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**Human Rights Council**

**Advisory Committee**

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**Requests addressed to the Advisory Committee stemming from
Human Rights Council resolutions and currently under
consideration by the Committee**

**Negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights**

 Negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights

 Study of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

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 I. Introduction

1. This report is produced by the Advisory Committee at the request of the Human Rights Council for a study and report on “the negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a particular focus on economic, social and cultural rights, including as a result of diverting foreign direct investment, reducing capital inflows, destroying infrastructure, limiting foreign trade, disturbing financial markets, negatively affecting certain economic sectors and impeding economic growth”. The report’s comprehensive recommendations will be carried forward to the Human Rights Council’s forty-third session for discussion during the interactive dialogue.

2. In August 2017, the Advisory Committee established a drafting group comprised of Lahzari Bouzid, Alessio Bruni (Chair), Ion Diaconu, Ludovic Hennebel, José Lindgren, Xinsheng Liu, Ajai Malhotra, Mona Omar (Rapporteur) and Elisabeth Salmón. In preparing the report, the drafting group worked in close consultation with UN agencies and member states, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, with a total of 37 contributions received. In addition to these direct contributions, the group considered the important work undertaken by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in identifying and underlining state obligations for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as the different mechanisms available to international actors for the assessment, evaluation and consequently, enforcement of the said rights. The Advisory Committee recalls, during its overall reflection on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in terrorism and counter-terrorism situations, that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action underline the recognition of the indivisibility of all human rights.

 I. Defining Terrorism: An Overview

3. Despite the pressing need for a universally accepted definition of terrorism, and the significant impact that this would have on current and future anti-terrorism efforts, the term has become politically and emotionally charged and consequently, there is no universal agreement on what it entails.

4. The political value of the term terrorism currently pervades its legal definition, thus resulting in divergences that makes it practically impossible to draft a comprehensive convention that incorporates a single, all encompassing, legally binding definition of terrorism [[1]](#footnote-2) and has instead resulted in the adoption of a series of sectoral conventions that define and criminalize various types of terrorist activities.

5. Countries have adopted their own definitions of terrorism, set according to their own laws and circumstances. This lack of a unique definition is also due to the constant evolution of the concept of terrorism, and the need to distinguish terrorism from traditional warfare and situations of armed conflicts (common Article 3, Protocol II). This is significant in that it cannot be affirmed that terrorism acts represent a less serious threat than “classical warfare” given the capacity of many non-state actor groups to garner military and other resources that are beyond the capacities of some states.[[2]](#footnote-3)

6. Distinguishing between terrorism and classical warfare is crucial given state malpractice of using counter-terrorism laws against human rights defenders and civil society activists. This abuse of anti-terrorism regulations is highlighted in over 66% of the communications of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on countering terrorism since 2005.[[3]](#footnote-4) In this sense, the lack of definition is directly correlated with the misuse and misapplication of counter-terrorism laws and consequently, undermines the core goal of addressing and regulating the phenomena of terrorism.[[4]](#footnote-5)

7. Today’s terrorist landscape is more complex and fluid than ever. Terrorist groups are now more geographically dispersed and their tactics more diversified[[5]](#footnote-6) . This has manifested into a transformation of the landscape of national security law and policy, both domestically and internationally.

8. According to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, “the lack of a general definition has hindered counterterrorism operations and limits the effectiveness of both international and domestic law-making efforts to counter terrorist activity while maintaining the rule of law and fulfilling human rights obligations”[[6]](#footnote-7).

9. Countries facing serious national security threats are working to define terrorism and the implications that this definition can have on their anti- terrorism policies. In this regard, two types of terrorism can be identified: national terrorism, which is more likely to take place within the borders of a country, and more increasingly, international terrorism - which takes place across borders and geographies.

10. Broadly, a high-level definition of terrorism can be drawn from Resolution 1566 which stipulates:

**(a) An objective element:** which is a “crime” of definable size and scale (this is considered to be the most uncontroversial element of the definition)

**(b) A subjective element**: which reflects a certain motivation or intention on the part of the perpetrators (this is an element that can be found in almost all definitions of terrorism used in national laws). Resolution 1566 singles out three major motivations namely: the will to create a state of terror; the will to intimidate a population; the will to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

11. Finally, terrorism definitions vary as to the number of persons who must collaborate in order to be qualified as terrorists. For instance, the German, Spanish, Israeli and Italian definitions require a collective action; however, the definition in France expressly includes individual action.

 A. International Law

12. The need to clearly define and delineate terrorism under international law stems from the fact that it is today, the key threat to international peace and security. A definition of terrorism is essential to the protection of the state, differentiation between public and private violence and most importantly, the condemnation of violations of human rights.

13. Definitions tend to rely heavily on who is doing the defining and for what purpose. Governments, primarily concerned with “respect of sovereignty and non – interference in domestic affairs”, as well as the prospects of being placed under scrutiny as a result of the inclusion/ exclusion of groups of non-state actors, have been reluctant to formulate an agreed upon and legally binding definition.

14. That said, a review of existing definitions of terrorism, shows a set of common characteristics that align together to result in a terrorist attack; namely a fundamental motive to make political / societal change, coupled with the use of violence or illegal force, attacks on civilian targets by non-state / subnational actors to affect the said change, with an overarching goal of changing society.

