

NMUN•NY 2018



25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council (HRC)



Conference B

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

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Chair	Ahmed Hafez
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Agenda

- I. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights
- II. The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age
- III. Reinforcing Business' Responsibility to Protect Human Rights

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	37 votes in favor, 2 against and 1 abstention
HRC/1/2	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	37 votes in favor, 0 against, and 3 abstentions
HRC/1/3	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	37 votes in favor, 0 against, and 3 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	35 votes in favor, 0 against and 5 abstentions
HRC/1/5	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	35 votes in favor, 1 against and 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Reinforcing Business' Responsibility to Protect Human Rights
- II. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights
- III. The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of II, III, I beginning discussion on the topic of "Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including the promotion of social development through education and employment opportunities post-conflict, ensuring that counterterrorism strategies are compliant with humanitarian law, and tackling cyber-terrorism through the protection of personal data. The delegates were eager to collaborate and to expand on their ideas and develop creative solutions to the topic at hand.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the role of entrepreneurship in furthering human rights, the importance of upholding the rule of law while countering terrorism, assessing terrorist threats on human rights through a structured matrix, the right to privacy while countering cyber-terrorism, and the implementation of rehabilitation and education initiatives to promote social development. The committee worked diligently and professionally throughout the week, allowing each Member State to contribute significantly to the work of the body.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*
4
5 *Reaffirming the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly the right to life*
6 *and security of persons delineated in Article 3,*
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8 *Further reaffirming the principles enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and*
9 *the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966),*
10
11 *Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) and the*
12 *Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),*
13
14 *Affirming the principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Being Subjected to*
15 *Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Punishment (1984), the implementation of which is important to*
16 *ensuring the treatment of suspects of terrorism is human-rights compliant,*
17
18 *Further affirming the principles of the Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse*
19 *of Power (1985), which outlines the minimum standards for the fair treatment of victims of terrorism and other*
20 *grave abuses of human rights, according to the basic principles of justice,*
21
22 *Noting with concern the extent to which terrorism can impact the full enjoyment of human rights, as illustrated in*
23 *the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental*
24 *Freedom while Countering Terrorism, titled Ten Areas of Best Practices in Countering Terrorism,*
25
26 *Affirming the importance of ensuring that the rights of victims of terrorism are upheld as counter terrorism measures*
27 *are implemented, especially as these rights are largely affected by the consequences of terrorism,*
28
29 *Further affirming the negative effects of transgressing human rights within the context of terrorism on individuals*
30 *and societies, as delineated in the report of the Secretary-General on preventing violent extremism (A/70/674),*
31
32 *Affirming that policies designed to combat terrorism should always implement and strengthen the rule of law, as*
33 *mentioned in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on "Threats to international peace and security caused by*
34 *terrorist acts,"*
35
36 *Recognizing that terrorism can directly violate the human rights of victims of terrorism as well as the suspects of*
37 *terrorism through arbitrarily stringent counter-terrorism measures, as delineated in Human Rights Council resolution*
38 *34/8 on "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,"*
39
40 *Further recognizing Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human*
41 *rights," and its recognition of the detrimental effect of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and*
42 *fundamental freedoms, and its role in impeding the full realization of economic, social, and cultural rights, such as*
43 *the right to work, education, health, and development,*
44
45 *Further recognizing that women and children are the most susceptible to infringements of human rights during*
46 *terrorist attacks, per Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human*
47 *rights,"*
48

49 *Highlighting* the need for human rights education in order further emphasize the upholding of human rights within
50 the context of terrorism through underlining the rights individuals are entitled to, following the precedent of the
51 high-level panel discussion on the implementing the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and
52 Training, held in September of 2016,
53

54 *Aware* of the need to preserve and protect human rights and uphold the rule of law, in accordance with the Human
55 Rights Council mandate, by reconvening the high level panel discussions on the rights of civilians, organizing
56 interregional summits on human rights, creating national plans for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism,
57 facilitating the reporting of human rights violations on civilians, adhering specifically to international human rights
58 law, evaluating the compliance of human rights law with existing counter terrorism laws, and renewing commitment
59 on ensuring human rights and the rule of law,
60

