

## Adaptation of State Security to Modern Military Operations and Terrorist Risks in the World

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### Abstract

Military conflicts and terrorism are increasingly overlapping, creating complex threats that undermine both global and national security. Hostilities, terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, and radicalisation on the home front necessitate a rethinking of the functions of state security. The editorial analyses the ability of state security systems to adapt to the challenges of modern warfare and international terrorism. The relevance of the study is due to the aggravation of interstate conflicts— first of all, Russia’s full-scale war against Ukraine and terrorism in the world. The goal is to comparatively assess the strategies of governments for prevention, response and long-term recovery in the face of threats, as well as to develop recommendations for improving institutional resilience. The methodology is based on an interdisciplinary approach that combines the analysis of national security doctrines, counterterrorism legislation, and indicators of institutional capacity in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Türkiye. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the conceptualisation of “adaptive security” as a complex state process, and the practical value lies in the proposed recommendations for updating doctrines, crisis management procedures and interagency coordination.

**Keywords:** State Security; Modern Warfare; Terrorism; Hybrid Warfare; Cybersecurity

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## Introduction

Today, state security is undergoing significant changes due to new forms of threats arising from globalisation and technological progress. Military conflicts and terrorism have become an integral part of global politics and have a serious impact on countries' stability. These threats are often combined into complex hybrid forms of warfare that combine traditional combat with cyber operations, information influence, economic sanctions, and political destabilisation. Given these changes, states must revise their security strategies to respond effectively to new challenges.

One of the most notable manifestations of the current global instability is Russia's war against Ukraine, which has revealed the importance of adequate and rapid responses of state security systems to massive military threats and the growing level of terrorism (Parasiuk et al., 2024; Shkuta et al., 2024). Thus, this demonstrates the need to adapt state security mechanisms to new realities where military conflicts and terrorist threats are intertwined and becoming increasingly complex and multifactorial.

This process of adaptation is not limited to military aspects from the legislative framework to interagency coordination and interstate cooperation. Given the ever-increasing terrorist threats and hybrid warfare, developing effective strategies and operational mechanisms is becoming even more urgent for many countries, especially those in strategically important regions such as Central Asia (Trushaj, 2023).

In this regard, the editorial provides a comparative analysis of national governments' strategies to counter terrorism and hybrid threats in the context of modern warfare. The key aspect of the study is to assess the adaptive capacity of state security systems to these challenges, as well as to identify institutional weaknesses and possible ways to strengthen them. This includes studying national security doctrines, analysing counterterrorism legislation, and examining the results of interagency cooperation from countries such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Türkiye

that are experiencing or have experienced their own security crises.

The value of the editorial lies not only in providing a detailed picture of the existing problems but also in proposals for improving the institutional resilience of state security systems that can be applied in practice to combat new types of threats. In the context of modern security problems, the theoretical concept of "adaptive security" is important, which involves not only passive response to threats but also active anticipation and prevention of possible crises through systemic renewal of institutions, improved interagency coordination and improved crisis management mechanisms (Tan & Cheng, 2024; Li et al., 2021).

Considering the experience of countries facing similar challenges, we can identify strategies to improve the preparedness of national security systems for the rapidly changing environment of global and local threats. This will not only strengthen internal security but also ensure active participation in collective international initiatives to counter terrorism and hybrid threats (Dragan et al., 2025).

Thus, it is important to analyse current threats to state security in a globalised world, assess the ability of state institutions to adapt to new challenges, and provide suggestions for improving state security strategies and mechanisms to ensure national and international stability.

## Global Threats

Military conflicts, including both interstate wars and internal armed conflicts, have a significant impact on international stability and order. The war in Ukraine, which has been going on since 2014 and escalated into a full-scale conflict in 2022, is one of the most striking examples of how local conflicts can have global consequences. The Russian-Ukrainian war has not only caused infrastructure destruction, humanitarian disasters, and millions of refugees, but has also significantly changed the geopolitical situation in Europe and beyond (Parasiuk et al., 2024). The war has raised the issue of adapting national security mechanisms

to new challenges, including massive military attacks, cyberattacks, and other forms of hybrid warfare. This shows how important it is for states to be prepared for threats that may arise from both armed conflicts and other forms of violence, such as terrorism.

The growing number of armed conflicts and their escalation into new forms of warfare are forcing countries to review their security strategies. This requires not only strengthening military and law enforcement agencies, but also developing effective mechanisms to counter the economic, information and cyberattacks that often accompany traditional warfare (Tsiupryk, 2016).

In addition, terrorism remains one of the greatest threats to international security. Ideologically motivated groups and numerous regional terrorist organisations continue to carry out attacks aimed at destabilising individual countries and even entire regions. They use a variety of methods, including physical attacks, terrorist, cyberattacks, and information warfare, which aim not only at physical destruction but also at psychological impact on the population (Dragan et al., 2025).

