



First Standing Committee
Peace and International Security

C-I/115/DR-rev
18 August 2006

**COOPERATION BETWEEN PARLIAMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS IN
PROMOTING WORLD PEACE, PARTICULARLY FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE
FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM AND ENERGY SECURITY**

***Revised preliminary draft resolution prepared by the co-Rapporteurs
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The 115th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Convinced* that the fundamental goal of the international community is the achievement of peace and prosperity for all humanity, which requires both addressing threats to security and stability and assuring access to sufficient and appropriate energy for states at all levels of development,
- (2) *Deeply disturbed* by the senseless suffering and destruction inflicted on humankind by terrorist activities,
- (3) *Emphasizing* that the use of violence against unarmed civilians to achieve any political objective is unacceptable,
- (4) *Deploring* the rise in terrorist activities in the past years, and *noting* that the rise in terrorism has a very negative impact on efforts to achieve international peace security and development,
- (5) *Recalling* past IPU resolutions, especially those adopted at the 95th, 105th, 106th, 107th and 108th Conferences and 109th, 111th, 112th and 113th Assemblies,
- (6) *Noting* that parliaments play a crucial role in the fight against terrorism,
- (7) *Pledging* to bring about fuller parliamentary involvement in the fight against terrorism,
- (8) *Noting* that the need to fight terrorism diverts resources and attention from other important projects that could increase the quality of life around the world,
- (9) *Mindful* of the need to prevent access to weaponry by terrorists and terrorist organizations,
- (10) *Reiterating* that strengthening democracy, promoting human rights and supporting the peaceful settlement of conflicts are among the most effective means of combating terrorism,

- (11) *Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolutions on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,
- (12) *Welcoming* the report of the United Nations Secretary-General entitled "Uniting against terrorism: Recommendations for a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy",
- (13) *Applauding* the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) for approving the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,
- (14) *Disturbed* by the lack of political will by the United Nations General Assembly to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism at the 60th United Nations General Assembly,
- (15) Noting that energy sources and infrastructure are often vulnerable to terrorist attack,
- (16) *Noting also* that global energy consumption is growing and will continue to grow in the foreseeable future,
- (17) *Noting* the importance of energy security to all countries, not least developing countries, and to the health of the global economy,
- (18) *Emphasizing* that energy and energy security is central to sustainable development and poverty reduction efforts,
- (19) *Noting* the important work done both by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme,
1. *Reiterates* that the fight against terrorism is not a fight against any religion, people or culture;
 2. *Condemns* all forms of terrorism as unjustifiable acts of criminality and terrorists themselves as common criminals, who have no moral standing;
 3. *Calls on* governments, national parliaments and the international community to address the causes which create an environment that might make people susceptible to the rhetoric of terrorists and terrorist organizations;
 4. *Demands* that all States refrain from funding or encouraging terrorist activity or giving any kind of support to terrorists or terrorist organizations;
 5. *Emphasizes* that civil liberties, human rights and the rule of law must not be sacrificed in the fight against terrorism;
 6. *Calls on* all parliaments to provide strong and effective support to all resolutions and recommendations on the fight against terrorism adopted at IPU Conferences and Assemblies;
 7. *Calls on* the United Nations to work more closely with the IPU to develop legislative networks to fight terrorism;

8. *Reiterates its call* to the world's parliaments to promote consensus on the United Nations conventions on terrorism and *urges* national parliaments to press their governments to sign and ratify, as appropriate, all 13 conventions, treaties and other international instruments which aim at fighting terrorism, including the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the most recent agreement: The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
9. *Calls on* the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a universally agreed definition of terrorism based on the proposal of the United Nations Secretary-General, and *requests* parliaments to put pressure on their governments to this end;
10. *Calls for* strong parliamentary support for the elaboration of a comprehensive United Nations convention on international terrorism and *calls on* all States to prioritize the drafting of such a convention during the 61st session of the UNGA;
11. *Calls for* a United Nations conference on combating terrorism to be held once a comprehensive convention has been drafted;
12. *Calls on* the United Nations to develop standards for compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1373, to put in place programmes to assist nations in achieving compliance, and to further put in place clear responses for dealing with non-compliance, including sanctions;
13. *Calls on* the IPU to increase cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch and to continue to promote the implementation of the Global Programme against Terrorism;
14. *Calls on* all States to give full support to the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and *calls for* a CTED dialogue with parliamentarians and parliaments;
15. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Democracy Fund, *applauds* the States that have contributed to the Fund and *calls on* all other developed nations to follow their example;
16. *Calls again on* all countries to intensify efforts for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and of United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/48, to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and to consolidate policies aimed at preventing the transfer, especially to terrorists, of equipment, materials and technology which may be used for the proliferation of such weapons;
17. *Calls on* governments to make sustained and concrete efforts to identify and stop activities of nuclear proliferators and to adopt specific measures to prevent nuclear weapons from falling into the hands of terrorists or terrorist organizations;
18. *Notes with interest* the United Nations Security Council agreement to explore the possibility of setting up an international fund to compensate victims of terrorism

and their families and *stresses* that such a fund should be financed by assets seized from terrorists and terrorist organizations;

19. *Calls for* increased regional parliamentary cooperation in all regions in the area of energy policy;
20. *Calls for* an international energy dialogue that includes consideration of the links between terrorism and energy security, and which must include parliamentary involvement;
21. Calls for governments to look into modalities for increasing cooperation between intelligence agencies and formulate regional cooperative emergency response systems;
22. Calls *on* parliaments to pass legislation which will encourage consumers to use renewable energy and promote research and development (R&D) in new and alternative energy sources;
23. *Calls for* national parliaments to adopt legislation, including in the field of taxation, which favours vehicles that use environment-friendly energy;
24. *Calls on* parliaments and governments to elaborate national plans for energy diversification and conservation;
25. *Calls for* an increased focus on the possibilities for utilizing geothermal energy, especially through the training of specialists from developing countries at the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme;
26. *Calls on* the UNDP to further increase its work in the area of energy self-sufficiency;
27. *Calls on* governments to approach nuclear energy with caution.