15. The Special Rapporteur believes that the most egregious human rights violations are due to the absence of a universal definition, and that this has opened the door towards misuse and abuse of the term, asit has allowed for repressive national measures against lawful, non-violent activities by civil society actors. The absence of a definition, has impacted the effectiveness and efficacy of UN Security Council Resolutions, as with the case of UN Security Council Resolution 2178 of 24/09/2014, addressing the growing issue of foreign terrorist fighters. In this case, the absence of a comprehensive definition of “violent extremism” paved the way to the adoption of highly intrusive, disproportionate and discriminatory measures by states particularly against civil society and human rights defenders.

 B. Terrorism as Defined by the United Nations System

16. Having demonstrated the need for a universally adopted definition of terrorism, a review of existing definitions in the major international treaties and conventions is necessary. The draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism under negotiation at the United Nations General Assembly’s Ad Hoc Committee (established under Resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996) is currently under discussion [[7]](#footnote-8)), as well as the several counter- terrorism instruments that have been adopted within the framework of the United Nations over the past years provide normative frameworks to assess terrorism as defined by the UN system. In this respect, our review includes the various sectoral instruments that have been adopted to combat terrorism and which include, the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, (Dec 16, 1970); Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, (signed Sept. 23, 1971; entered into force Jan. 26, 1973); Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, (signed Dec 1973, entered into force Feb 1977); International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, (signed Dec. 17, 1979; entered into force June 3, 1983); Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, (signed Mar. 1, 1991); Protocol concerning the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, (signed Mar. 10, 1988); Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Aviation, (signed Feb. 24, 1988; entered into force Aug. 6, 1989); Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, (signed Oct. 26, 1979);

17. According to Article 3 of the 2010 UN Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, “Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them”.

18. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (September 2001) is considered a milestone in that it encouraged countries to define terrorism -if only to comply with Resolution 1373’s mandate. In an unprecedented step for the Security Council, the Resolution mandated member states to combat terrorism in numerous ways, including cooperating with other member states. Despite subsequent remedial efforts to counter the initial inattention to human rights and rule of law concerns, the effect of this resolution was immediate and profound, many countries with no working or legal definition of terrorism sought to define terrorism as a predicate to comply with the counterterrorism obligations of Resolution 1373.

19. Resolution 1566 was adopted unanimously on 8 October 2004, after reaffirming resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). Through this resolution, the Council condemned terrorism as a serious threat to peace and strengthened anti-terrorism legislation. By the unanimous adoption of the resolution , the Council recalled that criminal acts, including acts against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or the taking of hostages with the purpose to provoke a state of terror, or compel a government or international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act which contravened terrorism-related conventions and protocols, were not justifiable for any reason – whether of a political, philosophical ideological, racial, ethnic or religious nature.

20. Notably, a genuine degree of consensus was agreed on certain aspects of the definition of terrorism in Resolution 1566[[8]](#footnote-9)) , which defines terrorist acts as “criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and calls upon all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature”. This definition also includes some obligations of the states in terms of suppression and underlines the aims of terrorist acts.

21. Resolution 1566 is also significant in that the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, in its report A/HRC/25/59/Add.2, concurred with Resolution 1566 (2004) of the Security Council, that in the absence of a comprehensive international definition of the crime of terrorism, domestic counter terrorism provisions should adhere to the three steps cumulative characterizations according to which an act, in order to be classified as terrorism must have been:

* Committed against members of the general population, or segments of it, with the intention of causing death or serious bodily injury, or the taking of hostages.
* Committed for the purpose of provoking a state of terror, intimidating a population, or compelling a Government or international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.
* Corresponding to all elements of a serious crime as defined by the law.

22. More recently, on 19 July 2019, at its 8582nd meeting, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2482 (2019) concerning the links between international terrorism and organized crime. This resolution reflects the Council’s concern that terrorism can potentially benefit from organized crime for financing/ logistical support at both the domestic and international levels. The Resolution also takes into account the fact that organized crime can take different forms such as trafficking in arms, drugs, etc. [[9]](#footnote-10)

23. A core reference, not legally binding, of the definition of terrorism in conformity with the international law obligations of states has been designed by the Special Rapporteur [[10]](#footnote-11):

“Terrorism means an action or an attempted action where:

 1. The action:

a. Constitutes the intentional taking of hostages

b. Is intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to one or more members of the general population

c. Involves lethal or serious physical violence against one or more members of the general population

 2. The action is done or attempted with the intention of:

a. Provoking a state of terror in the overall/ segments of the general public

b. Compelling a government or international organization to do or abstain from doing something

 3. The action corresponds to:

a. The definition of a serious offence in national law, enacted for the purpose of complying with international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism or with resolutions of the Security Council relating to terrorism

b. All elements of a serious crime defined by national law

 III. Negative Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

 Human Rights in International Law:

24. International human rights law is a set of international rules that affirm the rights and dignity of all human beings, women, men and children - without discrimination. It was gradually established after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and is now supported by several universal and regional instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and many other similar treaties.

25. International human rights law stipulates the obligations that states are obliged to respect. **Respecting** human rights means that states avoid intervening or impeding the exercise of human rights. **Protecting** means that states must protect individuals and groups against human rights violations. To **establish** means that states must take positive measures to facilitate the exercise of fundamental human rights.

26. Despite the efficacy of international law in ensuring that state and non-state actors respect, protect and establish human rights, and though treaties on international humanitarian law – the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols in particular – contain binding human rights obligations for non-state armed groups; when it comes to the application of international humanitarian law to non – states actors, the judicial system is lacking (Theodore Meron , The Making of International Criminal Justice, 2011). For example, armed groups party to a non-international armed conflict, fall under the jurisdiction of international humanitarian law, but are limited to rules related to the conduct of hostilities, and negative obligations towards affected individuals (such as the prohibition of torture, or certain detention rules).

