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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES.

Recognizing people of African descent and Black Europeans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HASTINGS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Recognizing people of African descent and Black Europeans.

Whereas the 109th Congress passed H. Con. Res. 60 and S. Con. Res. 90, recognizing African descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean, raising awareness of the racism and discrimination faced by those communities, and leading to numerous public and private sector initiatives between the United States and Latin American and Caribbean countries to improve the situation of African descendants;

Whereas the persistence of racism and discrimination in Europe similarly necessitates congressional action to raise awareness and promote public and private sector initiatives to stem this trend;

Whereas the terms “Afro-European”, “African European”, or “Black European” refer to people of African ancestry or descent born in, citizens of, or residing in Europe;

Whereas an estimated 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 Black Europeans live in and have long had a presence in Europe, forming an influential part of the African diaspora;

Whereas the story of Black Europeans remains widely untold, rendering many of their past and present contributions to the political and social life of Europe invisible or forgotten;

Whereas unlike more contemporary figures, largely unknown Black Europeans have made significant contributions to European history and culture, including Spanish poet Juan Latino, Italian Duke Alessandro Medici, French novelist Alexandre Dumas, German scholar Anthony William Amo, French Composer Le Chevalier de St. George, British abolitionist Oladuah Equiano, and Russian General and Governor Abram Hannibal, great-grandfather of Russian poet Aleksandr Pushkin;

Whereas the largest estimated populations of Black Europeans can be found in France (approximately 2,500,000), the United Kingdom (approximately 1,500,000), Germany (approximately 1,000,000), and the Netherlands (approximately 500,000), in addition to sizeable populations in Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, and Austria;

Whereas the presence of Black Europeans can be traced throughout ancient history to the present from both voluntary and forced migration resulting from the geographical proximity of Europe to Africa and the Middle East, the transatlantic slave trade, the colonization of Af-

rica and the Caribbean, African and African-American military deployments, to the movement of refugees and asylum seekers, and educational and other professional exchanges;

Whereas although Black Europeans have made significant achievements in and contributions to European society, large numbers have experienced and continue to be more likely than the general population to experience discrimination and to be underrepresented in leadership roles in the public and private sector;

Whereas racism has long been, and continues to be, a problem in Europe;

Whereas, on April 29, 2008, before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at a hearing entitled “The State of (In)visible Black Europe: Race, Rights, and Politics”, Dr. Philomena Essed stated, “Probably the only common European experience among many, if not all, Afro-descendants is their exposure to [. . .] racism and systemic discrimination, regardless of country, socio-economic conditions, gender, age, or level of education”, author Gary Younge stated, “We are here because you were there [. . .]”, and Swedish Parliamentarian Joe Frans called for “a transatlantic dialogue on the experiences of [people of African descent]”;

Whereas, as early as 1997, the European Commission opinion poll entitled “Racism and Xenophobia in Europe” reported a “worrying level of racism and xenophobia in [European Union] member states, with nearly 33% of those interviewed openly describing themselves as ‘quite racist’ or ‘very racist.’”;

Whereas annual reports of the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and both the 2009 and 2018 European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS I and II), the first European Union-wide surveys of ethnic minority and immigrant groups' experiences of discrimination and victimization in everyday life in the then 28 member states of the European Union, found that persons of African descent experience high incidents of discriminatory treatment, racially motivated crime, and victimization, and lacked an awareness of their rights, often underreporting cases of hate crimes and other forms of discrimination to law enforcement and human rights agencies, and that the situation had not drastically improved in the years between the two reports;

Whereas, in November 2018, the FRA launched “Being Black in the EU: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey”, and called for member states to develop specific solutions and guidance to address findings that 30 percent of respondents had been racially harassed, 5 percent physically attacked, 25 percent discriminated against at work or when looking for work, up to 76 percent faced unemployment in some countries, and were experiencing high rates of discrimination in housing and in the justice system, including profiling by law enforcement;

Whereas the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights' (OSCE/ODIHR) most recent 2019 hate crimes report found more than 3,000 racist and xenophobic incidents, including a number targeting Black Europeans, while OSCE reports in previous years found a number of deaths and violent assaults against “people of African or-

igin”, and that they are often targets of racist and antimigrant violence, especially in Eastern Europe, yet in many countries hate crimes are underreported and legal assistance and financial support for victims while recovering from violent attacks does not exist;

