

Experience Of Some Foreign Countries In Combating Crimes Related To Extremist Activities

Nurumbetova Sadoqat Allayarovna

Research Institute Scientific Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, Criminology of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Agzamkhodjaev Shukhrat Akilyevich

Research institute researcher, Criminology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

Received: 12 October 2025; **Accepted:** 04 November 2025; **Published:** 08 December 2025

Abstract: In the article, the author puts forward proposals for the implementation of the essence and content of the work carried out in the investigative, preventive, and counteraction activities of states with advanced experience in combating crimes related to extremism, as well as their best practices that are consistent with the national legislation of Uzbekistan and the activities of investigations and crime prevention in the fight against extremism.

Keywords: Social network, spirituality, extremism, witness, interrogation, promotion, violence, artificial intelligence, website, holding, specialist, commission.

Introduction: Experts admit that today more than 22% of the world's population regularly uses the Internet, monitors social networks more, and most of them trust the information on these social networks and fall under their influence. It was revealed that 9 thousand sites promoting suicide and more than 4 thousand sites with sexual content are "active" in such networks.

The promotion of violence and evil through computer games is on the rise. Globally, 38 percent of children are "hooked" on websites that promote child abuse, and 26 percent on websites with a nationalistic tone. Unfortunately, our youth are not the least among them... At the same time, it was revealed that on the popular youth networks "Odnoklassniki", "Facebook", "Twitter" there are more than a hundred groups that promote ideas that have a negative impact on human morality, and more than fifty thousand young people are members of them.

According to data, 20 percent of the daily audience of the social network odnoklassniki.ru is made up of visitors from Uzbekistan, of which 80 percent use the mobile version [1]. While until now, users have been exposed to extremist ideas through social networks such as Telegram, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter,

the social network Signal is now also gaining momentum.

Studying the experience of developed foreign countries is necessary and useful in the fight against extremism, radicalism, and terrorism in today's dangerous era.

By the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, a number of countries had achieved a certain level of development of military, political, legal, social, economic, ideological and diplomatic measures.

In Switzerland, information technologies are actively used in the pre-trial and judicial stages of criminal proceedings during investigative actions, for example, if the person being questioned is unable to appear or if this requires significant costs, video conferencing is used during interrogation.

In the experience of Egypt, it can be seen that the finality of the court verdict and its immutability are a decisive measure in the prevention and suppression of extremist activity and terrorist acts. Fighting them hard, conducting investigations, proving them with evidence, imposing punishment, and then pardoning and releasing them after a while, or leaving their activities after serving their sentences uncontrolled or being indifferent will lead to the "resurrection" of these

activities. As a result, it will have a negative impact on the future and dignity of the country, nation, and state. In 2001, after the terrorist attacks in the United States, the Patriot Act was adopted in order to strengthen national security as soon as possible. According to the analysis, the proportion of crimes committed on the basis of religious hatred in the United States is 18.4 percent. As you can see, this figure is not small. The adoption of this law involves the cooperation of 51 organizations in the fight against terrorist and extremist crimes. One of the most important is the independent participation of the public in investigative and search activities.

Also, the amendment to the US Constitution stipulates the need for public organizations to publicly report the presence of extremist materials on the Internet and call on providers to immediately remove them. In addition, public organizations have their own informants, who, along with studying the trends and patterns of the development of extremism, provide relevant forecasts. Such an approach provides ample opportunities for citizens to fulfill their duties (in particular, their activity in detecting and combating crimes).

In the fight against extremism, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America have established close ties in the field of ensuring security and stability on a global scale.[2]

When studying the experience of some foreign countries, including the United States, in prosecuting crimes related to extremist activities, it became clear that the most important procedural document at the pretrial stage of the US judicial system is the warrant issued by the prosecutor for arrest and search. Interestingly, the content of the concept of "arrest" under US criminal procedure law differs sharply from "arrest" in our legislation. In particular, in the US model, arrest is not considered as an independent coercive measure or a separate legal institution, but is considered only an integral part of arrest [3]. In the event of a crime, in the presence of a law enforcement official or if there is sufficient evidence to believe that a serious crime (extremism or terrorism) has been committed or is about to be committed by a specific person, arrest may also be carried out without a warrant [4]. In addition, US criminal procedure law provides that citizens may be arrested without a warrant in order to hand over a person who has committed a socially dangerous act to police officers (here we are talking about detention) [5].

Freedom of religion or belief is also recognized as one of the fundamental principles governing relations between OSCE participating States and as an integral part of the OSCE's security concept. For example, the

Ministerial Council Resolution on Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion and Belief adopted in Kyiv emphasizes the "interrelationship between security and freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief" [6].

International documents have indicated that before introducing criminal liability for religious opinions deemed "extremist", prosecuting their authors, or imposing other restrictions that would interfere with the exercise of relevant freedoms, authorities must carefully establish certain facts [7].

