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Terrorism as a Threat to National Security: Organizational and Legal Counteraction Measures

Ulusal Güvenliğe Tehdit Olarak Terörizm: Örgütsel ve Yasal Bakış Açısıyla Karşı Önlemler

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## TERRORISM AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY: ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL COUNTERACTION MEASURES

### Abstract

The main content of the research is the analysis and identification of contradictions in the improvement of legal regulation in the field of combating terrorism and extremism. The article presents an analysis of the views of contemporary scholars, which allowed the identification of the main content and directions of activities in the organized and managed process in the field of combating terrorism and extremism, as well as the unresolved problems of this activity to date. The normative legal acts forming the state policy in the field of combating terrorism and extremism are examined. The study aims to substantiate the relevance of the process of combating terrorism and extremism, which is an important factor in ensuring the military security of the state. In the context of ensuring military security, countering extremism plays an important role since terrorism is an extreme form of extremism. Terrorism, the essence of which is a threat to humans and society, including Kazakh society, is one of the threats in the modern world. Taking thousands of human lives, it is closely linked to the threat of unleashing a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe and is a crime against humanity. Conclusions are drawn that international terrorism is a form of terrorism that can confidently be identified within the framework of global "evil", which has been acquiring global dimensions over the past decades, as well as the need to improve the regulatory and legal framework in the field of combating extremism and terrorism.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Extremism, National Security, Regulatory Act.

## ULUSAL GÜVENLİĞE TEHDİT OLARAK TERÖRİZM: ÖRGÜTSEL VE YASAL BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA KARŞI ÖNLEMLER

### Öz

Araştırmanın ana içeriği, terörizm ve aşırıcılıkla mücadele alanında yasal düzenlemelerin iyileştirilmesi sürecindeki çelişkilerin analizi ve bunların belirlenmesidir. Bu makale, terörizm ve aşırıcılıkla mücadele alanındaki ana içerik ile yönelimlerin tanımlanmasına olanak sağlayan çağdaş bilim insanlarının görüşlerinin ve bu alandaki çalışmaların günümüze kadar çözümlenememiş problemlerinin bir analizini sunmaktadır. Terörizm ve aşırıcılıkla mücadele alanında devlet politikasını oluşturan normatif yasal düzenlemeler incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, devletin askeri güvenliğinin sağlanmasında stratejik bir faktör olan terörizm ve aşırıcılıkla mücadele sürecinin önemini ortaya koymaktır. Terörizm; aşırıcılığın uç bir biçimi olduğundan aşırıcılıkla mücadelede, askeri güvenliğin sağlanması bağlamında oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Kazak toplumu da dâhil olmak üzere insanlara ve toplumlara tehdit olan terörizm, modern dünyadaki tehditlerden biridir. Binlerce insanın hayatını alan bu tehdit, yeni bir dünya savaşı ve nükleer felaketin patlak vermesi ile yakından bağlantılıdır dolayısıyla terörizm ve aşırıcılık insanlığa karşı bir suçtur. Çalışmada uluslararası terörizmin son birkaç on yılda küresel boyutlar kazanan ve küresel "kötülük" olarak rahatlıkla tanımlanabilecek bir terörizm türü olduğu, aşırıcılıkla ve terörizmle mücadele alanında düzenleyici olduğu ve yasal yapının iyileştirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Terörizm, Aşırıcılık, Ulusal Güvenlik, Düzenleyici Eylem.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The dangerous consequences of terrorism in the modern world are among the main and most pressing problems. According to the authors, terrorism poses a threat to the internal security of Kazakhstan, endangering the lives of both individuals and the entire humanity.

The global nature of terrorism determines the task of any state and society: to prevent it from becoming a stable antisocial phenomenon, which will be difficult to combat. Countering terrorism requires creating a national anti-terrorist system and involves joint coordinated measures by the state and society, both by national and international means. In this regard, it is important to develop a complex political, legal, financial, economic, and military method of countering terrorism.

The subject of ensuring security from terrorist attacks is the state, which, as a single political organization of society, extends its power to the entire territory of the country and its population and has its highest purpose: to guarantee the normal, safe functioning of society. Currently, the essence of the state can be defined as “ensuring the integrity of society and its proper functioning through the apparatus of political power in conditions where society exists as a sovereign independent mechanism, and where democracy is established within it” (Abzhanov, 2020).

Kazakhstan is an active participant in ensuring global and regional security, of which national security is becoming an integral part. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Kemelevich Tokayev, in his speech at a meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, emphasized that peacekeeping is an important part of the country's foreign policy to strengthen international and regional security (Tokayev, 2023).

