Ivan Balykin
Executive Secretary of International Scientific Professional Journal Legal bulletin of "KROK" University
(Правничий вісник Університету "КРОК")
"KROK" University (Kyiv, Ukraine)
Candidate of Historical Sciences (Ph.D.)
Deputy Head of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law
e-mail: ivanb@krok.edu.ua

Fighting against joining of teens to destructive online communities

SUMMARY

The article is one of the first attempts of legal system analysis of the modern phenomenon of the existence of destructive online communities such as the game "Momo", "Blue Whale", etc. The emphasis is put on ways to deal with the adolescents' entry into similar anti-social groups. The author analyzes the Ukrainian experience in combating this global problem. The conclusions suggest ways to overcome the destructive mental impact on adolescents on the Internet. Recommendations for the prevention of adolescent participation in these online communities are provided.

Key words: teens, destructive online communities, legal regulation.

Introduction

The fifth year in the east of Ukraine is a war through which children constantly suffer. According to the UN (UNICEF), 44 children were killed during the hybrid warfare in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, 160 children were injured. Only in the western part of Donetsk oblast more than 150 schools were destroyed, about 50 thousand children are not able to study under normal conditions. Schools, contrary to international standards, are subjected to attacks and are used by the military as barracks, warehouses, etc. According to the UNICEF Children's Fund, the total number of Ukrainians who were forced to leave their homes as a result of the conflict was about 1.5 million people, over 136 thousand of them were children. In general, about 1.7 million children suffer from the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine[1].

This situation provides a fertile ground for the existence of another threat to the younger generation – "death groups".

---

[1] http://ru.osvita.ua/school/47665/, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

Over the past few years, so-called "death groups" have been active on the Internet. Their audience is mostly children aged 9–14, who, after systematic visits to communities, decide on suicide. Cases of suicide are registered in Ukraine. Children who are registered in such destructive communities are detected.

Such suicidal communities are called "Sea of Whales", "Silent House", "Wake me at 4.20", "Blue Whale", "Whales swim up", "Space Whale", "White Whale", "Whale Journal", "Ocean Whale", "Flying Whale", "F57" or "Momo" game, etc.

The outstanding problem has not yet been devoted to scientific research papers. Although some scholars have created developments in tangent directions[2].

Proper text

All fans of these communities on their personal pages show videos or pictures of flying whales, maybe with butterflies. Why whales? The logic is: these animals are associated with freedom. The use of the notion of "Whales" ("Flying Whales"), perhaps, is due to the fact that this species of mammals – one of the few, whose representatives can voluntarily reduce their accounts with life. Less can be butterflies, as butterflies live only one day.

The criminals who organized this system work under a certain scheme. In order to join such groups, you must apply for membership and write some text on your page. If the administration of the group approves the candidacy, a small psychological study of the person and his/her readiness for suicide will be conducted through communication in a private chat. The next message will be with the task (description of the task and time provided for its execution). Each task must be fixed on a photo or video. Each task is given a limited time. If a participant does not have time to perform it or enters into arguments, he/she is excluded from the group or blackmailed by the exception.