Electronic programs to combat extremism have been launched in the English police. These electronic programs have the ability to identify information about extremist organizations and messages on social networks. The English police, in investigating and exposing crimes related to extremist activity, communicate with the public electronically and regularly provide information about individuals who have committed extremist and terrorist crimes, and also use public assistance. The confidentiality of individuals using public assistance is guaranteed [8].

Articles 182-183 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are devoted to crimes related to extremist activity. Article 182 establishes liability for the creation and leadership of extremist organizations, in particular, the first part of it establishes liability for the creation and leadership of an extremist organization, the second part for being a member of an extremist organization or participating in it, and the third part establishes liability for the commission of the crime specified in the first and second parts of this article by a public official using his official authority.

Article 183 of this Code establishes liability for incitement to violate the territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, forcibly change the constitutional order, incitement to national, racial, social and religious hatred among the population, incitement to war, forcible seizure of power, dissemination of information and materials in the press and other Internet global information networks. Article 258 also provides for liability for financing terrorism and extremism. Articles 259-260 of this code also establish liability for recruiting and training individuals to carry out terrorist or extremist activities.

The Criminal Codes of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan have similarities and include almost the same crimes related to extremist activity. The difference is that the financing of extremism and crimes related to extremist activity are not included in the list of crimes against public security and public order, but in the list of crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security (Chapter

29) [10].

The role of international cooperation in the investigation of crimes related to extremism is invaluable. When analyzing the content of the agreements concluded in this regard, it can be seen that 37 documents on the fight against crime were adopted by a number of states, since the issue of combating extremism and terrorism is one of the urgent problems. Of these, the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined 14 agreements on combating terrorism and extremism. More than twenty states have signed bilateral agreements with the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of cooperation in combating organized crime. The content of these international documents clearly reflects the rules for combating terrorism and extremism.

In particular, the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Extremism and Terrorism was signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State of Turkey, and Article 1 of it states that the Uzbek-Turkish Committee shall meet at least once a year or as necessary to further cooperate and assist each other in the prevention, organization, implementation, investigation and prosecution of terrorist and extremist acts and activities aimed at security. to hold meetings in Tashkent or Ankara, respectively, at the request of the parties; Article 2 also stipulates the exchange of information on the activities and methods of various extremist and terrorist organizations, as well as the regular updating of information on terrorist threats, in particular threats to the interests of the two states [11].

According to the tasks of this cooperation, it was also determined that the two sides are responsible for coordinating areas such as the exchange of information and experience in order to harmonize and strengthen security measures taken to protect public transport and airports against new methods used by extremists and terrorists.

Also, the central authorities of the two states (on the part of the Republic of Uzbekistan: the Ministry of Internal Affairs, It was stated that it would serve to establish legal mechanisms for the implementation of effective and systematic cooperation between the State Security Service, the Ministry of Health, the State Tax Committee, and the Federal Republic of Germany: Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Criminal Police Office, Border Guard, Customs Criminal Police Office.

It is clear that such agreements between states are very effective in investigating crimes related to extremism, in apprehending wanted persons, and in tracking them down.

The role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in utilizing the experience of foreign states and establishing cooperation with them in investigating crimes related to extremism is invaluable. In particular, Article 6 of the agreement "On the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure" concluded between the SCO member states defines the following as the main tasks of this structure:

- develop proposals and recommendations on the development of cooperation in combating extremism, terrorism and separatism;
- provide assistance in combating extremism, terrorism and separatism at the request of the authorized bodies of the parties;
- collect and analyze information received from the parties (on objects and individuals) on the issues of combating extremism, terrorism and separatism; provide information upon request of the authorized bodies of the parties;
- at the request of the parties, assist in the preparation and conduct of anti-terrorist command-staff and operational-tactical exercises; assist in the preparation and conduct of operational-search and other measures to combat extremism, terrorism and separatism; Assist in the implementation of international searches for persons suspected of committing acts of terrorism with a view to bringing them to criminal responsibility;
- participate in the preparation of international legal instruments related to the fight against extremism, terrorism and separatism;
- cooperate in the training of specialists and instructors for counter-terrorism units;
- assistance in the exchange of experience on issues of combating extremism, terrorism and separatism, participation in the preparation of scientific and practical conferences and seminars;
- establishment and strengthening of working relations with international organizations engaged in issues of combating extremism, terrorism and separatism" [13].

