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**ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ТА ОХОРОНА
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(в рамках ЄВРО-2012)**

ORGANIZATION AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER
DURING MASS EVENTS
(WITHIN EURO-2012)

DIE ORGANISATION UND DIE WAHRUNG DER
ÖFFENTLICHEN SICHERHEIT WÄHREND DER
DURCHFÜHRUNG DER MASSENVERANSTALTUNGEN
(IM RAHMEN EURO-2012)

L'ORGANISATION ET LA PROTECTION DE L'ORDRE
PUBLIC LORS
DES ACTIONS DE MASSE
(DANS LE CADRE DE L'EURO-2012)

18-та науково-практична конференція
ад'юнктів, курсантів і студентів
(іноземними мовами)

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ШАНОВНІ УЧАСНИКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ, ГОСТІ ТА ПРИСУТНІ!

Проведення 2012 року в Україні фінальної частини чемпіонату Європи з футболу є відповідальним завданням для держави та її правоохоронної системи, а забезпечення громадського порядку під час проведення – одним з пріоритетних напрямів діяльності у сфері гарантування громадської безпеки. У цьому сенсі важливо вдатися до проаналізувати досвід проведення аналогічних заходів у зарубіжних країнах. Організація будь-якою країною заходів такого масштабу, пов'язана з широким спектром ризиків. Цій проблемі і присвячена сьогоднішня 18-та науково-практична конференція «Організація та охорона громадського порядку під час проведення масових заходів (в рамках Євро-2012)» (іноземними мовами), що до участі долучилися ад'юнкти, студенти та курсанти Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ, Львівської комерційної академії, Львівського державного університету безпеки життєдіяльності, Національної академії прикордонних військ імені Богдана Хмельницького, університету «Львівська політехніка», загалом понад 50 учасників.

Усі ми свідомі того, що необхідно зробити перебування в Україні зарубіжних гостей максимально комфортним. З огляду на цей факт ми повинні подолати мовний бар'єр. Відтак окремим напрямом підготовки України до проведення Євро-2012 є реалізація програми залучення працівників міліції до вивчення іноземних мов. Тому всі учасники конференції з урахуванням вітчизняного та зарубіжного досвіду, можуть стати волонтерами і принести реальну користь та допомогу організаторам спортивного заходу зокрема та Україні загалом.

За матеріалами конференції укладено збірник, що містить понад 50 тез, які можуть зацікавити усіх, хто небайдужий до проблеми проведення чемпіонату Євро-2012 в Україні на належному європейському рівні.

Плідної усім співпраці!

DEAR PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS OF THE CONFERENCE!

The European Football Championship Finals of 2012 in Ukraine is of great responsibility for the state and its law enforcement and maintaining public order during its organization is one of the prior tasks in the sphere of public security.

It is important to analyze the experience of arranging similar events by neighbouring countries. Organizing mass events visited by a great number is connected with a wide range of risks.

The today's scientific conference is dedicated to the stated-above problem. We are pleased with the fact that the post-graduates, cadets and students of Lviv state university of internal affairs, Lviv academy of commerce, Lviv state university of vital activity safety, National academy of the state border guard service of Ukraine named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. The National Lviv polytechnic university are participating in the conference. More Than 50 participants will present their reports.

We are quite well aware of fact that we should make all our efforts for the guests to feel comfortable. That's why one of the urgent tasks for us is to overcome a language barrier. One of the aspects of the preparation for Euro-2012 is the fulfillment of the programme of involving law enforcement officers and soldiers in learning foreign languages. Due to the conference, all its participants possessing foreign skills and having obtained the knowledge of the key law enforcement problems can become volunteers and really contribute to the organization of the sport event in Ukraine.

The participants' articles are collected into the book which contains more than 50 summaries on the above topic. To our mind it may be helpful for those who are interested in the problem of organizing football championship Euro-2012 on an appropriate European level.

GOOD LUCK!

SEHR GEEHRTE KONFERENZTEILNEHMER, SEHR GEEHRTE KOLLEGEN UND DIE GÄSTE!

Die Durchführung in der Ukraine des Schlussteiles der Fußball-Europameisterschaft 2012 ist eine wichtige Aufgabe für den Staat und sein rechtsschützendes System und die Sicherung während der Durchführung – einer der Prioritätsrichtungen der Tätigkeit im Bereich der Wahrung der öffentlichen Sicherheit. In diesem Sinn ist es wichtig die Erfahrung der Durchführung der analogen Maßnahmen der ausländischen Nachbarn zu analysieren. Die Organisation vom Land der großzügigen Maßnahmen, die die große Menge der Gäste von verschiedenen Ländern Europas und der Welt besucht, ist mit breitem Spektrum des Risikos verbunden. Diesem Problem ist jetzige die 18 wissenschaftlich-praktische Konferenz «Die Organisation und die Wahrung der öffentlichen Sicherheit während der Durchführung der Massenveranstaltungen (im Rahmen Euro-2012)» gewidmet. Es ist angenehm, dass an der Konferenz die Adjunkten, die Studenten und die Kursanten der staatlichen Universität der inneren Angelegenheiten zu Lwiw, der Handelsakademie zu Lwiw, der staatlichen Universität der Lebenssicherheit zu Lwiw, Bogdan Chmelnyzkyj Nationaler Akademie der Staatsgrenze der Ukraine, der Universität «Lwiwska Polytechnika» teilnehmen. Im Allgemeinen mehr 50 Teilnehmer.

Wir verstehen, dass man den Aufenthalt der ausländischen Gäste in der Ukraine maximal komfortabel machen muss. Deshalb einem von den Hauptaufgaben gibt es die Überwindung der sprachlichen Schranke. In diesem Zusammenhang gibt es von der abgesonderten Richtung der Vorbereitung der Ukraine zur Durchführung Euro-2012 die Realisierung der Programme der Beteiligung der Milizbeamte zu Fremdsprachenlernen.

Von den Materialien der Konferenz ist die Sammlung geschlossen, die mehr als 50 Artikel der entsprechenden Thematik enthält, die interessant für jeden sein können, wer nicht gleichgültig gegenüber dem Problem der Durchführung der Fußball-Europameisterschaft 2012 in der Ukraine auf dem entsprechenden europäischen Nivea ist.

Viel Erfolg!

CHERS PARTICIPANTS, INVITES ET PRESENTATEURS!