—————————

[2] *Kształtowanie relacji interpersonalnych w komunikacji internetowej: podręcznik do ćwiczeń z komunikacji społecznej*, red. A. B., Dowgielewicz; Z. J. Werra, ДВНЗ „Прикарпат. нац. ун-т ім. Василя Стефаника", Iwano-Frankowsk 2012, 127 s.; I. M. Білоус, *Особливості становлення молодіжної Інтернет-аудиторії до участі у політичному житті*, diss. Ін-т соц. та політ. психології АПН України, Kijów 2008, 289 s.; B. Gauder B., *Sharing, privacy and trust in our networked world: a report to the OCLC membership* / OCLC Online Computer Library Center; principal contributors Cathy De Rosa, MBA, Vice President for the Americas and global Vice President of marketing [et al.], graphics, layout a. ed. Brad Gauder, creative services writer [et al.], Dublin, Ohio 2007; A. Korth, *On privacy-awareness in social networking services*, diss. Fak. für Informatik der Otto-von-Guericke-Univ. Magdeburg, Magdeburg 2011, 194 s.; М. М. Дубовенко, *Информационная технология исследования Интернет-зависимости у пользователей социальных сетей*, diss. Нац. акад. наук Украины, Междунар. науч.-учеб. центр информ. технологий и систем, Kijów 2012, 238 s.; Н. Ю. Луценко, *Мережевий простір: соціально-філософський аналіз*, diss. Нац. пед. ун-т ім. М. П. Драгоманова, Kijów 2013, 20 s.; Т. В. Фісенко, *Соціальні інтернет-мережі як феномен сучасного медіа-середовища*, diss. Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка, Ін-т журналістики, Kijów 2012, 201 s.; Н. В. Зудилина, *Формирование идентичности в Интернет-сообществах*, diss. Тавр. нац. ун-т им. В. И. Вернадского, Symferopol 2012, 242 s.; Л. В. Капінус, *Поведінка Інтернет-споживачів у соціальних мережах*, „Економічний часопис – XXI" 2015, № 7/8 (1), s. 75–77; А. Плотнікова, *Як запобігти іграм смерті?*, „Молодь України" 2018, 23 березня (№ 8), s. 4; О. Журавльова, *Хто вбиває наших дітей*, „Молодь України", 23 березня (№ 8), s. 4.

In total, as a rule, from 13 to 50 "quests" are given. It depends on the administrator.

The group administrator inclines the child to the tasks (quests), and virtually all tasks involve the task of the child to self-mutilation or pain. All these "quests" are mandatory to be filmed.

When the group administrator is sure that the child is ready for suicide, audio is created in which the child plays a leading role. The track discusses all of the teens' problems, which he/she voiced to the "administrator". The only way out of all the problems that are voiced in this track is to commit suicide. The final task is to commit suicide and record the moment of death on the camera online. Videos are subsequently sold online or in Darknet.

First of all, such destructive online communities are created in "Vkontakte", "Instagram" and other social networks and messengers. They are both closed and open access. Their moderators are adults who work with the knowledge of the passions and hobbies of each individual child, entice children to a frank conversation and then play on the most painful. For example, girls are impressed with the idea of their unattractiveness, and the guys – that those are „losers". Or that parents do not understand them, children are lonely, but with them, teenagers will be all right.

Children step by step are led to suicide. If the child feels danger or he/she is tired of it and lets the curator know, the child is threatened and blackmailed: the attackers begin to threaten the close environment of the teenager if he/she does not continue the "game" and will not perform tasks. In this case, the criminals use the information obtained directly from the participant or from the friends given to them.

Such a technique is one of the tools of psychological manipulation to disbalance the victim and its intimidation. Such reports are not a real threat. They are only a psychological tool to achieve the goal of the attacker because in fact the „administrators" are outside of Ukraine and do not have a real opportunity to realize their threats[3].

When such tasks have been completed, the task of destroying one's body continues to grow rapidly. For example, pierce or burn your finger, hand, then make a few centimeters cut, etc. on an increasing principle. In this period, the child is already damaged by the psyche. But the curators on this do not stop, because they give the task to adolescents to attract other children to this "game".

Group moderators are able to attract. For example, children can wake up in the middle of the night or 4.20 am on a scheduled chat. It is found out that some are given some contact numbers. This is one of the stages of the so-called selection. And in the end, each child will be told exactly how to kill him/herself.

The fact that today is "the same day", according to available information, children know usually in 50 days, but this time can be reduced, depending on the pace at which the child is ready to do preliminary tasks. All this time they perform destructive tasks in closed groups.

Children are forbidden to talk to anyone about their "hobbies". Rules violators – instantly exit the number of "favorites" or threated. Organizers select only those who do not ask unnecessary questions and clearly follow the crazy instructions.

Victims during the "last" 50 days don't sleep at night – correspond in chats in a social network with other "chosen" or organizers. As a result, teenagers often become less energetic during the day. On their page children often publish sad posts, and on the "wall" there are pictures of whales or butterflies. Children can even write directly that they want to die and post photos of cut hands.

---

[3] https://uk-ua.facebook.com/cyberpoliceua/posts/468198943304274:0, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

Russian journalists (in Russia, such suicides were recorded in 2012), which, through social networks, went to the group administrators, asking the latter questions, they explained why they are doing it. Explanation: "The space of the universe is too smashed. We clean the world from bio-waste." (after which the administrator account has been deleted).

