

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 768

Calling on African governments to protect and promote human rights through internet freedom and digital integration for all citizens across the continent of Africa.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 17, 2019

Ms. BASS (for herself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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# RESOLUTION

Calling on African governments to protect and promote human rights through internet freedom and digital integration for all citizens across the continent of Africa.

Whereas access to information and freedom of expression are pillars of an open, free, and democratic society;

Whereas open and secure access to the internet enables the exercise of human rights and freedom of expression, allowing people to connect, access information, and participate in a global society;

Whereas according to Access Now, there were 21 instances of partial or total internet shutdowns in Africa in 2018, compared with only 4 in 2016;

Whereas governments, including those of Chad, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, and Zimbabwe, have restricted

access to the internet and disrupted networks, online applications, and services to censor and interfere with the flow of information during politically sensitive moments, including elections, political protests, and mass demonstrations, when unfettered journalism, public oversight, and political participation are crucial to bolster democratic processes and the rule of law;

Whereas governments often attempt to justify partial or total internet shutdowns for purposes of security or to stop the spread of false information;

Whereas the frequency of internet shutdowns has increased across Africa, levying broad economic costs and directly violating citizens rights to freedom of expression and access to information;

Whereas African whistleblowers, journalists, bloggers, and other media workers often lack legal protection and suffer harassment and detention at the hands of government authorities, often facilitated by invasive and unauthorized surveillance, with the encouragement, technical expertise, and financial support of foreign entities and governments;

Whereas some African governments have introduced taxes to discourage citizens from sharing and accessing information in the digital space, and have imposed laws and regulations that often target journalists, bloggers, activists, and others, banning speech and discouraging expression in the digital space;

Whereas those operating independent news websites and blogs are obstructed through blocking and censorship, burdensome licensing requirements, and regulatory meas-

ures that effectively limit their audience and their livelihoods;

Whereas many African governments lack robust data protection and privacy laws, and the systems to implement such laws, leaving the privacy of citizens exposed and susceptible to infringement;

Whereas the Communist government in China, through the desire to build a “digital Silk Road”, has increased cyber activity in Africa through telecommunications contracts and fiber optic networks which can expose individuals to greater monitoring and surveillance, and has exported technology and training to authoritarian officials that have made it easier to restrict internet access in many African countries;

Whereas Huawei Technologies has reportedly sold products and services to African governments that have been used to support spying on political opponents; and

Whereas Russia has been testing new disinformation techniques and tactics through a series of online networks linked to Yevgeny Prigozhin, a Russian oligarch indicted by the United States for meddling in the United States Presidential election in 2016, in African countries that include Sudan, Cameroon, Libya, and Mozambique: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2            (1) strongly condemns the restriction or disruption of the internet through methods including network shutdowns, disruptions, use of “kill switches”,  
 3            bandwidth throttling, high taxes, and the blocking of  
 4            work shutdowns, disruptions, use of “kill switches”,  
 5            bandwidth throttling, high taxes, and the blocking of  
 6            applications and services across Africa, and any ef-

1       forts by foreign governments to facilitate such activ-  
2       ity;

3               (2) urges African governments to—

4                       (A) promote inclusive and meaningful par-  
5                       ticipation by all stakeholders in the development  
6                       of policies on telecommunications, internet gov-  
7                       ernance, information and communications tech-  
8                       nologies, and infrastructure;

9                       (B) prevent the use of broad and invasive  
10                      surveillance technologies that violate privacy  
11                      and discourage the freedom of expression of all  
12                      users, particularly journalists, bloggers, and  
13                      their sources, and to ensure accountability for  
14                      crimes against them;

15                     (C) actively pursue laws and policies that  
16                     protect and promote human rights online and  
17                     offline and review laws that criminalize free  
18                     speech that are used to harass and prosecute  
19                     those who offer dissenting views and informa-  
20                     tion;

21                     (D) resist new contracts with authoritarian  
22                     states, like China, and avoid digital governance  
23                     models that enable technoauthoritarianism and  
24                     invasive surveillance capabilities that undermine

1 human rights and restrict fundamental free-  
2 doms; and

3 (E) work closely with technology compa-  
4 nies and social media services to prevent or  
5 take down disinformation, including  
6 disinformation disseminated by Russia and  
7 other actors;

8 (3) urges telecommunications providers and  
9 internet platforms to employ legal, operational, and  
10 technical measures to promote and facilitate the ex-  
11 ercise of human rights online, and disclose requests  
12 from governments or other parties to hand over user  
13 data and to disrupt networks, and their responses  
14 thereto;

15 (4) urges businesses operating in Africa to fa-  
16 cilitate open and secure access to the internet, and  
17 work with stakeholders to prevent, mitigate, and  
18 remedy harms from internet shutdowns and other  
19 disruptions to the free flow of information online;  
20 and

21 (5) urges businesses operating in Africa to af-  
22 firm the United Nations Guiding Principles on Busi-  
23 ness and Human Rights, and adhere to best prac-  
24 tices, scrutinizing government or other third-party  
25 requests to interfere with networks, applications,

- 1 services, and personal data for any potential human
- 2 rights impacts.

