovative programs to build and
13 strengthen pluralistic societies, protect the univer-
14 sally guaranteed right to the freedom of religion, re-
15 duce conflict, and counter violent religious extre-
16 mism and terrorism;

17 (7) urges the Secretary of State to implement
18 the requirements of section 103 of the Frank Wolf
19 International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law
20 114–281) and develop a training curriculum for all
21 American diplomats in international religious free-
22 dom policy;

23 (8) calls on the President, in collaboration with
24 the Secretary of State, the Ambassador-at-Large for
25 International Religious Freedom, the Chief Execu-

1 tive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors,
2 and the Administrator of the United States Agency
3 for International Development, to develop a com-
4 prehensive and multiyear strategy that partners with
5 civil society, businesses, key technology industries,
6 religious leaders, and human rights defenders to
7 achieve rapid levels of closed society access to the
8 Internet in promotion of democracy and human
9 rights, including religious freedom;

10 (9) urges that not less than 5 percent of funds
11 appropriated for the Broadcasting Board of Gov-
12 ernors is used to support Internet firewall and cen-
13 sorship circumvention activities;

14 (10) urges the President, the Secretary of
15 State, the Secretary of Defense, and other relevant
16 agencies to develop a comprehensive response to pro-
17 tect the victims of genocide, crimes against human-
18 ity, and war crimes and to provide humanitarian,
19 stabilization, and recovery assistance to all individ-
20 uals from religious and ethnic groups so effected in
21 Iraq and Syria; and

22 (11) urges the Secretary of State to reestablish
23 the Religion and Foreign Policy Working Group
24 within the Department of State's Federal Advisory
25 Committee established by the previous administra-

1 tion, bringing together experts from government,
2 universities, religious and other nongovernment or-
3 ganizations to develop an effective multiyear plan to
4 address religious persecution globally and protect
5 and promote international religious freedom.