 IV. Negative Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights:

27. Terrorism touches all aspects of human rights identified and defined in all conventions, declarations, and covenants. Terrorism aims to destroy human rights through violence and spreading fear in civilian populations. An act of terror is an act on fundamental human rights. [[11]](#footnote-12)

28. The rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulate the right to equality, freedom from discrimination, the right to life, liberty, and personal security, freedom from slavery, and freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 4(2) of the ICCPR (UNGA 1996) provides that the following non –derogable rights cannot be breached in any circumstances:

* The right to life (Article 6).
* Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (article 18§1).
* Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment (article 7).
* The Right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law (article 16).
* The principles of precision and non-retroactivity of criminal law (article 15).

29. As terrorism involves the use of politically motivated, fear – generated violence to commit criminal acts aimed at harming innocent individuals for the purpose of coercing governments or societies to take or refrain from action, it clearly violates fundamental human rights.[[12]](#footnote-13)

30. Terrorism has marked effects on the enjoyment of the most fundamental of human rights – the right to life. Innocent victims of terrorist acts lose their right to life, an inalienable right that is well grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as all other legal international instruments related to human rights (International Court of Justice, Human Rights Committee, European Court of Human Rights, Inter –American Court of Human Rights). These obligations are also outlined in General Assembly Resolution 72/ 246.

31. In targeting specific groups of people by their acts of terrorism, terrorists also infringe upon rights to equality and freedom from discrimination. In this regard states bear the primary responsibility in preventing and countering terrorism and extremism and protecting people within their jurisdictions against terrorist acts;

32. Related to the right to life is the right of the victims whose rights to liberty, physical integrity and security have been violated. In addition to those killed and the survivors, victims of terrorist acts include relatives and dependents of those killed, injured or abducted as well as other persons who may have suffered harm in intervening to assist them.

33. Both international and regional systems emphasize that states have a duty to protect those living within their jurisdictions from terrorism, but this does not imply an absence of limits to the exercise of state powers. The lawfulness of counter-terrorism measures depends upon their conformity with international human rights law.[[13]](#footnote-14)

34. Given that terrorist activities violate such important human rights, inter-alia, the right to life, physical integrity and liberty, states have a duty to take the necessary measures to prevent or avoid the perpetration of such violations (JWF s submission to the HRC Advisory Committee, November 2018), while respecting other fundamental rights and liberties.

35. Resolution 72/246 was adopted by the General Assembly, emphasizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated; and recognizing that terrorism has a detrimental effect on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. The resolution also reaffirms the fundamental importance of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, and reiterates that all states have an obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to ensure implementation of their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as applicable. It also reaffirms the promotion and the protection of human rights for all and the rule of law as essential to the fight against terrorism, while recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stresses the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

36. In 2006, member states of the General Assembly for the first time agreed on a common strategic framework for combating terrorism: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This Strategy should allow the international community to strengthen its efforts in the fight against terrorism around four axes. The fourth axis represents measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as a fundamental basis for counter-terrorism.

37. International human rights law has also evolved to recognize crime victims’ rights, including some measure of financial compensation for damages resulting from grave and serious violations of international law.[[14]](#footnote-15)

38. In extreme circumstances in times of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation - states may take measures that directly or indirectly choke and suppress civil society. These measures can criminalise legitimate expressions of opinions and thoughts as they include arrest, searches, restrictions of liberty including longer periods of pre-charge and pre-trial detention, suspension or limitation of habeas corpus, reduced access to legal representation and advice, the utilization of military courts or commissions to try civilian suspects, restrictions on disclosure of and access to classified evidence, the lowering of evidentiary standards, limitation on appeal rights, the imposition of curfews, the prohibition of public meetings, the disbanding of associations/groups, limitations on the right to privacy, restrictions on media reporting and social media, border restrictions, and the mobilization of the army.

 V. Negative Effects of Terrorism on Economic Rights

39. While the human cost of terrorism is devastating, the economic impact can be significantly more than most realize. Terrorism imposes significant economic costs on societies and leads not only to direct material damage, but also to long-term effects on the local economy. The identification and the estimation of the economic effects of terrorism has received broad attention in economic literature and research, especially since the events of 11 September 2001. That said, a number of factors can influence the extent of the cost of terrorism to a country’s economy, namely the nature of the terrorist act, the economic resilience of the economy and security levels.

40. According to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/246, adopted in December 2017: “terrorism has a grave impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms … potentially hampers development, including but not limited to destroying infrastructure, harming the tourism industry, diverting foreign direct investment, impeding economic growth and increasing security costs”.

41. Terrorist incidents have economic consequences by diverting foreign direct investment (FDI), destroying infrastructure, redirecting public investment funds to security, and limiting trade[[15]](#footnote-16). There is also recognition of the devastating, direct economic effects of t terrorism on individuals.

42. Terrorism may also impact specific industries, as 9/11 did on airlines and tourism (Drakos, 2004; Ito and Lee, 2004). Moreover, the security measures (and associated costs) that are required following large attacks ((Enders and Sandler, 2006, Chapter 10) are significant, as is the consequent increase in the cost of doing business in economies that have suffered from terrorism, which is associated with higher insurance premiums, expensive security precautions and larger salaries to at-risk employees.

43. The economic resources devoted to peacekeeping and peacebuilding represent two per cent of the economic impact of armed conflict and terrorism, according to The Global Terrorism Index 2016.

 Cost distinction:

44. There are numerous cost distinctions that could be drawn regarding terrorism losses. Terrorism not only causes primary economic impact, but also produces considerable secondary (or indirect) impact.

