

UDC 327.57

IRSTI 11.25.41

<https://doi.org/10.48371/ISMO.2024.58.4.006>

TRANSNATIONAL THREATS AND THE NATION-STATE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

*Zhanyssova K.N.¹

*¹ Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Abstract. This article reviews the research on transnational risks, including their characteristics, classification, and the nation-state's role in mitigating them. Global in scope, transnational problems including terrorism, cybercrime, drug trafficking, illegal migration, and environmental crimes necessitate coordinated international action. By separating threats into factual categories (such as natural catastrophes and climate change) and subjective categories (such as terrorism, corruption, and illegal migration), the literature has made it possible to formulate more accurate strategies for resolving these issues.

The part nation-states play in thwarting transnational threats is given particular consideration. States continue to be the primary actors guaranteeing sovereignty, internal stability, and security in spite of globalization. The study highlights the significance of national initiatives, like strengthening laws and establishing institutions, as well as the necessity of international collaboration to successfully address global issues.

Additionally, the article concentrates on particular facets of transnational threats. One of the biggest problems is terrorism, which calls for strategies to be adjusted in order to counter the rise of new types, such as cyberterrorism. The effects of illegal migration, drug trafficking, and human trafficking on social stability and security are examined, particularly in transit areas like Central Asia. Collective response mechanisms grounded in sustainable development principles are necessary to address environmental issues, including international environmental crimes.

As a result, the article highlights the necessity of integrating national efforts into the international framework and the significance of the nation-state in the global security system. The review offers a helpful foundation for future investigations into transnational threats and the creation of countermeasures.

Key words: transnational threats, nation-state, international cooperation, terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking, collective security

Introduction

Transnational threats have become a significant concern to nation-state stability and security in an era characterized by globalization and interconnection. These cross-border challenges, which range from drug trafficking, cybercrime, and terrorism to illegal migration, human trafficking, and environmental degradation, threaten established security frameworks and necessitate creative solutions. The magnitude and effect of these issues have increased due to the quick development of technology and the growing interdependence of nations; hence, governments and academics alike must prioritize managing these issues.

This study explores the categorization, origins, and effects of these dangers by drawing on an extensive survey of literature from Kazakhstan, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and international sources. Additionally, it looks at how state sovereignty, regional dynamics, and globalization

interact to shape both the hazards associated with transnational phenomena and the ways in which they might be mitigated.

The main topic of the review is the typology of transnational threats and the role of nation-States in countering them.

According to a number of studies, nation states are crucial in addressing these issues because they operate not just through their legislative and institutional frameworks but also by maintaining social cohesion and togetherness. International coordination of efforts is required in a globalized world where threats frequently transcend national boundaries. This calls for the creation of cooperative legal and regulatory frameworks as well as the application of collective security plans.

At the level of international collaboration and public policy, this literature evaluation offers important information for future research on transnational dangers, their links, and integrated remedies.

Description of materials and methods

A comprehensive understanding of the complex nature of transnational threats and the difficulties facing nation-states in the 21st century was made possible by a content analysis of CIS and Kazakhstan literature on the subject. According to the literature review, globalization and the advancement of contemporary technologies have led to a significant change and acquisition of new forms in transnational threats, including terrorism, cyberterrorism, drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking, and environmental issues. These threats evolve as a result of political, economic, and social factors, making it more difficult to control them and effectively counteract them at the national level.

An objective and subjective classification of transnational dangers was provided based on the examination of the writings of both domestic and international authors. In order to effectively address the issues brought on by transnational threats, the studies stress the necessity of integrating domestic and international security strategy as well as the improvement of legislative and legal procedures.

We can therefore draw an inference that transnational threats require a comprehensive strategy that incorporates both international collaboration and national actions based on content analysis of both local and foreign literature. It is crucial to create common strategic approaches and mechanisms for neutralizing threats in light of globalization and interconnectedness. This calls on states to give collective security and international legal regulation more consideration.