L'une des options prioritaires de la sécurité public est l'assurance de l'ordre public lors de la Coupe UEFA en 2012 en Ukraine. En ce sens, il est important d'analyser l'expérience des événements analogiques dans les états voisins. L'organisation des événements qui attirent un grand nombre de gens de tout le monde présente des risques différents. Notre 18 conférence des aspirants, des étudiants et des cadets «L'organisation et la protection de l'ordre public lors des actions de masse (dans le cadre de l'Euro-2012)» est consacrée à la question de la sécurité public. Il est nécessaire de préciser que les étudiants, les cadets et les aspirants de l'Université des Affaires Intérieures de Lviv, l'Académie commerciale de Lviv, l'Université d'Etat de Lviv de Sécurité des Activités Vitales, l'Académie nationale des troupes de la frontière nommées d'après B. Khmelnytskyi, l'Université Nationale «Polytechnique de Lviv» ont pris part à cette conférence. En général, il y a plus de 50 participants. Il faut que le séjour de nos hôtes étrangers soit confortable et sûr. Il est évident que la tâche principale aujourd'hui est surmonter la barrière linguistique et c'est pourquoi nous travaillons sur la réalisation du programme de l'enseignement des langues étrangères pour les agents de la milice. Tous les participants de la conférence peuvent devenir volontaires et porter une aide réelle aux organisateurs des événements sportifs en Ukraine.

D'après les matériaux de la conférence on a publié le recueil qui contient 50 thèses sur les sujets traités qui peuvent intéresser tous ceux qui se soucient des problèmes de l'Euro-2012 en Ukraine.

Nous vous souhaitons de coopération fructueuse !

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SAFETY REQUIREMENTS DURING EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is the main body in the system of central bodies of executive power that provides formation and realization of the state policy in the sphere of protection the rights and liberties of citizens, unlawful acts against the interest of society and state, fight against crime, providing a civil order, ensuring a civil security, traffic safety [2].

The best chance to achieve the results in this sphere is to collaborate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Poland and Polish law enforcement agencies especially during European football championship [3].

Poland and Ukraine must do their best to ensure maximum safety of fans and participants of Euro-2012 applying the common strategy and meeting safety standards, following rules while patrolling the places where fans gather.

Common border checks, simplification of checks procedures, as well as increase of the safety of fans are joint projects of Poland and Ukraine to be carried out by both countries.

Among the projects by internal affairs ministries in both countries in the framework of a working group of Euro-2012 is an important project called to organize a joint Polish-Ukrainian border checks, which would facilitate the whole process of checks and shorten the waiting time.

Another form of cooperation on the Polish-Ukrainian border is the so-called «green lanes», aiming at making the time of border for passenger carts shorter. Such cooperation is very important, it is a simplified customs control. But it should be noted that If someone transports good illegally, the punishment will be much more severe.

Ukraine must urgently reform its police force ahead of the UEFA Euro-2012 matches. It concerns over the safety of fans coming into contact with Ukraine's police, as police officers' most important challenge has become policing the 2012 European football championship. Under the current system, Ukrainian police are very rarely held accountable for their actions.

Officers frequently abuse their power to extort money or torture detainees into confessing to a crime they are under pressure to solve, said John Dalhuisen, Deputy Director for Amnesty International's Europe and Central Asia Programme. The most important strength test for the police will be the decent holding EURO-2012 in Ukraine. It is a good test of effectiveness for the domestic law enforcement. This requires, above all, multi-level communication at both internal and external levels [1].

Since the early 2011 a new programme on language education has started. Kiev healthcare staff and law enforcement workers in four main cities can learn English for free. It is organized because of an urgent need of English speaking specialists to host the championship, policemen, medical personnel, public transport drivers have to work with foreigners.

Language barrier has always been a major problem for a vast population of Ukraine. Language issue is still very important. It is one of the things that must be settled until the EURO-2012. These language courses will greatly contribute to a successful EURO-2012 in Ukraine.

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2. <http://www.poland2012.net/>

3. <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/>

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ORGANIZATION AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER IN UKRAINE AND POLAND DURING EURO-2012

Ensuring of public order in the cities and other settlements is one of the main tasks of the police. In this function, elements of this service provide public order in the streets, squares and other public places as in normal conditions and during public events, natural disasters and other extraordinary circumstances.

For this purpose, they control the execution of the rules governing public order by all citizens and officials; help deputies, government officials and civic associations in carrying out their lawful activities if it is opposition or danger from offenders; implement measures to enforce mandatory decisions of local councils, adopted within their competence on protection of public order and organization of trade, ensure public order during mass events at the expense of commercial organizations and individuals conducting them [1].

A draft law of Ukraine «On organization and holding of finals of European Championship in 2012 in Ukraine» which is currently in force was worked up in MIA and was approved by the executives. Moreover, at the preparatory stage, a number of documents to facilitate the very best of the championship in Ukraine were adapted. At the beginning of August the Ministry have developed and submitted to the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine the proposals on the draft of the State Program, which would facilitate quality and timely provision of public order on appropriate levels during the preparation and holding of Euro-2012.

At the preparatory stage for the football championship MIA puts stringent requirements for their employees. After all, people in uniform at this time will be not only guarantors of security of the event, and to a large extent the face of our country. In order that communication with foreign guests doesn't cause difficulties police officers who will work on the football championship, are prepared now. For this purpose departmental curricula of educational institutions are amended, in particular, a series of theoretical and practical training is introduced to prepare police officers who will ensure law and order during Euro-2012. In-depth study of foreign languages and experience of foreign countries are anticipated for law enforcement during football games and more. To date, these measures are implemented by Interior Ministry of Ukraine in Lviv region.

Meetings on issues of public order during football matches, prevention of negative phenomena and coordination of sports organizations and law enforcement agencies were held in the cities holding matches of the finals of Euro-2012. They included representatives from Interior Ministry, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the areas of Emergencies of Ukraine, Security Service, the Football Federation of Ukraine and its regional offices, security officers of football clubs, medical services workers and others. On the meetings the issues on the improvement of interaction between stakeholders on public order and security of football matches were discussed.

The preparation for the finals of the UEFA EURO-2012 takes place in close cooperation with law enforcement agencies of Poland. For this there are organized bilateral trips abroad for Ukrainian police and their Polish counterparts to explore practices and information sharing.

Law and order will be provided in the habitats of football teams and organized groups of supporters, as well as during training teams. An escort of teams and official delegations will be provided by squad of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and special police units.

European Championships are just around the corner. However, time to prepare is still as for appropriate institutional arrangements and for friendly organization of fans to participate in watching matches. After all, a real feast of football that can't be overshadowed by any negative emotions of institutional nature expects for those who like to play on the green carpet stadium [2].

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VERBAL AND NON – VERBAL BEHAVIOUR OF A VIOLATOR DURING THE INTERVIEW

Most people believe that they are generally pretty good in determining who is lying or who is telling the truth. But really, however, most of even intelligent service workers are not very good in deciding who is lying to them. In law enforcement investigation, where their physical level is absent and there is too much factual information, many investigators are very

hesitant to make an assessment of someone's truthfulness just based on their behavior. During interviews and interrogation as well verbal and non verbal behavior of the suspect should be carefully studied.