45. Direct costs include the immediate losses associated with a terrorist attack or campaign and include the value of lives lost, damaged goods, , the costs associated with injuries (including lost wages), destroyed structures, damaged infrastructure, and reduced short-term commerce while indirect or secondary costs concern attack-related subsequent losses, such as raised insurance premiums, increased security costs, greater compensation to those at high-risk locations, and costs tied to attack-induced long-run changes in commerce. Indirect costs may surface as reduced growth in gross domestic product (GDP), lost Foreign Direct Investment, changes in inflation, or increased unemployment.

46. The Global Terrorism Index (GTI), measures the economic impact of terrorism is calculated using IEPs cost of violence methodology - to include both direct and indirect costs. Using this methodology, in 2015, the cost of terrorism to the world was estimated at 89 US billion dollars, decreasing by 15 % from its 2014 level. [[16]](#footnote-17) The overall global economic impact of terrorism later decreased by another 7% in 2016 to US$84 billion, resulting in a decline in terrorism over two consecutive years.

47. Countries suffering from conflict experience the most costly economic impacts associated with terrorism. These countries are mainly situated in the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In 2016, Iraq had suffered the largest economic impact of terrorism as a percentage of GDP, followed by Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen and Libya.

48. Terrorist events not only lead to material and immaterial costs for those who have become victimized, but also forces local and national authorities to spend billions on the prevention of terrorism and the detection, prosecution and punishment of terrorists. The economic impact of the 11 September 2001 events for example, are estimated to be between USD 25-60 billion;

49. The impact of terrorism is always negative on the economy, and physical destruction is a large reason why. Terrorists destroy existing plants, machines, transportation systems, working places and other economic resources. They can destroy billions of dollars worth of property and senselessly kill many workers. Productive resources that might have generated valuable goods and services are destroyed, while other resources are almost invariably diverted from other productive uses to bolster the military and defence. None of these create wealth or add to the standard of living;

50. If the stock market can be considered a barometer of economic confidence, it is remarkable to see how quickly it regresses after a terrorist attack. Markets that have been subject to terrorist attacks lose investor confidence and take considerable time and concerted efforts to rebound. Indeed, the negative effect of terrorist acts on financial markets is one of the clearest aspects of terrorism. Since share prices reflect expected future gains of a company, a terrorist act will negatively influence the share prices, resulting in a decline in expected profits as security measures increase, pushing up the costs of production and trade costs, with a result on the decreasing consumption rates. Risk premium will increase due to uncertainty. So, negative effects will start even before the act of terrorism, indeed, at the mere expectation of it.

51. Another important effect is the connection between terrorism, or even its threat, and migration flows. As terrorism worsens individual living and working conditions in a manner that often directly impacts individual migration decisions. Countries that undergo or even face the threat of a terrorist attack are likely to face a brain drain, as talented individuals seek residence in more secure, safer, locations The economic cost of this is considerable, and it is estimated that it is generally missed from estimates of the economic costs of terrorism. Docquier et al. (2007) find that political instability is positively related to skilled migration.

52. Terrorism has the negative effect of reducing the capacity of states to invest in economic or socially benefiting projects with serious consequences for vulnerable communities residing in those areas.

53. There is no denying that tourism is an industry which is majorly affected by terrorism, political conflict and natural disasters, as the demand and supply can be sensitive to these types of events. Terrorism systematically influences tourist choices of destination and can therefore, substantially negatively affect a host country in a manner that is long lasting and has also an impact on the demand supporting industries and services as well as tourism in neighbouring countries. It is even suggested tourists are targeted by terrorists, as they are viewed as “easy “targets, as well as ambassadors for their country - as a symbolic representative of hostile governments. To this end, it is also important to note the effect of terrorism on the airlines industry, and the resulting effect of unemployment, for receiving fewer tourists.

54. The largest economic effect of terrorism on the economy is a rise in spending on security and defence, and the impact on supply chains of enhanced security at land, sea, and border crossings.

55. Terrorist acts have a very negative effect on investment - not only in terms of the amount of investments, but also on its composition. They cause its redirection to safer countries.

56. In time of crisis resulting from a terrorist act, policymakers have to take rapid decisions in an environment of deep uncertainty and imperfect information. In these circumstances, priority ought to be given to liquidity management. Financial support to any sector or industry should focus on short-term loans or guarantees, rather than on grants or other direct budget outlays. After the crisis, if necessary, more attention can be devoted to longer-term measures. [[17]](#footnote-18)

57. International law supports the implementation of government supported private insurance solutions to the problem of insuring property and casualty losses stemming from terrorism. International legal principles have long supported the global mitigation of terrorism risks, and the United Nations has called for such a goal. [[18]](#footnote-19)

58. Cyber terrorism is another aspect of the negative economic consequences of terrorism, as it requires that organizations and companies invest more in security measures to protect their strategic information systems against cyber terrorists who have long term goals.

59. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72.246 “calls upon member states to remain alert to the use of information and communications technology for terrorist purposes and to counter violent extremist propaganda and incitement to violence on the internet and social media”, the Resolution also “expresses its concern at the increasing use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of information and communication technology, in particular the internet and other media, to advocate, commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist act”

60. At the macro-economic level, the economic consequences of terrorism are reflected in the form of declining rates of GDP or lost GDP growth. Article 2 of the ICESCR, states that “each state party to the present covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present covenant by all appropriate means, including the adoption of legislative measures.”

61. On money laundering and terrorist financing, The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which is an inter- governmental task force, has issued 40 recommendations on how countries can comply with global anti –money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CTF) policies. The FATF assumes that if it’s standards are implemented effectively, financial systems and the broader economy will be better protected from threats of money laundering and terrorist financing. Over 190 countries have committed to implementing FATF’s 40 recommendations.

