



Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)*



Conference B

6-10 April 2026

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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director	Kiki Tamis-Noordman
Assistant Director	Ahmed Y. Mustafa
Chair	Andrew Kirk

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, 3 against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	75 in favor, 13 against, 27 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	Adopted without a vote
GA1/1/5	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	69 in favor, 13 against, 35 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	67 in favor, 13 against, 35 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	84 in favor, 9 against, 22 abstentions

GA1/1/8	Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts	68 in favor, 16 against, 31 abstentions
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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 103 Member States and one Observer.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts.” By Wednesday, the Dais received a total of 14 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics like working towards a universally accepted definition of terrorism. Conversations about radicalization prevention and the protection of youth, combatting the financing of non-state actors, and regulations of emerging technologies often appeared in these conversations, highlighting the complexities of the topic. The atmosphere of the committee was one of cooperation and respect, with open conversations and exciting mergers.

On Thursday, 8 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 8 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including education reforms and programs for youth to prevent radicalization, proposing enhanced regulations and restrictions for cyber-terrorism and AI technologies, and furthering relationships between the global north and south through enhanced information sharing channels to develop knowledge counter-terrorism strategies and preventions. Delegates worked diligently to cover all facets of international cooperation and counter-terrorism efforts. The compromise and unrelenting cooperation of the committee demonstrates the need for immediate action and solutions, resulting in the creation of 8 resolutions that were adopted by the body.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Calling attention to Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, which shows progress toward a definition of terrorism, while recognizing the continued absence of a universally agreed upon definition that reflects the differing national contexts of Member States and remains consistent with international law in relation to the United Nations Sixth Committee’s Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and its Detailed Implementation Assessment (DIS),

Reaffirming the importance of continued negotiations towards a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT), as emphasized in General Assembly resolution 79/129 on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”, which called for sustained efforts in 2025–2026 to strengthen international cooperation in preventing terrorism,

Sharing the sentiment of lamentation of the Secretary-General for the lack of prosecution of sexual violence perpetrated by terrorist organizations in the name of population control and subjugation through fear,

Calling attention to countering transnational threats through enhanced intelligence-sharing, counter-extremism efforts, and the development of early warning systems,

Emphasizing the importance of tracking illicit networks and weapons across international borders that impact Member States and their national security,

Deeply concerned with the need to uphold human rights in counter-terrorism (CT) efforts, particularly for women and youth,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being) which emphasizes healthy living and promotes well-being for people of all ages,

Acknowledging SDG 4 (quality education) and that youth animosity serves as a significant contributing factor to the persistence and spread of terrorism globally, and that youth-led networks focused on countering violent extremism through education and community outreach prevent the mass spread of online targeted radicalization,

Reaffirming also the importance of strengthening state institutions in line with SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Recognizing the importance of human right safeguarding in regards to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for CT,

Underlining the unique nature of the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006)*, as the first

comprehensive, multilateral framework for coordinated action to combat terrorism, including addressing conditions conducive to its spread and proliferation, as endorsed by all Member States,

Guided by the importance of a multilateral cyber-centered approach to combating global terrorism through international cooperation in information sharing,

Noting with deep concern the utilization of cryptology-based currencies to evade internationally accepted sanctions against terrorist organizations and globally low state capacity to address international sanction evasion according to TRM Labs, a cybercrime consultation organization,

Understanding that, according to *Congressional Research Service Report R44003 (2015)*, more than a hundred social media platforms were used to recruit over 20,000 foreign fighters from more than 90 Member States to facilitate deadly terrorist attacks,

Addressing the need to counter cyber-terrorism, including the use of digital technologies to carry out or support terrorist acts, especially considering the decrease in CT frameworks stressing digital literacy and tolerance-building curricula,

1. *Reminds* Member States to work towards a universal definition of terrorism while taking into account differing national contexts of Member States and remaining clear, consistent, and aligned with Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question” by:
 - a. Inviting the Security Council and its sub-committee of CT to consider destructive, violent crimes linked to foreign radical organizations as factors when considering a definition for international terrorism and applying these standards to the DIS to ensure universal assessment of terrorist threats;
 - b. Requesting the Security Council, Ad Hoc Committee, and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to work in collaboration;
2. *Encourages* targeted thematic consultations between the Sixth Committee, UNOCT, Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and Ad Hoc Committee in expert-led thematic working groups on sticking points such as human rights, existing legal instruments, and the definition of terrorism, in order to bridge divergences among Member States and facilitate the timely finalization of the CCIT;
3. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of adhering to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) and previous international CT legal instruments put forward by the International Atomic Energy Agency when pursuing CT efforts, in order to strengthen future relations with Member States, and ensure stability;
4. *Recommends* utilizing the United Nations International Computing Centre Common Secure cybersecurity services in the Threat Intelligence Network with functions such as voluntarily sharing cybersecure threat and incident information for the Member States to prepare, respond and mitigate risks that are associated with such threats including:
 - a. AI employed as early detection and warning systems to track weapon movements, platforms aiding the movement of funds in any forms, including cryptocurrency, informal transfer systems, and digital payment platforms, among others, to terrorist groups;

- b. The precedent set by General Assembly resolution 79/325 on “Terms of reference and modalities for the establishment and functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance” (2025), on AI governance, providing technical support to developing countries to ensure equitable participation in AI-based CT efforts;
5. *Suggests* the development of youth-focused extremism prevention programs to counter online extremist recruitment by Member States, while respecting national sovereignty, by partnering with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
6. *Recommends* collaboration to strengthen regional and international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and non-governmental organizations, through shared platforms to develop standardized tools for educators aimed at countering extremist narratives to share existing information around terrorist group financing;
7. *Further suggests* consultation of less affluent nations in matters of criminal justice and the prosecution of terrorist offenders, especially emphasizing sexual and gender-based violence as well as violence against children;
8. *Requests* Member States to utilize the UNOCT to develop and implement comprehensive, state-led counter-extremism prevention programs to provide information for AI best practices, and encourage educational curricula that promote civic responsibility and resilience against radical ideologies by:
 - a. Recommending educational structures with an emphasis on critical thinking, digital literacy, and tolerance-building curricula;
 - b. Emphasizing the need to build capacity for human rights–compliant AI deployment;
 - c. Encouraging enhanced knowledge-sharing and training among Member States;
9. *Supports* the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre's Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and using physical and security protective measures such as UNODC's Global Programme to End Violence against Children to ensure the safety of women and youth who are affected by terrorism through:
 - a. Promoting youth-led civic initiatives that significantly reduce susceptibility to radicalization;
 - b. Supporting early intervention, encouraging resilience, providing resources to promote well-being, and addressing grievances that fuel radicalization;
 - c. Protecting children and women during the implementation of CT efforts;
10. *Urges* collaboration between governments and international organizations, including UNESCO and UNICEF, to reform standardized educational tools, such as digital learning platforms, open educational resources, and national curricula and standardized textbooks to better:

- a. Use digital platforms to expand access to education in underserved areas while simultaneously countering online radicalization through verified educational content;
 - b. Increase the promotion of counter-extremism targeted towards youth in underdeveloped regions which may lack higher education and stable governments;
11. *Recommends* Member States to implement efforts to train educators, such as UNESCO's collective actions to prevent violent extremism in order to:
 - a. Identify and address early signs of radicalization among youth, prioritizing regional cooperation to build partnerships tailored to the differences of each cultural region;
 - b. Highlight the importance of equal access regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, or socioeconomic status;
12. *Invites* developed Member States and international organizations such as UNOCT and UNODC to provide technical assistance, and conduct trainings to further education for developing countries to reduce capacity gaps in CT financing efforts by:
 - a. Facilitating training programs for law enforcement and intelligence units on identifying and disrupting illicit financial flows;
 - b. Supporting the development of risk assessment tools through technological implementations and the widespread usage of advanced measures for counter-terrorist operations;
 - c. Assisting in the development of secure digital infrastructure to enable effective monitoring and cross-border information sharing while respecting data protection standards and state sovereignty;
13. *Calls upon* the International Criminal Police Organization to further strengthen international law enforcement cooperation through voluntary intelligence sharing, operational support, and capacity-building initiatives in partnership with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to implement a standardized CT training framework modeled after the specialized CT training courses of the UNOCT Global Fusion Cells Programme;
 - b. Providing local authorities with adequate and consistent intelligence to create further stability while remaining updated with any new CT emergencies;
14. *Encourages* the UNOCT to expand its provision of technical assistance, capacity-building initiatives, and policy guidance to Member States in alignment with the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006)*;
15. *Further recommends* the expansion of digital wallet risk assessment scoring (DWRAS) to strengthen early detection and prevention of the use of cryptocurrencies and other forms of encrypted digital assets for the purpose of transnational terrorist financing, which would:

- a. Utilize data analytics tools to assess and assign risk scores to digital wallets based on transaction patterns such as the rapid movement of large funds transnationally and direct links to known or suspected terrorist organizations;
 - b. Establish a secure, centralized, voluntary international database of flagged high-risk digital wallets accessible to participating Member States under the guidance of the UNOCT in conjunction with the Financial Action Task Force;
16. *Recommends* Member States to use unilateral safeguards on AI use regarding CT by:
- a. Supporting the education of and adequate use of emerging technological tools such as AI and deepfake detection software, and to ensure an adequate use of this technology;
 - b. Requiring human decisions for any military use of AI, including labels on AI-generated content (deepfakes, media), should it be published;
17. *Emphasizes* the use of AI to trace the movement of weapons used by terrorist groups among Member States to reduce the blurring of movement of terrorist groups within and across Member States;
18. *Supports* the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000) and its support of developing countries, in order to create cyber national policing units which, in connection with DWRAS, would enable developing Member States to:
- a. Track exactly where electronic wallets containing cryptology-based currency is being used to finance money to arrest terrorist financiers;
 - b. Prosecute international terrorists with evidence of illicit and sanctioned financial activities;
19. *Encourages* compiling and analyzing actors that aid in the support of terrorism by using emerging technologies to track and trace transnational networks like social media where online terrorist recruitment activity is occurring, including patterns of online radicalization;
20. *Recommends* Member States to utilize AI to track the movement of funds in any form, including cryptocurrency, informal transfer systems, among other digital payment platforms, to terrorist groups, which would:
- a. Emphasize the use of AI to trace the movement of weapons used by terrorist groups among Member States;
 - b. Provide technical support to developing countries to ensure equitable participation in AI-based CT efforts;
 - c. Include human presence during security operations under the supervision of the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Noting with alarm that the United Nations reports that 99% of all deaths related to terrorism occur in states that have pre-existing violent conflicts,

Reiterating the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Under-Secretary-General Tom Fletcher's belief that escalation of violence prevents humanitarian intervention,

Acknowledging that many Member States depend on the United Nations Summit of the Future's outcome document *Pact for the Future* (2024) to keep their defense viable in cases of emerging conflicts,

Guided by the main principles of the Responsibility to Protect including the wider international community's responsibility to encourage and assist individual states in meeting that responsibility,

Recognizing the need for international and multilateral cooperation, and capacity-building, to strengthen national law enforcement against organized crime and terrorism,

Alarmed that the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (GCTS) (2006) is not adequately addressing pillar 3 that addresses measures to build states capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nation system in that regard,

Lamenting the abuse of civilian populations perpetrated by terrorist organizations,

Highlighting that there are 51,000 victims of sexual violence as a result of terrorism, according to the United Nations,

Considering fellow Member States' capabilities when facilitating the development of emergency programs,

Emphasizing the necessity of securing regional borders across several routes that are vulnerable to terrorist conflicts,

Having considered the impact that Member States have in coordinating the implementation of the GCTS, and acknowledging the limitations that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) faces in implementing such actions due to a universal definition for terrorism,

Finding that the GCTS does not adequately address the ongoing issues that global terrorism targets,

