



Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director	Maria Ruedisueli
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Chair	Ethan Solury

Agenda

1. Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts
2. Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Arms Control

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
GA1/1/1	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	Adopted without a vote
GA1/1/2	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	82 in favor, 19 against, 63 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	92 in favor, 19 against, 53 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	102 in favor, 16 against, 46 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	99 in favor, 15 against, 50 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	94 in favor, 20 against, 50 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	94 in favor, 26 against, 44 abstentions
GA1/1/8	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	82 in favor, 29 against, 53 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	83 in favor, 23 against, 58 abstentions

GA1/1/10	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	82 in favor, 16 against, 66 abstentions
GA1/1/11	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	95 in favor, 11 against, 58 abstentions
GA1/1/12	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	101 in favor, 13 against, 50 abstentions
GA1/1/13	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	90 in favor, 23 against, 51 abstentions
GA1/1/14	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	68 in favor, 32 against, 64 abstentions
GA1/1/15	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	77 in favor, 17 against, 70 abstentions
GA1/1/16	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	82 in favor, 31 against, 51 abstentions

Summary Report for the General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts
2. Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Arms Control

The session was attended by representatives of 162 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1 followed by 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as the financing of terrorism, the role of emerging technologies in counter-terrorism measures, capacity buildings in law enforcement and intelligence sharings, as well as ensuring the respect of human rights and the rule of law in counter-terrorism measures. The body engaged in energetic and inclusive debate amongst each other about these incredibly important topics. They separated into working groups based on Member State position and regional groups.

On Wednesday, 16 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 16 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including women in counter-terrorism efforts, border control and artificial intelligence, as well as policy recommendations concerning the strengthening of economic policy to curb the funding of terrorism.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of terrorism in all of its forms,

Reaffirming the critical and devastating role that terrorist financing plays in the continuation of their destructive activities as demonstrated in *Comprehensive Update on Terrorist Financing Risks (2025)*,

Calling attention to the fact that the financial repercussions of terrorist attacks result in billions of dollars lost in Member States per capita, with the International Monetary Fund reporting loss of up to 10 percent in developing countries,

Emphasizing the commitments set out by the *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)*, especially concerning Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Recognizing that all sovereign states have the right to gather, record, and share information related to terrorist financing,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006) on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Highlighting the Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on the criminalization of acts associated with terrorism,

Keeping in mind the importance of the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)*,

Guided by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) coordinated efforts through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, focusing on the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Noting the importance of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental body which has contributed to assisting Member States in the implementation of relevant United Nations instruments, including United Nations Security Council resolution 1267 (1999),

Aware of the FATF Recommendations (2012), a comprehensive framework of measures on combating money laundering and terrorist financing,

Recognizing the shortcomings of the National Risk Assessment toolbox, the FATF Standards and Recommendations, and the need for a more impartial, systemic, and objective reporting system,

Taking into account the limitations of the United Nations Global Programme against Money-Laundering regarding their advisory and policy support for Member States,

Noting the unintended consequences of current FATF standards like financial exclusion and the unintended targeting of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs),

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), most notably its successful system for annual reporting,

Reaffirming the need for Member States to meet more stringent financial risk assessment standards to ensure Member States are adequately taking measures to prevent funding international terrorism,

Having considered the United Nations' initiative to introduce BlockChains as a mechanism to ensure that finances, crypto, and other assets are kept in secure places,

Noting the importance of partnerships with technology companies through initiatives such as Tech Against Terrorism,

Aware of the United Nations Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML), mandated to support Member States to develop and strengthen anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism frameworks,

Recognizing the relationship between financial exclusion and money laundering risks, where financial exclusion exacerbates the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of a Code of Conduct on Technology by UNOCT including:
 - a. Standardized protocols for tracking cryptocurrency transactions linked to terrorism, developed in collaboration with the FATF;
 - b. Increased cooperation between Member States and tech companies to detect and remove terrorist content online, building on and expanding existing initiatives such as Tech Against Terrorism;
 - c. Funding from UNOCT and voluntary contributions from Member States;
2. *Endorses* funding for the secure and efficient information-sharing mechanisms among Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), law enforcement agencies, and private sector entities, while ensuring compliance with data protection and privacy laws, with the help of private companies such as Egmont Group;
3. *Further invites* Member States to adopt frameworks that follow the Operational Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), which enhances awareness of targeted policymakers and PPP units on private sector participation in public infrastructure concepts and strategies;
4. *Recommends* Member States to conduct comprehensive risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities related to terrorist financing, including emerging risks, in alignment with the FATF standards at regional levels with the help of regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the African Union, and national levels with the help of FIUs;
5. *Supports* the provision of targeted technical assistance programs in Counter-Terrorism and Technological

Capacity Hubs (CATCH), coordinated through the FATF and the United Nations, to assist in:

- a. Training financial and law enforcement agency personnel in the identification and tracking of potential terrorist networks focusing on the acquisition of evidence in pursuit of conviction charges regarding money laundering or predicate offences;
 - b. Identifying and assessing the financial risks through regional risk assessment with the help of regional organisations and FATF;
 - c. Implementing monitoring technologies, including national risk assessments in multiple areas of the economy, currently underreported, such as real estate, non-profit organizations, and non-banking financial lenders;
6. *Further recommends* Member States to control possible terrorist transactions by empowering central bank systems with the ability to:
- a. Set policies for record keeping and reporting suspicious transactions;
 - b. Temporarily freeze the finances of suspected terrorists or terrorist groups;
7. *Welcomes* the implementation of domestic frameworks that allow the use of monetary assets collected by terrorist networks to:
- a. Reimburse individual victims of physical attacks for medical coverage of injuries;
 - b. Conduct payouts to families of the deceased;
 - c. Use the remaining amounts of the monetary assets in preventative measures, intercepting terrorist attacks, including training law enforcement in identification and tracking before attacks;
8. *Also recommends* that the GPML provide risk assessment reports based on enhanced systematic standards suggested in Article 14 to allow for strengthened advisory capabilities on money-laundering that funds terrorist activities;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of stronger domestic legal frameworks to criminalize online terrorist financing on the dark web;
10. Expresses the hope that Member States, in coordination with UNOCT and UNODC, to consider the publication of an annual report on global terrorist financing, modeled after the UNODC World Drug Report, to provide a comprehensive regional assessment of illicit financial transactions;
11. Calls upon Member States to implement awareness-raising campaigns targeting the general public, to increase understanding about risks associated with illicit marketplaces and its connection to terrorist financing networks;
12. Urges Member States to apply the 2020 Counter-Terrorism Implementation & Mandates outlined in the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, stressing the importance of:

- a. Improving sanction mechanisms and complying with procedures for individuals and entities involved in terrorism;
 - b. Establishing mechanisms for immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, including publishing updated sanctions lists, freezing funds, and managing travel bans related to terrorist financing;
 - c. Incorporating educational programs that focus on identifying suspicious transaction methods, and skills to trace terrorism funding;
13. *Renews* its appeal for enhanced collaboration between the UNOCT and FATF to create enhanced systematic standards for evaluating the risk of financial crimes in Member States, with collaboration between United Nations and FATF officials;
 14. *Invites* Member States to adopt the United Nations Blockchain Initiative to keep financial assets secure, improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in financial inclusion;
 15. *Further requests* Member States to adopt risk-based approaches within financial institutions and regulatory bodies based on risk assessments;
 16. *Recommends* intergovernmental organizations, including the FATF, Financial Stability Board, FATF-style regional bodies, the IMF, and the World Bank, to collaborate on addressing financial exclusion issues within Member States to further strengthen intergovernmental abilities in preventing conditions conducive to terrorist financing and money laundering.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Reaffirming our commitment to the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (2015), achieving gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls,

Recognizing that inclusive approaches, including the meaningful participation of women, contribute to addressing root causes of radicalization and strengthening long-term international stability, promulgated through programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme, and General Assembly resolutions 79/1 (2024) and 79/57 (2024),

Noting previous resolutions of the General Assembly, such as the Pact for the Future established by General Assembly resolution 79/1 (2024) which emphasizes the importance of equal, meaningful participation and representation of women in politics and economics,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) in regards to counter-terrorism efforts, specifically noting the commitment to gender-diverse perspectives as outlined in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015), as well as the Commission on Human Rights' promotion and protection of human rights when countering terrorism,

Noting the necessity of strengthening international cooperation in counter-terrorism measures together with the United Nations Women Agenda to address the disproportionate impact of terrorism on women and girls,

Acknowledging the importance of partnering with non-government organizations such as International Association Women Police (IAWP) and Women in International Security (WIIS) to strengthen and expand the participation of women in law enforcement and security sectors,

Commending programs that aim to mentor and train women to help ease women and girls into peace, security and anti-terrorism processes such as the United Nations Gender, Peace, and Security (GPS) unit and the Gender Equality Index within the European Union,

Noting with satisfaction integration of United Nations and United Nations Women frameworks regarding the development of gender-diverse perspectives from the grassroots level, including the Uganda Women's Network, United Nations Verification Missions, partnerships with the African Union, and the National Women's Peace Mediator's Network (Arab Women Mediators Network),

1. *Endorses* the further implementation of "Gender Analysis Impact" surveys in United Nations-led counter-terrorism efforts to ensure information gathering regarding the impact of humanitarian assistance and counter terrorism strategies on women;
2. *Recommends* that United Nations-led counter-terrorism efforts should prioritize the financial and technical support of existing regional security infrastructure, such as the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)

and the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) to support local led counter-terrorism efforts, specifically aimed towards:

- a. Supporting the provision of “prevention, participation, protection and relief/recovery” of women impacted by terrorism, from the Women Peace and Security Agenda;
 - b. The development of community-based de-radicalization programs that utilize local women as key mediators and early-warning actors;
 - c. Specialized training for regional security forces on gender-sensitive screening and human rights protections;
3. *Encouraging* increased integration of existing United Nations and United Nations Women frameworks into Member State policy, modeling examples as demonstrated with the *Uganda Women’s Network*, United Nations Verification Missions, partnerships with the African Union, and the National Women’s Peace Mediator’s Network (Arab Women Mediators Network);
 4. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt the development of gender-sensitive data collection methods to assess the disproportionate humanitarian impact of terrorist actions and the implementation of such data in all processes related to counter-terrorism in cooperation with organizations such as the United Nations Women facility, academic institutions and private sectors;
 5. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the protection of women and girls in areas affected by terrorism, particularly against gender-based violence (GBV) by:
 - a. Implementing confidential hotlines and adopting community reporting centers;
 - b. Providing access to legal and psychological support to victims;
 - c. Implementing gender-sensitive training for security and law enforcement personnel, such as the Women’s Security Awareness Training (WSAT);
 6. *Recommending* Member States to collaborate with United Nations Women to develop training programs and partnering with non-government organizations for women in law enforcement, intelligence, and security sectors to increase representation by partnering with:
 - a. IAWP to expand law enforcement and increase border security;
 - b. WIIS to mentor and train the youth and women to equipping them with complete knowledge and skills in security matters to strengthen digital privacy;
 - c. United Nations Women in Maritime Law Enforcement Program to encourage the training of women in regional and international counter-terrorism initiatives by tracking the influx of women into the Women and Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP) to ensure inclusive perspectives on data tracking, trafficking relief, and illicit arms trade;
 - d. Training programs such as United Nations Gender, Peace, and Security (GPS) which advocates for the mentorship and empowerment of women through trainings to ease them into Peace and counter-terrorism efforts;

- e. Programs encouraging the active promotion of women into positions of authority in training programs, such as mentorship roles or program design positions;
7. *Encourages* the adoption of the Gender Equality Index in order to ensure institutional accountability and monitoring mechanisms to track progress toward gender-balanced representation in counter-terrorism and gender-based violence mitigation.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: *General Assembly First Committee*

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Exemplifying the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, guided by international security, and upholding SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Stresses that all counter-terrorism measures must respect national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States,

*Deeply concerned by the socioeconomic and primary drivers of terrorism, including unemployment, marginalization, poverty, and limited opportunities, which contribute to radicalization and displacement, particularly in vulnerable regions, as emphasized in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report of *Drivers of Violent Extremism* (2018),*

Acknowledging that educational programs are crucial to expand awareness of the root causes of the imminent issue of terrorism to prevent violent attacks,

Emphasizing the necessity of strengthened international and regional cooperation, including information-sharing mechanisms among Member States, international organizations, and the private sector, particularly to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in counter-terrorism efforts,

*Recalling the *Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS)* (2006) and its focus on addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, and building Member States' capacity to combat terrorism,*

*Understanding that previously developed regional maritime defence networks are effective at addressing piracy, as referenced by the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) *Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships Report* (2025),*

Supporting collaboration in accordance with SDG target 11.4 (strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage),

Alarmed by the United Nation's Trade and Development and the UNODC's report, which show an increasing annual financial loss from illicit financial flows such as trade misinvoicing, tax abuse, cross-border corruption, and transnational financial crime,

Noting further that security and development should be mutually reinforced and address structural vulnerabilities for long-term prevention of violent extremism,

Reaffirming the importance of women's inclusion in governance and decision-making as highlighted in SDG target 5.5 (women's participation in political and economic leadership),

Cognizant of the uniquely local nature of terror cell development and the need to maintain the sovereignty of Member States in their national security interests,

Recognizing the shared benefits of dismantling global terrorist organizations in the regions in which they are firmly established,

Deeply concerned by the expansion of terrorist group recruitment among young people, caused, among other factors, by a lack of education, as highlighted in *Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Trend Alert (2025)*,

Deeply conscious of the importance of education about terrorism with regard to informing the public and other Member States of the true scope of Artificial Intelligence's (AI) abilities in combating terrorism in an effective and responsible manner, as guided by the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) (2021),

Recognizing that disparities in resources and technical expertise among Member States necessitate collaboration with private sector entities to effectively combat the growing threat of cyberterrorism and ensure a safer global environment,

Deeply conscious of the growing role that technology, such as AI and cyber technologies, plays in the international community and the importance of international cooperation in the development of Information Technology and global transparency mechanisms, as guided by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) in *Countering Terrorism Online with AI (2021)*,

Bearing in mind the Secretary-General report on the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (2024) and that SIDS face disproportionate counter-terrorism capacity gaps in relation to reported terrorist activity and face negative effects from the illicit small arms trade,

Alarmed by the amount of funding that goes to terrorist actions, which cannot be tracked or identified,

Noting with concern that rapid technological advancement, including the misuse of AI, encrypted communications, and virtual assets by terrorist organizations, impacts communications, while recognizing AI's capability in detecting radical and terrorist activities, as emphasized in the joint report *Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence for Terrorist Purposes (2021)* by the UNICRI and UNCCT,

Recognizing the risks and limitations of using armed drones and the recent surge in their use across the global south,

Deeply concerned with the exploitation of natural resources in destabilized regions,

