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WIMUN NY 2025

# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

# Simulation: Sixth Committee of the General Assembly

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Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

## Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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In recent decades, international terrorism has become one of the most significant threats to global peace and security. This phenomenon - closely linked to other forms of transnational organised crime - has been dramatically evolving in its complexity, representing a major challenge States are confronted with. In this regard, the United Nations plays a critical role in strengthening Member States by encouraging the adoption of national and international measures to prevent and suppress terrorism. In this respect, the UN undertook some operational measures which involve, among others, the creation by the Security Council of a Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), assisted by an Executive Directorate (CTED), which works on the implementation of policy decisions and conducts assessments of Member States. The recently-established United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism works closely with Member States and civil societies giving an important contribution in the implementation of counter-terrorism strategies.

At the UN level, the Resolution adopted by the Security Council on 28 September, 2001 (S/RES/1373) to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts represents a cornerstone of the fight against terrorism. In addition, measures adopted both on a national level and by international organisations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), namely include countering the financing of terrorism and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the adoption of agreements and legislative acts aimed at preventing and eliminating terrorism in all its forms. Capacity building and coordination efforts among Member States and International Organisations are vital in dealing with this complex, multifaceted phenomenon. In this regard, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact is the largest coordination framework through which the UN assists Member States in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The growing complexity of our world is reflected in the evolving nature of terrorism. Terrorist groups will continue to exploit not only societal fragmentation, weak governance, regional and intrastate conflicts, but also demographic pressures and environmental degradation to gain power while pushing their ideologies. Moreover, they will keep exploiting ungoverned or poorly governed areas (namely Africa, Middle East, South Asia) to act as providers of alternative forms of governance. This is especially true in war-torn countries. On top of this, technological advances including AI and biotechnology may offer terrorists the opportunity to conduct more sophisticated and even remote attacks and to collaborate across borders. In conclusion, this clearly underlines how a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach as well as the adaptation of counter-terrorism strategies to the evolving nature of terrorist methods is critical to the prevention and elimination of the phenomenon.

# Key Points and Main Issues

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When discussing **Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism**, delegates should focus on a **comprehensive, multi-faceted approach** that includes addressing root causes, fostering international cooperation, disrupting terrorist financing, countering radicalization, and ensuring that counter-terrorism measures respect human rights and the rule of law. This approach balances security with sustainable peace and global justice.

## 1. Addressing Root Causes

- **Socioeconomic Factors:**
  - Poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to education can create conditions conducive to radicalization.
  - Marginalized communities, especially in conflict-prone regions, may be exploited by terrorist groups offering financial incentives or a sense of purpose.
- **Political Instability and Governance:**
  - Weak governance, corruption, and political exclusion often create power vacuums that terrorist groups exploit.
  - Political repression and discriminatory policies can fuel grievances that lead to extremism.
- **Ideological Propaganda:**
  - Terrorist organizations often exploit ideological, religious, or ethnic divides to recruit and radicalize individuals.
- **Recommended actions:**
  - Develop holistic counter-terrorism strategies that focus on economic development, social cohesion, and education to reduce vulnerabilities to radicalization.
  - Promote inclusive governance that ensures equal political participation and addresses grievances of marginalized groups.
  - Encourage community-driven efforts to counter terrorist propaganda and provide alternative narratives.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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## 2. International Cooperation

- **Global Nature of Terrorism:**
- Terrorist networks operate across borders, necessitating international collaboration in intelligence sharing, legal frameworks, and joint operations.
- **Challenges to Cooperation:**
- **Differing Definitions of Terrorism:**
  - Some nations define terrorism based on their political or strategic interests, leading to inconsistencies in international policies.
- **Political Disagreements:**
  - Conflicts of interest between nations can hinder cooperation, particularly when states support proxy groups or have competing geopolitical goals.
- **Human Rights Concerns:**
  - Counter-terrorism measures must uphold human rights and the rule of law to prevent abuses that could fuel further radicalization.
- **Recommended actions:**
- Strengthen global mechanisms like the UN Counter-Terrorism Office (UNOCT) and INTERPOL to facilitate intelligence sharing and coordination.
- Standardize international legal frameworks for defining and prosecuting terrorism.
- Establish confidence-building measures between nations to improve collaboration and resolve political differences.
- Emphasize adherence to human rights norms, ensuring that counter-terrorism efforts are consistent with international law.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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## 3. Countering Terrorist Financing

