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



Conference A

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Robert Cahill
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Chair	Jake Messenger
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/3	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	27 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 3 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	32 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 1 abstention
HRC/1/5	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights	23 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 1 abstention

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 35 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights." By Monday Evening, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, ranging from a universal definition of terrorism, education towards the public, youth and vulnerable groups, law enforcement personnel, to multilateral cooperation on preventing torture and illegal detention. Additional suggestions included the use of modern technologies in combating terrorism, prevention of radicalization by social integration, and the rehabilitation of terrorism victims. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration, respect, and diplomacy. Multiple ideas and approaches were discussed, and delegates worked tirelessly to improve the ideas and find a consensus within the committee.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including multilateral cooperation, youth prevention, victim protection and rehabilitation, law enforcement, and the application of technology. Through the committee's hard work, all resolutions were adopted with an overwhelming majority of Member States in agreement, demonstrating international cooperation and collaboration. All Member States worked cooperatively and enforced the spirit of diplomacy throughout the week.



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 principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) in implementing solutions to support human*
4 *rights for the victims of terrorism,*

5
6 *Reaffirming their human rights and inherent liberties as stated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of*
7 *Discrimination Against Women (1979) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),*

8
9 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/291 of 2017 on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations*
10 *system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,” which*
11 *aims to strengthen the capability of the United Nations (United Nations) system to assist Member States in*
12 *implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, specifically the Fourth Pillar, which aims to ensure*
13 *human rights and the rule of law in the face of terrorism,*

14
15 *Prioritizing the commitment to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*
16 *(1999), adopted by General Assembly resolution 54/105 of 1999 on the “Establishment of the International Criminal*
17 *Court” to prevent further terrorist action and preserve the right to life,*

18
19 *Having devoted attention to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force’s Work Group, which*
20 *focused highly on international efforts to comprehensively assess and counter the financing of terrorism, but has not*
21 *produced a substantive, multinational report since 2009, when it was published as Tracking the Financing of*
22 *Terrorism,*

23
24 *Noting with satisfaction the purpose and work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, which is an international*
25 *forum that is committed to addressing the effects of terrorism and terrorist acts on human rights, by addressing the*
26 *causes of terrorism as well as the effects of executed acts of terrorism,*

27
28 *Recognizing the plight of migrants and the protection of human rights for migrants and persons displaced by terrorist*
29 *activity, as stated in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and*
30 *Members of Their Families (1990),*

31
32 *Deeply concerned about the disproportionate violence against women and children due to terrorism,*

33
34 *Affirming the policy of non-discrimination is expected of all signatories to the Universal Declaration of Human*
35 *Rights with respect to the preservation of the equal rights of all persons without distinction to race, sex, language,*
36 *and religion,*

37
38 *Emphasizing the interruption of terrorist recruitment by a policy of protection of at-risk populations, particularly the*
39 *young, the unemployed, and the otherwise disadvantaged, from radicalization, in order to prevent future terrorist*
40 *actions and prioritize the full enjoyment of human rights for all,*

41
42 *Keeping in mind the importance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, created by Security Council resolution 1373*
43 *(2001), on establishing effective freezing mechanisms and exchanging national information on counter-terrorism,*

44
45 *Deeply regretting the endorsement of groups related to terrorism, whether it is directly by providing funds and*
46 *military resources or indirectly by tolerating their actions or presence on home soil,*

47

48 *Fully Aware* of the growing scope afforded by blockchain technology, defined as a continuously growing digital list
49 of records, through which information can be disrupted through its transparent, private, and immutable architecture,
50 and its role in the financing of terrorist actors,
51

52 *Acknowledging* the importance of respecting state sovereignty with regards to ensuring domestic security,
53