Recognizing the importance of early warning systems in identifying and preventing emerging conflicts before escalation,

1. *Supports* training programs in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to establish a system

where police, and prosecutors get secure and real-time access to databases of INTERPOL amongst each other under urgent situations to prevent and fight criminal networks;

2. *Further invites* Member States to increase the implementation of *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)* in their national legislation to ensure asset seizure, confiscation in accordance with international law and certification to keep criminal networks from occurring;
3. *Urges* Member States to expand the cooperation with the United Nations Team of Experts (TOE) on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict by including lawyers, paralegals and legislative administrators to cooperate with local representatives to make sure victims of sexual violence experience legal representation and terrorist groups face restrictions;
4. *Calls for* the UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee in partnership with the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and Girls to further expand its support for TOE to ensure the psychological aftercare of the violently abused, as well as the swift prosecution of terrorist offenders;
5. *Recommends* that the ninth review of the GCTS, which is scheduled for 2026, places a specific focus on reexamining how the four pillars exist within the realm of terrorism presently by:
 - a. Expanding pillar three (capacity-building) in the GCTS to include systems that can offer military support and material to help assist conflicts;
 - b. Further reviewing all three pillars to ensure that they are substantive and encapsulate all current issues that are emerging with digital terrorism and artificial intelligence;
6. *Calls upon* the assistance of UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch in implementing counter-terrorism legislations that are proportionate to each Member States national capabilities and local vulnerabilities;
7. *Appeals* for Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme to enhance biometric data and regulate transnational terrorism in regional borders;
8. *Proposes* the establishment of a development fund in coordination with the UNOCT to further aid military defense from existing developed Member States in the case of urgent terrorist conflicts by:
 - a. Coordinating interceptive strategies with the UNOCT to strengthen legal and community-based preventative systems;
 - b. Suggesting a voluntary allocation of funds from the UNOCT's annual budgets to implement a subsidiary development fund;
 - c. Supporting the allocation of the development funds to UNOCT's regional Programme Offices with the emphasis in developing Member States across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East;

9. *Expresses* the need for Member States to take advantage of the resources and encourage Member States to provide voluntary humanitarian aid to these programs to further improve precautionary measures for emerging conflicts such as:
 - a. The World Food Programme providing food assistance in cases of emergencies for Member States and we encourage other Member States to offer support;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to partner with the World Health Organization and create an emergency medical team to train and assist in helping civilians affected by the conflict surrounding them;
10. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with existing United Nations bodies including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNODC, and the UNOCT, to strengthen and expand ongoing education and community-based programs aimed at preventing radicalization and the spread of extremist ideologies, particularly among youth, through:
 - a. Recommending integrating peace education into national curricula building upon UNESCO Global Citizenship Education and UNDP prevention programming;
 - b. Expanding digital literacy initiatives aligned with United Nations counter-misinformation efforts to strengthen critical thinking and resilience against extremist narratives;
 - c. Enhancing partnerships with local communities and civil society organizations through frameworks coordinated by the UNOCT and relevant United Nations Country Teams;
 - d. Reinforcing youth mentorship programs to prevent radicalization through educational mentorship programs such as the UNODC Youth Crime Prevention Program providing supports to vulnerable children globally;
11. *Calls upon* regional organizations operating in cooperation with the United Nations, particularly the African Union (AU), the East African Community, and the Southern African Development Community, to enhance institutional cooperation in monitoring and preventing emerging conflicts, especially in border regions and key trade corridors, by:
 - a. Strengthening coordination with United Nations regional offices, including the United Nations Office to the African Union and relevant United Nations Country Teams, to support early warning and mediation efforts;
 - b. Expanding existing joint border management and monitoring initiatives supported by the UNODC and UNDP to address cross-border threats such as arms trafficking and movements of non-state actors;
 - c. Improving information-sharing practices among neighboring Member States through established early warning frameworks such as the AU Continental Early Warning System in coordination with United Nations preventive diplomacy mechanisms;

12. *Encourages* regional actors and Member States, in partnership with existing United Nations mechanisms, to strengthen preventive and resilience-based approaches to conflict in vulnerable regions by:

- a. Supporting United Nations-led initiatives aimed at securing trade corridors and transportation routes essential to economic stability, including programs implemented by UNDP and regional peacebuilding frameworks;
- b. Expanding community-based conflict prevention approaches developed under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and UNDP local governance programs, engaging community leaders in identifying early warning indicators of instability;
- c. Enhancing capacity-building initiatives coordinated through United Nations regional offices and international partners to improve infrastructure resilience, data analysis, and technological tools used for conflict prevention and early response.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Recognizing that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security,

Led by all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) (2006), with particular attention to Pillars 2 and 4 to prevent the proliferation of terrorism in the most vulnerable states by building capacity,

Lamenting the abuse of civilian populations perpetrated by terrorist organisations,

Reaffirming the importance of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while combating terrorism,

Supporting the idea that all counterterrorism measures must comply with international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law,

Keeping in mind further discussion on balancing national security measures with the protection of civil liberties and democratic institutions,

Emphasizing that terrorism advances through new technologies, such as increased AI-developed weaponry, when there is no guiding legal framework to protect development and security,

Bearing in mind regional collaborative work, such as the Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean, which prevents manifestation in some of the most vulnerable states by building capacity, such as through the United Nations Laboratory on Crime and Corruption, which offers tools to tackle corruption, organized crime, gender-based violence, and prison reform,

Deeply concerned that 83% of deaths from terrorism occurred in developing countries in 2024, per the Global Terrorism Index,

Noting concern about disparities in domestic technical capacity that make technology- and cost-intensive counter-terrorist operations inaccessible to developing nations,

Alarmed by conflict-related violence, which increases the likelihood of developing severe psychological harm to victims by three times compared to other traumatic events, resulting in elevated rates of post-traumatic stress and mental disorders among affected individuals and the community worldwide, as reported in the World Health Organization fact sheets on post-traumatic stress disorder,

Appreciating the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) capacity-building programs that empower smaller, developing nations to engage in counterterrorism in ways sensitive to their local contexts,

Emphasizing that overlap could occur, identifying nuances between terrorism, gang violence, and organized crime is essential, as reflected in existing resolutions,

Deeply distressed by the findings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in cooperation with the United Nations Security Council in its report *Evolving Terrorist Financing Risks* (2022), which highlights that 69% of jurisdictions face significant shortcomings in detecting and preventing terrorist financing,

Applauding the success of the Joint Plan of Action in Central Asia, which is based on the GCTS, where Member States within the region have engaged in enhanced capacity building and strengthening international cooperation,

Fully aware that terrorist organizations' violent or extremist acts rely on a consistent flow of illicit funds through vulnerable financial protection systems,

Reminded by Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" and 2482 (2019) on "Threats to international peace and security", which require Member States to criminalize terrorist financing and strengthen institutional capacity through cooperation with Financial Intelligence Units,

Alarmed that between \$800 billion and \$2 trillion U.S. dollars is laundered annually by criminal or terrorist organizations, which illustrates the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) ability to assist in countering the financing of terrorism,

Referring to the Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies and the *United Nations Convention against Cybercrime* (2024), which encourages international cooperation between Member States in sharing electronic evidence for serious crimes,

Acknowledging the barrier of tracking the sale of arms and other weapons, from the beginning of production of weapons to weapons under control of non-State armed groups, aiming to further their agendas through terrorism, (from their place of manufacturing, and into the hands of non-state actors aiming to further their agendas through terrorism,

Highlighting the significant and successful domestic efforts made to stifle the realms of influence of organized crime through dedicated legislation, including asset freezing and preventive confiscation before a secured prosecution, and the implied opportunities for counter-terrorism strategy,

Expressing appreciation for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) HOTSPOT Initiative and I-Check It Program, successfully targeting cross-border terrorist movement by identifying hundreds of suspects,

Mentioning with pertinence the observation according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that youth aged 15-29 turn to terrorism because of the lack of economic and educational opportunities and being made to feel left out of the community,

Firmly aware that poverty, injustice, and lack of education are contributing factors in the radicalization of youth and major drivers of terrorist organizational growth,

Recognizing also the critical role of regional groups addressing transnational security challenges through coordinated frameworks such as intelligence sharing platforms and joint capacity building initiatives,

Recognizing that underdeveloped countries have been found to struggle against high levels of organized crime related to drug and human trafficking, referencing the *World Development Report* (2011),

Recalling the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Toolkit on Strengthening Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Policy, which guides the integration of human rights standards into counter-terrorism measures,

Appreciating the effect of female involvement in policy making surrounding arms control, creating outcomes that are longer lasting and more peaceful,

Highlighting the importance of the participation of women and hearing diverse perspectives established in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security",

Keeping in mind further discussion on balancing national security measures with the protection of civil liberties and democratic institutions,

Underlining the definition and criminalization of foreign and domestic terrorism established in the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* (1999), signed by the United Nations General Assembly (1999), to better prosecute and penalize gang members and surrounding entities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international judicial cooperation in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/255 on the "Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" by:
 - a. Facilitating Extradition Procedures by modernizing domestic legal frameworks to expedite the extradition of individuals charged with terrorism and transnational organized crime, ensuring no "safe havens" exist;
 - b. Strengthening Central Authorities by designating and resourcing specific national offices to act as 24/7 focal points for international cooperation requests to reduce bureaucratic delays;
 - c. Enhancing Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) by promoting the use of bilateral or multilateral agreements that allow investigators from different states to work together on cross-border terror-crime nexus cases;
2. *Requests that* the Ninth Review of the GCTS encourages Member States through UNOCT and Security Council to improve collaboration and information sharing of best practices in counterterrorism operations, through:
 - a. Collaborating with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs through their *International Tracing Instrument* (2005) mandate to track weapon and arms dealing that

are enacting terrorism, in partnership with United Nations offices such as UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT);

- b. Facilitating knowledge-sharing to strengthen cross-border cooperation;
 - c. Building long-term institutional networks among Member States;
3. *Encourages* the expansion of UNOCT, UNCCT, and the United Nations Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies to encourage partnerships with international bodies to improve cybersecurity infrastructures of Member States, by preventing the use of digital platforms for terrorist purposes through:
- a. Detecting and preventing online radicalization;
 - b. Identifying extremist propaganda networks operating on digital platforms;
 - c. Investigating and disrupting terrorist financing conducted through cryptocurrencies and other digital financial tools;
 - d. Expanding education, especially among youth, in recognizing and building resilience against online radicalization by terrorist organizations;
4. *Seeks* the expansion of the Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies to strengthen Member States' capacity to:
- a. Detect and prevent online radicalization and identify extremist propaganda networks operating on digital platforms;
 - b. Investigate and disrupt terrorist financing conducted through cryptocurrencies and other digital financial tools;
 - c. Expand education, especially among youth, in recognizing and building resilience against online radicalization by terrorist organizations;
5. *Recommends* international cooperation to strengthen intelligence sharing and the development of educational platforms among Member States to address terrorism and crimes related to terrorism by:
- a. Expanding upon the established Youth Crime Prevention Program by the UNODC;
 - b. Extending the use of United Nations Peacekeeping Intelligence Missions, especially in underdeveloped regions;
6. *Calls for* Member States to explore the expansion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNOCT to help support Member States keep the peace against terrorist threats by:
- a. Expanding public education under the Education International in UNESCO within regions struck by previous terrorist attacks to prevent future radicalization;

