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TO THE PROBLEM, YOUNG PEOPLE ARE RECRUITED VIA THE INTERNET INTO TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL GROUPS

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Abstract. The article discusses the current problems of criminal activity of terrorist organizations using specially developed technologies for recruiting young people into their ranks, for their further use for criminal purposes. The author notes that the highest profile specialists who recruit women through social networks and dating sites are involved in conducting online recruiting. The author also proposed some measures to counteract online recruiting.

Keywords: online recruiting, terrorism, extremist and terrorist organizations, network

Recently, the Internet has become increasingly widespread in many countries of the world. At the same time, the global network is often a platform used for criminal purposes, and every year such manifestations increase exponentially, acquiring new cumulative criminal properties of a cross-border nature. The coronavirus pandemic has made certain adjustments to the speed of the spread of the Internet on a global scale. But at the same time, in addition to the positive aspects of the mass spread of Internet technologies, there is also a certain negative experience. First of all, this is due to various criminal manifestations of an economic nature.

In addition to the economic component of most offenses in the field of trans-page information technologies, criminal manifestations of a virtual nature are quite often a source of extremist crimes, including in the most radical form of their manifestation - in the form of terrorism. At the same time, the history of terrorist groups in cyberspace began quite recently. In 1998, about half of the thirty terrorist organizations listed by the United States as "Foreign Terrorist Organizations" had websites, by 2000 almost all terrorist groups have discovered their presence on the Internet. [1].

Our monitoring of the resources of the global network by requesting various variations of words in search servers related to terrorist organizations allowed us to conclude that recently the methods mentioned above have been carried out by terrorist organizations on the platform of their own sites, and also cover other resources in various forms of network expression. For example, one of the most famous terrorist organizations, Al-Qaeda[2], launched an online magazine for propaganda in English less than a year ago, which, according to experts, will help the Network recruit like-minded people in the United States and Europe. The magazine called Inspire encourages and

encourages like-minded people to make their contribution by sending an article, leaving a comment or recommendation. On the pages of the online magazine itself, among the publications is an article entitled "Make a bomb in Mom's kitchen"

The blogosphere is also actively used for online recruitment to terrorist organizations. Some time ago, one of the well-known resources was closed, which contained 73 thousand blogs at the time of closure. The reason for closing the resource Blogetery.com the fact that the FBI found references to the propaganda of terrorist and extremist materials, instructions for making a "street scarecrow" and lists of Americans sentenced to death by terrorists. Recently, the potential of social networks has also been used quite often. This is confirmed in an open (and published online) report of the 304th military intelligence battalion of the US Army, in which unusual conclusions were made about the purpose of the Twitter service, writes breitbart.com. The military considered this site a possible tool of terrorists

That is, the Internet is increasingly being used by terrorist organizations as an effective information resource in several directions at once:

1. Propaganda of radical terrorist ideas;
2. Search for sponsors who support radical ideas and are ready to support them financially; the so-called financial-passive terrorism, with an increase in the volume of circulation of cyber money provided by various servers, and it is almost impossible to track such flows;
3. Search and recruitment of supporters for the active implementation of terrorist actions.

Attracting both passive and active supporters has no boundaries due to the fact that the Internet has the property of a cross-border network. This is also stated in the reports by Russian law enforcement agencies. According to the Director of the FSB of the Russian Federation, today the Internet has become a universal tool for attracting and recruiting new members by terrorists, their training, planning and coordination of terrorist activities. Recruitment technologies and techniques are also expanding. At the initial stages, terrorist organizations mainly used the technologies of the sites themselves, for example, video, sound. Currently, there is a systematic analysis and monitoring of visitors to terrorist sites. Terrorist organizations collect information about users who view their websites. The users who seem to be most interested in the organization's activities or suitable for doing its work are contacted. Recruiters can also use the possibilities of online technologies - navigate through chat rooms and forums in search of the most receptive audience members, especially young people. Electronic conferences of user networks (discussions on certain issues) can also serve as a means to appeal to potential newcomers.

At the same time, it should be noted that due to the intensification of counteraction by law enforcement agencies around the world, many terrorist websites have recently been actively recruiting newcomers to commit violent acts on their resources. This is due to the fact that the organizers of such resources know that their resources contain illegal content, most often motivating, instructing to commit terrorist acts. Therefore, they have recently been trying to hide sites from indexing by search engines. In addition, they are placed on foreign servers so that it is as difficult as possible for law enforcement agencies to find the owner of this resource. An example is the closed website "Kavkaz-Center", recognized as an extremist resource. At the time of closure, the Caucasus Center server was located in Sweden. In addition, this site has been registered as a Swedish media outlet since 2004. The site itself has physically moved several times and, apparently, was hosted in Finland, Russia for some time. These examples indicate that when committing criminal acts in reality, the possibilities of the Internet are used as a means of motivation to commit terrorist and other illegal actions. Moreover, every year such indirect influence of the Network is increasing all over the world. Thus, the possibility of the Internet to mobilize activists was illustrated by the response to the arrest of the leader of the PKK Ocalan. When the Turkish authorities arrested him, tens of thousands of Kurds around the world responded with demonstrations within a matter of hours thanks to the work of sympathetic websites urging supporters to respond.[3].