- 54 1. *Encourages* the creation of a specialized report, to be executed by a panel of independent experts selected by
55 the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while
56 countering terrorism, through the form of a modifiable digital database accessible by Member States, and an
57 annual published written summary of the included information, which shall:
58
 - 59 a. On a voluntary basis conduct human rights-based audits of Member States on their respective
60 responses to terrorist events and their existing counter-terrorism policies, based upon their adherence to
61 international humanitarian law and human rights, to create a framework of best practices
62 recommendations for human rights-based approaches to terrorism-related policies, to create a resource
63 for Member States to best adjust or modify said terrorism policies to accord with human rights;
64
 - 65 b. Voluntarily include information on how Member States may best prioritize the protection of human
66 rights within their terrorism-related policies and prevent the execution of future terrorist actions by
67 profiling the flow of illicit funds for said actors;
68
 - 69 c. Specifically focus on information contributed from Member States on the use of laundering fronts,
70 including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and charity fronts used by terrorist groups, and
71 may allow Member States to share information relevant to the flow of financial means by any groups
72 who may be linked to terrorist activity, to preserve human rights and prevent further terrorist action;
73
- 74 2. *Affirms* the importance of capacity building and cooperation amongst Member States to ensure the protection of
75 human rights for migrants fleeing situations of terror, and the continued protections of their human rights when
76 arriving in other states, congruent to measures stated in the *International Convention on the Protection of the*
77 *Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*;
78
- 79 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting the human rights of susceptible victim groups who may be affected by
80 terrorism, including women and children, given that they are disproportionately affected by terrorism, through
81 promoting Member States' accordance with the fourth pillar of the Global Counterterrorism Strategy, which
82 aims to preserve the human rights of all affected by terrorism;
83
- 84 4. *Encourages* specialized outreach measures tailored to the victims of terrorism, to make vulnerable populations,
85 including those mentioned above, aware of their available resources for protecting human rights when affected
86 by terrorist activities, in order to preserve international humanitarian law in situations where terrorism is
87 present, but not limited to:
88
 - 89 a. Informationally based outreach measures, such as public seminars and media campaigns within local
90 communities that highlight basic human rights afforded to each individual, legal structures, and
91 international law that must be respected prior to and in the aftermath of a terrorist attack;
92
 - 93 b. The domestic rights and legal protection granted to citizens of each Member State;
94
 - 95 c. Resources available within domestic legislation, and NGOs and civil society organizations to report
96 human rights violations conducted by terrorist groups;
97
- 98 5. *Further emphasizes* the role of citizen-driven social outreach, right-to-work policies, anti-discrimination
99 policies, and the fundamental human right of education, through means including:
100
 - 101 a. The support of anti-terrorism awareness programs spearheaded by the grassroots citizen organization
102 across all Member States;
103

- 104 b. The dissemination of information highlighting the importance of insisting upon a “right to work” for
105 populations vulnerable to terrorist recruitment, particularly among unemployed youth;
106
- 107 c. Prioritizing that Member States pursue anti-discrimination policies to guarantee equal opportunity for
108 all citizens;
109
- 110 d. The encouragement of Member States to prioritize the fundamental human right to education to
111 promote social cohesion and integration, which minimizes the risk of radicalization and thus future
112 terrorist acts;
113
- 114 6. *Recommends* that concerned Member States upgrade their terrorism sanctions, concerning the legal holds that
115 are placed on the assets of financial institutions and individuals that have been identified by independent bodies
116 that are specifically concerned with dismantling terrorist financial frameworks, such as the Global
117 Counterterrorism Forum, as responsible for funding terrorist acts and terrorist organizations;
118
- 119 7. *Supports* the need for UN task forces, such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to lead these
120 discussions to complement the current efforts and suggestions that are concentrated upon contesting the
121 financing of terrorism across multiple channels, especially within the digital world, i.e., the trade in
122 cryptocurrencies and related dialogue in social networks;
123
- 124 8. *Further supports* Member States in actively contributing to and participating in the specialized transnational
125 dialogue of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which focuses on incorporating all specifically
126 relevant stakeholders, particularly the financial and national security and intelligence forces, and judicial
127 counsel;
128
- 129 9. *Encourages* Members States to pursue the development of blockchain technologies to monitor and understand
130 the flows of capital, both digital and physical, and the internal benefits, low attention costs for crowdfunding,
131 and digital voting;
132
- 133 10. *Urges* Member States to discontinue financial and material support, both direct and indirect, to terrorist
134 organizations and terrorist actions through the following means of:
135
- 136 a. The addition of a component of the Universal Periodic Review that evaluates Member States’
137 affiliations with terrorist actors;
138
- 139 b. The introduction and discussion of the recommendations issued within the report outlined within
140 Operative Clause 1 on how to best prioritize human rights in the development of Member States’
141 terrorism-related policies;
142
- 143 11. *Expresses its hope* that all Member States will uphold the principle of state sovereignty in the pursuit of the
144 codification and protection of human rights within their national legal structure and aims of domestic security;
145
- 146 12. *Advocates* for Member States to uphold their previous commitments to international human rights agreements
147 within the design of their respective counter-terrorism policies.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