Children constantly follow the instructions and in the last minute of their lives (they are led), because the behavior of Russian suicides was analyzed – all children decided on a suicide removed their jackets before a decisive step. It should be added that children who think about suicide often talk about death, make appropriate pictures or write posts. Among the features of behavior can also be the distribution of their own things, aggressive and brutal behavior, alienation from relatives.

Teenagers who want to kill themselves can be indifferent to their favorite activities, their appetite disappears and their sleep schedule changes. Other signs of suicidal behavior may include running away from home, indifference to one's appearance, or a sudden change in behavior (for example, an active child begins to behave too calmly)[4].

Ways of involving the population in destructive communities are well known to Ukrainian law enforcement agencies since the 90s of the last century. One of the most "bright" communities was the Great White Brotherhood (often referred to in the media as the White Brotherhood) – a new religious movement of the eschatological direction, a destructive totalitarian sect. Yuri Krivonogov a specialist in the field of psychic influence on personality and Maria Zvigun founded it in 1990-1991 in Kyiv. The leaders of the organization Y. Krivonogov, took the ritual name of Yuoann Svami (St. John the Baptist, ie the Baptist), M. Zvigun – the ritual name of Mary, the Devi Christ, self-proclaimed herself the Virgin Mary, the living embodiment of Christ, along with as his mother and bride.

In the autumn of 1993, in Kiev, the attempt was made to carry out mass suicide of the "white brothers", under which the sectarians burned alive the baby because they considered him anti-Christ. Police stopped suicide and detained 616 people. Zvigun was sentenced to four years imprisonment, Kryvonogov – up to six. A year later, in 1994 in Odessa, a 26-year-old member of the "white brothers" killed an old neighbor because of the fact that the devil was in her. After the detention, it became clear that two more murders were planned[5].

At present, with the rapid development and entry of the Internet to daily life, managing the population for the sake of obtaining illegal benefits through similar destructive communities has moved online. So, group administrators / curators or leaders are very difficult to catch, but this is what the Department of Cyberpolice is doing.

On October 5, 2015, a new Cyberpolice was established[6], as a structural subdivision of the National Police of Ukraine. The purpose of the creation of the Cyberpolice in Ukraine was to reform and develop the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. It ensured the training and functioning of highly qualified specialists in the expert, operational and investigative units of the police engaged in the fight against cybercrime and capable of applying at the highest professional level the latest technologies

---

[4] http://kivertsi.com.ua/news/uvaga-departament-kiberpolici-nacionalno-polici-ukra-ni-povidomlyae-pro-viyavlennya-u-socialnih, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[5] http://thekievtimes.ua/society/226609-sekta-beloe-bratstvo-nachala-novuyu-verbovku-ukraincev.html, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[6] https://cyberpolice.gov.ua/, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

in operational and service activities. Ones of the main tasks of Cyberpolice in the field of information security are:

- social engineering – human management technology in the Internet space;
- illegal content – content that promotes extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, pornography, a cult of cruelty and violence[7].

The solution to these tasks is to monitor and prevent the operation of such destructive online communities.

On February 23, 2017, the Department of Cyberpolice of the National Police of Ukraine announced the discovery in social networks of dangerous groups that lead children to suicide. A complete algorithm for the actions of intruders provoking children to suicide, as well as a list of participants from Ukraine was published on the website of the National Police.

The Department of Cyberpolice identified one of these groups, which included 209 users from Ukraine. Police said that such groups are blocked daily by the administration of social networks by appeals from law enforcement agencies or their users. When analyzing the activities of these groups, the police established permanent members of such communities, which are registered from the territory of Ukraine. Upon discovery of additional accounts, the Department of Cyberpolice will inform by updating this list[8].

In response to this, the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for human rights Valeria Lutkovskaya appealed to the head of the National Police Serhiy Knyazev with the request not to publish the names of the children who are in the so-called "death groups".

The appeal focuses on the fact that on the official website of the National Police, the detection of the Department of Cyberpolice of the National Police of Ukraine in social networks of dangerous groups, which lead children to suicide, and placed children's accounts in one of the social networks.