- b. Supporting the teachings of digital literacy in local communities under the International Programme for the Development of Communication in UNESCO to unify communities within a region and foster resilience against malicious terrorist actors;
7. *Invites* Member States to enhance the designed initiatives to freeze assets gained through terroristic activities before conviction to secure a fair investigation, as written in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
8. *Requests that* during the upcoming 2026 Ninth Review of the GCTS, UNOCT and United Nations Security Council encourage Member States to improve collaboration and information sharing of best practices in counterterrorism operations, such as:
 - a. Forming a regional network of AI-powered weapons tracing by Member States;
 - b. Monitoring the use of AI technology to uphold international security through counter-terrorism efforts;
 - c. Utilizing the Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems Program (AROS) (2021) to combat the new and emerging technology posed by drones, and other AROS, raising awareness, and promoting the exchange of good practices as well as guidance on autonomous and remotely operated systems;
10. *Expands* UNOCT's Civil Society Engagement Strategy to include more support for local organizations and civil service programs countering terrorist recruitment by:
 - a. Creating guidelines to identify existing UNDP initiatives that foster social inclusion and support anti-extremist efforts;
 - b. Developing a long-term grant allocation plan for local organizations, as noted in the *2020 Civil Society Engagement Strategy*;
 - c. Organizing a periodic review evaluating UNOCT support for civil society organizations in each participating Member State;
11. *Recommends* Member States to consider women in politics and government affairs based on the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in the prevention, detection, and prosecution of terrorism by:
 - a. Enhancing intelligence exchange between neighboring states by promoting the timely and secure sharing of information, with particular attention to gender-sensitive analysis and the role of women in preventing and countering terrorist activities;
 - b. Coordinating joint operations against transnational threats and encouraging cooperation between States through coordinated actions that ensure the inclusion and protection of women, as well as their participation in counter-terrorism efforts;
 - c. Providing technical assistance, training programs, and strengthening institutional capacities by delivering gender-responsive training and support, empowering women's participation in law enforcement, judicial processes, and counter-terrorism initiatives;

12. *Applauds* the United Nations Security Council's consideration of expanding the responsibilities of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to include explicit recommendations to individual nations for involvement in specific UNOCT, INTERPOL, and counterterrorism programmes based on the CTED's analysis of areas of deficiency;
13. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international judicial cooperation in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 55/255 (2000) by:
 - a. Facilitating Extradition Procedures by modernizing domestic legal frameworks to expedite the extradition of individuals charged with terrorism and transnational organized crime, ensuring no "safe havens" exist;
 - b. Strengthening Central Authorities by designating and resourcing specific national offices to act as 24/7 focal points for international cooperation requests to reduce bureaucratic delays;
 - c. Enhancing JITs by promoting the use of bilateral or multilateral agreements that allow investigators from different states to work together on cross-border terror-crime nexus cases;
14. *Asks* that during the 2026 Ninth Review of the GCTS, UNOCT and the Security Council encourage Member States to improve collaboration and information sharing of best practices in counterterrorism operations, through the:
 - a. Formation of a regional network of AI-powered weapons tracing by Member States;
 - b. Monitoring the use of AI technology to uphold international security through counter-terrorism efforts;
 - c. Utilization of the *Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems Program (AROS)* (2021) to combat the new and emerging technology posed by drones, and other AROS, raising awareness, and promoting the exchange of good practices as well as guidance on autonomous and remotely operated systems;
15. *Reemphasizing* the adoption of decisive legislation into domestic frameworks while respecting standards of humanitarian law, such as preventative asset seizure and confiscation, allowing competent judicial authorities to temporarily freeze, seize, and ultimately confiscate assets reasonably suspected to be linked to terrorist financing and criminal activity, including but not limited to:
 - a. Bank accounts, digital financial assets, and cryptocurrency connected to illegal networks;
 - b. Real estate and businesses are used to facilitate terrorist or cartel operations;
 - c. Financial instruments identified as mechanisms for laundering funds, assisting suspected terror organizations;
 - d. Revocations and suspensions of licenses and authorizations enabling bodies to:

- i. Limit the overlap of governmental organizations and bad-faith actors related to terrorist organizations;
 - ii. Exercise greater control over holders of commercial, operational, and financial licenses and entities suspected of terrorist activities or facilitation;
16. *Further invites* action to apply specialized National Laws Against Acts of Terrorism frameworks by Member States that define terrorist acts and establish clear and punitive legal consequences, which will result in a stronger institutional coordination between security and judicial bodies, and finally provide mechanisms for prevention, investigation, and prosecution;
18. *Requests* UNOCT and the Security Council explore the creation of permanent, regional counterterrorism training centers in areas with a high frequency of terrorist attacks or regions where terrorist organizations increasingly exploit vulnerable financial protection systems by:
 - a. Developing standardized training and certification programs to better assist financial investigators in their investigations;
 - b. Transitioning away from periodic and temporary workshops into permanent, standing programme offices to tackle uneven capacity among vulnerable Member States, while also;
 - c. Recommending the development of educational platforms to address the difference between, terrorism, gang violence, and organized crime by expanding upon the established Youth Crime Prevention Program by the UNODC;
19. *Having heard* for Member States to explore the collaboration of UNESCO and UNOCT to help support Member States keep the peace against terrorist threats by:
 - a. Expanding public education under the Education International in UNESCO within regions struck by previous terrorist attacks to prevent future radicalization;
 - b. Supporting the teachings of digital literacy in local communities under the International Programme for the Development of Communication in UNESCO to unify communities within a region and foster resilience against malicious terrorist actors;
20. *Encourages* the implementation of regional exchange programs for professionals in law enforcement, judicial systems, and public policy facilitated through existing programs such as UNODC, UNCCT, and other relevant regional organizations to:
 - a. Facilitate knowledge-sharing to strengthen cross-border cooperation;
 - b. Build long-term institutional networks among Member States;
21. *Notes also* UNOCT and the Security Council to explore the creation of permanent, regional counterterrorism training centers in areas with high frequency of terrorist attacks or that are focused on combatting terrorist financing by:
 - a. Developing an e-learning training format that will allow financial intelligence investigators to obtain universally-aligned certifications, allowing relevant Member States within that

region to support these training centers who could receive assistance through the FATF and the World Bank to enhance counterterrorism efforts within high-risk regions;

- b. Promoting the institutionalization of current, temporary training programs within UNOCT into permanent programme offices, allowing continuous and long-term partnerships to combat the cross-border flows of illicit finance;
 - c. Recommending the development of educational platforms to address the difference between, terrorism, gang violence, and organized crime by expanding upon the established Youth Crime Prevention Program by the UNODC;
22. *Suggests* that UNOCT strongly considers the expansion into a programme with the purpose of connecting Member States with different areas of expertise, by:
- a. Connecting nations seeking guidance and expertise in a specific area with nations offering delegates from their country to share their expertise;
 - b. Inviting nations to participate in the programme voluntarily; voluntary programme in which any nation may participate in;
 - c. Inviting provider nations to provide the programme with their own delegates and representatives to be utilized as the programme sees fit;
23. *Emphasises* collaboration between Member States in raising international awareness on the domestic consequences of terrorism through methods such as initiating educational advertisements to inform people about the threat of terrorism and how to minimize them;
24. *Calls on* UNOCT to cooperate with UNDP and the UNCCT in supporting domestic programs that prevent social isolation from contributing to terrorist sentiment, such as:
- a. Mentorship to at-risk individuals aged 8-17 through the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) program since they may look up to their relatives' involvement in terrorist organizations;
 - b. Skills-based training and job development in unstable regions to prevent potential pipelines of children entering terrorist networks as well as;
 - c. Community forums and dialogue sessions found in Youth Engagement and Empowerment Programme (YEEP);
25. *Encourages* Member States to allocate UNOCT and UNCCT funding into arms transparency and communication gaps by:
- a. Facilitating transparent arms and other weaponry technology deals between Member States, as well as advancing technologies regarding the tracking of both approved arms and other weaponry deals, as well as illicit ones through the use of AI, to prevent non-state groups from acquiring arms;
 - b. Expanding counterterrorism capacity training through the Interpol I-CT Shield (2023);

- c. Enhancing efforts in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) database to share information, track legal and illicit arms and other weaponry sales;
- 26. *Considers* comparable legislative frameworks across regions, including General Assembly resolution 46/51 on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism” and Security Council resolutions on terrorism, adapted to each country's legal system, to:
 - a. Harmonize regional definitions of terrorism;
 - b. Facilitate judicial cooperation and extradition processes;
 - c. Improve legal certainty in counter-terrorism efforts;
 - d. Establish institutional structures, such as the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);
 - e. Address modern threats, including cyberattacks, the use of new technologies such as drones and encryption;
- 27. *Encourages* the globalization of border security through monitoring systems to prevent the movement of individuals linked to terrorist networks through the expansion of UNOCT Global Border and Security Management Program, which enhances border-management capabilities, supports the detection of high-risk travelers, and strengthens interagency and cross-border cooperation through online and in-person trainings by:
 - a. Supporting capacity building initiatives and technical assistance programs for Member States to enhance border surveillance and risk assessment capabilities;
 - b. Utilizing the information sharing and educational functions of national border agencies such as the UNODC Border Management Branch (BMB), international organizations such as the UNODC and the Lake Chad Basin Security Cooperation, and regional security networks such as the United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) to strengthen regional border infrastructure;
- 28. *Asks* that government organizations continue maintaining control over their nation's arms through the monitoring of the production and sales of weapons, preventing them from getting to terrorists, through United Nations resolutions such as Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons”, which mandates strict border management, stockpile security, and international tracing protocols;
- 29. *Supports* Civil Society Institutions such as UNOCT which focuses on stopping radicalization before it leads to terrorism, these institutions directly impact the root causes of terrorism among young members of society, such as Religious Ministries, Poverty Reduction Organizations, and Local Community Sport Programs, which motivate and guide the youth to:
 - a. Call for increasing the inclusion of youth in global politics' discussions through high-level meetings and forums;
 - b. Strengthen an alternative for the youth to keep themselves busy, socially oriented, and

academically engaged;

- c. Increase social gatherings and the aspect of critical thinking based on;

30. *Stresses* that international standards of humanitarian law should be upheld when introducing:

- a. Personal surveillance conducted by police, restrictions of movement and residence of suspects without a secured prosecution to preventatively disrupt illicit operations, rather than operating punitively;
- b. Legislation to criminalize participation, promotion, leadership, and organization of terrorist and terrorist-related groups by domestic legal authorities;

31. *Requests* UNOCT to transform the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, held on September 21st, into a service-oriented observance by coordinating with Member States to implement concrete activities that directly assist victims and survivors of terrorism, thereby enhancing international cooperation in upholding the human rights provisions of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

32. *Supports* Member States to integrate the principles and guidance of the OHCHR's into national counterterrorism legislation, law-enforcement practices, and judicial procedures, to ensure that counterterrorism measures respect human rights and fundamental freedoms by:

- a. Training personnel on human rights standards during intelligence gathering, detention, and interrogation procedures, ensuring transparency and accountability, and suggesting establishing oversight mechanisms, thereby safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- b. Encouraging the strengthening or creation of independent oversight bodies to monitor counterterrorism operations and investigate allegations of human rights violations.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply disturbed by the continuous threat to international peace and safety caused by terrorism,

Underlining the necessity to address the causes of international terrorism,

Cognizant of the critical challenges in terrorist financing and the mis-use of this technology for global harm,

Realizing that the increased proliferation of extremist ideas through social media and artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots is leading to increased ranks of terrorist groups and isolated terrorist attacks,

Recognizing that not all Member States possess the administrative capacity required for collecting data for the evaluation of terroristic threats and the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures as well as for meeting the reporting duties arising from the membership of United Nations organs such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT),

Noting further that, according to the *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996* (2013) youth alienation, poverty, and injustice are some of the key drivers of the radicalization of youth and the perpetuation of terrorism around the world,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 79/136 on “Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)”, which calls for greater cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to monitor arms traffic and counter terrorism,

Further believing the fact that the four pillars of Counter-Terrorism, as established in the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (GCTS) (2006), have been crucial to combating terrorism in all its forms,

Highlighting the legislative efforts undertaken by Member States at the national and regional levels to address terrorism,

Further highlighting the efforts United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee (UNCTC) to monitor implementation methods taken by Member States in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” to promote accountability and stability,

