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March 23rd, 2015

Draft Resolution on
Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights
*(Algeria- Bahrain- Cuba- Djibouti- Egypt- Jordan- Kuwait- Lebanon -Libya- Mali-
Morocco-Oman-Palestine- Saudi Arabia- Sierra Leone- Tunisia- United Arab
Emirates- Venezuela- Yemen)*

The Human Rights Council;

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and other relevant international human rights instruments;

Recalling relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council concerning terrorism, including General Assembly resolutions 46/51 of 9 December 1991, 60/288 of 8 September 2006, 64/297 of 8 September 2010, 66/10 on 18 November 2011 launching the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center upon the initiative of the United Nations and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and 68/178 of 18 December 2013, as well as the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/44 of 19 April 2004 and the Human Rights Council resolution 25/7 of 27 March 2014, and reaffirming its commitment to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars adopted on 8 September 2006;

Reaffirming that all human rights; civil, political, economic, social and cultural, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated;

Recognizing that the objectives of countering terrorism and the protection and promotion of human rights are not conflictual but complementary and mutually reinforcing;

Taking note of the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism A/HRC/28/28;

Reaffirming its strongest condemnation of the continuing heinous acts of terrorism that have indiscriminately caused enormous loss of human life, destruction and damage to societies, detrimentally affecting human rights such as the right to life and security of person, undermining the rule of law and democratic freedoms, threatening social economic development and impeding the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for human dignity and development of human personality, thus representing a grave threat to international peace and security;

Reaffirming further that acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of states and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism;

Condemning unequivocally all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal

and unjustifiable, and renewing its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism;

Expressing deep concern at the fact that some grave crimes committed by terrorist groups including mercenaries and foreign fighters have targeted persons and groups based on their ethnic and religious background;

Reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism should be in line with national legislations and in conformity with international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

Recalling its Resolution 16/18 and the Rabat Plan of Action as important tools to counter violent extremism, and calls for their effective implementation by the international community as a means to deprive radical groups and individuals of any justification for violent extremism on the grounds of ethno-religious stigmatization and discrimination;

1. *Strongly* condemns all terrorist acts and expresses grave concern at their detrimental effects on human rights, including the right to life, liberty and security of person;

2. *Condemns* further all terrorist acts on State institutions, public sites, individual property, national monuments and historical and cultural relics;

3. *Expresses* its concern that terrorist groups have targeted entire population segments indiscriminately and in some cases based on their ethnic and religious backgrounds;

4. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of the State in protecting its citizens against terrorism;

5. *Urges* all States to deny all forms of support for terrorist groups, including financial support, and to deny safe haven to those who incite, plan, finance, support or commit terrorist acts;

6. *Reiterates* the obligation of States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including ransom payment and to criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories, with the intention that the funds be used, or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;

7. *Urges* States to take appropriate measures to duly investigate incitement, preparation, instigation or committing of acts of terrorism, and where appropriate, prosecute, convict and punish, those engaged in such acts according to national criminal laws and procedure;

8. *Calls on* States to further strengthen their national laws and mechanisms on countering terrorism;

9. *Condemns* incitement to violence and terrorism by any means, in particular through media; and highlights in this regard the complex challenges associated with the increasing use of social media and information and communication technologies in inciting violence and terrorism;

10. *Reaffirms* its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods, practices and financing of terrorism, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renews its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, and, in that regard, calls upon States and relevant regional and sub-regional organizations, as appropriate, to continue to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars;

11. *Calls on* all national and regional institutions and relevant civil society, as appropriate, to advance tolerance and non-violence and more broadly promote initiatives to build resilience against terrorists' recruitment;

12. *Expresses* its solidarity with the victims of terrorism and their families, and acknowledges the importance of considering the needs of the victims of terrorism, and preserving

their human rights; in such a way that requires enhancing international cooperation and the exchange of expertise in this respect;

13. *Encourages* States to provide satisfaction, reparation and rehabilitation for victims, in line with the relevant national laws within available resources;

14. *Urges* States and the international community to take measures, including through education, awareness raising, media and human rights educational activities and training to effectively address the root causes of terrorism and the factors that makes individuals and groups more vulnerable to the effects of terrorism and increases their propensity to be recruited by terrorists;

15. *Invites* all treaty bodies, special procedures mandate holders, relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within their respective mandates, to pay due attention to negative impact of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

16. *Decides* to convene, at its twenty-ninth session, a panel discussion on the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment by all persons of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States and all stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, and programs, treaty-bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council, national human rights institutions, and civil society with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

17. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session.