- **Funding Sources:**
- Terrorist groups rely on funding from various sources, including:
  - Illicit trade (e.g., arms, drugs, and human trafficking).
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g., illegal mining or smuggling).
- Donations from sympathizers and front organizations.
- Some groups exploit legitimate businesses or extort local populations for revenue.
- **New Challenges:**
- Cryptocurrencies and decentralized financial systems make it difficult to trace and disrupt terrorist financing.
- Online platforms facilitate crowdfunding and money transfers for extremist causes.
- **Recommended actions:**
- Strengthen financial monitoring systems to track and disrupt terrorist funding networks.
- Enhance international cooperation to enforce **anti-money laundering (AML)** laws and combat the illicit trade of goods and resources.
- Develop technologies and frameworks to address the use of **cryptocurrencies** for illicit purposes.
- Support capacity-building programs for developing countries to improve their ability to detect and prevent financial crimes.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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## 4. Countering Recruitment and Radicalization

- **Online Radicalization:**
  - The internet and social media are major tools for recruiting individuals, spreading propaganda, and coordinating terrorist activities.
- **Community Vulnerabilities:**
  - Social isolation, discrimination, and a lack of opportunities can make individuals susceptible to extremist ideologies.
- **Rehabilitation and Reintegration:**
  - Returning foreign fighters and individuals disengaging from extremist groups require comprehensive reintegration programs.
- **Recommended actions:**
  - Promote digital literacy programs to help communities identify and resist extremist content online.
  - Collaborate with tech companies to monitor and remove content that incites terrorism while respecting free speech and privacy rights.
  - Develop de-radicalization and rehabilitation programs that focus on psychological support, education, and skills training.
  - Engage local leaders, educators, and religious figures to counter extremist narratives and foster community resilience.

## 5. Enhancing Border Security

- **Transnational Movement:**
  - Terrorist networks often exploit porous borders to move fighters, weapons, and resources.
- **Humanitarian Challenges:**
  - Strict border controls can hinder the movement of refugees and humanitarian aid, creating tensions between security and humanitarian needs.
- **Recommended actions:**
  - Invest in advanced border security technologies, such as biometric identification and surveillance systems.
  - Balance border security with humanitarian principles, ensuring the protection of refugees and displaced persons.
  - Foster regional cooperation to secure shared borders and prevent the movement of terrorist networks.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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## 6. Balancing Security and Civil Liberties

- **Human Rights Concerns:**
  - Counter-terrorism measures that infringe on civil liberties, such as mass surveillance or indefinite detention, can alienate communities and undermine trust in governments.
- **Accountability:**
  - Ensuring oversight and accountability in counter-terrorism operations is critical to maintaining public support.
- **Recommended actions:**
  - Promote transparency and accountability in counter-terrorism policies through independent oversight bodies.
  - Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are proportional, targeted, and consistent with international human rights standards.
  - Engage civil society organizations in monitoring and evaluating the impact of counter-terrorism initiatives.

## 7. Strengthening Regional and Local Responses

- **Regional Collaboration:**
  - Regions with shared challenges, such as the **Sahel**, require collective strategies to address terrorism and its root causes
- **Community Engagement:**
  - Local populations are often the first to encounter extremist threats, making their involvement essential for effective prevention.
- **Recommended actions:**
  - Support regional frameworks like the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) to address regional terrorism challenges.
  - Empower local governments and civil society to lead counter-terrorism efforts, ensuring cultural relevance and sustainability.