VI. Social Impact of Terrorism

62. “In addition to the casualties and physical destruction, directly caused by their attacks, terrorists seek to inflict wider psychological, social, political and economic damage upon the societies they target” (Klein, 2007 The Costs of Terror; The Economic Consequences). The unpredictable nature of the violence is the core part of psychological warfare the terrorists use to harm the community (Ganor, 2004).Terrorism may affect individuals by increasing feelings of uncertainty, fear, and risk aversion (Becker and Rubinstein 2011); all of which are factors widely known to affect behaviour.

63. As per Marshall et al. 2007; Holman, Garfin, and Cohen Silver 2014, the media can also activate fear circuitry in the brain thus exacerbating negative emotions and affecting economic behaviour. Terrorism may also increase feelings of stress, with spillovers on both adult and child health (Camacho 2008; Pesko 2014; Pesko and Baum 2016)[[19]](#footnote-20).

64. The overall lack of studies and documented information dealing on the wide range of variables that affect this issue, the measuring of societal coping or effects of terrorism is problematic. Social effects of terrorism can include injury, death, and psychological trauma. Accordingly, some parameters are increasingly being set in an attempt to standardise and measure the impact of terrorism on societies, such parameters include but are not limited to the degree of personal security, level of anxiety, perception of future threats, perception of confidence in the government and its policies, as well as prevalence of psychiatric disorders.

65. For those who live in countries affected by terrorism, everyday life is coloured by the uncertainty that comes with not being able to know if you are safe. They may develop psychological coping mechanisms to deal with this high-level threat of risk of harm. In general, after terrorist acts, people suffer from post – traumatic stress disorders, anxiety and major depression. Additionally, survivors of terrorist attacks may suffer from substance abuse issues and psychosomatic symptoms after an attack, and often develop personal coping systems.

66. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the incidence of depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) increased dramatically (National Centre for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder); in Manhattan, home of the World Trade Centre, (Galea et al., 2002). With the nation’s attention on the psychological effects of the attacks, there was a shift in the attitude of the public towards mental health services. Extensive media coverage enlarged the affected group, and some proclaimed that “protecting the public mental health must be a component of the national defence”[[20]](#footnote-21).

67. On a more positive note, some believe that such ongoing threats may also bring about positive personal and social change, so – called “post traumatic growth” (Engdahl 2004).For example, Fedrickson et al.note that positive emotions such as gratitude, interest and love helped people cope after the 9/11attack and avoid depression. Professionals, para-professionals and the public at large can work together to build community strength.

68. According to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in its Countering Terrorism report to the Council in its thirty fourth session (March 2017), “no concrete steps have yet been taken to adopt an international instrument enshrining the rights of victims of terrorism”.

69. Children are especially vulnerable to the negative psychological effects of living under threat of a terrorist attack. These children are usually, more likely than adults, to suffer from PTSD, anxiety or depression.  Moreover, indirect exposure to terrorism acts and threats through the media affects the mental health of children, in both short- and long-term ways that differ completely from the effects in adults. Because of their age, children do not have the resources to manage this stress, which can disrupt the development of brain architecture and other organ systems with lifelong consequences[[21]](#footnote-22).

70. Terrorism has particularly devastating effects on children whose family members have been victims of it. It is extremely difficult for adults to explain to a child that persons who did not know them, killed his or her father or mother. The negative effect of such a traumatic reality can negatively mark a child for life.

71. Under international humanitarian law, and the standards included in its acts with respect to children in armed conflicts, governments have a responsibility to protect children within their jurisdiction from terrorist attacks. As legal background in this regard:

* The Fourth Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocol I provide specific norms for the special protection of children. These articles relate to the provision of food, clothing and tonics, care of children who are orphaned or separated from their families, treatment during deprivation of liberty and the distribution of relief consignments. Also, Article 77(1) of additional Protocol I provides more generally that “children shall be the object of special respect” and that “numerous military manuals require special respect and protection for children”. This rule is also set forth in the legislation of several states and is further supported by official statements and other practice. Such practice includes references to the general requirement of special respect and protection made by states not, or not at the time, party to Additional Protocol I”. [source : Children affected by armed conflict are entitled to special respect and protection found at ICRC Rule 135: Children <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule135>]
* Resolution A/RES/72/246 of the General Assembly , adopted on 24 December 2017, on the Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights, “strongly condemning the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks , as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity”.
* Article 16 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - which entered into force on 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 -establishes children’s right to privacy. This applies to all settings of children’s lives and to all circumstances, including their relationships and communications with others, medical advice and treatment, counselling and surveillance. Yet this right is violated in many states such as Iraq and Syria as the government is shrivelling children’s internet usage and monitoring their activities to identify any radicalisation[[22]](#footnote-23).

72. Sometimes children fall victim to recruitment in new ways as groups such as Islamic State (IS), Al Nusra and Al Qaeda have succeeded in recruiting children from around the world. Terrorist and violent extremist groups exploit children to boost their visibility. Indeed, in some cases these groups exploit children’s vulnerability to drive a perception in the community that they are a defence against the threat of violence from a different group or from the state. Young children are also more easily intimidated and far easier to control, both physically and mentally, than adults[[23]](#footnote-24). This takes place despite the1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions that prohibit the recruitment and participation in hostilities of children under the age of 15. Numerous Security Council Resolutions also address the protection of children in situations of armed conflict. [[24]](#footnote-25)

73. A strand of the growing number of studies on terrorism focuses its attention on the effects that terrorist attacks as well as dissemination of terrorist ideologies have on the wider public’s risk perceptions, security sentiments, value formation, policy preferences, political preferences, and political self – placement, electoral choices, attitudes towards ethnic minorities and immigrants.