The Commissioner emphasizes that the processing and dissemination of personal information should be carried out within the strict observance of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Personal Data". Thus, in accordance with part 6 of Article 6 and Article 14 of this Law, the processing and distribution of personal data, which is confidential information without its consent, is not allowed except in cases specified by law and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare, and human rights[9].

In addition, taking into account the fact that the information posted on the website of the National Police concerns children, the Commissioner draws attention to the fact that under article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On child protection" disclosure or publication of any information about a child that may cause harm to him, without the consent of the legal representative of the child is prohibited[10].

"Given the above, I would consider it necessary to indicate the possibility of providing by the National Police the rights of children to protect life and health not by publishing the lists, but by establishing a clear interaction between the territorial bodies of National

---

[7] Наказ Національної поліції України від 10.11.2015 № 85 «Про затвердження Положення про Департамент кіберполіції Національної поліції України» http://old.npu.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/1816252, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[8] http://old.npu.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/2113329, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[9] http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2297-17, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[10] http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2402-14, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

Police, children's services, social service centers for families, children and youth, education managers to provide individual work with parents of specific children at their place of residence and children" – says the Commissioner for Human Rights in her address.

At the same time, Valeria Lutkovska emphasized the need to pay special attention to investigating the facts of children suicide[11].

Confirming the complex nature and ambiguity of the solutions to this problem, the head of the cybersecurity department of the Cyberpolice Department, Dmytro Semenyuk, believes that media coverage has only added popularity to so-called "death groups". In an interview with MediaSapiens, he said that these groups and quests are only part of a large-scale problem – the unpreparedness of the population to use the Internet, especially because of total ignorance in cybersecurity. Moreover, the curators/administrators of such groups mainly explain their activities by the sole motivation – the desire to manipulate.

However, the main goal pursued by the founders of "death groups" in social networks is a video of suicide. This was announced by the head of the department of the Cyberpolice of the National Police of Ukraine Serhiy Demedyuk.

The main purpose from which to start such groups is to obtain video content where a person commits suicide. Because such content costs at times more than child pornography, – he said.

According to Sergiy Demedyuk, children who fall under the influence of these groups do not realize their appointment. They do not know that the main purpose of these "guides" is not that they tell there that they want to show that the child is strong, that he/she is individuality. This is all a deception aimed at getting a video of suicide, the head of the Cyberpolice said[12].

Earlier, the Director of the Department of National hotlines "La Strada-Ukraine" Alena Kryvuliak told MediaSapiens that the number of calls increased significantly following media reports about the case in Mariupol, when the girl jumped from the 13th floor, doing the job of the "game".

Messages about victims of "death groups" along with messages about the regular blocking of the latter also appear in the media. So, March 2, the Department of Communications of the National Police of Ukraine reported on the rescue from suicide in Kharkov and Ternopil of two teenagers who were members of such communities, and March 7 – another 13-year-old girl in Kharkiv.

The head of the cybersecurity department of the Cyberpolice Department, Dmytro Semenyuk, told that the phenomenon began to spread to neighboring countries. For example, his colleagues from Moldova talked about the activation of such groups and their territory. This is the case in Belarus. The situation in Ukraine is rather a consequence of similar events in Russia, and even before that – in America, in some European countries, in Japan, in China. The case of the "Momo" game was recorded in Argentina, where the police is investigating a 12-year-old girl's suicide[13]. It is all they have already gone through. This phenomenon is a manifestation of the use of manipulative technologies through social networks.

─────────────

[11] http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/ua/all-news/pr/22217-ys-valeriya-lutkovska-zvernulasya-do-golovi-natsionalnoii-politsiii-ukrai/, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[12] https://24tv.ua/u_kiberpolitsiyi_rozpovili_yaku_osnovnu_tsil_peresliduyut_grupi_smerti_dlya_pidlitkiv_n788393, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[13] https://www.segodnya.ua/ukraine/chto-delat-esli-momo-okazalos-v-smartfone-rebenka-sovety-yurista-1168054.html, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

Dmytro Semenyuk spoke about the procedure for the detection of "death group" administrators. It all depends on how prepared one or another user, which we assume is the group administrator. It is not a secret that any person using social networks can use a variety of technical solutions and software options to anonymize their presence to hide their identity. You can buy a SIM-card, and register an e-mail on that SIM-card and from that mailbox or simply by using a phone number, you can register for any account name on the social networking site. And in order to keep track of activity behind an IP address, use TOR/VPN, which will anonymize them in a certain way. So, it all depends on the person's preparedness. If he/she is well-versed in technology, it's very difficult to calculate him/her. If this is an ordinary person who knows that it is possible to hide a surname/name, however, uses his/her own phone number when registering, or even a special bought SIM-card but does not use the means of anonymization, then this is not a big difficulty.