Whereas prejudice and discrimination toward Black Europeans has also been linked to changes in immigration and asylum laws as a result of antiterrorism initiatives and the growth and mainstreaming of nationalist and anti-immigrant political parties and groups, including White supremacists, neo-Nazis, and skinheads;

Whereas, over a decade ago, numerous civil society reports, including the 2009 report entitled, “Ethnic Profiling in the European Union”, and subsequent reports found that police officers in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and Russia routinely use racial profiling, including targeting African descendants when deciding whom to target for stops, searches, raids, and surveillance, leading at that time to some of the largest Europeanwide grassroots and legal efforts to end racial profiling in France, Germany, and elsewhere in Europe, and over a decade of pan-European antiracism and empowerment initiatives continuing until this day and recently highlighted by global racial justice movements in response to the tragic death of George Floyd in the United States;

Whereas there have been numerous efforts by the public and private sector to address racial discrimination and inequality in Europe, including the introduction of anti-discrimination and equality laws that include legal support for special measures or positive (affirmative) action, creation of equality bodies, media campaigns, and efforts

to increase minority political participation, and campaigns to end the use of stereotypes and derogatory terms to refer to people of African descent in everyday language, the media, and textbooks;

Whereas these efforts include the United Nations designation of 2011 as the International Year for People of African Descent and 2015–2024 as the International Decade for People of African Descent in an effort to strengthen national actions to ensure that people of African descent enjoy economic, cultural, social, civil, and political rights, as well as promote a greater knowledge of and respect for their diverse heritage and culture, and the November 12 and 13, 2009, United Nations (UN) Second Session of the Forum on Minority Issues focused on Minorities and Effective Political Participation convened by United Nations Independent Expert on Minority Issues, Gay McDougall;

Whereas these efforts also include the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly’s (PA) annual reports of the Special Representative on Anti-Semitism, Racism, and Intolerance, and the adoption of Resolutions: “A Call for OSCE Action to Address Violence and Discrimination” in 2016, “Addressing Racism and Xenophobia Affecting People of African Descent in the OSCE Region” in 2012, and “Strengthening Efforts to Combat Racism and Xenophobia and Foster Inclusion” in 2011 that included recognition of the International Year for People of African Descent, and calling for the OSCE to implement several strategic initiatives to address racial and ethnic discrimination in the OSCE region;

Whereas, in 2011, OSCE/ODIHR held its first “Roundtable on the contemporary forms of racism and xenophobia af-

fecting Peoples of African Descent in the OSCE region”, organized by Racism and Xenophobia Advisor Larry Olomofofe, and has since annually hosted antidiscrimination initiatives that include a focus on people of African descent on hate crimes, women, political participation, strengthening civil society, and other issues;

Whereas these efforts also include transatlantic meetings of Black European and other diverse legislators held annually at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, and in the United States Congress in Washington, DC, including the April 17–19, 2009, “Black European Summit: Transatlantic Dialogue on Political Participation” and adoption of the Brussels Declaration on political participation; and subsequent “Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conferences”;

Whereas, as part of the March 24, 2011, Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conference (TMPLC), legislators and minority leaders from North America and Europe held a Parliamentary Forum at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, to discuss a “Joint Action Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality and Inclusion” between the European Union and the United States;

Whereas, in 2011, Members of the Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conference worked in partnership with the German Marshall Fund, the Department of State, and other stakeholders to found the Transatlantic Inclusion Leaders Network (TILN) to increase diverse representation in policymaking;

Whereas at the U.S. Helsinki Commission hearing Public Diplomacy, Democracy, and Global Leadership, Lora Berg stated, “When our actual diversity is reflected in leadership, we gain extraordinary richness and capacity, new

avenues for innovation, global connections and growth. To achieve this, we must bring our leadership opportunities to new populations and develop the social capital to make this possible. The future of transatlantic relations depends on [the] entrepreneurial approach [of TILN].”;

