



**Main titles from the study:**

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- **Religious background**
- **Political sides and dividing lines**
- **Terrorist threat in the country**
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<b>Annotation</b>
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The main pillars of the national compromise are Euro-Atlantic integration, economic and social development, the extension of the Turkish sphere of influence to the Balkans and its Asian neighbors, and the search for a solution to internal conflicts, in the latter case, there is a compromise between the political sides specifically in the preservation of the unity of the state, so all forms of aspirations for autonomy are doomed to rejection. As can be seen from the above, the national compromise raises values from both the right and the left to the commonly agreed ones. This works similarly at the level of day-to-day politics, so ideas that are at first sight contrary to the opinion of the leading side are also successfully passed through the political machinery.

Turkey is not threatened by the far-left movements, but rather the terrorists of ethnic resistance and terrorists from other countries.

Ethnic resistance is based on the aspirations of independent organizations that want Kurdistan inside or outside Turkey. Kurdish targets are typically symbolic objects of larger cities. It is important to note that in the Turkish-Kurdish relationship, we cannot talk about the intensity of terrorism, as in the Israeli-Palestinian relationship.

NATO currently has two dedicated counter-terrorism missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Turkey is also heavily involved in both missions. In the case of Afghanistan, the historical community, while in the case of Iraq, the neighborhood, increasing influence on neighboring countries and the “restraint” of the Kurdish issue may have motivated Turkey to mobilize significant forces.