Acknowledging the increasing use of AI in counterterrorism and emphasizing the necessity of developing international guidelines, in cooperation with bodies such as the European Union (EU) Agency for Cybersecurity, to prevent misuse by non-state actors while ensuring the protection of fundamental rights,

Recognizing the financial need of Member States, it stresses the need for strengthening international dialogue and cooperation against violence in order to pursue a major control of arms proliferation against terrorism,

Reaffirming the Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies and its capacity to provide high-standard skills for preventing terrorist threats,

Understanding the inherent capacity gap between developed and developing states in the implementation of technical solutions in counter-terrorism efforts, as highlighted in the *Facilitation of Technical Assistance Report* (2001) by the Counter Terrorism Committee in the Security Council,

Acknowledging the work done by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in improving global aviation safety standards according to the 2025 annual ICAO report,

Alarmed by the continued threat that terrorism poses to global aviation infrastructure, such as airports, aircraft, and personnel,

Noting with concern the increasing use of new and emerging technologies, such as cyber attacks and drones, in aviation-related attacks, according to a full report by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the use of Uncrewed Aerial Systems by non-state actors,

Emphasizing the importance of exchanging information in a shared intelligent system, in order to promote a joint awareness of the terrorist threats,

Acknowledging that the UNCCT's *Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counterterrorism and Stemming the Flow of 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters'* (2026) indicates that acts of terror in a state decrease as its border security strengthens,

Emphasizes the critical role of international cooperation in renewing focus on regional and multilateral frameworks to prevent terrorism from spreading alongside organized crime and the misuse of emerging technologies,

Observing the *United Nations Convention against Cybercrime* (2014), which optimizes the process where law enforcement can secure data from international entities,

Reaffirming the United Nations' commitment to combating terrorist financing through cooperation between Member States, non-governmental entities, international organizations, and the provision of United Nations technical expertise to prevent money-laundering,

Expressing its utmost concern at the increasing impact of terrorist activities in several regions of Africa, which threaten regional stability, security, and development, as recognized by General Assembly resolution 79/264 (2024),

Reiterating that peace and security in Africa are linked to global stability, as stated in the *Report of the Secretary General on the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa* (2025), and that the international community shares a collective responsibility to support African Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism financing,

Noting with deep concern the 950,000 square kilometres under the control of militant non-state actors across Africa as of 2025, according to the African Center for Strategic Studies,

Recalling the positive effect of the South African Development Community's (SADC) counterterrorism mission to Mozambique in 2021,

Acknowledging the Peace and Security Council report (2025), which states 19% of terrorist attacks originate in the Sahel region of Africa, where 4 million people are displaced throughout Member States, including Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger among others,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen and expand cybersecurity initiatives as a critical component of counterterrorism efforts, with all operations being under full national control in order to respect state sovereignty, including but not limited to:
 - a. Enhancing information-sharing and coordination between governments, international organizations, and private sector entities on cyber threats by establishing a centralized international database to share best practices and threats of cybersecurity breaches, monitored and updated by a multilateral task force;
 - b. Implementing comprehensive training programs for law enforcement and cybersecurity professionals to address evolving cyberterrorism tactics;
 - c. Promoting international legal frameworks and norms to regulate cyberspace and hold perpetrators of cyberterrorism accountable;
 - d. Providing training to be used in the workplaces in data compliance, AI services, and cybersecurity based on the regional and subregional context;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to create region-wide Entry/Exit Systems (EES) providing customer officers, border agents, and police officers with a shared database to track activities, including citizens entering, exiting, and being denied entry to a state, and for storing and analyzing potential terrorism-related information, modelled after the EU's recently established EES system (2025);
3. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen existing regional information-sharing infrastructure, as outlined in the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (2022), to combat terrorism in its various forms through actions such as:
 - a. Coordinating timely exchanges of early warning intelligence on cyberattacks, data breaches, and terrorist use of social media platforms;
 - b. Standardizing confidential protocols for sharing technological countermeasures, threat assessments, and practices among law enforcement and cybersecurity agencies;
 - c. Renewing international guidelines for Member States on training and equipping law enforcement personnel to recognize patterns of suspicious activity within the illicit small arms trade;
 - d. Strengthening of regional informational communication technology, such as data centers, cell towers, and internet protocols, to reinforce and facilitate data and information sharing between developing Member States;
4. *Recommends* the creation of voluntary regional information sharing hubs to allow local and central governments access to real-time updates on all terrorist activities and to document trends in regional terrorist threats as a prevention initiative by alerting involved parties to movements of suspected terrorist networks with standardized guidelines for Member States, along with the possibility of training and equipping law enforcement personnel to recognize patterns of suspicious activity within the illicit small

arms trade, which will strengthen regional communication infrastructure to reinforce and facilitate data and information sharing between developing Member States;

5. *Strongly endorses* greater coordination between the United Nations Office for Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) and relevant United Nations sanctions committees by encouraging regular information-sharing and reporting between the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) and sanctions bodies to ensure timely identification of perpetrators, adding the inclusion of verified grave violations against children as listing criteria for targeted sanctions, and enhancing the MRM to improve the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of data collected for the Secretary-General's annual report, thereby enabling the consistent application of accountability measures and tangible consequences for violators;
6. *Recommends* the formation of an annual conference to discuss and establish best practices for training region-specific counter-terrorism forces, assisting LDCs in developing a framework to bolster national security long-term, and which aims to:
 - a. Be voluntarily funded through a combination of Member State contributions and private partnerships;
 - b. Be hosted by a city prominent in regions most affected by terrorism, rotating each year;
 - c. Create a framework for collaboration between the UN Department of Peace Operations and existing regional counter-terrorist entities, which respects the sovereignty of the regional forces;
7. *Encourages* Member States to further implement more female-led leadership roles within decision-making solutions to target the gender inequality incentives in alignment with the Security Council resolution 1325 on *Women, Peace and Security Agenda* (2000) by:
 - a. Addressing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Women and Women International and Global Women's Institute (GWI) to focus on helping women gain decision-making roles within their communities, with a particular focus on marginalized groups in conflict areas;
 - b. Promoting further research on gender quotas and targets to create measurable goals for representation;
8. *Calls upon* fellow Member States to establish a multilateral joint task forces to conduct coordinated operations against terrorist cells linked to human trafficking, arms smuggling, and cybercrime, while upholding the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference to strengthen national law enforcement networks to share intelligence on cross-border terrorist activities, organized crime rings, and their exploitation of digital tools such as encrypted communication and cryptocurrency;
9. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen their construction of signal base stations by integrating advanced encryption and anti-jamming technologies into signal infrastructure to secure communication channels, promote joint investment and cost-sharing among Member States to fund the construction, maintenance, and upgrades of signal base stations with priority given to low-income and capacity-limited regions, and coordinate with regional telecom bodies to standardize signal coverage and interoperability so as to achieve seamless cross-border counter-terrorism information exchange;

10. *Recommends* that Member States improve social media and maritime information transmission channels, as well as upgrade radar and vessel technology, to intercept the convergence of maritime piracy and terrorism, including:
 - a. Enhancing real-time monitoring and early warning systems for maritime routes to detect suspicious vessels and terrorist-piracy-linked activities;
 - b. Upgrading social media monitoring tools to identify and disrupt terrorist propaganda, recruitment, and coordination efforts linked to maritime threats;
 - c. Promoting cross-border information sharing between coast guards and law enforcement agencies to ensure coordinated responses to maritime terrorist-piracy incidents;
 - d. Addressing the specific challenges of the Horn of Africa through regionally-led initiatives that strengthen local governance and ensure respect for national sovereignty in maritime security efforts;
11. *Strongly suggests* that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) strengthen international cooperation, with a reinvigorated focus on its regional and multilateral dimensions, to counter the convergence of terrorism with emerging technologies, such as Tech Against Terrorism, by:
 - a. Delivering joint capacity-building programs to train national authorities in identifying, investigating, and mitigating tech-driven terrorist activities;
 - b. Facilitating timely intelligence exchange among Member States on terrorist exploitation of AI-encrypted communication and social media platforms;
12. *Strongly encourages that* the UNOCT deploy experts and deliver counter-terrorism skills training to capacity-limited regions, which aims to:
 - a. Establish a dedicated training resource pool, including online courses, toolkits, and best practice manuals, accessible to relevant national authorities and law enforcement agencies free of charge;
 - b. Design and deliver region-specific professional training programs covering digital forensics, threat detection, social media monitoring, and incident response, with priority given to LDCs and vulnerable regions;
 - c. Collaborate with regional organizations to coordinate training schedules and ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, and to monitor the effectiveness of deployed experts and training outcomes;
13. *Further invites* collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to promote information exchange on known trafficking corridors, suppliers, and brokers through a secure intelligence-sharing framework among Member States, as well as providing technical and financial assistance to resource-constrained Member States through the use of public-private partnerships such as the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC) and European Cybercrime Centre (EC3);

14. *Encourages* Member States that sponsor external naval task forces such as Combined Naval Task Force 151 (CTF 151) to coordinate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in order to assist in global maritime defense against terrorism;
15. *Endorses* the creation of Counter-Terrorism Oversight Initiatives (CTOIs) by region that would work to serve the regional and specific needs of specific areas through the collaboration and transfer of knowledge regarding counter-terrorism between Member States in a specific CTOI, which would:
 - a. Build up of capacity to be achieved through or with assistance from CTOIs;
 - b. Acknowledges the various differences and complications regarding terrorism in comparison from one region and Member State to another, and the need for differing solutions and actions that best suit a specific region or Member State in a reasonable manner;
 - c. Strongly encourages that more developed Member States and organizations provide aid for the creation and funding of CTOIs in a voluntary manner;
16. *Recommends* Member States to establish international capacity-building initiatives to assist Member States, particularly for LDCs, in countering terrorism and preventing the expansion of terrorist groups through strengthening institutional resilience;
17. *Supports* member states to design regional-specific training programs for law enforcement and government officials by UNCCT, including but not limited to Digital forensics, threat detection, social media monitoring, and humanitarian training led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as aligned under the framework of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) system (1993);
18. *Strongly recommends* an integrated whole-of-society approach to address violent extremism, in order to expand diplomatic relations between Member States that are facing the same issues by:
 - a. Collaborating with regional organizations to coordinate training schedules and ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts, and to monitor the effectiveness of deployed experts and training outcomes;
 - b. Proposing a strong collaboration with the Regional Centre of Counter Terrorism in Accra, the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), and the Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) to facilitate intelligence sharing, monitor borders, and inter-community dialogue by using surveillance tech, joint military operations, and checkpoints;
19. *Strongly endorses* paramount active lines of action pursuant to the *National Framework for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism* (NAFPCVET) (2020), requiring a collaborative and coordinated environment which promotes the following:
 - a. Introducing education and awareness creation; promoting inclusiveness to fight corruption and marginalization; establishing a dedicated training resource pool, including:

- i. Online courses, toolkits, and best practice manuals, accessible to relevant national authorities and law enforcement agencies, free of charge;
 - ii. Design and deliver region-specific professional training programs covering digital forensics, threat detection, social media monitoring, and incident response, with priority given to LDCs and vulnerable regions;
 - b. Promoting short-term measures to disrupt the financing of violent extremist acts;
 - c. Focusing on infrastructures and spaces against violent extremism for improving security and minimizing vulnerabilities;
 - d. Increasing the capacity to resist potential attacks;
- 20. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with international partners, to develop balanced regulatory frameworks addressing the role of AI and social media platforms in terrorism, alongside the opportunities provided by technological advancement, which emphasize:
 - a. Collaboration among existing Member State bodies, agencies, and private sector companies focused on cybersecurity, such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the UNOCT/UNCCT Cybersecurity and New Technologies programme (CT TECH+) initiative, and more;
 - b. The examination by Member States of the role of social media as a facilitator of extremism and conduit for misinformation, in accordance with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) model of transparency and standards regarding media and AI;
- 21. *Recommends* North-South Cooperation between Member States, creating and utilizing counter-terrorism technological infrastructure, such as AI and international databases, in order to help mitigate the digital divide and the disparities that may occur between developed and developing Member States in counter-terrorism efforts;
- 22. *Encourages* increased collaboration from Member States with the ICAO to ensure implementation of recommended practices and global aviation security standards by:
 - a. Suggesting the creation of regional aviation security training centers to help improve preparedness and increase response capabilities to terror attacks on Member States in high-risk regions;
 - b. Encouraging compliance with Global Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) (2005);
- 23. *Endorses* the adoption of advanced information systems by Member States aviation sectors to better prevent and identify possible terrorist threats in the aviation sector by:
 - a. Implementing Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems in airlines and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) offices at airports;
 - b. Improving identity verification through biometric systems at airports;

- c. Enhancing screening of high-risk travel routes and transit hubs;
 - d. Aligning national aviation security standards with ICAO guidelines;
24. *Further recommends* Member States form coalitions within their region, like the SADC, with the capacity for joint-counterterrorism missions;
25. *Suggests* that all SIDS invest in capacity building initiatives to strengthen effective Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and surveillance frameworks through:
- a. Strengthening partnerships within the IMO for security cooperation and intelligence sharing;
 - b. Commitments to risk assessments regarding vulnerability and maritime governance;
 - c. The creation of independent oversight bodies equipped with the technical expertise to monitor surveillance technologies and the handling of collected data;
 - d. Combating maritime terrorism and protecting maritime security, with more developed Member States offering personnel, training, and technological support;
 - e. Utilizing AI to track threatening or suspicious maritime activity and predict which areas would be best to fortify;
26. *Recommends* Member States collaborate in the intelligence sharing of hostile groups across borders, including tracking the movement of terrorist organizations between Member States and collecting information that suggests threatening activity, such as the collection of small arms or chemicals, or suspicious transactions regarding these materials, modeled upon the G5 Sahel Joint Task Force Project WATCHMAKER;
27. *Suggests* regional observatories on arms trafficking and gender to collect gender-disaggregated data, monitor links between arms flows and violence against women, and support evidence-based policymaking;
28. *Encourages* Member States to establish a three-layered regional border control approach in all possible entries, with the three steps being:
- a. Pre-border control screening before travel using modern scanning technology and trained professionals;
 - b. At-border control - physical control by security at the border of the Member State;
 - c. Post-border control - monitoring recently arrived people for a short period of time;
29. *Suggests that* Member States create the ACTION framework, a multilateral initiative standing for Asymmetric-Defense (A), Connectivity (C), Trans-boundary-Trust (T), Institutional-Parity (I), Operational-Safety (O), and Non-Discrimination (N), which connects different problems to provide practical solutions focusing on the Asymmetric-Defense pillar, aimed at facing the unconventional strategies of terrorist groups by:

- a. Deploying of Counter-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) systems to detect and neutralize the increasing use of weaponized commercial drones by non-state actors, by establishing common standards in order to guarantee interoperability;
 - b. Sharing of satellite surveillance, in order to counter the hit-and-run tactics used by the terrorist groups and monitor the movement of insurgent groups across porous borders;
 - c. Promoting of cross-border technical assistance to ensure Operational-Safety (O), by defining standardized protocols in line with the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968) for the safe management of sensitive assets;
30. *Encourages* Member States to enhance international cooperation by promoting the timely sharing of information on emerging developments in the financing of terrorism by:
- a. Proposing an Early Warning System (EWS) to expedite the information sharing between rural populations and regional security forces;
 - b. Building on the EU's cash threshold trigger of €10,000, expenditures over 100,000 USD are voluntarily, systematically flagged and stored in a centralized database, ensuring:
 - i. Suspicious purchases or transfers are linked to a company, individual, group, or nation;
 - ii. The entities linked to these transfers or purchases can be flagged and investigated;
 - iii. Malicious entities are known across the international system and can thus be quelled as supporters of terrorism;
 - c. Promote voluntary monitoring of finances by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of funding, which may contribute to terrorist actions;
 - d. Identifying characteristics of terrorist funding in order to establish patterns that can be referenced to create more accurate means of recognizing funding tied to terrorist actions;
31. *Recommends* Member States to further collaborate and coordinate on efforts to combat the financial funding of terrorist organizations through:
- a. Information-sharing between Member States regarding suspicious financial activity suggestive of terrorist motives, such as the purchasing of bulk small arms;
 - b. Collaborative training efforts through workshops among individual Member States' financial intelligence units and within regional frameworks like the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa (UNECA) to further strengthen Member States' ability and regional cooperation in preventing money-laundering and the financing of terrorist organizations;
 - c. Continued and expanded international joint cooperation efforts between intergovernmental bodies and Member States to enhance the information and ability of Member States to address terrorist financing through the use of evaluative tools like the National Risk Assessment;

32. *Encourages* the UNOCT to advise African Member States on good practices in the regulation of their national counter-terrorism financing action in accordance with the FATF standard, including a voluntary peer review program for good practices in counter terrorism efforts implemented by the African Union (AU) and the FATF;
33. *Fully supports* Member States to establish a Pan-African Counter-Terrorism Financing Strategy (PACTFS) implemented by the UNOCT and, in cooperation with the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA), and Action Group Against Money Laundering in Central Africa (GABAC), including a financial and technical partnership with the AU, allocated through the existing AU Peace framework, by:
 - a. Advising Member States to reference legal frameworks, including the *Financial Intelligence Act and the Counter Terrorism Act (2014)*;
 - b. Actively enhancing technical compliance under ESAAMLG guidance;
34. *Recommends* that all Member States coordinate with and request assistance from the United Nations Global Programme against Money Laundering (1997) to receive direct technical, operational, legal, and institutional aid to combat money laundering and terrorist financing for international security;
35. *Suggests that* United Nations bodies, individual Member States, and regional organizations provide additional frameworks and support for Member States' financial intelligence units in cyber-forensics, blockchain analysis, and transaction monitoring to prevent and disrupt terrorist financing, especially in developing Member States;
36. *Advises* Member States to expand their assistance and take initiative with a particular emphasis on monitoring information systems regarding terrorist travel and financial flows in a manner that is consistent with international law and data protection standards;
37. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in their own regional security initiatives, including the establishment of regional frameworks for CT partnerships between Member States, collaborating with Member States in high conflict regions, and strengthening preexisting partnerships focusing on cooperation between regional blocs and assisted by UNOCT and UNODC;
38. *Encourages* the strengthening of international capacity-building initiatives, in cooperation with the UNOCT, aimed at assisting Member States, particularly developing Member States, in enhancing their counter-terrorism capacities through:
 - a. Providing technical assistance and training programs on the ethical and effective use of AI for the identification, prevention, and response to terrorist activities;
 - b. Facilitating access to share AI tools capable of processing large volumes of data for early warning systems, in full respect of international human rights and data protection frameworks;
 - c. Supporting educational programs aimed at promoting digital literacy and critical thinking in order to prevent online radicalization, particularly among youth;
39. *Encourages* Member States to use advanced surveillance and intelligence gathering mechanisms, within their respective borders and cross-border cooperation for counter terrorist operations, not limited to

surveillance operations of suspected terror cells and organizations, monitoring border regions that are vulnerable or in difficult terrain, and the development of a security framework to prevent and detect threats.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Conscious that Member States share the common goal to reduce terror across and alongside borders,

Reaffirming the articles of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which set the foundational framework of human dignity, liberty, equality, and brotherhood,

Acknowledging SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), which encourages the enhancement of capacity-building, financial, and other forms of information-sharing methods, and SDG 4 (quality education), focusing on education to bridge the gap between technical data management and global security.

Recalling this assembly's 1999 *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (ICSFT), which encourages Member States to criminalize the financing of terrorism and aid in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting such funding,

Cognizant of the lack of collaborative real-time information sharing and cybersecurity capabilities, and the current momentum of intelligence sharing between countries, and how the delay in analyzing and coordinating critical information can lead to devastating outcomes,

Reaffirming the United Nations Security Council resolution 2178 as the foundation for understanding terrorist acts and the basis of the proposed initiatives to combat underlying factors, such as but not limited to preventing radicalization of individuals, stemming recruitment, disrupting financial support to terrorist fighters, and countering violent extremism,

Recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2396 as a source of inspiration in the effort to combat terrorist acts, such as but not limited to developing an information sharing system, border security, investigations, judicial process, while improving prevention and addressing conditions conducive to spread of terrorism, national and regional action plans on preventing violent extremism related to terrorism,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 78/237, which highlights the confidence-building effects greater transparency in information sharing between Member States can achieve,

Reaffirming United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism (GCT) Strategy resolution 70/291, inviting Member States to develop national and regional action plans on preventing violent extremism related to terrorism,

Keeping in mind that many Member States have an interest in calling operatives of organized crime as terrorist groups,

Recognizing relevant United Nations bodies in combating all kinds of terrorism, such as but not limited to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directive, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),



Recalling that without proper international cooperation and efforts, terrorism cannot be eradicated, thus the need for adherence to the global CT strategy,

Underlining the need to build infrastructure to properly execute these proposals effectively and multilaterally as possible,

Reaffirms the importance to respect territorial sovereignty when it comes to peacekeeping operations and the need to uphold equity and moderation during those operations,

Alarmed by the threat of terrorism that has continually been underlined by the United Nations Security Council and by the increasing death numbers due to terrorist attacks reported by the Global Terrorism Index,

Reaffirming the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme's role in building capacity for the collection and analysis of passenger data, and further encouraging the adoption of goTravel software to facilitate real-time screening through INTERPOL databases,

Recognizing that the economic disparities between countries hinder the collaboration of disadvantaged nations in CT efforts, which results in an incomplete implementation of security measures from the local up to the global scale,

Affirming that failure to cooperate in good faith may hinder international peace and security, weakening multilateral efforts,

1. *Encourages* the creation of an International Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Exchange System (ICTIES) under United Nations supervision, which would:
 - a. Integrate a centralized and secure United Nations inclusive database to facilitate the voluntary sharing of information on terrorist activities, including trends, financing, and networks, while respecting national sovereignty and international law;
 - b. Represent a United Nations-affiliated agency responsible for data monitoring of involved Member States and responding to cybersecurity threats related to global terrorism; utilizing the existing blockchain technology to transfer said data between involved Member States;
 - c. Operate under standardized verification procedures to ensure the reliability and accuracy of shared data and include strong data protection safeguards to protect sensitive national information; failure to follow guidelines will result in formal notice and public reporting from the agency responsible to avoid non-cooperative behavior;
 - d. Promotes collaboration with relevant international organizations, including INTERPOL, to enhance transparency and neutrality;



- e. Provide technical assistance and capacity-building support, encouraging the creation of a board composed of contributing Member States that rotate out every two years, with a database made accessible for emerging and developing countries to ensure equal and effective participation;
 - f. Establishes a Unified Coordination Response mechanism within ICTIES that enables designated representatives of participating Member States to engage in secure, real-time collaborative analysis of emerging intelligence and recommend coordinated response measures in a timely manner;
2. *Proposes* strengthening the capacity of Least Developed Countries through measures of education by:
- a. Developing existing regional and international information-based conferences, such as the *Informatica 2026 International Convention and Fair and Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism* (CICTE), to enhance education sharing and practices for training regional CT forces to reduce the technological gap while simultaneously respecting sovereignty;
 - b. Creating internships entwined into the database, as outlined above, on the basis of United Nations mission countries and regional offices, with a focus on cybersecurity and CT;
 - c. Supporting government-sponsored academic fellowships and scholarships, such as a Global Scholarship Fund, to specialize in non-proliferation technology and digital forensics, ensuring a more holistic and diverse technical workforce:
 - i. Encourages funding through voluntary contributions from Member States, the Caritas Internationalis, and private institutions;
 - ii. Targeted at students and young professionals from conflict-affected regions to pursue higher education in international peace and security studies;
3. *Promotes* the reinforcement of arms control through intelligence sharing concerning arms dealing in order to reinforce arms control through:
- a. Encouraging Member States to ensure the timely and precise reporting of arms transfers, thereby promoting international transparency and accountability;
 - b. Recommends digitizing weapons databases by implementing regular UNODA inspections and anti-tampering mechanisms to prevent the illicit use of commercially traded weapons;
4. *Recommends* enhancing the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), the United Nations Small Arms Review Conference (RevCon), and the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to implement stricter monitoring of dealing of arms across borders and provide technical infrastructure for developing nations;
5. *Invites* Member States to increase multilateral coordination efforts against cross-border terrorism, organized crime, and piracy by following a multidimensional approach to border security, and where applicable, to include maritime protection and counter-piracy measures into a national border security



plan, especially fostering regional cooperation thereby:

- a. Inviting the fellow Member States to involve the UNOCT in potential collaboration with the UNODC to provide technical and legislative advice in terms of ratifying and implementing international legal instruments against terrorism such as but not limited to border control and underlying factors identification;
 - b. Suggesting Member States to integrate satellite surveillance technology and machine learning data analysis to proactively identify illicit supply chains before they reach national borders;
 - c. Encouraging neighbouring Member States to collaboratively react to emerging threats alongside their shared border by coordinating multilateral anti-terrorist operations using a standardized, United Nations-regulated reporting metric that allows Member States to effectively plan and execute said multilateral anti-terrorist operations together;
6. *Encourages* the modernization of international guidelines, such as the United Nations *Global Security Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS)*, to promote law enforcement's CT capacity by using the information and data collected in the previously mentioned information sharing networks to make intelligence-based predictions on future terrorist activity within specific regions or groups, and reinforcing collaboration between Tech Against Terrorism and law enforcement;
 7. *Recommends* Member States to coordinate resources, at both the regional and the international levels, modeled after the CICTE and the European Union (EU) Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) for data and information sharing at regional nodes to feed into a centralized United Nations body to aid Member States with lower capacities in developing countries and implementation of counter terrorist efforts effectively and sustainably;
 8. *Endorses* Member States strengthening their capacity to track cyberterrorism by implementing a National Action Plan that includes cybersecurity systems for the civil and commercial sectors, putting into effect stricter laws about terrorist activity detection on digital platforms and increasing cooperation between governmental and United Nations institutions on matters such as the utilization of blockchain;
 9. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening existing mechanisms to enhance preparedness for cyber-related threats;
 10. *Endorses* financial assistance primarily from voluntary contributions from Member States, the United Nations Peace and Development Funding (PDF), and promoting financial collaboration with the UNOCT;
 11. *Invites* increased best practice sharing from regional bodies, such as the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering and the African Union, to promote the replication of regional action plans focused on the suppression of the financing of terrorism to provide globally applicable knowledge on the proven advantageous ways to reduce regional terrorism;



12. *Reiterates* fostering qualitative research within regional groups such as the EU to evaluate terrorism types of virtual and physical hate crimes through academia by identifying the psychological, health, and social virtues that terrorism threatens while simultaneously valuing multilateralist policy formation;
13. *Suggests* Member States that have not yet ratified the ICSFT to do so without further delay in order to support the criminalization of the financing of terrorism with the purpose of preventing aid from reaching terrorist organizations;
14. *Invites* Member States to help nations, in accordance with Security Council policies, that are capable of complying with United Nations directives on CT, always guided by the principles to promote development in all nations;
15. *Encourages* the fellow Member States to establish a regional legal framework to define all kinds of terrorism and every act that potentially leads to terrorism without neglecting the aspects and values of humanity and sovereignty.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Honoring the tenets of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), especially as they relate to the rights and protections for children, and the obligation of Member States to comply with international law, including human rights and data protection standards,

Acknowledging the ambiguity surrounding the definition of terrorism and the need for consensus in order to address the international nature of terrorism, as well as the fact that terrorist resourcing is a multidimensional process, consisting of more than the acquisition of funds, but also the procurement of dual-use goods, technical expertise, and human capital,

Deeply alarmed by the disbanded nature of information-sharing amongst Member States and its negative effects with regard to international cooperation,

Cognizant of the role of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the associated United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in providing global leadership on the matter of counter-terrorism, by facilitating international capacity-building and collaboration among Member States,

Concerned by the ability of terrorist networks to exploit jurisdictional gaps, weak inter-state communication, and geographical considerations to secure financial assets and evade bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism measures,

Emphasizing the importance of having international organizations work together and share intelligence to align their legal frameworks to prevent terrorists from exploiting a lack of communication between Member States,

Recalling the *Model Legislation on Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism* (2005) developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provides Member States with a model for reviewing and revising national legislation on the financing of terrorism and developing new laws where no legislation exists,

Further recalling the commitment to United Nations Security Council resolution 2462 (2019), which calls to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and to refrain from providing support to those involved in them,

Deeply concerned by the findings of the United Nations Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) regarding the recruitment of individuals by terrorist groups through internet and social media platforms, and the unique ability of the internet to both radicalize and connect like-minded individuals over similar beliefs, as well as being conscious of the harmful and destructive effects of youth radicalization,

Recognizing that transnational data platforms are vital for identifying individuals who use aliases or multiple passports by chasing biometric data sharing,

Notes with concern the importance of digital sovereignty and the privacy risks related to sharing data across borders in violation of each Member State's national sovereignty,

Alarmed by the use of decentralized and unsupervised cryptocurrency markets by terrorist organizations to launder money and finance the procurement of weapons, dual-use goods, and human capital,

Cognizant of commitments to the *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their efforts to promote sustainable development, particularly SDG 4 (quality education), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals), to ensure inclusive quality education for all, peace, justice, and strong institutions, as well as partnerships for the goals in the international effort to combat terrorism,

Conscious of Member States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, while expressing concern regarding the increasing threat of terrorism,