Results

Transnational threats are seen in contemporary scientific discourse as a multifaceted phenomenon that crosses national boundaries and encompasses a broad spectrum of security concerns. These threats fall into two primary groups: objective and subjective. Natural processes like climate change, natural disasters, and diseases are examples of objective dangers. Even though they can have a disastrous effect on security, they frequently only pose a serious threat when society or the government is vulnerable. Institutions and social groups can create subjective dangers by their acts or inaction. Transnational threats are seen in contemporary scientific discourse

as a multifaceted phenomenon that crosses national boundaries and encompasses a broad spectrum of security concerns. These threats fall into two primary categories, according to researchers: objective and subjective. Natural processes like climate change, natural disasters, and epidemics are examples of objective threats. Even though they can have a disastrous effect on security, they frequently only pose a serious threat when society is vulnerable. Institutions and social groups can create subjective threats through their actions or inaction. These include illegal migration, drug trafficking, cybercrime, terrorism, and corruption. These occurrences jeopardize social stability, the economy, and state institutions in addition to posing a threat to security. Research highlights the need for a comprehensive strategy that incorporates both domestic and foreign responses to such challenges.

One of the most researched transnational threats is terrorism. The use of new information and communication technologies, especially the Internet, for recruiting, propaganda, and coordination highlights its global aspect in the scholarly literature. The rise of radicalization in Central Asia and other areas calls for all-encompassing approaches that incorporate threat prevention and early neutralization.

Drug trafficking is another important issue in the context of transnational threats. Drug trafficking is related to weak regional institutions, economic instability, and globalization. The Central Asian States are becoming transit zones, thereby becoming part of the drug trafficking network. The experts recommend creating efficient monitoring and control mechanisms as well as enhancing international cooperation.

Environmental risks are becoming more and more significant when considering transnational security. International law and sustainable development principles must serve as the foundation for a coordinated response to the problems of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental criminality.

Human trafficking in conjunction with migration processes is often viewed as a major obstacle for nation states. Literature highlights how the rise of these occurrences fuels social unrest and enhances society's criminalization. Researchers recommend enhancing laws, bolstering international collaboration, and creating systems to safeguard the rights of migrants in order to combat these dangers.

As a result, transnational threats are a complex issue that necessitates a thorough investigation and resolution.

Discussion

Transnational threats have taken on a new scope and nature in the 21st century, changing as a result of numerous political, economic, and security-related variables. Researchers and experts on transnational threats explain in detail their nature, classify them, and suggest ways to overcome them.

M.I. Khusainov in monograph "Modern approaches to the classification of transnational threats to security" defines transnational threats as problems that endanger the stability and security of states and societies across international borders. The main characteristic of these threats is their worldwide scope, which makes it much more difficult for individual nations to regulate and respond to them [1]. O.A. Belkov highlights that because transnational threats impact the interests of

multiple governments simultaneously, international cooperation is necessary. For instance, issues like drug trafficking and cybercrime impact entire regions as well as individual nations, jeopardizing public safety, economic stability, and the operations of governmental institutions. Transnational risks were divided into objective and subjective categories based on their origin because, in the context of globalization, they are inseparable and cannot be seen in a vacuum. Risks classification of O.A. Belkov:

- Destructive natural processes and occurrences in the biosphere are examples of objective threats. These dangers are divided into three categories based on where they originate: geological, hydrometeorological, and biological. Natural disasters like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and floods don't necessarily pose a serious threat. For instance, a volcanic eruption is still a possible natural danger if it takes place in an uninhabited area. However, an eruption turns into a serious threat that has the potential to become a natural disaster when it endangers the lives of those who live nearby.

- From the perspective of the system approach, subjective risks can be viewed as a qualitative feature that is a fundamental aspect of intricate socio-economic systems. This method makes it possible to characterize their nature and connection to the system's conventional features more precisely. Subjective risks are dangers to the targets of protection that result from the activities or inaction of specific social groupings. In the Russian Federation, these include the state, with its constitutional order, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; society, with its material and spiritual values; and the person, with his rights and freedoms [2].

The nation-state still plays a crucial role in addressing transnational threats, even though the ways in which threats manifest themselves are evolving. In monography V.Volkonsky "Meaningful Attitudes and the Role of the State in the Era of Multipolar World" focuses on multipolar world issues, highlights that the state is the primary tool for preserving sovereignty. In his opinion, the state serves as an institutional mechanism, serves as a focus of values and meaning that can maintain social unity and eliminate the value-moral gap between the ruling class and the population [3]. Researchers from Kazakhstan stress the importance of the state in thwarting transnational threats like drug trafficking, terrorism, and extremism. They also stress how crucial the national state is to resolving social disputes and advancing the nation as a whole.