**UNOCT, Opening Remarks by Mr. Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Third High Level Meeting of the Marrakech Platform - The Evolving Field of Intelligence Analysis in the Context of Counter-Terrorism**

**2024**

Summary: Terrorist groups continue to exploit political instability as well as socioeconomic problems to gain power, namely in the African continent. It is therefore a collective responsibility to support African States in their fight against terrorism. Nowadays, Artificial Intelligence can provide new opportunities in countering-terrorism through the processing and analysis of massive amounts of data. In this respect, investment in capacity building and collaboration between public authorities, the private sector, academia and civil society is critical.

**UN General Assembly, A/77/718 (2023), Activities of the United Nations System in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**

**2023**

Summary: The report, after pointing out how the global terrorism landscape has been dramatically evolving in the past few years while being fostered by crisis (namely the COVID-19 Pandemic) and conflict, provides a detailed account of the activities developed or improved by UN entities and Member States aimed at implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

**UN General Assembly, A/RES/77/113 (2022), Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism**

**2022**

Summary: The Resolution encourages Member States to adopt further measures aimed at preventing terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in fighting terrorism. It stresses the need of combating the financing of terrorist activities as well as the importance of exchanging accurate information concerning terrorist groups and acts among Member States.

**UN Security Council, S/RES/2482 (2019), Threats to international peace and security caused by international terrorism and organized crime**

**2019**

Summary: This resolution points out the correlation between international terrorism and organised crime, the latter often being exploited by terrorist groups as a source of financing and logistical support. The Security Council therefore encourages all Member States to enhance their coordination in order to strengthen the global response to the linkages between terrorism and organised crime. Moreover, it stresses the importance of fighting against corruption, money-laundering and terrorist financing, as well as of countering the threat posed by the cultivation, trafficking and consumption of drugs that may contribute to the financing of terrorist organisations.

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**United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee, Security Council Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters, The 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles + 2018 Addendum (S/2015/939 and S/2018/1177)**

**2019**

Summary: Foreign Terrorist Fighters pose a growing threat to international peace and security, namely threatening their State of origin, the States through which they transit and the State to which they travel. The Counter-Terrorism Committee encourages the adoption and improvement of some fundamental measures to prevent foreign fighters from carrying out their terrorist acts. These measures include, among others, preventing the travel of aspiring foreign fighters through effective law-enforcement and intelligence strategies with cooperation between governmental and non-governmental actors as well as engaging local communities and civil society in countering violent and extremist narratives.

**UN General Assembly, A/RES/60/288 (2006), The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**

**2006**

Summary: The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted through Resolution 60/288, is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter-terrorism by providing Member States with a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism. The strategy is based on four pillars:

1. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

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**UN Security Council, S/RES/1540 (2004)**

**2004**

Summary: Recognising the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, the Resolution requires Member States to refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors, including terrorist groups, that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

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**UN Security Council, S/RES/1373 (2001)**

**2001**

Summary: Security Council Resolution 1373 underlines the importance of combating terrorism as one of the major threats posed to international peace and security and it is primarily aimed at preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorist acts.

# Statements

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## Summary record of the 2nd meeting GA Sixth Committee - 78th Session

**2023**

Summary: Agenda item 109: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued). The following countries are included: Nigeria (group of African States), Egypt, Indonesia, South Africa, Pakistan, Cuba, Jordan, Sudan, Costa Rica, Qatar, Philippines, Cameroon, Viet Nam, Russian Federation, Ukraine, El Salvador, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (CELAC), Bolivia.

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## Summary record of the 1st meeting GA Sixth Committee - 78th Session

**2023**

Summary: Organization of work. Agenda item 109: Measures to eliminate international terrorism. The following countries are included: United States of America, Mexico, United Kingdom, Brazil, Argentina, Saudi Arabia (Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Israel, Iran (NAM), Uganda (Group of African States), Ecuador, Senegal, Guatemala, Denmark, Chad, Austria, Finland, Bahrain.