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

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the*
4 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on*
5 *Political and Civil Rights (1966),*

6
7 *Recalling the 1951 Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, which states the legal obligation of*
8 *Member States to protect refugees by providing humanitarian help,*

9
10 *Fully aware of Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by*
11 *terrorist acts,” which recognizes the use of technologies to commit terrorist acts, and facilitating through incitement,*
12 *recruitment, funding, or planning,*

13
14 *Reasserting that human rights are universal, interdependent, and linked, further strengthened in operative 6 of*
15 *Security Council resolution 1456 (2003) “High-level meeting of the Security Council: combating terrorism,” which*
16 *emphasizes that counter-terrorism should “comply with all their obligations under international law, and should*
17 *adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and*
18 *humanitarian law,”*

19
20 *Recognizing General Comment E/C.12/1999/10 on the “Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic,*
21 *Social and Cultural Rights,” which states that education empowers relevant actors and in turn ensures counter-*
22 *terrorism measures are in line with human rights,*

23
24 *Recalling the Global Internet Forum and other platforms established by Member States, which specifically address*
25 *terrorist propaganda distribution and ensures the exchange of information regarding human rights violations by*
26 *terrorist groups,*

27
28 *Affirming the Global Citizenship Education (GCED) as the United Nations (UN) Educational, Scientific and*
29 *Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) response to the threats related to modern-day terrorism,*

30
31 *Reaffirming Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that the UN aims to promote all human*
32 *rights and fundamental freedoms for all parties affected by terrorism, without distinction of race, sexual orientation,*
33 *language, or religion, and calls upon all Member States to reflect upon the gender dimension in their national*
34 *policies,*

35
36 *Expressing its appreciation for the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in*
37 *General Assembly resolution 64/235 (2009) on “Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task*
38 *Force,” the Office of Counter Terrorism (OCT), with General Assembly resolution 71/291 of 2017 on*
39 *“Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United*
40 *Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,” and the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) with Security Council*
41 *resolution 1373 of 2001 on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” and particularly the*
42 *creation of 12 thematic inter-agency working groups within the mandate of the OTC, addressing aspects such as*
43 *countering the financing of terrorism, border management, supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism, and the*
44 *protection of critical infrastructure,*

45
46 *Taking note of the lacking consideration of developing anti-terrorism strategies that consider the perspective of*
47 *human rights and privacy in the currently existing working groups of the CTITF,*

48

- 49 1. *Highlights* the need of extending the range of the 12 working groups already established by the OCT, and asks
50 the UN General Assembly to amend the mandate of the inter-agency working group on Promoting and
51 Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law While Countering Terrorism to also include the aspect of
52 information protection in anti-terrorism strategies:
53
- 54 a. To consist of knowledgeable stakeholders, including scholars and representatives from the fields of
55 technology and law;
 - 56
 - 57 b. To be charged with the task of developing strategies to fight terrorism in the digital realm that do not
58 infringe the human right to privacy of third parties, and adding to the work of the other existing
59 working groups;
 - 60
 - 61 c. To work in the system of the CTITF, established by General Assembly resolution 64/235 (2009) on the
62 “Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;”
63
 - 64 d. To provide guidance and assistance for enforcement in counter-terrorism, while respecting the human
65 rights of third parties;
 - 66
 - 67 e. To present and provide their findings to the CTITF and the Human Rights Council (HRC);
68
- 69 2. *Notes with concern* the increasing use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) by terrorist
70 groups and their supporters to plan, fund, propagate, or commit terrorist acts, affecting the enjoyment of human
71 rights, which would be enforced by:
72
- 73 a. The Special Rapporteur for Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism collecting
74 voluntarily provided information on the direct effects on human rights caused by terrorism from
75 relevant actors, including:
76
 - 77 i. Affected Member States;
 - 78 ii. Civil society;
 - 79 iii. The Private sector;
 - 80 iv. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
81
 - 82 b. Suggesting the use of the Global Internet Forum as one of the pillars of a data-sharing platform, the
83 second pillar being the detection of structural effects caused by the acts of individuals, on the basis of
84 the analysis of individual data upon suspicion, in order to create a unilateral framework;
 - 85
 - 86 c. The sharing of information between different actors such as Member States, NGOs, and international
87 organizations, which would include but would not be limited to:
88
 - 89 i. Methods used by terrorists to undermine the right to freedom and free speech;
 - 90 ii. Reports and evaluations of NGOs and governments;
 - 91 iii. Platforms used by terrorists to communicate;
92
- 93 3. *Asks* UNESCO to further develop programs, such as the Section on Peace and Human Rights Education, and the
94 Framework of the Global Citizenship Education, to broaden its educational programs and public campaigns in
95 order to raise awareness on the various means of terrorist recruitments, which is essential for populations, such
96 as but not limited to:
97
- 98 a. Inhabitants of regions with ongoing armed conflicts and/or high inequality, as well as people with low
99 levels of human development and education;
 - 100
 - 101 b. Refugees or individuals with a criminal background who should not be stigmatized according to the
102 legal obligations of the state to protect them equally, such as stated in the 1951 *Refugee Convention*;
103