Dmytro Semenyuk also said: "Of course, our employees are present under the disguised accounts in many groups, they are exactly the same as representatives of non-governmental organizations, communicate in these communities, raise provocative questions to understand how much a person tends to curry or administer someone such a group.

Information about the possible use of a particular group for suicidal behavior comes to the police in many ways. Because we also have an official website cybercrime.gov.ua, where a lot of messages come after a series of interviews; and pages on Facebook and Twitter, where we also receive an appeal. All of them are centrally processed and, if necessary, sent to regional units that connect and participate in the work with information. In particular, we send it to the handling of the forces of the juvenile police and precinct inspectors, perhaps criminal investigation. There were attempts to work in this direction with the General Prosecutor's Office. The statements also come to the email address, in telephone mode. If there is any hint on a certain systematicity, we immediately devote the most attention to this. We also have a separate group of special agents having a deep level of technical knowledge and have been hired from among city youth. They alternate and go to the scene of the information coming to the territorial police units of the National Police to try to make adolescents commit suicides that show signs of involvement in "death groups". Our special agent must go there, inspect the device and immediately pass the information to us so that we can tell if we know such a group or have already found its curators, the administrator, that is, whether we are already working with them".

On the one hand, since each community in the social network has its own address, in theory, it is possible to block it exclusively (at the level of the Internet provider), while not blocking access to the entire site of the social network. On the other hand, in this case, when we talk about "Vkontakte", in the absence of the desire of the administration to cooperate, blocking is extremely difficult to implement, since VK uses the SSL cryptographic protocol, which ensures that a secure connection between the client and the server is established. In other words, providers will not be able to identify which community the user is "following" because the entire contents of the data packet are encrypted. Reading data and decrypting it occurs only after the packet enters the social network server.

In addition, it has not yet been regulated at the legislative level. In fact, there is no mechanism by which a Cyberpolice or other government body could oblige the community to be blocked. This is possible only through the court. That decision may be made, but its implementation is in question because there is no mechanism itself, there is no regulatory action, in which it would be determined which way it is necessary to block one or another electronic page, an electronic resource on the Internet. In the pre-trial investigation of criminal

proceedings it is possible, but it takes a long time: it is necessary to open criminal proceedings, it is necessary that the investigator had the grounds for making such a decision that there was evidence that the investigator then applied to the prosecutor's office and then, together with the consent of the prosecutor's office, appealed to the court. It takes from a few weeks to a month. And when it comes to blocking pages in cyberspace, it's up to date.

At this stage, there are several initiatives, including initiatives by the President of Ukraine to adopt a new law that would provide tools for blocking such groups. As for the actual blocking at this stage: if you enter social networks now, I think it would be hardly possible to find those really active groups for the hashtags that are already known to all. Because the administration of social networks has gone by automatic blocking – that is created a script that makes it impossible to create a group with a certain hashtag. And if it is created, the administration will soon block them.

"Death groups" can be anywhere. It does not matter what social network it is. This phenomenon is characteristic of the Internet as a whole. Unfortunately, there is a negative demand for them from the children. Some come and seek them exclusively from curiosity. And this is a negative consequence of excessive media attention. That is, at the initial stage, it was necessary to attract the attention of parents to their own children and communicate on the Internet. Unfortunately, this has recently negatively affected the situation, since the approach to it as a trend is formed. Social network administrations have been blocked.

"Try to enter certain hashtags up to ten times – and you can also be locked in the search engine. In this case, I would not pay attention to "death groups" at all, because today they are "death groups", and tomorrow some other communities. The same should be said about the tools and means of safety, behavior on the Internet and social networks in general, the emphasis on how to protect the child from parents – tools for parental control on the gadgets of the child, control of its psycho-emotional state" – says Dmytro Semenyuk.

