

Calendar No. 440

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 447

Recognizing the threats to freedom of the press and expression around the world and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority in the efforts of the United States Government to promote democracy and good governance.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15, 2014

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JUNE 25, 2014

Reported by Mr. MENENDEZ, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in *italic*]

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the threats to freedom of the press and expression around the world and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority in the efforts of the United States Government to promote democracy and good governance.

~~Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris December 10, 1948, states that “everyone has the right to freedom of~~

opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”;

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed May 3 of each year as “World Press Freedom Day” to celebrate the fundamental principles of freedom of the press, to evaluate freedom of the press around the world, to defend the media from attacks on its independence, and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/68/163) on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, which unequivocally condemns all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, including torture, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in both conflict and non-conflict situations;

Whereas 2014 is the 21st anniversary of World Press Freedom Day, which focuses on the theme “Media Freedom for a Better Future: Shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda”;

Whereas the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-16622; U.S.C. 2151 note), which was passed by unanimous consent in the Senate and signed into law by President Barack Obama in 2010, expanded the examination of freedom of the press around the world in the annual human rights report of the Department of State;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, 71 journalists and 39 citizen journalists were killed in 2013 in connection with their collection and dissemination of news and information;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the 3 deadliest countries for journalists on assignment in 2013 were Syria, Iraq, and Egypt, and in Syria, the deadliest country for such journalists, an unprecedented number of journalists were abducted;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 617 journalists have been murdered since 1992 without the perpetrators of such crimes facing punishment;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the 5 countries with the highest number of unsolved journalist murders are Iraq, the Philippines, Algeria, Colombia, and Somalia;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, 826 journalists and 127 citizen journalists were arrested in 2013;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 211 journalists worldwide were in prison on December 1, 2013;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, the 5 countries with the highest number of journalists in prison are Syria, China, Eritrea, Turkey, and Iran;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, the Government of Syria and extremist rebel militias have intentionally targeted journalists, causing dramatic repercussions for the freedom of the press throughout the region;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has engaged in an unprecedented campaign to silence the inde-

pendent press and undermine freedom of expression, including its recent efforts to destabilize Ukraine;

Whereas freedom of the press is a key component of democratic governance, the activism of civil society, and socio-economic development; and

Whereas freedom of the press enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation: Now, therefore, be it

Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris December 10, 1948, states that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”;

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed May 3 of each year as “World Press Freedom Day” to celebrate the fundamental principles of freedom of the press, to evaluate freedom of the press around the world, to defend the media from attacks on its independence, and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/68/163) on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, which unequivocally condemns all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, including torture, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, and intimidation and harassment in both conflict and non-conflict situations;

Whereas 2014 is the 21st anniversary of World Press Freedom Day, which focuses on the theme “Media Freedom for a

Better Future: Shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda”;

Whereas the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note; Public Law 111–166), which was passed by unanimous consent in the Senate and signed into law by President Barack Obama in 2010, expanded the examination of freedom of the press around the world in the annual human rights report of the Department of State;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, 71 journalists and 39 citizen journalists were killed in 2013 in connection with their collection and dissemination of news and information;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the 3 deadliest countries for journalists on assignment in 2013 were Syria, Iraq, and Egypt, and in Syria, the deadliest country for such journalists, an unprecedented number of journalists were abducted;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 617 journalists have been murdered since 1992 without the perpetrators of such crimes facing punishment;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the 5 countries with the highest number of unpunished journalist murders between 2004 to 2013 are Iraq, Somalia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Syria;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, 826 journalists and 127 citizen journalists were arrested in 2013;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 211 journalists worldwide were in prison on December 1, 2013;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, the 5 countries with the highest number of journalists in prison are Syria, China, Eritrea, Turkey, and Iran;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, the Government of Syria and extremist rebel militias have intentionally targeted professional and citizen journalists, causing dramatic repercussions for the freedom of the press throughout the region;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation has engaged in an unprecedented campaign to silence the independent press and undermine freedom of expression, including its recent efforts to destabilize Ukraine;