Recognizing that effective international cooperation and intelligence-sharing are essential to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, persistent gaps in intelligence coordination and unequal resource distribution among Member States, with the importance of prevention through coordinated intelligence and early detection mechanisms,

Considering the upcoming United Nations Ninth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2026), especially Recommendation 5 to strengthen information transparency,

Convinced by the work of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights (SRCT), particularly their thematic report on *Defining terrorism to respect and protect human rights* (2026),

1. *Recommends* the usage of Clause 3 of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) as the official definition of terrorism for the United Nations and all subordinate organs, and encourages all Member States to adopt the same wording in their domestic definitions of terrorism, expanding the United Nations definition to include the language "Attacks committed via digital, mechanical, and chemical weapons";
2. *Advises* the SRCT to further investigate cyberterrorist organizations and attacks, and produce a thematic report on how Member States can best prevent them by:
 - a. Further urging the Special Rapporteur to share this aggregate data with the UNCCT for inclusion in its own annual report covering the relationship between emerging technologies and terrorist resourcing;
 - b. Inviting Member States to utilize emerging technologies within their domestic legal frameworks to flag financial transactions suspected of links to terrorist groups, and providing this data to the SRCT and UNCCT for inclusion in the thematic report;
3. *Suggests* the universal adoption of the Safeguard Initiative, based on a voluntary, consolidated, multi-detectional, information-sharing database managed by the UNOCT, respecting sovereign boundaries and functioning as a preventative measure to detect signs of terroristic threats, by:
 - a. Encouraging the UNOCT to develop an encrypted, real-time online platform with standardized protocols for the exchange of sensitive information, protected through blockchain mechanisms, sharing information only upon explicit request;

- b. Urging Member States to report threats directly to fellow Member States, such as precursors to weapons of mass destruction, weaponry, and other conventional small arms, and subsequently share that information with the Safeguard Initiative, accessed by respective intelligence agencies;
 - c. Developing a Counter-Terrorism Index (CTI), evaluating Member States' ability to effectively carry out counter-terrorism operations and allow for the identification of Member States who require further support through funding, advanced training, and tech-sharing, as a composite index based on institutional capability to meet counter-terrorism goals in line with the SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), the Member State's total spending towards counter-terrorism operations, and the Member State's actively enforced domestic counter-terrorism policies and legislation;
 - d. Recommending the adoption of the Passenger Name Record Directive, suggesting the voluntary consent of travelers in the analysis of traveler data, to identify irregular travel patterns that may mirror the erratic digital footprint data records by sharing the minimalized data that is not indiscriminate and comprehensive by:
 - i. Further suggesting each Member State to implement a national cyber response team to mitigate data branches;
 - ii. Reiterating its request to share non-sensitive threat intelligence with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to facilitate more global connectivity and ensure the technological safety of the data records;
4. *Invites* the UNODC to revise and expand its *Model Legislation on Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism* (2005) to include provisions which:
- a. Regulates cryptocurrency markets by requiring crypto traders to register themselves as authorized providers in their Member State of origin so as to foster safe and certain markets and prevent their abuse by terrorist organizations;
 - b. Adopts a national control dual-use goods list in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004);
5. *Suggests* the voluntary development of a 12-month UN-supported pilot program in cooperation with the UNOCT and regional organizations, aimed at enhancing regional information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist financing networks, which:
- a. Collects best practices and lessons learned to inform future regional and global initiatives;
 - b. Encourages standardized but non-binding communication protocols between participating Member States;
 - c. Supports capacity-building to improve the efficiency of cross-border information exchange;
 - d. Calls upon existing voluntary funding mechanisms, including those aligned with the SDGs, such as the Joint SDG Fund;
6. *Invites* Member States to prevent youth radicalization by monitoring social media companies in their targeting of vulnerable populations, especially content that may disproportionately affect those under the

age of 18 through the use of increased controls on violent, inflammatory, and extremist rhetoric while ultimately upholding freedom of expression;

7. *Recommends* that Member States inform citizens of the potential of extremist ideals leading to terrorism through the voluntary implementation of educational awareness campaigns, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals allegedly associated with terrorist groups through:
 - a. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations and other local community groups which have gained United Nations consultative status as well as relevant United Nations bodies;
 - b. Increased attention to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which condemns and criminalizes the use of child soldiers under the age of 15;
 - c. The implementation of annual voluntary reporting on which educational programs they have chosen to apply.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 2462 (2019) on preventing the funding of terrorism, noting that funding is the foundation of terrorist groups and organizations,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace, and Security, acknowledging that most extremist recruitment emerges in communities defined by poverty and limited access to education,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which emphasized that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons to non-state actors must be prevented,

Reconfirming the impact terrorism has on both the human and economic aspects of developing countries, and the need to address both the security's threats and root causes of terrorism, aligning with General Assembly resolution 80/213 (2025) on Terrorism and human rights,

Considering that terrorist acts committed by States are illicit acts under international law, and affirming that the brutalization of people anywhere under foreign occupation is a form of terrorism in accordance with General Assembly resolution 80/171 (2025),

Expressing a deep concern over the weaponization of the global supply chain by non-state actors purchasing dual-use items on civilian markets for the purpose of terrorism in accordance with Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons,

Deeply alarmed by the de-risking policies carried out by the private sector to avoid engaging with humanitarian organizations for fear of not complying with sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as noted in the Global Humanitarian Overview 2025,

Emphasizing the Wassenaar Arrangement (1996), sharing information between Member States on transfers of dual-use goods and technologies,

Bearing in mind the findings of the Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems, especially recalling that the most common way of acquiring Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) is through commercial procurement,

Condemning acts of terrorism in any of its forms and manifestations, regardless of the motives, extremist ideologies, and legitimizations behind them,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and intelligence sharing when creating counter terrorism measures, specifically in heavily affected regions,

Recognizing that terrorism is a global threat that affects Member States regardless of size or geography and can include any act or threat that is intended to harm civilians, destroy infrastructure, property, public institutions, and the environment with the purpose of spreading fear or to compel a government, committed by whomever and by whatever means,

Deeply concerned by the growth of transnational extremist networks and their exploitation of fragmented border security systems, which undermines regional stability and national sovereignty,

Acknowledging the nuance required in approaching preemptive counter-terrorism in the digital age and the need to understand and respect digital sovereignty when collecting data,

Rejecting attempts to politicize and instrumentalize counter-terrorism efforts by special interests, upholding the principle of non-interference and national sovereignty,

1. *Recommends* the Security Council to consider including permanent humanitarian exemptions when imposing multilateral sanctions, in order to reconcile effective counter-terrorism measures with Member States' obligation to ensure that humanitarian aid is delivered;
2. *Suggests* that Member States collaborate with regional neighbors to create guidelines for a voluntary data-sharing system with preemptive reporting measures, and also to submit ideas for incentives and plans to help create critical civilian infrastructure protections, with respect to Member States individual privacy laws by:
 - a. Calling for Counterterrorism Resource and Open-Source Sharing System (C.R.O.S.S.) to be created, including digital information-sharing platforms under the General Assembly First Committee operating in a similar capacity to the Global Terrorism Index, while including proactive and reactive reports from Member States on terrorism and counter-terrorism efforts in Member States through;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to participate in a voluntary basis among region-specific areas heavily affected by terrorist organizations' actions;
 - c. Tracking suspicious large purchases and high-risk travel in order to prevent terrorist activity at an early stage;
3. *Decides accordingly* to convene an open-ended working group comprised of military experts on the misuse of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) for terrorist purposes, including establishing a list of dual-use components, while recommending willing Member States to ask UAV suppliers to carry out product risk assessments and know-your-customer programs, while also respecting individual Member State sovereignty;
4. *Calls for* increased international support for Least Developed Countries (LDC) to be able to address the root causes of terrorism and recruitment by:
 - a. Investing in youth education, youth employment, and post-conflict peacebuilding initiatives;

- b. Developing specialized training for law enforcement officers in order to effectively identify potential threats concerning radicalization;
 - c. Limiting extremist recruitment across digital platforms;
- 5. *Supporting* the creation of a United Nations-sponsored Blockchain-Based Ledger for the tracking of high-risk dual-use components expanding upon real-time tracking capabilities by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to reinforce existing frameworks for preventing non-state actors from developing, acquiring, or trading in chemical or biological weapons;
 - b. Suggesting implementation of token matched to serial numbers for Know-Your-Customer (KYC) and an infallible chain of custody tracking;
- 6. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate on cross-border management measures in order to implement unified border screening protocols in order to detect and prevent the cross-border movement of terrorists and traffickers, while also complying with international law;
- 7. *Requests* an international transfer fund where More Developed Countries (MDC) work alongside Least Developed Countries (LDC) to find technical funding to develop security infrastructure which allow States to upgrade border infrastructure and data collection;
- 8. *Welcomes* willing Member States to participate in an information-sharing system aimed specifically at monitoring capital flows of terrorist non-state actors in line with Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) by:
 - a. Sharing, as appropriate and consistent with domestic law, best practices related to tracking suspicious transactions, illicit cross-border transfers, and the misuse of informal transfer networks;
 - b. Supporting technical assistance and capacity-building for financial intelligence units and border protection agencies in emerging and developing countries to improve tracing of assets and in-kind transfers;
 - c. Recommending the implementation of a system for freezing assets to ensure funding cannot be used by terrorist groups as referenced in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and 2462 (2019);
 - d. Encouraging cooperation with relevant regional bodies to improve training on countering terrorist financing related to emerging payment methods, and lawful investigative cooperation;
- 9. *Urges* Member States with advanced technological capabilities to provide technical assistance and training programs to Least Developed Countries (LDC) by:
 - a. Prioritizing digital infrastructure, emerging technologies, and education;
 - b. Creating multilateral agreements with Member States;
 - c. Facilitating and coordinating assistance programs with Member States and United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United

Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling that the right to life and security are fundamental human rights, as stated in Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and supported by the Human Rights Council,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of oversight in verification, as well as illicit transactions in the continuous financing of terrorist acts,

Aware of the need for international and regional cooperation in order to facilitate counter-terrorism measures,

Deeply concerned with the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremist and terrorist narratives present within Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014), promoting peace and security,

Observing the increasing rise of emerging technologies, namely Artificial Intelligence, metadata, encrypted communications, and cryptocurrencies, used in terrorism cases as accentuated by Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) and Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017),

Emphasizing the need to acknowledge the root causes of terrorism, as highlighted in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), such as lack of quality education, poverty, youth employment, stratification of the population, and exclusion of minorities having led to the inefficiency of counter-terrorism measures and potential recruitment by terrorist groups,

Observing the importance of education in the prevention of attacks that produce vulnerability in Member States and in the development of their capacity to effectively respond to terrorism, as underlined in Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005),

Having heard of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's International Bureau of Education's (UNESCO - IBE) recent efforts in implementing curriculum change and educational funding for developing Member States,

Alarmed by the lack of a formal global definition for terrorism and the insufficient specificity of previous regional and international definitions, as stated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Module 4, Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004), and *Council of Europe Treaty Series (CETS) No. 196* (2007),

Conscious that all counter-terrorism measures must comply with humanitarian and human rights law as well as follow the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the maintenance of international peace and security and enforcing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Recalling the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) that include preventing and combating terrorism itself; building state capacity to counter terrorism and strengthening the United Nations' role; and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law as the foundation for fighting terrorism,

1. *Encourages* the strengthening of education and youth participation systems as a preventive measure against radicalization and violent extremism by:
 - a. Expanding access to quality primary and secondary education, particularly in underserved and vulnerable communities;
 - b. Encouraging the UNESCO-IBE to continue curricula change for Member States in need, prioritizing promoting the ideals of the United Nations, while maintaining the Member States' beliefs;
 - c. Supporting teacher training programs to enhance the capacity of educators to identify and address early signs of radicalization;
 - d. Encouraging youth participation in decision-making processes and local governance to foster critical thinking, digital literacy, inclusion, and leadership opportunities;
2. *Solemnly affirms* that root causes of terrorism must be addressed with a variety of strategies, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Further supporting community-based programs through collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen social cohesion and resilience, ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups;
 - b. Promoting inclusive economic development and supporting employment initiatives to reduce youth unemployment;
 - c. Implementing rehabilitation, psychological counseling, and reintegration programs for terrorists' families to promote education and social reintegration;
 - d. Supporting good governance and transparency between communities and the governments in order to build trust in the state and wider community;
3. *Recommends* that Member States intensify cooperation between National Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) through encouraging:
 - a. Unified reporting standards for suspicious digital transactions linked to organized crime and terrorism, aligning with the work of the UNODC, United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
 - b. Member States to adopt expanded use of the I-24/7 Database of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to detect cyber-enabled terrorism financing and international criminal networks;
 - c. The use of emerging technologies to identify patterns of terrorist financing;
 - d. Real-time information sharing mechanisms between FIUs through secure digital platforms to enhance early detection of suspicious transactions;

4. *Encourages* further collaboration between international organizations, such as INTERPOL, UNOCT, Member State Governments, and the private sector, highlighting the success of the already existing joint project between UNCCT and INTERPOL, by:
 - a. Adopting regular and technical meetings in order to review progress, align priorities, and coordinate actions among stakeholders with the focus on capacity-building, legal resilience, information-sharing, and online counter-terrorism strategies;
 - b. Monitoring the effectiveness and consistency through measures such as:
 - i. Outlining clear benchmarks and unified performance indicators, such as cooperation outcomes and current implementation rates, by the year 2035;
 - ii. Encouraging periodic reporting by Member States and partner organizations;
 - iii. Considering of independent third-body evaluations and audits of capacity-building programs;
 - c. Acknowledging the core gaps of uneven capacity among Member States, the challenges in regulating and monitoring progress, and online spaces, as well as the lack of private sector engagement and accountability;
5. *Encourages* increased application of specialized research bodies that work to encourage an active integration of broad socio-economic factors into policing systems through the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), by:
 - a. Working to protect youth, families, women and individuals with disabilities, including gender-sensitive, age-appropriate and inclusive initiatives to counter-terrorist narratives through partnerships with the private sector and working with internet communications technologies (ICT);
 - b. Engaging with local communities and non-governmental actors in developing information on the locations of the origin of terrorist attacks to identify the effects of economic situations and previous armed conflicts relating to radicalization;
6. *Recommends* that international organizations, such as the UNOCT and the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), urgently adopt a global definition of terrorism in order to provide a clear pathway towards counter-terrorism, utilizing the Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1373 (2001) in addition to CETS 196 to guide further development;
7. *Advises* the development of a responsible governance framework for emerging technologies by 2035 to prevent the usage of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, for the promotion of terrorist activities, emphasizing the need for transparency, accountability, and accessibility;
8. *Believes* that the reinforcement of Human Rights should prioritize enhanced efficiency of treaty bodies, such as the Human Rights Council, operating through the promotion of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), focused on accepting recommendations.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which served as the foundational document that set up methods to counter terrorism effectively,