Recognizing Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” stating the strengthening of international cooperation against terrorism,

Recognizing the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) Second Roundtable of Counter-Terrorism Centres of Excellence (2025), which aims to enhance transnational cooperation by encouraging best practices on countering terrorist exploitation of emerging technologies,

Further noting the peacebuilding fund of 2020, which is used to peacefully managing and preventing conflicts,

Recalling the GCTS,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons” addressing the fight against non-state actors from acquiring weapons,

Re-emphasizing Security Council resolutions 1377 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and 2396 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” emphasizing the fundamental role of capacity development in enhancing institutional resilience, border management, and counter-terrorism capabilities in conflict-affected regions,

Taking note of the current security network in place in the Andean region and its framework to facilitate transnational information sharing to combat the trafficking, smuggling, and sale of narcotics and illicit weapons,

Fully alarmed that 59% of all terrorism-related deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa and that West Africa’s coastal states have experienced a 250% increase in violent attacks by terrorism organizations, since 2020, according to the Global Terrorism Index,

Recognizing the important role sharing of intelligence among Member States play in combating non-state actors across the world alongside protecting civilian lives,

Concerned that terrorism advances through the misuse of new technologies which undermines development,

Emphasizing that international counter-terrorism cooperation must be grounded in full respect for the sovereignty of all Member States,

Reaffirming that no collaborative efforts should infringe upon domestic jurisdiction or enable any form of external interference in internal conflicts,

Stresses that terrorism undermines the rights to peace and prosperity guaranteed to all by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Underscoring that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group, and rejecting any counter-terrorism rhetoric that seeks to marginalize specific communities under the guise of security,

Alarmed by the development of revolutionary technological development, such as AI, and how technology changes the landscape of counter-terrorism entirely,

Appreciating the importance of the core tenets of the Youth, Peace and Security agenda that aims to incorporate youth into discussions of peace building and security that is aided by the *Community Violence Reduction* (CVR) framework,

Recalling the *Delhi Declaration* (2022) to advocate for the establishment of information-sharing protocols to combat the misuse of AI within non-state actors,

Taking note of the significant and successful effort made by domestic investigative and executive bodies in stifling terrorist and terrorist-related activities in regards to finance and facilitation,

Affirming the importance of coordinated efforts among authorities to strengthen the fight against terrorism,

Firmly convinced that effective counter-terrorism strategies requires both immediate actions and long-term efforts to address radicalization through education and socio-economic development,

Taking into account unity within the fight against terrorism, whether it be international or home grown,

Welcoming transparency in weapons transactions between different countries, as national sovereignty has been undermined by continued open borders and disputes with non-state actors funded by foreign players,

Noting the positive effect of regional organizations such as the African Union and the European Union on regional stability,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: Preventing and combating the financing of terrorism”, in which Member States are encouraged to participate in information sharing concerning terrorist financing and arms flow,

Recognizing the role of organizations like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) can have on promoting education aimed at de-radicalization, through initiatives such as the ASEAN Youth Organization, which has improved the lives of more than 2 million people via substantive scholarship opportunities,

Concerned about the illicit trade and sale of weapons by non-state armed groups, as well as the monitoring and tracing of these weapons, in addition to the utilization of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) by non-state armed groups to achieve their aims,

Recognizing the challenges posed by the rapid growth of digital financial instruments, including cryptocurrencies, which can be exploited to fund terrorist activities and the limitations of current monitoring systems,

Acknowledging the role of AI chatbots in the radicalization of vulnerable populations, particularly youth,

Recognizing the importance of reintegration programs for former extremists to prevent recidivism, strengthen social cohesion, and support their transition into civilian life,

1. *Recommends* enhancing the persecution capacity as well as data quality and availability for money laundering and illicit arms trading in developing Member States by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to dedicate increased funding to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for this purpose;
 - b. Proposing to UNODC to create regional training hubs and mentorship programs to support the training of specialized enforcement units tackling the issues on the grassroots level;

- c. Encouraging UNOCT to expand administrative assistance to developing Member States to compensate for administrative efforts arising from terrorism related reporting duties to the UN, including the provision of specialized staff upon request by the Member State and allowing small developing Member States facing similar terrorist threats to report on a regional rather than national basis through the organization of regional expert workshops;
2. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate to further reduce the spread of extremist ideals by implementing measures such as:
 - a. A heightened focus on the potential for AI-Chatbots in perpetrating extremist ideas and radicalization, especially as it relates to the radicalization of lone wolf actors and foreign fighters;
 - b. Continuing to strongly promote counter-terror campaigns through social media that counter violent extremism and terrorist narratives through posting on official social media accounts and giving opportunities for known persons of influence to attend counter-terrorism events;
 - c. Reporting emerging extremist ideas and groups, through the UNCTC quarterly briefings, to reduce the chance of these groups expanding into a credible threat to civilian lives, to allow Member States to address online extremist content through the establishment of Public-Private Tech Partnerships;
3. *Proposes* reorientation of the United Nations Youth Office towards:
 - a. Prioritizing, in conjunction with the governments of Member States, programs that engage the youth actively in the development of their regions, for the purpose of reducing the belonging incentive provided by terrorist organizations, such as, but not limited to, infrastructure construction, conservation, education improvement, community leadership, and vocational training;
 - b. Promoting deradicalization efforts in these communities to prevent further growth of terrorist organizations, especially through revitalized and improved education efforts;
 - c. Further developing peaceful means of resolving disagreements by strengthening intercultural and international dialogue and collaboration within these communities;
4. *Requests* an entity such as the UNOCT to allocate funding towards regionally based counter-terrorism groups by:
 - a. Emphasizing the work of the Multinational Joint Task Force, which handles security threats, including extremist groups;
 - b. Promoting similar efforts to the Security Council resolution 2149 (2014) on the “Central African Republic” and efforts to disarm, stabilize, and prioritize community protection;
 - c. Implementing further programs aligned with counter terrorism efforts and regional cooperation to mitigate the imminent threat of terrorism;

5. *Proposes* expanding on the information sharing obligations for Member States and international agencies outlined in Security Council resolution 2462 (2019), such as data on terrorist financing, events, propaganda, and arms flow, by establishing a searchable database, managed by UNOCT, to inform understanding of potential future terrorist events through:
 - a. Information from INTERPOL's I-24/7 system, which connects law enforcement across different Member States and encourages the sharing of crucial police information within strategic areas such as remote border crossings and customs posts;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to participate in further information sharing, in line with existing international law, by providing access to this database to Member States that have contributed, in any way, to the information in this database;
 - c. Empowering researchers, such as university professors, to perform big data analysis to find potential patterns in this data and develop AI tools to uncover and predict future terrorist activities by giving them full access to said database;
 - d. Inclusion of relevant NGOs, as determined by UNOCT, who can further provide information to this database and perform relevant analysis of terrorist data;
6. *Calls upon* the Security Council to ensure its counter-terrorist efforts are compatible with the *Rome Statute* (1998), the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), and the *Geneva Conventions* (1949) to enforce moral, ethical, and financial integrity throughout shared counter-terrorism actions;
7. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to implement incentives, including financial, technical, and educational assistance through established UNCCT programmes, such as the Plans of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) programme, guiding Member States in policy making to address violent extremism;
8. *Encourages* existing monitoring and deliberation bodies such as the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court to increase cooperation with non-state actors using consultative chambers, in which the United Nations is in direct and constant interactions with NGO groups instead of ad-hoc meetings, to enhance their efforts to prosecute crossnational terrorist networks;
9. *Proposes* reform of organizations UNOCT and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to provide technical guidance, threat monitoring, and facilitate capacity building in line with international counter terrorism standards through a biannual threat assessment, monitoring, and reporting mechanism;
10. *Encourages* Member States to participate in voluntary information sharing through:
 - a. Collaborative geographic focused centers that collect, manage, and distribute data, under the UNOCT Counter-Terrorist Travel Programme, helping Member States detect and intercept terrorists and criminals;
 - b. Respect for national sovereignty to address terrorist financing typologies, emerging online recruitment patterns and digital threats;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and implement specialized training programs for law enforcement and security personnel, in cooperation with relevant international and regional partners, to strengthen their capacity to detect, prevent, and respond to evolving terrorist threats by:
 - a. Improving real-time information sharing among Member States on threats and suspicious activity;
 - b. Educating citizens and businesses on recognizing and reporting suspicious activity;
12. *Endorses* the creation of a panel of experts relying on the UNCCT Second Roundtable of Counter-Terrorism Centres of Excellence and the Algeria Guiding Principles to develop non-binding global recommendations and model regulatory frameworks for Member States to address terrorist misuse of blockchain and virtual assets;
13. *Calls for* a more effective utilization of AI with the UNOCT by using it for collection, analysis, and sharing of real-time intelligence on terrorist use of AI, blockchain, and virtual assets as well as physical assets such as tracking the shipment of weapons assembled and disassembled;
14. *Encourages* Member States to expand capacity-building efforts in counterterrorism through international cooperation, including:
 - a. Providing technical assistance and training to countries with limited resources through international collaboration and use of task forces;
 - b. Supporting the development of institutional frameworks to improve national counterterrorism strategies such as the United Nations Go Travel Software Solution;
 - c. Facilitating the exchange of expertise and best practices through regional and international partnerships;
 - d. Furthering secure communication channels to monitor and prevent transnational terrorist activities across land, aviation, and maritime borders;
15. *Invites* Member States to expand on the INTERPOL's Cybercrime and Emerging Technologies Working Group by:
 - a. Improving operational readiness through vulnerability assessments and simulated cyberattacks designed to identify and mitigate systemic weaknesses;
 - b. Ensuring the security on critical targets by providing information sharing and specialized training;
16. *Stresses its desire* for the expansion of deradicalization and reeducation programs that are supported by Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration and CVR frameworks, involving programs for former individuals that were previously involved with non-state actor groups;
17. *Encourages* Member States to continue sharing Counter-Terrorism intelligence that could improve strategies and capabilities in combating non-state actors, ensuring that existing political or

economic restrictions placed on other Member States due to the following factors do not impede efforts to maintain international security including:

- a. Government ideology, defined as the economic or political theory that is officially endorsed by the government of the member state;
 - b. Government structure, defined as the structure of government and the sharing of responsibilities among the different branches of government officially endorsed by the language of either a codified outline or statute/precedent;
18. *Encourages* Member States for the implementation of the GCTS in LDC's, by implementing initiatives that provide the flexibility to prioritize Pillar I measures that address local socioeconomic conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
19. *Further invites* enhanced international cooperation, within existing legal frameworks, to improve the tracing of cyber weapons and malicious digital tools across borders, including:
- a. The creation of voluntary reporting frameworks for significant cyber incidents;
 - b. Collaborative efforts to identify and disrupt illicit digital weapon distribution networks while ensuring full respect for state sovereignty and international law;
 - c. Cooperation of Member States to increase border security training to stop the flow of weapons across borders;
20. *Encourages* Member States to work with UNOCT to further decentralize its operations by, strengthening regional offices, ensuring that technical assistance is delivered closer to beneficiaries and further encourages African expertise and expand it in a global level;
21. *Encourages* the expansion of police-to-police cooperation agreements between Member States such as extending the work of UNODC, to facilitate legal assistance and information sharing on arms smuggling and border management in order to gain more shared knowledge on individuals and terrorist groups without the imposition of external security doctrines;
22. *Recommends* UNODC to cooperate with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units to develop expert exchange platforms to facilitate the development of national legislation enabling the freezing, seizure and confiscation of assets and strengthen national institutional mechanisms for the Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, emphasizing the role of emerging technologies and ensuring that such efforts should empower local financial intelligence units rather than making them dependent on external oversight bodies;
23. *Urges* Member States to lend forces and resources at regular intervals for standardized joint military operations modeled after the two-day programme utilized by the UNOCT and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research;
24. *Encourages* the enhancement of the GCTS through the creation of a regional AI and Emerging Technology Threat Observatory under the UNCCT, to collect, analyze, and share real-time intelligence on terrorist usage of emerging technologies as well as monitoring the use of AI technology by Member States to uphold international security;