74. The damage inflicted on the victims of terrorism, on their health and property, requires psychological, medical and professional rehabilitation, legal aid, assistance in job placement and provision of living premises, with all related costs. The cost of the social adaptation of the victims of terrorism, with the aim of their integration in the society, as well as the social protection of the persons participating in the struggle against terrorism, are also significant burdens on the state budget.

75. Women and girls experience particular vulnerabilities as victims of terrorism and therefore have specific protection needs. This includes safeguarding women’s human rights in conflict situations, displacement contexts, and other circumstances in which they are subjected to the effects of extremist violence. Good practices to support women as victims of terrorist acts are included in the “Handbook of Good Practices to Support Victim Associations in Africa and the Middle East” issued by the UN Office for Counter Terrorism in 20018.

76. Many extremist groups promote an ideology that classifies women as second-class citizens and offers strategic and financial benefits through women s subjugation. Sexual violence is used by most of the terrorist groups to terrorize populations into compliance, displace civilians from strategic areas, and generate revenue through trafficking. Supressing women’s rights also allows extremists to control reproduction and harness female labour. [[25]](#footnote-26)

77. Stricter borders control render victims of human trafficking even more oppressed and vulnerable. Studies have shown that women, children and elderly and persons with disabilities are caught between counter-terrorism operations, acts of terrorism, and states failing to protect them.

78. As people tend to cling to their cultural worldviews more closely, opposing outsiders and associating more strongly together, such reactions may give rise to discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and suspicion towards outsiders. Consequently, exceptional measures against non-citizens may increase the likelihood of re-filament through expeditious procedures

79. Assistance and support for victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions should be provided and secured. A number of international, regional and multilateral instruments provide useful guidance in this regard. These sources include directives and recommendations of the European Union and the Council of Europe, the Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counter-Terrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector and the Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, as well as the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/20/14).

80. During the period immediately following a terrorist attack, victims must be handled with sensitivity and understanding by investigators and prosecutors and victims should be informed of their right to access support services and should be provided with a supportive and empowering environment throughout the criminal proceedings. Victims with special needs or who require physical protection measures should also be taken into account[[26]](#footnote-27).

VII. Effects of Terrorism on the enjoyment of Cultural Rights

81. Cultural Rights are rights related to art and culture, and have generally have not been examined in depth by international human rights bodies and the academic literature.  At the core of cultural rights is the generic “**right** **to** **culture**,” recognized in Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The article recognizes the right to take part in cultural life, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, and the rights of scientists and artists. It also recognizes “the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.” The right to participation in culture has recently been seen in a broad sense to include “the right to benefit from cultural values created by the individual or the community” (*Report of the International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Seventh Session*, UN Doc E/1993/22, para. 202 and 223).

82. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) acknowledges in article 19 that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression “. The right to freedom of speech and the right of the press have the dialectal relationship with other rights. The UNESCO Convention (1945) points out the objective to “encourage freedom of exchange of opinions and intellect.” Indeed, artistic and cultural expression is one of the categories of freedom of expression protected by many conventions (some of them: OSCE Budapest Document, ICCPR convention: article 19).

83. States must also ensure that there is no unjustified discrimination in the enjoyment and participation in cultural activities (Article 5(e) (VI) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination). Cultural rights of minorities and indigenous peoples are further protected by specific instruments, including Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), as elaborated in the UN Declaration on Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Declaration on Minorities) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

84. Under UNESCO’s 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, states shall endeavour to create “an environment which encourages individuals and social groups to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples”.

85. Particular forms of terrorism – incidents involving substantial casualties and damage, suicide bombings, and the proportion of incidents involving fatalities- all have effects on the enjoyment of the cultural rights. Rights to artistic freedom and creativity are explicitly guaranteed by international instruments; most importantly, Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

86. Member states should see that artists are unequivocally accorded the protection provided for in this respect by international and national legislation concerning human rights. In the report of the Special Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights, presented to the General Assembly (A/HRC/34/56 ) on 16 January 2017, the subjects of fundamentalism, extremism and cultural rights were widely explored, especially in relation to the freedom of artistic expression and attacks against artists, attacks against intellectuals and cultural rights defenders, women’s cultural rights, attacks against others based on a perceived or assumed “difference” in faith or culture, as well as the attacks against educational institutions personnel and students.

87. The Human Rights Council Resolution 33/20 on Cultural Rights and the Protection of Cultural Heritage (September 2016) reflects that “the destruction of or damage to cultural heritage may have a detrimental and irreversible impact on the enjoyment of cultural rights, in particular the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage”.

88. Though non –states actors do not enjoy the same rights as states, the potential for them to destroy cultural heritage is tremendous and could have disastrous effects on the enjoyment of cultural human rights. In this instance, the cost goes beyond mere monetary value, and extends to the total loss of the non-monetary value to human civilization;

89. On the 24th of March 2017, the Security Council deplored the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage, religious sites and artefacts, and the smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups during armed conflict, affirming that such attacks might constitute a war crime and must be brought to justice.

90. The attacks on learning institutions lead to anxiety of students and their families, thus causing temporary closure of these institutions and depriving students from their right to learn; the attacks on churches and mosques led to religious conflicts between Muslims and Christians, hence infringing on freedom of worship and threatening national security in these countries.