Alarmed the continued threat that terrorism poses towards global aviation infrastructure such as airports, aircraft, and personnel, with 40 attempted attacks on commercial airplanes by 2020 alone, may be intensified by use of new and emerging technologies such as cyber attacks and drones in aviation related actions,

Deeply concerned by terrorist attacks no longer being limited to firearms but having transferred to digital methods as well, as the *National Intelligence Council's Global Trends 2040* report highlights the opportunities of terrorist conducting high-profile attack using Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven technology,

Fully supporting policies such as Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) which works to expand mandated reporting for terrorist operators, and encourages cooperation with other Member States to spread similar policies internationally,

Affirming that all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever and by whomever they are committed and in opposition of ideas of the *Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030* (SDGs),

Recognizing the major causes of terrorism are due to unresolved conflict with other Member States on the matters such as border disruption, political interests, religious dispute, financial underdevelopment, civil dispute in each member state, or political dispute, leading to extreme behaviors as a sign of disagreement,

Emphasizing the needs of immediate deescalation of the ongoing conflicts between Member States and political entities to avoid escalation of conflict and possibilities of terrorist behaviors, such as the bloody cycle of retaliation in Gaza,

Recognizing the importance of enhanced international intelligence-sharing, as emphasized in *Security Council resolution 1373* (2001), which calls upon Member States to increase cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorist activities, including through the exchange of operational information,

Keeping in mind the SDG 13 (climate action) and recognizing that threats to ecology such as limited food, water, and climate change contribute towards the rise of terrorism,

Aware that according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (UN DESA) report *Journey to Extremism in Africa: Pathways to Recruitment and Disengagement* (2023), terrorism thrives in Member States that struggle with high unemployment rates, and overall, poor economies,

Determined to prevent spillover from neighboring countries where terrorism is highly prevalent by incorporating stricter border control,

Reaffirming the Cyber Security and Technologies programme launched by United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to strengthen capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to Internet and Cyber Attacks,

Recognizing the critical role of the Counter Terrorism Center in enhancing international cooperation through the identification of suspects, and the disruption of terrorist networks, while encouraging the expansion of collaborative frameworks to address emerging threats in AI and cyber domains,

Emphasizing that effective counter-terrorism measures must comply with international human rights law, including humanitarian law and refugee law, particularly as reaffirmed in the eighth review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (2023) in order to prevent escalation, safeguard legitimacy, and uphold fundamental freedoms in both physical and digital spaces,

Calling for the sustained inclusion of civil society, women's organisations such as United Nations Women (UN Women), youth representatives, and the private sector, especially technology companies, in the co-creation of inclusive, transparent, ethical counter-terrorism strategies, with particular attention to the governance of AI and cybersecurity tools,

Reaffirming the critical role of the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) in fostering trust-based multilateralism and promoting renewed commitment to international, regional, and sub-regional cooperation as a pillar for deescalation, and the responsible use of emerging technologies,

Deeply concerned that the youth is increasingly exposed to terrorist and violent extremist content online, including narratives that glorify mass-casualty attacks, not with standing the use of social media, artificial intelligence and encrypted platforms for recruitment, radicalization, and coordination of terrorist activities, which can contribute to radicalization to violence, mimicking behaviour and long-term psychological harm,

Concerned by the prolonged processing times in mutual legal assistance and extradition procedures, which can range from six to eighteen months and significantly hinder timely counter-terrorism efforts,

Recalling the *Delhi Declaration* (2022) and the *Seoul Declaration* (2024) on countering terrorist exploitation of new and emerging technologies, as well as the UNOCT's Cybersecurity and New Technologies programme and the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Affirming recent development and benefits of artificial intelligence and big data in counter-terrorism efforts, such as United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), Tech Against Terrorism initiatives, Global Terrorism Database (GTD), and United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT),

Emphasizing that all counter-terrorism measures must fully comply with international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law, including the right to a fair trial, the prohibition of arbitrary detention, and the protection of privacy and freedom of expression, such as the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons* (1973),

Aware of the importance of the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC) which has designed and assigned digital tools to support Member States tackling cybersecurity issues,

1. *Urges* all relevant committees to examine and report on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006);

2. *Calls* for Member States to resolve ongoing political disputes and establish healthy diplomatic relationships, reducing extremist-driven behaviors due to ongoing political polarization by:
 - a. Suggesting Member States' official to talk objectively and responsibly on the official social media on any political matter to avoid potentially escalate political tension;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to fully participate in healthy and fair diplomatic negotiations with each other and establish mutual diplomatic trust;
3. *Strongly* supports increasing collaboration between Member States and international institutions such as the United Nations Peacekeeping (UNP) to establish peaceful environment in locations suffered from extreme political disputes and terrorist activities such as:
 - a. Recommending Member States to increase its contribution on United Nations Peacekeeping (UNP) missions in terms of financial and personnel contributions;
 - b. De-escalating local tension regarding the international political environment and to ensure the citizens of each Member States are aligned with its country's policy, to avoid any disagreement that might leading to violence outcome;
4. *Urges* Member States to pay immediate attention to any existing and rising extremist ideologies;
5. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the evaluating of local stability and civilian safety before making any decision regarding terrorist organizations;
6. *Highlights* the Seychelles' *Prevention of Terrorism Act (2004)* which advocates for Member States to share information about terrorist programs and encourage mandated reporting about such activities;
7. *Encourages* increased collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure implementation of recommended practices and global aviation security standards to further reduce the targeting of planes by terrorists;
8. *Urges* Member States to improve their ecology and combat climate change since poor ecologies lead to higher terrorism rates:
 - a. Working with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to deeply analyze what factors regarding Member States' environment are contributing to terrorism;
 - b. Supporting local businesses in pursuit of lowering exporting which then results in the reduction of a nation's carbon footprint;
9. *Suggests* Member States improve the economy within the country as economic stability has proved to act as a deterrent towards terrorists by:
 - a. Increasing employment rates through:
 - i. Investing in extensive education programs for skills required regarding application processes, interviews, and technical expertise;

- ii. Funding the required infrastructures such as centers which can help individuals find employment by offering a smaller role to assess their skills;
 - b. Working with the UN DESA to receive verified and accurate data and information to proceed with actions in order to improve the economy;
 - c. Supporting local businesses, particularly micro and medium-sized enterprises, to foster sustainable development and economic resilience and stability;
10. *Encourages* Member States that are in close proximity to other Members States where terrorism is highly prominent to prevent regional spillover by:
- a. Enforcing stricter border security by deploying trained law enforcement officers at border crossings;
 - b. Training law enforcement officers to better navigate critical situations regarding terrorist actions when needed through the expansion of standardized mutual legal assistance of counter-terrorism to reduce processing delays that currently average six to eighteen months for many states;
11. *Reminds* Member States to financially support the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) and all other organizations which relate to terrorist prevention as the voluntary nature of funding requires Member States to be conscious of their participation;
12. *Requests* Member States collaborate with UNOCT and UNODC to further update and expand the existing United Nations Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks to address new emerging terrorist exploitation of technologies developed since its 2022 publication, specifically on:
- a. Generative artificial intelligence tools and emerging tech used for radicalisation and terrorist spread of influence and recruitment;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to designate national focal points for structured public-private cooperation with technology companies in implementing these updated practices;
 - c. Notes concern with the necessity to improve the regulation of blockchain and cryptocurrency for criminal usage;
13. *Urges* Member States that participate in relevant bodies to enhance the existing partnership between UNOCT and the UNODC through:
- a. Further Incorporation of fair-trial guarantees and the prohibition of arbitrary detention into counter-terrorism legal frameworks;
 - b. Further refine the work of the implementation of the existing implementations of *International Convention of the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terroism* (2001);

- c. Ensuring the shared surveillance and digital counter-terrorism measures between Member States, including robust safeguards for the protection of privacy and balancing with freedom of expression;
14. *Recommends* that Member States, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and with the support of the United Nations system, strengthen capacity-building efforts related to information-sharing and counter-terrorism by:
- a. Enhancing technical, institutional, and legal frameworks for secure intelligence exchange, including coordination through United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) by streamlining risk-based national assessment mechanisms, with potential information-sharing arrangements;
 - b. Expanding regional and interregional cooperation among Member States facing similar terrorist threats while integrating measures to monitor illicit financial flows, including blockchain transactions correlated with irregular travel patterns;
 - c. Tracking suspicious large purchases and high-risk travel in order to prevent terrorist activity at an early stage;
 - d. Strengthening collaboration with private sector actors, including social media platforms, to counter online radicalization and terrorist propaganda, while ensuring all measures remain consistent with international law regarding human rights, data protection;
15. *Strongly encourages* Member States to adopt comprehensive, prevention-based strategies to address radicalization, particularly among youth and guided by the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), by:
- a. Developing standardized training programs for teachers, youth workers and community leaders to identify early signs of radicalization and provide appropriate intervention mechanisms;
 - b. Integrating digital literacy, critical thinking, and media awareness into national education curricula to enhance resilience against online misinformation and extremist content;
 - c. Working in close partnership with social media platforms and other private-sector actors by supporting safe and monitor digital environments that encourage positive youth engagement to detect and remove terrorist and violent extremist content in a timely manner, while simultaneously upholding freedom of speech;
16. *Invites* Member States to expand assistance programs, specifically to finance the transfer of digital forensics and border management technology to regions with evolving security threats;
17. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNCCT in strengthening national cybersecurity frameworks to prevent and respond to cyber-based terrorist threats by:
- a. Requesting developed Member States supporting emerging Member States through technology transfer, funding, and training in cyber security infrastructure;

- b. Requesting the UNOCT to expand its Cyber Security and Technologies Programme by increasing access to capacity building workshops and technical assistance including teaching information on detection and disruption of online terrorist networks;
- c. Supporting the creation of joint task forces, regional coordination centers, and collaboration with private sector technology firms to enhance cross border counter terrorism operations in specifically identifying suspects and disrupting transnational terrorist networks;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate artificial intelligence and big data into national counter-terrorism frameworks by:

- a. Encouraging the development deployment of AI-based tools on digital platforms to detect and remove terrorist recruitment content and radicalization materials, in line with the *Tech Against Terrorism Initiative* (2016);
- b. Urging Member States to submit regular reports to Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) on the effectiveness of AI counter-terrorism tools, ensuring transparency and compliance;
- c. Monitoring trends in cyberterrorism by analysing and publishing annual statistics of emerging risks of terrorism in cooperation with the UNOCT and UNICC;
- d. Encouraging the complementation of the GTD through big data reporting framework under CTED by:
 - i. Expanding data sources beyond Western-language media to include non-English sources and civil society reporting to address gaps in regions with limited press freedom;
 - ii. Urging the establishment of data-sharing mechanisms between the GTD and relevant UN bodies, particularly CTED and UNODC;
 - iii. Recommending the integration of timely, multi-source data to address delays caused by past data and ensuring generalizability of the data-analysis results.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), particularly Article 1 concerning the responsibility of Member States to maintain international peace and security,

Considering the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Guided by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of resolution 60/288 (2006), which promotes coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional, and international levels to prevent and combat terrorism,

Acknowledging that the global terrorism landscape remains deeply alarming, with thousands of incidents annually resulting in significant loss of civilian life, and noting that no single Member State can address these transnational threats in isolation, as emphasized in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),

Underscoring that enhanced financial transparency and the adoption of clearer reporting standards are required to identify critical financing gaps and ensure that international resources are directed fairly toward states in need of counter-terrorism support,

Declaring that any international cooperation is fundamentally incomplete without a robust accountability mechanism to hold state sponsors responsible for knowingly providing financial support to designated terrorist organizations,

Emphasising that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are complementary and reinforcing goals, and that Member States should ensure their counter-terrorism frameworks respect due process,

1. *Strongly suggests* the creation of the Network Against Non-state Aggression (N.A.N.A.), establishing within its framework a secure, encrypted intelligence-sharing mechanism to facilitate the structured, real-time exchange of information on terrorist activities, by:
 - a. Implementing voluntary information-sharing mechanisms, subject to national security considerations, ensuring that Member States retain full and exclusive sovereignty over sensitive intelligence, with no obligation to disclose information whose release would prejudice national security interests or endanger individuals;
 - b. Providing standardized verification protocols to all participating Member States to prevent the misuse, misrepresentation, or politicization of shared counter-terrorism intelligence;
 - c. Developing additional regional and bilateral intelligence-sharing agreements between Member States with established counter-terrorism capabilities, to enhance operational effectiveness against transnational threats, drawing on proven models such as NATO's Joint Intelligence and Security Division, which since 2017 has produced strategic analytical reports systematically

linking terrorism to other transnational threats, and extending this approach beyond existing alliance structures to accommodate the universal character of the N.A.N.A. framework;

- d. Further deciding that N.A.N.A.'s Shared Intelligence Architecture shall be administered under the auspices of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), incorporating tiered access protocols designed to accommodate varying national capacities and security classifications;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to strengthen international cooperation in developing context-sensitive educational programs aimed at preventing youth radicalization and addressing the root causes of terrorism by reinforcing:
 - a. Existing initiatives led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), such as the Youth Preventing Violent Extremism (2020), specifically through the enhancement of voluntary platforms for exchanging educational practices;
 - b. The implementation of a voluntary peer-review mechanism, in cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), allowing Member States to report on their educational initiatives aimed at youth deradicalization, and to receive recommendations from participating States, UNOCT, and UNESCO on adapting and implementing these strategies within specific national contexts, while fully respecting national sovereignties;
 - c. Existing capacity-building and technical assistance programs financed by UNESCO and UNOCT to support Member States in integrating critical thinking, media literacy, and awareness, within relevant national ministries;
 3. *Endorses* all Member States to enhance the transparency and efficiency of counter-terrorism financing through adopting clearer reporting standards and streamlining financial oversight by:
 - a. Incorporating a comprehensive national assessment of current financial efforts based on the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD) Value for Money principles and the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* to identify critical financing gaps, particularly regarding the prosecution and rehabilitation of terrorists;
 - b. Further requesting a joint analysis led by the UNOCT to identify the countries in need of financial support to counter-terrorism, ensuring that international resources are effectively directed, acknowledging that equitable burden-sharing is essential because terrorism is a universal threat that affects the security of all Member States;
 - c. Encouraging a voluntary exchange of best practices between Member States through UNOCT to compare the cost-effectiveness of different counter-terrorism strategies;
 - d. Requesting Member States in cooperation with the UNOCT, to establish iterative performance tracking mechanisms to analyze the correlation between financial spending and the reduction of terrorist activity, in order to assess, compare, and optimize the effectiveness of counter-terrorism resources;