Whereas, in October 2013, European parliamentarians in partnership with the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) held “(In)visible Diversity” a series of debates in the European Parliament, including a debate entitled, “People of African Descent and Black Europeans: Realities of Afrophobia” and in 2015 released the first pan-European policy guide reviewing the current situation entitled, “ENAR Anti-Racism in Focus 2—InvisibleVisible Minority: Confronting Afrophobia and Advancing Equality for People of African Descent and Black Europeans in Europe” under the guidance of ENAR Chair Chibo Onyeji and Vice Chair Momodou Jallow;

Whereas, in January 2014, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) adopted Resolution 1967 (2014) on “A strategy to prevent racism and intolerance in Europe” and implemented the recommendations;

Whereas, in January 2015, PACE established the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance, a network of parliamentarians committed to countering racism, intolerance, and hate speech, and the mandate of General Rapporteur on Combating Racism and Intolerance, acting as coordinator of the Alliance;

Whereas, in January 2017, the European Network Against Racism published “Towards an EU Framework for National Strategies to Combat Afrophobia and Promote Inclusion of People of African Descent and Black Europeans” to urge EU member states to adopt “strong and

specific policies to address Afrophobia, including its structural dimensions and impact on economic and social outcomes for people of African descent and Black Europeans, including in employment, housing, education, health, political participation, criminal justice and other sectors”;

Whereas, on July 25, 2017, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights stated, “The position of Black people in Europe needs to be strengthened, irrespective of whether it concerns recent migrants from Africa or already established Black communities [. . .] European states must first come to terms with their own past [including] publicly acknowledge that slavery, the slave trade and colonialism are among the major sources of current discrimination against Black people.”, and recommended European states implement strategies across health, education, justice, employment, and other sectors;

Whereas, in October 2017, the United Kingdom Prime Minister released the Race Disparity Audit “examin[ing] how people of different backgrounds are treated across areas including health, education, employment and the criminal justice system”, which found inequalities in education, housing, income and employment, justice, and health between persons of African and Caribbean background and others, and published the findings online, appointed Nero Ughwujabo as the first Special Advisor of the Race Disparity Audit, Lord Simon Woolley as Chair of the Race Equality Unit Advisory Board, and announced 90 million British pounds to implement strategies to address disparities found by the audit;

Whereas, in 2018, Polish Sejm Member Killion Munyama, Rapporteur of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council

of Europe Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination authored measures that were adopted on “Promoting diversity and equality in politics” that identified challenges to political participation faced by visible minorities and due to skin color;

Whereas the May 19, 2018, royal wedding of Meghan Markle and Prince Harry, the Duke of Sussex, also raised awareness of the long history and situation of African descent populations in Europe;

Whereas, on May 13 through 17, 2018, the European Parliament and European Economic and Social Committee, under the leadership of European Parliamentarian Cecile Kyenge of Italy, hosted the inaugural People of African Descent Week (PAD Week) in Brussels, Belgium, in partnership with the European Parliament Anti-Racism and Diversity Intergroup (ARDI), Transatlantic Minority Political Leadership Conference (TMPLC), Each One Teach One (EOTO), the European Network Against Racism (ENAR), and supported by congressional members of the United States Helsinki Commission;

Whereas PAD Week featured over a hundred experts, activists, and policymakers to increase awareness of people of African descent living in Europe and to discuss solutions to address the racial discrimination and violence they face;

Whereas Member of the European Parliament Cecile Kyenge stated, “In addition to honouring the history and contribution of Europe’s Black population, the People of African Descent Week reaffirms European values by developing strategic and coherent responses to make our society more inclusive in the face of rising racial prejudice and violence across Europe.”;

Whereas PAD Week final recommendations call on European Union institutions and national governments to specifically adopt a set of initiatives for Black Europeans, including—

(1) recognize past injustices and contributions and adopt a European Black History Month and Remembrance Day for Victims of Colonialism and Enslavement;

(2) fund Black European-led initiatives to address continuing disparities and discrimination, and support empowerment initiatives through the creation of caucuses, civil society funds, and fellowships;

(3) adopt a Parliamentary Resolution and EU Framework for National Strategies for Inclusion of People of African Descent in Europe; and

(4) support transatlantic exchanges to support common solutions to common issues of racial prejudice and discrimination;

Whereas, on April 4, 2019, Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel apologized during a plenary session of the Belgian Parliament in Brussels for taking thousands of children from mixed-race couples during its colonial-era rule of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda;

