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

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Collin King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Shelsy Mireles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Ahmed Hafez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Raneem Elsayed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/1</td>
<td>Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights</td>
<td>37 votes in favor, 2 against and 1 abstention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/2</td>
<td>Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights</td>
<td>37 votes in favor, 0 against, and 3 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/3</td>
<td>Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights</td>
<td>37 votes in favor, 0 against, and 3 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/4</td>
<td>Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights</td>
<td>35 votes in favor, 0 against and 5 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/5</td>
<td>Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights</td>
<td>35 votes in favor, 1 against and 4 abstentions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Reaffirming the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly the right to life and security of persons delineated in Article 3,

Further reaffirming the principles enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966),

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),

Affirming the principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Punishment (1984), the implementation of which is important to ensuring the treatment of suspects of terrorism is human-rights compliant,

Further affirming the principles of the Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985), which outlines the minimum standards for the fair treatment of victims of terrorism and other grave abuses of human rights, according to the basic principles of justice,

Noting with concern the extent to which terrorism can impact the full enjoyment of human rights, as illustrated in the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, titled Ten Areas of Best Practices in Countering Terrorism,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the rights of victims of terrorism are upheld as counter terrorism measures are implemented, especially as these rights are largely affected by the consequences of terrorism,

Further affirming the negative effects of transgressing human rights within the context of terrorism on individuals and societies, as delineated in the report of the Secretary-General on preventing violent extremism (A/70/674),

Affirming that policies designed to combat terrorism should always implement and strengthen the rule of law, as mentioned in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts."

Recognizing that terrorism can directly violate the human rights of victims of terrorism as well as the suspects of terrorism through arbitrarily stringent counter-terrorism measures, as delineated in Human Rights Council resolution 34/8 on "Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,"

Further recognizing Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,” and its recognition of the detrimental effect of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and its role in impeding the full realization of economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to work, education, health, and development,

Further recognizing that women and children are the most susceptible to infringements of human rights during terrorist attacks, per Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,”
Highlighting the need for human rights education in order further emphasize the upholding of human rights within the context of terrorism through underlining the rights individuals are entitled to, following the precedent of the high-level panel discussion on the implementing the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, held in September of 2016,

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

1. Urges Member States to respect the human rights of victims of terrorism, innocent civilians, and suspected and confirmed terrorists by:
   a. Ensuring that their counter-terrorism efforts are human rights-compliant by holding discussion summits on the upholding of human rights;
   b. Promoting multilateral sharing of practices, reviewing national action plans for appropriate assistance and the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism and terrorists subjected to unlawful surveillance and torture;
   c. Establishing a working group to facilitate the reporting of infringements on the rights of victims of terrorism;
   d. Urging Member States to adhere to international human rights law, focusing on the rights to a fair trial and due process for all, working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor counter-terrorism efforts for human rights violations, with a focus on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

2. Urges Member States to organize interregional summits to discuss the upholding of human rights within the context of countering terrorism in a manner similar to the framework set by the African Union and European Union in their annual Civil Society Seminars whereby:
   a. Member States are elected for a term of one year for each summit which will also be held annually;
   b. Summits will be divided into the five geographical regions of the Human Rights Council:
      i. African Region;
      ii. Asia-Pacific Region;
      iii. Latin America and Caribbean Region;
      iv. Western European Region;
      v. Eastern European Region;
   c. The current president and four vice presidents of the Human Rights Council that represent the five regional groups will be responsible for the organization and hosting of the interregional summit of their respective region;

3. Encourages Member States to provide their national action plans (NAPs) to the 39th session of the Human Rights Council for interactive dialogue on the procedures under their respective national rule of law for appropriate assistance and the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism and terrorists subjected to unlawful surveillance and torture;
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.
The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the commitment that Member States have made to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) to promote and preserve the dignity of individuals and children, particularly through education and economic opportunities,

Expressing the appreciation for the exemplary and objective investigatory work done thus far by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

Recognizing the continued need to halt all forms of infringement on human rights, fundamental freedoms, and international humanitarian law by maintaining that terrorism cannot be battled by flouting the very rights and freedoms that terrorists intend to harm,

Further recognizing the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006),

Emphasizing the need for public education through the expansion of state supported education programs that benefit civil society,