- 61 1. *Urges* Member States to respect the human rights of victims of terrorism, innocent civilians, and suspected
62 and confirmed terrorists by:
 - 63 a. Ensuring that their counter-terrorism efforts are human rights-compliant by holding discussion
64 summits on the upholding of human rights;
65
 - 66 b. Promoting multilateral sharing of practices, reviewing national action plans for appropriate
67 assistance and the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism and terrorists subjected to unlawful
68 surveillance and torture;
69
 - 70 c. Establishing a working group to facilitate the reporting of infringements on the rights of victims of
71 terrorism;
72
 - 73 d. Urging Member States to adhere to international human rights law, focusing on the rights to a fair
74 trial and due process for all, working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor
75 counter-terrorism efforts for human rights violations, with a focus on the Global Counter-
76 Terrorism Strategy;
77
- 78 2. *Urges* Member States to organize interregional summits to discuss the upholding of human rights within
79 the context of countering terrorism in a manner similar to the framework set by the African Union and
80 European Union in their annual Civil Society Seminars whereby:
 - 81 a. Member States are elected for a term of one year for each summit which will also be held
82 annually;
83
 - 84 b. Summits will be divided into the five geographical regions of the Human Rights Council:
 - 85 i. African Region;
 - 86 ii. Asia-Pacific Region;
 - 87 iii. Latin America and Caribbean Region;
 - 88 iv. Western European Region;
 - 89 v. Eastern European Region;
 - 90 c. The current president and four vice presidents of the Human Rights Council that represent the five
91 regional groups will be responsible for the organization and hosting of the interregional summit of
92 their respective region;
93
- 94 3. *Encourages* Member States to provide their national action plans (NAPs) to the 39th session of the Human
95 Rights Council for interactive dialogue on the procedures under their respective national rule of law for
96 appropriate assistance and the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism and terrorists subjected to unlawful
97 surveillance and torture;
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4. *Establishes* a Working Group on Communications from Victims of Terrorism, under the Complaints Procedure of the Human Rights Council, in order to facilitate the reporting of infringements on the rights of victims of terrorism, which shall:
 - a. Consist of a panel of 10 independent experts, with geographically balanced representation;
 - b. Meet for five working days for the next three sessions of the Human Rights Council;
 - c. Compare reports of Member States violations;
 - d. Compile another report to the HRC of results, advising on actions to be taken based on the data;
 5. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their commitment to counter terrorism in a human rights-compliant fashion, adhering specifically to international human rights law, through ratifying the Optional Protocol to the *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (1984);
 6. *Establishes* an open-ended intergovernmental group to consider adding a second optional protocol to the *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (1984), with a focus on human rights infringements within the context of counter terrorism, specifically the rights to a fair trial and due process for all civilians and suspects, which shall meet for five working days in Geneva during the next Human Rights Council session, using existing resources;
 7. *Requests* the development of a system by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review which evaluates and records to what degree existing counterterrorism efforts violate rule of law and examines current flaws in present legislation by:
 - a. Helping the Human Rights Watch and other NGOs in concert with the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism;
 - b. Conducting studies and seminars in order to offer recommendations to Member States and the Human Rights Council to implement accordingly;
 8. *Recommends* Member States renew their commitment to combat and prevent terrorism in a human rights-compliant fashion by utilizing the necessary regional and international frameworks to continue to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars, specifically pillar four on ensuring human rights and the rule of law, while complying with international law;
 9. *Calls upon* all Member States to strongly consider the aforementioned recommendations to ensure that actions taken to protect civilians and prosecute suspected terrorists are in complete compliance with human rights law.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the commitment that Member States have made to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),
4 the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*
5 (1989) to promote and preserve the dignity of individuals and children, particularly through education and economic
6 opportunities,
7
8 *Expressing* the appreciation for the exemplary and objective investigatory work done thus far by the Special
9 Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,
10
11 *Recognizing* the continued need to halt all forms of infringement on human rights, fundamental freedoms, and
12 international humanitarian law by maintaining that terrorism cannot be battled by flouting the very rights and
13 freedoms that terrorists intend to harm,
14
15 *Further recognizing* the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
16 (UNESCO) and its implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006),
17
18 *Emphasizing* the need for public education through the expansion of state supported education programs that benefit
19 civil society,
20
21 *Denouncing* the use of torture or inhumane treatment of detainees suspected or accused of terrorism by law
22 enforcements agencies,
23
24 *Bearing in mind* the rights of individuals accused and convicted of terrorism and adhering to their human rights in
25 accordance with humanitarian law,
26
27 *Affirming* Article 2 of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or*
28 *Punishment* (1984), which stipulates that there are no exceptional circumstances for the justification of torture,
29
30 *Fully aware* that the UN International Network of Teacher Education Institutions (INTEI) is an underappreciated
31 program which can be adapted to provide services to underprivileged youth afflicted by terrorism,
32
33 *Acknowledging* the increased susceptibility of women towards radicalization as discussed in Security Council
34 resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and Peace and Security”, which recognizes the influential role of women in
35 families, communities and governments and that their proactive participation in counter-terrorism can affect positive
36 change,
37
38 *Guided by* the public-private partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide access to
39 education and to function as a backbone for UN agencies such as the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI),
40
41 *Expressing concern* for the radicalization of individuals with religious affiliations to terrorism and the harmful
42 effects of discrimination on the prevention of terrorist recruitment movements as referenced in Human Rights
43 Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,”
44
45 *Taking into consideration* the global network of terrorist organizations and the lack of intelligence-sharing among
46 Member States which can be aided by expanding the responsibilities of the UN Global Pulse (UNGP) and the UN
47 Global Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),
48

49 *Recognizing* that the Organization of African Unity's *Convention on the Protection and Combating of Terrorism*
50 (1999) supports joint inter-regional training programs to share information on successful counter-terrorism methods,
51

52 *Deeply conscious* that rehabilitated child soldiers are marginalized due to stigma as reported by UN Children's Fund
53 (UNICEF) on the work of the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit,
54

55 *Reaffirming* principles that promote education, rehabilitation, and the further protection of human rights through
56 multilateral cooperation and continued development of prevention methods,
57

58 *Further recalling* Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which supports the critical
59 nature of education by developing the liberty and security of persons,
60

- 61 1. *Encourages* Member States to advocate for a new Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
62 Program called Children Combating Terrorism (CCT) as an alternative to formal academic education by:
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 - 64 a. Preventing children from engaging in violence and becoming victims of violence by recruiting
65 educators from the International Rescue Committee, whom have formerly been susceptible to terrorism
66 in at-risk regions to educate and facilitate training;
67
 - 68 b. Recommending Member States of the HRC re-allocate a percentage of their financial contributions to
69 the implementation of CCT under the guidance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre
70 (UNCCT);
71
- 72 2. *Suggests* the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment
73 of all human rights" on rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning terrorist fighters in all Member
74 States, with a special focus on child soldiers to ensure children are safe during the process of reintegration and
75 prevent radicalization of vulnerable communities which can be recruited anew by terrorist organizations;
76
- 77 3. *Endorses* international sharing of intelligence and information using UN Guiding Principles in the aftermath of
78 attacks and in relation to international networks of terrorism, as well as domestic networks and insurgencies, to
79 best counter the coordination of attacks across borders and sovereign countries by:
80
 - 81 a. Encouraging Member States to take advantage of the UNCTITF to foster multilateral counter-terrorism
82 efforts;
83
 - 84 b. Developing an international committee under the Security Council, Cyclops, which focuses on the
85 sharing of intelligence, resources, and practices to create an effective method for combating terrorism
86 in the context of human rights;
87
 - 88 c. Calling upon Member States for collaboration to share information on counter-terrorism methods,
89 terrorist plans and activity, technical assistance, and crisis management in joint-training programs to
90 spread the use of successful counter-terrorism methods as endorsed by the *Convention on the*
91 *Protection and Combating of Terrorism* (1999);
92
 - 93 d. Further reminds the need that intelligence sharing must be voluntary and, respect sovereignty of
94 Member States;
95
- 96 4. *Supports* the movement of de-radicalization of terrorism by:
97
 - 98 a. Adopting national centers for council and de-radicalization in detention centers that counter terrorist
99 ideologies and activities, as a means to develop criminal justice solutions as addressed in Human
100 Rights Council resolution 34/8 on "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights;"
101
 - 102 b. Engaging the participation of the Mohamed bin Naif Counselling and Care Centre in counseling
103 extremist groups to break the cycle of radicalization;
104