This trend, in turn, in our opinion, has caused to a certain extent a change in the activity of online recruiting subjects. Many researchers note that some potential newcomers themselves use the Internet to advertise themselves to terrorist organizations.

In addition to the above-mentioned trends in the online recruitment of terrorists, there are a number of other, one might say, specific criminological features inherent in the process of online recruitment to terrorist organizations. One of them is the use of various personality traits. First of all, in our opinion, it is worth noting the desire of terrorist organizations to cover with their propaganda and use recruitment through the Internet and online technologies of representatives of all groups of Network users. Young people, most often teenagers or young men under 25, because of their psychologically conditioned protest potential, due to their transitional age or youthful maximalism (nihilism), become a potential candidate for online recruits of terrorist organizations, however, recently we can note the emerging trend of reaching a children's audience through online technologies, since it is quite easy to influence the child's psyche by convincing him of the correctness of certain views or presenting the whole process as a game. In the summer of 2011 fundamentalists from the Al-Qaeda terrorist network in Yemen drew several fragments for a cartoon to inspire children to carry out terrorist attacks. In a similar Russian segment of this hosting, there were about five thousand such videos

. terrorist organizations, identified by experts recently, is the increasing activity of women. It should be noted that recently the role of women in terrorist activities has increased many times around the world. In many Western European countries in the last

decades of the XX century, women made up from one quarter to half of the total composition of terrorist groups: in Germany - 47%, in Italy - 44%, in France - 46%, in Spain - 21%, etc[4]. Terrorist groups consisting exclusively of women were formed by Nepalese Maoists and the Kurdistan Workers' Party. Terrorist structures established in Germany, Latin America and Palestine account for especially many women. For a long time, the chief of staff and in fact the leader and inspirer of the Basque separatist group ETA ("Homeland and Freedom of the Basques") was a woman. The Mexican leftist extremist organization EZLN, better known as the Union of Separatists, was also run by Commander Ramona. These trends are also reflected in the online space. And with a constant tendency to growth.

At the same time, the language of sites, both thematic and external, as a rule, also has a sign of transnationality. That is, most sites have versions in several languages.

Back in 2006, UN experts stated the fact that the Internet is a clear example of how terrorists can really act on a transnational basis. Those who want to use cyberspace for terrorist purposes can do so from almost anywhere in the world. Terrorists take advantage of differences in national responses: if they are not allowed to operate in one State, they can simply move to another. Thus, the Internet can become a virtual refuge that allows ignoring national borders <22>. For a long enough period of time, law enforcement agencies in various countries underestimated the potential of the Internet for destructive manifestations of a terrorist nature. Terrorist organizations, on the contrary, have quickly adapted to conducting their antisocial activities in a virtual space. They actively use technological innovations to increase the level of conspiracy and deeper integration into various spheres of public life, Given the trends described above, the international community should also fully unite efforts to counter these manifestations in the global network[5].

At the same time, taking into account the peculiarity of the Internet as a cross-border information resource, the world community needs to combine its efforts with the involvement of technical specialists and develop a concept of countering and preventing the online impact of terrorist organizations on users of the global Internet. The basis of this concept should be the idea of a comprehensive need for information and propaganda counteraction to terrorism.

In addition, a fairly effective mechanism, in our opinion, will be the involvement of civil society forces that are also active in the Network. Thus, certain results are brought by the websites of a number of public associations whose goal is to combat extremist and, above all, terrorist propaganda, such as, for example, the International Anti-Terrorist Media Forum (www.mamf.ru), the International Anti-Criminal and Anti-Terrorist Foundation (www.waaf.ru).

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ЖАСТАРДЫ ИНТЕРНЕТ АРҚЫЛЫ ТРАНСҰЛТТЫҚ ҚЫЛМЫСТЫҚ ТОПТАРҒА РЕКРУТИНГ ЖАСАУДЫҢ МӘСЕЛЕСІ

Түйін. Мақалада жастарды қылмыстық мақсатта одан әрі пайдалану үшін арнайы әзірленген технологияларды пайдаланатын террористік ұйымдардың қылмыстық әрекетіне тартудың өзекті мәселелері қарастырылған. Автор онлайн-рекрутингке әлеуметтік желілер мен танысу сайттары арқылы әйелдерді жұмысқа алатын жоғары деңгейдегі мамандар тартылатынын зерттеген. Автор сонымен қатар онлайн-рекрутингке қарсы тұрудың кейбір шараларын ұсынады.

Кілт сөздер: онлайн-рекрутинг, терроризм, экстремистік және террористік ұйымдар, желі.

К ПРОБЛЕМЕ РЕКРУТИРОВАНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ ЧЕРЕЗ ИНТЕРНЕТ В ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕСТУПНЫЕ ГРУППИРОВКИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены актуальные проблемы криминальной активности террористических организаций, применяющих специально разработанные технологии для вербовки молодежи в свои ряды, для их дальнейшего использования в криминальных целях. Автором отмечено, что для ведения онлайн-рекрутинга привлекаются специалисты самого высокого профиля, которые занимаются вербовкой женщин через социальные сети и сайты знакомств. Автором также предложены некоторые меры противодействия онлайн-рекрутинга.

Ключевые слова: онлайн-рекрутинг, терроризм, экстремистские и террористические организации, сеть