- 104 4. *Invites* the CTITF to proceed with the establishment of the Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and
105 Countering Terrorism Working Group, in an effort to further promote Article 55 of the *Charter of the United*
106 *Nations*, as well as report the impacts of violent extremism, particularly as they pertain to gender sensitivity;
107
- 108 5. *Urges* Member States to guarantee the application of human rights within the aforementioned preventative
109 programs, but also under exceptional circumstances such as the governmentally declared state of emergency,
110 ongoing terrorist attacks, state of war, or economic crisis;
111
- 112 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



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 *Emphasizing* article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which states that all “human
4 beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,”

5

6 *Reminding* all Member States of the basic rights and freedoms that are guaranteed regardless of race, color, sex,
7 language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status, or
8 other characteristics, as stated in article 2 of the UDHR,

9

10 *Bearing in mind* that all Member States must promote a strong civil society, rule of law, and government, through
11 which citizens feel their basic human rights are protected and their voices are heard,

12

13 *Viewing with appreciation* Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on “Threats to international peace and security
14 caused by terrorist acts,” that assures the rule of law being a fundamental part in every policy created to fight
15 terrorism,

16

17 *Acknowledging* the value that democracy brings to Member States and the power it has to combat terrorism on a
18 global and state level,

19

20 *Reiterating its conviction* in the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), in particular in the
21 criticalness of article 9, which establishes the conditions of arrest and prosecution of individuals, as well as article
22 14, which establishes that a fair trial demands prosecuting in a reasonable amount of time without any injustices,

23

24 *Reaffirming* the fundamental importance of the non-association of terrorism acts with religion, nationality or ethnic
25 groups, as stated in General Assembly resolution 68/178 (2013) on “Protection of human rights and fundamental
26 freedoms while countering terrorism,”

27

28 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/178 on “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while
29 countering terrorism,” that a strong criminal justice system with a fair trial is one of the best ways to combat
30 terrorism and ensure accountability,

31

32 *Bearing in mind* the recognition of the responsibility that international humanitarian law imposes on armed groups,
33 including terrorists’ groups when they are parties to armed conflicts,

34

35 *Deploring* the inhuman and cruel treatments that prisoners suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offenses have
36 to go through, including mysterious disappearances,

37

38 *Considers* Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) that emphasizes the importance of a streamlined process of
39 exchanging operational information to counter terrorism, such as the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator within the
40 European Union, with regards to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

41

42 *Concerned* that there are 26 Member States who have not taken action to ratify the *Convention against Torture and*
43 *Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (1984) (*Convention against Torture*) despite article 5
44 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* prohibiting torture, and despite the Commission on Human Rights’
45 *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture* (4/2003/68) (2002), which stresses the importance of
46 ratifying the *Convention against Torture*,

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Seriously concerned by the rising danger posed by chemical, biological and toxins, radiological, and nuclear weapons used in terrorists' attacks, especially with the emerging use of combinations of chemical and biological weapons underlined by the United Nations' (UN) Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,