- 105 5. *Encourages* Member States and their education ministries to take advantage of the pre-existing foundations of
106 the UN GEFI, which ended in 2016, and reinstate the program nationally or within the HRC to provide children
107 who have been affected within conflict regions with an education, with the support of Member States, by:
108
- 109 a. Providing workshops that facilitate alternative forms of political action that exclude the use of violence
110 or threats;
 - 111
 - 112 b. Using the GEFI to prevent terrorist and extremist groups from influencing vulnerable young people
113 towards radicalization;
 - 114
- 115 6. *Suggests* Member States support PPP through NGOs aligned with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, such as
116 Think Peace, the Violence Protection Network, and the Terrorism Prevention Branch, which all aim to teach
117 youths in education focused on peace-building lessons such as recovery from conflict, support for sustainable
118 development, and legal aid in victims of terrorist attacks;
119
- 120 7. *Recommends* improving the conditions of disenfranchised women susceptible to radicalization in economically
121 disadvantaged regions by:
122
- 123 a. Resolving to educate women on their basic human rights including education and economic mobility;
 - 124
 - 125 b. Encouraging the governments of Member States to include women as actors in political decision-
126 making;
 - 127
- 128 8. *Expresses its hope* that Member States support the UN INTEI in their efforts to promote TVET and the UN
129 Girls Education Initiative, with a network of teachers and education administrators in 130 Member States by:
130
- 131 a. Further supporting PPP partnerships with local NGOs in Member States to acknowledge civic
132 education;
 - 133
 - 134 b. Creating programs that include language instruction in which secondary languages and cultures are
135 taught to decrease discrimination;
 - 136
 - 137 c. Combating violent extremism through recreation and extracurricular programs designed to limit the
138 influences terrorist groups have on idle youth;
 - 139
 - 140 d. Recommending Member States to work with teachers to bridge the gap between children and former
141 child soldiers by providing equal educational opportunities for both, in the understanding that former
142 child soldiers are still deserving of human rights and should be encouraged to be a part of civil society
143 instead of turning back to terrorism;
 - 144
- 145 9. *Further invites* Member States to better protect the basic human rights of individuals charged with terrorist acts
146 by means such as:
147
- 148 a. Concentrating on rehabilitating inmates sentenced for terrorist acts by offering programs such as anger
149 management, stress prevention, conflict resolution, and career services to help reintroduce inmates
150 through government sponsored programs to civil society after serving their time;
 - 151
 - 152 b. Accordingly upholding the rights of persons suspected of committing terrorist acts;
 - 153
- 154 10. *Recommends* increased law enforcement standards of basic legal responsibilities to prevent ill-treatment of
155 detainees as set by international humanitarian law and basic human rights by supporting the High
156 Commissioner of Human Rights proposed Manual of Investigative Interviewing which has been co-created with
157 the UN Police Division on proper treatment of detainees suspected or accused of terrorism;
158
- 159 11. *Endorses* education as a means of counterterrorism by Member States through programs that establish programs
160 that:

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- a. Create campaigns that encourage the public to report any suspicious activity to appropriate law enforcement agencies in order to ensure public safety and create public accountability;
 - b. Teach young generations the principles on tolerance as established by UNESCO, with the mission of illustrating that acceptance is the key to stopping violence;
 - c. Institute governmental bodies that can be used as models for intelligence prevention services;
 - d. Enact projects that focus on re-educating teachers, individuals and families in areas susceptible to radicalization in order to prevent further recruitment;
12. *Further recommends* the use of counter-terrorism educational programs that advocate for public accountability in a concentrated effort to protect the public from terrorist threats as outlined in Pillars 2 and 4 of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy supported by UNESCO;
13. *Encourages* the General Assembly to extend the office and term of the “Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism” by:
- a. Having a permanent office of the UN as the “Commissioner on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,” as a subsidiary of the HRC;
 - b. Having the Commissioner to promote transparency in all further action in promoting human rights in regard to terrorism;
 - c. Overseeing all actions of the HRC in regards to rehabilitation and education of youth in at risk territories.



Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of all rights outlined under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948),
4 with particular regard to articles 1 and 23, which outline the right to life, liberty, security, and equal employment,

5
6 *Alarmed by* the instability caused by terrorist attacks specifically pertaining to the destruction of infrastructure,
7 businesses, and the overall impact on the economy that therefore directly affect the state's ability to protect and
8 promote human rights, particularly those focused on employment and decent standards of living,

9
10 *Calling attention* to the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) (1966) and *International*
11 *Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966), which allows for the suspension of human
12 rights during times of emergency,

13
14 *Drawing attention* to the framework established under the Office of the Development Commissioner of Small Scale
15 Industries in the Republic of India, which allows for the development of financing schemes for underprivileged and
16 underserved youth,

17
18 *Applauding* General Assembly resolution 49/60 on “Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism” (1994),
19 specifically section 3 Article 9 (d) on measures to eliminate international terrorism through workshops, particularly
20 for those that have been radicalized by terrorism,

21
22 *Acknowledging* the importance of addressing recruitment of former convicts as a primary tool of terrorism as stated
23 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the need for reintegration, and thus the importance
24 of providing training initiatives and adequate rehabilitation programs to address such root issues,

25
26 *Concerned* with the high percentage of migrants fleeing terrorist organizations, who, according to the Report of the
27 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau: Labor Exploitation of Migrants, are more
28 likely to be marginalized within the population and are met with few employment opportunities,

29
30 1. *Expresses* its hope for the establishment of a hotline similar to those under the Human Rights Watch for citizens
31 who feel their human rights have been infringed upon during a terrorist attack or in the aftermath which:

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33 a. Provides this service primarily through landlines, mobile phones, and internet;

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35 b. Establishes safe spaces within buildings currently allocated to community leader meetings within
36 developing countries to allow UN employees working under the hotline initiative to distribute and
37 discuss the violation of the aforementioned human rights;

