

puses outside the United States or establishing any educational entities with foreign governments, particularly with or in countries the governments of which engage in or tolerate severe violations of religious freedom as identified in the Annual Report, should seek to adopt a voluntary code of conduct for operating in such countries that should—

(1) uphold the right of freedom of religion of their employees and students, including the right to manifest that religion peacefully as protected in international law;

(2) ensure that the religious views and peaceful practice of religion in no way affect, or be allowed to affect, the status of a worker's or faculty member's employment or a student's enrollment; and

(3) make every effort in all negotiations, contracts, or memoranda of understanding engaged in or constructed with a foreign government to protect academic freedom and the rights enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VII, §702, as added Pub. L. 114–281, title VI, §601, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1438.)

§ 6483. Sense of Congress regarding national security strategy to promote religious freedom through United States foreign policy

It is the sense of Congress that the annual national security strategy report of the President required under section 3043 of title 50—

(1) should promote international religious freedom as a foreign policy and national security priority; and

(2) should articulate that promotion of the right to freedom of religion is a strategy that—

(A) protects other, related human rights, and advances democracy outside the United States; and

(B) makes clear its importance to United States foreign policy goals of stability, security, development, and diplomacy;

(3) should be a guide for the strategies and activities of relevant Federal agencies; and

(4) should inform the Department of Defense quadrennial defense review under section 118¹ of title 10 and the Department of State Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

(Pub. L. 105–292, title VII, §703, as added Pub. L. 114–281, title VI, §601, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1439.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 118 of title 10, referred to in par. (4), was repealed by Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title IX, §941(b)(1), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2367. Subsequently, a new section 118 of Title 10, Armed Forces, related to annual report on major weapons systems sustainment, was added by Pub. L. 116–92, div. A, title III, §351(a)(1), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1319. For provisions related to national defense strategy similar to those contained in former section 118 of Title 10 prior to repeal, see section 113(g) of Title 10.

¹ See References in Text note below.

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SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 6501. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

- (1) to strengthen—
 - (A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and
 - (B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy;
- (2) to consolidate and reinvigorate the foreign affairs functions of the United States within the Department of State by—
 - (A) abolishing the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency, and transferring the functions of these agencies to the Department of State while preserving the special missions and skills of these agencies;
 - (B) transferring certain functions of the Agency for International Development to the Department of State; and
 - (C) providing for the reorganization of the Department of State to maximize the efficient use of resources, which may lead to budget savings, eliminated redundancy in functions, and improvement in the management of the Department of State;
- (3) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States national interests be maintained;
- (4) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget and reduce the Federal debt;
- (5) to ensure that the United States maintains effective representation abroad within budgetary restraints; and
- (6) to encourage United States foreign affairs agencies to maintain a high percentage of the best qualified, most competent United States citizens serving in the United States Government.

(Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XI, §1102, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-765.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subdivision”, meaning subdiv. A of div. G of Pub. L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-765, known as the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998. For complete classification of this subdivision to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, §1001, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-761, provided that: “This division [see Tables for

classification] may be cited as the ‘Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998’.”

Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XI, §1101, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-765, provided that: “This subdivision [see Tables for classification] may be cited as the ‘Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998’.”

§ 6502. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) ACDA

The term “ACDA” means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) AID

The term “AID” means the United States Agency for International Development.

(3) Agency; Federal agency

The term “agency” or “Federal agency” means an Executive agency as defined in section 105 of title 5.

(4) Appropriate congressional committees

The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(5) Covered agency

The term “covered agency” means any of the following agencies: ACDA, USIA, IDCA, and AID.

(6) Department

The term “Department” means the Department of State.

(7) Function

The term “function” means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(8) IDCA

The term “IDCA” means the United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

(9) Office

The term “office” includes any office, administration, agency, institute, unit, organizational entity, or component thereof.

(10) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

(11) USIA

The term “USIA” means the United States Information Agency.

(Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XI, §1103, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-766.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subdivision”, meaning subdiv. A of div. G of Pub. L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-765, known as the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998. For complete classification of this subdivision to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 6501 of this title and Tables.