

– The statement of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the disinformation of the Russian Federation about the alleged, trade in the organs of Russian-speaking civilians from the east of the country (Donetsk, Luhansk), organized by Ukraine. The topic is still used today by the Kremlin's propaganda (1 article).

– A case report from 1999, when a teacher in Ukraine allegedly offered a pupil to be sold for organs (1 article).

– Artistic fiction on the topic of youth crime, also concerning Ukraine (1 article).

Report on the Situation of Human Trafficking in the Czech Republic for the Year 2008 (the first report of its kind explicitly states the necessity of methodical activities in the area of prevention of cases involving child victims, intended also for the community of citizens of Ukraine living on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Conclusion. It is evident that the topic (Ukraine's position in terms of trafficking in human beings, especially children) is presented in the media environment of the Czech Republic in a very simplified manner and shows the potential for a more detailed study. Experts from the Czech Republic welcome more intensive cooperation between law enforcement authorities or non-governmental actors in the Czech Republic and Ukraine.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CYBERCRIME AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Cybercrime and human trafficking are two of the most significant challenges facing societies around the world today. They pose serious threats to individuals, communities, and entire countries, and have far-reaching social, economic, and political consequences. Fortunately, there are many examples of successful international efforts to combat these crimes. One of the most effective strategies has been the establishment of collaborative partnerships between governments, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders [1]. For example, many countries have established joint task forces that bring together experts from different fields to work

together to investigate and prosecute cybercriminals and human traffickers. These task forces often include representatives from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and victim advocacy groups, as well as experts in cybersecurity and data analysis. Another important tool in the fight against cybercrime and human trafficking is international cooperation and information sharing. Many countries have signed agreements to share information and intelligence about these crimes, and to cooperate in investigations and prosecutions. In addition to these formal partnerships, there are also many grassroots initiatives that are working to combat cybercrime and human trafficking. These include education and awareness-raising campaigns, community-based victim support programs, and advocacy and lobbying efforts to strengthen laws and policies to protect victims and prevent these crimes [2].

Overall, the international community has made significant progress in combating cybercrime and human trafficking, but there is still much work to be done. Continued collaboration and information sharing, along with increased awareness and education, will be key to successfully addressing these complex and ever-evolving challenges.

Moreover, technological advancements have enabled cybercriminals to become more sophisticated and harder to track down, making it even more critical for countries to work together to combat these crimes. Cybercrime can range from hacking, identity theft, and financial fraud to cyberstalking and cyberbullying, and can have serious consequences for individuals and businesses alike. Similarly, human trafficking remains a pervasive problem around the world, with millions of people falling victim to this crime each year. The traffickers often prey on vulnerable individuals, such as migrants, refugees, and women and children, and subject them to exploitation, forced labor, and sexual abuse. To combat human trafficking, many countries have enacted laws and policies to prevent and punish this crime, and have established specialized law enforcement units and victim support services. Additionally, there are many international organizations and non-governmental organizations working to raise awareness and provide support to victims of human trafficking.

In the conclusion, the fight against cybercrime and human trafficking requires a coordinated and multifaceted approach involving the collaboration of governments, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector [3]. By sharing information, resources, and expertise, and by raising awareness and advocating for stronger laws and policies, we can work towards a safer and more secure future for all.

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