38
39 2. *Suggests* the establishment of training initiatives within Member States that focus on giving marginalized
40 members skills which will allow them to create startup companies within their communities, thereby stimulating
41 the economy and creating jobs within their communities, as proposed in the UDHR and ICESCR, ultimately
42 decreasing the risk of marginalized members engaging in terrorist actions through:

43
44 a. Producing an information package to be distributed around local governments by an internationally
45 based non-governmental organizations (NGO), to provide advice to local governments within
46 communities on how to encourage members to create start-up companies, similar to the work carried
47 out by Endeavor;

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- 49 b. Ensuring national coordination in the promotion of migrant entrepreneurship to thus provide a joined-
50 up initiative to increase employment opportunities for all and allow for the protection of rights to
51 employment and decent standards of living;
- 52
- 53 c. Utilizing the framework set up under the Gulf Corporation to ensure that within the internationally-
54 based initiatives, regional coordination will occur through training initiatives designed with cultural
55 differences in mind;
- 56
- 57 d. Providing quarterly workshops emphasizing the meeting of business staff and potential employees to
58 increase annual employment;
- 59
- 60 3. *Expresses hope* for the suggestion under Section 3 Article 9 (d) of General Assembly resolution 49/60, which
61 emphasizes the organization of workshops to provide additional training opportunities aimed at those who have
62 been radicalized;
- 63
- 64 4. *Further encourages* the creation of employment opportunities for people that are both vulnerable to recruitment
65 to terrorist networks or have been radicalized by ensuring that rehabilitation centers provide such groups with
66 an equal opportunity for employment whilst residing in the aforementioned centers to ensure that the right to
67 employment is applied equally to everyone;
- 68
- 69 5. *Endorses* that upon receiving reports from countries under the policy of Universal Periodic Review, the
70 committee will recommend the implementation of legislation that provides a tiered tax break incentive for
71 citizens suffering from infrastructure loss, which will:
- 72
- 73 a. Include up to five percent new employees in the first tier, up to 10 percent in the second tier, and
74 promote that the third tier includes companies that employ more than 10 percent new employees;
- 75
- 76 b. Include a specific focus on a country's ability to enact the tax break ensuring that those who are
77 considered developing states are given leeway within the time frame of four years under the Universal
78 Periodic Review to ensure that they are allowed sufficient time to carry out the suggestion of a tiered
79 tax break;
- 80
- 81 6. *Recommends* Member States implement a sunset clause on the suspension of human rights during times of
82 terror, which:
- 83
- 84 a. Serves the purpose of returning society to stability and a state of normality, in which human rights are
85 again protected, after being briefly suspended in the name of state security;
- 86
- 87 b. Emphasizes that human rights should not be suspended indefinitely, without taking away from
88 Member States' the right to make sovereign decisions based upon the severity of their circumstances;
- 89
- 90 7. *Emphasizes* the provision of additional career options for citizens specifically between the ages of 16-30 in
91 order to establish an entrepreneurial culture by allowing for the diversification of a Member States workforce as
92 outlined under the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2015) which:
- 93
- 94 a. Invites companies to provide training sessions within Member States that will both contribute to job
95 creation and the promotion of the right to employment which will be encouraged by the incentives of
96 being identified as a 'certified human rights supporter' and will therefore encourage companies to
97 expand workforces;
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- b. Invites those working within civil societies, particularly within developing states, to utilize transnational frameworks created following the passing of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015) to discuss initiatives that would aim to create sustainable ways to support youths who are vulnerable to being recruited by terror organizations and therefore enjoy positive rights with a focus on:
 - i. Equal employment opportunities;
 - ii. Insurance of adequate health care;
 - iii. Equal access to education with no specific emphasis on age;
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8. *Affirms* its hope that Member States will be encouraged to expand the Access to Credit under Office of the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries in the Republic of India to suggest the curation of micro-financing schemes to act as an incentive that will encourage disadvantaged youths to participate in industries thus ensuring that youths experiencing social exclusion have access to their human rights;
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9. *Urges* all Member States to take necessary measures to address the insufficiencies of General Assembly resolution 49/60, which lacks attention on the need to ensure employment rights to focus on:
 - a. Increasing their employability and therefore access to rights set out under the UDHR;
 - b. Extending the work aforementioned clause Section 3 Article 9 (d) in General Assembly resolution 49/60 to ensure that the creation of such workshops occur at the international level in a collaborative way to assist every Member State in ensuring that there is full enjoyment of human rights;
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10. *Encourages* collaboration among Member States to engage in multilateral trade in support of economic growth, which will encourage universality of workers' rights and simultaneously increase employment rates as a means of combating the effects of terrorism on foreign direct investment and trade relations between Member States to:
 - a. Protect citizens from unemployment and instability that directly results in human rights violations;
 - b. Support the free choice of employment, with just and favorable conditions of work through the establishment of multilateral trade coordination as outlined under Article 23 (1) in the UDHR;
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11. *Invites* Member States to promote an increase in business profits from any of the above solutions to be invested in the people ensuring:
 - a. That citizens are provided with a decent standard of living even in times of terror through business investments;
 - b. The rights to safety and adequate shelter are upheld without which citizens are drawn to join terrorist networks;
 - c. Increases in funds going to the state are used to provide sanitation and necessity amenities, such as health facilities in order to promote the enjoyment of positive social rights;
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12. *Calls upon* all Members States to uphold the UDHR with special regard to articles 1 and 23, which outline the rights to life, liberty, security, and equal employment.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Aware that Member States have a primary responsibility for protecting human rights and supporting the United*
4 *Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC),*

5
6 *Encouraged by the collaboration of Member States with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), non-*
7 *governmental organizations (NGOs) and regional organizations that will in turn strengthen domestic and regional*
8 *cooperation and preventative measures to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stipulated in Article 71*
9 *Chapter X of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),*

10
11 *Aware of the importance of the right to life, liberty and security of persons, outlined in Article 3 of the Universal*
12 *Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948),*

13
14 *Recalling Article 18 and Article 26 of the UDHR and its significance in establishing religious tolerance and*
15 *protecting religious freedoms which plays a vital role in social integration,*

