Question of the role of infrastructure security in the fight against terrorim

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*Affirming that some measures may be harmful to the passengers as some states include their religious point of views in politics and discriminate certain people because of their religion, race and ethnicity, four middle eastern passengers were removed from "spirit airlines flight" is an example of how people are treated.*

*Fully aware by the fact guided by the FBI, 94% of terrorist attacks carried out in the US from 1980 to 2005 have been by non-Muslims.*

*Taking into account that there have been over one thousand terrorist attacks in Europe in the past five years with less than 2% of Muslims.*

*Bearing in mind that the exaggeration of use of infrastructure security may eliminate the privacy of people.*

*Deeply disturbed by the fact that an Egyptian women, Tahany El Gebali, was inspected in the airport*

1. Recommends all member countries and states to respect, protect and promote human rights while countering terrorism and so to build an effective counter-terrorism strategy. Therefore, all security measures regarding the use of security infrastructure designed and implemented in the context of countering terrorism must be prescribed by law and regulated by precise and strict guidelines.
2. Accepts that in certain circumstances, such as a public emergency which threatens the life of the nation, countries may take measure to forget some of the human rights guidelines under the supervision of the international human rights law (art.4 of the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). However, when a terrorist crime has been committed or is in preparation, and there is evidence to assume that the suspect fits a certain descriptive profile, such as characteristics on cultural appearance and national origin. Thus, security men have the right to interrogate the suspect.
3. First asking the individual to remove clothes that’s could hold dangerous materials, for example a jacket, sweater, shoes or belt. If necessary, performing an examination over the outer layer of clothing.
4. If there are suspicious acts by the suspect so there will be a search on the overall body in a private area and in the presence of a security with the same gender and this examination must not involve any discriminations of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin.
5. Urges all countries to deploy the AIT (Advanced Imaging Technology) in there airports, AIT safely screens passengers for metallic and nonmetallic threats, including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing. AIT ensures passenger privacy through the anonymity of AIT images and a privacy filter is applied to blur facial images and all images examined by AIT at airports are permanently deleted immediately once viewed and are not stored, transmitted or printed. The AIT have many types of technologies which will help the airports to identify people who have illegal things such as weapons and explosives.
6. Explosives Detection systemthat are used to screen carry-on objects, checked luggage and passengers for any trace of explosives.
7. Advanced Technology X-Ray that scan carry-on baggage from multiple angles, providing the operator with a clear image of the bag.
8. Bottled Liquid Scanners are hand-held or bench-top devices which are capable of detecting explosives and flammable liquids.
9. Urges, the limitation of usage for emergency laws (state of emergency) in all nations without differentiation and to respect the following rules .
10. State of emergency can be applied by the state governor and applies for 6 consecutive months.
11. Extension of state of emergency can be used up to 3 consecutive times (18 month).
12. Requests, the elimination of inspection to political , judicial , and legislative figures when abroad in international airports;
13. Calls upon , the creation of **“The United Nations High Commissioner for Counter Terrorist Strategies”**  to help under development nations to fight against terrorist attacks;
14. The high commissioner will be under the supervision of the UN .
15. Priority for members of developed countries able to provide financial and military aids to under development nations.
16. Promote the adoption of a universal, comprehensive and precise definition of “terrorism” to ensure that all international human rights obligations are identified. This definition should include acts committed against civilians;
17. The intention of causing death or serious bodily injury, or the taking of hostages
18. For the purpose of provoking terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act
19. Encourages all states to find an appropriate counter-terrorism strategy, by following the human rights charter and to undertake any type of terrorism acts. the following steps are for an effective way to have a counter-terrorism strategy;
20. To launch the Strategy at a high-level segment, to examine in two years progress made in implementation of the Strategy, and to consider updating it to respond to changes to the UN, recognizing that many of the measures contained in the Strategy can be achieved immediately, some will require sustained work through the coming few years, and some should be treated as long term objectives;
21. To invite the Secretary-General to contribute to the future discussions of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation and updating of the Strategy by respecting international human rights law;
22. To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and sub-regional organizations to support the implementation of the Strategy, including through mobilizing resources and expertise;
23. To further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, on how to enhance efforts to implement the strategy and to ensure the respect of the human rights charter