SOME QUESTIONS OF INTERRELATION OF CORRUPTION, EXTREMISM, TERRORISM AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN MODERN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this article – the development of theoretical issues on the relationship of corruption, extremism, terrorism and transnational crime. The article deals with the concepts of corruption and extremism and their relationship with the bilateral position, as well as the close connection of extremism with terrorism. Terrorism is seen as a form of extremism. It is noted that extremist and terrorist groups have links with transnational crime, which is the source of their financing, as well as the scientific category "transnational criminal formation of extremist nature". Attention is paid to the analysis of existing approaches in the study of the phenomenon of corruption and extremism. In today's world, it is important to consider such negative phenomena as corruption, extremism and terrorism as a threat to international security and national security of States.

Keywords: corruption, extremism, internalization of extremism, anti-state extremism, terrorism, transnational crime, corruption acts, international security, national security, transnational criminal formation of extremist nature, criminal liability of legal entities for the financing of terrorism, financing of extremist and terrorist groups, Bitcoin, virtual currency.

Introduction
In recent years, the fight against corruption, extremism and related terrorism is the most urgent problem on a global scale and interest in these socially dangerous phenomena is increasing every year. Corruption and extremism are closely linked, namely, that extremism generates corruption and at the same time corruption contributes to the further spread of extremism and acts indirectly as a source of funding for extremist and terrorist groups operating around the world that are part of transnational crime.

It should be borne in mind that transnational crime was on the increase. The researchers note the emergence of new criminal centers that expand their sphere of influence, penetrate into the power
structures of States, economic and financial institutions and establish links with extremist and terrorist organizations [16].

The problems under consideration on the relationship between corruption, extremism, terrorism and transnational crime require an integrated approach and efforts on the part of the international community to ensure international security.

Corruption contributes to the further spread of extremism and is considered a negative phenomenon of modern society, leading to the disintegration of power in many States hit the public and public administration. Corruption activity leads to illegal and deliberate use by officials of their official position not only for personal enrichment, but the negativity is also manifested in the fact that group interests are affected. In the Russian Federation, modern corruption is considered to be a socio-economic and criminological phenomenon, which is a multi-level and multi-structural phenomenon, which includes a set of types of socially dangerous acts. Corruption acts, for example, include:
- protection;
- acquisition or diversion of state property and other funds from the state Treasury for a particular corporate group;
- the use of insider information and manipulation;
- illegal distribution of loans, grants and investments;
- illegal application of the system of preferences to various financial, industrial, commercial and other similar groups;
- lobbying and other acts.

The concept of corruption is interpreted in different ways, but in this approach, corruption is a set of illegal acts of individuals and legal entities vested with authority contrary to the interests of society. The problem is that corruption is an international phenomenon that exists in any society. The financial crises show that the existence of laws is clearly insufficient to combat this negative phenomenon. The head of the international anti-corruption Academy Kreutner Martin points to the need for international cooperation between all parties-society, the public sector and international organizations [8], which is still relevant today.

It is necessary to study and analyze the problems of society associated with corruption at the present stage, since "empires have collapsed as a result of corruption, the foundations of state sovereignty of a number of States are undermined"[7], this threatens the national security of States and the security of the world community as a whole.

Corruption causes economic damage to countries, for example, according to the European Commission, corruption in the EU (European Union) causes damage in the amount of about 120 billion euros per year, and three-quarters of EU residents consider corruption one of the most serious problems in their country[9].

Extremism, the concept of which is interpreted differently in modern science, is closely connected with corruption. For example, as a way of behavior extremism is motivated, violent actions aimed at the destruction of wrong, objectionable from their point of view of the existing society in order to create an appropriate "correct and righteous society"[2]. The danger of extremism is obvious to any state in the world.

Of particular concern are the internalization of extremism, leading to terrorist activities as a result of recruitment. The scientific literature also includes the concept of "anti-state extremism". Rightly points Chudin N. M. "the extremists who have taken up arms – ideologically trained terrorist... and efficiently increases the social danger of the extremism threat to national security"[11].

One can support the point of view of researchers who consider terrorism to be one of the forms of extremism, and call terrorism the inevitable companion of extremism [1], as well as the statement that "extremism is directly adjacent and closely linked to the most dangerous form of violent radicalism – terrorism" [5].

The real state of Affairs related to extremism and terrorism is not fully reflected in official statistics, and the danger of escalation of extremism and terrorism is high, as noted in the resolution by the participants of the scientific and practical conference "problems of theory and practice of combating extremism and terrorism"[12].

The link between corruption, extremism and terrorism is clear, and in today's world they are dangerous, expanding borders and increasing the spread of the world. In addition, transnational crime, often associated with extremist and terrorist groups, is gaining momentum and exploits the weaknesses of society, manifested in its corruption.

Criminal groups (not an exception to extremist and terrorist organizations), which are transnational in nature, seek to promote their representatives to public authorities at all levels and to influence public and
civil servants by spreading corruption activities for their own purposes. Corruption manifestations are indicated by such a sign as: veiled forms of bribery of officials and organizations and enterprises under their control. Note, for example, the opening of accounts in foreign banks to government officials or the inclusion of relatives in the number of co-founders of commercial organizations. Since extremist and terrorist organizations have "business" in many countries of the world and a close connection with transnational crime, so in the scientific literature began to meet such a thing as "total bribery" (a particularly dangerous form of corruption), which means that corrupt officials receive their share of the proceeds of crime. Another part of the funds from corruption activities comes to extremist and terrorist organizations.