16
17 *Remembering that the right to participate in the cultural life of a community is a factor of international peace and*
18 *security as stated in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCOs) Universal*
19 *Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001),*

20
21 *Emphasizing Member States' responsibility to ensure that measures taken to counter terrorism comply with*
22 *obligations to uphold International human rights law as stated in the fourth pillar of the General Assembly resolution*
23 *60/288 (2006), "Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,"*

24
25 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/288, which reaffirms the international community's resolve to strengthen*
26 *the global response to terrorism,*

27
28 *Further recalling the UN General Assembly resolution 49/60, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism"*
29 *adopted in 1994, defining terrorism as actions intended to instill fear in the lives of individuals irrespective of the*
30 *motivations and circumstances,*

31
32 *Calling attention to General Assembly resolution 72/247, "Twentieth anniversary and promotion of the Declaration*
33 *on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally*
34 *Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms," (2017) which condemns the use of any form of violence*
35 *against and the criminalization of individuals suspected of committing acts of terror,*

36
37 *Expressing appreciation of the work of the General Assembly on the rights of victims through resolution 40/34*
38 *(1985) and the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross*
39 *Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (2005),*

40
41 *Taking note of the ramifications of extremism on individual liberties, national security, and regional stability and its*
42 *negative impact on fundamental human rights and freedoms as mentioned in the Human Rights Council resolution*
43 *34/8, "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights" (2017),*

44
45 *Fully aware of Human Rights Council resolution 16/51, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and*
46 *protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Martin Scheinin" (2010)*
47 *paragraph 12 which underlines that human rights abuses have all too often contributed to the grievances which cause*
48 *victims to become radicalized and resort to terrorism,*

49

50 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights” to
51 protect people at all times from the threat of terrorism and to spread awareness through campaigns and seminars to
52 addressing human rights infringements,
53

54 *Acknowledging* that employment facilitation is extremely important in the struggle against poverty and social
55 marginalization as stated in the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2015),
56

57 *Noting with appreciation* the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent
58 Extremism that highlights how marginalization of religious groups significantly contributes to the participation of
59 individuals in extremist or terrorist organizations,
60

61 *Recognizing* that unemployment is a main root cause of terrorism as stated in the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent
62 Extremism,
63

64 *Acknowledging* the efforts of Freedom House to advocate for legislation concerning crimes against freedom of
65 expression and the creation of Grupo 73,
66

67 *Stressing* the importance of frequent training, which will encourage the law enforcement forces to integrate and
68 promote human rights approaches in their actions,
69

70 *Recalling* Human Rights Council report 33/29 (2016) on “Best practices and lessons learnt on how promoting and
71 protecting human rights contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism” that emphasizes methods of
72 protecting and promoting human rights while preventing and combating violent extremism and its recognition of the
73 increasing human rights abuses and violations of international human rights law committed by terrorist
74 organizations,
75

76 *Further recalling* the 2012 report of the Special Rapporteur on Terrorism on state obligations corresponding to the
77 human rights of victims of terrorism, and especially the four categories of victims which are defined and suggest the
78 large scale of this issue,
79

80 *Recalling* that peacemaking must be built on human rights foundations and that all counter-terrorism measures must
81 be in line with human rights law, proportionality and necessity as mentioned in the Fact Sheet No. 32 titled “Human
82 Rights, Terrorism, and Counterterrorism,”
83

84 *Recognizing* the success of Egypt’s initiative of the Cyber Observatory of Takfiri Fatwas, which is utilized to protect
85 the human rights of its people, by monitoring propaganda and terrorist narratives online, hereby easing the process
86 of tracing radicalizing materials in digital contexts,
87

88 *Recognizing* the pilot training program of the Capacity Building and Training of Law Enforcement Officials on
89 Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism in Nigeria, which has served to facilitate the
90 transition from confession-based to evidence-based prosecution and has strengthened Nigeria’s criminal justice
91 measures against the terrorist threat of Boko Haram in compliance with the rule of law and fully respecting human
92 rights,
93

94 *Emphasizing and reaffirming* the significance of upholding international human rights law and the principles of the
95 *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), through multilateral preventative measures to counter terrorism through
96 strengthening the use of security, creating the categorization of countries at risk of terrorism, and the incorporation
97 of social development and preventative initiatives that reinforce the enjoyment of human rights and mitigate the
98 risks of terrorism,
99

100 1. *Suggests* that all Member States integrate the steps outlined in this resolution into a National Strategy Plan,
101 including the:

- 102
- 103 a. HRC Threat Assessment Index and Matrix;
 - 104
 - 105 b. Global Terrorism Detection Program;

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- c. Social and economic integration;
 - d. Social media ad campaigns by the Office of the High Commissioner;
 - e. Capacity Building and Training of Law Enforcement on Human Rights Training Workshops;
2. *Suggests* the creation of a numerical grading system called the Human Rights Threat Assessment Index, by the Human Rights Watch (HRW) and the World Federation of the United Nations Associations (WFUNA), in which regional threat levels of terrorism are assessed and categorized based on the data found in the Pre-and Post-Conflict Subdivision of the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), and which will focus on:
- a. A Member State’s capacity both socially as well as their level of economic development, and will indicate grades according to the following criteria:
 - i. A point of one will determine that there are no known infractions made by the Member State and that all human rights outlined in the UDHR are being preserved and upheld;
 - ii. A point of two will determine that there is indication of possible human rights violations;
 - iii. A point of three will determine that few past violations are found, indicating that there may have been previous human rights violations in the past but that they have been resolved ;
 - iv. A point of four will determine that the region is currently dealing with persisting human rights violations;
 - b. The security sector of a Member State and the capacity in which it is affected by terrorist activity, according to the following criteria:
 - i. A point of one will determine that there is no known terrorist activity within the Member State and that the civilian death rate caused by terrorist activity is low to non-existent;
 - ii. A point of two will determine that there is known terrorist activity within the Member State and the civilian death rate caused by terrorist activity is low;
 - iii. A point of three will determine that there is known terrorist activity within the Member State and that the civilian death rate caused by terrorist activity is slowly increasing based off of initial data collected by the Global Terrorism Database;
 - iv. A point of four will determine that there is known terrorist activity within the Member State and the civilian death rate is increasing at a rapid level or is alarmingly high and the issues should be rectified immediately;
 - c. Will be included in the mechanism of the Universal Periodic Review where by States will be assessed based on their HRC Threat Assessment Index in parallel to their assessment and review on human rights violations;
3. *Suggests* the creation of the Threat Assessment Matrix which will use the points scored and collected by the HRC Threat Assessment Index, exhibiting threat levels of terrorism on human rights which will be shown within a four-quadrant matrix to determine the level of action and observance by referring to the protocols outlined in the Methods of Investigation Section found in the Handbook on Criminal Justice and Responses to Terrorism, categorizing Member States with a score of seven or higher as being at a high level of threat and urgency;
4. *Suggests* that the GTD implement a cybersecurity program named Global Terrorist Detection Program, to provide the HRC Threat Assessment Index and Matrix with information that will further:
- a. Allow government agencies to actively observe known members and affiliates of terrorist organizations through Facebook, Twitter and other social media platforms while promoting collaboration between Member States abiding by legislation found in FISA 702;