Terrorism as a military danger forces all states to take care of their protection. Given this, countering terrorism is a way to ensure national security, including military security.

The authors note an important event that took place in May 2022 in Turkey, where two Presidents: Kassym-Jomart Tokayev and Recep Tayyip Erdogan held a summit meeting. During the meeting of two important strategic partners, long-term plans for further development between Kazakhstan and Turkey were built. "We are bringing our cooperation to the level of an expanded strategic partnership. Turkey and Kazakhstan are two fraternal countries that share strong ties based on common history, language, religion and culture. The Turkish people attach great importance to peace and stability in Kazakhstan. Your

enthusiasm and determination in building a New Kazakhstan deserve great respect. I express my support for your large-scale reforms in the country." - said Recep Tayyip Erdogan (Akorda, 2022). Thus, ensuring national security is the essence of the concept of "public policy," which is complex in nature and includes both military and non-military components to protect citizens and the country as a whole and provides for the use of military force.

## **1. COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE CONTEXT OF MILITARY SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: CONCEPTUAL AND CATEGORICAL APPARATUS**

In the XXI<sup>th</sup> century, the problems of terrorism and the fight against this dangerous phenomenon have become some of the most important issues for any state in the world. This is due to the nature of terrorist acts, which indicate that they have become a global phenomenon. Issues such as preserving peace, strengthening comprehensive security, arms limitation, disarmament, environmental protection, demographic policy, rational use of natural resources, energy development, space exploration, overcoming backwardness and poverty, countering drug dealing and combating international terrorism have worsened.

Terrorist acts involving suicide bombers have received a special scope. The large-scale nature of terrorism is predetermined by a significant increase in contradictions, extremism and hostility in the modern world. It should be emphasized that today humanity sees only the external manifestations and nature of modern terrorism, the consequences of terrorist acts, the image and morality of its ordinary fighters and their leaders. But it seems that there has never been a complete picture that would reveal all sides of this dangerous phenomenon in the life of the world community.

Terrorism, the essence of which is a threat to individuals and society, including Kazakhstan society, is one of the threats in the modern world. Claiming thousands of human lives, this is closely related to the fact that a new nuclear world war may begin, which, according to the authors, will become a crime against humanity. "Everyone has the right to life. No one has the right to arbitrarily deprive a person of life" (Constitution, 1995). In addition, terrorism attempts not only on human life, it aims to overthrow the constitutional order of States, thereby threatening national security.

The security of a citizen from any violence, ensuring their rights and freedoms in the mechanism of state legal regulation, and determining the directions for the implementation of external and internal threats is ensuring national security ("On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2012).

The entire international community, including Kazakhstan, is taking the necessary measures to identify, suppress and investigate terrorist crimes. The authors note the existence of relevant legislation – The Law "On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the Law "On Countering Terrorism", the Law "On Countering Extremism", the Law "On Amendments and Additions to certain Legislative Acts on Countering Terrorism", "On Amendments and Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Information and Communication Networks", "On Religious Activities and Religious Associations", "On the National Guard of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the Military Doctrine and others.

The authors note such a feature that, in ensuring military security throughout the entire period of the existence of independent Kazakhstan, much attention was paid to organizational issues, while the main internal problems were not paid attention. In this context, the problem for Kazakhstan is the growing gap between security needs, on the one hand, and the economic capabilities of the state, on the other (Satpayev&Spanov, 1998).

According to the Law "On National Security", military security refers to the state of protection of the republic from real and potential threats and encroachments of a military nature on the independence and territorial integrity of the country (the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2012).

Among the national interests directly related to ensuring military security, the Law notes ("On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2012):

- 1) In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main thing is the independence of the country, constitutional foundations, unitary state, presidential form of government, integrity of the country, indivisible state border, language, culture;
- 2) proper provision of the country's Armed Forces, their appropriate equipment, and ready for use to protect sovereignty.

Among the threats to national interests directly related to military security, there are ("On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2012):

- 1) activities aimed at destroying the country's independence, and constitutional foundations, destroying the unitary structure of the country, encroaching on the integrity of the country;
- 2) low level of the country's defense capability, the threat of breaking through the state border and aggression against the country;
- 3) creation of private military formations that do not comply with and are not regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

After independence, the preservation of the territorial integrity of the country was declared the main physical basis of the state. (Kassenov, 1998).