The problem of verbal behavior evaluation is very topical nowadays for conducting the research because it's rather urgent and helpful in the professional activities of the border guard officers. In the result of conducted research of different works devoted to verbal and non verbal theories of communication the aspects which are beneficial for law enforcement activity and will help to distinguish if the violator is lying or not during the process of conducting the interrogation were defined.

So, for a successful determining it is very important to analyze the following aspects of person's behavior:

- typical signs of a trustful or untruthful suspects displayed in verbal behavior;
- postures, gestures, signals, represented in non verbal behavior;
- general signs and words which will help the investigator to identify the deceptive subject [4:136].

While analyzing the peculiarities of verbal behavior it is essential to point out that in verbal behavior not only the word used in the response, but the expression of the response and the change of the tone of voice with a pitch exhibited by the subject as they answer the question – all this factors involved in verbal behavior [1:140].

Thus, the truthful subject is always: helpful (offers information by naming possible suspects and will speculate on motive or method of the crime), spontaneous (saying what is on their mind), concerned (anxious to clear himself by paying close attention to the question and trying to minimize the seriousness of the offence), sincere (presenting true and accurate image to another person) [7:14-20].

People, who are tending to lie during interrogation will likely be: guarded (be reluctant to offer too much information), unhelpful (they are reluctant to speculate on theories, regarding the crime), unconcerned (trying to be calm and nonchalant), insincere (overly polite) [7:23-39].

It should be remembered that the verbal behavior should always be evaluated in non verbal behavior what they physically did while answering the question.

Communication experts state that non verbal behavior is responsible for more than half of the communication between two people [6:62].

Non verbal behavior is something involuntary, people don't think about this and as the result it can be more even reliable than the spoken word. But it should be remembered that there isn't single gesture or movement or observation or posture that mean that somebody is lying. It's rather important to look at preponderance of their behavior in proper timing consistency and in remembering the factors, it is possible to come to the reliable conclusion.

Let's regard some common peculiarities of non verbal behavior. The following components can be analyzed: 1. Position of the body; 2. Barriers; 3. Gestures; 4. Eye contact [2:45-47].

Most truthful people during the interview should be sitting in a frontal line and leading forward during the interview. It shows their confidence and interest in process in convincing you and displaying their innocence.

Untruthful suspect orients his body directly in line with the interviewers. During important question suspect may lean towards the interviewer. A third possible case is when subject is so preoccupied with interception, he is frozen in a chair and even unable to move.

Another feature of non verbal behavior is barriers, which are typically used by subjects to give themselves psychological protection from the interviewer, and as a result are much more associated with person who is not telling the truth. The two most common barriers we see are holding arms and crossed legs [5:145].

One more area includes gestures. Gestures are divided into grooming, personal and protective.

Eye contact is also very important aspect to be evaluated in the process of interview. In a conversation between two people who don't know each other background is a case of most interviews with suspects. Mutual eye contact should be maintained for about 30 – 50% of the time spent on the interview. [3:119] The eye focus is going to be on how the person looks while answering key questions. Every individual has his own level of eye contact that we typically maintain with other person. So it's a matter of essence to begin an interview with non threatening question in order to watch and establish the normal eye contact of the interviewer. While the interview progresses and the interviewer asks the key question it is obviously noticeable if the suspects look at the interviewer directly in the eyes when they answer or they avoid their eyes by looking down out of the sight or, perhaps, up in somewhere. Most truthful people maintain direct eye contact, and those who lie, on another

hand, often try to hide their eyes or look to the side when they answer the questions in the process of the interview [3:124-137].

While talking about protective gestures such activities as the person's putting his elbow on the desk next to him, or perhaps, chinning his hand and sitting like this for 15 – 20 minutes without moving are meant. Or there may be individuals who hide their eyes when they answer the question, using their hand as a shield, or the individuals who try to mask their answer by holding hand over the mouth when they answer your question, almost hoping the interviewer doesn't hear what they say. Grooming gestures and personal gestures we are such things as dusting the jacket, picking leans of it, perhaps fixing the tie, stroking the back of their hair, stroking the chin, phoning deliberation, trying to think what to say [7:45-7]. All of those activities in and out of themselves don't mean that person is lying, but when you see them happening in conjunction to an answer of a key question you should question inertly of that response because it is very may have been something least in something.

It should be emphasized that there isn't single behavior that automatically means that person is lying or telling the truth. In any given interview trustful person is found to do or say something that could be interpreted as suggesting interception and wise – versa. The interviewer has to read the overall behavior posture displayed by a suspect during the interview and also has to focus on reading what is called «behavior clusters» – not just single isolated gestures or statements but the in tier group of the activities occur when person is answering question.

How accurate is this interpretation of objects non verbal behavior during the interview? Scientists searched that it is about 80 – 85% accuracy range [3:127-134].

As a result it is important to remember a few things while conducting interviews. If the verbal and non verbal behavior, displayed by a subject during the interview is connected when the person is telling the truth it's usually possible to put a high degree of reliability, confidence into that assessment. It is not full proof but it is usually pretty good. It's essential to remember that one needs to give the subject a chance to give proof of his innocence during an interview. You can't go in there with a notion that they are lying and then just go through emotions. The interviewers have got to give suspects a chance, have got to be fair. It's important to analyze that verbal behavior is usually very controlled, a person thinks before he speaks as a rule. And non-verbal behavior is very involuntary and sponta-

neous. So, the interviewer should be very accurate in interpreting the verbal and non-verbal signs of the violator's behavior during the interview and evaluate them as a complex of interaction.

The exploration of the peculiarities and further examination of the models of verbal and non-verbal behavior of a violator during the interview is necessary, helpful and a thing of vital importance in law-enforcement activity.

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CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR THE CRIMES COMMITTED WHILE INTOXICATED

In recent years drug abuse in Ukraine has become the new and extremely dangerous tendency, which creates a direct threat to gene pool of the nation, public order and national security. The spread of drug addiction and alcoholism among young people is of particular concern of the state. The number of children who start to use drugs and psychotropic substances is growing from year to year. Unstable socio – economic and political processes in the early years of independence of Ukraine and at the present stage of the development of Ukrainian society have led to an increase of manifestations of anti – social behavior of citizens – alcoholism, drug addiction. It should be noted that the problem of alcoholism and drug abuse remains one of the key factors of the existence of criminality, especially among teenag-

ers. According to the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, every ninth juvenile crime was committed under the influence of alcohol in 2009.

Intoxication can be caused by alcohol, drugs or other substances. The state of alcohol intoxication has the following basic forms: pathologic and physiologic. Usual intoxication must be distinguished from the pathological intoxication, which is a form of temporary mental disorder. The main features of usual intoxication are: a person intoxicates himself deliberately but he never loses the ability to understand his behavior and control it.

Pathologic intoxication is caused by small amounts of alcohol in combination with other factors such as stress, illness and others. Thus a person may not have any signs of intoxication. Pathologic intoxication occurs suddenly and lasts for a little period of time. Under pathological intoxication person is usually recognized insane.