Transnational threats impact every facet of a state's existence, as was previously mentioned. Terrorism is one of the biggest, most intricate, and most persistent threats. Numerous studies have been conducted on the nature, causes, effects, and strategies of counterterrorism. Citing relevant literature, this article examines terrorism as a transnational threat to the nation-state. The work of A.V. Abdakhmetov "Terrorism as a global problem of modernity," stands out among contemporary Kazakhstani works because it highlights the threat's danger to both the entire world and individual nation-states [4]. Counterterrorism issues are also of interest to Russian researchers. E.N. Egorov researched this topic using Central Asian nations as an example, concentrating on combating religious extremism and terrorism [5]. According to the report of the National Security Committee of the

Republic of Kazakhstan, the national security agencies interfered with the planning of four terrorist acts, which serves as evidence of the importance of terrorism as a transnational danger and the involvement of the national state. Six Kazakhstanis who were wanted on suspicion of committing terrorist crimes were extradited from Syria and Turkey, two of whom were found guilty; 824 foreigners involved in terrorism and extremism had their attempts to enter Kazakhstan thwarted; 84 people were found guilty of involvement in terrorism and extremism, and 44 people were detained [6]. Authors from Kazakhstan also research new types of terrorism linked to Internet use. The problems of this subject are the focus of the publication by G.N. Shoikina, E.B. Muratbekova and M.O. Imanbaeva "Terrorism and the Internet," which examines the dangers posed by online terrorism [7]. One more important article was analyzed, which highlights the importance of social media, internet and cyberspace in the context of terrorism and cyberterrorism, which was published by Gonzales D. "It's getting harder to do: countering terrorist use of internet" [8]. Since the development of advanced technologies, many cyberterrorist cases were examined. As an example, we can say about the latest DDoS attacks to the banking system of Russia, which resulted five bank systems were exposed to the attack [9]. At the same time, over 552 million cyberattacks and 6000 DDoS attacks on Kazakhstani governmental systems were prevented in accordance with the report of National Security Committee.

Drug trafficking and its regulation represent the next major threat to nation states. Afghanistan is the primary source of drug trafficking, according to Kazakhstani studies, which also show how it spreads throughout Central Asian nations. Two researchers R.A. Tairova and S.A. Alzhankulova thoroughly analyze drug trafficking and suggest potential solutions [10].

As a result of the larger issue of migration, illegal migration and human trafficking are two of the major transnational threats of our day. It is crucial to stress that human trafficking and international migration processes are closely related. In turn, Kazakh scholars have examined the issue of migrant worker exploitation and human trafficking in Central Asia, specifically in Kazakhstan. Human trafficking was examined in the work of A. Utarova in light of the globalization of crime and as a contributing factor to the instability of the contemporary system of international relations [11]. Moreover, the criminal justice response to human rights through the prism of international law was introduced in the research article of D. Saba "A human rights-based approach for effective criminal justice response to human trafficking" [12]. At this point, countries are taking measures to ensure the realization of the legislation against human trafficking. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan pointed out that there had not been a single appeal under this law during the year, which could be a sign of a lack of public awareness or an inefficient system for identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking, both of which need special attention. To counteract this issue, emphasis is also focused on the significance of bolstering interagency cooperation and preventive actions [13].

There are numerous threats in the modern world that impact both the environment and state security. Environmental crimes, which are increasingly transnational in scope, are being used as a lens through which to view environmental

