





# Protecting civic space and the right to access resources

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### **General Principles**

This document summarizes three general principles under international human rights norms and standards regarding the ability of civil society to seek, receive and use resources. The left hand column provides arguments supporting specific aspects of each principle, while the right hand column provides the legal basis or background for the argument. Where relevant, hyperlinks are provided to original sources.

General Principle 1: The ability to seek, receive and use resources is inherent to the right to freedom of association and essential to the existence and effective operations of any association

Civil Society is an essential component for the UN HRC Resolution A/HRC/RES/24/5 promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law: therefore states should create and maintain a safe and enabling environment in which CSOs can UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human operate free from hindrance and insecurity. rights defenders, Commentary to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, The exercise of the right to freedom of association Groups, and Organs of Society to Promote and is severely curtailed and rendered null if the access Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and to resources is restricted as demonstrated by the Fundamental Freedoms: in order for human rights decline in the number of associations, decrease of organizations to be able to carry out their activities, activities or extinction of other associations. it is indispensable that they are able to discharge their functions without any impediment, including funding restrictions International human rights law and standards amply Human Rights Committee, Communication n. recognise access to resources as part of the right 1274/2004: funding restrictions that impede the to freedom of association; article 22 of the ICCPR ability of associations to pursue their statutory protect all activities of an association including activities constitute an interference with article 22. fundraising activities. See also A/HRC/23/39 The problem is not isolated but exists in all parts of Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to the world, including the "global north": it is used in

Access to resources is important not only to the existence of associations, but also to the enjoyment of other human rights and freedoms for those benefitting from the work of the association.

critics.

many instances to silence the voices of dissent and

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (A/HRC/20/27)

Art. 13 of the Declaration of Human Rights

Defenders states that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to solicit, receive and utilize resources for the express purpose of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms through peaceful means.

See also A/HRC/23/39

General Principle 2: States must allow associations to seek, receive and use foreign funding as a part of their obligation under international human rights law to mobilize resources available within the society as a whole and from the international community



States should refrain from restricting the means of financing of human rights organisations. States should allow and facilitate human rights organisations' access to funds in the context of international cooperation, in transparent conditions.



Recommendations of the SRSG on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders (A/59/401, para. 82). Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Report, March 2006



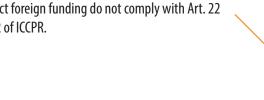
Any limitation must pursue a legitimate interest and be necessary in a democratic society; restrictive measures must be the least intrusive means to achieve the desired objective and be limited to the associations falling within the clearly identified aspects characterizing terrorism only.



UN HRC Resolution A/HRC/RES/24/5, preamble: "...in some instances, domestic legal and administrative provisions, such as national security and counter-terrorism legislation, and other measures such as provisions on funding to civil society, have sought to or have been misused to hinder the work and endanger the safety of CS ... and recognizing the urgent need to prevent and stop the use of such provisions..." See also A/HRC/23/39 (proportionality and necessity test)



Most of the justifications put forward by States to restrict foreign funding do not comply with Art. 22 par. 2 of ICCPR.



Art. 22 par. 2 of ICCPR states that no restrictions may be placed on the exercise of the right to freedom of association other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others

#### Example 1

Terrorism and Money-Laundering: Governments usually invoke the protection against terrorism and prevention of money laundering as a ground to limit access to funding: however, while "national security or public safety" are legitimate grounds for restricting the freedom of association, there is also need for States to comply with international human rights law while countering terrorism. Additionally States should use alternative mechanisms to mitigate the risk, such as through banking laws and criminal laws.

**Legal basis**: UNSR on the promotion and the protection of human rights while countering terrorism: States shall not invoke national security as a justification for measures aimed at suppressing opposition or to justify repressive practices against its population ( $\frac{A/61/267}{267}$ , para. 20).

#### Example 2

State Sovereignty: Governments also invoke the "protection of State sovereignty" against external interference to restrict foreign funding, depicted as a new form of imperialism or neo-colonialism. However, the protection of State sovereignty is not listed as a legitimate ground in the Covenant. Further, some of the States stigmatizing foreign-funded associations are themselves receiving foreign fundung, often in greater amounts. Other are the very same States providing funding to associations abroad.

Legal basis: Art. 22 par. 2 of ICCPR states that no restrictions may be placed on the exercise of the right to freedom of association other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### Example 3

Aid effectiveness: Governments have invoked the principle of aid effectiveness (harmonisation of donor initiatives and accountability of partners) to dictate priorites and control the plans of CSO. However, this does not comply with the requirement of a "democratic society" listed in Art. 22 ICCPR: in fact, States that restrict funding in the name of aid effectiveness violate the key democratic principles of pluralism, tolerance and broadmindedness.

**Legal basis**: Same as Example 2

## General Principle 3: Civil society and the corporate sectors should be governed by an equitable set of rules and regulations (sectoral equity)

Governments must refrain from adopting measures that disproportionately target or burden civil society organizations (CSOs), such as imposing onerous vetting rules, procedures or other CSO-specific requirements not applied to the corporate sector.

States should not resort to tax pressure to discourage associations from receiving funds from abroad.

Tax exemption and other privileges for associations should be considered positive examples.

In some instances, States have justified a different treatment between CSOs and the corporate sector on the basis that CSOs could act for terrorist purposes; however, very few instances of terrorism financing through a direct involvement of CSOs have been detected.

Commercial companies have been also used for terrorist or money-laundering purposes, so that the "protection against terrorism and prevention of money laundering" cannot be seen as a ground for discrimination between the treatment of CSOs and the corporate sector.

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Council of Europe, Recommendation on the legal status of NGOs: "NGOs should be assisted in the pursuit of their objectives through public funding and other forms of support, such as exemption from income and other taxes or duties on membership fees, funds and goods received from donors or governmental and international agencies, income from investments, rent, royalties, economic activities and property transactions, as well as incentives for donations through income tax deductions and credits"

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