4. *Further invites* UNOCT and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) to develop an International Media Safety and Digital Resilience Taskforce (IMSDRT), a coalition of United Nations Member States and non-governmental organizations dedicated to:
 - a. Developing global design standards for digital platforms to ensure safety;
 - b. Requesting the development of guidelines for algorithmic transparency, including regular independent audits and public reporting, in order to identify, mitigate, and prevent the amplification of extremist content on digital platforms;
 - c. Coordinating with private sector technology companies to implement proactive detection systems;
 - d. Creating reporting guidelines for privacy and freedom of expression safeguards in digital counter-terrorism measures;
5. *Endorses* all Member States to exercise greater scrutiny in their bilateral and multilateral collaborations to ensure that no support is provided to states that are found, in accordance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and internationally recognized frameworks, to finance or support entities designated as terrorist organizations, by:
 - a. Adopting and implementing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards as the guideline for combating terrorist financing and utilizing FATF's monitoring mechanisms to identify state-sponsored terrorism;
 - b. Requesting countries that are not yet members of the FATF to seek membership and undergo mutual evaluations, thereby demonstrating a transparent commitment to global counter-terrorism norms;
6. *Supports* Member States in strengthening border control mechanisms and improve tracking processes of potentially suspicious individuals by:
 - a. Collaborating with the UNCCT in capacity-building programs and funding opportunities through UNOCT aimed at the global standardization of biometric data and advanced passenger information systems to close critical security gaps at points of entry;
 - b. Implementing the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 to deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, or commit terrorist acts;
7. *Calls upon* the UNOCT to expand existing assistance and review processes to include context-sensitive human rights compliance assessments of national counter-terrorism legislation, through:
 - a. Sharing reference materials on fair trial and detention standards in terrorism-related proceedings;
 - b. Supporting Member States in developing comprehensive criminal justice responses to terrorism, encompassing prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration as appropriate to national contexts.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Mindful of the importance of abiding by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) in reference to counter-terrorism,

Taking into account that Member States are still the masters of their own borders, as seen in Article II, Section I of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that counter-terrorism efforts are impossible without international cooperation,

Having considered the potential effects of the clause above, consider means to track the potential foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs),

Alarmed by the rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, their usage by terrorists, and the lack of international guidelines for the role of AI in terrorism and counter-terrorism,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen cybersecurity in response to the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC) 2022 Cybersecurity Threat Landscape Report,

Noting with deep concern the recruitment of citizens into terrorist organizations,

Desiring improved geographical maritime coordination,

Mindful of the potential challenges of free movement, as stated by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC),

1. *Recommends* legal frameworks for international human rights standards, such as:
 - a. Suggesting a legal framework to uphold international human rights law, outlining free and fair trials;
 - b. Encouraging networks to prosecute across jurisdictions;
 - c. Working through preexisting organizations like CARICOM;
2. *Emphasizes* that counter-terrorism measures must not undermine territorial integrity or political independence, reaffirming the sovereign equality of all Member States and the principle of non-interference, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Encourages* Member States, in coordination with relevant United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), to continuously strengthen international cooperation to enhance the effectiveness of prevention and response to evolving threats, through the:
 - a. Establishment of real-time intelligence sharing mechanisms, including regular exchange of surveillance data and relevant information;

- b. Biannual sharing of best practices and preventive strategies to enhance national and regional counter terrorism capacities in addressing evolving threats;
 - c. Continuous implementation of targeted capacity-building initiatives in areas such as cybersecurity, border management, and financial monitoring, with a focus on supporting developing countries to avoid implementation gaps in the global counter-terrorism framework;
 - d. Ongoing provision of technical assistance to developing countries through existing United Nations frameworks, including ONOCT;
 - e. Development of coordinated regional and international partnerships, facilitated and supported by United Nations counter-terrorism mechanisms, including joint training programs and response mechanisms to strengthen the collective response to transnational terrorist threats;
4. *Reiterates* the need to improve approaches addressing FTFs, encompassing both operational measures and preventive strategies to counter radicalization, by:
- a. Managing the legal processing, rehabilitation, and reintegration of its nationals detained abroad as FTFs by:
 - i. Encouraging information sharing of travel patterns and assessing risk upon return;
 - ii. Considering, upon arrival, that returnees are screened to determine threat level, involvement, and state;
 - iii. Encouraging Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact's Foreign Terrorist Fighter Capacity-Building Implementation Plan by strengthening education, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs to reduce security risks and prevent further radicalization within prison populations;
 - b. Calling upon Member States to implement preventive initiatives that address the root causes of radicalization by:
 - i. Urging Member States to pledge support to developing countries;
 - ii. Approving of the Global Counterterrorism Forum's (GCTF) focus on education to prevent and counter radical extremism;
 - iii. Emphasizing the demand for infrastructure building within marginalized areas, improving economic mobility, and reducing socioeconomic seclusion, which can be exploited by extremists;
5. *Affirms* the need for regulations on emerging AI technologies by:
- a. Suggesting the creation of neurorights to protect individuals from cognitive manipulation via AI technology;
 - b. Urging Member States to establish universal guidelines on the appropriate use of AI in counter-terrorism;

- c. Encouraging the formation of legal repercussions for inappropriate use of AI, including the spread of misinformation, incitement to violence, and any potential exploitation by terrorist groups;
6. *Encourages* all Member States to focus on technological sovereignty by:
 - a. Recommending legal frameworks to improve detection;
 - b. Aligning this framework with regional partners;
 - c. Believing that developing AI networks on SIDS and other affected developing Member States would enhance local capacity and technological resilience;
7. *Recommends* the creation of a model Joint Maritime Security Task Force to strengthen regional efforts against illicit arms trafficking, preventing terrorist movement across shared maritime routes, while coordinating operations among coastal and island Member States;
8. *Calls for* enhanced maritime coordination to address transnational threats through the strategic use of ongoing geographic positioning to support regional security initiatives among coastal and island Member States;
9. *Stresses* the challenges posed by the free movement between coastal and island Member States, which may facilitate cross-border threats if not effectively coordinated.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Welcoming the cooperation of all Member States in the General Assembly First Committee that are working on the issue of Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts,

Underlining the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Calling for human rights-focused counter terrorism measures, echoing Article 56 of the *United Nations Charter*, which sets forth the United Nations' primary commitment to "universal respect for human rights,"

Deeply conscious that terrorism cannot be effectively addressed exclusively through isolated national efforts, but requires coordinated multilateral responses and international cooperation, as stated by General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006), protecting the international law and the sovereignty of all States,

Highlighting the United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which obliges Member States to suppress the financing of terrorism and enhance international cooperation,

Further highlighting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), which seeks to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, and 2396 (2017), which addresses the misuse of information and communication technologies by terrorist actors and emphasizes capacity-building, information-sharing, and technical assistance to counter cyber-enabled terrorism in a manner consistent with international law and human rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 78/265 (2024) in its expression of safe, secure, and trustworthy systems, as well as recognizing the rapid expansion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies and their growing influence on international peace, security, and sustainable development,

Stressing the need to establish a shared definition of terrorism while facing the complexity of defining terrorism due to varied interpretations,

Bearing in mind the adoption of *Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies* (2020) by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in addition to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute's expressed goal of using AI for the purpose of synthesizing material into a singular, comprehensive, and collaborative forum preventing future terrorist acts,

Further proclaiming the importance of the need for strong infrastructure directed toward combating terrorism while ensuring that humanitarian corridors are digitally connected and protected against sabotage,

Acknowledging the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), especially SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Cognizant of the role of international frameworks and cooperation, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), in combating terrorism financing and enhancing global financial transparency,

Recognizing 70% of women live in conflict zones with notable rates of terrorism and experience gender-based violence,

Understanding the root causes of radicalization stemming from discrimination, lack of integration, limited life prospects, and exposure to extremist propaganda, as affirmed in Security Council resolution 2686 (2023), and stated in a report of the United Nations Development Programme of 2016,

1. *Suggests* Member States acknowledge a clear definition of terrorism by improving anti-terrorism legislation through using language agreed upon with regard to “terrorism” through the provisions of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), emphasizing General Assembly resolution 76/254 (2022) in its expression of distinguishing between extremism and religious freedom in the United Nations and among individual Member States, as previously done by the Molenbeek model;
2. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate into their domestic legislation the statutory language of United Nations conventions on anti-terrorism, such as the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents* (1973), the *International Convention against the taking of hostages* (1979), the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* (1997), the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999), and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (2005);
3. *Encourages* Member States to address the root causes of radicalization and extremism by reducing discrimination and enhancing equal access to education and employment opportunities, as outlined in several non-exhaustive suggestions, such as:
 - a. Expanding access to inclusive and quality education at all levels, including civic education, digital literacy, and critical thinking skills to counter online radicalization;
 - b. Promoting equitable employment opportunities, particularly for youth and vulnerable populations, through vocational training, entrepreneurship programs, and public–private partnerships;
 - c. Investing in grassroots educational approaches for communities to facilitate human rights-based social fabric in the Sahel, including several specific suggestions such as:
 - i. Information Sharing across the international community;
 - ii. Replication of UNESCO’s Work on Preventing Violent Extremism through Education, which exemplifies the creation of a network connecting teachers, officers, and social workers designated to address the rise of violent extremism, prevalence of terrorism, and lack of secure collaborative networks in the Central Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East;
4. *Recommends* that Member States comply with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) and the United Nations Charter in order to:
 - a. Ensure that the digital infrastructure is secure, resilient, and protected against acts of sabotage;
 - b. Guarantee transparent, lawful, and ethical AI use in the monitoring practice, by respecting individual privacy and data protection, as provided for by Article 12 UDHR;
 - c. Protect the marginalized groups that may be affected by potential abuses and discrimination from the operating measures;

- d. Support cooperation through existing bodies and organisations, such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Boards for Coordination, by working within the United Nations system;
5. Asks Member States to promote international cooperation by replicating the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund to establish a voluntary fund addressing presented solutions for more prominently affected Member States by terrorism to finance conferences and meeting support to strengthen counter-terrorism nationally for the most affected states;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance protections of state sovereignty in counter-terrorism efforts by strengthening AI detection, prevention, and disruption of terrorist activity while preventing their misuse by extremist groups to:
 - a. Recommend that Member States consider the development of an AI managed Counter-Terrorism Information Collection Site that is based upon the InnovAlte and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism (CT) Strategy which can use shared information, data, and statistics to highlight key Member States and protected groups prominently affected by terrorism efforts and identify evidence-based solutions to restructure weak legislation;
 - b. Encourage the adoption of protection measures to promote the proper use and non-modification of the data provided by Member States as a blockchain integrating an AI program;
7. *Recommends* the UNOCT, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization, that Member States should establish a *Global Counter-Terrorism Knowledge and Capacity Hub* and to submit biennial progress reports to the General Assembly, which:
 - a. Serve as a central global forum for Member States to exchange best practices in legislation, judicial processes, and operational approaches in accordance with human rights and the rule of law;
 - b. Delivers tailored technical assistance and both virtual and in-person training initiatives aimed at strengthening national counter-terrorism capacities, particularly in regions most affected by terrorism;
 - c. Compiles regular analytical assessments identifying effective practices, implementation gaps, and key lessons learned to support policy alignment and improved effectiveness among Member States;
 - d. Enhances coherent international action, encouraging the integration of development and security approaches, and contributing to the establishment of resilient and human rights-compliant counter-terrorism systems;
8. *Suggests* Member States review applicable FATF reports to cooperate in countering the financing of terrorism to:
 - a. Provide targeted technical assistance and capacity-building to support Member States, particularly developing countries, in implementing international standards on combating terrorist financing and illicit financial flows;

- b. Utilize the previously established *Global Counter-Terrorism Knowledge and Capacity Hub* as a secure platform for information-sharing among financial intelligence units and relevant authorities to improve the detection and prevention of cross-border terrorism financing;
 - c. Support Member States in strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks to enhance financial transparency and enable the effective identification, freezing, and confiscation of assets linked to terrorism;
- 9. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of strong border protection in minimizing terrorist threats and further recommends the use of existing United Nations frameworks in reference to General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006) and agencies to gain assistance, advisory support, and resources to strengthen border protection systems;
- 10. *Supports* the strengthening inter-border cooperation through intelligence sharing and monitoring efforts of illicit resources transported across vulnerable borders, reaffirming key articles presented at the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000) and calling upon States to:
 - a. Enhance biometric identification systems to improve the accuracy and reliability of national protection databases;
 - b. Support the development and modernization of national identification databases, drawing on established frameworks such as Aadhaar and the Schengen Information System, in order to increase efficiency and accessibility;
 - c. Promote the integration and secure exchange of identification data across borders to facilitate the timely identification of individuals involved in terrorist activities;
- 11. *Recommends* the prioritization of border security regarding transportation of cargo, personnel, and proliferation of arms conducted by terrorist organizations across vulnerable borderlines, supported by the use of Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record data, allowing authorities to screen individuals against international watchlists before they reach borders;
- 12. *Urges* Member States to cooperate on the cross border proliferation of small arms to reduce terrorist and criminal action fueled by proliferation of small arms, by:
 - a. Recommending joint border controls in search of small arms;
 - b. Advising to align border control and security measures in regional blocs to ensure cohesion of such regional blocs;
 - c. Advocating for an implementation and expansion of digital border security technology and sharing of best practices for implementation by Member States;
 - d. Asking Member States to establish unified border security protocols to improve alignment and effectiveness of border patrol collaboration;
 - e. Urging Member States to share information relevant to collaboration and prevention of small arms proliferation;

13. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support regional cooperation in counter terrorism through recommendations, such as:
 - a. Suggesting cooperation within regional platforms for dialogue and alignment of counter terrorism measures between Member States;
 - b. Establishing clear border control- and safeguarding- processes by following the United Nations Border Security and Management Standards guided by the UNOCT to enable implementation of further measures along the borders of Member States;
 - c. Sharing relevant information within the regional platforms, ensuring full cooperation and the prevention of illegal cross border activities supervised by a United Nations advisory body;
 - d. Facilitating capacity-building as referenced under the Global Counter-Terrorism Knowledge and Capacity Hub in order to ensure implementation of counter terrorism measures in all Member States regardless of economic ability;
 - e. Implementing a global facilitation between regional platforms by an United Nations advisory body such as Regional Collaborative Platform;