Whereas, on June 24, 2019, the Amsterdam City Council agreed to research the city's role in the transatlantic slave trade, issue a public apology, and called upon the Dutch Prime Minister to also issue an apology for the slave trade, prompting similar efforts across European cities and countries;

Whereas, between September 23–25, 2019, efforts to improve the situation of Black and other diverse communities in

Europe continued as part of the EP and civil society-led Anti-Racism and Diversity Week;

Whereas, between November 28–30, 2019, the Afro-German civil society organization Each One Teach One (EOTO) organized PADWEEK Germany in the Bundestag (German Parliament) featuring more than 30 Afro-German organizations to advance policy solutions to the situation of Black populations in Germany;

Whereas, in March 2020, the German federal government created the Committee against Right-Wing Extremism and Racism (Kabinettausschuss zur Bekämpfung von Rechtsextremismus und Rassismus) leading to the November 2020 adoption of a series of measures and close to a billion euros in funding to address the problem including victim protection and preventative measures;

Whereas, in June 2020, King Philippe of Belgium on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Congo wrote: “During the time of the Congo Free State [1885–1908], acts of violence and brutality were committed that weigh still on our collective memory. The colonial period that followed also caused suffering and humiliations. I would like to express my deepest regrets for the wounds of the past, the pain of today, which is rekindled by the discrimination all too present in our society”;

Whereas, on September 20, 2020, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission) in cooperation with the European Parliament’s Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, and the European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington, DC, adopted a Joint Declaration To Reinforce US–EU Par-

liamentary Coordination To Combat Racism And Discrimination on both sides of the Atlantic following the Joint Meeting on Reinforcing U.S.–EU Parliamentary Coordination to Combat Racism and Systemic Discrimination where the EU Equality Commissioner Helena Dalli presented the EU’s first-ever Anti-Racism Action Plan;

Whereas, on December 2, 2020, European institutions held an inaugural event entitled, “Recognizing the Past, Repairing the Present, Building the Future” to commemorate the first European Day for the Abolition of the Slave Trade;

Whereas throughout 2020 PACE’s No Hate Parliamentary Alliance raised awareness of discrimination against people of African descent in Europe through hearings on subjects including the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on vulnerable groups, the infiltration of racist and far-right extremists in law enforcement bodies and the military, and structural and institutional racism;

Whereas, in January 2021, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution 2364 (2021) on “Ethnic profiling in Europe: a matter of great concern”; and

Whereas in addition to EU institutions, international entities such as the OSCE Personal Representative on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, OSCE/ODIHR Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Unit, OSCE PA Special Representative on Anti-Semitism, Racism, and Intolerance, FRA, COE Human Rights Commissioner, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and PACE General Rapporteur on combating racism and intolerance, and the United Nations Com-

mittee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Independent Expert on Minority Issues, and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (WGEPAD), have all documented ongoing racism and xenophobia, and racial and ethnic discrimination, and called for increases in initiatives to combat racism and inequality and foster inclusion: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) encourages the recognition and celebration
3 of the collective history and achievements made by
4 people of African descent;

5 (2) reaffirms the importance of antiracism ini-
6 tiatives, inclusion, and the full and equal participa-
7 tion of people of African descent around the world
8 in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cul-
9 tural life;

10 (3) recognizes that many Black Europeans have
11 wrongfully experienced injustices in the public and
12 private sector;

13 (4) welcomes parliamentary activities, including
14 those of the European Parliament, Organization for
15 Security and Co-operation in Europe Parliamentary
16 Assembly, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of
17 Europe, and United States Congress, to engage in
18 efforts to promote racial equality and combat racial
19 discrimination through efforts such as introducing

1 legislation, speaking out against racism, increasing
2 the political participation of diverse populations
3 through initiatives such as the Transatlantic Minor-
4 ity Political Leadership Conference and Trans-
5 atlantic Inclusion Leaders Network, and working
6 with Black European and other diverse communities
7 to develop relevant policies;

8 (5) urges European governments and members
9 of civil society and the private sector, in consultation
10 with Black European communities, to develop and
11 implement initiatives to combat racial discrimination
12 and promote racial equality and inclusion in Europe,
13 by—