Denouncing the use of torture or inhumane treatment of detainees suspected or accused of terrorism by law enforcements agencies,

Bearing in mind the rights of individuals accused and convicted of terrorism and adhering to their human rights in accordance with humanitarian law,

Affirming Article 2 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), which stipulates that there are no exceptional circumstances for the justification of torture,

Fully aware that the UN International Network of Teacher Education Institutions (INTEI) is an underappreciated program which can be adapted to provide services to underprivileged youth afflicted by terrorism,

Acknowledging the increased susceptibility of women towards radicalization as discussed in Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and Peace and Security”, which recognizes the influential role of women in families, communities and governments and that their proactive participation in counter-terrorism can affect positive change,

Guided by the public-private partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide access to education and to function as a backbone for UN agencies such as the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI),

Expressing concern for the radicalization of individuals with religious affiliations to terrorism and the harmful effects of discrimination on the prevention of terrorist recruitment movements as referenced in Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights,”

Taking into consideration the global network of terrorist organizations and the lack of intelligence-sharing among Member States which can be aided by expanding the responsibilities of the UN Global Pulse (UNGP) and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),
Recognizing that the Organization of African Unity's *Convention on the Protection and Combating of Terrorism* (1999) supports joint inter-regional training programs to share information on successful counter-terrorism methods,

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

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

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

1. **Encourages** Member States to advocate for a new Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Program called Children Combating Terrorism (CCT) as an alternative to formal academic education by:
   a. Preventing children from engaging in violence and becoming victims of violence by recruiting educators from the International Rescue Committee, whom have formerly been susceptible to terrorism in at-risk regions to educate and facilitate training;
   b. Recommending Member States of the HRC re-allocate a percentage of their financial contributions to the implementation of CCT under the guidance of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT);

2. **Suggests** the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights” on rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning terrorist fighters in all Member States, with a special focus on child soldiers to ensure children are safe during the process of reintegration and prevent radicalization of vulnerable communities which can be recruited anew by terrorist organizations;

3. **Endorses** international sharing of intelligence and information using UN Guiding Principles in the aftermath of attacks and in relation to international networks of terrorism, as well as domestic networks and insurgencies, to best counter the coordination of attacks across borders and sovereign countries by:
   a. Encouraging Member States to take advantage of the UNCTITF to foster multilateral counter-terrorism efforts;
   b. Developing an international committee under the Security Council, Cyclops, which focuses on the sharing of intelligence, resources, and practices to create an effective method for combating terrorism in the context of human rights;
   c. Calling upon Member States for collaboration to share information on counter-terrorism methods, terrorist plans and activity, technical assistance, and crisis management in joint-training programs to spread the use of successful counter-terrorism methods as endorsed by the *Convention on the Protection and Combating of Terrorism* (1999);
   d. Further reminds the need that intelligence sharing must be voluntary and, respect sovereignty of Member States;

4. **Supports** the movement of de-radicalization of terrorism by:
   a. Adopting national centers for council and de-radicalization in detention centers that counter terrorist ideologies and activities, as a means to develop criminal justice solutions as addressed in Human Rights Council resolution 34/8 on “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights;”
   b. Engaging the participation of the Mohamed bin Naif Counselling and Care Centre in counseling extremist groups to break the cycle of radicalization;
5. Encourages Member States and their education ministries to take advantage of the pre-existing foundations of the UN GEFI, which ended in 2016, and reinstate the program nationally or within the HRC to provide children who have been affected within conflict regions with an education, with the support of Member States, by:

   a. Providing workshops that facilitate alternative forms of political action that exclude the use of violence or threats;

   b. Using the GEFI to prevent terrorist and extremist groups from influencing vulnerable young people towards radicalization;

6. Suggests Member States support PPP through NGOs aligned with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, such as Think Peace, the Violence Protection Network, and the Terrorism Prevention Branch, which all aim to teach youths in education focused on peace-building lessons such as recovery from conflict, support for sustainable development, and legal aid in victims of terrorist attacks;

7. Recommends improving the conditions of disenfranchised women susceptible to radicalization in economically disadvantaged regions by:

   a. Resolving to educate women on their basic human rights including education and economic mobility;

   b. Encouraging the governments of Member States to include women as actors in political decision-making;