1. *Invites* Member States to promote democratic values within their country, to promote human rights such as free speech, liberty, and justice, which will help prevent terrorism from occurring due to the nature of a democracy and the values it promotes;
2. *Strongly insists* that Member States allow suspected and convicted terrorists to fully be able to enjoy their human rights within the limits established by international law;
3. *Firmly reiterates* that all Member States have to treat suspected terrorists fairly in regards to their human right obligations, and to hold a fair and efficient trial in order to ensure their basic human rights as established under human rights law, which grants individuals rights that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Be arrested only following established procedures, and never arbitrarily;
 - b. Be informed of the charges they face;
 - c. Be promptly brought in front of a competent legal authority;
 - d. Suffer no discrimination in treatment in their trial;
 - e. Be presumed innocent until proven guilty;
 - f. Prepare a defense;
 - g. Be prosecuted without undue delay;
4. *Trusts* Member States to ensure that convicted terrorists' human rights are fully and thoroughly respected at all times, by:
 - a. Monitoring any infringements to their human rights;
 - b. Keeping track on the location and status of each and single convicted and suspected on a national scale;
5. *Endorses* governments, national human rights institutions, and relevant civil society organizations to cooperate for holding roundtable discussions designed for signing, ratifying, and implementing the *Convention against Torture*;
6. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will work closely with community leaders when framing terrorism-related laws and policies, to benefit from their proximity with their respective communities;
7. *Encourages* all Member States to report to the treaty bodies of the UN any information regarding suspected terrorism and terrorist acts, in order to protect human rights by:
 - a. Establishing a database of terrorist threats that rely on concrete evidence in order to prevent terrorism;
 - b. Notifying Member States of any terrorist threat to human rights within their jurisdiction, while:
 - i. Keeping in mind Member States' and individuals' privacy must always be respected when exchanging and gathering information;
 - ii. Assuring that an independent commission supervises the justified access of Member States;

- 103 8. *Invites* all Member States to consider the long-term effects of terrorism, especially when it comes to chemical,
104 biological, radiological, and nuclear forms of terrorism, which harshly affect the environment, thus threatening
105 further and more largely populations' rights, such as the right to adequate living, the right to a quality
106 environment, and the right to life, by:
107
- 108 a. Collaborating with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to decontaminate soils and rehabilitate
109 the area, to ensure populations of healthy environment and food;
110
 - 111 b. Establishing education initiatives that inform Members States about the long-lasting harm chemical,
112 biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons can potentially cause on the enjoyment of human rights;
113
- 114 9. *Requests* Member States to provide funding and personnel to a body of legal specialists, who will work directly
115 in terrorist hotbeds with the existing legal authorities, on their accord, to assist them in designing laws and
116 policies preventing terrorism, combating it or related to it in any other way, and who will aim to ensure
117 compliance with international human rights standards upon:
118
- 119 a. Stabilization missions of the UN;
120
 - 121 b. Requests from Member States to the UN for help on their fight and prevention of terrorism;
122
- 123 10. *Recommends* Member States to implement the above-stated strategies in their jurisdiction, in accordance to their
124 needs and with their social, economic and political conditions.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

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

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Affirming* the faith in fundamental human rights as stated in the Preamble of the *Charter of the United Nations*

4 (1945),
5
6 *Guided by* the values expressed by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which sets out the
7 fundamental elements of international human rights, accepted by United Nations (UN) Member States, and
8 elaborated in many subsequent human rights treaties,
9

10 *Reminding* all Member States of the need for an internationally accepted definition of terrorism, which includes the
11 violation of human rights as a construct,
12

13 *Approving* General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006) on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”
14 and its promise for global cooperation in creating systems and organizations to limit, disrupt, and prepare for
15 terrorist activity,
16

17 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 60/1 on “2005 World Summit Outcome,” the General Assembly adopted
18 a resolution on the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and of providing them and their families with
19 support to cope with their loss and grief,
20

21 *Acknowledging* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 35/2 (2017) on “The right to education: follow-up to
22 Human Rights Council resolution 8/4,” and the disruptive effect of conflict on education,
23

24 *Recognizing* report 20/14 of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and
25 fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism submitted to the HRC in 2012, and its thematic update in 2017 in
26 which the Special Rapporteur made a recommendation of adoption of an internationally agreed instrument on
27 protection of victims of terrorism,
28

29 *Strongly emphasizing* supporting all Member States to increase security measures within their country, by
30 strengthening anti-terrorism legislation while maintaining sovereignty and basic human rights, in order to support
31 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 that stresses “the importance of strong judicial institutions to further
32 promote and protect human rights, and the pivotal role of strong institutions in countering terrorism and preventing
33 human rights violations,”
34

35 *Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 52/191 (1997) on “Global Strategy for Shelter to Year 2000” in
36 which the General Assembly encourages the establishment of instating peaceful and healthy societies by teaching
37 citizens of non-involvement in terrorist activities, through cultural dialogues and tolerance,
38

39 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 55/25 (2001) on “United Nations Convention against Transnational
40 Organized Crime,” which links specifically trafficking of firearms to the fight to help combat against terrorism
41 globally,
42

