



## Security Council: Terrorism

### **I. Background**

Terrorist attacks have increased tons ever since 9/11 has happened. Terrorism is a global issue to the world because it is causing deaths of several innocent people, instills fear within the people in targeted countries, increase of terrorist attacks and is a costly issue. Terrorism is not a minor problem that can be solved with just one solution; terrorism is an issue that is more complicated and harder to find a solution for it to come to an end. This issue is not only known in America but also in third world countries. Third world countries that are run by terrorism cause their people to live in great fear. Fear of wondering if whether they are going to live or die.

An increase amount of terrorist attacks continues ever since the event 9/11. Terrorism does not have a specific country that is a target, but every country is in danger of being victims of terrorist attacks. Terrorism is an issue that is a problem for everyone throughout the world. Terrorism is not just stationed in just one country, but has become scattered. Since terrorism is becoming more scattered, the power of terrorism has been increasing continuously. If nothing is done to solve the issue of terrorism, more issues involved are going to arise. Innocent lives will continue to be taken by terrorist attacks, terrorist attacks will continue to rise, terrorism will continue to scatter worldwide, and the cost of terrorism isn't going to decline, but increase. Terrorism is a costly problem that every country has to deal with.

### **II. UN Involvement**

For decades now it has been on the agenda of the United Nations System to counter terrorism. The attack that had happened on September 11, 2001 against the United States has prompted the Security Council to adopt resolution 1373, which has established for the CTC or Counter-Terrorism Committee for the first time.

Following of that in 2005, the United Nations Secretary General proceeded to the introduction of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task force for the combating of Terrorism, an organ which oversees the involvement of all the services of the UN. In September 2005, Resolution 1624 was adopted by the Security Council, condemning every form of terrorist action, regardless of origin, and calling on states to take the necessary measures to prohibit any incitement to the commission terrorist attacks. After five years later all member states of the General Assembly for the first time agreed on a common strategic framework to prevent the issue of terrorism which was the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This strategy which includes, addressing conditions conducive to spread of terrorism, preventing and combatting terrorism, building member states capacity to prevent and combat this revolution and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system, and making sure the respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis countering terrorism.



### **III. Possible Solutions**

As of right now there are several ways as individuals to prevent this issue, terrorism. Such as, spending foreign aid money on education, healthcare and lifting people out of poverty. For a fraction of the money we keep wasting each month on the failed war in Afghanistan or supporting the already wealthy Israeli military, we could be building schools in Afghanistan and Pakistan, helping Yemenis find a solution to their water shortages, and providing humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees and all those in need. We'll make a lot more friends building clinics, wells, electrical grids and schools than vaporizing people with hellfire missiles.

A July 18th Pew poll of 39 nations caused fierce global opposition to US drone strikes, particularly in the Muslim world. If the US wants help and sympathy in rooting out would-be attackers, it has to show the world it will stop using extrajudicial assassinations and start adhering to international law. Again as individuals we need to start supporting nonviolent democracy movements. Nurturing democratic institutions and non-violent civil society are key to thwarting the growth of extremist movements. The US needs to do more than support these efforts; it also needs to listen to them. In Yemen, the US is helping to fund the 6-month experiment in democracy called the National Dialogue Conference, where 565 extremely diverse members of society are meeting daily to map out the nation's future. The Conference recently passed, by overwhelming vote, a resolution declaring drones strikes and all extrajudicial killing illegal. Unfortunately, the US has refused to abide by the popular will thus far.

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