14 (A) implementing the European Par-
15 liament resolution of 19 June 2020 on the anti-
16 racism protests following the death of George
17 Floyd, the EU Anti-racism Action Plan, and
18 developing a Framework for National Strategies
19 to Promote Inclusion of and Combat Discrimi-
20 nation towards people of African descent and
21 Black Europeans;

22 (B) drafting and implementing anti-
23 discrimination, special measures, hate crimes,
24 migration and integration, inclusion, and other
25 laws and policies to address discrimination and

1 disparities and promote equality, noting the rec-
2 ommendations of the United Nations Com-
3 mittee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimina-
4 tion, the Working Group of Experts on People
5 of African Descent, the European Union Fun-
6 damental Rights Agency, the United Nations
7 Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of
8 Racism and Independent Expert on Minority
9 Issues, Council of Europe Human Rights Com-
10 missioner and European Commission against
11 Racism and Intolerance, and the OSCE Per-
12 sonal Representative on Combating Racism,
13 Xenophobia and Discrimination and OSCE/
14 ODIHR Tolerance and Non-Discrimination
15 Unit;

16 (C) promoting and funding research, in-
17 cluding the collection of national census data on
18 Black Europeans and its inclusion in the an-
19 nual reports of the FRA and other official re-
20 porting at the EU and national levels;

21 (D) providing technical support, training,
22 and funding to Black European civil society
23 and private sector groups and experts working
24 to combat racism, discrimination, and inequal-
25 ity, uphold basic human rights in Europe, and

1 increase economic opportunity and empower-
2 ment;

3 (E) introducing national measures to
4 counter stereotypical images of persons of Afri-
5 can descent, by revising textbooks, increasing
6 efforts to include Black Europeans in history
7 and heritage institutions, and remembering vic-
8 tims of colonialism, enslavement, and other
9 atrocities;

10 (F) developing or increasing financial sup-
11 port for funds to assist victims of hate crimes
12 with legal assistance and compensation when
13 incapacitated due to physical or emotional inju-
14 ries;

15 (G) actively promoting racial and ethnic
16 representation and participation at all levels of
17 national, regional, and local government
18 through the education of civil and political
19 rights, including the legislative process and ad-
20 vocacy of legislative issues relevant to racial and
21 ethnic communities, development of targeted
22 professional advancement and hiring strategies,
23 increased youth and community outreach, and
24 self-organization and other empowerment initia-
25 tives; and

1 (H) recruiting, training, hiring, and retain-
2 ing Black Europeans for professional positions
3 in support of these initiatives;

4 (6) urges the Secretary of State and Adminis-
5 trator of the United States Agency for International
6 Development (USAID) to—

7 (A) provide technical assistance and other
8 support for European governments and mem-
9 bers of the civil society and private sector to
10 fulfill the initiatives described above, including
11 by expanding United States Government efforts
12 with the OSCE to increase the capacity of
13 members of African descent communities to ad-
14 dress discrimination;

15 (B) increase support for the Working
16 Group of Experts on People of African Descent
17 and International Decade for People of African
18 Descent; and

19 (C) establish a Global Office of African
20 Descent Affairs within the Department of State
21 headed by senior officials to develop and imple-
22 ment global foreign policy and assistance strate-
23 gies to improve the situation of people of Afri-
24 can descent, create a Department of State fund
25 to support antidiscrimination and empowerment

1 efforts by African descent-led civil society orga-
2 nizations around the world, and include a sec-
3 tion on discrimination faced by people of Afri-
4 can descent in the Department of State’s An-
5 nual Country Reports Human Rights Practices,
6 and work with USAID and other United States
7 Government agencies to implement the strategy;

8 (7) supports the adoption of a “Joint Action
9 Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality and Inclusion”
10 between the European Union and United States
11 modeled after similar United States agreements with
12 Colombia and Brazil, and implementation of the
13 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Resolutions on Peo-
14 ple of African Descent and addressing racial and
15 xenophobic violence and discrimination to assist in
16 fulfilling the initiatives above; and

17 (8) urges the Secretary of State and the Ad-
18 ministrator of USAID to provide a report to the
19 Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee
20 on Appropriations of the House of Representatives
21 and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Com-
22 mittee on Appropriations of the Senate on Depart-
23 ment of State and USAID efforts to address global
24 racial and ethnic discrimination, including any fund-

- 1 ing efforts or international exchange opportunities
- 2 for civil society.