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## **STATE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS IN COLUMBIA**

Colombia is a poor country that has been plagued by ongoing violence for more than 120 years. During the 1940s, subversive terrorist groups emerged in rural areas of the country when criminal groups came under the influence of Communism, and were later transformed into contemporary groups, such as the *Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional* (ELN) or National Liberation Army and *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC) or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia). Paramilitary terrorist groups emerged in response to subversive groups and were later transformed into contemporary groups, such as the *Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia* (AUC) or United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia [1].

Terrorism has placed an enormous burden on modern Colombia. From 1995 to 2002, 9,435 people were killed by terrorism-related events, of which 5,864 were killed by subversive terrorist activities and 3,571 were killed by paramilitary terrorist activities. Since terrorist groups in Colombia are typically supported by drug manufacturing and trafficking, it has been difficult at times to distinguish violence due to terrorism from violence due to illicit drug trafficking. Terrorism has also had a major adverse effect on the economy, with restricted travel, loss of economic resources, and lack of economic investment. In addition to political, military, and commercial targets, terrorists have specifically targeted healthcare infrastructure and personnel [1].

In turn, the national government organized assistance to victims through the Department of Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparations, which manages the relevant actions taken by the state and society to promote social integration and peace. The department seeks to bring the state closer to the victims through effective coordination and transformational activities that promote the effective participation of victims in their own rehabilitation. The unit aims to provide comprehensive attention to victims to ensure their rehabilitation and sense of rehabilitation; and strives to build the

state's capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and avoid new violations of human rights [2].

Victims of armed conflict are central to the work of the Unit, so they can access the institutional services available through the Unit and the National System of Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparation (SNARIV) through several channels, which aim to provide comprehensive assistance, care and reparation in the national territory, based on a joint, differentiated and inclusive approach that ensures dignity to restore the rights of victims, build peace and encourage reconciliation [2].

The Unit established the School of Reparations to develop innovative strategies for learning and raising awareness for action. They make a significant contribution to the process of restoring the dignity of the victims of the internal armed conflict and ensuring their comprehensive rehabilitation [2].

The school was established in 2012 and was designed to train professional staff of the Directorate of Reparations to implement an individual system of complex rehabilitation in the country. The school has developed classroom and distance learning methods for Unit personnel, various public and private organizations involved in SNARIV, and civil society, promoting a psychosocial approach to comprehensive care and rehabilitation of victims. This approach helps raise awareness of the rights of conflict victims to an appropriate level through awareness-raising, awareness-raising, commitment and training in relation to appropriate actions aimed at the full rehabilitation of victims in the country. School subjects concern rehabilitation for the sake of peace, international humanitarian law, human rights, functioning of institutions [2].

The national Government holds that victims are entitled to truth, justice and reparation. These guarantees become effective if the victims can participate in the process so that they may, inter alia, ask questions, provide evidence, report assets of armed groups operating outside the law or their members, provide and receive information, and submit claims for reparation. In order to guarantee that process, the national Government has entrusted the Attorney General's Office to ensure access of the victims of terrorism to the system of criminal justice. Accordingly, that has Office set up a subsection for registering and providing comprehensive assistance and guidance to victims of armed groups operating outside the law.

In addition to paying constant attention to victims, the subsection systematically organizes the following three types of outreach day events:

1. Days of assistance to victims in the framework of the special process of justice and peace;
2. Special assistance to victims of gender-based violence;
3. Psychosocial support for victims in hearings held as part of the special process of justice and peace [3].

*Список використаних джерел*

1. Government Support: Colombia. URL: <https://www.un.org/victims/terrorism/en/node/598>.
2. Terrorism in Colombia. URL: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/article/abs/terrorism-in-colombia/0F0319D9696D9B2BA5BA1EBC43665F01>.
3. Legal Resources available to Victims. URL: <https://www.un.org/victims/terrorism/en/node/598>.

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## **COUNTERING CYBERCRIME IN UKRAINE**

Cybercrime is criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device. Most cybercrime is committed by cybercriminals or hackers who want to make money. However, occasionally cybercrime aims to damage computers or networks for reasons other than profit. These could be political or personal.

The fight against crime is especially relevant in the conditions of martial law, where the main task is to repel hacker attacks of the aggressor country on important state and other bodies, which occurred during the full-scale invasion of Ukraine and until now.

Cybercrime can be carried out by individuals or organizations. Some cybercriminals are organized, use advanced techniques and are highly technically skilled. Others are novice hackers [2].

Cybercrime includes many types of actions that are committed against the victim, namely:

1. Email and internet fraud.
2. Identity fraud (where personal information is stolen and used).