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## Summary record of the 5th meeting GA Sixth Committee - 77th Session

**2022**

Summary: Agenda item 112: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued) Agenda item 74: Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. The following countries are included: Costa Rica, Albania.

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## Summary record of the 4th meeting GA Sixth Committee - 77th Session

**2022**

Summary: Agenda item 112: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued). The following countries are included: People's Republic of China, United Kingdom, Indonesia, Morocco, Türkiye, Dominican Republic, Kuwait, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Philippines, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Azerbaijan, Angola, Mauritania, Mozambique.

## Statements (cont.)

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### Summary record of the 3rd meeting GA Sixth Committee - 77th Session

**2022**

Summary: Agenda item 112: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued). The following countries are included: Algeria, Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Uganda (Group of African States), Lebanon, Qatar, Togo, Bahrain, El Salvador, Armenia, Eritrea.

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### Summary record of the 2nd meeting GA Sixth Committee - 77th Session

**2022**

Summary: Agenda item 112: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued). The following countries are included: India, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, Argentina, Pakistan, Ghana, Iraq, Cuba, Ecuador, Sudan, Senegal, Guatemala, Paraguay, Cameroon, Viet Nam, Honduras, Finland, Jamaica, Maldives, Russian Federation, Mongolia, Ukraine, Equatorial Guinea, Brunei Darussalam, Tajikistan.

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### Summary record of the 1st meeting GA Sixth Committee - 77th Session

**2022**

Summary: Organization of work. Agenda item 112: Measures to eliminate international terrorism. The following countries are included: United States of America, Nigeria (group of African States), Egypt, Saudi Arabia (Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Israel, Peru, Canada (Australia, New Zealand), Iran (NAM), Australia, Jordan, Malaysia, Lebanon, Norway [Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden)], Chad, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mongolia, Equatorial Guinea, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## Statements (cont.)

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Viet Nam - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth  
Committee - 78th Session

**2023**

Summary: Agenda item 51: Vietnam has been an active participant in United Nations peacekeeping operations since 2014, deploying five rotations of its level-II field hospital and two rotations of an engineer unit, in addition to numerous individual positions in African missions. The country is preparing for further deployments to UN peacekeeping missions in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Abyei area (UNISFA). Vietnam emphasizes the importance of enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers, advocating for increased resources and the application of technology to address emerging threats. The nation also supports strategic communications to build trust with host governments and local communities, and promotes greater participation of women in peacekeeping roles, aiming for 15% female representation in unit deployments and 20% in individual positions.

# Intergovernmental Organizations

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## DOCUMENTS

[Council of Europe Committee on Counter Terrorism, Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy \(2023-2027\)](#) **2023**

Summary: The terrorist threat in Europe has been evolving significantly in recent times, and new threats are posed by a multiplicity of ideological movements, namely the violent far-right but also far-left groups, as well as other emerging terrorist groups. The Council of Europe has therefore adopted a new counter-terrorism strategy for the period 2023-2027 that adapts to the ever-evolving scenarios. The strategy, aimed at addressing a wide range of potential terrorist movements, is based on three main pillars:

1. Prevention, through measures capable of disrupting a terrorist attack or its preparation;
2. Prosecution, which means incurring that terrorist attacks in Europe and abroad are investigated in a timely, efficient manner;
3. Protection, by providing security of individuals and communities.

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[FATF, International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation, the FATF Recommendations](#) **2023**

Summary: The Financial Action Task Force's Recommendations set out a comprehensive framework of measures that countries should implement to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF sets out international standards which States should then adapt to their particular national circumstances. Some of the main goals of these measures are :

- identifying the risks and develop policies and domestic coordination;
- pursuing money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation;
- establishing powers and responsibilities for the competent authorities;
- facilitating international cooperation.

# Intergovernmental Organizations (cont.)

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## DOCUMENTS (cont.)