8. Expresses its hope that Member States support the UN INTEI in their efforts to promote TVET and the UN Girls Education Initiative, with a network of teachers and education administrators in 130 Member States by:

   a. Further supporting PPP partnerships with local NGOs in Member States to acknowledge civic education;

   b. Creating programs that include language instruction in which secondary languages and cultures are taught to decrease discrimination;

   c. Combating violent extremism through recreation and extracurricular programs designed to limit the influences terrorist groups have on idle youth;

   d. Recommending Member States to work with teachers to bridge the gap between children and former child soldiers by providing equal educational opportunities for both, in the understanding that former child soldiers are still deserving of human rights and should be encouraged to be a part of civil society instead of turning back to terrorism;

9. Further invites Member States to better protect the basic human rights of individuals charged with terrorist acts by means such as:

   a. Concentrating on rehabilitating inmates sentenced for terrorist acts by offering programs such as anger management, stress prevention, conflict resolution, and career services to help reintroduce inmates through government sponsored programs to civil society after serving their time;

   b. Accordingly upholding the rights of persons suspected of committing terrorist acts;

10. Recommends increased law enforcement standards of basic legal responsibilities to prevent ill-treatment of detainees as set by international humanitarian law and basic human rights by supporting the High Commissioner of Human Rights proposed Manual of Investigative Interviewing which has been co-created with the UN Police Division on proper treatment of detainees suspected or accused of terrorism;

11. Endorses education as a means of counterterrorism by Member States through programs that establish programs that:
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.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Expresses its hope for the establishment of a hotline similar to those under the Human Rights Watch for citizens who feel their human rights have been infringed upon during a terrorist attack or in the aftermath which:
   a. Provides this service primarily through landlines, mobile phones, and internet;
   b. Establishes safe spaces within buildings currently allocated to community leader meetings within developing countries to allow UN employees working under the hotline initiative to distribute and discuss the violation of the aforementioned human rights;

2. Suggests the establishment of training initiatives within Member States that focus on giving marginalized members skills which will allow them to create startup companies within their communities, thereby stimulating the economy and creating jobs within their communities, as proposed in the UDHR and ICESCR, ultimately decreasing the risk of marginalized members engaging in terrorist actions through:
   a. Producing an information package to be distributed around local governments by an internationally based non-governmental organizations (NGO), to provide advice to local governments within communities on how to encourage members to create start-up companies, similar to the work carried out by Endeavor;
b. Ensuring national coordination in the promotion of migrant entrepreneurship to thus provide a joined-up initiative to increase employment opportunities for all and allow for the protection of rights to employment and decent standards of living;

c. Utilizing the framework set up under the Gulf Corporation to ensure that within the internationally-based initiatives, regional coordination will occur through training initiatives designed with cultural differences in mind;

d. Providing quarterly workshops emphasizing the meeting of business staff and potential employees to increase annual employment;

3. Expresses hope for the suggestion under Section 3 Article 9 (d) of General Assembly resolution 49/60, which emphasizes the organization of workshops to provide additional training opportunities aimed at those who have been radicalized;

4. Further encourages the creation of employment opportunities for people that are both vulnerable to recruitment to terrorist networks or have been radicalized by ensuring that rehabilitation centers provide such groups with an equal opportunity for employment whilst residing in the aforementioned centers to ensure that the right to employment is applied equally to everyone;

5. Endorses that upon receiving reports from countries under the policy of Universal Periodic Review, the committee will recommend the implementation of legislation that provides a tiered tax break incentive for citizens suffering from infrastructure loss, which will:

   a. Include up to five percent new employees in the first tier, up to 10 percent in the second tier, and promote that the third tier includes companies that employ more than 10 percent new employees;

   b. Include a specific focus on a country’s ability to enact the tax break ensuring that those who are considered developing states are given leeway within the time frame of four years under the Universal Periodic Review to ensure that they are allowed sufficient time to carry out the suggestion of a tiered tax break;

6. Recommends Member States implement a sunset clause on the suspension of human rights during times of terror, which:

   a. Serves the purpose of returning society to stability and a state of normality, in which human rights are again protected, after being briefly suspended in the name of state security;

   b. Emphasizes that human rights should not be suspended indefinitely, without taking away from Member States’ the right to make sovereign decisions based upon the severity of their circumstances;