issues and conflicts. The question of how to preserve their own environment in the future emerges in the context of nation-states' shifting values, where commercial interests take center stage. G. Matiashvili and B.G. Ketevan stress in their study that international law's tenets serve as the cornerstone for guaranteeing both environmental and global security. Only when the values of sovereign equality, non-interference in domestic matters, and self-determination are upheld can effective collective measures be achieved. To stop threats to peace, democracy and human rights must be respected. This necessitates the application of the peaceful dispute resolution principles in both domestic and international contexts, including environmental issues [14]. The increasing role of the non-governmental sector (NGOs) in politics, economics, and the socio-cultural sphere is one of the trends in the development of the modern world within the framework of the transnationalization of threats. This is true for the majority of states at different levels of socio-economic and political development. Non-governmental environmental organizations' mission is to make it obvious to people what they can do, how they can actually make a difference, and which authorities they should contact. The fact that there are 143 NGOs in Kazakhstan that are officially registered as of 2024 is an actualizing element. Nation-states assist environmental NGOs' efforts and initiatives in whatever manner they can. For instance, Kazakhstan is actively reforesting and greening cities in response to climate change and environmental threats, and as part of this effort, government has provided funding to non-governmental organizations for creative ecological initiatives [15].

Conclusion

A summary of the literature on transnational threats highlights how complex and dynamic these threats are, requiring a multifaceted approach that cuts across national borders. The review shows that threats like illegal migration, drug trafficking, terrorism, and environmental crimes present significant obstacles to both international stability and national security. Despite the growing impact of globalization processes, research affirms the nation-state's crucial role in overcoming these obstacles. States continue to be the main players in creating and carrying out institutional, policy, and legislative solutions to the threats. Yet, since these challenges are transnational, they necessitate greater international cooperation, collective security measures, and adherence to international law. A helpful tool for analyzing and addressing threats is the distinction made in scientific works between objective and subjective threats. While subjective, human-caused threats like terrorism and cybercrime require targeted approaches to address their causes and manifestations, objective threats like natural disasters and climate change require proactive measures to minimize vulnerabilities.

Regional and international cooperation, especially in regions such as Central Asia, where terrorism and drug trafficking pose a serious threat, should be further developed. To effectively address these problems, it is necessary to integrate national policies into a global framework, strengthen preventive measures, develop government capacity and ensure information exchange.

Solving emerging problems requires the introduction of creative strategies and technological solutions. such as environmental threats and cyberterrorism. To counter them, it is necessary to find a balance between global governance and national sovereignty, ensuring that joint efforts do not jeopardize the stability and sovereignty of individual States.

As a result, the scholarly publications examined offer a valuable foundation for additional investigation and the creation of successful public policies concerning transnational threats. The analysis's findings support the necessity of a multifaceted strategy that blends international involvement with domestic resilience. It is crucial that the scientific community and policymakers create plans to guarantee security, stability, and sustainable development at all levels as these threats continue to change.

REFERENCES

- [1] Хусаинов М.И. Современные подходы к классификации транснациональных угроз безопасности // Армия и общество. - 2010. - №1. - С. 65-70.
- [2] Бельков О.А. Понятийно-категориальный аппарат концепции национальной безопасности // Безопасность: информационный сборник. - 1994. - №3. - С. 91.
- [3] Волконский В.А. Смысловые установки и роль государства в эпоху многополярного мира // Книжный мир. - 2021. - С. 384.
- [4] Абдахметов А.Т. Терроризм как глобальная проблема современности // Мир закона. - 2014. - №5. - С. 24-25.
- [5] Егоров Е.Н. Противодействие терроризму и религиозному экстремизму: опыт государств Центральной Азии: автореферат дис. ... кандидата политических наук: 23.00.04. - Санкт-Петербург, 2015. - С. 26.
- [6] Глава государства принял председателя Комитета национальной безопасности Ермака Сагимбаева // Акорда. - 5 Декабря 2024. - <https://www.akorda.kz/ru/glava-gosudarstva-prinyal-predsedatelya-komiteta-nacionalnoy-bezopasnosti-ermeka-sagimbaeva-511379>
- [7] Терроризм и Интернет = Терроризм және Интернет = Terrorism and the Internet: материалы международной научно - практической конференции // Комитет по делам религий под общ.ред. Шойкина Г.Н., Муратбекова Е.Б., Иманбаева М.О. - Астана, 2014. - С. 162.
- [8] Gonzales D. It's getting harder to do: Countering terrorist use of the internet // Terrorism and Transatlantic relations: Threats and challenges. – 2022. – P. 165.
- [9] «Сбер» заявил о самой мощной кибератаке в своей истории // RBC News. - 3 Сентября 2024. - <https://www.rbc.ru/finances/03/09/2024/66d76d329a79479b7a127820>
- [10] Таирова Р.А. Наркотрафик ЦАР: проблемы и пути решения // Сардар. - 2014. - №2. - С. 30-38.
- [11] Утарова А. Торговля людьми как фактор дестабилизации современной системы международных отношений // Актуальные проблемы международных отношений, международного права, регионоведения и мировой экономики: сборник материалов междунар. науч.-практ. конф. студентов и молодых ученых "Мир науки" (17-19 апреля 2013 г.). – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2013. – С. 85-87.
- [12] Demeke S. A human rights-based approach for effective criminal justice response to human trafficking // Journal of International Humanitarian Action. – 2024. - №9(1).
- [13] Ни одного обращения за год: Артур Ластаев о реализации закона против торговли людьми // Международное информационное агентство. - 22 Ноября, 2024. - <https://www.inform.kz/ru/ni-odnogo-obrasheniya-za-god-artur-lastaevo-realizatsii-zakona-protiv-torgovli-lyudmi>