43 *Deeply alarmed* about measures taken to ensure the rule of law, such as torture and inhuman treatment, and
44 therefore highly approving the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) and its four pillars, especially Pillar
45 Four, “Ensuring Human Rights and the Rule of Law,”
46

47 *Affirming* the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which supports Member States in
48 their efforts to ensure that their security policies, strategies, and measures are grounded firmly in respect for human
49 rights and the rule of law,

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Recalling further the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966, that supports states' obligation to promote every person's human rights and freedom,

Acknowledging the African Charter on Human Rights and People's Rights, which recognizes the state's obligation to protect the right to life of its citizens and individuals within their territory,

Concerned that there has been no permanent international solution to address and protect victims of terrorism,

1. *Endorses* the establishment of an action plan called S.A.V.E. to assist victims impacted by terrorism and enforce their human rights:
 - a. Setting up local stations or areas in which all citizens if impacted by a terrorist attack will have access to shelter and food;
 - b. While assisting and inspiring other Member States to adopt policies that will protect human rights of victims impacted by terrorism;
 - c. To value the concerns, questions, comments, and complaints of all citizens through monthly local community meetings;
 - d. And expressing the need for continuous growth and change on an international scale to gather support from other Member States;
2. *Suggests* the implementation of tools focusing on economic rehabilitation, and community reunion, including monetary funds and the tools to rehabilitate a fluid society, which can be overseen by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization, which include:
 - a. Funds to support the economic stabilization;
 - b. Round table talks to reconcile relationships between nations;
 - c. Coordination between authorities to promote relationships with citizens;
 - d. Workshops to evaluate the communities' needs, and provide funds to implement them;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement human rights into their national legislation and *recommends* strengthening the law enforcement to guarantee the protection and enforcement of human rights, by:
 - a. Following the model of the National Commission, the efforts of combating terrorism by mandating the Constitutive Act, which safeguards the human rights in all activities and programs;
 - b. Using Ghana's model for the utilization of law enforcement to decrease the growing violence of Boko Haram in West Africa and al-Shabaab in East Africa;
4. *Also Recommends* to establish an Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on victims of terrorism, whose mandate shall be to elaborate an international non-legally binding instrument on protection of human rights of victims of terrorism, with:
 - a. The purpose of the first two meetings of the Working Group would be to conduct constructive deliberations on content, format, nature, and scope of the future instrument;
 - b. The first meeting would be held in 2019 before the 41st session of the HRC in Addis Ababa;
 - c. Working Group would submit a report on the outcome of the meeting to the 42nd session of HRC;

- 106 5. *Encourages* Member States to freeze accounts and assets of terrorists, should they have the ability to do so, as
107 well as disrupt illegal trading activities, which contribute to the funding of terrorist organizations;
108
- 109 6. *Further recommends* Member States to establish centers where professionals can give counterterrorism training
110 to citizens trained through skilled workers in relevant fields, and where students can:
111
- 112 a. Practice their skills in simulated terrorist-attack environments;
 - 113
 - 114 b. Adopt strategies in order to defend themselves in case of an attack;
 - 115
 - 116 c. Understand how to assist the victims after an assault;
 - 117
 - 118 d. Have knowledge of how to prevent any kind of attempt;
 - 119
- 120 7. *Strongly affirms* the importance of an ongoing advisory service for trained applicants, who must be a law
121 enforcement officers/agents with arrest authority in the prevention, detection, apprehension, and the formation
122 of training courses for selected groups of criminal justice officials:
123
- 124 a. Utilizing efforts complete by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Criminal
125 Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the Diplo Foundation, by launching an online training course
126 for citizens involved in international cooperation in criminal matters, in order to help building skills
127 that responders need to effectively function in mass consequence events;
128
 - 129 b. In order to strengthen this cooperation of using ongoing advisory services for law enforcement in the
130 fields of:
131
 - 132 i. Recognition of Firearms and Explosives;
 - 133 ii. Threat Recognition Training;
 - 134 iii. Counter Terrorism Search Training;
 - 135 iv. Emergency Management Training;
 - 136 v. First Responder Training;
 - 137 vi. Counter-Terrorism Response and Simulation;
 - 138
- 139 8. *Recommends* financing institutions and organizations provide education to children living in war zones, such as
140 Education Cannot Wait, which helps 75 million children across terrorism-affected countries;
141
- 142 9. *Further requests* the assistance of all Member States willing to contribute to the goal of limiting the operational
143 ability of terrorists to inflict further harm onto innocent civilians, with creating a system encompassing multiple
144 approaches to combating terrorism;
145
- 146 10. *Recommends* Member States to increase global efforts to disrupt illegal trading to limit the operational ability of
147 terrorist organizations;
148
- 149 11. *Expresses its appreciation* of all Member States being fully transparent in regards to sending monetary aid to
150 other Member States;
151
- 152 12. *Expresses its hope* for the improvement of the general security situation for all victims and for citizens on a
153 national basis;
154
- 155 13. *Welcomes* Member States to decide if they would like to define the definition of terrorism for themselves;
156
- 157 14. *Encourages* to establish a culture of peace in every Member State, meaning democratic and universal values
158 such as tolerance, mutual respect, mediation, and acceptance are shared by all citizens, in the spirit of the UN
159 Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC);
160
- 161 15. *Also decides* to stay seized on that matter.