According to the authors of the study, the essence of the concept of "military security" can be considered as:

- a certain "set" of guarantees for the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, land, borders, and the protection of citizens' constitutional civil rights;
- a situation where the state and its Armed Forces are capable of preventing or deterring aggression from another "hostile" state;
- a situation where there are no military threats, as well as the ability of security measures to reliably counter them.

Important threat factors are the following:

- close proximity to the state borders of the republic of the nuclear powers: Russia, China, India, and Pakistan, and regarding the last one, there is a danger of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists;
- incompatibility of mobilization resources, number and equipment of the Armed Forces of Kazakhstan with the Armed Forces of China, Russia, and Uzbekistan;
- the explosive ethno-confessional situation in Central Asia, the expansion of which will contribute to the formation of military groups from among religious extremists, terrorists, and separatists;
- low combat readiness of the armed forces of neighboring countries in the region to resist military aggression outside regional military formations;
- failure by other countries to comply with various international treaties on the reduction of weapons, their qualitative and quantitative characteristics;
- low level of protection of state borders both in Kazakhstan and in neighboring Central Asian states;
- proximity of hotbeds of instability: real (Afghanistan) and potential (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, XUAR, Tibet);
- the vast territory of the country (Sarsekeev, 2002).

The use of a military component by a country is envisaged only in cases where it is not possible to peacefully resolve a conflict that may threaten the state (Military Doctrine, 2011). In the case of countering terrorism, the use of military force is more often inevitable.

An essential feature of the defense of the country is the use of means of armed struggle. In general, the authors note that the country's security in the modern world does not have any clear signs. At the same time, there is a military danger in modern times and the importance of military force has not decreased (Abzhanov, 2020).

The next document containing the definition of military security is the Military Doctrine, which does not give a direct definition of military security, but defines the factors affecting it: "In the current conditions, the following factors may affect the military security of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) the desire of states or military-political unions to expand the spheres of influence in the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to establish control over its strategic resources and transport infrastructure;

2) increased activity of international terrorist and extremist organizations in the region, the use of emissaries, as well as Kazakhstani citizens who are members of terrorist and extremist organizations, in order to destabilize the internal situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) militarization of the region and the involvement of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the "arms race";

4) access by destructive forces to weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, ammunition, explosives and other means of destruction, their production technologies or weapons of mass impact based on new physical principles" (Military Doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2011).

Among Kazakhstani scientists who have deeply researched military security, it should be noted Doctor of Military Sciences, Professor Zh. Akhmetov, who gives the following definition of military security: "Military security refers to the state of protection of our country from real and potential threats and military encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Military security is the state and objective trends of social development, as well as a set of conditions and factors that neutralize or exclude the possibility of causing any damage to Kazakhstan by military means or by means of armed violence. For a political subject, military security is characterized either by the absence of the use and threat of the use of military force against him, or by his ability to reliably resist military pressure in any form" (Akhmetov Zh.Kh., 2009).

The authors, noting the role and place of the "law enforcement forces", also call the National Guard of the country in the protection of internal security, whose personnel serve under the motto "The people are behind us, the country is behind us," carry out a number of special and specific tasks, such as ("On the National Guard of the Republic of Kazakhstan," 2015): guarding important strategic economic and infrastructure facilities; participation in the prevention of various offenses, sabotage, and the fight against illegal armed groups, fighting illegal armed groups; suppressing internal armed conflicts: localizing and blocking the conflict zone; ensuring public order and maintaining the rule

of law; disarming and eliminating illegal armed groups, seizing illegally stored weapons from the population; strengthening the protection of law and order in the territories where the conflict is taking place; restoration of law and order, as well as solving other service and combat tasks ("On the National Guard of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 2015). Based on the above, we can conclude that the Military Doctrine for ensuring military security has significantly expanded the range of tasks solved by the troops, which are primarily aimed at ensuring the internal security of the country.

The National Guard is part of the country's unified internal affairs system and is designed to ensure the protection of the country's citizens and the state itself, protect human and civil rights and freedoms from criminal and other unlawful encroachments, and plays an important role in countering terrorism. Thus, counteraction to terrorism is interdepartmental in nature and the subjects of counteraction are military authorities, types of Armed Forces, special forces, rear, military educational institutions, military scientific institutions, the National Guard, the Border Service of the National Security Committee, management bodies and formations of civil and territorial defense.