[UNDP, Silencing the Guns in Africa](#)

**2022**

Summary: The United Nations Development Programme, through its Regional Bureau for Africa has been supporting the African Union and other regional organisations to reach the objectives of the Silencing the Guns Initiative (Agenda 2063). Among the main fields of intervention, the UNDP works on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, which are centered around the prevention of violent extremism. The main areas of intervention are the lake Chad Basin, the Horn, the Sahel and the Great Lakes regions. In particular, the UNDP has developed the Regional Stabilization Facility for the Lake Chad Basin, a programme aimed at bringing relief and stability to the communities affected by the terrorist organisation Boko Haram in eight regions across Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

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[European Commission on the Security Union Strategy for the period 2020-2025](#)

**2020**

Summary: The Strategy developed by the European Commission, covering the period 2020-2025, focuses on building capabilities and capacities to enhance security through coordination and the definition of strategic priorities and actions. The Strategy is built around some main objectives:

- Creating a future-proof security environment, namely through the protection of critical infrastructure and public spaces;
- Tackling evolving threats, which involves countering cybercrime and illegal content online; Protecting Europeans from terrorism and organised crime, through the fight against radicalisation but also the improvement of social cohesion
- Building a strong European security ecosystem.



# Intergovernmental Organizations

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## DOCUMENTS (cont.)

[OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight  
against Terrorism](#)

**2012**

Summary: OSCE's Member States agree that terrorism is one of the most significant threats to stability, peace and security. OSCE is committed to the global fight against terrorism by assisting its Member States in fulfilling their international obligations in countering terrorism. In particular, OSCE promotes a comprehensive approach to security that links political, military, economic, environmental and human dimensions, thus providing a coherent framework for the fight against terrorism. In addition, it supports capacity building, exchange of expertise and networking. Finally, OSCE carries out activities aimed at eliminating the conditions that may lead to the spread of terrorism, such as corruption and lack of good governance.

# Intergovernmental Organizations (cont.)

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## STATEMENTS (cont.)

[CTED, Security Council meeting on the eighteenth report of the Secretary General on the threat posed by ISIL \(Da'esh\) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat](#)

2024

Summary: Da'esh and its affiliates keep exploiting political instability in Africa, the Middle East as well as certain areas of South-East and Central Asia to expand influence and territorial control, while evolving their strategies, representing a major threat for security and peace in these regions. In this respect, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate supports UN Member States in countering the threat posed by Da'esh. CTED's two main areas of priority are:

1. Addressing the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes
2. Ensuring accountability and justice.

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[Remarks of H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat Chairperson of the African Union Commission at the Opening Ceremony of the High-Level African Counter-Terrorism Meeting in Abuja](#)

2024

Summary: After stressing how terrorism and violent extremism represent the "biggest evils of our time" and expressing concern for the delicate situation in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, the Great lakes Region and parts of Northern Africa, the Chairperson of the African Union, H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, points out the urgent need to enhance cooperation and collaboration amongst African Member States and regional organisations in combating terrorism and violent extremism. He finally underlines the importance of building institutional capacities and improve information sharing.

# Intergovernmental Organizations (cont.)

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## STATEMENTS (cont.)

[INTERPOL Statement Delivered by Odd Reidar Humlegård, Special Representative of INTERPOL to the UN Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1373 \(2001\) and the Establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee](#)

**2021**

Summary: Counter Terrorism is one of INTERPOL's three global programs, together with Cybercrime and organised and emerging crime. INTERPOL stresses the need for collective action and a whole-of-society approach to effectively counter terrorism. INTERPOL's Counter Terrorism Directorate provides in-country operational support and capacity building training and measures to enhance Countries' ability to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks.

# Political Groups

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## DOCUMENTS

[African Union, Peace and Security Council,  
PSC/PR/COMM.1182 \(2023\)](#)

**2023**

Summary: The spread of terrorism and violent extremism throughout the African continent poses a major threat to peace, stability and security in Africa. The Peace and Security Council stresses the importance of comprehensive national, regional and continental approaches to address the growing scourge of terrorism and its root causes and all factors that facilitate its growth and spread. Moreover, it underlines the need for political solutions alongside military and security interventions. On top of this, it highlights the need for context-specific interventions.