In general the question of sanity or insanity of the person who committed a crime while intoxicated is considered in Article 21 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which states that the person who committed a crime while intoxicated by alcohol, drugs or other intoxicating substance is subjected to criminal liability.

Drugs intoxication usually occurs while a person uses the drugs. These intoxicating substances are included in the list of special substances which are dangerous for health, either of their abuse or if they have stimulant effect on the body especially the central nervous system. The state of drugs intoxication is different from that of the alcohol intoxication and can be defined as euphoria according to the external manifestations. The characteristic features of this state are sleepiness, monotonous and vague language. The drug intoxication is often accompanied by hallucinatory experiences. So, the person who committed a crime under the influence of drugs is not exempted from criminal liability under Art. 21 of Criminal Code of Ukraine. Non – medical use of drugs and drugs abuse assume the character of the disease which is called drug addiction. The characteristic feature of drug addiction as a disease is the constant use of the drug. Mental and physical addiction to drugs and alcohol leads to profound changes of personality and exhaustion of the body. Drug intoxication is the mental state of a person caused by use of psychotropic or other intoxicating substances. The intoxicating substances are classified into some categories:

- 1) psychotropic substances included in the special list of prohibited drugs;

- 2) various substances for industrial, domestic and other uses.

The dozey state is also the result of the inhalation of the mentioned above substances. The picture often resembles alcohol intoxi-

cation: a person feels a pleasant state of euphoria, he becomes arrogant, volubly, rough.

Intoxication is a pre – condition of committing many crimes. Therefore, Criminal Code recognizes it to be a fact that aggravates the crime.

As noted above the crimes committed while intoxicated are especially common among adolescents.

It is well known that during the mass events the youngsters use alcohol, drugs and other harmful substances, for so called «rise of adrenaline and pleasure». Ukraine is awaiting the greatest sport event of the year, namely Euro 2012. In four cities of Ukraine, namely in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Lviv the group matches, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals will be held. One can only imagine how many people will gather at each of the matches irrespectively of the place of holding. Not only Ukrainians will attend matches but also the foreign fans and the audience will be of different age categories. Many people before going to a particular match, may «take a dose of drugs for courage», the other part of fans may illegally bring alcohol, drugs into the stadium to join two in one: enjoy both – watching football matches and drinking alcohol. As it has already been experienced most of the riots and clashes that take place during mass events occur under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when a person experiences euphoria, he feels very strong and potential.

In order to avoid various troubles, the government should improve legislation in the sphere of circulation, consumption, distribution of alcohol, drug use among teenagers and the other groups of populations.

To my mind it is necessary to put into force the new rules and regulations that would directly operated during Euro-2012, to apply more strict sanctions to offenders in this area.

Before the event the special attention should be focused on dignified holding of Euro-2012 to show Ukraine as a country where educated, law – abiding, courteous people live and the rule and the spirit of law prevail, and the state where nation possesses high level of consciousness and law culture.

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FOOTBALL HOLIGANISM IN EUROPE

Hooliganism has been associated with football since it began. In the early years of football as a professional sport so called roughs were regularly reported to be causing trouble at matches. The biggest rivalries were, and still are, between the clubs from the same city or local area.

Football is a passionate game. That is like saying that cliff-walking is a dangerous one. Plenty of sports have their passion, but football remains the most dramatic. The game brings to the surface emotions that don't usually appear in everyday life, the anger, the venom, the vitriol, the bitterness, the greed, the elation, the relief. They are all extremities too. Perhaps unsurprisingly then, it is also a game which has an undeniable link to violence. When emotion and passion runs so close to the surface, and when people devote so much of their time to their chosen hobby, it is pretty obvious that somewhere along the line, lines will be crossed. It's a point, when it begins hooliganism.

Hooliganism has been associated with football since it began. In the early years of football as a professional sport so called roughs were regularly reported to be causing trouble at matches. The biggest rivalries were, and still are, between clubs from the same city or local area. Trouble was reported at these games as early as the nineteenth century.

Modern hooliganism exists since the sixties in several countries. Boys and young men, aged between 15 and 25, collectively engaged in fights, demolitions and provocations. Their main targets are other groups, who only differ from them in their being composed of fans of another football team. In commentaries following incidents it is commonly stated that these «fans» do not deserve to be called supporters of their team. Other reports indicate that the hooligans consider themselves to be the true fans: they support the team for better and for worse, they create the highly praised «atmosphere» inside stadia. However that may be, their allegiance to a football team is the main factor binding hooligans together. Their main interest does not seem so much to see brilliant football, but to see their team win. In addition,

hooligans have their own match with rival fans. Sometimes that match is the most important one. Football matches are used as an opportunity.

The behaviour of the hooligans seems to be aimed at gaining prestige. The ability to fight, group solidarity and loyalty, plus the aggressive defense of culturally defined areas, are all elements of a satisfying masculine identity. Fighting at football is largely about young males testing out their own reputations for manliness against those of other similarly motivated young men. It does can be comparable with ancient rituals and wars.

Even in Medieval England, when football just was growing up, matches involved hundreds of players, and were essentially pitched battles between the young men of rival villages and towns – often used as opportunities to settle old feuds, personal arguments and land disputes. Of course, same things happened in other European countries, when they started to play football, but all roots came from England. That's why we can talk about English fans like bright example of football hooliganism nowadays.

Football hooliganism is unruly and destructive behaviour – such as brawls, vandalism and intimidation – by association football club fans. Fights between supporters of rival teams may take place before or after football matches at pre-arranged locations away from stadiums, in order to avoid arrests by the police, or they can erupt spontaneously at the stadium or in the surrounding streets. Football hooliganism ranges from shouts and fistfights to riots in which firms clash with bats, bottles, rocks, knives or guns. In some cases, stadium brawls have caused fans to flee in panic; some being killed when fences or walls collapsed. In the most extreme cases, hooligans, police, and bystanders have been killed, and riot police have intervened with tear gas, armoured vehicles and water cannons.

Throughout the seventies and eighties in England when football hooliganism was at its worst, uniformed police accompanied away supporters from railway stations and car parks to and from the ground. With some officers on horseback and others even being supported by police dogs, the police were again heavily criticized for dealing with the supporters in an extreme manner. At times useful processes (such as conducting searches on away coaches and supporters belongings) were found to be an invasion of privacy and an unnecessary intrusion.

England still has more severe instances of football hooliganism than any other country in the world at the present time. Nevertheless, with many of measures taken by the police, legislation by the government and rules set in place by the English Football Association, England has taken the lead in regulating and preventing the problem.