The authors note that the Law "On Countering Terrorism": "countering terrorism is the activity of state bodies and local self-government bodies to prevent terrorism; identify, suppress terrorist activities, disclose and investigate terrorist crimes; minimizing and (or) eliminating the consequences of terrorism by providing emergency medical care, medical and psychological support, carrying out emergency rescue and fire-fighting measures, restoring normal functioning and environmental safety of facilities exposed to terrorist attacks, social rehabilitation of persons injured as a result of an act of terrorism and persons involved in its suppression, compensation for moral and material harm to persons injured as a result of an act of terrorism" ("On Countering Terrorism", 1999).

Thus, countering terrorism is a factor in ensuring the protection of the state. In the context of ensuring military security, countering extremism plays an important role, since terrorism is one of the forms of extremism. In this scientific study, along with the concepts of "countering terrorism", "terrorism", "counterterrorism", the concepts of "countering extremism", "extremism", "religious extremism" will often be used.

According to the Law "On countering extremism": "countering extremism is the activity of state bodies aimed at protecting human and civil rights and freedoms, the foundations of the constitutional system, ensuring the integrity and national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan from extremism,



preventing, identifying, suppressing extremism and eliminating its consequences, as well as identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to extremism" ("On Countering extremism", 2005).

Extremism is defined as follows: extremism is the organization and (or) commission of acts

- a person and (or) organization, association of people and (or) organizations recognized as extremist in the country;

- a person and (or) organization, an association of people and (or) organizations pursuing the following extremist goals:

- violation of the Constitution of the country, the sovereignty of the country, the integrity and inviolability of the territory, destabilization of national security and the threat of violent seizure of power, illegal formation and leadership of paramilitary organizations, attempted armed coup d'etat and participation in it, incitement of political extremism;

- inciting national extremism in the country;

- inciting religious extremism in the country ("On Countering Extremism", 2005).

The main problem facing terrorism researchers is its definition. Modern scientists have encountered different types of terrorism, and therefore this concept has lost its clear meaning. There are more than a hundred definitions of terrorism. The authors note that the word "terror" itself means: "terror" – fear, horror. (Zharinov, 1999). Indeed, any actions of a terrorist involve violence, coercion, threat, intimidation, instilling an atmosphere of fear and insecurity, and horror.

The Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of June 15, 2001 defines terrorism as follows: "1) any act recognized as an offence in one of the treaties listed in the Annex to this Convention and as defined in this treaty; 2) any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict or to cause major damage to any material facility, as well as to organize, plan, aid and abet such an act, when the purpose of the act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate the population, violate public security or compel public authorities or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, and prosecuted in accordance with the national laws of the Parties" (Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001).

The Treaty on Cooperation of the CIS Member States in the Fight against Terrorism of June 4, 1999 defines "terrorism": "an unlawful criminally

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punishable act committed in order to violate public safety, influence decision-making by authorities, intimidation of the population, manifested in the form of:

- violence and threats of its use against individuals or juridical persons;
- destruction (damage) or threat of destruction (damage) of property and other material objects, creating a danger of loss of life;
- causing significant property damage or other socially dangerous consequences;
- encroachments on the life of a state or public figure committed to stop his state or other political activity or out of revenge for such activity;
- attacks on a representative of a foreign State or an internationally protected person of an international organization, as well as on the official premises or means of transport of internationally protected persons;
- other acts falling under the notion of terrorism in accordance with the national legislation of the Parties, as well as other generally recognized international legal acts aimed at combating terrorism". (Treaty on Cooperation of the CIS Member States in the Fight against Terrorism, 2000). This definition of "terrorism" is somewhat different from the definition given by the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism.

## **2. ANALYSIS OF THE VIEWS OF MODERN SCIENTISTS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING TERRORISM IN CENTRAL ASIA**

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon, and each State approaches to its definition in different ways, depending on the influencing factors. Due to its relevance, the topic of countering terrorism attracts the attention of researchers around the world. There is not enough research on the experience of combating terrorism in Central Asia. The authors note that the Central Asian theme is important due to the fact that Kazakhstan borders with the countries of Central Asia. Basically, researchers choose the experience of countering terrorism in the United States, European and Middle Eastern countries as the topic of their work. In recent years, there has been no comprehensive study of the experience of combating terrorism in the Central Asian region.

Research can be divided into several groups:

- 1) research devoted to the analysis of new challenges and threats, which include terrorism. These are the works of scientists from the West and Russia - works by E.M. Primakov, M.M. Lebedeva, P.A. Tsygankov, N.A. Kosolapov, A.D. Bogaturov, A.V. Torkunov, T.V. Zonova, Yu.I. Avdeev, B. Hoffman, A. Schmidt, J. Rosenau, B. Jenkins, D. Rapoport; A.M. Arefyev and others.