# Political Groups (cont.)

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## STATEMENTS

### G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration

**2023**

Summary: The Leaders of the G20 condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, describing it as one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. They underline the strong correlation between counterterrorism measures, the support for the victims of terrorism and the protection of human rights. In addition, they stress the importance of a holistic approach based on international law that can effectively counter terrorism. The G20 commits to supporting the resource needs of the Financial Action Task Force while complying to its standards.

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### G7 Interior and Security Ministers' Statement

**2022**

Summary: The Interior and Security Ministers of G7 remain strongly committed to the fight against all forms of violent extremism and terrorism, which nowadays include extreme right-wing terrorism, far-right extremism and racially, ethnically or other ideologically motivated violent extremism or terrorism. The G7 adopts a holistic approach, both online and offline, based on four pillars: prevention, detection, response and intervention.

# African Group

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## STATEMENTS

[Statement By H.E. Omar Alieu Touray President of the ECOWAS Commission - Tenth Coordination Committee meeting of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact - "Strategic Coordination of Counter-Terrorism Initiatives in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities"](#)

2024

Summary: Terrorism represents the main threat faced by the Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Terrorist acts initially confined to Mali, Niger, Nigeria, have quickly spread to other West African countries, namely Burkina Faso. Several initiatives in the region have been undertaken to counter terrorism, the Multinational Joint Task Force of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger among others. In order to facilitate coordination, ECOWAS proposal is to include these initiatives in the Regional Plan of Action to combat terrorism.

[Statement by his Excellency Mr Elias M. Magosi SADC Executive Secretary at the Launch of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre](#)

2022

Summary: In this statement, the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) welcomes the official launch of the SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre (SADC RCTC) in Dar es Salaam. Among the major activities of the Centre, there are:

- Advise SADC on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism policies and programmes;
- Coordinate the implementation of SADC counter-terrorism strategy;
- Research, assess, analyse and timely disseminate information to National counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism agencies.

# Africa Group

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## STATEMENTS

### IGAD, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Policy

**2021**

Summary: The aim of this Policy developed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa is to ensure compliance to Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism regulations and assist IGAD staff and other parties in understanding their AML/CFT obligations. This can be achieved through three main steps:

- Prevention;
- Detection;
- Reporting.

# Asia-Pacific Group

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## DOCUMENTS

[ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism \(2018-2025\)](#)

**2018**

Summary: This Plan of Action aims to further strengthen the close cooperation among ASEAN Member States in preventing and countering the rise of radicalisation and violent extremism. Built on the Manila Declaration of 2017, it indicates four actions/priority areas:

1. Prevention of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism;
2. Counter Radicalisation and Promote Deradicalisation;
3. Law Enforcement and Strengthening National Legislation Related to Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism;
4. Partnership and Regional Cooperation.

[UNRCCA, Joint Plan of Action For the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia](#)

**2011**

Summary: The Central Asia Joint Action Plan is the first regional framework designed to address the threat of terrorism through a common approach. It serves as a common framework of reference in the fight against terrorism for the Central Asia region. The JPoA is divided into four main pillars:

1. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
2. Preventing and combating terrorism;
3. Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard;
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.



## Asia-Pacific Group (cont.)

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### DOCUMENTS

[ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism](#)

**2007**

Summary: The Convention provides the framework for cooperation to counter, prevent and suppress terrorism in all its forms in the States part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The Convention is as well aimed at deepening the cooperation among law enforcement agencies and authorities in countering terrorism.

## Asia-Pacific Group (cont.)

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### STATEMENTS

#### ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism

**2018**

Summary: In this Declaration, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) reaffirm their commitment to counter, prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international law. Additionally, they commit to strengthen national mechanisms to combat terrorism and to deepen the cooperation at bilateral, regional and international level to eliminate the threat posed by terrorism.