- 161 b. Create a Pre-Conflict Subdivision within the GTD monitoring specific keywords that, if used, will
162 alarm the program informing government intelligence agencies of terrorist locations, intelligence and
163 provide a deeper understanding of terrorist tactics in recruiting and planning;
164
- 165 c. Provide all data collected by the GTD and HRC Threat Assessment Index and Matrix to the UN
166 Security Council so that they may further locate members of known terrorist organizations and create a
167 digital map illustrating hot-spots identified in the HRC Threat Assessment Matrix;
168
- 169 d. Be modeled after Egypt's Cyber Observatory of Takfiri Fatwas, specifically in its capacity to regulate
170 the proliferation of terrorist-endorsed narratives on all social media platforms;
171
- 172 5. *Further urges* the international community to establish international standards to ensure that human rights of
173 prosecuted persons while holding terrorist accountable for their crimes against humanity by:
174
- 175 a. Developing a framework of references for Member States allowing them to identify crucial areas of
176 legislation;
177
- 178 b. Strengthening the protection of human rights while combating terrorism in all involved state entities,
179 through:
180
- 181 i. Incorporating the value of human rights as a part of all training programs;
182 ii. Creating awareness through information campaigns and sessions in executive, legislative and
183 judicial bodies and agencies;
184
- 185 c. Ensuring the human rights of persons charged with acts of terrorism and crimes against humanity by
186 implementing procedures to evaluate possible infringements of their human rights while they await
187 trial;
188
- 189 d. Protecting human rights during the lawful prosecution of terrorists, with support of the international
190 community by:
191
- 192 i. Ensuring the lawful judgment for crimes against humanity based on the rule of law;
193 ii. Developing a framework to assist Member States that need support to achieve institutional
194 capacity-building;
195
- 196 6. *Recommends* the creation of a Working Group under the HRC, called Social and Economic Integration that will
197 find the main issues and needs for marginalized groups particularly those at risk of radicalization, by utilizing
198 the HRC Threat Assessment Index upon request of Member States and that will invite Member States to
199 implement training programs regarding the labor market depending on the local needs by:
200
- 201 a. Cooperating with international and local NGOs as well as national Human Rights Institutions to
202 implement the training programs;
203
- 204 b. Developing strategies to facilitate access to the programs such as, but not limited to, encouraging
205 participation with targeted ad campaigns;
206
- 207 7. *Invites* Member States to integrate marginalized groups based on the recommendation of the Social and
208 Economic Integration Working Group, by:
209
- 210 a. Facilitating access for the youth to participate in society through cultural, economic and political
211 activities;
212
- 213 b. Ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens regardless of their origins;
214

- 215 c. Creating national exchange programs between different cultures and ethnic groups to establish
216 interregional connections and reduce barriers between youth of different regions and ethnic groups;
217
- 218 d. Designing rehabilitation and reintegration programs for women who have been victims of sexual
219 violence from terrorists and children born from rape;
220
- 221 8. *Encourages* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to create a secure network of increased sharing
222 of critical information on terrorism and legal expertise between Member States that will help support efforts to
223 ensure anti-terrorism efforts are in compliance with human rights law and the rule of law by:
224
- 225 a. Cooperating with a group of experts which will be organized similarly to the Grupo 73, and which will
226 work on identifying human rights violations using The Threat Assessment Index;
227
- 228 b. Taking an overarching approach to network-building and reach out to journalists and activists who
229 share similar vulnerabilities and serve as important allies in efforts to seek protections and raise
230 awareness about violations of human rights;
231
- 232 9. *Encourages* Member States to create statutory bodies to regulate the processing of personal data in order to
233 ensure that personal information is not arbitrarily collected in the process of countering terrorism in order to
234 avoid any infringements on the right to privacy;
235
- 236 10. *Calls for* the utilization of social media and traditional advertising campaigns created by the UN Office of the
237 High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to strictly promote and uphold the enjoyment of all basic
238 human rights granted within the UDHR by:
239
- 240 a. Promoting human rights that are being infringed upon within Member States;
241
- 242 b. Supporting local advertising campaigns including, but not limited to:
243
- 244 i. The creation of school based campaigns to spread awareness for students and children;
245 ii. The encouragement of dialogue between local religious leaders and civil society to gather and
246 promote social awareness and tolerance;
247
- 248 c. Utilizing the social media resources of the OHCHR;
249
- 250 11. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with regional organizations such as the Organization of Security and
251 Cooperation in Europe that currently aids youth networks in the Central Asian region through partnerships, such
252 as that with the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen efforts to combat Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead
253 to Terrorism (VERLT) complying with Article 26 of the UDHR stipulating the use of educational services to
254 fully develop and strengthen the respect for human rights;
255
- 256 12. *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen anti-discrimination legislation, in order to eliminate discrimination
257 based on characteristics such as, but not limited to: religion, race, language, heritage and nationality, which will
258 mitigate individual marginalization and radicalization;
259
- 260 13. *Bearing in mind* that the enlargement of the mandate of regional OHCHR offices could further tackle the issue
261 of repairing harm caused by terrorist acts to victims by:
262
- 263 a. Including the protection of victims of human rights violations by terrorist acts through:
264
- 265 i. Adding to the thematic priorities of the regional OHCHR offices;
266 ii. The submission of reports specifically dealing with the possible policies Member States can
267 implement to ensure that victims of terrorism and their families are able to enjoy all their
268 human rights;