Partly due to the actions just mentioned but probably because of the better behaviour of away fans, the last decade, has seen the use of the less aggressive tactic of placing officers at specified locations on the way to the ground. There is also less of a need for the heavy-handed tactics of the seventies and eighties in today's climate, as travelling away support has declined in the last ten years. Because of all-seater stadiums, rising ticket prices and the increasing rate of football matches being shown live on television throughout the week as well as weekends, the familiar mass arrival of football fans at train stations around the country on a Saturday has diminished over recent years. To take the use of technology a stage further, police officers have also used hand-held video cameras to record crowds entering and exiting stadiums to try and observe any person who may be acting suspiciously and to discourage any acts of violence. To supplement this, police officers are also frequently posted on turnstiles. With the main purpose is preventing illegal entry into the ground without a ticket and searching supporters for weapons, they have also been used by clubs to enforce club policy and ground regulations. As we see, English police try every useful measure to prevent violence on stadiums and outside them.

The European Union has a number of policies regarding sport and in particular football, with its strongest policy being on hooliganism. The impact of the Heysel Stadium tragedy in 1985 (where 39 Italian supporters were killed at the European Cup Final between Juventus and Liverpool) was such that three major European bodies addressed the issue of football violence. It was really only after this incident that a determined effort was made to establish cross-border co-operation in Europe between the two main football authorities; FIFA and UEFA.

Examples of English and European law enforcement agencies are very important for Ukraine, because it will host Euro-2012. Hooliganism is also spread widely in our country. Each average club has fans band and there are many cases, when simple supporting transformed into bloody violence. The main reason of this is the influence of promotion of English football hooliganism alongside films and programs in the beginning of 21st century. Young boys and girls of Ukraine find it very romantic, but in fact we see how many of them are beaten, maimed or even killed in fans conflicts. But that's just one side of the problem. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies used very severe measures to pacify the conflicts. There were cases, when their desire to settle the situation with cruelty led to the fact that people were dying. Of course, both sides are not right – only with

cooperation they can really stop violence on stadiums and outside of them. And that's the main goal of Ukrainians militia and other structures in 2012 – to show Europe how to control the whole process on the stadium. It will be another advantage to become members of the Euro Community and to prove our prestige.

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CONTRIBUTION OF MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND LVIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF VITAL ACTIVITY SAFETY TO EURO-2012 PREPARATION

In 2008 our state acquired the right to host Euro-2012 football championship. This event predetermined the rise in infrastructure; it became an appeal to people who will watch closely the safety of the state and the process of this action realization. It would be impossible without support of Ministry of Emergency Situations.

The Cabinet of Ukraine led by the president, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Emergency Situations adopted a number of laws and secured the fulfillment of certain actions during tournament realization. These measures concern almost all the spheres of public life of Ukrainians.

Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Cabinet of Ministers implemented the following basic measures concerning providing appropriate safety, liquidation and prevention of possible emergency situations:

– On September 17, 2008 order № 1244 approving the integrated concept of providing safety and order during preparation and carrying out of final part of the Football Championship EURO-2012 was adopted [1].

– The state enterprise «Mobile saving center» which is the basic element of search-and-rescue forces of Ukraine was created; It will provide technological safety during preparation and carrying out of final part of the Football Championship EURO-2012 [2].

– The Staff of providing safety during Euro 2012 carrying out was established. It is headed by Valery Khoroshkovsky. The Staff will coordinate security measures at the moment of tournament carrying out [3].

– The president of Ukraine Victor Yanukovych in Kiev joint press conference together with the President of Israel Shimon Peres agreed to help Ukraine in all projects devoted to safety [4].

– The General-Secretary of NATO Anders Fogh Rasmussen at the meeting with Vladimir Litvin assured that NATO is ready to help Ukraine during carrying out of final part of football tournament. «This is an important event and it is necessary to foresee emergency situations and we are ready to give help in context of football championship», the General-Secretary said [5].

Lviv State University of Vital Activity Safety also made its contribution to EURO-2012 preparation. Large-scale work was completed. A group of scientists of Lviv State University of Vital Activity Safety under the guidance of Doctor of Engineering, professor Yuriy Rak, carried out timing and ways of evacuation from the Lviv Stadium. Theoretical bases of designing multi-purpose constructions were developed. They are based on complex analysis of existing techniques of risk assessment during evacuation from premises with mass stay of people and take into account psychological characteristics of people. The main spokesman of the Lviv State University of Vital Activity Safety of Ministry of Emergency Situations Anton Kruk reports that the given technique takes into consideration UEFA recommendations and normative requirements of corresponding regulating documents of our state. A. Kruk pointed out: «Invention of evacuation timing from stadium to a safe zone can be certificated as a technique, it has been highly appreciated by the vice prime-minister – the Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine Boris Kolesnikov» [6].

The International project of rescue services cooperation of Ukraine, Poland and Georgia where rescuers are considering the questions devoted to safety at work, study the equipment used by Polish rescuers during search-and-rescue works, study to respond to emergency situations of mass charac-

ter, to organize rescue operations at road accident, etc was introduced. The pro-rector of University Roman Ratushnyi pointed out: «Training of such character is especially urgent especially on the eve of Euro-2012» [7].

Lviv State University of Vital Activity Safety and The Main School of Fire Service of Poland in Warsaw put into practice one of the elements of International Training of Ukraine and Poland rescue services to EURO-2012. In association with a special unit of Ministry of Internal Affairs»Berkut»they rehearsed evacuation of victims and rendering medical and psychological aid. [8] Besides, Lviv State University of Vital Activity Safety took part in the opening of Lviv Stadium. Cadets and the personnel of university provided fire prevention measures during ceremony, as large-scale pyrotechnic and laser show was held there [9].

To summarize we can say that Ministry of Emergency Situations and Ministry of Internal Affairs has implemented appropriate preparation of experts for Euro-2012; It will not only benefit development of economy and infrastructure of our state, but it will also help to create the image of Ukraine on the world scene.

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SAFEGUARDING IN TRANSPORT WITHIN EURO-2012

European Football Championship is the largest sport event for the national football teams that is held under the auspices of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA). According to its importance

and size it is the third sport event in the world after the Olympics and World Cup. The slogan of the championship is «Let's create history together» Doubtless, Ukraine and Poland all enter into the history of the game, because the first continental championship final tournament will be held in Central and Eastern Europe.

Staging Euro-2012 in Ukraine is an important event, which attracts the attention of the international community and depends on the quality of training of law enforcement agencies to protect public order during sports events. Highly organized, coordinated activity of all infrastructures will testify about the appropriate level of development of the country and its readiness to be part of the European community. Therefore, government and law enforcement agencies should ensure competency of staff appropriate structures, prevention and fight against crime, a guarantee of quality medical care, safety of mass and private transport, and create a festive, hospitable and friendly atmosphere for all visitors to the championship.

The concept of the securing of transport and traffic management during the European Championship finals of 2012 in Ukraine provides organization of mass transport on roads of international and long distance communication, which will carry through the championship matches. Also there should be provided secure and convenient transportation of participants and guests of the championship. Employees should be trained and healthy to be able to serve qualitatively.

