

nual Report on International Religious Freedom.

(c) Consultations

The Special Envoy shall consult with domestic and international nongovernmental organizations and multilateral organizations and institutions, as the Special Envoy considers appropriate to fulfill the purposes of this section.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §59, as added Pub. L. 108-332, §5, Oct. 16, 2004, 118 Stat. 1284; Pub. L. 116-326, §3, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5095.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 6412(b)(1)(A)(iv) of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), was redesignated section 6412(b)(1)(A)(vii) of this title by Pub. L. 114-281, title I, §102(a)(2)(B), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1429.

AMENDMENTS

2021—Subsec. (a)(2)(A). Pub. L. 116-326, §3(1)(A), inserted at end “, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Special Envoy shall report directly to the Secretary.”

Subsec. (a)(2)(B). Pub. L. 116-326, §3(1)(B), substituted “Nomination” for “Appointment” in heading, “If the President determines that such is appropriate, the President may nominate” for “If the Secretary determines that such is appropriate, the Secretary may appoint” in second sentence, and “Such officer or employee may not retain the position (or the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the nomination” for “The Secretary may allow such officer or employee to retain the position (and the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the appointment” in third sentence, and struck out first sentence which read “The Secretary shall appoint the Special Envoy.”

Subsec. (a)(3) to (5). Pub. L. 116-326, §3(2), added pars. (3) to (5).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 116-326, §2, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5095, provided that: “Congress finds that, since the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-332) was enacted, in many foreign countries acts of anti-Semitism have been frequent and wide in scope, the perpetrators and variety of threats to Jewish communities and their institutions have proliferated, and in some countries anti-Semitic attacks have increased in frequency, scope, violence, and deadliness.”

Pub. L. 108-332, §2, Oct. 16, 2004, 118 Stat. 1282, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Acts of anti-Semitism in countries throughout the world, including some of the world’s strongest democracies, have increased significantly in frequency and scope over the last several years.

“(2) During the last 3 months of 2003 and the first 3 months of 2004, there were numerous instances of anti-Semitic violence around the world, including the following incidents:

“(A) In Putrajaya, Malaysia, on October 16, 2003, former Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad told the 57 national leaders assembled for the Organization of the Islamic Conference that Jews ‘rule the world by proxy’, and called for a ‘final victory’ by the world’s 1.3 billion Muslims, who, he said, ‘cannot be defeated by a few million Jews.’

“(B) In Istanbul, Turkey, on November 15, 2003, simultaneous car bombs exploded outside two synagogues filled with worshippers, killing 24 people and wounding more than 250 people.

“(C) In Australia on January 5, 2004, poison was used to ignite, and burn anti-Semitic slogans into, the lawns of the Parliament House in the state of Tasmania.

“(D) In St. Petersburg, Russia, on February 15, 2004, vandals desecrated approximately 50 grave-stones in a Jewish cemetery, painting the stones with swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti.

“(E) In Toronto, Canada, over the weekend of March 19 through March 21, 2004, vandals attacked a Jewish school, a Jewish cemetery, and area synagogues, painting swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans on the walls of a synagogue and on residential property in a nearby, predominantly Jewish, neighborhood.

“(F) In Toulon, France, on March 23, 2004, a Jewish synagogue and community center were set on fire.

“(3) Anti-Semitism in old and new forms is also increasingly emanating from the Arab and Muslim world on a sustained basis, including through books published by government-owned publishing houses in Egypt and other Arab countries.

“(4) In November 2002, state-run television in Egypt broadcast the anti-Semitic series entitled ‘Horseman Without a Horse’, which is based upon the fictitious conspiracy theory known as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. The Protocols have been used throughout the last century by despots such as Adolf Hitler to justify violence against Jews.

“(5) In November 2003, Arab television featured an anti-Semitic series, entitled ‘Ash-Shatat’ (or ‘The Diaspora’), which depicts Jewish people hatching a plot for Jewish control of the world.

“(6) The sharp rise in anti-Semitic violence has caused international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to elevate, and bring renewed focus to, the issue, including the convening by the OSCE in June 2003 of a conference in Vienna dedicated solely to the issue of anti-Semitism.

“(7) The OSCE convened a conference again on April 28-29, 2004, in Berlin, to address the problem of anti-Semitism with the United States delegation led by former Mayor of New York City, Ed Koch.

“(8) The United States Government has strongly supported efforts to address anti-Semitism through bilateral relationships and interaction with international organizations such as the OSCE, the European Union, and the United Nations.

“(9) Congress has consistently supported efforts to address the rise in anti-Semitic violence. During the 107th Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed resolutions expressing strong concern with the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence in Europe and calling on the Department of State to thoroughly document the phenomenon.

“(10) Anti-Semitism has at times taken the form of vilification of Zionism, the Jewish national movement, and incitement against Israel.”