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 *Deeply concerned* about the alarmingly wide set of limitations and violations that terrorism holds on the enjoyment
4 of human rights,

5
6 *Guided* by the principles of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *International Covenant on*
7 *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966), and other relevant international human rights instruments, which are
8 paramount for the protection of all human rights and promote international unity,

9
10 *Reaffirming* the importance of ensuring the enjoyment of human rights to every individual, including suspected
11 terrorists,

12
13 *Recalling* that terrorist acts affect countless victims who require immediate assistance, long-term medical aid, or
14 psycho-social support, and financial aid, as stressed by Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 19/38 (2011) on the
15 “Summary of the Human Rights Council panel discussion on the issue of human rights of victims of terrorism,”

16
17 *Having considered* the definition of terrorism as expressed in General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 1994 on
18 “Measures to eliminate international terrorism,” which defines terrorism as an act intended to instill fear in the lives
19 of individuals irrespective of the motivations and circumstances,

20
21 *Emphasizing* article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which affirms the role of education with the
22 purpose of creating a more equal society, promoting cohesion, and offering individual opportunities,

23
24 *Recognizing* that education is a crucial tool to combat denigration, xenophobia, and the further spread of terrorism,
25 as outlined in the 2001 World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related
26 Intolerance,

27
28 *Stressing* that education should not only be considered as a basic human right but also as a tool to counter the spread
29 of violent extremism and radicalization, which are both key points to the escalation of terrorism, as declared in
30 General Assembly Report 11760 (2016),

31
32 *Acknowledging* with deep gratitude HRC resolution 34/8 (2017) on the “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all
33 human rights,” as it promotes and protects human rights whilst preventing and countering human rights violations,

34
35 *Reaffirming* the importance of the United Nations (UN) Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars aimed at
36 remedying and alleviating the effects of terrorism,

37
38 *Further recalling* Article 14 of the *International Covenant of Political and Civil Rights* (1966),

39
40 *Recalling* HRC resolution 34/8 (2017) on the “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,” which
41 expresses that Member States have an obligation to protect individuals from acts of terrorism by taking effective
42 counter-terrorism measures that are human rights-compliant,

43
44 *Considering* an approach with coincides with the General Assembly resolution 70/254 (2016) on the “Secretary
45 General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,”

46
47 *Noting also* that the impacts of technology can greatly shape any social and economic architecture, as specified
48 during the meeting on “Preventing the exploitation of information and communication technologies (ICT) for
49 terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,”

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Emphasizing the need for multilateral actions from all Member States, as underlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), specifically at its Goal 17,