[14] Матиашвили Г., Берестова-Гадилия К., Пкхикидзе Н. Экологические преступления в транснациональном контексте: Актуальные вопросы международных экологических споров как риск угрозы мировому правопорядку // Скрипты Scientia. – 2022. - С. 92.

[15] Зеленое будущее Казахстана: КазНИИЛХА реализует инновационный проект в сфере экологии // Zakon.kz. - 9 Декабря, 2024. - <https://www.zakon.kz/obshestvo/6458808-zelenoe-budushchee-kazakhstan-kazniilkha-realizuet-innovatsionnyy-proekt-v-sfere-ekologii.html>

REFERENCES

[1] Khysainov M.I. Sovremennye podhody k klassifikacii transnacional'nyh ugroz bezopasnosti [Modern Approaches to the Classification of Transnational Security Threats]. Armija i obshhestvo [Army and society], 2010, №1, S. 65-70 [in Russ.].

[2] Bel'kov O.A. Ponjatijno-kategorial'nyj apparat koncepcii nacional'noj bezopasnosti [Conceptual and categorical apparatus of the national security concept]. Bezopasnost': Informacionnyj sbornik [Security: an information collection], №3, S. 91 [in Russ.].

[3] Volkonskij V. Smyslovye ustanovki i rol' gosudarstva v jepohu mnogopoljarnogo mira [Meaningful attitudes and the role of the state in the era of a multipolar world]. Knijnyi mir [Book World], 2021, S. 384 [in Russ.].

[4] Abdahmetov A.T. Terrorizm kak global'naja problema sovremennosti [Terrorism as a global problem of our time]. Mir zakona [World of Law], 2014, №5, S. 24-25 [in Russ.].

[5] Egorov E.N. Protivodejstvie terrorizmu i religioznomu jekstremizmu: opyt gosudarstv Central'noj Azii: avtoreferat dis. ... kandidata politicheskikh nauk: 23.00.04 [Countering terrorism and religious extremism: the experience of Central Asian states: abstract of dis. ... candidate of political sciences: 23.00.04]. Sankt-Peterburg, 2015, S. 26 [in Russ.].

[6] Glava gosudarstva prinjal predsedatelya Komiteta nacionālnoi bezopasnosti Ermeka Sagimbaeva [The Head of State Met with Chairman of the National Security Committee Yermek Sagimbayev]. AkordaPress. 2024, December 05. <https://www.akorda.kz/ru/glava-gosudarstva-prinyal-predsedatelya-komiteta-nacionalnoy-bezopasnosti-ermeka-sagimbaeva-511379>

[7] Terrorizm i Internet = Terrorizm zhane Internet = Terrorism and the Internet: materialy mezhdunar. nauch-prakt. konf. [Terrorism and the Internet (rus) = Terrorism and the Internet (kaz) = Terrorism and the Internet (eng): proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference]. Komitet po delam religij, pod. red. Shojkina G.N., Muratbekova E.B., Imanbaeva M.O. [Committee on Religious Affairs ed. Shojkina G.N., Muratbekova E.B., Imanbaeva M.O.], Astana, 2014, S. 162 [in Russ.].

[8] Gonzales D. It's getting harder to do: Countering terrorist use of the internet. Terrorism and Transatlantic relations: Threats and challenges, 2022, 165 p.