14. *Recommends* Member States consideration of improving technological infrastructure in the Sahel Region and worldwide to minimize terrorist threats, suggesting:
 - a. The investment in Data Retention Directives in the Sahel Region, in which Member States work with domestic telecommunications providers within their borders to store user traffic and location data, modeled after CyberPeace Institute's 2025 cybersecurity framework;
 - b. The establishment of state-specific organizations focused on rehabilitation and reintegration of former combatants and at-risk individuals, following the example set by the Malabo Convention;
 - c. A biannual meeting of the United Nations Coalition on Artificial Intelligence Repurposing, to clearly define proper restrictions and uses of emerging technologies and AI, intended to address the severity and accessibility of terrorism in the modern era, through potential funding from the Global Counterterrorism Forum in conjunction with various strategies, including, but not limited to:
 - i. The following of the model set by Slovakia's 2025 National AI strategy, InnovAlte;
 - ii. Focus on legislation, discussion, research, and regulation of AI;
 - iii. Acknowledgement of AI and its benefits in tracking terrorism, increasing protection, and strengthening multi-regional collaboration;
 - iv. Use of information and cybersecurity in regulating exploitation of Sahel resources among agencies including, but not limited to, the UNOCT and the African Union's Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy, paying mind to General Assembly resolution 63/164 (2009) on the role of mercenaries as violators of human rights in the pursuit of resource use;
 - d. Promote youth empowerment and inclusivity within Member States through social media while recognizing speech that may incite radicalization, in accordance with the Windhoek+30 Declaration on Information as a Public Good in the Digital Age and General Assembly resolution 77/211 (2022) regarding the potential role of global media in violence and discrimination;

15. *Calls for* strengthening regional cooperation, particularly in the Indian Ocean region, through enhanced intelligence-sharing mechanisms among Member States, with the support of already existing organizations such as the UNOCT and in collaboration with the African Union, to:
 - a. Encourage the establishment of secure and interoperable intelligence-sharing platforms notably the CTED Information sharing practices among Indian Ocean Member States, ensuring real-time exchange of information related to terrorist threats and activities;
 - b. Recommend the organization of regular joint intelligence briefings and regional coordination meetings to enhance mutual trust, transparency, and strategic alignment among national security agencies;
 - c. Call for the development of standardized protocols for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, in order to improve the effectiveness and consistency of shared intelligence;
 - d. Support capacity-building initiatives, including technical training and technological assistance, to strengthen the intelligence capabilities of developing states within the region;
 - e. Urge Member States to collaborate with organizations namely the Indian Ocean Rim Association or other relevant regional associations and international bodies to facilitate cross-border investigations and disrupt transnational terrorist networks;
16. *Urges* Member States to enhance the role of women within the policy-making process regarding counter-terrorism efforts, as stated in the findings of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, with recommendations to:
 - a. Ensure that AI-driven counter-terrorism measures account for the disproportionate impact on women by promoting diverse gender perspectives in the international conversations around terrorism prevention, as reflected in the *Women in Maritime Law Enforcement Program* and *Seaport Cooperation Project*;
 - b. Analyse gender specific impacts of terrorist action and integrate women in meetings, coalition, and conferences promoting social inclusion similar to the United Nations Women and the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to ensure gendered perspectives on data tracking, artificial intelligence training, trafficking relief, and gender-based violence;
 - c. Allocate funding for education to establish national action plans for involvement of women from elementary school to tertiary education that ensure participation of women when addressing counter-terrorism in Member States.



Code: GA1/1/12

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by The Charter of the United Nations (1945), particularly on the maintenance of international peace and security and the achievement of international cooperation,

Acknowledging the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which advocates for the rights to life, liberty, and security,

Further guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), specifically SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), which emphasizes the necessity of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

Fully aware of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which decided that Member States should prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups through effective border controls,

Recalling the 2006 Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS), adopted in General Assembly resolution 60/288, especially the third pillar of capacity-building in all Member States as a core element of the global counter-terrorism effort,

Reaffirming the work of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and its departments, such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), along with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which focuses on providing legal technical assistance and strengthening international cooperation,

Further reaffirming General Assembly resolution 77/20 (2022), on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

*Deeply alarming by the limited ratification of past conventions such as the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (ICSANT), which addresses the deliberate use or spread of radioactive materials or attacks on nuclear facilities to kill, seriously injure, or cause major damage and the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (ICSFT) which lists measures that need to be adopted nationally to suppress terrorism effectively,*

Dismayed by the infiltration of terrorist propaganda into schools through social media and other online formats, resulting in the recruitment of youth into terrorist organizations,

Recognizing the UNOCT Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) and its focus on policy assistance, youth engagement, communications, and new frontiers,

Taking into account the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate's (CTED's) assessment in institution construction, law implementation, and financing monitoring,

Further recalling existing frameworks such as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* as an initiative to recognize the shared responsibility between Member States and local government on the reduction of disaster risk,

Concerned that state-sponsored terrorism is an increasingly concerning problem, especially in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), as highlighted by the UNODC, with the first frameworks emerging in 1997,

Understanding the disparity in capacities and infrastructures of each Member State towards the implementation of anti-terrorist legislation under United Nations Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),

Deeply remaining concerned about the financing of terrorist organizations through methods such as low-level fraud, the Hawala system, illegal trade, kidnapping for ransom, and misuse of non-profit organizations, mainly discussed in United Nations Security Council resolution 2462 (2019),

Bearing in mind that unemployed or underemployed educated Arab youth are at a higher risk of radicalization, as shown in a study titled *How Do Education and Unemployment Affect Support for Violent Extremism* (Bhatia and Ghanem, 2017),

Underlining the importance of Member States working collaboratively and enhancing existing United Nations capacity-building initiatives that assist in investigating, detecting, and preventing the movement of terrorists,

1. *Calls on* Member States to implement Counter-Terrorism and Technological Capacity Hubs (CATCH) and develop regular, long-term training programs in partnership with relevant United Nations bodies and partners by:
 - a. Building upon the Cyprus Centre for Land, Open Seas and Port Security (CYCLOPS) training facility that offers training for border officials on cybersecurity, customs/export controls, and maritime security, often focusing on identifying and preventing smuggling of dangerous materials and weapons;
 - b. Recommending Member States to train financial authorities in cyber-forensics and blockchain analysis, to increase the counter-terrorism capacity of developing states to meet the standards of the FATF;
 - c. Promoting the development of dedicated counter-terrorism units within existing domestic legislative and institutional frameworks by providing training programs that are sufficient in length and held regularly, managed by the UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch, in ways including:
 - i. Elaborating on UNOCT's Specialized Training on Counter-Terrorism Investigations (STOTCI), which brings together law enforcement officers, including prosecutors and judges, in decision-making, information sharing, and terrorism warning;
 - ii. Collaborating with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on sending a cohort of police officers to host-nations that are willing to provide specialized CT training programs;

- d. Strengthening border monitoring and control units, with the deployment of useful facilities, as guided by the General Assembly resolution 77/20 (2022) of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL;
 - e. Accepting and voluntarily cooperating with the expert assessments conducted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), including through detailed implementation reviews and country visits, to identify gaps in national counter-terrorism training programmes;
2. *Recommends* the expansion of the mandate of PCVE in conjunction with previously established regional organizations, with respect to each member state's sovereignty, to include infrastructure building and technical assistance, by:
 - a. Investing in the development and strengthening of Member States technological infrastructure to improve ground, maritime, air, and border control;
 - b. Strengthening law enforcement structures, equipment, and resources in Member States that necessitate such assistance to allow for the development of domestic counter-terrorism capabilities, such as law enforcement stations, equipment, and detention facilities;
3. *Encourages* the enhancement of strategic communications efforts under the PCVE between Member States regarding counter-terrorism efforts through the establishment of structured multilateral and regional security dialogue forums to enable confidence building and share counter-terrorism practices;
4. *Invites* the development of high technological infrastructure in developing Member States in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 2354 (2017), by:
 - a. Suggesting regional actors to draft conventions that regulate the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in accordance with the United Nations Charter and UDHR by:
 - i. Defining AI's role in counter-terrorism and establishing countermeasures against AI misuse in acts of terrorism in accordance with General Assembly resolution 79/239 (2024);
 - ii. Dispatching advisory personnel with professional expertise on (AI), high technological innovations, and cybersecurity to Member States with limited capacity;
 - b. Urging member States to strengthen their national cybersecurity frameworks in accordance with the *UN Convention Against Cybercrime* (2025), to prevent the use of digital platforms and the internet for terrorist recruitment, radicalization, and financing, by:
 - i. Establishing national and/or regional cybersecurity units specialized in detecting and dismantling online terrorist networks in coordination with INTERPOL and UNOCT;
 - ii. Encouraging major digital platforms to adopt standardized protocols for the rapid identification and removal of terrorist content online;

5. *Supports* the creation of a time-bound expert panel on terrorism risk gaps, reporting under the relevant agenda items of the General Assembly, to address important ratification gaps in past resolutions and conventions;
6. *Proposes* the creation of a uniform database for a unified approach to the enhancement of borders as a commitment to weapons control and civilian security, through:
 - a. Encouraging transparent intelligence sharing between Member States and the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), allowing data collection to actively serve in security cooperation among nations;
 - b. Recommending the expansion of pre-existing cooperation between the UNOCT and the African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) around the Sahel region to improve the capabilities of regional and national police forces;
7. *Advises* Member States and the Security Council to promote the creation of Counter-Terrorism Oversight Initiatives (CTOIs) by region that would work to serve the regional and specific needs of the respective areas through the collaboration and transfer of knowledge regarding counterterrorism between Member States in a specific CTOI, including:
 - a. Calling for the build-up of capacity to be achieved through or with assistance from CTOIs, which would be used for counterterrorism purposes;
 - b. Underscoring the variety of complexities and complications regarding terrorism in comparison with different regions and Member States, and the need for differing solutions and actions that best suit a specific region or Member State in a reasonable manner;
 - c. Welcoming developed Member States and organizations that have expertise in counterterrorism to provide aid in the creation and funding for CTOIs in a voluntary manner;
8. *Suggests* the collaboration of international bodies such as the World Bank and Member States in improving local economic infrastructure, including the enhancement of technological access of national security groups to address terrorist financing and recruitment through:
 - a. Collaborating between the FATF and Member State governments to create branches of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) within Member States;
 - b. Increasing investment in small businesses in partnership with the World Bank to increase jobs and employment opportunities, leading to the reduction of terrorist appeal for any socio-economic purpose;
9. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks, including through the development and adoption of emergency response strategies and recovery mechanisms, while taking into account existing frameworks such as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, by:

- a. Considering the development of appropriate response mechanisms to restore essential services such as energy, transportation, and communication networks, in accordance with national capacities and priorities;
 - b. Promoting the development of backup systems and contingency plans to ensure continuity of critical infrastructure operations;
 - c. Encouraging cooperation between public and private sectors to improve preparedness and post-attack recovery capacity;
10. *Requests* Member States to implement policies in preventing the youth from joining terrorist organizations and participating in acts of terrorism through the establishment of a curriculum regarding debunking terrorist recruitment propaganda and addressing mental health.



Code: GA1/1/13

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming Security Council Resolution 2341 (2017) and its unwavering commitment to international cooperation, General Assembly resolutions 49/60 (1995), 60/288 (2006), 70/291 (2016), 72/284 (2018), and 75/291 (2021), which reiterate the central role of the United Nations in coordinating global counter-terrorism efforts, along with the lack of collaborative real-time information and intelligence sharing between Member States in the context of maritime security in mind,

Affirming resolution General Assembly resolution 54/109 (2000) and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism* and their efforts to increase cooperation with Member States and the importance of previous Counter-Terrorism Measures, such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to disrupt the percentage of money laundering connected to criminal activities,

Affirming the counter-terrorism committee has instituted many policies that combat financial aid granted towards terrorists, which helped identify gaps in legal frameworks, and promoted technical assistance to strengthen financial intelligence and combat illicit cross-border currency transportation,

Alarmed by how transnational organized crime generates an estimated 870 billion USD annually, in addition to how terrorist organizations are derivative of and recruit from pre-existing criminal organizations, and the lack of cautious infrastructure equipped to prevent terrorist recruitment, as highlighted in the 2012 UNODC awareness-raising campaign,

Highlighting the four pillars outlined in the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, which works to improve and advocate for cooperation in counter terrorism efforts, including measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, strengthen Member States capacity, enhance international cooperation, and ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law,

Deeply concerned about the movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) through ports and the treatment of foreign nationals, suspected of being FTFs, and further recognizing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) global initiative for criminal justice for FTFs,

Appreciating how the United Nations combats terrorism and uses precise language to identify terrorism and to cooperate better,

Understanding that small island developing states (SIDS) in the Caribbean lack proper communication infrastructure to mitigate terrorist activity despite regional proximity and are especially vulnerable to terrorism facilitated through the Caribbean Sea,

Seeking a stronger commitment to both the new measures encouraged here within, as well as previously agreed upon, United Nations counter terrorism measures,

Acknowledging all Member States and their contribution to funding the United Nations,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of a port cybersecurity framework with better equipment for patrol vessels, as well as the strengthening of maritime partnerships through the Bilateral and Unified Logistics Exchange for Global Oceanic Law and Defense (BLUE-GOLD) to enhance coastal protection, by:
 - a. Analyzing all-source intelligence gathered and analyzed by all Member States in a joint effort to prevent acts of terrorism in maritime settings before they take place through the data-sharing on terrorist logistics and unidentified entities, cybersecurity port auditing guidelines;
 - b. Providing new equipment for patrol vessels for the marine and port police, funded by voluntary contributions from Member States, in order to strengthen harbour and border control, as inspections of suspicious vessels can be made more efficiently;
 - c. Strengthening and enhancing existing information-sharing mechanisms on suspicious maritime activities across all Member States; in alignment with previous initiatives on maritime security, particularly with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and establishing a collaborative maritime information and intelligence sharing platform that would serve as the forefront of countering maritime terrorism;
 - d. Advocating for the capacity building within existing digital and physical counterterrorist networks, by incentivizing workforce participation for increased monitoring of ports, flow of transactions, and drone surveillance, in addition to coordinating such efforts regionally to enhance consistency;
 - e. Encouraging the development of coordinated capacity-building mechanisms within the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to support vulnerable and capacity-limited Member States, particularly microstates and Small Island Developing States, through:
 - i. Strengthening maritime surveillance and management systems adapted to geographically dispersed territories;
 - ii. Enhancing cyber-security capabilities and early-warning systems to detect emerging threats;
 - iii. Promoting interoperability and information-sharing through standardized procedures and cooperation with international and regional organizations;
 - f. Strengthening the ongoing support of existing regional frameworks and NGOs;
 - g. Enhancing information sharing and joint surveillance of maritime zones to detect and prevent terrorist activities;
 - h. Supporting the development of secure and resilient maritime infrastructure to reduce vulnerabilities, by:
 - i. Promoting the use of early warning systems and coordinated response mechanisms to address maritime security threats;