91. Unanimously adopting resolution 2347 (2017), the 15 members of the Security Council recalled their condemnation of any engagement in trade involving ISIL in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front, and all other individuals or groups associated with Al-Qaida. It reiterated that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Daesh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. The Council stressed that member states had the primary responsibility to protect their cultural heritage, and that efforts must comply with the UN Charter and respect the principle of sovereignty.

92. The Director General of UNESCO, said the destruction of cultural heritage was a war crime and tactic of war, and that defending that heritage in this regard was a priority, emphasizing that states must step up efforts to protect those historical properties while respecting principles of sovereignty and non- interference in other internal affairs.

93. In her latest report, “Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage”, The UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms. Karima Bennoune, states that the intentional destruction of cultural heritage is a human rights issue, and calls for national and international mechanisms to prevent such destruction, hold those accountable who have caused the destruction and support and protect those who defend cultural heritage.”

 VIII. Recommendations

 Action by Governments:

94. Governments must take counter-terrorism legal and preventive measures, compatible with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law at the national and the international level.

95. Coordination among countries, of measures and actions, to predict and alert to a potential threat of terrorism without infringing the principle of non-derogable rights such as the right to life and the right to be free from torture and arbitrary detention.

96. Prevention of terrorist acts, through exchange of intelligence information and exchange of expertise, and capacity building;

* Establish a coordination system for national disaster risk reduction and management
* Set a public warning system and emergency plan to act swiftly and professionally, in the fastest possible way in case of terrorist acts to protect the civilians and the infrastructure and all cultural heritage sites. Create a one stop portal for the public to send useful information to the authorities;
* Provide assistance to victims of terrorism, in the form of medical and post traumatic assistance, offer compensation, rehabilitation and the right to truth. Terrorism should always be investigated and subjected to legal proceedings without fear that one day it could be subject to statute of limitations;
* Consolidate international cooperation with the United Nations Anti- Terrorism Centre.
* Organize awareness campaigns and training to help secure the civilian population in the event of a terrorist attack, and to enable them to detect signs of extremism leading to violence;
* Prioritise the role of the media in providing the right information at the right time and promote theories of peaceful cohabitation and moderate ideas and thinking;
* Explore ways and means to finance terrorism and take legal decisions in this regard, with the objective of cutting funding;
* Apply severe penalties on individuals and organisations involved in terrorism without infringing the principle of non-derogable rights to which each person is entitled and guaranteeing due process rights and a fair trial. This applies not only to the people who carry out the attacks but also to those who are involved in the preparation and planning;
* Ban and monitor the websites that use hate speech or call for violence or discrimination without impinging on the right to access to information, freedom of opinion, expression and association;
* Special planned programs for youth that can be recruited by terrorist groups, so as to prevent their fall down to these vicious groups;
* Prevent radicalisation in places where persons are deprived of their liberties;
* Ensure that any person allegedly arrested for terrorist related crimes is not subjected to torture or any other form of ill-treatment, is detained in official and not in secret or extraterritorial places of detention or in incommunicado detention and is promptly informed of the charges against him/her;
* Emphasize education as the best way to prevent youth brain washing by terrorist organisations. Teachers and youth workers have to try to recognise this and report their suspicions to the police and criminal justice authorities;
* Provide education to children and young people in conflict ravaged countries in order to prevent the recruitment of children and young people into terrorist networks. Supporting upward social mobility would provide the confidence for students to change their own circumstances, and expose them to other religions and cultures, which give space to the acceptance of the ‘other” and the tolerance of differences.
* Address root causes of terrorism and avoid all forms of discrimination, establish a sound system of social security, create job opportunities;
* Secure potential targets (people, organisations, strategic buildings);
* Cooperate with other countries and parties to resolve conflicts and establish peace and security in their region;
* Train investigating officials and judges in establishing full evidence related to terrorist acts and not rely exclusively on confessions which may be extracted by torture or other ill-treatment;
* Integrate a coherent dimension into a gendered analysis of terrorism; counterterrorism policies that underestimate or ignore the roles women play, jeopardize security interests and cede a strategic advantage to terrorist organizations. Women should be involved from the outset as partners in the fight against terrorism.
* Call on countries to recognize, encourage and support efforts by civil society organizations in preventing and addressing negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms (JWF November 2018);
* Refuse to grant asylum to those individuals who finance, organize, assist or commit terrorist acts (State Secretary at the Justice Ministry: Republic of Cote d’Ivoire), without group generalization or infringing the principle of “non-refoulement”;
* Undertake periodic review of domestic counter-terrorism legislation to assess whether the effect of that legislation on the enjoyment of human rights is necessary and proportionate;
* Make sure domestic legal measures do not distort brutal practices that should have never been legalized, nor are used in a manner that goes beyond the internationally accepted standards.

 Action by UN Human Rights Mechanisms

 Recommendations may include:

* Support all governments in their efforts to combat terrorism, and strengthening their capacities in this regard within the framework of their international human rights obligations;
* Underline in all communications with governments the need to take all measures to prevent terrorist acts while protecting human rights, in particular non-derogable human rights;
* Call on countries to rescind vague and overly broad definitions of “terrorism” in their legislation;
* Call on all countries to take judiciary measures against perpetrators of terrorist acts who are depriving civil citizens from their basic human right, their right to life;
* Take measures to stop xenophobic and discriminatory policies;
* Make full use of alert and information analysis to keep the flow of information provided to the states, assisting them to prevent any crisis situation leading to the breach of human rights;
* Call on countries not to invoke threats to national security as a basis for establishing a permanent status of emergency without periodic review;
* Call on countries to respect and ensure the basic human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, without making use of terror as a pretext for the curtailment of fundamental rights and liberties of these migrants, asylum seekers and refugees;
* Provide all sorts of technical assistance to the states confronting terrorism, including capacity building programs, awareness campaigns about human rights and specific training of public officials in this respect;

 Action by Civil Society Organizations

97. Civil organizations and other civic groups, among other relevant stakeholders, have an important role to play, including in providing protection and assistance to the victims of terrorism, intercultural dialogue, and avoiding racial or religious profiling, stereotyping and generalizations (JWF submission to the HRC Advisory Committee, November2018).