Local governments must envisage the increasing of the capacity of mass transport; the providing of rolling stock and its update; the traffic management and pedestrian traffic through a single system of road signs; the allocation of separate lanes of traffic that will serve the championship; the development of mass transport routes to the venue of the championship matches; the publication of information guides maps and location map of the city both in Ukrainian and in several foreign languages. According to UEFA's prediction the amount of participants and guests who will use the air transport will be 65% of all the guests. That's why international airports require special attention by the security forces as to ensure control of border crossings, to prevent incidents and to support public order. During the championship city council should synchronize the airport throughputs. Therewith they should separate the passenger channels of participants and guests of the championship. Besides there should be provided functioning of the hospitality areas and information points in the airports.

Railway stations require the special security measures and strict

units of coordination that will accompany the fans to the stadium or to a specially designed fan – zones in cities. The special trains should be provided to get fans to separate matches. These trains will be accompanied by the transit police workers and other security measures on the roadside stations to guard the incidents on the railways.

Before creating the conditions for normal traffic and organizing the access to stadiums and parking places should be planned a clear and continuous coordination of all agencies that are involved in this process.

Regulation of movement of fans toward and backward the stadiums requires the further development of actions. Celebrating the victory of their team fans usually occur after the matches on the main roads and it requires development of relevant plans for rapid response in case of emergency and temporary prohibition of traffic.

The possibilities of terrorist attacks from the air should not be excluded and unwanted damage through the using of aircraft requires measures to control air space, which differs from normal. State Aviation Administration, in close cooperation with the Security Service, the SVR and the Interior Ministry is developing a plan of action in connection with the staging of this championship. Depending on the assessment provided for limiting the use of airspace above the stadium 2 hours before the match and up to 2 hours after the match, reinforced supervision of air space can support the security services teams for flights of Ukrainian airlines.

Thus, the Euro-2012 is an international event that will allow Europeans to understand that Ukraine is highly developed, progressive, hospitable country that is opened to the world. Therefore it is necessary to resolve problems in all areas relating to the championship. And decent transport is a prerequisite for success.

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THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AT FOOTBALL MATCHES

Security is one of the most important elements of the Championships and an organizational priority for Euro 2012. The championships will be held within 23 days. They will be most likely attended by 16 European national teams; 31 games will be held (16 in Ukraine).

A mass event of such a high importance, held on the territory of two neighboring countries, requires to ensure safety not only in the regions where these sports events are to be held. There is a need for police activities on the territory of the whole country and coordination of joint action taken in cooperation with police forces from the countries participating in the championships, in particular with police services of the co-organizer.

According to preliminary calculations of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine, it is planned to attract about 19,000 policemen to maintain public order during the UEFA EURO-2012 matches, and other days – nearly 10,000 Interior Ministry agents [7]. Given the European standards (UEFA rules), the law enforcement agencies have identified the main tasks for themselves. In particular, the police are responsible for the public order on the territory adjacent to the stadium and in public spaces, overseeing the behavior of fans in the area of ticket control on the way to the stadium. This allows to reduce the number of personnel directly at the stadium, while strengthening police patrols in the streets.

Football hooliganism was one of the first issues to attract academics to the study of football, with sociologists, historians and psychologists developing hypotheses explaining why football hooliganism continues to occur.

Traditionally, football hooliganism has been seen as first occurring in the late 1960's.

There is no exact definition of 'football hooliganism'. It lacks legal definition, precise demarcation of membership and is used to cover a variety of actions which take place in more or less directly football-related contexts [2:142]. To account for some of the phenomenon's main features, a distinction should be drawn between spontaneous, relatively isolated incidents of

spectator violence and the behaviour of socially organized or institutionalized fan (hooligan) groups which engage in competitive violence, principally with other hooligan groups [3:141]. Spontaneous and usually low level disorder caused by fans at or around football matches and deliberate and intentional violence involving organized gangs (or 'firms') who attach themselves to football clubs and fight firms from other clubs, sometimes a long way in time and space from a match [5].

Nowadays a person, especially a young one, sees no great loss for himself if he commits an act of violence or vandalism – furthermore, it is sometimes regarded by some groups of youth as a sign of respect and achievement. They start fights between fans at stadiums and beyond, take videos of the events and then post them on the Internet and are proud of themselves. Ever since such actions have been taken, the stadiums in Ukraine have seen a rapid increase in cases of violence. Why is it so?

Sergii Filonenko points out that there are two main reasons for it. Firstly, there have been cases of provocation in the fan sectors when several unknown people disguise themselves as supporters of a particular team and start fights within the sectors and always get away uncaught. Secondly, the fans responsible for violence are mostly teenagers who have few ways of expressing their frustration (not only with football) and making themselves heard [6].

It is difficult to speculate on what makes a person become involved in football-related violence because there are so many possible causational factors. We think that it is impossible to claim that all «football hooligans» are of a certain age or class or possess a particular «psychological make-up». Also football hooliganism is not a single phenomenon – as such it does not have a single cause. In terms of organized violence between «hooligan gangs», a feeling of community, tribalism and sheer enjoyment of being involved in football disorder is obviously in evidence.

One of the most important factors in determining whether «hooliganism» occurs is alcohol. In fact the relationship between alcohol and violence is very complex and there is still no scientific proof that alcohol consumption causes violence. However there is a very strong correlation between social alcohol consumption and disorder, and management of access to alcohol can play a key role in whether crowd disorder will occur (although the serious hooligan «firms» rarely drink to excess if they are attempting to become involved in violence).

It is unlikely that football will ever be totally free of crowd disorder. Whenever large groups of predominantly males get together, often

under the influence of alcohol, there is the potential for disorder, regardless of whether there is a football match taking place or not. All manner of legal means and policing tactics have been tried to control hooliganism.

Ramon Spaaij, in his article «The Prevention of Football Hooliganism: A Transnational Perspective» states that the prevention of football hooliganism requires the promotion of consciousness among kids and the strengthening of their ties with football clubs. Football, in this sense, is viewed as an important site for socialization and a means for crime prevention [4:5].

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IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON ECONOMIC CRIME

The essential assumption of the article is that information technology is one of the main factors influencing this process of organization in economic crime.

The growth of the information age and the globalization of Internet communication and commerce have impacted significantly upon the man-

ner in which economic crimes are committed, the frequency with which those crimes are committed, and the difficulty in apprehending the perpetrators. A recent survey conducted by the Gartner Group of 160 retail companies selling products over the Internet reveals that the amount of credit card fraud is twelve times higher online than in the physical retail world.

There is no reason to believe that this figure is unique to the credit card industry. Another recent study indicates that the number of search warrants issued by the federal government for online data has increased 800% over the past few years.