2) research on counter-terrorism policy in the public administration system – works by G. I. Mirsky, I. Nikolaev, A.E. Safonov, A.A. Ignatiev, S.I. Grachev, I.F. Luppov, G.I. Griбанова.

3) among a small number of works devoted to countering terrorism in the Central Asian region - works by A.G. Kosichenko, K.N. Burkhanov, D. Nazirova.

4) works on terrorism, Islamic radicalism, extremism - works of scientists: Yu.M. Antonyan, L.A. Modjaryan, B. Mirkasymova, B.E. Petrishchev, S.A. Lantsova, Yu. Ivanich, N.V. Zhdanov, L.I. Medvedko, C.V. Dyakova, Yu.I. Avdeeva, S.M. Ermakova, N.B. Lebedeva, A.I. Gushera, R. Landa, G.I. Mirsky, A.V. Malashenko, A.V. Dmitrieva and I.Y. Zalysin, G. Kurbanova, L.R. Polonskaya, L.R. Sukiyainen, G.T. Allison, V.N. Plastun and others.

The active study of the interaction of society and the Armed Forces in countering terrorism dates back to the early 1990s - the work of Russian scientists such as S.S. Antyushin, O.A. Belkov, M.A. Varfolomeev, A.I. Vladimirov, A.V. Vozzhenikov, A.V. Gerasimov, V.N. Ivanov, S.V. Kortunov, V.A. Rubanov, I.K. Kharichkin, V.V. Cheban et al., devoted to the study of theoretical and methodological issues of national and military security, which consider important problems of interaction between society, the state and the army in the dynamically updating conditions of the fight against terrorism.

### **3. SUBSTANTIATION OF THE MAIN DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION BODIES IN COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

The Republic of Kazakhstan approaches solving the problems of countering terrorism conceptually. This is convincingly evidenced by the clearly defined goals of countering terrorism, the developed principles and objectives, the main directions and ways to solve them. The leading idea of the conceptual framework for countering terrorism in Kazakhstan is the consolidation of the state, society and citizens. A united front against any manifestations of radicalism, extremism and terrorism.

According to the authors, the following principles should be embedded in the complex and multifaceted activities of all state authorities in combating terrorism:

- ensuring and protecting human and civil rights and freedoms;
- priority in protecting the safety of citizens, the legitimate interests of persons under threat of committing terrorist crimes;

- adherence to legality;
- proportionality of counter-terrorism measures to the level of terrorist threat;
- priority of terrorism prevention measures;
- the inevitability of legal retribution for participation in terrorism;
- proper and rigorous application of all necessary legal and non-military counter-terrorism measures;
- unity of command in the operational organization of management and control over all forces and means involved in eliminating the terrorist threat;
- symbiosis of unambiguous, precise and latent technologies in the fight against terrorism;
- ensuring restricted access to information on the tactics, forms, methods, means, and composition of participants in counter-terrorism operations.

The fight against terrorism requires joint coordinated efforts by the State and society through national and international means. Therefore, it is necessary to develop relatively unified political, legal, financial, economic and military mechanisms to combat terrorism, and develop a strategy for the state system of countering terrorism in Kazakhstan. It is necessary to develop a mechanism for civil-military interaction between state and military authorities to counter terrorism. Civil-military relations are one of the important components of military policy, which is understood as a system of views, relations and institutions aimed at the creation, training and use of military force. It serves as a kind of trigger, a "motor" of military-civil relations. In the political system of society, civil-military relations act simultaneously as a subject and an object of politics. The State creates, improves, strengthens and uses the army to achieve certain political goals of the ruling class. In this regard, civil-military relations are an object of management, which is influenced by the main actors of the political system, and at the same time a powerful means by which classes, political parties, and the state seek to protect their interests and realize their political ambitions. Thus, civil-military relations are organically linked to politics and political activity."

Civil-military relations have been studied by such foreign scientists as A. Bebler, E. Vyatra, D. Williams, F. Doce, S. Sarkesyan, S. Sarvasa, S. Huntington, T. Edmunds, etc., who consider issues related to the history of civil-military relations, the development of civil control, as well as the real impact on the military organization and management.