[9] «Sber» zajavil o samoj moshhnoj kiberatake v svoej istorii [“Sber” announced the most powerful cyberattack in its history]. RBC News. 2024. September 03. <https://www.rbc.ru/finances/03/09/2024/66d76d329a79479b7a127820>

[10] Tairova R.A. Narkotrafik CAR: problemy i puti reshenija [Drug trafficking in CAR: problems and solutions]. Sardar, 2014, №2, S. 30-38 [in Russ.].

[11] Utarova A. Torgovlja ljud'mi kak faktor destabilizacii sovremennoj sistemy mezhdunarodnyh otnoshenij [Trafficking in human beings as a factor of destabilization of the modern system of international relations]. Aktual'nye problemy mezhdunarodnyh otnoshenij, mezhdunarodnogo prava, regionovedenija i mirovoj jekonomiki: sbornik materialov mezhdunar. nauch-prakt. konf. studentov i molodyh uchenyh "Mir nauki" (17-19 aprelja 2013 g.) [Actual problems of international relations, international law, regional studies and world economy: collection of materials of the international scientific-practical conference of students and young scientists “World of Science” (April 17-19, 2013)], Almaty: Qazaq universiteti, 2013, S. 85-87 [in Russ.].

[12] Demeke S. A human rights-based approach for effective criminal justice response to human trafficking. *Journal of International Humanitarian Action*, 2024, №9(1).

[13] Ni odnogo obraşenia za god: Artur Lastaev o realizatsii zakona protiv trgovli ljudmi [Not a single appeal in a year: Artur Lastaev on the implementation of the law against human trafficking]. “Kazinform” international news agency. 2024, November 22. <https://www.inform.kz/ru/ni-odnogo-obrasheniya-za-god-artur-lastaev-o-realizatsii-zakona-protiv-torgovli-lyudmi>

[14] Matiashvili G., Berestova-Gadilija K., Pkhikidze N. Jekologicheskie prestuplenija v transnacional'nom kontekste: Aktual'nye voprosy mezhdunarodnyh jekologicheskikh sporov kak risk ugrozy mirovomu pravoporjadku [Environmental Crimes in a Transnational Context: Topical Issues in International Environmental Disputes as a Risk to the Global Legal Order]. *Skripty Scientia [Scientia scripts]*, 2022, S. 92 [in Russ.].

[15] Zelenoe budushhee Kazahstana: KazNIILHA realizuet innovacionnyj proekt v sfere jekologii [Green Future of Kazakhstan: Kazakh Research Institute of Forestry Implements Innovative Project in the Field of Ecology]. 2024, December 09. <https://www.zakon.kz/obshestvo/6458808-zelenoe-budushchee-kazahstana-kazniilkha-realizuet-innovatsionnyy-proekt-v-sfere-ekologii.html>

ТРАНСҰЛТТЫҚ ҚАУІПТЕР ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТТЫҚ МЕМЛЕКЕТ: ӘДЕБИЕТКЕ ШОЛУ

*Жанысова К.Н.¹

*¹ Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

Аңдатпа. Мақалада трансұлттық қауіптер мен олардың сипаттамаларын, жіктелуін және оларды төмендетудегі ұлттық мемлекеттің рөлін зерттеуге шолу берілген. Терроризм, киберқылмыс, есірткі саудасы, заңсыз көші-қон және экологиялық қылмыстарды қоса алғанда, жаһандық трансұлттық мәселелер Үйлестірілген халықаралық әрекеттерді қажет етеді. Қауіптерді объективті (табиғи апаттар мен климаттың өзгеруі сияқты) және субъективті (терроризм, сыбайлас жемқорлық және заңсыз көші-қон сияқты) категорияларға бөлу арқылы әдебиеттер осы мәселелерді шешудің дәлірек стратегияларын тұжырымдауға мүмкіндік берді.

Трансұлттық қауіп-қатерлердің алдын алуда ұлттық мемлекеттердің атқаратын рөлі ерекше атап өтіледі. Мемлекеттер жаһандану процессіне қарамастан егемендікке, ішкі тұрақтылыққа және қауіпсіздікке кепілдік беретін негізгі акторлар болып қала береді. Зерттеу заңнаманы нығайту және институттарды құру сияқты ұлттық бастамалардың маңыздылығын және жаһандық мәселелерді сәтті шешу үшін халықаралық ынтымақтастықтың қажеттілігін көрсетеді.

