SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: The fight against international terrorism at the present stage.

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Relevance of the research issue is due to the following circumstances:
– it is still not developed a generally accepted definition of terrorism and religious extremism that creates a lot of confusion, misunderstandings in the analysis of these problems and formulate practical conclusions from this analysis;
– it is studied in the literature on this issue, there are widely different points of view, which does not allow to interpret its nature and method. Therefore, the analysis of these points of view and development of a unified social-philosophical concept of the real problem is urgent;
– analysis of factors causing terrorism and the conditions of the globalization era, it is of particular importance;
– in the conditions of globalization, terrorism has become the most dangerous phenomena in connection with modern risks, challenges and new developments of weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, it is extremely important to the development of theory and practice, method and methodology opposition to them, as well as social-political and cultural-ideological prevention, management and eradication of terrorism and religious extremism;
– the interests of stable development of the modern world, the need to protect and preserve the unique planet Earth and life on it, both the lower and higher forms, dictate that in modern conditions there is no more topic than the development of a mechanism for overcoming terrorism and religious extremism.

The relevance of the research issue is explained by the fact that at the turn of XX and XXI centuries the problem of terrorism, religious extremism and combating these phenomena have become one of the most important for individual States and for the world community as a whole. This is due to the scope and nature of terrorist acts of recent times, indicating that they changed their nature and became human and planetary phenomenon. This requires a clear understanding of the essence of contemporary forms of terrorism and religious extremism to develop adequate methods to overcome these phenomena, to find ways of their prevention and mechanisms to overcome and eradicate.

The purpose to study the modern system of international counter terrorism.

Research objectives:
- to investigate the phenomenon of terrorism, its nature and the ideological origins;
- to consider the kind of terrorism and its manifestations in the modern world;
- to analyze modern trends of terrorism in the world;
- to study the experience of cooperation between States to combat international terrorism.

**Scientific novelty:** It is considered terrorism as a political phenomenon of the modern world and it is proved that the global community has preconditions to the revitalization and growth of terrorist activities and, most importantly, its transformation into a qualitatively different type of terrorism that differ both structurally and content;

It is researched measures against terrorism, and it is proved that the uncoordinated actions of individual countries is not sufficient to effectively combat this phenomenon.

**Structure:** two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 80 sources, including 46 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 60 pages.

**Summary:** In the twenty-first century, terrorism has become one of the most complex social problems, becoming part of the policy and the instrument of foreign policy activity to achieve geopolitical goals of the individual powers, forces and movements on the world stage.

At the turn of XX and XXI centuries the problem of terrorism, religious extremism and combating these phenomenon have become one of the most important for individual States and for the world community as a whole. This is due to the scope and nature of terrorist acts of recent times, indicating that they changed their nature and became human and planetary phenomenon.

Modern terrorism begins to represent a phenomenon that is increasingly international in nature, increasingly common in the political process in both developed and developing countries. This phenomenon, as an integral part of the modern political process has a destructive nature, as its main purpose the destabilization of social-political systems within countries and in the area of interstate interaction.

The problem of combating terrorism remains a key to modern States. Despite the fact that legislation of developed countries regulate in sufficient detail the methods of combating these phenomenon, the current situation requires constant updating, improvement and adjustment. This is due to the fact that terrorist groups are constantly inventing new tools to achieve their goals, new methods of intimidation of the population. The task of modern States is to anticipate and curtail the activities of terrorist groups in the planning stage of the attacks, preventing loss of human life.