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#### Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism

**2017**

Summary: In the Manila Declaration, the ASEAN Ministers declare their commitment to counter radicalisation and violent extremism and to promote a proactive approach through capacity building programmes, including short and long-term initiatives focused on promoting education, in particular peace education aimed at spreading the values for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In addition, they stress the importance of information sharing and best practices among States. On top of this, they further commit to strengthen the mechanism for countering terrorism.

# Latin America and Caribbean Group

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## DOCUMENTS

[GAFILAT, Estandares Internacionales sobre la Lucha  
contre el lavado de Activos, el Financiamiento del  
Terrorismo, y el Financiamiento de la Proliferacion  
de Armas de Destrucción Masiva](#)

**2023**

Summary: GAFI's Recommendations (GAFILAT stands for "Grupo de Acción Financiera de Latinoamérica") provide a framework of measures aimed at fighting money laundering, the financing of terrorism as well as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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[Inter-American Convention against Terrorism](#)

**2002**

Summary: This Convention among American States is aimed at preventing, punishing and eliminating terrorism in all its forms. To achieve this goal, the States commit to adopt the necessary measures and to strengthen the cooperation among them.

# Latin America and Caribbean Group (cont.)

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## STATEMENTS

Statement by Miss Lizanne Aching Second  
Secretary Permanent Mission of the Republic of  
Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, New  
York on behalf of the Caribbean Community  
(CARICOM) on Agenda Item 107 "Measures to  
Eliminate International Terrorism"

**2015**

Summary: In this Statement, after expressing concern over the escalation of terrorist acts as well as the increase in the number of foreign terrorist fighters, the spokesperson of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) underlines how the elimination of international terrorism remains a key priority on the CARICOM security agenda. CARICOM stresses how the measures adopted in the fight against terrorism should be compliant with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law in order to be effective.

# Western & Eastern European Groups

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## DOCUMENTS

[EUROPOL, European Union Terrorism Situation and  
Trend Report 2023](#)

**2023**

Summary: The EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report is a situational overview, presenting key figures and trends of terrorism landscape in Europe in 2022. It is based on data provided by Member States terrorist attacks, arrests and court decisions issued for terrorist offences. In particular, 28 completed, failed and foiled terrorist attacks were reported by Member States in 2022. This clearly shows how terrorism remains a significant threat to the internal security of the EU.

## [CSIS, Global Terrorism Threat Assessment 2024](#)

**2024**

Summary: The United States and its allies and partners face several terrorist threats from terrorist actors, international groups and networks. The report includes qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide US and Western analysts with a comprehensive analysis of new developments in the terrorism landscape and a detailed threat assessment of countries and regions facing terrorist threats. The report underlines that while the threat to the US from Salafi-Jihadist groups is lower than in the past, new forms of terrorism are developing, namely from violent far-right (and far-left) extremists. On top of this, Countries such as Iran and Russia support terrorist activities for their own interests.

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## [IEP, Global Terrorism Index 2023](#)

**2023**

Summary: The Institute for Economic & Peace (IEP) report provides a summary of the global trends and patterns in terrorism for the period 2007-2022. Among key facts and information, the report underlines how in 2022 the Islamic States and its affiliates remained the deadliest terrorist group. Moreover, it indicates violent conflict as the primary driver of terrorism and it stresses the dramatic increase in terrorism in the Sahel region and sub-Saharan Africa, which have become the epicenter of terrorism.

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## [GCTF, New York Memorandum on Good Practices for Interdicting Terrorist Travel](#)

**2019**

Summary: This Global CounterTerrorism Forum's Memorandum is the result of lessons learned, challenges and case studies shared by practitioners and policymakers to deal with terrorist travel, through the implementation of legal and policy measures aimed at securing borders against terrorist travel.