7. Emphasizes the provision of additional career options for citizens specifically between the ages of 16-30 in order to establish an entrepreneurial culture by allowing for the diversification of a Member States workforce as outlined under the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2015) which:

   a. Invites companies to provide training sessions within Member States that will both contribute to job creation and the promotion of the right to employment which will be encouraged by the incentives of being identified as a ‘certified human rights supporter’ and will therefore encourage companies to expand workforces;
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;

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;

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;

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;

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;

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.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/288, which reaffirms the international community’s resolve to strengthen the global response to terrorism,

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

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

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

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

Fully aware of Human Rights Council resolution 16/51, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Martin Scheinin” (2010) paragraph 12 which underlines that human rights abuses have all too often contributed to the grievances which cause victims to become radicalized and resort to terrorism,
Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 34/8, “Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights” to protect people at all times from the threat of terrorism and to spread awareness through campaigns and seminars to addressing human rights infringements,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Suggests that all Member States integrate the steps outlined in this resolution into a National Strategy Plan, including the:
   a. HRC Threat Assessment Index and Matrix;
   b. Global Terrorism Detection Program;
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 on 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;
b. Create a Pre-Conflict Subdivision within the GTD monitoring specific keywords that, if used, will alarm the program informing government intelligence agencies of terrorist locations, intelligence and provide a deeper understanding of terrorist tactics in recruiting and planning;

c. Provide all data collected by the GTD and HRC Threat Assessment Index and Matrix to the UN Security Council so that they may further locate members of known terrorist organizations and create a digital map illustrating hot-spots identified in the HRC Threat Assessment Matrix;

d. Be modeled after Egypt’s Cyber Observatory of Takfiri Fatwas, specifically in its capacity to regulate the proliferation of terrorist-endorsed narratives on all social media platforms;

5. **Further urges** the international community to establish international standards to ensure that human rights of prosecuted persons while holding terrorist accountable for their crimes against humanity by:

   a. Developing a framework of references for Member States allowing them to identify crucial areas of legislation;

   b. Strengthening the protection of human rights while combating terrorism in all involved state entities, through:

      i. Incorporating the value of human rights as a part of all training programs;

      ii. Creating awareness through information campaigns and sessions in executive, legislative and judicial bodies and agencies;

   c. Ensuring the human rights of persons charged with acts of terrorism and crimes against humanity by implementing procedures to evaluate possible infringements of their human rights while they await trial;

   d. Protecting human rights during the lawful prosecution of terrorists, with support of the international community by:

      i. Ensuring the lawful judgment for crimes against humanity based on the rule of law;

      ii. Developing a framework to assist Member States that need support to achieve institutional capacity-building;

6. **Recommended** the creation of a Working Group under the HRC, called Social and Economic Integration that will find the main issues and needs for marginalized groups particularly those at risk of radicalization, by utilizing the HRC Threat Assessment Index upon request of Member States and that will invite Member States to implement training programs regarding the labor market depending on the local needs by:

   a. Cooperating with international and local NGOs as well as national Human Rights Institutions to implement the training programs;

   b. Developing strategies to facilitate access to the programs such as, but not limited to, encouraging participation with targeted ad campaigns;

7. **Invites** Member States to integrate marginalized groups based on the recommendation of the Social and Economic Integration Working Group, by:

   a. Facilitating access for the youth to participate in society through cultural, economic and political activities;

   b. Ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens regardless of their origins;
c. Creating national exchange programs between different cultures and ethnic groups to establish interregional connections and reduce barriers between youth of different regions and ethnic groups;

d. Designing rehabilitation and reintegration programs for women who have been victims of sexual violence from terrorists and children born from rape;

8. Encourages the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to create a secure network of increased sharing of critical information on terrorism and legal expertise between Member States that will help support efforts to ensure anti-terrorism efforts are in compliance with human rights law and the rule of law by:

   a. Cooperating with a group of experts which will be organized similarly to the Grupo 73, and which will work on identifying human rights violations using The Threat Assessment Index;

   b. Taking an overarching approach to network-building and reach out to journalists and activists who share similar vulnerabilities and serve as important allies in efforts to seek protections and raise awareness about violations of human rights;