Technology has contributed to that increase in four major respects—anonymity, security (or insecurity), privacy (or the lack of it) and globalization. Additionally, technology has provided the medium or opportunity for the commission of traditional crimes.

Criminals continue to make false statements in credit applications submitted over the Internet, bank employees continue to embezzle funds by wire transfer or account takeover, and swindlers continue to misrepresent products at auction sites over the Internet. However, it is the widespread use of technology and the Internet for business transactions and communications, and the confluence of anonymity, security, privacy and globalization that have exposed the public and private sectors to an alarming new array of cyber attacks. In addition to their inability to prevent such attacks, both government and the private sector lack effective enforcement tools and remedies to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Technology and the Internet have contributed to the growth of economic crime in each of the identified industries in similar ways. Anonymity enables the criminal to submit fraudulent online applications for bank loans, credit card accounts, insurance coverage, brokerage accounts, and health care coverage or to construct a counterfeit web site in order to establish an inflated value for publicly traded stock in order to sell the stock at a falsely inflated price («pump and dump» schemes). Anonymity also enables employees to pilfer corporate assets. For example, bank employees can embezzle money through electronic fund transfers and employees of credit card issuers can capture account numbers and sell them to outsiders, electronically transferring the account numbers to the coconspirators. Further, anonymity provides enhanced opportunities for two types of perpetrators – the organized crime mobster and the teenage hacker.

Security, or the lack of it, enables criminal hackers to disrupt e-commerce in several ways. They can engage in denial of service attacks, compromise payment systems in online banking, penetrate web sites and

extract credit card account numbers for resale or as ransom for the extortion of cash from the card issuer, or hijack a web site for the purpose of stealing the identity of the ecommerce merchant, directing the proceeds of sales to the hijack.

Privacy protections enable thieves to take advantage of the benefits of anonymity, while hampering the efforts of law enforcement and private sector fraud investigators to track the thieves. Lastly, the Internet enables communication and commerce to occur beyond or without borders, presenting significant problems in the prevention, investigation and enforcement of those crimes.

Banking.

There is no pending legislation that specifically addresses frauds in connection with online banking. The Internet provides fertile ground for those intending to defraud financial institutions. Because the online customer is anonymous, the risk of fraud is greater. Projected increases in the volume of online transactions and repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act, which has expanded the types of institutions that may provide banking services, could increase the exposure to cyber attack. Congressional focus is currently on cyber laundering, specifically the electronic transfer of funds into U.S. banks from sources outside the country and subsequent transfers by those banks to cyber laundering havens. On the regulatory side, the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies have proposed regulations dealing with the privacy of financial data, the circumstances when disclosure may be made, and the conditions precedent to such disclosures. Those regulations, which are scheduled to take effect on November 13, 2000, require financial institutions to provide privacy notices to consumers, limit the disclosure of nonpublic personal information to nonaffiliated third parties, and allow consumers to opt-out of certain restrictions.

The Electronic Signature in Global and National Commerce Act, which became law on July 1, 2000, is a major effort to facilitate the consummation of contracts, including agreements with banking and financial institutions, electronically. While the Act facilitates e-Commerce, it provides yet another opportunity for the theft of a significant aspect of one's identity – the signature. The Act contains no provision imposing criminal sanctions for the theft or piracy of one's signature. The access device statute (18 U.S.C. § 1029) should be amended to include electronic and digital signatures as a means of identification. Additional legislation is essential to reduce the risks presented by anonymity and database insecurity, including prescribed authentication procedures and encryption protections.

Credit Card.

The use of credit cards for online retail purchases, as well as for online gambling and to gain access to pornography and child pornography sites, is expected to increase exponentially. Online transactions are not conducted face-to-face; therefore, the merchant cannot identify the customer in the traditional manner.

The increased volume of online transactions and the absence of face-to-face interaction provide greater opportunity for fraud, including identity theft for the purpose of conducting an online transaction. While substantive laws provide ample redress for the criminal use of credit cards (and debit cards) in cyberspace, the implementation of new technologies for credit purchases, such as smart cards and electronic wallets, may raise issues regarding the applicability of existing criminal statutes. Those statutes (specifically 15 U.S.C. §1644 and 18 U.S.C. §1029) should be amended to prohibit the theft or fraudulent sale, distribution or possession of a counterfeit, stolen or fictitious account number regardless of whether that account number is used in connection with a plastic card, electronic wallet or other form of digital storage. The amendment should also state that the crime applies to the theft by computer of account numbers or information that could be used to identify an account number.

There is currently no pending legislation that would regulate the use of credit cards for online transactions. However, S. 699, the Telemarketing Fraud and Seniors Protection Act, would amend the wire fraud statute (18 U.S.C. §1343) to include schemes or artifices to defraud, perpetrated via Internet communications.

Because credit card fraud can be prosecuted under this statute, the proposed legislation would enhance significantly the enforcement arsenal for credit card fraud. Further, the proposed Identity Theft Protection Act of 2000 (S. 2328) would strengthen protection against fraudulent practices committed with stolen credit cards. That Act requires the card issuer to confirm any reported change of address and notify the cardholder of any request for additional cards. It also requires credit-reporting agencies to inform the card issuer if the address on the application for a credit card is different than the address shown in the consumer's records. Section 4 of the Act would also add a requirement that, upon the request of the consumer, a consumer reporting agency must include a fraud alert in the consumer's file and notify each person seeking credit information of the existence of that alert. That Act would provide significant protection from the technological identity theft.

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THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC ORDER IN POLAND DURING MASS EVENTS

The aim of Polish profile is to present the country as regards the implementation of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in particular at Football Matches.

This country profile describes the legislative and organizational framework in which measures are taken to ensure safety and security at sport events.

Legislations regulating safety and security of sport events.

Security of mass events, including mass sports events, requires a specific involvement of the responsible entities as well as implementations of system solutions enabling efficient and effective operations. Issues connected with the security of mass events, including mass sports events, are governed by the Act on Mass Events Security of 20 March 2009, which sets out the requirements applicable to activities of all entities responsible for mass event organization, implementing and security.

The Act includes definitions of «mass event», «mass sports event» and «mass entertainment event».

According to the Act, the entity responsible for the security of a mass event is its organizer who has to meet the following requirements:

- ensure the safety of persons participating in the event,
- protect public order,

- ensure availability of medical services and support,
- ensure proper technical condition of buildings.

Policing of sport events.

In case of league matches, the organizers are the sports clubs. Due to the special hazards associated with football matches, the law treats this particular category of mass events in a special way, providing for additional security measures, including full identification of spectators. The types of security measures are selected and decisions are made, concerning the numbers of officers and numbers and type of equipment to be used, as well as decisions concerning deployment of these means. The law gives police authorities the right to assess, at their discretion, the risk associated with mass events and to identify high risk events. Such a police assessment is binding to the authority which issues the permit for the event. The identification of an event as a high risk event has a number of consequences for the organizer, including the obligation to engage greater numbers of security and stewarding staff and to use advanced technical security measures (including video registration of the event and spectator identification systems).