## GCTF, The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism

2018

Summary: The correlation between terrorism and transnational organized crime exacerbates the threat to international peace and security. This GCTF's good practices document is aimed at developing strategies to tackle the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime. It is divided into four sections:

1. Legal considerations;
2. Research and information sharing, to enable States to identify the nexus;
3. Local engagement, which underlines the role played by local communities in fighting threats to security;
4. Capacity building and law enforcement, to help States to obtain the greatest efficiency from their authorities through the understanding of the nexus between organized crime and terrorism to improve anti-crime and counterterrorism strategies.

## [Al-Monitor, ISIS resurgence in Iraq sees fresh attacks, clashes after commander killed](#)

2024

Summary: In May, 2024, ISIS was suspected of killing several Iraqi soldiers in an attack against an Iraqi army post. The attack is just one of the latest examples of the activities carried out by ISIS in Iraq, where the group is regaining power.

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## [CSIS, Security in the Horn of Africa: A Discussion with Somalia's Deputy Prime Minister](#)

2024

Summary: In this discussion, Somalia's Deputy Prime Minister gives an insight of the challenges as well as the important steps forward undertaken by the Country. Somalia has recently become the eighth member of the East African Community. The country, with its coastline that can offer new trade opportunities, plays a strategic role for the Community. However, it may pose security challenges, mainly related to its long fight against the terrorist organisation al-Shabaab, as well as to the drought and famine that left 8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Somalia has made some steps forward: in particular, through its military offensive against al-Shabaab the Country has at least partially managed to restore security.

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## [The Jamestown Foundation-Terrorism Monitor, One Year On, the Civil War Risks Reviving Jihadism in Sudan](#)

2024

Summary: The ongoing civil war in Sudan has the re-emergence of Jihadism in the country, among its dire consequences. With the emergence of islamist-leaning militias, Sudanese foreign fighters involved in jihadist groups abroad may use Sudan as a "bridge between theaters". This may turn Sudan into a hub of jihadist terrorism.



## [Al-Monitor, What Niger-US rupture says about Russia and West's shaky future](#) **2024**

Summary: The announcement from Niger's military junta to suspend its counter-terrorism agreement with the US poses new security threats for the country and the region more broadly. US withdrawal may indeed leave a vacuum that is likely to be exploited by militant groups, namely factions affiliated with ISIS and al-Qaeda. A key factor to consider is whether countries such as China, Russia or Iran will fill the security gap left by the fading Western influence.

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## [The Jamestown Foundation-Terrorism Monitor, Mercenaries, UN Peacekeepers, and Multilateral Forces May Not Be Enough to Protect the Congo from the M23 Movement](#) **2024**

Summary: The DRC struggles to remove the M23 rebel movement from its Nord-Kivu Region, which continues to attract armed groups for its mineral wealth. Military aid combined with the intervention of European mercenaries and the UN assistance (MONUSCO peacekeeping mission) has not yet succeeded in removing the M23 group in the area, which remains extremely unstable and threatens stability and security in the region.

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## [International Crisis Group, Speech to the UN Security Council on Counter-terrorism in Africa](#) **2022**

Summary: The International Crisis Group underlines how conflicts involving non-state armed groups remain a source of instability in Africa. The Group stresses the importance of military operations in stabilisation and counter-terrorism missions, but it also suggests how these operations should be subordinate to a political strategy. To complement military operations, three points should be considered:

- Providing basic services, which is a fundamental short-term counterterrorism tool;
- Strengthening governance, which is a medium-term counter-terrorism tool;
- Considering dialogue with militant groups (for instance about humanitarian access), which can bring about positive outcomes.

# NON-OFFICIAL RESOURCES (SPECIFIC TO UN REGIONS OR MEMBER STATES) (CONT.)

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[ACSRT, African Journal on Terrorism, Volume 11. N.2,](#) **2021**  
[2021](#)

Summary: The Journal focuses on the competing strategies for responding to cases of terrorism. In the ten papers that make up the Journal, kinetic and non-kinetic methods in managing terrorism, insurgency and small-scale conflicts are explored. The papers mainly focus on Nigeria, Somalia and Camerun.