Whereas Reporters Without Borders has expressed concern that journalists in Cuba have suffered physical attacks, arbitrary detention, and death threats, and have been prevented access to information;

Whereas Freedom House has cited a deteriorating environment for internet freedom around the world and has ranked Iran, Cuba, China, Syria, and Ethiopia as having the worst obstacles to access, limits on content, and violations of user rights among the countries and territories rated by Freedom House as “Not Free”;

Whereas freedom of the press is a key component of democratic governance, the activism of civil society, and socioeconomic development; and

Whereas freedom of the press enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved, That the Senate—*

2 (1) expresses concern about the threats to free-
3 dom of the press and expression around the world

1 following World Press Freedom Day, held on May 3,
2 2014;

3 (2) commends journalists and media workers
4 around the world for their essential role in pro-
5 moting government accountability, defending demo-
6 cratic activity, and strengthening civil society, de-
7 spite threats to their safety;

8 (3) pays tribute to the journalists who have lost
9 their lives carrying out their work;

10 (4) calls on governments abroad to implement
11 United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/
12 RES/68/163), by thoroughly investigating and seek-
13 ing to resolve outstanding cases of violence against
14 journalists, including murders and kidnappings,
15 while ensuring the protection of witnesses;

16 (5) condemns all actions around the world that
17 suppress freedom of the press, such as the recent
18 kidnappings of journalists and media workers in
19 eastern Ukraine by pro-Russian militant groups;

20 (6) reaffirms the centrality of freedom of the
21 press to efforts by the United States Government to
22 support democracy, mitigate conflict, and promote
23 good governance domestically and around the world;
24 and

1 (7) calls on the President and the Secretary of
2 State—

3 (A) to improve the means by which the
4 United States Government rapidly identifies,
5 publicizes, and responds to threats against free-
6 dom of the press around the world;

7 (B) to urge foreign governments to trans-
8 parently investigate and bring to justice the
9 perpetrators of attacks against journalists; and

10 (C) to highlight the issue of threats
11 against freedom of the press year-round.

12 *That the Senate—*

13 (1) *expresses concern about the threats to freedom*
14 *of the press and expression around the world fol-*
15 *lowing World Press Freedom Day, held on May 3,*
16 *2014;*

17 (2) *commends journalists and media workers*
18 *around the world for their essential role in promoting*
19 *government accountability, defending democratic ac-*
20 *tivity, and strengthening civil society, despite threats*
21 *to their safety;*

22 (3) *pays tribute to the journalists who have lost*
23 *their lives carrying out their work;*

24 (4) *calls on governments abroad to implement*
25 *United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/*

1 *RES/68/163), by thoroughly investigating and seeking*
 2 *to resolve outstanding cases of violence against jour-*
 3 *nalists, including murders and kidnappings, while*
 4 *ensuring the protection of witnesses;*

5 *(5) condemns all actions around the world that*
 6 *suppress freedom of the press, such as the recent*
 7 *kidnappings of journalists and media workers in east-*
 8 *ern Ukraine by pro-Russian militant groups;*

9 *(6) reaffirms the centrality of freedom of the*
 10 *press to efforts by the United States Government to*
 11 *support democracy, mitigate conflict, and promote*
 12 *good governance domestically and around the world;*
 13 *and*

14 *(7) calls on the President and the Secretary of*
 15 *State—*

16 *(A) to ensure that the United States Gov-*
 17 *ernment rapidly identifies, publicizes, and re-*
 18 *sponds to threats against freedom of the press*
 19 *around the world;*

20 *(B) to continue to urge foreign governments*
 21 *to transparently investigate and bring to justice*
 22 *the perpetrators of attacks against journalists;*
 23 *and*

24 *(C) to continue to highlight the issue of*
 25 *threats against freedom of the press year-round.*

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preamble