He believes that this attention is not directed to the right side. And for the most part, it works for the wow effect, not for parents to pay attention to their children and are interested in what they live in. In addition, this is a question not only to parents but also to close people who are able to warn and convey the necessary information. And also to senior teenagers. After all, we are watching with you how older teens are trying to positively influence this process – creating a "group of dolphins", for example. But if we talk about the very phenomenon – I think it could not be avoided. After all, there are others, not only suicide-related directions for manipulation, the propagation of somewhat not very healthy ideas. For example, "Dog kaif". Clearly, suicide proves unacceptable, but there are less dangerous things for health or life that they would not even think about in real life. However, it exists. In a sense, society, in general, turned out to be unprepared for using an instrument that provides such broad opportunities as the Internet. There is no list of rules that a person could read and understand that this way the internet should be used, and so – no way.

Of course, this is just one of the options. He noted that it is possible to pass such rules at school, in kindergarten. It is possible to implement a separate course on cybersecurity. I think this would have the most effect on the situation. At the moment, very few users understand security. That is why the majority of successful cyber attacks, including critical infrastructure objects, are becoming.

The most vulnerable category of children is teenagers. These are people who have a lack of communication, some disadvantages. It does not depend on what kind of family a teenager is brought up – wealthy or poor. It all depends on how lonely he/she feels. That

is, in any case, the child should be prepared to do the following. If he/she is O.K., if he/she is busy with some extracurricular activities, the curator is not able to cause her something to do. It will not be in this child's curiosity to visit the community on a regular basis, to follow someone's instructions. The maximum is to find out what it is and how it affects, – said the police officer[14].

The Cyberpolice is engaged in the discovery of persons administering "death groups", which investigative units are charged. There is no difference in the legislative plane, virtually or not, the driving to suicide (Article 120 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Moreover, the commission of this offense against a minor is an aggravating circumstance and is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years[15].

It is not enough to outline this problem. The key to overcoming the impact of such "gaming" communities is to outline the competent authorities with legal mechanisms to identify, counteract and prevent this negative phenomenon on the Internet.

This was announced at a press conference in Kiev by the head of the Kyiv cyberpolice department of the Department of Cyberpolice of Ukraine Sergiy Kropyva, the correspondent of Ukrinform reported.

"On average, we receive about 70 messages per day regarding the disappearance of children and that they may be involved in suicidal groups. After our analysis and verifications of this information, about 15-20 percent of reports are confirmed, and we establish that children are interested in suicidal groups and leave their comments there," he said.

According to Sergiy Kropyva, in fact, the activities of such "groups of death" on the Internet instituted criminal proceedings, which deals with the Main investigation Department of National Police, in which investigations are conducted on the actual whereabouts of administrators and carried out the relevant searches.

"Today, about 200 accounts have been installed by Cyberpolice employees, who were used directly by so-called curators and administrators who introduced suicide groups and dragged juveniles into them. We are working to identify their actual location and, almost daily, together with the staff of the main investigation department of the National Police and the General Prosecutor's Office, we carry out investigative actions – searches and other actions," he said.

Sergiy Kropyva also noted that the staff of the Cyberpolice found that, in addition to the social network "Vkontakte", administrators of suicidal groups use a number of other social networks and private forums, where there is direct communication with children. In addition, appropriate playgrounds are used, through which children are also affected.

At the same time, the head of the Department of juvenile prevention of the Department of preventive activities of the main Department of the National Police in Kiev Larisa Zub noted that under the influence of suicidal groups fall different children, including from wealthy families who are provided with the latest gadgets and have access to the Internet.

She is convinced that the culprits of all problems in children are adults: parents and teach-

---

[14] https://ms.detector.media/mediaprosvita/kids/predstavnik_kiberpolitsii_pro_grupi_smerti_zde-bilshogo_lyudi_yakikh_mi_zatrimuemo_kazhut_meni_bulo_tsikavo_chi_povedetsya_pidlitok_na_moi_manipulyatsii/, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[15] http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14?find=1&text=%F1%E0%EC%EE%E3%F3%E1%F1%F2%E2#w11, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

ers. Therefore, Larisa Zub advised, in particular, parents to spend more time with children, to be interested in what they do on the Internet, with whom they communicate at school[16].