- ii. Fostering capacity-building and training for coastal communities and authorities to improve awareness and resilience against terrorist attacks at sea;
 - iii. Allowing every Member State to join our partnership, to follow the United Nations's dynamics, and to strengthen the partnership;
2. *Suggests* to Member States to consider implementing legal frameworks to combat the flow of money in connection to terrorism by reporting criminal activities related to finance, with the attempt to disrupt terrorist organizations, by:
 - a. Continuing participation within the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism;
 - b. Further encouraging Member States to adopt laws that combat new fraud tactics used by terrorist groups for money laundering, such as using new technologies like AI;
 - c. Dismantling digital coordination infrastructures, including communication hubs used for financing and operational planning of terrorist acts, and by promoting the development of United Nations-coordinated digital platforms to improve secure and efficient intelligence-sharing systems;
3. *Calls* for the disruption of organized extremist networks, by identifying and mapping recruitment channels, including online platforms and local networks used for radicalization, through programs such as the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Coordination Platform;
4. *Promotes* the establishment of cooperative frameworks between Member States and the private sector, like the Global Counter-terrorism Forum and the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Coordination Impact, to facilitate access to affordable and adaptable technological solutions for vulnerable Member States, including voluntary usage of:
 - a. Satellite-based monitoring systems to enhance maritime domain awareness;
 - b. Secure communication platforms to strengthen coordination between national and international actors;
 - c. Digital tools for data processing and evidence-sharing in counter-terrorism efforts;
5. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which includes addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, preventing terrorism, building member states' capacity to combat terrorism, and ensuring respect for human rights when drafting policies in counter terrorism efforts;
6. *Encourages* the creation of systems through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to identify and share information on foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) attempting to move through ports and facilitate safe and humane movement of foreign nationals suspected of being FTFs by managing the legal processing, rehabilitation, reintegration, and safe returns for these foreign nationals;

7. *Recommends* that Member States work pass legislation in support of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts by acknowledging acts of terror by adopting a definition of acts of terrorism as: using violence against non-combatants, pursuant to political leverage;
8. *Proposes* the SIDS Counterterrorism Oversight Panel for Evaluation (SCOPE), a technical review mechanism operating in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, composed of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate experts, regional security practitioners, and financial crime specialists, by:
 - a. Conducting assessments and reports of SIDS capacity in maritime awareness and counter-terrorist financing;
 - b. Recommending targeted, multi-year capacity-building packages funded through voluntary contributions to existing United Nations counter-terrorism trust funds and implemented with support from the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to renew and clarify their commitment to United Nations-sponsored counterterrorism efforts, including recognizing their previous commitments, such as all related United Nations and other initiatives they have signed on to or voted for, making a point to be active in their agreed-upon roles in existing United Nations-sponsored counter-terrorism initiatives, such as by:
 - a. Releasing public statements that reaffirm their commitment to previously agreed-upon sentiments, to reiterate their support, and to plan to continue going forward, and reaching out to fellow involved Member States in those previous agreements to collaborate on plans for the future, as regards those previous agreements;
 - b. Making clear and reportable commitments to any new initiatives they support, such as those approved in this session, and taking the measures necessary internally to follow through with their promised support, such as by voluntarily:
 - i. Providing technical support and training sessions to developing countries;
 - ii. Creating enforcement measures, such as an optional annual report to the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee, to ensure commitments are met;
10. *Further recommends* all Member States' involvement in funding the United Nations and its goals to continue the fight against terrorist organizations.



Code: GA1/1/14

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ODC) resolution 12/3 (2024) which calls for the enhancement of firearms protocol, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking of firearms, as well as General Assembly resolution 51/45 (1997) which calls upon Member States to promote and strive for expanded disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the improvement of border security within Member States, such as the use of the United Nations Compendium or Recommend Practices for The Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter Terrorism (2018),

Acknowledging the importance of cross-border cooperation in order to prevent international illicit weapons trades, making reference to the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013) that small arms and light weapons are the second most commonly used tools in terrorist attacks after explosives,

Recognizing how the lack of socio-economic support often leads to an increase in terrorism and illicit trades near the borders of Member States, as established in General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2006) and General Assembly resolution 60/288 (2006),

Calling attention to the lack of national identification in many developing Member States,

1. *Recommends* Member States put forward a formal condemnation of the illegal possession of firearms, chemical weapons and nuclear weapons based on the definitions and recommendations described in Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004);
2. *Suggests* that all Member States adopt policies on lawful possession of firearms, including but not limited to:
 - a. More specific sentences for those with unlawful possession;
 - b. Guidelines for the transportation of firearms across national borders, involving:
 - i. Promoting expanded access to Interdicting Small Arms, Ammunition, Parts and Components Course (ISAAPC) for customs and border patrol;
 - ii. Expanding UNODC Firearms Identification Training for postal and customs personnel;
 - c. Training for handling firearms and background requirements for the possession of high-risk firearms, by:
 - i. Increasing civilian access to current United Nations Small Arms and Light Weapons Fellowship Training Programme;
 - ii. Including the conducting of background checks for all of those in possession of firearms;

3. *Encourages* Member States to work towards a more technologically advanced future for combatting terrorism support across borders by formulating schedules, to:
 - a. Implement biometric passports within the Member State's border protocols, utilizing the United Nations Compendium or Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter Terrorism, which provides valuable resources to Member States looking into implementing biometric systems while adhering to international law and human rights;
 - b. Reach out to developing Member States to ensure all Member States have the necessary access to well-developed technological research;
4. *Recommends* Member States, in times of peace, invest in the communities surrounding national borders in order to improve the socio-economic status of the members of these communities and prevent the development of conditions conducive to terrorism by:
 - a. Establishing regional rehabilitation and reintegration centers for former combatants and at-risk individuals, grounded in psychological, social and vocational support, recognizing that the absence of viable reintegration pathways drives further radicalization and perpetuates cycles of violence;
 - b. Developing task forces aimed at identifying economic struggles within the region in order to help achieve adequate food, housing, and employment for a majority of civilians in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA);
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to create regional civilian data centers with the responsibility of utilizing human intelligence and work to:
 - a. Provide civilians with official identification;
 - b. Record the identities of residents within the Member State, adhering to the Human Rights Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) to ensure data collection processes are participatory, transparent, and respectful of privacy;
 - c. Share relevant data with Member States investigating terrorist attacks;
6. *Supports* in-depth communication between Member States in order to share information such as potential terrorists in the region, passenger data, and progress in implementing the solutions proposed in this resolution, utilizing resources such as:
 - a. The United Nations' StratComm 101 training is intended to enhance the understanding of strategic communication among Member States;
 - b. The Countering Terrorist Travel Programme introduced by the United Nations in 2019 in order to provide resources and education on reporting passenger travel data.



Code: GA1/1/15

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing terrorism as all forms of criminal acts committed against civilians or non-combatants to provoke terror, to intimidate, to coerce a government, or international organization into a specific course of action in pursuit of political, ideological, or strategic objectives,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that effective counter-terrorism requires coordinated multilateral cooperation within the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) framework and strengthening of already existing United Nations counter-terrorism mechanisms while avoiding duplication of frameworks,

Emphasizing that all counterterrorism measures must fully comply with international human rights law, including international humanitarian and refugee law and must safeguard privacy, data protection and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that prevention-oriented approaches contribute to address root-causes of radicalization as studied by the *2023 UNDP Report*,

Recognizing the importance of addressing conditions conducive to radicalization, as emphasized in the *United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*,

Recommends the establishment of an international treaty in regards of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* concerning border security, preventing financial exploitation and support to foreign terrorist fighters,

Expressing concern about the misuse of Decentralized Finance (DeFi) for terrorism financing,

Stressing that counter-terrorism measures must safeguard privacy, data protection and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Ombudsperson, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009) and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) which recognizes that terrorism is sustained through interconnected networks of financing, arms trafficking and recruitment of members of all ages,

Alarmed by the lack of transparency and communication within Member States regarding weapon export and import data,

Concerned by the increasing use of deceitful travel documentations and identity theft in helping terrorists enter the ports of all Member States,

Keeping in mind Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), General Assembly resolution 70/291 (2016), as well as the upcoming 9th review of the counter-terrorism strategy,

1. *Calls upon* the creation of a definition of terrorism as any premeditated use or threat of violence intended to induce a state of terror in a population, or to coerce a government;
2. *Promotes* multilateral strategies to enhance proactive actions against arm proliferation as implementing the full and meaningful application of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013) which promotes transparency, accountability, and responsible arms transfers between Member States;
3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) to develop international policies whose goals are to prohibit the proliferation of arms by strengthening tracking mechanisms for weapons and arms used in terrorist activities, by:
 - a. Creating standardized marking, record keeping protocols and information-sharing datasets to ensure the identification of the origin and transfer history of weapons in a secure and centralized way through a blockchain;
 - b. Developing coordinated international procedures to dismantle key arms trafficking networks and supply chains linked to terrorist organizations through technical and financial assistance, especially to less developed countries (LDCs), and improve their arms-tracking capacities, border controls and investigate mechanisms;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to reinforce and strengthen international communication with the support of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to further restrain the transfer and production of weapons such as major and small arms;
4. *Supports* the creation of training programs for customs and border officials to better detect, identify and report on illicit weapons shipments which can be done through regional membership programs with the help of relevant United Nations bodies, expert groups and regional organizations, that will increase regional cooperation, by:
 - a. Establishing regional intelligence-sharing platforms to share information on suspected trafficking networks, routes and methods used by terrorist groups;
 - b. Harmonizing inspection and reporting procedures to ensure standardized border control practices across members;
 - c. Offering capacity-building workshops and technical assistance to states lacking the resources or technology to effectively monitor arms trafficking;
5. *Calls to integrate* international standards through the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on the monitoring of digital payment platforms and cryptocurrency exchanges, including real-time information sharing between Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) that will coordinate actions between them;
6. *Encourages* cooperation of Member States within multilateral strategies to improve the non-proliferation actions while making the access of illicit arms hinder;
7. *Encourages* Member States to establish community-based deradicalization programs as a resource for youth radicalization prevention by:

- a. Creating sessions at schools led by counter-terrorism experts to educate youth on United Nations non-aggressions principles, United Nations values and on preventing terrorism;
 - b. Creating workshops with former terrorists who will become mentors with a precise goal given and a clear plan on how to organize them;
8. *Motivates* the organization of psychological and ethical examinations on the younger part of the population to identify early signs of radicalization and identify vulnerable individuals by:
 - a. Providing appropriate psychological support and access to mental health aid;
 - b. Supporting rehabilitation and reintegration of youth that have been found to have been included in terrorist campaigns or any form of actions;
9. *Invites* Member States to participate in a regular meeting every two years, where a report would be handed in concerning the evolution of radicalization of youth in order to better adapt future strategies and actions planned;
10. *Encourages* the strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsperson to ensure fair, transparent, and independent review procedures for individuals and entities listed under United Nations sanctions regimes;
11. *Calls to* increase involvement of United Nations systems to deal with terrorism financing to focus on:
 - a. Implementing the FATF recommendations related to anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing through Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT);
 - b. Endorsing capacity-building initiatives in areas where financial systems are lacking substantive funding and monitoring;
12. *Invites* Member States to enhance security and integrity of travel documents by introducing blockchain based systems to:
 - a. Prevent forgery and identity theft by enabling secure and verifiable digital identities, while reducing surveillance that undermines fundamental freedoms;
 - b. Strengthen international cooperation to improve authentication of travel documents at border control and to track suspicious travel patterns;
13. *Calls for* increased use and effectiveness of asset freezing tools in counter-terrorism to:
 - a. Ensure proportionality of the measures taken and the protection of legitimate financial activities;
 - b. Invest and coworking with private sector as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);
14. *Emphasizes* that all counter-terrorism measures must include strong safeguards for privacy and data protection, and avoid excessive or indiscriminate surveillance that may undermine fundamental freedoms;

15. *Encourages* the responsible use of emerging technologies, in counter-terrorism efforts, ensuring full compliance with international law and the inclusion of transparency, accountability, and human oversight mechanisms;
16. *Recommends* Member States to develop an international legal treaty to support the prevention of terrorism through building state capacity, protecting human rights, and border security.



Code: GA1/1/16

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Remembering Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals), strengthening the means of global cooperation to achieve the SDGs,

Reminding Member States of the upcoming 2026 Counter-Terrorism Week (CT Week) to review the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006) and the duty of the international body to suppress terrorist revenue streams as outlined by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),

Reconfirming the strategy from the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999),

Emphasizing the condemnation of terrorism present in the *Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism* (1994) which fosters responsibility to member-states in the deterrence of terrorist activity,

Keeping in mind that the reduction of firearm ownership would reduce the frequency of terrorist attacks as discussed in the report *Addressing the Linkages between Illicit Arms, Organized Crime and Armed Conflict* (2022),

Acknowledging the close partnership between the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and their dedication to implementing initiatives in the field of counter-terrorism,

Recalling the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel (CT-Travel) initiative, which is designed to help Member States detect terrorism through information exchange and the use of passenger data,

Aware of the positive impact that women in law enforcement have on counterterrorism strategies due to its differential gendered ramifications as expressed by Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and reiterated in the goals set in the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS), as initiated by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

1. *Suggests* Member States affirm commitments to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to promote the achievement of programmes pursuing the four pillars of this initiative;
2. *Proposes* Member States to cultivate regional action plans through comprehensive talks, at the 2026 CT Week, that conceptualize solutions on regionally-specific topics relating to terrorist funding sources, which explores the:
 - a. Cooperation with the Border and Security Programme to alleviate the burden placed upon transit states;
 - b. Deliberation on the implementation of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centres (UNCTC) to aid Member States' local law enforcement in identifying and sharing best practices for their specific regional counter-terrorism needs;

- c. Facilitation of collaboration on data sharing frameworks between the UNOCT and regional groups such as but not limited to the African Union, European Union, and the Organization of American States;
 - d. Implementation of indigenous perspectives when negotiations impact their communities;
 - e. Considerations of the impact of terrorist funding sources on marginalized communities to ensure that future initiatives are sustainable and equitable;
 - f. Partnership with the Papal Foundation, through its direct grants as it relates to funding, in any actions agreed upon by Member States in dialogues;
3. *Suggests* Member States support the development and continued action of Financial Intelligence Units to provide critical data which aids in addressing the financing of terrorism, and enhances the ability to freeze or confiscate funds from terror organizations;
4. *Underlines* the importance of Member States to invest in new technology for patrol vessels for the marine and port police, funded by voluntary contributions from Member States managed by the UNOCT Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism, such as but not limited to thermal cameras, AI software, night-vision systems, and high-resolution radars;
5. *Encourages* Member States to implement recommendations pertaining to the prevention of firearm ownership by non-state actors and engaging with global organizations to promote standardized arms control;
6. *Invites* all Member States to participate in the CT-Travel programme, currently focused on assisting Member States in cultivating capabilities and supports integration with the INTERPOL database for watchlist screening to detect, prevent and investigate the movement of serious criminals;
7. *Reminds* Member States to increase their commitments to the WPS agenda as it relates to counter-terrorism by developing a partnership with International Association Women Police to promote arms control and include women into more prominent roles within the police force.