- 269 iii. A thorough assessment of the impacts of terrorist acts on the witnesses of those in the reports;
270
271 b. Suggesting that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Supporting and the Victims of
272 Terrorism Working Group provide assistance to victims of terrorism;
273
- 274 14. *Calls for* an expansion of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human
275 Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, adding a special focus on the reparations of
276 human rights abuses by terrorists with the additional tasks of:
277
- 278 a. Conducting examinations of situations of human rights abuses conducted by terrorists, and how the
279 victims can access remedies to recover and exercise their human rights;
280
- 281 b. Drawing the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to serious
282 situations of Human Rights abuses by terrorists that warrant immediate attention or where early action
283 might prevent further deterioration;
284
- 285 c. Enhancing further dialogue with governments, as well as to follow up on recommendations made in
286 reports after visits to particular countries;
287
- 288 d. Applying a gender specific perspective in their work;
289
- 290 e. Undertaking country visits to examine the situation of Human Rights abuses by terrorists in the
291 respective country, and to formulate recommendations to the Government and other actors on different
292 ways to repair human rights violations;
293
- 294 f. Advising the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism obtaining
295 meaningful results in the specific area of victims' Human Rights;
296
- 297 g. Submitting a report at the end of their mandate to the Human Rights Council on the activities of the
298 mandate and on the situation worldwide in regards to Human Rights victims of terrorists acts and their
299 recommendations for more effective action to remedy this phenomenon;
300
- 301 15. *Encourages* the implementation of the law enforcement training workshop created by the Counter Terrorism
302 Implementation Task Force Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law
303 while Countering Terrorism by Member States that have been affected by terrorist actions;
304
- 305 16. *Recommends* the expansion of the Capacity Building and Training of Law Enforcement Officials on Human
306 Rights, The Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism by:
307
- 308 a. Using the pilot training workshops in Nigeria as a framework to facilitate the creation of future training
309 workshops in other countries;
310
- 311 b. Creating bi-annual region-focus training workshops in order to identify the different needs of Member
312 States depending on their regional characteristics such as culture, national legislation and the Member
313 States' categorization based upon The Threat Assessment Matrix;
314
- 315 c. Assigning a consultant to each continent to facilitate the organization and promotion of the training
316 workshops;
317
- 318 d. Collaborating with local governments and national law enforcement entities in order to enhance their
319 knowledge, understanding and implementation of international human rights frameworks and the rule
320 of law while improving their capacity to prevent, respond and investigate terrorism threats;
321

- 322 17. *Requests* the organization of international and regional seminars which would allow states to communicate and
323 share strategies regarding counter-terrorism, the agenda of which will be predetermined in advance and
324 participants will share and communicate on one specific topic each time, and will:
325
326 a. Meet quarterly at the regional level;
327
328 b. Meet annually at the international level to sum up and disseminate knowledge;
329
330 c. Recommend further collaboration between governments and local civil society organizations, local
331 religious leaders, through informative campaigns, with the intention to prevent the population and
332 especially the youth to fall under the propaganda of extremists and terrorists groups;
333
- 334 18. *Requests* the Human Rights Advisory Committee prepare a report on the utilization of cybersecurity for
335 purposes of counter-terrorism in a human-rights compliant fashion by:
336
337 a. Focusing on maintaining the right to privacy in digital contexts while countering online propaganda
338 and recruiting frameworks;
339
340 b. Recommending actions to be taken by governments, United Nations organ bodies, funds, and
341 programs, civil society, and national human rights institutions;
342
343 c. Presenting to the Human Rights Council at the 39th session, to be discussed during the interactive
344 session.



Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that terrorism infringes upon the prosperity of human rights in relation to Article 10 of the *Universal*
4 *Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) which protects civilians,

5
6 *Deeply conscious* of the impacts that terrorist groups cause while taking advantage of weak institutions, as stated in
7 General Assembly resolution 70/163 on “National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights”
8 (2013), corresponding to violations of Articles 13, 15 and 18 of the UDHR,

9
10 *Reaffirming* that human rights and the rule of law serve as the basis to fight terrorism as part of the strategy, in
11 accordance with articles 19, 28, 30 of the UDHR,

12
13 *Taking into account* that terrorism is not just a physical, but also a psychological and emotional threat inflicted by
14 actions or fear of actions by a non-sovereign state or belligerent group to a population,

15
16 *Affirming* that terrorist acts are a threat to human rights, as they promote religious hatred, discrimination and
17 violence towards others, denounced in article 20 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*
18 (ICCPR) (1966),

19
20 *Guided by* Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) on the “Prohibition of incitement to commit terrorist acts,”
21 which considers the encouragement of terrorist activities to be a violation of the human rights,

22
23 *Noting with concern* the lack of continued action by the international community in matters regarding the General
24 Assembly resolution 72/180 “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,”
25 (2017),

26
27 *Convinced by* the idea of legal oversight as a fundamental action to promote the enjoyment of human rights
28 regarding the recruitment of terrorists through social media, as stressed in the United Nations Global Pulse Privacy
29 and Data Protection Principles,

30
31 *Emphasizing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) (1981),
32 Human Rights Council resolution 7/9 “Human rights of persons with disabilities,” (2007) and General Assembly
33 resolution 44/25 “Convention on the Rights of the Child,” (1990) which guarantee equal access to human rights for
34 vulnerable populations,

35
36 *Recalling* the foundation of the Human Rights Council, as set in General Assembly resolution 60/251, “Human
37 Rights Council” (2006),

38
39 *Recognizing* the need for Member States and other subjects of international law to prevent human rights violations
40 and create conditions which allow peace to hold and flourish,

41
42 *Calling attention* to the susceptibility of youth to recruitment and radicalization by terrorists fostered through social
43 media as emphasized Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) “Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,”

44
45 *Affirming* our commitment to Human Rights resolution 34/8 (2017) on “The effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of
46 all human rights” in order to protect and uphold all people’s inherent right to life and protection from terrorist
47 activities,

