



HS Security Council - "Growing Concerns with Cyber-Security as a Means for Terrorism"

Cyberterrorism is the use of the Internet to conduct violent acts that result in, or threaten, the loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political or ideological gains through threat or intimidation. Cybercrime encompasses a wide range of criminal activities that are carried out using digital devices and/or networks. These crimes involve the use of technology to commit fraud, identity theft, data breaches, computer viruses, scams, and expanded upon in other malicious acts. Cybersecurity and cyber terrorism have been increasingly recognized as significant global challenges, and the UN Security Council has addressed these issues in various contexts. The UNSC has primarily focused on the potential threats posed by cyber activities to international peace and security.

Since the early 2000's when technology started to become a larger part of societies the potential for technology to be used to harm others has only kept increasing over the years. Terrorist groups and hackers use the internet to cause fear, gain access to funds, weapons and governmental data. This issue does not affect just one member-state it affects them all. In recent years when the UN Security Council meets they have consistently discussed how to better cybersecurity with the goal of reducing cyber

terrorism. The UN's goal is for member states to increase policy and manpower in regards to monitoring and stopping cyber- attacks.

While this issue is global it affects and matters to each member- state differently. For example member states that have a lot of access to technology are more at risk but are able to have access to material and manpower to enforce cyber- security teams. In member states that can access technology but not everywhere in the member state it may be harder for them to monitor cyber-security. Then there is the issue of anonymity online. Even with monitoring there there is a chance that if suspicious activities were found that there would not be a way to pinpoint who is committing the crime. This can cause strain between member states that do not fully trust one another.

REFERENCES:

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/cybersecurity>

A/RES/55/63

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