It is worth noting that the social network Facebook began to use artificial intelligence to identify suicidal users.

By analyzing user publications and comments on them, artificial intelligence detects whether a person can think about committing suicide. After the intelligence has found a person in a crisis state, the data is sent to a team of researchers, the BBC writes.

If the researchers confirm the existence of a threat, the company contacts the author and advises him to seek help[17].

Conclusions

Since this problem is interdisciplinary (at the intersection of law, legal psychology, and sociology), the recommendations to combat it are complex. Therefore, based on the recommendations of the Cyberpolice Department and practicing lawyers, how to avoid the threat of so-called "death groups", we can formulate the following for prevention:

1. To pay more attention to the psychological state of the child, and in case of detection of anxiety signs – to explain to the teenager necessary rules of their own safety and behavior, in parallel to inform law enforcement. In order for children not to play, it is not enough to say that this is a deadly game because it will only cause interest in the opinion of psychologists. It is important for a child to develop the skills of psychological hygiene and a critical attitude to what is happening. This is not a problem of prohibitions, but of how well children know what terrorism is. This game needs to be integrated into the overall picture of the teenager's world so that he/she could see deeper system connections, and not just perceive it as a "cool game".

2. Check the skin of the child for damage. In case of their detection – find out the circumstances under which they appeared. Pay special attention to the damage of various kinds in the form of a whale.

3. Check accounts of the child in social networks and groups to which the account belongs. Check the contents of the communication in private chats.

4. Pay attention to the social circle of the child.

5. Try to take the child's free time by sports or cultural sections.

6. Be sure to control what photo and video files are in the child's gadgets.

7. Set the "parental control" function on all gadgets of the child.

In the case of identification of the child's participation in destructive online communities is necessary:

8. Save or, for example, take screenshots or take a picture of the correspondence that was conducted by unknown persons with the child. It is also important to record any information about this: in addition to the text of messages, it is important to record the date of connec-

---

[16] https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/2185458-u-kiberpolicii-skazali-de-i-ak-ditej-zamanuut-u-grupi-smerti.html, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

[17] https://24tv.ua/facebook_bude_shukati_potentsiynih_samogubtsiv_v_merezhi_yak_tse_pratsyu-vatime_n788299, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

tions, phone numbers, names and pictures from the photo of subscribers, even fictitious, who communicated with the child.

9. Apply for an appointment with to a psychiatrist or psychologist to fixate the incident, as well as to identify possible mental disorders or abnormalities after such communication, diagnosis. The doctor must make a certificate of the results of the visit.

10. Write to the territorial police department a statement about the crime. According to article 214 of the Criminal procedure code of Ukraine within 24 hours the investigator is obliged to enter information in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations on such fact and to begin an investigation[18].

11. Apply after the beginning of the investigation with a statement to the investigator on the recognition of you and the child as victims. This gives the right to independently or with the assistance of a lawyer as a representative of the injured party to collect evidence, file a petition, make statements, file complaints.

Such actions initiate an investigation into the attempt to driving to suicide and the search for criminals to further bring them to justice.

Bibliography

Білоус І. М., *Особливості становлення молодіжної Інтернет-аудиторії до участі у політичному житті*, diss. Ін-т соц. та політ. психології АПН України, Kijów 2008, 289 S.

Gauder B., *Sharing, privacy and trust in our networked world: a report to the OCLC membership* / OCLC Online Computer Library Center, principal contributors Cathy De Rosa, MBA, Vice President for the Americas and global Vice President of marketing [et al.], graphics, layout a. ed. Brad Gauder, creative services writer [et al.], Dublin, Ohio 2007.

Korth, A., *On privacy-awareness in social networking services*, diss. Fak. für Informatik der Otto-von-Guericke-Univ. Magdeburg, Magdeburg 2011, 194 S.

Kształtowanie relacji interpersonalnych w komunikacji internetowej: podręcznik do ćwiczeń z komunikacji społecznej, red. A.B., Dowgielewicz, Z. J. Werra, ДВНЗ «Прикарпат. нац. ун-т ім. Василя Стефаника», Iwano-Frankowsk 2012, 127 S.