Сонымен қатар, мақала трансұлттық қауіптердің жекелеген аспектілеріне бағытталған. Ең маңызды мәселелердің бірі-терроризм, ол кибертерроризм сияқты қауіптердің жаңа түрлерінің пайда болуына қарсы тұру үшін стратегияларды түзетуді талап етеді. Заңсыз көші-қонның, есірткі айналымының және адам саудасының әлеуметтік тұрақтылық пен қауіпсіздікке, әсіресе Орталық Азия сияқты транзиттік аймақтарға әсері қарастырылуда. Экологиялық проблемаларды, соның ішінде халықаралық экологиялық қылмыстарды шешу үшін Тұрақты даму қағидаттарына негізделген ұжымдық әрекет ету тетіктері қажет.

Нәтижесінде, мақалада ұлттық күш-жігерді халықаралық шеңберге интеграциялау қажеттілігі және ұлттық мемлекеттің жаһандық қауіпсіздік жүйесіндегі маңызы көрсетілген. Әдеби шолу трансұлттық қауіп-қатерлерді болашақ зерттеу және қарсы шараларды әзірлеу үшін пайдалы негіз болып табылады.

Тірек сөздер: трансұлттық қауіптер, ұлттық мемлекет, халықаралық ынтымақтастық, терроризм, есірткі саудасы, заңсыз көші-қон, адам саудасы, ұжымдық қауіпсіздік

ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ УГРОЗЫ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВО: ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

*Жанысова К.Н.¹

*¹ Казахский университет международных отношений и мировых языков имени Абылай хана, Алматы, Казахстан

Аннотация. В этой статье представлен обзор исследований транснациональных рисков, включая их характеристики, классификацию и роль национального государства в их снижении. Глобальные по своим масштабам транснациональные проблемы, включая терроризм, киберпреступность, незаконный оборот наркотиков, нелегальную миграцию и экологические преступления, требуют скоординированных международных действий. Благодаря разделению угроз на фактические категории (такие как природные катастрофы и изменение климата) и субъективные категории (такие как терроризм, коррупция и нелегальная миграция), литература позволила сформулировать более точные стратегии решения этих проблем. Особое внимание уделяется роли национальных государств в противодействии транснациональным угрозам.

Государства продолжают оставаться главными действующими лицами, гарантирующими суверенитет, внутреннюю стабильность и безопасность, несмотря на глобализацию. В исследовании подчеркивается важность национальных инициатив, таких как укрепление законодательства и создание институтов, а также необходимость международного сотрудничества для успешного решения глобальных проблем.

Кроме того, статья посвящена отдельным аспектам транснациональных угроз. Одной из самых серьезных проблем является терроризм, который требует корректировки стратегий для противодействия появлению новых видов угроз, таких как кибертерроризм. Рассматриваются последствия незаконной миграции, оборота наркотиков и торговли людьми для социальной стабильности и безопасности, особенно в таких транзитных зонах, как Центральная Азия. Для решения экологических проблем, включая международные экологические преступления, необходимы механизмы коллективного реагирования, основанные на принципах устойчивого развития.

В результате, в статье подчеркивается необходимость интеграции национальных усилий в международные рамки и значение национального государства в глобальной системе безопасности. Обзор представляет собой полезную основу для будущих исследований транснациональных угроз и разработки мер противодействия.

Ключевые слова: транснациональные угрозы, национальное государство, международное сотрудничество, терроризм, незаконный оборот наркотиков, нелегальная миграция, торговля людьми, коллективная безопасность

Information about author:

Zhanysova K.N. - PhD student, Kazakh Ablai khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: kzhanysovaa@gmail.com

Автор туралы мәлімет:

Жанысова К.Н. - PhD докторант, Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан, e-mail: kzhanysovaa@gmail.com

Сведения об авторе:

Жанысова К.Н. - PhD докторант, Казахский университет международных отношений и мировых языков имени Абылай хана, Алматы, Казахстан, e-mail: kzhanysovaa@gmail.com

Received: November 9, 2024