In the scientific literature is already defined in the scientific category of "transnational criminal groups of an extremist nature" [4] and systematizes the key attributes reflecting functional-target nature of the criminal activities in this sphere, and also developed a methodology for the investigation of transnational criminal activities of an extremist nature. In the scientific literature, "transnational criminal formation of extremist nature" is understood as a cross-border system of interrelated organizational and structural elements, subordinated to General principles, traditions, and norms of behavior, based on adherence to extreme views and United by a single criminal intent to achieve the goal of ideological, religious, national, political or other hegemony, created for the purpose of planning and carrying out criminal activities of extremist nature [4].

The transnational nature of modern extremism threatens the national security of any country, and the complexity of transnational criminal activities of an extremist nature requires great efforts on the part of the entire international community to ensure international security in order to develop joint measures to counteract it.

One of the main problems of modern society and at the same time the individual state note the impact of corruption on the increase of extremist manifestations, for example, in modern Russia.

The Concept of Russia’s foreign policy States that the modern world is characterized by a rapid expansion of the nature and geography of such cross-border challenges and threats as the illegal proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, uncontrolled traffic in weapons, illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, corruption, cybercrime and so on [17].

One can imagine the scale of the threats if extremist and terrorist organizations are able to wield weapons of mass destruction and participate widely in cybercrime. It is no secret that the financing of individual terrorist and extremist groups is carried out through drug trafficking, arms trafficking, human trafficking, etc.

Different approach offer Russian scientists, such as M. A. astvatsaturov, A. B. Paskachev [10] and others, often in their speeches and scientific publications give evidence of corruption as a social injustice that push people to radical actions and leads not only to the extremists, but the extremist group. The study of corruption as a negative social phenomenon is relevant for Russia and other modern States. Corruption acts as a social phenomenon and has no clear understanding in the public consciousness, although it has an impact on the socio-economic development of any country. The causes of corruption are divided into certain groups: legal, socio-economic, organizational, cultural, historical, social [6].

In the social sphere, corruption generates social inequality, the growth of social tension in society, leads to an increase in the number of poor, to strengthen the system of organized crime and the lack of opportunity to solve social problems by the authorities, due to the loss of trust in the government and so on.

There is another problem: corrupt officials cleverly think over complex transactions when large amounts of money disappear from Bank accounts and then are sold in certain places. The world community has defined corruption in such documents as the Council of Europe Convention on criminal liability for corruption, the UN Convention against transnational organized crime, the UN Convention against corruption. The latter, for example, refers to criminal corruption as bribery of officials of national and international public organizations and identifies signs of bribery.

In order to combat corruption, extremism, terrorism and transnational crime, the Russian Federation has concluded international treaties, for example, one of them, the Treaty on strategic partnership between Russia and Turkmenistan [13], in which the parties deepen and expand cooperation on combating corruption, extremism, terrorism and transnational crime.

Thus, corruption, extremism and terrorism pose the most serious threat not only to Russian society, but also to many countries of the world. Corruption is a systemic phenomenon of statehood and becomes not only a source of enrichment, but also an element of financing extremist and terrorist groups, which makes
it possible to consider corruption in connection with extremism and terrorism. The dual relationship of corruption with extremism and terrorism is considered, firstly, from the standpoint of socio-economic relations, and secondly, in the direction of economic and as a consequence of the political seizure of power, which determines the tactical and strategic direction of the development of society.

There is a positive trend in the world community. In various States, with the growth of terrorist and extremist organizations, norm-setting activities have intensified, and international cooperation in this area is gradually developing. Attention is also paid to the financing of extremist and terrorist organizations, taking into account modern realities on an international scale.

Global standards have been developed, for example, in the FATF Recommendation (Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism) and methodology to ensure consistency and complexity of the assessment process [15]. In 2013, the FATF announced the idea of introducing criminal liability of legal entities, for example, for the financing of terrorism, but not all member States of this international organization implement these recommendations. In particular, it was introduced in Belgium, great Britain, Poland, Finland, France, Switzerland and other countries, the Russian Federation continues to debate on this issue, and this rule is not yet in force. It is well known that the financing of extremist and terrorist activities is carried out at the expense of money received from trafficking in drugs, people, weapons, etc., obtained illegally, as well as from the commercial activities of legal entities - legally [14]. These issues can be solved if we take a comprehensive approach to corruption, trafficking in gold and drugs, electronic money and virtual currencies, etc.when considering the financing of extremist and terrorist organizations. For example, it is still not clear from the legal point of view "what is a money transfer in a virtual currency". The administrator may be in collusion with a person involved in money laundering and / or financing extremism or terrorism and this is the weakness of the centralized virtual currency as a new modern technology. In addition, a person can open an unlimited number of accounts.

The emergence of Bitcoin as a decentralized currency also raises many questions about the financing of extremist and terrorist organizations. For example, in Canada, ATMs have already appeared, allowing to conduct exchange operations with bitcoins. Note that electronic payment systems are not classified as virtual currency systems. So far, Bitcoin has a small volume of operations, but the spread of this new technology is difficult to predict, and the forecasts can be very different in its spread. If the volume grows, there may be a risk of using bitcoin by extremist and terrorist organizations for their own purposes.

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