25. *Further encourages* increased technical support for developing states, in recognition of the differences in capacity between Member States to effectively combat terrorism, including voluntary joint training initiatives, fellowship programs, technological and personnel exchanges, as guided by materials such as the UNODC's *Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Manual for Judicial Training Institutes*, and the *Complex Terrorist Cases for South and Southeast Asia: Investigation, Prosecution, Adjudication, Rehabilitation and Reintegration*, as well as covenants such as the 1997 *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*, and the UNOCT's Global Programme on Protecting Vulnerable Targets;
26. *Notes* the need for domestic legislation providing limits, as defined by the individual Member State, on the availability of SALWs, including but not limited to instituting background checks and the voluntary restriction of the number of SALWs that may be bought within a specific period of time, with the aim of limiting non-sanctioned, non-state access to arms purchased with the goal of spreading violence and destabilization;
27. *Recommends* that Member States institute increased security checks at ports and border checkpoints, particularly in regions with high porosity, in order to restrict the flow of illicit goods into neighboring states, potentially destabilizing them, coordinated by the UNODC and funded via voluntary contributions, and at the discretion of Member States to locate vulnerable entry points for illicit goods;
28. *Calls on* Member States to take measures to dismantle the illicit trade and sale of weapons, specifically with regards to non-State armed groups supported through funding of UNOCT and UNCCT by:
 - a. Encouraging and facilitating arms and other weaponry technology deals between Member States in a transparent way;
 - b. Marking weapons, physically as well as chemically preventing their identifications from being removed;
 - c. Strengthening the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to track the sanctioned and illicit trade of weapons between Member States and non-State armed groups respectively;
29. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with regional organizations, to establish a Smart Border Security Network that integrates, AI-powered risk assessment systems for real-time threat analysis and satellite-based monitoring of high-risk border zones;
30. *Calls upon* UNODC to amend the Global Programme against Money Laundering to put more emphasis on tracking illicit cryptocurrency transactions and streamline cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies such as UNOCT and UNCCT;
31. *Urges* Member States to develop comprehensive Reintegration Programs for ex-terrorists, including:
 - a. Vocational training and skill development;
 - b. Job placement and economic support initiatives;

- c. Community-based mentoring and psychological assistance to reduce the risk of relapse;
- 32. *Encourages* Member States to integrate the United Nations Go Travel software Solution into their aviation and maritime border management to strengthen global travel security, prevent the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, and protect the border security of Member States;
- 33. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen coordinated responses to immediate terrorists threats by:
 - a. Expanding the application of UNOCT Counter-Terrorism Early Warning Network for Central Asia for the detection of potential threats;
 - b. Enhancing border screening procedures and information sharing, including through cooperation with international organizations such as INTERPOL;
- 34. *Urges* Member States to establish centralized cooperation between police, courts and financial investigators to prevent, disrupt and respond to criminal networks working via INTERPOL's System I-24/7 and the UNODC to provide the bodies in power to get access to databases of INTERPOL upon request;
- 35. *Suggests* to Member States to utilize Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1377 (2001) when creating national counter-terrorism legislation regarding institutional resilience, border management, and enhancing capacity building efforts through international cooperation, by implementing through domestic legislation which includes:
 - a. Explicit condemnation, alongside the provision of freezing financial assets to suppress the financing of domestic or individual instances of terrorism;
 - b. Sharing information and exchanging intelligence with neighboring Member States within the region, with respect to state sovereignty, to ensure oversight on any potential terrorist threat within and external to such respective borders;
 - c. A funding mechanism through the Financial Action Task Force to combat such counter-terrorism mandates;
- 36. *Calls for* a strong partnership between Member States and NGOs that would assist with the provision of support and advocacy for those impacted by terroristic conflict that are posed by non-state actors by:
 - a. Allowing the expansion of the World Food Program there can be the greater allocation of resources to impacted civilians in areas of conflict;
 - b. Offering psychological and legal assistance to victims based on need;
 - c. Promoting the rights of victims through the support of CVR in order to assist in the reduction of violence and armed recruitment throughout communities;
- 37. *Encourages* the proactive use of AI by intelligence agencies in tandem with law enforcement to quickly analyze databases to predict and neutralize terrorist attacks.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation for Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) (2006), recognizing the conditions from which terrorism is caused,

Highlighting the importance of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” which criminalizes terrorism and its financing and requires Member States to act against such threats,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism,

Highlighting the importance of continued implementation of the GCTS, which encourages Member States, subnational agencies, and non-governmental organizations to ramp up efforts to combat the devastating terrorist phenomenon,

Deeply regretting that the technical standards established by the Wassenaar Arrangement (1996), which facilitates the procurement of dual-use components by non-state actors, remain inaccessible to the broader international community, a disparity that prevents the global synchronization of screening algorithms,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, equal access to justice with strong institutions, and strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the weaponization of the global supply chain through the procurement of dual-use components on civilian markets for terrorism undermines the objectives of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons” by exploiting the transition from conventional arms to unregulated technical tools,

Reasserting the need for robust counter-terrorism efforts in the digital sphere, especially regarding youth, due to their vulnerability online, using existing frameworks such as General Assembly resolution 79/243 on “Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes”, which calls for international cooperation by Member States against cybercrime and illicit financial flows by means of sharing information and communication systems,

Noting with approval the United Nations Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme’s work in incorporating survivors’ voices into counter-terrorism efforts, while expressing satisfaction with regional initiatives led by Member States, the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support affected populations and facilitate recovery,

Commending the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) for its contributions to global capacity-building, including the goTravel software enhancing information-sharing accessibility for

Least Developed Countries and its regional workshops strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism capabilities,

Realizing that according to the *Global Terrorism Index*, in 2025, 5,582 people were killed in terrorist attacks across 2,944 incidents, and also confirming that the impact of terrorism fell in 81 countries, the highest number of annual improvements since 2021, while rising in just 19 countries,

Also realizing the financial crisis the United Nations is in, severely reducing the organization's capability to conduct operations on a global level successfully,

Having considered that dual-use technologies, including unmanned aerial systems and tools driven by artificial intelligence (AI), are increasingly exploited by non-state terrorist actors to conduct attacks, gather intelligence, and evade border controls, particularly across the Eurasian corridor,

Bearing in mind that Central Asia represents one of the most significant transit corridors for both terrorist financing and illicit arms flows, and that the absence of a regional data-sharing mechanism for dual-use technologies creates exploitable gaps in international counter-terrorism efforts,

Recognizing the often under-examined aspects of counterterrorism efforts, including but not limited to the casualties of retaliatory military measures, the dissolution of familiar networks and support systems, and the countless communities affected by both terroristic and anti-terroristic measures and the human cost therein represented,

Recognizing human security, social stability, and human dignity as fundamental principles in the GCTS as well as prevention of extremism and radicalization as the core guide towards a conducive to the spread of terrorism,

Noting with deep concern that terrorist groups systematically target women and kids, particularly in conflict zones, experiencing higher risks of sexual violence, abuse, and health issues as a result of terrorism, and the collapse of social services,

Alarmed by the increasing frequency of cyberattacks against critical infrastructure in developing regions, particularly in West Africa, where limited technical capacity heightens vulnerability to cross-border digital threats,

Stressing how AI harms information sharing by creating information silos, amplifying disinformation, along with surveillance and censorship, which can fuel social instability and erode public trust across borders,

Mindful of the need for all Member States to develop protective systems of information and protect the economic sectors that are fundamental for tourism, which are particularly vulnerable to cyber-enabled threats,

Deeply concerned about the use of digital platforms to recruit, radicalize, and coordinate terrorist activities across borders, and calling attention to the necessity of strengthening international cooperation to counter online radicalization and recruitment,

Aware of the gap in current collaborative counter-terrorism mechanisms, particularly the absence of universal frameworks for tracking terrorist activity and facilitating efficient information exchange,

Acknowledging the need for strengthened international cooperation, information-sharing, and capacity-building to ensure all Member States can effectively prevent, detect, and respond to AI-driven cyber threats,

Calling attention to insufficient law enforcement training and disparities in access to essential counter-terrorism technologies among Member States,

Finding that the responsible use of emerging technologies is increasingly necessary to combat evolving terrorist threats,

Deeply concerned that the current international legal framework does not classify autonomous and semi-autonomous drone systems as weapons under existing arms control treaties, creating regulatory blind spots that allow terrorism to expand across international borders, which can be exploited,

Conscious of the growing threat posed by cyber-enabled terrorism, including AI-generated malware, automated intrusion tools, and deepfake-based disinformation campaigns targeting national institutions,

Alarmed and concerned about the increasing vulnerability of children and young adolescents to radicalization and extremist ideologies, particularly due to their exposure to one-spider narrative and the lack of early education promoting critical thinking and alternative perspectives,

Noting with concern the vulnerabilities in existing institutions and systems that terrorists exploit, allowing them to more successfully invoke terror and undermine Member States stability,

Reaffirming that Member States should uphold and comply with international law and ensure that any action taken to combat terrorism does not violate existing international frameworks regarding human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, and recognizes that the failure to uphold these legal systems has contributed to rising polarization and political extremism, further contributing to the issue by prioritising capacity building for Member States and addressing the condition conducive to terrorism,

Draws attention to the role of regional organizations, including the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the African Union, in facilitating the designation by Member States of national focal points responsible for transmitting national data on dual-use technology transfers to the UN-level registry, ensuring that the system achieves genuinely global coverage and functions as a multilateral alternative to restrictive, non-universal export control regimes,

Noting with concern women being increasingly involved an increased involvement of women in and victims of terrorism being used, with their bodies inter alia, strategically used by terrorist groups for attacks, as they may bypass security more easily and are disproportionately impacted by conflict-related sexual violence and used as a weapon of conflict,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate under the GCTS framework in order to prevent terrorism's influence by improving capacity building, aligning with the GCTS by:
 - a. Ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism;
 - b. Creating peer review mechanisms, through which Member States voluntarily submit legislative frameworks;
 - c. Improving financial monitoring systems and cooperating with international financial institutions;
 - d. Increasing collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force, and releasing annual reports on terrorism financing;

- e. Supporting regional programs such as the UNOCT International Hub on Behavioral Insights to Counter Terrorism, which applies behavioral sciences to strengthen policymaking and program design on counter-terrorism and preventing violent extremism;
2. *Recommends* Member States to consider implementing programs that aim to:
 - a. Keep schools and universities free of the influence and presence of radical and extremist groups and child recruitment to be executed through the educational international cooperation between United Nations agencies and local governments to locate educational facilities outside of the terrorist network occupied territories or with substantial influence;
 - b. Ensure the physical security of educational facilities, impartiality of educational content, absence of extremist content in educational materials, and the prevention of recruitment networks targeting youth to be implemented under the technical recommendations from the programme and to be voluntarily executed for the national government, including education authorities;
3. *Further reminds* Member States to collaborate with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Multi-Country Offices to provide support to forcibly displaced peoples and refugees of terrorism and related crimes and ensure their right to security, as well as the United Nations Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme in order to amplify the role of terrorism survivors and their experiences in discussions of counter terrorism to ensure longer-lasting solutions;
4. *Recommends* that the UNOCT establish a dedicated inter-governmental communication channel operating on a voluntary basis through which Member States may rapidly exchange sensitive intelligence regarding suspected terrorist acquisition or misuse of emerging technologies, with confidentiality protections ensuring that shared data is used exclusively for counter-terrorism purposes;
5. *Suggests* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish a voluntary international registry, in coordination with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), where Member States can report the cross-border transfer and end-use destination of dual-use technologies, including commercial drones and AI-enabled surveillance systems, with particular attention to transactions involving non-state purchasers;
6. *Strongly encourages* UNOCT to consider boundaries on Member States' access to advance passenger information and passenger name record data within the goTravel Software to maintain privacy rights and fair processing;
7. *Further encourages* the UNOCT regional programme offices to further support Member States in developing rapid-response cyber units that can actively respond to terrorist activity facilitated by cyber attacks linked to terrorist activity, AI-facilitated attacks, malware signatures, and digital intrusions, in order to support Member States to contain and mitigate cyber facilitated cyber threats;
8. *Endorses* partnerships with UNODA and the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL's) I-24/7 Secure Global Police Communications System through wider access for frontline law enforcement units and enhanced use of notices and alerts, enabling faster intelligence-sharing on terrorist suspects to improve cross-border investigations in compliance with international law;

