



MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY TERROR THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT

Summary

Within 180 days of enactment, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, must assess and submit to Congress a classified report on terrorism threats to the United States posed by Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and Specially Designated Global Terrorists (SDGTs) present in Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) countries. The Secretary must update and submit this assessment every two years.

The assessment must:

- Identify which **FTOs** and **SDGTs** are present in each MNNA country
- Describe their activities, including any use of artificial intelligence or other critical and emerging technologies
- Evaluate actions taken by partner governments to disrupt those activities, including cooperation with the U.S. Intelligence Community
- Assess DHS capabilities to identify and mitigate threats to the homeland, including preventing affiliated individuals from entering the United States
- Identify any additional resources, authorities, or capability gaps needed to more effectively counter these threats.

Background

The “**Major Non-NATO Ally**” designation is a statutory status under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act that identifies close U.S. security partners outside of NATO. It provides benefits such as expedited access to U.S. arms sales through the Foreign Military Sales process, eligibility for Foreign Military Financing, enhanced defense research cooperation, and the potential pre-positioning of U.S. military equipment. While the designation does not include a mutual defense guarantee, it signals strong bilateral ties. Under federal law, the President must notify Congress at least 30 days before designating or terminating an MNNA. There are currently **20 designated MNNA**s, plus Taiwan which receives MNNA treatment without formal designation.

Over time, limited oversight of the MNNA program has created a gap where U.S.-designated terrorist organizations are present in, or operating from, MNNA countries. For example, the United States designated chapters of the **Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Jordan as FTOs in 2025**, both of which are MNNA. Because an FTO designation reflects a determination that a group threatens U.S. national security, these cases highlight the need for consistent, structured assessments of terrorist activity within MNNA countries and the risk such activity poses to the U.S. homeland. For Congress to improve bilateral cooperation with these partners, there must be a statutory resource by which Members can be aware of how such partners are mitigating threats to the U.S. within their own borders.

This bill addresses this gap by providing Congress with regular visibility into where these groups operate, how they function, how partner governments are responding, and whether the United States has the capabilities and resources needed to help our partners mitigate threats before they reach the homeland.