

THE LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF COMBATING THE FINANCING OF EXTREMISM

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Annotation:

This article focuses on the cases where the politicization of the religious factor causes financial freedom in the activities of a number of informal streams and directions. Currently, there is an opinion about putting an end to this activity, holding the financing of the extremist activities to account on a legal basis.

Keywords: threat, bigot, financing, religious stream, religious materials, hawalah, bayt al-mal.

Introduction

Currently, the politicization of the religious factor is more evident in the activities of a number of unofficial trends and directions. This causes citizens to be influenced by religious trends.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, stated, “These days, all countries of the region are facing the threats of terrorism, religious extremism, transnational crime and drug trafficking. Effective fight against these threats can be ensured only together, within the framework of practical cooperation mechanisms between the countries. We have a firm opinion that it is necessary to abandon the separation of security threats into “one’s own and those of others” and to observe the principle of “holistic security” in practice. [1].

“Dangers such as religious extremism, terrorism ... are increasing, and they are undermining the beliefs and family values that mankind has followed for centuries. It is a fact and no one can deny that these and many other threats are causing serious problems in human life [2]. The implementation of various legal and spiritual measures directly protects citizens from falling into informal religious movements. However, the rapid development of science and technology leads to the improvement of the activities of various streams. They are not only limited to various ideological propaganda, but also pay particular attention to influencing the human psyche with the help of various methods and means. This directly imposes a number of responsibilities on internal affairs officers. *Religious bigotry*, historically, has a unique place among other types as the first form of bigotry. It is hidden in any religion, develops in certain historical conditions and can be used by various religious and political

groups as a means of achieving their social and political goals. Essentially, religious bigotry is a unique interpretation of a religious worldview and a special way of religious perception. The high level of danger of religious bigotry is that it can be used as a factor of manipulation (control of a person by another person) of the mind and behavior of believers.

Preventive inspectors are required to have knowledge of the psychological aspects of communication in the process of working with religious fanatics.

It is known that there are also citizens who are at high risk of joining religious movements in the neighborhood. When working with such citizens, it is effective for the prevention inspector to work in cooperation with the citizen's relatives (family, friends, neighbors).

However, today, in order to arouse stronger motivation in the minds of citizens who are influenced by extremist ideas, these supporters also finance them.

Extremist ideas proliferating through the virtual world and their sources, including electronic distribution, are certainly financially supported. Because distribution may not require a large amount of money, but the production of prohibited materials, books, manuals, audio-video materials, and electronic resources will definitely cost financial resources. In particular, these prepared sources should be such that the high spirit and frenzy of the religious fanatic during prayer is at the same level as during a political rally, rock concert or sports competition, together with all the consequences that arise, at the level of an internal narcotic – an endorphin burst, as well as, should be able to lure the reader of the source.

Russian psychologists have found in their research that people who are dissatisfied with their life, appearance, surroundings, society, government and generally are more prone to religious fanaticism [3].

Currently, due to the fact that most of the people engaged in business and service are involved in the communities operating in Tashkent, a large amount of material wealth is collected by supporters of the movement in the "bayt al-mal" fund of the movement, and used to finance the family members of the supporters of the movement serving the sentence in JIEM and to expand the ranks of the movement in the territory of Uzbekistan. In addition, supporters of the trend in Sweden, with the zeal of J. Hodjaev, are sending "bayt al-mal" money to Uzbekistan by the "hawalah" method. [4].

Modern terrorism is trying to expand the scope of its activities and strengthen its material and technical base due to its feeding from various financial sources. In this case, it is possible to conditionally distinguish between internal and external sources.

National sources can include the income from the open, officially operating structures of terrorist organizations, as well as funds obtained through criminal means and obtained at the expense of the payment of contributions by members of the association. [5].

Meantime, most of the criminal laws of far-flung countries prohibit incitement to certain forms of extremism. For instance, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria recognizes that the actions of a person who "promotes fascist or other anti-democratic ideology or the

forced change of the social and state system established by the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria” are punishable (Article 108) [6].

In addition, acts of inculcating or inciting racial or national enmity or hatred or racial discrimination are considered punishable (Part 1 of Article 162 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria). Article 164 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria stipulates that “those who promote religious enmity in verbal or, in print, by actions or in any other way, shall be punished [7].

Extremism financing seriously threatens the security and economy of countries at the international and national levels, which increases its level of social danger. It should be noted that this act is an independent form of international terrorist activity, which aims to destabilize the security of states, seize power, and redistribute economic resources.

It should be noted that criminal liability for these criminal acts is defined in the second section of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of crimes against peace and security. According to it, terrorism belongs to the category of crimes against peace and security of humanity, and is included among the crimes against the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The concept of the terrorism is defined in our national legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Terrorism” and “On Combating Legalization of Criminal Proceeds and Financing Terrorism”.

However, the law regarding the financing of extremism has not been developed, which expands the possibility of the activities of extremist organizations and the promotion of their ideas through the funds obtained through criminal means. Therefore, the law “On Combating the Financing of Extremism” shall be necessary to prohibit this criminal activity and establish responsibility for it.

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the sphere of combating money laundering, financing of extremism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In this regard, section 1 of the “Road Map” approved with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 28th of June, 2021, No. PF-6252 envisages the determination of measures aimed at combating the financing of extremism.

Under the proposed law, measures will be applied in the following cases:

to prevent cases of financing of extremism and stop such funds or other assets in the implementation of internal control rules;

to suspend and (or) hold operations related to assets of persons (organizations) included in the list of persons involved in extremist activities, etc.

If this law is adopted, its application will apply to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons, legal entities, their branches and representative offices, who carry out operations related to funds or other property in accordance with the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan and outside the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as it will be applied to state bodies and public associations

exercising control over operations related to funds in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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