1. *Strongly recommends* all Member States to implement a comprehensive approach targeting the Definition, Education, Prevention and Information (D.E.P.I.), which focuses on combating human rights violations;
2. *Further* invites Member States to implement and accept a universal definition of terrorism:
 - a. Stemming from the definition of terrorism outlined in General Assembly Resolution 49/60 on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism,” as a foundation to create a universal definition of terrorism;
 - b. Further generalizes the definition of terrorism to find consensus and ensure its applicability to the unique circumstances of each Member State;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to launch mentoring programs, on a similar wavelength of Jusoor in Syria and the Penn GSE-UNESCO International Education Development Program, in order to send well-trained personnel and teachers into areas that are susceptible to terrorism, aiming at:
 - a. Educating civilians both in the school system and outside of it, via school programs as well as specific, single courses aimed at raising awareness and enhancing social conscience in the counter-terrorism framework;
 - b. Encouraging critical thinking towards terrorism and radicalization at a global level, via classes and educational programs, aimed at promoting inclusion and tolerance;
 - c. Promoting a broader idea of community and global citizenship, based on mutual respect as well as on the absence of discrimination and violence;
4. *Welcomes* the idea of an International Fund for the Education of Refugees and Civilians, which should operate both in the host countries and the native ones respectively, in order to grant the right to education to as many young people as possible;
5. *Recommends* that all Member States establish refugee education programs, focusing on:
 - a. Sympathizing and empathizing with people from different gender, religious, and ethnic backgrounds;
 - b. The facilitation of free speech environments, in order to encourage critical thinking and build tolerance;
 - c. Basic practical skills on self-protection and self-defending;
 - d. Primary and secondary-level education, given the importance of those school cycles in the upbringing of young people;
 - e. International exchange programs, aimed at creating opportunities for refugees and students living in endangered or terrorism-affected countries to study abroad and expand their cultural knowledge, as well as their possibilities of achieving better life situations;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to take action in case of evidence of planned terrorist attacks shown by a specific person, by using preventive detention according to the Member States’ national criminal law;
7. *Reminds* the national jurisdictional system of Member States to respect the right to a fair trial, and Human Rights Watch to further expand their observation work on:

- 106 a. Respecting the right to opposition in every status of litigation;
107
108 b. Ensuring the right to appeal to a judge, especially for imprisoned people;
109
110 c. Further ensuring the full respect of the right to evidence, according to several Member States'
111 procedural systems;
112
113 d. Guaranteeing that the presumption of innocence until proven guilty is granted to every individual;
114
- 115 8. *Encourages* the implementation of local frameworks geared towards information security, headed by a
116 collection of agencies working on information management, to prevent potential terrorist attacks by slowing the
117 flow of terrorist propaganda;
118
- 119 9. *Suggests* Member States to further harness information technology in the fields of counter-terrorism by:
120
121 a. Building a user security rating system that terminates service in the case of extremist, radical, and
122 terrorist content, to prevent other Internet users to have the possibility to access those contents;
123
124 b. Establishing a secure information retrieval system for suspected individuals, in which searching
125 keywords and picture sources are tracked down by the application of set and predefined algorithms;
126
127 c. Recognizing blockchain technology as an opportunity to protect the personal information security,
128 only if permission is granted, other people or organizations have access to the specific information;
129
- 130 10. *Invites* all Member States to reaffirm the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly insisting on:
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132 a. The sensitization of young people to an anti-discriminant policy and to respect every ethical and
133 religious group, in order to contest extremist thought settlement;
134
135 b. The cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as LitWorld, Reach Out To Asia
136 (ROTA), Care and Promote Indian Economy (PIE), which create educational programs and
137 opportunities for children, refugees, and women, to assure everyone the possibility to be educated and
138 prepared for a satisfying life;
139
140 c. The improvement of rehabilitation programs for all the minorities in need, such as the one proposed by
141 the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on Research and Capacity Building for
142 Minority Entities;
143
- 144 11. *Encourages* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to cooperate and coordinate with regional
145 organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism, as specified in General Assembly resolution 70/291 (2016) on
146 “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review;”
147
- 148 12. *Encourages* corporations operating in digital technologies such as Microsoft, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube
149 to continue launching the anti-terrorism partnerships, including the “Global Internet Forum to Counter
150 Terrorism,” aimed at countering extremist content online;
151
- 152 13. *Recommends* Member States to respect privacy rights while adopting security measures as permitted by law,
153 such as surveillance systems and the investigation of potential terrorist stakeholders;
154
- 155 14. *Emphasizes* that sovereignty is fundamental to the UN, although cooperation and coordination remain
156 fundamental when addressing terrorism, it shall be stressed that each Member State:
157
158 a. Reserve the right to maintain, control, and monitor terrorist activity online of the international
159 community or in coordination with the international community;
160

- 161 b. Reserve the right to autonomy and the freedom to be selective in what it chooses to disclose with the
162 international community;
163
- 164 c. Reserves the right to work alongside NGOs and to always strive to improve cooperation amongst
165 fellow Member States and NGOs;
166
- 167 15. *Supports* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2006/35 (2006) on “The need to harmonize and
168 improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,” that affirms:
169
- 170 a. The need to improve information systems in order to assure accessibility and interconnectivity for all
171 Member States;
172
- 173 b. The request to extend cooperation conducive to refining shared technologies and strategies;
174
- 175 c. The acknowledgment of ICTs to improve the acceleration of economic and social development.