9. *Invites* UNODA to establish a centralized United Nations digital platform, modeled after the existing *Wassenaar Arrangement*, to operate as an international black list of denied dual-use technology exports and further inviting participating Member States to contribute by sharing real-time, anonymized technical specifications of denied items for pre-licensing screening;
10. *Advocates* for Member States to increase national security infrastructure by:
 - a. Maximizing global export security by providing real-time data that closes the gap between emerging threats and customs enforcement;
 - b. Supporting the implementation of global, risk-based controls across nations, rather than relying on inconsistent national restrictions, to prevent regulatory gaps that could be exploited by terrorist networks;
 - c. Emphasizing the joint monitoring of sensitive materials and technologies across borders, ensuring that no vulnerabilities exist within national regulatory systems;
11. *Approves* the creation of an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), open to all Member States, for the purpose of negotiating a universal, voluntary Code of Conduct for a system where companies verify the end user and the purpose of their technologies and deciding that the OEWG shall decide on its calendar and programme of work by consensus at an organizational meeting starting in late 2026, convening biannually;
12. *Welcomes* States and relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant experts in the field and treaty bodies and the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and relevant non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter, to make contributions to the work entrusted to the OEWG, as appropriate;
13. *Suggests* that the Secretary General address the issue of defining terrorism in the most just way possible by recalling the legal framework of the Security Council, which proposed the following definition, within the scope of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) "Criminal acts, including those directed against civilians with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or hostage-taking, with the purpose of provoking a state of terror in the general public, intimidating a population, or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act";
14. *Further welcomes* Member States to synchronize their domestic legislation with the resulting guidelines, to create a harmonized global standard that seeks to:
 - a. Strengthen national security by eliminating regulatory arbitrage, ensuring that the diversion of dual-use technologies is prevented, uniformly across all jurisdictions, regardless of prior regulatory strength;
 - b. Promote diplomatic equity by utilizing the inclusive OEWG format to ensure all Member States, particularly those in the Global South, have an equal role in drafting the standards they are expected to implement.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply concerned by the rapid evolution of emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), autonomous systems, encrypted communications, and cryptocurrencies, which provide novel opportunities for non-state actors to destabilize global security, as reflected in the Global Terrorism Index 2024 reporting 3,492 terrorist incidents and approximately 7,555 deaths worldwide,

Reaffirming the United Nations *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (2006) and its successive reviews as the central normative framework, together with the pivotal role of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (GCTCC), which unites more than 40 United Nations entities in coordinating global counter-terrorism efforts,

Recognizing the persistent technological divide among Member States, which creates “digital gray zones” where cyber threats can proliferate without adequate oversight, and recalling the *Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes* (2022),

Emphasizing the necessity of a proactive and preventative approach to counter the utilization of cutting-edge technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, in line with Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, 1540 (2004) on “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, 2370 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons”, and 2617 (2021) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks” and the renewed mandate of CTED,

Seeking to build upon the existing framework for international cooperation by strengthening and unifying technologically advanced responses, consistent with General Assembly resolution 79/239 (2024) on “Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security”,

Observing international human rights law and international humanitarian law as they pertain to the use of technology for intelligence-sharing among regional partners, ensuring that data privacy laws are respected and that Member States collaborate more effectively to address cross-border terrorist organizations, and recalling Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security” and the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) (1979),

Highlighting the added value of strengthening existing coordination mechanisms, rather than creating duplicative ones, in order to streamline information-sharing between Member States’ national intelligence services through a dedicated technological branch operating within GCTCC,

1. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism as Chair of GCTCC, consider strengthening the Compact's existing work on emerging technologies, building upon the UNCCT “Cybersecurity and New Technologies” programme, with a view to:

- a. Providing Member States with a tech-specific focal point capable of responding rapidly to fast-evolving threats such as AI-enabled attacks, weaponized drones, and encrypted terrorist financing;
 - b. Facilitating coordination among relevant existing entities, including UNOCT, UNCCT, CTED, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), UNODC, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in accordance with their respective mandates;
 - c. Ensuring full respect for international human rights law, data protection, and State sovereignty;
2. *Encourages* the development, under the auspices of the expanded GCTCC technological branch, of a secure communication protocol allowing national intelligence services, on a voluntary basis, to share early warnings regarding the terrorist use of new technologies, in full compliance with international human rights law, data protection standards, and State sovereignty;
3. *Encourages* Member States, relevant United Nations entities, and international partners to support the continued scaling-up of the UNCCT "Cybersecurity and New Technologies" programme (2020), with a view to:
 - a. Strengthening the capacity of developing States to protect critical digital infrastructure against evolving cyber-threats, including Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), ransomware, and AI-enabled attacks, drawing on the existing capacity-building mechanisms of UNOCT and ITU;
 - b. Enhancing regional threat-analysis capabilities, including through the existing regional presence of UNCCT and coordination with INTERPOL, so as to enable timely and context-specific responses to the terrorist use of emerging technologies;
4. *Further recommends* that the expanded GCTCC branch coordinate a research pillar, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to:
 - a. Encourage Member States and relevant United Nations entities to support academic and technical partnerships focused on "Red Teaming" exercises to anticipate future terrorist vectors, such as AI-assisted bio-terrorism or post-quantum cryptographic vulnerabilities;
 - b. Foster innovation in defensive tech-security tools, including decentralized identity verification systems and AI-based threat detection models;
5. *Suggests* that the GCTCC explore appropriate mechanism, in cooperation with the UNOCT, to ensure sustainable support for the technological branch, while encouraging voluntary contributions from willing Member States and public-private partnerships with leading global technology firms to ensure access to proprietary security patches;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the progress of the expanded GCTCC technological branch and the implementation of regional centres, insofar as it relates to disarmament and international security;

7. *Urges* the systematic integration of gender perspectives, consistent with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, into all deliberations and programmes of the expanded GCTCC technological branch;
8. *Supports* the expansion of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women Global Database on Violence against Women to include technology-facilitated and conflict-related sexual violence by terrorist groups, building upon Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) on “Women and peace and security” and CEDAW, and executed by UNODC in cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and UNOCT.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” which advocates for strengthening border control and information sharing between local authorities and customs agencies,

Calling attention to General Assembly resolution 60/288 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, Annex II, part 12 (b), to recognize some states’ need for financial and logistical assistance in developing access to the internet, which can be used as a tool to counter the spread of terrorism,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, which is designed to strengthen regional cooperation within counter-terrorism efforts,

Guided by global commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), particularly target 16.1 (Reducing Violence),

Further recalling the importance of resolutions General Assembly resolution 60/288 and Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and security” in highlighting the vulnerability of youth and their predisposition to terrorism,

Recognizing the necessity for a uniform international information-sharing platform in accordance with the third pillar of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (GCTS) (2006), due to significant gaps in inter-state trust that create hesitancy for intelligence sharing,

Understanding that terrorism is not necessarily associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group, and rejecting any counter-terrorism rhetoric that seeks to marginalize specific communities under the guise of security,

Affirming that all counter-terrorism measures and resolutions abide by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the GCTS’ four founding pillars to prevent the spread of terrorism while recognizing human rights as the fundamental basis of counter-terrorism efforts,

Taking into consideration the sharing of intelligence between Member States and challenges associated with capacity-building programs in areas affected by terrorism are critical for local governments to respond to non-state actors properly,

Expressing deep concern with the findings in the United Nations Center on Counter Terrorism, which show trends of increasing terrorism in Central Africa, Central America, South East Asia, the Middle East, and Europe,

Encouraged by the success that the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center has had in regional and local governments sharing regional data about terrorist financing as a means to prevent terrorist groups from

gathering the resources to target civilians, and therefore must be meaningfully involved in cooperation with the United Nations on countering the acquisition of funds by terrorist groups,

Noting with alarm the growing complexity of terrorist financing through emerging technologies, including cryptocurrencies and decentralized financial systems, which enable illicit financial flows to operate across borders with reduced transparency and oversight,

Alarmed and concerned that 58% of recorded incidents involving uncrewed aerial systems in West Africa were conducted by terrorist groups, according to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)'s report, *the Use of Uncrewed Aerial Systems by Non-State Armed Groups (2024)*,

Deeply concerned that 59 million rounds of ammunition and 30,000 assault rifles and machine guns were stolen from a single government stockpile and trafficked to Middle Eastern conflict-affected zones, placing them directly into the hands of terrorist groups through fraudulent documents,

Troubled by the findings of the Global Terrorism Database, which has cataloged more than 200,000 reported incidents of terrorism since 1970,

Underscoring that terrorism poses a direct threat to human life, as the *Global Terrorism Index* reported, there were a total of 5,582 fatalities as a result of terrorism in 2025,

Alarmed by the proliferation of illegal arms caches and their links to organized crime and terrorism, indicated by the 550,000 illicit arms seized by Member States annually according to the Illicit Arms Flow Questionnaire,

Keeping in mind that approximately 1.4 trillion USD in illicit financial flows continues to sustain terrorist organizations globally, undermining civilian stability and international security,

Taking note that international information-sharing can directly support counter-terrorism investigations, as Member States submitted 1,740 international weapons tracing requests and received 1,419 responses in 2023, resulting in 1,086 successfully traced weapons, according to the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook 2024,

Concerned by the growing misuse of artificial Intelligence (AI), drones, virtual assets, social media, and other emerging technologies by terror actors to recruit members and spread propaganda for the purpose of radicalizing affected populations,

Highlighting the importance of effective real-time information-sharing and capacity-building among Member States and regional organizations, in preventing terrorist activities and dismantling weapons supply chains,

Gravely alarmed by cyberterrorist attacks that target critical infrastructure facilitated by dynamic technological advances,

Highlighting the necessity of enhanced civil-military cooperation in counter terrorism in all its forms, such as early warning systems and risk assessment mechanisms in preventing terrorist attacks,

Calling attention to the lack of a source of terrorism data and information through the United Nations, which leaves no truly unbiased source of terrorism statistics that can be accessed by populations worldwide,

Noting with concern the growing complexity of terrorist financing through emerging technologies, including cryptocurrencies and decentralized financial systems, which enable illicit financial flows to operate across borders with reduced transparency and oversight,

Worried that terrorist organizations utilize unregulated sectors such as social media and emerging methods used to infiltrate the financial environment, aware of money recycling and illegal transactions, such as the ongoing abuse of the crowdfunding industry,

Fully alarmed by the current state of military training concerning counter-terrorism measures in International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) which aims at worldwide police cooperation,

Further recognizing the role of education in preventing and deradicalizing youth with regard to terrorism and cyber-extremism,

Deeply convinced that youth should be directly engaged in efforts relating to achieving lasting peace and security, and that active participation can be achieved through interactive initiatives and learning material,

Taking into account the findings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in its *Comprehensive Update of Terrorist Financing List*, which highlights that 69% of jurisdictions face significant shortcomings in detecting and preventing terrorist financing,

Fully aware of the critical roles of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in developing interactive educational platforms designed to strengthen the capacity of Member States to better address diverse security issues, including issues relating to terrorism,