Also, in the American experience, START (Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism) [14] - the Department of National Security was established, in which measures to combat extremism and terrorism are implemented by many federal agencies and departments. In the American experience, the most important investigative measure in the investigation of crimes related to extremism is interrogation [15]. According to the strategy for interrogating individuals suspected of being extremists [16], subjects are divided into three groups: the first group - ordinary criminals; the second group - nationalists; The third group is Islamic fundamentalists. This strategy determines the behavior

of the interrogated person, the preparatory stage of the investigator conducting the interrogation (the subject's resistance, requests, anger, despair, etc.), the ability to establish a relationship with the subject, show respect for him (in any situation), and most importantly, the ability to assess the situation and the truth, and correctly apply the accusation.

In December 2017, London adopted a "Countering Violent Extremism Strategy" to prevent crime. The strategy is designed to engage Londoners in the fight against extremism and to make London safer.

The strategy is divided into three parts:

- Strengthening minority communities in London;
- Protecting the vulnerable;
- Stopping the spread of extremist ideology.

The programme worked with key stakeholders to develop a more coordinated response to radicalisation in London. Specialist experts were used to engage the public in this fight [17].

In England, the Commission for Combating Extremism (CCE) was established, which reports to the Home Office. However, it carries out all work related to extremism independently. This commission is also a structure that mainly conducts outreach to citizens, independently conducts search and rescue operations and investigative actions in investigative cases. Its budget is provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The commission reports annually on its work.

Among European countries, a unique system has been developed in Germany in the field of crimes related to religious extremism in administrative territories. They use artificial intelligence systems, and in the process of investigating crimes, automated searches are used in electronic archives of criminal cases. Information from the database on committed crimes is compared with information from other databases in order to identify a person suspected of committing a particular crime [18].

Foreign experience in working with electronic information and technologies in the investigation of crimes related to extremism is also unique, and in Great Britain, the investigation of crimes related to extremism committed online using electronic devices and technologies is actively used to identify the "heat trail" of the crime and conduct investigative actions. Evidence is recorded using technical means. The obtained sources are used as evidence in court. In the UK, extremism is divided into two categories: violent extremism and domestic extremism. Violent extremism is investigated by the Crown Prosecution Service, while domestic extremism is investigated by the Home Office. A dedicated unit of the UK National Police, the National Coordinator for Domestic Extremism (NCDE)

[19], has been established to combat domestic extremism. Domestic extremism includes a range of offences, including brawls, riots and even animal cruelty. If these crimes contain hate speech, they may qualify as domestic extremism. Violent extremism is defined as any crime (including or inciting to commit) that is likely to threaten the security of the United Kingdom, the rule of law, or the rule of law [20].

The UK has also developed and implemented a programme called "Preventing Violent Extremism". On the basis of this program, online propaganda and awareness-raising activities are carried out in the country's higher and secondary educational institutions, colleges, and prisons on combating and preventing extremism via the Internet [21].

Documents of investigative actions drawn up in the investigation of crimes related to extremism are registered online in Canada [22] and their monitoring is carried out. What is new is that using the web interface, the participants in the process can familiarize themselves with the materials of the criminal case in detail. In Germany and Austria, artificial intelligence systems are used to identify and locate individuals wanted for crimes related to extremism. In the investigation process, automated searches are used in electronic archives of criminal cases. The database of crimes related to extremism is compared with other databases to identify the suspect [24].

According to the "Conclusions of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Some Issues of Law Enforcement in Handling Criminal Cases Related to Extremism and Terrorism" issued by the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China, specially designed Internet platforms and cloud storages are used to optimize the investigation process of crimes related to extremism and exchange procedural documents generated during investigative actions. The use of artificial intelligence in conducting interrogation and investigative actions ensures time efficiency in the preparation of investigative documents.

In foreign countries, the issue of the admissibility of electronic evidence is resolved in various ways. In this regard, it is worth considering the experience of Japan. In Japan, electronic documents in investigative cases are recognized as authentic if they have a certified electronic digital signature. However, it is difficult to obtain such a signature on all documents, so Japanese courts often consider any electronic evidence, since it is difficult to verify its authenticity. Indeed, there may be difficulties in using information from video footage in this regard. Also, in the Japanese experience, taking into account the possibility of escape of detained persons, which may lead to the destruction of available

information, they are prohibited from meeting with persons other than their defense attorney. Because their law is based on the fact that the prosecutor's office may complicate the investigation by a suspect or accused of crimes related to extremism, meeting with family members or other relatives.

Due to the inability to decipher electronic documents related to extremism or other crimes in South Korean courts, it has been considered that printed copies of such information are the best evidence to analyze.

It is proposed to implement such legislative experiences tested in foreign countries as ensuring that persons detained for crimes related to extremism only meet with a lawyer and prohibiting them from meeting with others (China), creating a special interrogation strategy for the prevention and investigation of crimes related to extremism (USA), using the knowledge of experts (specialists) with special knowledge in the investigation of suspects or accused (USA), training investigators in special training on participation in interrogations in the investigation of extremism (England), using electronic signatures to ensure the use of evidence identified during the investigation of crimes related to extremism in court (Japan), involving the public in the prevention of crimes related to extremism (London), and using artificial intelligence to search for persons involved in crimes related to extremism (Germany and Austria) into the practice of investigation and crime prevention through national legislation.