9. Encourages Member States to create statutory bodies to regulate the processing of personal data in order to ensure that personal information is not arbitrarily collected in the process of countering terrorism in order to avoid any infringements on the right to privacy;

10. Calls for the utilization of social media and traditional advertising campaigns created by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to strictly promote and uphold the enjoyment of all basic human rights granted within the UDHR by:

   a. Promoting human rights that are being infringed upon within Member States;

   b. Supporting local advertising campaigns including, but not limited to:

      i. The creation of school based campaigns to spread awareness for students and children;

      ii. The encouragement of dialogue between local religious leaders and civil society to gather and promote social awareness and tolerance;

   c. Utilizing the social media resources of the OHCHR;

11. Recommends Member States collaborate with regional organizations such as the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe that currently aids youth networks in the Central Asian region through partnerships, such as that with the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen efforts to combat Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism (VERLT) complying with Article 26 of the UDHR stipulating the use of educational services to fully develop and strengthen the respect for human rights;

12. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen anti-discrimination legislation, in order to eliminate discrimination based on characteristics such as, but not limited to: religion, race, language, heritage and nationality, which will mitigate individual marginalization and radicalization;

13. Bearing in mind that the enlargement of the mandate of regional OHCHR offices could further tackle the issue of repairing harm caused by terrorist acts to victims by:

   a. Including the protection of victims of human rights violations by terrorist acts through:

      i. Adding to the thematic priorities of the regional OHCHR offices;

      ii. The submission of reports specifically dealing with the possible policies Member States can implement to ensure that victims of terrorism and their families are able to enjoy all their human rights;
A thorough assessment of the impacts of terrorist acts on the witnesses of those in the reports;

b. Suggesting that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Supporting and the Victims of Terrorism Working Group provide assistance to victims of terrorism;

14. **Calls for** an expansion of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, adding a special focus on the reparations of human rights abuses by terrorists with the additional tasks of:

a. Conducting examinations of situations of human rights abuses conducted by terrorists, and how the victims can access remedies to recover and exercise their human rights;

b. Drawing the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to serious situations of Human Rights abuses by terrorists that warrant immediate attention or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

c. Enhancing further dialogue with governments, as well as to follow up on recommendations made in reports after visits to particular countries;

d. Applying a gender specific perspective in their work;

e. Undertaking country visits to examine the situation of Human Rights abuses by terrorists in the respective country, and to formulate recommendations to the Government and other actors on different ways to repair human rights violations;

f. Advising the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism obtaining meaningful results in the specific area of victims’ Human Rights;

g. Submitting a report at the end of their mandate to the Human Rights Council on the activities of the mandate and on the situation worldwide in regards to Human Rights victims of terrorists acts and their recommendations for more effective action to remedy this phenomenon;

15. **Encourages** the implementation of the law enforcement training workshop created by the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism by Member States that have been affected by terrorist actions;

16. **Recommends** the expansion of the Capacity Building and Training of Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, The Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism by:

a. Using the pilot training workshops in Nigeria as a framework to facilitate the creation of future training workshops in other countries;

b. Creating bi-annual region-focus training workshops in order to identify the different needs of Member States depending on their regional characteristics such as culture, national legislation and the Member States’ categorization based upon The Threat Assessment Matrix;

c. Assigning a consultant to each continent to facilitate the organization and promotion of the training workshops;

d. Collaborating with local governments and national law enforcement entities in order to enhance their knowledge, understanding and implementation of international human rights frameworks and the rule of law while improving their capacity to prevent, respond and investigate terrorism threats;
17. Requests the organization of international and regional seminars which would allow states to communicate and share strategies regarding counter-terrorism, the agenda of which will be predetermined in advance and participants will share and communicate on one specific topic each time, and will:

a. Meet quarterly at the regional level;

b. Meet annually at the international level to sum up and disseminate knowledge;

c. Recommend further collaboration between governments and local civil society organizations, local religious leaders, through informative campaigns, with the intention to prevent the population and especially the youth to fall under the propaganda of extremists and terrorists groups;