Pleading for Member States to join together to assist Member States and communities most affected by acts of terror with the financial and logistical aspects of the implementation of this resolution,

Reacknowledging the roles of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), UNODC, Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF), and regional/subregional organizations in expanding collaboration among Member States to combat terrorism,

1. *Urges* the expansion of the Countering Terrorist Travel ('CT Travel') Programme offices within the UNOCT to place more offices in regions with trends of increased terrorist activity and to create a new forum for Member States to collect data on terrorist activity and share information about regional counter terrorism tactics by:
 - a. Advising that the forum build upon the existing education programmes in the CT Travel Programme with an emphasis on expanded education on data collection, countering terrorism financing, and human rights violations by terrorist groups;
 - b. Suggesting that the data collected by the CT Travel Programme be provided to help the Security Council and Member States disrupt terrorist activity, terror networks, and terror financing;
 - c. Recommending that the CT Travel Programme data collection operation collaborate with regional bodies such as the EU's League of Arab States Project, which enables

investigators to upload serial numbers, seizure locations, and trafficking routes concerning terrorist-linked weapons;

2. *Invites and recommends* the inclusion of all relevant regional and international counter-terrorism financing bodies to collaborate with the Global Programme on Money Laundering under the UNODC to share data and expertise with corresponding UNODC regional headquarters;
3. *Invites* the publication and reporting of all relevant information collected by the UNOCT and CTED regarding suspected and verified sources of terrorist financing through direct correspondence to the Security Council, by:
 - a. Publishing a comprehensive report, in collaboration with the CTED, to Member States on an annual basis, with a deadline set based on the date of enactment of this resolution;
 - b. Ensuring that data sharing among Member States remains strictly voluntary, in alignment with the United Nations principles with respect to state sovereignty;
 - c. Clarifying that the publishing of data that could pose a national security threat may be emitted from this report;
4. *Further encourages* the UNOCT to reestablish the UNCCT 5-Year Programme led by the Programme Review Board with an additional pillar dedicated to terrorist financing disruption and the detection, prevention, and dismantling of financial networks in support of terrorism through the:
 - a. Targeting of emerging risks of terrorist financing, such as cryptocurrencies and shell companies;
 - b. Inclusion of a financial disruption metric in the biennial review of the 5-Year Programme that details reports made of suspicious transactions linked to terrorism, reports of assets frozen, and the identification of gaps in the biennial review;
5. *Further urges* Member States to utilize UNODC's Global Judicial Integrity Network that facilitates peer-to-peer judicial exchanges, provides judicial training, and shares adjudication practices, helping prevent the misuse of counter-terrorism laws and ensure that prosecutions comply with international human rights standards;
6. *Firmly recommends* the UNOCT to establish a Blockchain Forensic Capacity Building Program (BFCBP) to enhance Member States' ability to educate, detect, investigate, and disrupt the use of cryptocurrency-based terrorist financing, which would:
 - a. Provide Member States with specialized training programs including blockchain analysis and transaction tracking techniques, identification of illicit wallet obfuscation patterns, and digital evidence collection and prosecution of cryptocurrency-related financial crimes;
 - b. Enhance Member States' access to data analytical tools and secure digital infrastructure, including licensing of blockchain tracing software, secure databases, and platforms for financial intelligence analysis;

7. *Prompts* the use of the Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record by all Member States, which shares biographic information from travel documents as well as booking information to share information with government authorities, for security and border control, allowing the expansion of intel regarding terrorist members and organizations, overseen by the UNOCT, INTERPOL, and the International Organization for Migration, keeping in mind the sovereignty of other Member States;
8. *Expresses its hope* for the collective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017) to strengthen cooperation within regional blocs, organizations, and institutions to facilitate cross-border intelligence sharing, collective threat assessments and response, law enforcement, inter-agency coordination, and increased emergency preparedness, cross-border monitoring of terrorist recruitment and activity;
9. *Solemnly encourages* Member States to appoint or strengthen national inter-agency focal points for coordination with UNOCT, CTED, UNODC, and relevant regional organizations by sharing best practices on border security, terrorist financing, evidence sharing, and capacity building;
10. *Endorses* community-focused strategies involving municipalities, educators, religious/community leaders, youth organizations, and women-led civil society groups such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, using locally trained prevention, personal, and community-centered approaches to provide a whole-of-society approach against youth radicalization;
11. *Suggests* Member States to strengthen voluntary cross-border information-sharing mechanisms and promote trust, in accordance with national law and international legal obligations, to improve the detection and prevention of terrorist travel, financing, and procurement networks;
12. *Calls upon* the expansion of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) to include integrated civilian and military intelligence task forces;
13. *Further suggests* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, with the UNOCT serving as its Secretariat, to strengthen access to independent, evidence-based, and methodologically transparent information and data on terrorism trends and counter-terrorism efforts by supporting the collection and dissemination of information, ensuring that this information can be publicly shared with Member States and affected communities;
14. *Calls* the UNOCT, in collaboration with INTERPOL, to re-establish their CT Tech+ Initiative, focusing on training law enforcement to deal with the misuse of new technologies like AI, drones, virtual assets, and social media by terrorist organizations;
15. *Asks* for Member States to develop domestic anti-money laundering techniques, by implementing more rigorous procedures to ensure the legitimacy of funds through empowering local authorities;
16. *Solemnly endorses* Member States to expand the UNDP's Preventing Violent Extremism Framework through localized community-based programs, focusing on youth engagement, education, and digital literacy to address root causes of radicalization;
17. *Suggests* Member States exercise greater control of business operations interlinked with criminal and terrorist organisations for increased transparency in the crowdfunding industry, tokenized

transactional space, and the recycling of money by distributing and executing certificate programs, license distribution, and increased overview of transactions of tokenized currencies;

18. *Further requests* the development of international training and cooperation mechanisms to support Member States in identifying, tracking, and disrupting illicit financial flows facilitated by emerging technologies, including:
 - a. The development of technical training programs for financial regulators and law enforcement on monitoring cryptocurrencies and decentralised financial systems;
 - b. The enhancement of information-sharing between Member States, financial institutions, and relevant international organizations to improve the detection of suspicious transactions;
 - c. The promotion of regulatory coordination and capacity-building to strengthen oversight of emerging financial technologies in alignment with international counter-terrorism frameworks;
19. *Supports* the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Enforcement Framework, code name BROKE, under the coordination of the UNOCT, in collaboration with the FATF and INTERPOL, to strengthen global enforcement mechanisms targeting terrorist financing;
20. *Strongly encourages* Member States to strengthen national risk assessments and voluntary reporting mechanisms to improve early detection of terrorist financing by:
 - a. Enhancing cooperation between financial institutions, civil society organizations, and national authorities to support the timely reporting of suspicious activities and improve transparency within domestic financial systems;
 - b. Aligning national practices with international counter-terrorism financing standards, including through the adoption of updated regulatory guidelines and the integration of FATF recommendations into national compliance frameworks;
21. *Strongly urges* the UNOCT and UNCCT to scale their existing Global Coordinated Programme on Detecting, Preventing, and Countering the Financing of Terrorism by:
 - a. Establishing a more regular schedule of online workshops, raising policy awareness, and sharing best practices on regionally combating virtual terrorism financing;
 - b. Facilitating increased language compatibility modules and partnering with civil society groups to facilitate in-person workshops, allowing accessibility for all Member States;
22. *Further invites* Member States to engage with the FATF and their respective FATF-Style Regional Body (FSRB) in submitting to voluntary regular evaluation follow-up reports to assess the global network and its compliance with countering financial terrorism frameworks;
23. *Further urges* Member States to invest in financial assistance programs such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to ensure access to basic humanitarian needs within Member States in high-risk regions as designated by the UNOCT;

24. *Suggests* the UNOCT to strengthen its Youth Engagement and Empowerment Programme by developing and distributing regional digital literacy toolkits and accessible training models for civil society organizations in detecting extremist recruitment and preventing radicalization through social media;
25. *Further invites* the UNODC to build upon the Education for Justice initiative, focusing on primary, secondary, and tertiary education materials, and to provide useful resources directly aimed at raising awareness towards the risks of digital radicalization;
26. *Strongly recommends* the UNODC to expand upon their e-learning platform to include content specifically aimed at fighting digital terrorism, such as:
 - a. Creating toolkits for teachers which highlight the risks of online radicalization in youth;
 - b. Developing courses allowing Member States to grasp the risks of social media and misinformation;
 - c. Providing tools allowing Member States to adapt the available resources to their specific circumstances.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing that the long-term prevention of terrorism requires addressing its root causes through inclusive, community-centred approaches that engage local municipalities, civil society organizations, and mental health professionals alongside traditional security measures, as affirmed in Pillar I of the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS)* (2006),

Noting the lack of support regarding the prevention of radicalization for vulnerable populations, such as women and children in regions with instability caused by non-state actors,

Acknowledging the lack of educational resources for internally displaced persons, which can create conditions where vulnerable individuals are more susceptible to exploitation and recruitment by extremist groups,

Keeping in mind knowledge gaps in education addressing terrorism as discussed on General Assembly resolution 72/284 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Review”, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) initiatives focusing on capacity development and research expansion on counter-terrorism efforts,

Appreciating the work done by the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC) in the Middle East through career and technical education and vocation and education programs like the Youth 4 Impact project to build resilience against crime and the Regional Center for Combating Cybercrime in Doha to train law enforcement,

Concerned with the lack of physical United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) offices and their distance to regions that need their training, support, and cooperation efforts,

Recalling the success of General Assembly resolution 71/291 on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism” and the creation of the UNOCT in order to provide leadership, enhance information sharing regarding threats, and provide in-depth training on how to prevent, resolve, and recover from terrorism, while facilitating different technical needs, cultural practices, and methods of leadership, upholding sovereignty of Member States when dealing with counter terrorism efforts,

Gravely concerned by the lack of an international understanding of terrorism, which hinders effective international cooperation and legislative alignment among Member States,

Taking into account the Global Terrorism Index 2026, according to which 93% of fatal terrorist attacks have been conducted via “lone-wolf” or people who act alone, with no direct affiliation to any terrorist organization title, over the past 5 years,

Noting with concern the millions of individuals worldwide who have been displaced by terrorist-driven persecution, violence, and serious human rights violations in various regions and supporting their right to safely and voluntarily return to their respective homes,

Increasingly concerned by the Global Network on Terrorism and Technology reporting that at least 90% of extremists were partly recruited through digital platforms and AI, rapidly radicalizing the youth with extremist ideological propaganda,

Deeply disturbed that terrorist groups' illicit resource exploitation, including oil smuggling, and water infrastructure control, has supplanted territorial taxation as a financing mechanism for decentralized terrorist networks,

Guided by the Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration to ensure that Member States rehabilitate radicalized individuals,

Appreciating the principles of the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda discussing deradicalization of youth, to develop international and counter-terrorism efforts,

Alarmed that 65 non-state actors are able to deploy drones for terrorist use, according to Vision for Humanity,

Deeply concerned by the World Economic Forum's *Global Risks Report 2024*, addressing the increasingly more dangerous threat of cyber terrorism, with 47% of organizations ranking adversarial generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) developments as a pressing concern in facilitating cyber attacks,

Realizing the contribution of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in AI detection for malicious intent to counteract the disastrous impacts posed by cyberterrorism by providing law enforcement and judicial employees with tools and knowledge to detect deepfakes, misinformation, and cyberattacks,

Emphasizing the importance of improved information sharing mechanisms to foster cooperation and increased transparency between Member States, yet keeping sovereignty at the forefront of any efforts,

Recognizing the importance of Security Council resolution 2396 on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" (2017) to help combat cyber terrorism by encouraging Member States to strengthen border security and information sharing to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology and communication,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1373 on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" (2001), which discusses the criminalization of financing terrorism, to state that terrorism and the act of which is criminal and unjustifiable along with the criminalization of terrorist financing and support,

