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**Advanced Security Council (Dual Delegate): Homegrown Terrorism in International Security**

**Background**

Homegrown terrorism is violence against the civilian population or infrastructure of a nation—often but not always by citizens of that nation and often with the intent to intimidate, coerce, or influence national policy. National security and basic foundation needs can be addressed through target investigations that enables government offices to forestall and alleviate fear based oppressor exercises and improve incident readiness, reaction, and recuperation. Terrorist associations have used globalization to their advantage in order to improve their strategies for activity. They frequently shun utilizing processing plant made explosives, for instance, and rather use materials that can be effectively acquired from neighborhood sources, (for example, ammonium nitrate). Privately made materials are being utilized with more noteworthy recurrence to accomplish fear based oppressor goals. For example, Al Qaeda (AQ) utilized privately sourced American-made materials (Boeing planes) to wreck American focuses on September 11.

Going ahead, there is an expanded hazard that homegrown terrorism will build up the capacity to complete assaults that will cause mass passing. Confounding the scene further is the way that such a large number of instruments of accomplishing mass passing that were beforehand hard to acquire, are simpler to get. For instance, there are 22 million anti-aircraft

rockets in presence, a considerable lot of which are dated and are sold moderately cheaply on the bootleg market. The worldwide reach of Al Qaeda is a wellspring of extraordinary concern. More than 3,000 of its individuals have been captured in 98 nations since September 11, proof that Al Qaeda exists in any event a large portion of the world's nations; they can venture into practically all districts of the globe. It is faulty whether the edified world's law requirement, insight, and military mechanical assembly will at last be fruitful in evacuating the Al Qaeda risk in the close to term. On a 5–to 10–year skyline, their odds are greatly improved.

There is no uncertainty that we are at a crucial crossroads. How the world's countries battle against terrorism will decide the future course of worldwide relations. The stakes are incredibly high in a war on Iraq, for an assortment of reasons. The war on psychological warfare has, in a brief span, changed the underpinnings of the post-cold-war geopolitical field. What is maybe most noteworthy about the progressions is the authentic unusualness of future occasions, and the degree of their importance on worldwide governmental issues and financial matters. We are seeing a basic change just as noteworthy as what happened in 1945 and 1989. The thing that matters is that these progressions have just changed the manner in which a great many people on the planet live, and they guarantee to affect our lives in ways we have not in any case envisioned.

### **United Nations Involvement**

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006. The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. There are four main parts, or pillars. First, there is addressing the situations and conditions in which domestic terrorism runs rampant. The second pillar is finding, establishing, and implementing ways to both prevent and fight homegrown

terrorism. The third pillar consists of two parts. The first part is using measures to build each nations' capacity to prevent and fight terrorism by themselves. The second part is about using the United Nations system to help these individual nations. Last but not least, the fourth pillar is intact to ensure that there is respect for human rights of all and human rights is the basis of the issue.

Through its adoption that all Member States have agreed the first time to a common strategic and operational approach to fight terrorism, not only sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestation but also resolving to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat it. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system's counter-terrorism activities. The General Assembly comes back to this strategy and reviews it every two years. This strategy was a major move against terrorism on the United Nation's behalf.

### **Committee Involvement**

The main goal of the security council is to protect international security and peace. They have passed multiple resolutions regarding this issue of terrorism, in general, along with specifically homegrown terrorism. However, by far, the most important action taken was after the tragic day of September 11th, 2001. The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was established by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States. The Committee was tasked with monitoring implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), which requested countries to implement a number of measures to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities, including taking steps to

criminalize the financing of terrorism, freeze any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism, deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups, share information with other governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts, cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition/prosecution of those involved in such acts, and criminalize assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.

Most recently, violence and terrorism, in general, have been posing a great harm. But, specifically cyberterrorism is on the rise. Once again, the security council emphasized protecting all human rights, but specifically those dealing with gender-equality issues. The United Nations Security Council also recently unanimously passed a resolution aimed at combating terrorism. This resolution focuses on the roots of terrorism, such as how it is financed. It requires all nations to both prevent and stop the financing of terrorist organizations, taking away support from them, in general. This means that some nations will have to restructure laws and regulations; some will also launch investigations into money-laundering schemes that fund terrorism.

### **Relation to 17 Goals**

This committee and topic adheres to the 17th Sustainable Development Goal, which is partnerships for the goals. The 17th Sustainable Development Goal encourages teamwork from all nations on a host of issues ranging from poverty to climate issues to inequality to peace. This committee's main goal is to fix international security, with a focus on targeting homegrown terrorism. The topic is an issue that affects all nations and therefore requires all of the nations' effort combined in order to fix it. With that being said, this committee hopes to foster collaboration among all nations to achieve our goal and solve this problem. We hope through

unity and working together in accordance to the 17th goal, homegrown terrorism can be prevented, stopped, and the issue will be resolved. In general, the United Nations' purpose is for coming together for issues, which is what the 17th Sustainable Development Goal aims to do.

### **Questions to Consider**

1. What is the shared benefit nations share from collaboration between nations to address homegrown terrorism?
2. Where in a nation's infrastructure can governments reform in order to protect against and target domestic terrorism? How can they do this?
3. How can each nation better protect themselves from terrorist threats? Addressing and informing citizens, better homeland security, etc.
4. What compromises would your nation be willing to come to in order to solve this problem?
5. What are the most imminent dangers with domestic terrorism right now? How can the global community work together to solve them?

## Section 6 (Works Cited)

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