So far, the manifestations of terrorism and extremism in the Republic of Kazakhstan are not so large-scale. But there is an alarming interest in our state from foreign terrorist and extremist organizations, missionaries of radical

denominations, as well as various destructive religious movements that are trying to create their own structural links. Foreign terrorist organizations are taking targeted actions to consolidate their influence in Central Asia, including in Kazakhstan. Emissaries of terrorist structures are recruiting Kazakhstanis to participate in hostilities abroad, via the Internet and personally disseminate their ideas among our population. Previously, terrorism was considered a criminal offense and law enforcement agencies and special services were involved in combating it. Recently, having turned into a military threat, it requires the involvement of the armed forces and other military formations in the counter-terrorism struggle. In fact, the activities of the armed forces in countering terrorism are to prevent or eliminate the consequences of terrorist acts, as well as to destroy those forces that are guilty of committing such a crime. In addition, the armed forces can assist law enforcement agencies in combating terrorist organizations and criminal communities that support terrorism.

Such events include:

1) carrying out protective measures to reduce the vulnerability of the civilian population, territory, infrastructure, information processing and communication systems (antiterrorism);

2) carrying out offensive measures to identify, prevent, pre-empt and suppress terrorist activities (counterterrorism);

3) taking measures to minimize the consequences of terrorist acts and stabilize the situation after them, providing assistance to civil authorities (overcoming the consequences);

4) peacekeeping activities in conflict zones to prevent the emergence of terrorist forces and their spread (peacekeeping);

5) the implementation of a military blockade of terrorist forces with territorial isolation (blockade);

6) military support to law enforcement agencies in suppressing criminal offenses related to the transit and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, weapons, illegal migration, border protection from the penetration of illegal armed formations and terrorist groups into the country (ensuring security);

7) protection and prevention of the possibility of leakage from the armed forces, other troops and military formations of weapons, ammunition and other military materiel (security functions);

8) joint training of military personnel for conducting anti-terrorist and counter-terrorism warfare (cooperation).

All this expands the scope of the use of the armed forces and requires the search for new forms of management of activities on the part of the state. The

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improvement of civil-military relations (interaction) between state and military authorities in Kazakhstan on countering terrorism is considered from the position of exercising control over the military by the state administration.

Thus, civil control takes the form of interaction between state, public and internal army structures, each of which has its own control zone, resources, powers and capabilities in countering terrorism. The state, society and the army are integral parts of the evolution of the relationship between the military and civilian spheres. The civil-military relations (interaction) formed in modern democratic Kazakhstan form an organic component of its social and political development.

### **CONCLUSION**

From the above, it can be concluded that international terrorism is a form of terrorism that can confidently be classified within the framework of global "evil," which has been acquiring global dimensions over the past decades. At present, cyberterrorism has become the most widespread, along with religious terrorism, which poses a danger.

This is due to scientific and technological development and, as a result, the significant influence of computer technology and the Internet on human life. We see the use of computer technology in various spheres of society, from schools and libraries to military facilities. Cyberterrorism, unlike a terrorist who poses a danger to tens and hundreds of people, poses a danger to a much larger number of people, even without directly participating in a terrorist act, but being at a safe distance. As a result, it is very important to ensure the safety of computer equipment and telecommunications networks in all areas affecting human security, and the state should pay special attention to this problem.

In countering cyberterrorism, according to the authors, the main problem is its cross-border nature and a distinctive feature is that violent actions are carried out not directly at the scene of a terrorist attack by explosion or arson, but at a distance through cyberspace. Using the achievements of computer technology and the Internet, a terrorist can be located on the territory of another state. It seems that the current problems of countering cyberterrorism should be investigated deeper and wider, and countering it should be included in the state system of countering terrorism.

Thus, having studied the phenomenon of terrorism and analyzed the works devoted to its research, we can identify seven directions of this "evil": terrorism based on nationalist views; terrorism associated with incorrect religious beliefs; state-sponsored terrorism; terrorism by so-called "left-wing extremists";

terrorism by so-called "right-wing extremists"; terrorism of the so-called "anarchists", cyber terrorism.

The study of the concept of "terrorism" made it possible to determine its essence as a social phenomenon. The proposed classification makes it possible to study in depth the goals and tasks of terrorist organizations and groups, which will allow us to identify scientific approaches to its prevention and suppression, and create a comprehensive program to counter terrorism.

Conditionality of the concept of terrorism (terrorists, terrorist formations), separatism (separatists, illegal armed formations), banditry (gangs, gangsters, bandits) and, accordingly, counteraction to terrorism are in a certain relationship. Therefore, it is important to consider the improvement of various technologies in the fight against terrorism in general connection with the development of internal armed conflict.

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