 Further actions may include to:

* Provide prompt information to the states and through them to the UN relevant bodies, related to any detected threats or potential terrorist attacks based on facts and evidence;
* Lead and promote all efforts contributing towards the elimination of all forms of discriminatory acts;
* Intensify activities within socially disadvantaged communities and cooperate with governments in order to promote the solving of their economic and social problems, and avoid social tension and disturbances.

1. Diaz –Paniagua (2008) page 47. (He was the coordinator of the negotiations on the proposed United Nations Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. See analysis by noted Egyptian/American scholar, M. Cherif Bassiouni, The New Wars and the Crisis of Compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict by Non-State Actors 98(3) Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (2008); David E. Cunningham et al, Non-State actors in civil wars: A new dataset 30(5) Conflict Management and Peace (2015) found at https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=487275; Alejandro Chehtman, A Theory of Asymmetric Warfare: Normative, Legal and Conceptual Issues (2019)

 It should also be noted that the necessity to establish concrete lines between terrorism-regulated regulation and international humanitarian law, especially in the enjoyment of human rights, is not within the scope of this study. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/40/53 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on the role of measures to address terrorism and violent extremism on closing civic space and violating the rights of civil society actors and human rights defenders [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Angus Martyn The right of Self Defence under International Law – The response to the Terrorist Attacks of 11 September Archived April 2009, Parliament of Australia Web site. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. National Strategy for Counterterrorism of the United States of America (October 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on the role of measures to address terrorism and violent extremism on closing civic space and violating the rights of civil society actors and human rights defenders, 18 February 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Article 2 of the draft provides:  1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person, by any means, unlawfully and intentionally, does an act intended to cause: (a) Death or serious bodily injury to any person; or (b) Serious damage to a State or government facility, a public transportation system, communication system or infrastructure facility with the intent to cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility or system, or where such destruction results or is likely to result in major economic loss; when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. 2. Any person also commits an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence or participates as an accomplice in an offence as set forth in paragraph 1. 3. Any person also commits an offence if that person: (a) Organizes, directs or instigates others to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 or 2; or (b) Aids, abets, facilitates or counsels the commission of such an offence; or (c) In any other way contributes to the commission of one or more offences referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 (a) by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group or be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offence or offences concerned. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1566, para. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee website. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. See A/HRC/16/51, Practice 7, paras. 26-28, available at <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/16/51>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Sheffield Hallam University, Dhillon, Sital and Mama-Rudd, <http://shura> .shu.ac,uk/14529/ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. WWW.MEI.EDU.Stewart\_humanrightsCT.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. A/HRC/16/51 HRC report on Ten areas of best practice in countering terrorism - Martin Scheinin - (2010) in paras 24–25

 - A/HRC/6/17 HRC report on Economic, social and cultural rights in the context of countering terrorism - Martin Scheinin - (2007) in paras 27 and 72(e)

 - A/HRC/4/26 HRC Report on, inter alia, SUICIDE ATTACKS AS A FORM OF TERRORISM - Mr. Martin Scheinin - in paras 69, 82

 - E/CN.4/2006/98 Commission on Human Rights report on Reflections on the issue of defining “terrorism” - Martin Scheinin - (2005) in paras 64-66, 69 and 74

 - A/71/384 GA report on Impact of counter-terrorism measures on the human rights of migrants and refugees - Ben Emmerson - (2016) in paras 10, 52-54

 - A/66/310 GA report on Preliminary outline of areas of interest to the present Special Rapporteur - Ben Emmerson - (2011) in paras 20-28

 - A/65/258 GA report on Compliance by the United Nations with international human rights law while countering terrorism - Martin Scheinin - (2010) in paras 26-27

 - A/64/211 GA report on a gender perspective on countering terrorism - Martin Scheinin - (2009) in paras 32, 33, 43, 46, 53(d)) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. M. Cherif Bassiouny , International Recognition of Victims’ rights, 6Hum.Rts.L.Rev.203 (2006). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Todd Sandler and Walter Enders, ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF TERRORISM IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN OVERVIEW, January 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Global Terrorism Index, Institute for economics and peace, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. OECD Economic Outlook 2002. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Declaration on Measures to Eliminate Terrorism, G A Res 49/60. UN.Doc.A/RES/49/60 (Dec.9, 1994). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Andrew E. Clark, Orla Doyle, and Elena Stancanelli, The Impact of Terrorism on Well-being: Evidence from the Boston Marathon Bombing, Geary Institute 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Susser et al., 2002 p70 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Leiner M, Peinado J, Villanos MT, Lopez I, Uribe R, Pathak I. Mental and Emotional Health of Children Exposed to News Media of Threats and Acts of Terrorism: The Cumulative and Pervasive Effects. *Front Pediatr*. 2016; 4:26. Published 2016 Mar 23. doi:10.3389/fped.2016.00026 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. The effects of terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on the enjoyment of children’s rights, Submission to the High Commissioner's Report on terrorism and human rights by Child Rights International Network (CRIN), September 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism , addressed to the Advisory Committee , p12 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Council on Foreign Relations: Women and Terrorism: hidden threats. May 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)