§ 2732. Public diplomacy responsibilities of the Department of State

(a) Integral component

The Secretary of State shall make public diplomacy an integral component in the planning and execution of United States foreign policy.

(b) Coordination and development of strategy

The Secretary shall make every effort to—

(1) coordinate, subject to the direction of the President, the public diplomacy activities of Federal agencies; and

(2) coordinate with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to—

(A) develop a comprehensive and coherent strategy for the use of public diplomacy resources; and

(B) develop and articulate long-term measurable objectives for United States public diplomacy.

(c) Objectives

The strategy developed pursuant to subsection (b) shall include public diplomacy efforts targeting developed and developing countries and select and general audiences, using appropriate media to properly explain the foreign policy of the United States to the governments and populations of such countries, with the objectives of increasing support for United States policies and providing news and information. The Secretary shall, through the most effective mechanisms, counter misinformation and propaganda concerning the United States. The Secretary shall continue to articulate the importance of freedom, democracy, and human rights as fundamental principles underlying United States foreign policy goals.

(d) Identification of United States foreign assistance

In cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other public and private assistance organizations and agencies, the Secretary should ensure that information relating to foreign assistance provided by the United States, nongovernmental organizations, and private entities of the United States is disseminated widely, and particularly, to the extent practicable, within countries and regions that receive such assistance. The Secretary should ensure that, to the extent practicable, projects funded by USAID not involving commodities, including projects implemented by private voluntary organizations, are identified as provided by the people of the United States.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 60, as added Pub. L. 108-458, title VII, § 7109(a), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3792.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CHANGE OF NAME

Broadcasting Board of Governors renamed United States Agency for Global Media pursuant to section 6204(a)(21) of this title. The renaming was effectuated by notice to congressional appropriations committees dated May 24, 2018, and became effective Aug. 22, 2018.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OUTREACH

Pub. L. 118-31, div. F, title LXVI, § 6601, Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 1010, provided that:

“(a) COORDINATION OF RESOURCES.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary [of State] shall direct public affairs sections at United States embassies and USAID Mission Program Officers at USAID missions to coordinate, enhance and prioritize resources for public diplomacy and awareness campaigns around United States diplomatic and development efforts, including through—

“(1) the utilization of new media technology for maximum public engagement; and

“(2) enact coordinated comprehensive community outreach to increase public awareness and understanding and appreciation of United States diplomatic and development efforts.

“(b) DEVELOPMENT OUTREACH AND COORDINATION OFFICERS.—USAID should prioritize hiring of additional Development Outreach and Coordination officers in USAID missions to support the purposes of subsection (a).

“(c) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary and the Administrator of USAID shall identify 10 countries in which Embassies and USAID missions have successfully executed efforts, including monitoring and evaluation of such efforts, described in [subsection] (a) and develop best practices to be turned into Department [of State] and USAID guidance.”

§ 2732a. Avoiding duplication of programs and efforts

The Secretary shall—

(1) identify opportunities for greater efficiency of operations, including through improved coordination of efforts across public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department; and

(2) maximize shared use of resources between, and within, such public diplomacy bureaus and offices in cases in which programs, facilities, or administrative functions are duplicative or substantially overlapping.

(Pub. L. 117-81, div. E, title LVI, § 5602, Dec. 27, 2021, 135 Stat. 2377.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITIONS

For definitions of “Secretary” and “Department” as used in this section, see section 5002 of Pub. L. 117-81, set out as a note under section 263c of this title.

Pub. L. 117-81, div. E, title LVI, § 5607, Dec. 27, 2021, 135 Stat. 2380, provided that: “In this title [enacting this section and section 2732b of this title, amending section 6553 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 1475g and 2651 of this title]:

“(1) AUDIENCE RESEARCH.—The term ‘audience research’ means research conducted at the outset of a public diplomacy program or the outset of campaign planning and design regarding specific audience segments to understand the attitudes, interests, knowledge, and behaviors of such audience segments.

“(2) DIGITAL ANALYTICS.—The term ‘digital analytics’ means the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, accumulated in digital format, to indicate the outputs and outcomes of a public diplomacy program or campaign.

“(3) IMPACT EVALUATION.—The term ‘impact evaluation’ means an assessment of the changes in the audience targeted by a public diplomacy program or campaign that can be attributed to such program or campaign.

“(4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY BUREAUS AND OFFICES.—The term ‘public diplomacy bureaus and offices’ means, with respect to the Department, the following:

“(A) The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

“(B) The Bureau of Global Public Affairs.

“(C) The Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

“(D) The Global Engagement Center.

“(E) The public diplomacy functions within the regional and functional bureaus.”

§ 2732b. Improving research and evaluation of public diplomacy

(a) Research and evaluation activities

The Secretary, acting through the Director of Research and Evaluation appointed pursuant to subsection (b), shall—

(1) conduct regular research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department, including through the routine use of audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations, to plan and execute such programs and activities; and