Terrorism has the ability not only to undermine national security but also to threaten global stability. Attacks on civilians, infrastructure, governments, and strategic facilities can lead to serious economic and political consequences, including increased fear among citizens, disruption of international economic ties, and a decrease in trust between states. Terrorist organisations often use local conflicts to expand their activities, which further complicates global security, as local wars can become a source of new threats (Li et al., 2021).

The increasing number and frequency of terrorist acts around the world require states to improve their counterterrorism mechanisms. This includes strengthening international cooperation in counterterrorism operations, integrating the latest technologies to detect and prevent terrorist threats, and developing effective strategies to combat terrorist financing and radicalisation.

## **Adapting National Security Systems**

Since the beginning of the war, Ukraine has been subjected to numerous cyberattacks by Russia aimed at destabilising state structures and infrastructure. In particular, in March 2022, massive cyberattacks on government websites and energy infrastructure were recorded (Trofymenko et al., 2024).

In response to these threats, the Ukrainian authorities have stepped up cyber defence activities, including creating the IT ARMY of Ukraine, a volunteer initiative that has brought together more than 300,000 participants to carry out cyberattacks on Russian resources. Cooperation with international partners in the field of cybersecurity has also been strengthened, which has significantly increased the effectiveness of countering these threats (Metelskyi & Kravchuk, 2023). International technology companies such as Palantir, Microsoft, Google, and Amazon are also actively involved in supporting Ukraine's defence initiatives. These companies provide technological support in the areas of data analysis, intelligence, and cybersecurity, which contributes to the effectiveness of defence (Reznik et al., 2025).

As a country at the crossroads of important geopolitical and economic routes, Kazakhstan also faces serious security challenges. Terrorism and radicalisation are among the main threats to the country's stability, especially after the 2011 terrorist attacks in Kazakhstan. In response to these threats, the government of Kazakhstan has developed a strategy to combat terrorism and extremism, including through laws that tighten control over the activities of religious organisations and the financing of terrorism (Kubanova et al., 2025).

The government of Kazakhstan continues to implement a five-year programme to combat religious extremism and terrorism. This programme includes the creation of interagency committees to coordinate the efforts of law enforcement agencies and national and international agencies, as well as implementing educational programmes aimed at combating radicalisation among young people. One of the

important components of this strategy is the creation of programmes for the rehabilitation of individuals who have fallen victim to terrorist and radical influences (Kubanova et al, 2025). These programmes have a positive effect on social reintegration, reducing radicalisation among young people.

Uzbekistan has also been reforming its security systems to adapt to new realities where terrorism and radicalisation have become serious challenges to national stability. Following the terrorist attacks in 2004-2005, Uzbekistan introduced a number of tough measures aimed at preventing terrorism, including through legislative tightening of control over religious and political organisations (Kobilov, 2025).

In turn, in Uzbekistan, the president has launched a new strategy aimed at combating terrorism and hybrid threats, which includes the creation of interagency committees to coordinate the efforts of law enforcement agencies and national and international agencies. One of the important aspects is the fight against radicalisation through educational programmes aimed at young people, as well as the intensified fight against illicit trafficking in weapons and drugs that finance terrorist groups (Eraliev & Urinboyev, 2024).

Türkiye's strategic position between Europe and the Middle East makes it particularly vulnerable to terrorist threats. Since the 1980s, Türkiye has been actively fighting terrorism, in particular, the Kurdish terrorist group, which has carried out numerous attacks in Türkiye. Currently, Türkiye is focused on strengthening counterterrorism operations and working with international partners to combat transnational terrorist networks, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Kirkulak-Uludag & Kurt, 2023).

An important aspect of the fight against terrorism in Türkiye is cooperation with the European Union, the United States, and other countries in the fight against terrorist financing, as well as joint military operations in Syria and Iraq (Karakoç & Ersoy, 2024). This helps to reduce the number of terrorist attacks and stabilise the situation on Türkiye's southern border.

## Conclusion

Today's global security is facing new and complex challenges arising from military conflicts, terrorism, and technological and cyber threats. This editorial presents several examples of how Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Türkiye are actively adapting their national security systems to these new realities, including the fight against terrorism, extremism, and hybrid and full-scale warfare.

In the context of globalisation and the constant growth of transnational terrorist networks, states are forced to strengthen their security strategies, including developing interagency mechanisms, integrating the latest technologies and enhanced international cooperation. Particular attention should be paid not only to military and law enforcement measures but also to the use of innovative approaches to combating radicalisation among young people and preventing terrorism at the early stages. It is necessary to implement social programmes to prevent radicalisation among young people, as well as to rehabilitate people whom terrorist ideologies have influenced. In addition, work should continue to improve legal and social instruments to combat the financing of terrorism.

The legislative framework should be strengthened, interagency coordination mechanisms established, social programmes implemented to prevent radicalisation, and international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and the financing of terrorist organisations should be actively pursued. All these steps help not only to strengthen national security but also to ensure stability at the regional and international levels. Nevertheless, to counter new global threats effectively, states must continue to adapt their security strategies, improve interagency cooperation and interaction with international partners, and introduce innovative technologies to counter terrorism and hybrid threats.

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