

MISSION PERMANENTE DU LIBAN
AUPRES DE
L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
A GENEVE
Rue de Mollatbeau 58
1209 Genève

N/Ref. 15/1/4/15-71/2014.

La Mission Permanente du Liban auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève présente ses compliments au Bureau du Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme, à l'honneur de lui faire parvenir ci-joint la réponse communiquée par le Ministère Libanais de Justice, contenant des informations relatives à la résolution de l'Assemblée générale intitulée «Droits de l'homme et mesures de contrainte unilatérales».

La Mission Permanente du Liban auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Bureau du Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Genève, le 2 avril 2014.



Bureau du Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme
Palais des Nations
1211 Genève 10

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1- Do you consider that unilateral coercive measures (UCM) have an impact on human rights of citizens in targeted States? If yes, in what way? If no, why?

Unilateral coercive measures are illegal. They are illegal under international law, especially that they are considered a breach of

a- The UN charter (art 2 (4), art 2 (7), art 24 (1)).

b- The UN Security Council resolutions (1031(1995) of 15.12.1995, paras. 14-17, 36; 1247(1999) of 19.06.1999, paras. 10-13; 1575(2004) of 22.11.2004, paras. 10, 14-16; 1785(2007) of 21.11.2007, paras. 10, 14-16; 1948(2010) of 18.11.2010, paras. 10, 14-16; 1973(2011) of 11.03.2011, paras. 4, 8, 15).

In addition to the illegality, UCM have an impact on human rights of citizens in targeted States. Among so many, those rights would be: right to life, adequate standard of living, right to development, freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2- (a) What specific aspects of human rights are affected by unilateral coercive measures in targeted States? Can you give examples of particular groups most affected by unilateral coercive measures and in what way?

Several groups shall be affected by UCM:

a- Groups of people who suffer from health problems shall encounter obstacles forbidding them from obtaining an adequate treatment. Skilled doctors shall leave the country in an attempt to find a better life.

b- Young people shall face a housing problem. UCM will cause a disruption to the national economy, a decrease in the individual income. Purchasing (or even rent) a house shall be an exhausting task and therefore the establishment of a family shall not be less difficult.

c- Certain UCM (bans on admission) violate the right of freedom of movement.

(b) Do such unilateral coercive measures have an impact on citizens in non-targeted third States? Can you provide examples of this impact?

The main impact of UCM on citizens in third States would be:

a- The "proliferation" of illicit trading with all its economical and social repercussions.

b- The social and economical impact of the migration waves of the citizens of the targeted State towards the concerned third State. Children and women might be forced into prostitution for food and shelter. This fact will destabilize the society.

3- Are current human rights and mechanisms effective in addressing the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on human rights in targeted States?

Human rights and mechanisms (UN Human Rights Commissions, Human Rights Committees) do not seem effective in addressing the

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Lebanon is not a subject of UCM. However several individuals and organizations are subjects of those measures. The main impact of the measures on the human rights of those individuals would most aptly be described as the following: When targeted sanctions are applied for alleged crimes, no investigation, court hearing take place. This constitutes a violation of the right to a fair trial, to a fair hearing, to protection by law, procedural guarantees.

5- Can you provide specific examples of the impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights in your country, if any?

Then most efficient specific human rights mechanism that can be used to assess the negative impact of UCM would be an international tribunal of human rights for inter-State disputes.

4- What specific human rights mechanisms can be used to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in targeted States or in any other third State, and to promote accountability?

negative effects of UCM. The suffering of the populations of targeted States has never ceased. Family ties tend to break under UCM.