48

49 *Bearing in mind* the report of Human Rights Council to the General Assembly 69/397 (2014) of the Special
50 Rapporteur on the protection and promotion of human rights while countering terrorism, which underlines the
51 respect of human rights while practicing surveillance,
52

53 *Recognizing* the work of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), “Creation of Counter Terrorism Committee,” and
54 aware of the gaps in the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) particularly as they relate to the digital age,
55

56 *Referring to* Human Rights Council resolution 31/30 (2016) on “The effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all
57 human rights,” which endorses international cooperation for counter-terrorism, such as the prevention of access to
58 personal data of civilians unless a crime is being brought forward,
59

60 *Noting with deep concern* that third parties and terrorist organizations use private information in harmful ways, such
61 as, but not limited to, providing personal data to further parties without the individuals’ knowledge,
62

63 *Considering* the belief that the See, Inform, Save Campaign legislation criminalizing the recruitment of terrorist
64 organizations through an online presence is effective in human rights,
65

66 *Recognizing* the accomplishments made by the EU PROTECT program, which fully addresses human rights by
67 responding to vulnerable individuals calling for assistance through a tracking database in order to create a legal
68 environment thereby providing security against threat,
69

70 *Stressing* the relevance of cyber-threats such as radicalization, recruitment, and hacking through social media,
71

72 *Taking into consideration* that cyberterrorism is defined as the malicious use of computer technology rather than
73 physical force to interfere with, or seriously disrupt, an electronic system,
74

75 *Recognizing* the need for the establishment of programs such as the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism
76 (CICTE) in order to allow for increased information sharing and aid those impacted by acts of terror,
77

78 *Taking into account* the 2014 recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights (A/68/286)
79 about promoting critical thinking and civic engagement and stressing its importance in the fight against the
80 radicalization people online,
81

- 82 1. *Recommends* that Member States work to enhance the protection of their citizens against human rights
83 violations due to terrorism by implementing telecommunication and cyber surveillance within the limits of
84 international law;
85
- 86 2. *Supports* the opportunity of Member States to enhance personal data protection against terrorist cybersecurity
87 attacks through:
88
 - 89 a. Organizing meetings at the regional level in order to identify common threats to human rights by
90 terrorism and to implement common practices to face such threats such as but not limited to
91 monitoring terrorism financing and providing humanitarian aid;
92
 - 93 b. Exchanging good practices at the international level;
94
 - 95 c. Endorsing the prevention of cyber-terrorism in least developed and developing countries that do not
96 currently have a strong digital infrastructure, by developing preemptive laws and regulations that were
97 used successfully by developed countries to combat cyber-terrorism;
98
- 99 3. *Supports* the implementation of an international social media campaign to expand on the previous EU
100 PROTECT program initiative by implementing social media advertisements monthly that discern methods to
101 report suspicious terrorist activity, with the collaboration of legislators of the See, Inform, and Save campaign:
102
 - 103 a. Encourages the establishment of national online campaigns with the goals to:
104

- 105 i. Inform the general public on safe methods to report suspicious activity to authorities;
106 ii. Discourage vulnerable individuals from joining terrorist organizations;
107 iii. Establish national online campaigns based on the first pillar of the UN Global Counter-
108 Terrorism Strategy and their already existing campaign initiatives;
109
- 110 4. *Suggests* cooperation between the private and public sector in order to prevent personal data from being used by
111 terrorists through:
112
- 113 a. The identification of important data processors and data controllers nationally in order to identify
114 potential dangerous terrorist organizations with the approval and contribution of corporations involved;
115
- 116 b. An enhanced collaboration between governments and companies processing data for the following but
117 not limited purpose:
118
- 119 i. The possibility for governments to be notified by companies processing data about any online
120 content calling upon or glorifying the infringement of human rights by terrorism, through
121 automatic algorithms ensuring accountability and transparency;
122
- 123 5. *Recommends* Member States to educate young people on their fundamental human rights in relation to terrorism
124 by:
125
- 126 a. Focusing on preventing the youth from adhering to terrorist ideology online by:
127
- 128 i. Encouraging young people to think critically in line with the recommendations of the Special
129 Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights about promoting critical thinking and civic
130 engagement;
131 ii. Warning young people about the dangers of online fake news through the crossing of
132 information sources;
133 iii. Warning young people about the dangers of plot theory;
134
- 135 b. Establishing national offline campaigns for areas with difficult access to technology through:
136
- 137 i. Educational programs managed by UNESCO;
138 ii. The inclusion of vulnerable population such as but not limited to women and children in rural
139 areas under the guidance of UN-Women and UNICEF;
140 iii. Inclusive approaches in order to exchange good practices among Member States;
141
- 142 6. *Calls upon* Member States to work alongside programs such as the Antiterrorism Assistance organization in
143 order to provide multilateral assistance to those adversely affected by terrorism and upholding human rights;
144
- 145 7. *Further invites* enhanced collaboration at the institutional level by means such as but not limited to:
146
- 147 a. Discussion with the CTC with the aim to further recognize cyber-terrorism and its effects on human
148 rights, monitored by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and
149 fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in
150 order to guarantee that fundamental human rights are being respected while countering terrorism;
151
- 152 8. *Supports* the collaboration with NGOs, transnational corporations, and business enterprises to promote the right
153 to privacy online in the fight against terrorism by expanding the mandate of the current Special Rapporteur on
154 the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism as to
155 include cooperation with such groups;
156
- 157 9. *Reaffirms* that every person's right to privacy should be recognized and protected while countering terrorism
158 with a special attention on sensitive data and social media;
159

- 160 10. *Encourages* Member States to explore legislation cementing right to privacy and expression online, to combat
161 cyber terrorism through regional and international practices in order to uphold human rights in the face of
162 terrorism;
163
- 164 11. *Affirms* that monitoring of information should not actively be used against individuals, in compliance with the
165 right to privacy and free speech except for national security matters within the scope of international law;
166
- 167 12. *Stresses* the need for more transparency and accountability of governments while countering terrorism by
168 encouraging legal basis and civilian oversight of counter-terrorism measures.