Дубовенко М. М., *Информационная технология исследования Интернет-зависимости у пользователей социальных сетей*, diss. Нац. акад. наук Украины, Междунар. науч.-учеб. центр информ. технологий и систем, Kijów 2012, 238 S.

Луценко Н. Ю., *Мережевий простір: соціально-філософський аналіз*, diss. Нац. пед. ун-т ім. М. П. Драгоманова, Kijów 2013, 20 S.

Фісенко Т. В., *Соціальні інтернет-мережі як феномен сучасного медіа-середовища*, diss. Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка, Ін-т журналістики, Kijów 2012, 201 S.

Зудилина Н. В., *Формирование идентичности в Интернет-сообществах*, diss. Тавр. нац. ун-т им. В. И. Вернадского, Symferopol 2012, 242 S.

---

[18] http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17, data dostępu: 03.10.2018 r.

Капінус Л. В., *Поведінка Інтернет-споживачів у соціальних мережах*, „Економічний часопис – XXI" 2015, № 7/8 (1), s. 75–77.

Плотнікова А., *Як запобігти іграм смерті?*, „Молодь України" 2018, 23 березня (№ 8), s. 4.

Журавльова О., *Хто вбиває наших дітей*, „Молодь України" 2018, 23 березня (№ 8), s. 4.

http://ru.osvita.ua/school/47665/.

https://uk-ua.facebook.com/cyberpoliceua/posts/468198943304274:0.

http://kivertsi.com.ua/news/uvaga-departament-kiberpolici-nacionalno-polici-ukra-ni-povid-omlyae-pro-viyavlennya-u-socialnih

http://thekievtimes.ua/society/226609-sekta-beloe-bratstvo-nachala-novuyu-verbovku-ukraincev.html.

https://cyberpolice.gov.ua/.

Наказ Національної поліції України від 10.11.2015 № 85 «Про затвердження Положення про Департамент кіберполіції Національної поліції України» http://old.npu.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/1816252.

http://old.npu.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/2113329.

http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2297-17.

http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2402-14.

http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/ua/all-news/pr/22217-ys-valeriya-lutkovska-zvernulasya-do-golovi-natsionalnoii-politsiii-ukrai/.

https://24tv.ua/u_kiberpolitsiyi_rozpovili_yaku_osnovnu_tsil_peresliduyut_grupi_smerti_dlya_pidlitkiv_n788393.

https://www.segodnya.ua/ukraine/chto-delat-esli-momo-okazalos-v-smartfone-rebenka-sovety-yurista-1168054.html.

https://ms.detector.media/mediaprosvita/kids/predstavnik_kiberpolitsii_pro_grupi_smerti_zde-bilshogo_lyudi_yakikh_mi_zatrimuemo_kazhut_meni_bulo_tsikavo_chi_povedetsya_pidl-itok_na_moi_manipulyatsii/.

http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14?find=1&text=%F1%E0%EC%EE%E3%F3%E1%F1%F2%E2%w11.

https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/2185458-u-kiberpolicii-skazali-de-i-ak-ditej-zaman-uut-u-grupi-smerti.html.

https://24tv.ua/facebook_bude_shukati_potentsiynih_samogubtsiv_v_merezhi_yak_tse_prat-syuvatime_n788299.

http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17

STRESZCZENIE

Ivan Balykin

**Zwalczanie zjawiska dołączania nastolatków
do destrukcyjnych społeczności internetowych**

Artykuł jest jedną z pierwszych prób analizy systemu prawnego współczesnego zjawiska istnienia destrukcyjnych społeczności internetowych, takich jak gra „Momo", „Blue Whale" itp. Nacisk kładzie się na sposoby radzenia sobie z wejściem nastolatków w podobne grupy antyspołeczne. Autor analizuje ukraińskie doświadczenia w zwalczaniu tego globalnego problemu.

Wnioski sugerują sposoby na przezwyciężenie destrukcyjnego wpływu Internetu na psychikę młodzieży. Przedstawiono zalecenia dotyczące zapobiegania uczestnictwa młodzieży w tych społecznościach internetowych.

Słowa kluczowe: nastolatki, destrukcyjne społeczności internetowe, regulacje prawne.