REFERENCES

1. Тўлқин Эшбек. Виртуал олам – эҳтиёт бўл болам. <http://uchildiz.uz/%D0>
2. Сергевнин В.Л. Антитеррористические стратегии местной полиции и проблема расового профилирования в США /Стратегия национальной безопасности Российской Федерации: теория и практика реализации //Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции. – Владимир, 2012; Ильин В.М. International cooperation in preventing and combating religious extremism, extremism and terrorism «Экономика и социум». – №11(102)-2 2022. – С. 397–405.
3. U.S. Code: Title 18 – Crimes and Criminal procedure (Америка Қўшма Штатлари Жиноят ва Жиноят-процессуал кодекслари, инглиз тилида) //URL: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18>.
4. Махов В.Н., Пешков М.А. Уголовный процесс США (досудебные стадии): Учебное пособие. – М., 1998. – С. 51.
5. Европада хавфсизлик ва ҳамкорлик бўйича анжуманнинг Яқунловчи ҳужжати, ЕХХТ, 1975, <https://www.osce.org/ru/ministerial-councils/39505?download=true>.
6. ЕХХТ Вазирлар кенгашининг «Фикр, виждон, дин ва эътиқодлар эркинлиги тўғрисида»ги – 3/13-сонли қарори. – Киев, 2013.
7. Миллий, ирқий ёки диний камситиш, адоват ёхуд зўравонликка даъватдан иборат бўлган диний нафрат тарғиботини ман қилишга доир Работ Ҳаракатлар дастури //БМТнинг Инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича Олий комиссарининг миллий, ирқий ёки диний нафратни ман қилиш тўғрисидаги маърузаси. БМТ Бош Ассамблеяси, 2013 й., 11 январь, Илова, 29-банд, <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/22/17/Add>.
8. <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/what-we-do/pursue/>.
9. https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31575252.
10. https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/.
11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати билан Туркия Жумҳурияси Ҳукумати ўртасида «Наркотик воситалари ва психотроп моддаларни ғайриқонуний тарқатишга ва терроризмга қарши кураш соҳасида ҳамкорлик тўғрисида»ги битим. 1993 йил 5 апрель.
12. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати билан Германия Федератив Республикаси Ҳукумати ўртасида «Уюшган жиноятчилик, терроризм ва бошқа хавфли жиноятларга қарши курашда ҳамкорлик тўғрисида»ги битим (1995 йил 16 ноябрь, Бонн. Ўзбекистон Республикаси учун 1997 йил 3 ноябрдан кучга кирган) //Электрон манба: <http://www.lex.uz> (Мурожаат санаси:15.04.2022).
13. Шанхай ҳамкорлик ташкилотига аъзо давлатлар ўртасида «Минтақавий аксилтеррор тузилма тўғрисида»ги битим (2002 йил 7 июнь, Санкт-Петербург. Ўзбекистон Республикаси учун 2003 йил 14 ноябрдан кучга кирган) //Электрон манба: <http://www.lex.uz> (Мурожаат санаси:17.04.2022).
14. Терроризм, сепаратизм ва экстремизмга қарши курашиш тўғрисидаги Шанхай конвенцияси. 2001 йил 15 июнь, Шанхай. Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси – Lex.uz, 2020.
15. Copyright 2023 University of Maryland. All Rights Reserved. RESEARCH BRIEF Extremism in the Ranks and After.
16. Filipp A. Mullenix. Noan'anaviy ekstremistik

dushmanni so'roq qilish strategiyalari /Poligrafiya
Hajmi: 36 Masala: 3 Sana: 2007 yil Sahifalar: 121–
132.

17. <https://www.london.gov.uk/talk-london/topics/communities>.
18. Бўтабоев А.А. Диний экстремизм ва терроризм билан боғлиқ ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасини ташкил этишда илғор хориж тажрибаси //Journal of innovations in scientific and educational researchvolume6issue-5(30-may).
19. <http://www.acpo.police.uk/National> Policing /NCDE National Coordinator Domestic Extremism /Default.aspx.
20. Публичный документ, содержащий общие принципы деятельности Королевской прокуратуры, а также предписания, касающиеся принятия решений по уголовным делам. URL: <http://www.cps.gov.uk/code>.
21. UK Preventing Violent Extremism Programme – Winning hearts and minds 2007. URL: <http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/Download Documents>
22. Milliy xavfsizlik jinoyat qidiruv dasturi <https://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/nsci-ecsn/index-eng.htm>.
23. The Rise of the Right-Wing Violent Extremism Threat in Germany and its Transnational