

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 349

Calling for the global repeal of blasphemy, heresy, and apostasy laws.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 2017

Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. CICILLINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for the global repeal of blasphemy, heresy, and apostasy laws.

Whereas Article 18 of the International Declaration of Human Rights states that “[e]veryone 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 many countries continue to have criminal blasphemy laws and punish people who engage in expression deemed by the government to be blasphemous, heretical, apostate, defamatory of religion, or insulting to religion or to religious symbols, figures, or feelings, and such punishment

can include fines, imprisonment, and capital punishment including by beheading;

Whereas blasphemy laws have affected Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Baha'i, secularists, and many other groups, are inconsistent with international human rights standards because they establish and promote official religious orthodoxy and dogma over individual liberty, and often result in violations of the freedoms of religion, thought, and expression that are protected under international instruments, including Articles 18 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Committee stated in General Comment 34 that “[p]rohibitions of displays of lack of respect for a religion or other belief system, including blasphemy laws, are incompatible with the [ICCPR].”;

Whereas the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) has found that blasphemy charges are often based on false accusations, are used for sectarian or political purposes, and foster religious intolerance, discrimination, and violence;

Whereas the Pew Research Center has found that 44 countries had blasphemy laws as of 2012;

Whereas these laws were present in 14 Middle East and North African countries, 11 countries in the Americas, 9 Asia-Pacific countries, 7 European countries, and 3 Sub-Saharan African countries;

Whereas the Pew Research Center also found that countries with laws against blasphemy, apostasy, or defamation of religion were more likely to have severe governmental restrictions on religion, and to experience social hostilities

based on religion, than countries that did not have such laws;

Whereas an international group of experts convened by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights recommended in 2012 that “[s]tates that have blasphemy laws should repeal the[m] as such laws have a stifling impact on the enjoyment of freedom of religion or belief and healthy dialogue and debate about religion.”;

Whereas blasphemy laws are inconsistent with United Nations resolutions adopted by consensus since 2011 recognizing that religious intolerance is best fought through positive measures, such as education, outreach, and counter-speech, and that criminalization of speech is warranted only for the prevention of imminent violence;

Whereas according to the annual religious freedom report published by the Department of State in 2015, attackers in Bangladesh killed five allegedly anti-Islamic or secularist writers and publishers, and injured three others;

Whereas in response to these killings, the Home Minister of Bangladesh, rather than condemning the murders, called on bloggers and others to refrain from writings that could hurt the religious feelings of others and added that violators of the warning would be subject to prosecution under the restrictive religious freedom laws of Bangladesh;

Whereas a 2016 report by USCIRF on Bangladesh found that religious and civil society groups fear that increasing religious extremism will result in more criminal attacks and threats;

Whereas restrictive religious freedom laws validate and promote social violence targeted at religious minorities and dissenters, whether Christian, Muslim, secularist, or other;

Whereas USCIRF has found that in Pakistan, blasphemy laws have been used to prosecute and persecute Muslims, Christians, secularists, and others;

Whereas according to a Pew Center report on religion and public life, Pakistan stands out for having one of the highest levels of restrictions on religion when both government restrictions and social hostilities are taken into account;

Whereas USCIRF has found egregious examples of the enforcement of blasphemy laws and vigilante violence connected to blasphemy allegations in Pakistan, where blasphemy charges are common and numerous individuals are in prison, with a high percentage sentenced to death or to life in prison;

Whereas, as of February 2015, USCIRF is aware of 18 individuals on death row for blasphemy in Pakistan and 20 serving life sentences;

Whereas Asia Bibi was sentenced to death for blasphemy in 2010, and the Lahore High Court upheld the conviction in late 2014, and her case is on appeal to the Supreme Court of Pakistan;

Whereas blasphemy laws in Pakistan have fostered a climate of impunity, as those who falsify evidence go unpunished and allegations often result in violent mob attacks or assassinations, with little to no police response;

Whereas in 2017, the Christian Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia, was convicted for blasphemy of Islam and sentenced to two years in jail;

Whereas the application of blasphemy laws is on the rise in Europe;

Whereas in 2017, a 42-year-old man was charged with blasphemy in Denmark for burning a copy of the Koran and posting the video on Facebook;

Whereas no one has been convicted of blasphemy in Denmark since 1946;

Whereas in 2014, a Greek court sentenced Filippos Loizos to 10 months in prison for committing malicious blasphemy by hosting a satirical and irreverent Facebook page;

Whereas blasphemy laws in the United States were invalidated by the adoption of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which protects the freedoms of thought, conscience, expression, and religious exercise; and

Whereas the United States has become a beacon of religious freedom and tolerance around the world: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes that blasphemy, heresy, and
3 apostasy laws inappropriately position governments
4 as arbiters of religious truth and empower officials
5 to impose religious dogma on individuals or minori-
6 ties through the power of the government or through
7 violence sanctioned by the government;

1 (2) calls on the President and the Secretary of
2 State to make the repeal of blasphemy, heresy, and
3 apostasy laws a priority in the bilateral relationships
4 of the United States with all countries that have
5 such laws, through direct interventions in bilateral
6 and multilateral fora;

7 (3) encourages the President and the Secretary
8 of State to oppose—

9 (A) any efforts, by the United Nations or
10 by other international or multilateral fora, to
11 create an international anti-blasphemy norm,
12 such as the “defamation of religions” resolu-
13 tions introduced in the United Nations between
14 1999 and 2010; and

15 (B) any attempts to expand the inter-
16 national norm on incitement to include blas-
17 phemy or defamation of religions;

18 (4) supports efforts by the United Nations to
19 combat intolerance, discrimination, or violence
20 against persons based on religion or belief without
21 restricting expression, including United Nations
22 Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 (2011) and
23 the Istanbul Process meetings pursuant to such res-
24 olution, that are consistent with the First Amend-
25 ment to the Constitution;

1 (5) calls on the President and the Secretary of
2 State to designate countries that enforce blasphemy,
3 heresy, or apostasy laws as “countries of particular
4 concern for religious freedom” under section
5 402(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the International Religious Free-
6 dom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6442(b)(1)(A)(ii)) for
7 engaging in or tolerating severe violations of reli-
8 gious freedom, as a result of the abuses flowing from
9 the enforcement of such laws and from unpunished
10 vigilante violence often generated by blasphemy alle-
11 gations;

12 (6) urges the governments of countries that en-
13 force blasphemy, heresy, or apostasy laws to amend
14 or repeal such laws, as they provide pretext and im-
15 punity for vigilante violence against religious minori-
16 ties; and

17 (7) urges the governments of countries that
18 have prosecuted, imprisoned, and persecuted people
19 on charges of blasphemy, heresy, or apostasy to re-
20 lease such people unconditionally and, once released,
21 to ensure their safety and that of their families.

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