Deeply concerned by the 8th review of the GCTS outlining that women are more targeted by terrorist groups, causing a differential impact of terrorism on women, thus stressing the significance of women and girls centered counter-terrorism strategies,

Noting that infrastructure, including communication systems, education institutions, and healthcare facilities, were targeted facility categories with over 22,108 incidents in terrorist attacks worldwide from 2018 to 2024, allowing them to be systematically weaponized in terrorist attacks, using energy and water as instruments of control and recruitment,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 1566 on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" (2004), which characterizes terrorism as an international threat that has no borders and acts to intimidate a population or government into satisfying certain demands while utilizing destructive violence that compromises the security, integrity, or stability of a civilian population with actions that pose

dangers beyond the loss of human lives, thereby undermining national safety, social cohesion, government structure, or economic stability,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000), provisions of the Geneva Conventions (1949), and Security Council resolution 2427 on "Children and armed conflict" (2018), emphasizing their concern of counter-terrorism and the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Recognizing the work done by the United Nations Development Programme to reduce youth unemployment in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, by creating 230,000 jobs in Tanzania, through partnerships or launching 76 new businesses in specific, smaller-scale projects,

Recognizing that terrorist groups currently generate billions through subsidized fuel oil diversion schemes,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to negotiate the definition of terrorism, to enhance international cooperation and allow each Member States to fight this issue on common ground;
2. *Recommends* the UNOCT to expand its discussions on terrorism to provide a better understanding of cyber-terrorism in its negative impact and radicalization of civilians;
3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with other nations to create a database of tracking technologies to help reduce the technological capacity gap in Least Developed Countries by:
 - a. Implementing the database with the support of various United Nations bodies like the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the International Telecommunication Union;
 - b. Compiling information on existing tracking technologies, including artificial technologies and trans-border technology, to ensure equitable access to all Member States;
 - c. Utilizing a voluntary cloud-based system to ensure universal access and enhance transparency by eliminating the middlemen to ensure fast, safe transactions;
 - d. Ensuring voluntary open access to all Member States to particularly strengthen technical capacity for Member States;
 - e. Implementing training modules to allow for the smooth implementation of technology nationally in an efficient manner;
 - f. Implementing surveillance of illicit trade routes and encouraging optimized usage through consistent training programs with specialized trained individuals through the United Nations C4ISR Academy for Peace Operations resto allow for local and community building efforts that are focused on bottom-up sustainable development;
4. *Implores* Member States to establish vocational programs in regions that are highly susceptible to terrorist threats, like the MENA region by expanding communication with regional organisations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or the European Union (EU), to employ municipal and regional governments, along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to generate more opportunities to reduce disenfranchisement between individuals, especially refugees, through internationally based secure jobs with regional backings;

5. *Calls for a renewal of the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025 to reinforce education and research initiatives with the purpose of advocating for counter-terrorism transparency and accountability by:*
 - a. Creating a report that emphasizes evaluation gaps by ensuring actors provide transparency among volunteers and the Board of Trustees;
 - b. Partnering with the United Nations Institution for Training and Research to equip educators with the necessary knowledge and skills needed to navigate conflict situations;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Satellite Centre to reinforce geospatial technological advancements;
6. *Calls for an expansion of UNOCT through additional international offices to improve the efficiency of international counter-terrorism capacity-building efforts, including but not limited to:*
 - a. Providing counter-terrorism legal training on how to gather evidence to prosecute terrorists;
 - b. Information sharing regarding effective methods of training law enforcement on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and their prevention in regard to terrorist actions, along with teaching them how to use advanced international passenger name record systems to prevent acts of terror across borders;
 - c. Requests UNOCT to expand physical offices into regions that currently lack a UNOCT office in order to provide regional support to member nations, similar to how the office in Morocco was created in 2020;
7. *Further urges Member States to work with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to support women-centric policies by supporting women's inclusion in peace-making operations, similar to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1979), by:*
 - a. Increasing women's participation in governance;
 - b. Utilizing long-term women-centric policies to reduce the high rates of gender based violence in conflict-prone regions;
 - c. Integrating gender-inclusive leadership into national policies and National Action Plans;
8. *Recommends the expansion of financial-tracking coalitions, in partnership with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to strengthen Member State capacity to combat terrorist financing by:*
 - a. Supporting evolving bodies working in cooperation with the Egmont Group and FATF to conduct evaluations based on FATF's Forty Recommendations in order to:
 - i. Bridge global FATF standards with domestic implementation while respecting regional sovereignty;
 - ii. Facilitate regional cooperation and information-sharing consistent with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals);

- b. Encouraging Member States to improve transparency within financial institutions, strengthen due-diligence obligations, and enhance cooperation with international bodies to identify, track, investigate, and freeze terrorist assets;
 - c. Further encouraging the establishment of public registries of beneficial ownership in accordance with FATF Recommendation 24 to prevent the misuse of shell companies by terrorist organizations such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh);
 - d. Promoting expanded coordination between the United Nations Security Council and FATF to improve data-sharing and monitoring of terrorist financing networks;
 - e. Urging Member States to strengthen national legal frameworks addressing terrorism and material support for terrorism, including the intentional provision, collection, facilitation, or transfer of financial resources, regardless of origin or method of delivery, when undertaken with knowledge that such resources support terrorist activity;
 - f. Encouraging enhanced investigation of illicit financial flows and increased capacity for anti-money-laundering enforcement and prosecutions;
9. *Emphasizes* the work done by UNODC in the Middle East and the success they had through career and technical education and vocational and education programs by:
- a. Imploring Member States to establish vocational programs in areas that are highly susceptible to terrorist threats;
 - b. Expanding communication with local organisations, such as the ASEAN or the EU, which would employ municipal and regional governments along with NGOs to play a more crucial role in opportunity building in communities;
 - c. Working with UNOCT and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to engage with local leadership in an effort to educate their communities in a way that is culturally relevant and meets regional benchmarks;
10. *Further requests* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to draft a voluntary, universal “Know Your End User” policy recommendations directed towards private corporations involved in the sale of “dual-use technologies” to verify the use and purpose before the sale, to prevent the use of these technologies for terror;
11. *Further calls upon* Member States to develop community-wide educational programs and counter-radicalization strategies that can help identify the causes of terrorist ideologies by:
- a. Developing and implementing in cooperation with UNOCT and UNESCO standardized education guidelines addressing the prevention of extremism, to be utilized in educational institutions, community-based programs, as well as digitized mediums, especially in regions vulnerable to youth radicalization;
 - b. Establishing coordinated and cohesive communication as well as initiatives on training, led by UNOCT in collaboration with local educators, and on a consistent and regular basis, to provide them with resources and the best strategies necessary for the prevention of extremism and identifying signals of radicalization in youth communities;

- c. Implementing UNESCO's existing strategies on national and regional levels to pinpoint specific drivers of extremism, including awareness through youth programs;
12. *Supports* the implementation of a two-phase programme through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which first builds youth resilience and subsequently enhances the capacity of young people, youth-led organizations, and private sector partners, including social media and gaming companies, to actively counter violent extremism;
13. *Welcomes* the development of inclusive, multi-dimensional reintegration strategies that align with Youth, Peace, and Security goals to ensure long-term stability by:
 - a. Expanding coordination between national social services, psychological health institutions, and international oversight bodies, such as the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration, to ensure standardized, evidence-based monitoring of reintegration progress through international partnerships between international oversight bodies and national organizations;
 - b. Acknowledges community-led partnerships that follow the foundation set by the Youth, Peace, Security agenda that address the socio-economic grievances and ideological isolation that allow radicalization to flourish, to promote anti-terrorism efforts globally;
14. *Stresses all* Member States to establish or strengthen national community-based deradicalization frameworks by integrating local municipalities, social workers, mental health professionals, and civil society organizations into a unified prevention network, specifically by:
 - a. Allocating dedicated national funding for regional organizations through NGOs such as the Global Community and Resilience Fund (GCERF);
 - b. Encouraging organizations, like the CT TECH+ Initiative, Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism, Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on CyberSecurity and New Technology, Border Security and Management, to collaborate with local NGOs that operate independently from local law enforcement to ensure local trust while achieving transparency and effective oversight without corruption;
 - c. Developing structured referral mechanisms allowing teachers, social workers, and healthcare professionals to connect at-risk individuals with deradicalization support without triggering automatic criminal proceedings;
15. *Further calls upon* all Member States to develop human-rights-compliant rehabilitation frameworks for radicalized individuals and returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters in accordance with Security Council resolution 2178 on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts" (2014), specifically by:
 - a. Implementing individualized assessment protocols for returnees that balance judicial proceedings with rehabilitation intervention, drawing on proven models such as the Aarhus Model, combining mentoring, psychological counselling, and local authority coordination;
 - b. Designing and funding counter-narrative programmes targeting online extremist recruitment, including digital literacy education, especially in primary schools and other

forms of education in communities identified as vulnerable to online radicalization in alignment with SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);

- c. Encouraging the development of community-led partnerships, in accordance with the standards set by the Youth, Peace, Security that address the socio-economic grievances and ideological isolation that allow for radicalization to flourish;
16. *Suggests* the strengthening of the current partnership between the UNOCT and GCERF in 2019 to make rehabilitation and reintegration programming more inclusive across a wider range of circumstances, extending eligibility to individuals at varying stages of radicalization regardless of legal status or national context;
 17. *Strongly advises* Member States to take a humanitarian approach with the legal proceedings of radicalized individuals to be modeled after the Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration where local authorities can help provide the necessary resources to properly rehabilitate and negotiate with captured radicalized individuals;
 18. *Further supports* Member States in addressing the systematic targeting, ideological grooming, recruitment, and use of children by terrorist organizations as components of terrorist activity in line with Security Council resolution 2427 (2018) and encourages the incorporation of these practices within national counter-terrorism legal and policy frameworks in accordance with obligations under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) and its *Optional Protocol* (2000) on the involvement of children in armed conflict, as well as applicable provisions of the *Geneva Conventions* (1949), while reaffirming that children recruited or exploited by terrorist organizations should be treated primarily as victims entitled to protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration consistent with international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
 19. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in conflict-prone areas, to ensure more oversight and transparency over international arms trade occurring in the conflict-prone regions through a comprehensive, multi-tiered approach that includes:
 - a. Strengthening of the national reporting mechanisms under the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013) and end-use monitoring by encouraging timely, detailed, and publicly accessible annual reports while ensuring standardizability of the reporting formats;
 - b. Leveraging digital tracking technologies like United Nations Digital ID, an AI-powered predictive model and blockchain for traceability, especially for arms trade;
 - c. Eliminating the dangerous impacts of a power vacuum by strengthening National Human Rights Institutions and ombudsman institutions;
 20. *Implores* UNOCT, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Institute for Economics and Peace, to produce a joint assessment of the climate-terrorism nexus on a biannual basis, using existing data from the Global Terrorism Index and United Nations climate monitoring systems;
 21. *Encourages* Member States to utilize national audits that correlate food insecurity rates with terrorism risk indices within their territories by:

- a. Prioritizing SDG 2 (zero hunger) investment in communities identified as simultaneously food insecure and vulnerable to extremist recruitment, optimizing the dual impact of existing development funding;
 - b. Providing results to UNOCT every two years through existing national reporting mechanisms already established under the GCTS review process;
22. *Urges* Member States to classify water infrastructure as critical protected infrastructure within national counter-terrorism frameworks by:
- a. Asking Member States to provide national vulnerability assessments of water and sanitation infrastructure for both physical terrorist threats and cyber intrusions;
 - b. Urges UNOCT, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and United Nations Water to add water infrastructure protection and counter-terrorism resilience to current technical assistance for vulnerable Member States under SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), leveraging preexisting mechanisms.