18. Requests the Human Rights Advisory Committee prepare a report on the utilization of cybersecurity for purposes of counter-terrorism in a human-rights compliant fashion by:

a. Focusing on maintaining the right to privacy in digital contexts while countering online propaganda and recruiting frameworks;

b. Recommending actions to be taken by governments, United Nations organ bodies, funds, and programs, civil society, and national human rights institutions;

c. Presenting to the Human Rights Council at the 39th session, to be discussed during the interactive session.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

Affirming our commitment to Human Rights resolution 34/8 (2017) on “The effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights” in order to protect and uphold all people’s inherent right to life and protection from terrorist activities,
Bearing in mind the report of Human Rights Council to the General Assembly 69/397 (2014) of the Special Rapporteur on the protection and promotion of human rights while countering terrorism, which underlines the respect of human rights while practicing surveillance,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Recommends that Member States work to enhance the protection of their citizens against human rights violations due to terrorism by implementing telecommunication and cyber surveillance within the limits of international law;

2. Supports the opportunity of Member States to enhance personal data protection against terrorist cybersecurity attacks through:

   a. Organizing meetings at the regional level in order to identify common threats to human rights by terrorism and to implement common practices to face such threats such as but not limited to monitoring terrorism financing and providing humanitarian aid;

   b. Exchanging good practices at the international level;

   c. Endorsing the prevention of cyber-terrorism in least developed and developing countries that do not currently have a strong digital infrastructure, by developing preemptive laws and regulations that were used successfully by developed countries to combat cyber-terrorism;

3. Supports the implementation of an international social media campaign to expand on the previous EU PROTECT program initiative by implementing social media advertisements monthly that discern methods to report suspicious terrorist activity, with the collaboration of legislators of the See, Inform, and Save campaign:

   a. Encourages the establishment of national online campaigns with the goals to:
i. Inform the general public on safe methods to report suspicious activity to authorities;

ii. Discourage vulnerable individuals from joining terrorist organizations;

iii. Establish national online campaigns based on the first pillar of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and their already existing campaign initiatives;

4. Suggests cooperation between the private and public sector in order to prevent personal data from being used by terrorists through:

   a. The identification of important data processors and data controllers nationally in order to identify potential dangerous terrorist organizations with the approval and contribution of corporations involved;

   b. An enhanced collaboration between governments and companies processing data for the following but not limited purpose:

      i. The possibility for governments to be notified by companies processing data about any online content calling upon or glorifying the infringement of human rights by terrorism, through automatic algorithms ensuring accountability and transparency;

5. Recommends Member States to educate young people on their fundamental human rights in relation to terrorism by:

   a. Focusing on preventing the youth from adhering to terrorist ideology online by:

      i. Encouraging young people to think critically in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights about promoting critical thinking and civic engagement;

      ii. Warning young people about the dangers of online fake news through the crossing of information sources;

      iii. Warning young people about the dangers of plot theory;

   b. Establishing national offline campaigns for areas with difficult access to technology through:

      i. Educational programs managed by UNESCO;

      ii. The inclusion of vulnerable population such as but not limited to women and children in rural areas under the guidance of UN-Women and UNICEF;

      iii. Inclusive approaches in order to exchange good practices among Member States;

6. Calls upon Member States to work alongside programs such as the Antiterrorism Assistance organization in order to provide multilateral assistance to those adversely affected by terrorism and upholding human rights;

7. Further invites enhanced collaboration at the institutional level by means such as but not limited to:

   a. Discussion with the CTC with the aim to further recognize cyber-terrorism and its effects on human rights, monitored by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in order to guarantee that fundamental human rights are being respected while countering terrorism;

8. Supports the collaboration with NGOs, transnational corporations, and business enterprises to promote the right to privacy online in the fight against terrorism by expanding the mandate of the current Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism as to include cooperation with such groups;

9. Reaffirms that every person's right to privacy should be recognized and protected while countering terrorism with a special attention on sensitive data and social media;
10. *Encourages* Member States to explore legislation cementing right to privacy and expression online, to combat cyber terrorism through regional and international practices in order to uphold human rights in the face of terrorism;

11. *Affirms* that monitoring of information should not actively be used against individuals, in compliance with the right to privacy and free speech except for national security matters within the scope of international law;

12. *Stresses* the need for more transparency and accountability of governments while countering terrorism by encouraging legal basis and civilian oversight of counter-terrorism measures.