According to the provisions of the Act on mass events security, police forces should not directly participate in policing mass event (including sport event) venues. Police forces are deployed outside the premises of the venue and are responsible for security along travel and access routes, as provided for in the Police Act. Only the commander of the police forces or his/her representative is present at the venue to ensure direct and uninterrupted liaison with the security manager appointed by the event organizer.

Regardless of the place where trouble breaks out, the use of any kind of force against spectators is only permitted if they fail to obey orders to cease unlawful behavior. The only exception to this rule is when any delay in direct intervention would result in direct threat to human life or health, or to property.

At present there are no mechanisms in Poland allowing police forces to receive remuneration for their participation in providing security at mass events.

Police authorities also organize meetings on sports events security issues, in which representatives of supporter associations and sports federations participate. The purpose of these meetings is to identify problems and to gather comments and suggestions. Conclusions from the meetings are used in planning and implementing remedial measures, including initiatives aimed at changing existing regulations and procedures.

Sanctions.

The Act classifies the following prohibited acts as offences:

- organizing a mass event without the required permit or without complying with the conditions set out in the permit, or organizing a mass event despite permit refusal;
- bringing into the venue or having with oneself: weapons, pyrotechnic products, hazardous materials posing fire risk, explosives or other dangerous items;
- illegal entry into the venue where a sports event is held;
- throwing objects that may pose risk for the health, life or safety of any of the participants of the mass event, or disturbing the event in any other equally dangerous way;
- violation of bodily integrity of a security guard or steward during the event at its venue;
- covering ones own face in order to prevent identification;
- provoking others, by the speaker during a sports competition, to dangerous action.

The penalty for these offences may be: restriction of liberty, a fine, or imprisonment.

According to the Act, a court ruling may be issued which imposes on a person a stadium ban, for a period from 2 to 6 years. In addition, a person who breaks the stadium ban imposed on him or fails to appear in person at a police station during mass events, is subject to penalty in the form of: fine, restriction of liberty, or imprisonment for a maximum period of 2 years. Also, the organizer of a football match may impose a club ban which is a prohibition to participate in future mass events of this organizer. The club ban may be imposed by the organizer on a person who has violated the stadium regulations or mass event regulations.

Preventive measures.

The issue of preventing the symptoms of racism or other forms of discrimination during sports events is of great importance in the activities of both the Sports Events Security Council and its individual members.

In order to minimize the negative phenomena and attitudes of fans in football stadiums, the following measures are taken:

- for each event, security delegates are designated who closely cooperate with the security officer, speaker, security service and the police;
- in briefings before matches, and in meetings with event organizers, security services and other units, it is stressed that racist or xenophobic behavior should not be tolerated;

– in the case of adverse events during a football match the Polish Football Associations' delegate prepares a report which is submitted for consideration to the League Commission of Ekstraklasa SA or Disciplinary Department of the Polish Football Association;

– the Polish Football Associations' Department for Football Stadium Security has appointed a person responsible for maintaining regular contacts and cooperation with the association of «Never Again», acting in the field of combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination, also in sport;

– training programs for central-level delegates and for security officers of premier league, first league and second league clubs, issues relating to counteracting racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism are included;

– the Polish Football Association has issued a «Guidebook to security of Polish Football Stadiums», which graphically presents the prohibited signs and symbols used by hooligans in football stadiums, as well as the explanations of specific numbers, letters, symbols, etc.

Another example is the participation and support in projects and campaigns, including «Let's Kick racism out of stadiums «which was implemented during the»Week of Football Action Against Racism»

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3. http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/sport/commitments/violence/T-RV_2011_05_EN_FINAL

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SOLUTION OF A MEDICAL PROBLEM WITHIN THE PREPARATION FOR EURO – 2012

As it is widely known Ukraine and Poland are two countries which are going to become the centre of holding EURO-2012. That is

why our country must guarantee the highest level of comfort, hospitality and safety. We know that reputation of Ukraine is not positive that is why we should do our best to change general meaning about Ukraine.

As we know the worst situation is in institutions which don't have modern equipment and their service is inappropriate. One of such problematic fields is medical institutions.

Hospitals nowadays don't have necessary service to provide safety for foreigners: there is a small number of doctors who can speak foreign languages and help tourist from abroad. The leaflets are not usually translated into English also insurance is not widely used in many hospitals.

According to European standards hospitals have to improve their knowledge in medical service for personnel, accumulation work, and experience on base of international demands, national recommendation and necessary medical equipment.

Ukraine started preparing for EURO-2012 and till this time medical branch has to gain the highest level of quality. In all hospitals there should be doctors who speak foreign languages fluently or news-department where medical worker speaks some foreign languages, but for sure, standard English language must be known by all medical workers.

That's why there should be organized educational courses for medical staff. They should learn special program of treatment which will consist of audio and video materials and special books about medicine.

As we know Lviv is one of the cities which receive EURO-2012 in Ukraine. And this city with help of European associations realizes many questions.

European Union has also organized international medical project according to which there will be held special trainings of emergency medical personnel and information-coordinating centre on the territory of Lviv. Fundamental aim of this medical post is provision of special emergency medical aid according to protocol standards of population [1;5].

In European countries governments buy special reanimation transports of European model with all necessary equipment which provides possibility of teams to arrive at place of emergency event with effective medical service.

Before beginning championship hospitals which are going to serve foreigners must be signatories to a treaty of teamwork with foreign insurance company in order to give medical service without any difficulties. The one who will arrive without insurance must get remunerate service

according tariff. Also everyone should know about unitary call number of rescue service 112 in all cities which receive EURO-2012.

All medical institutions have to be provided with necessary vehicles. Lviv have got 20 modern medical vehicles which is treated as the best equipment according to European standards. So I think our country will show top-level medical service during the EURO-2012. Because the way in which our country escort this competition will develop the country. And the future of our country depends on quality of this championship [1;7].

1. [<http://www.ukraine2012.gov.ua>]

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NUCLEAR BOMB EXPLOSION

As everyone knows, Ukraine was able to hold Euro-2012, which is very important and useful in the development of Ukrainian economy, tourism and more. But at the same time the Euro-2012 would cause a major threat to Ukraine namely during matches when there is a large crowd. One of these threats is terrorism and the use of different nuclear weapons.

At present nuclear detonations are the most devastating of the weapons of mass destruction. Depending upon the environment in which the nuclear device is detonated, blast effects are manifested as ground shock, water shock, cratering, and large amounts of dust and radioactive fallout.

The energy of a nuclear explosion is transferred to the surrounding medium in three distinct forms: blast, thermal radiation, and nuclear radiation.

Because of the tremendous amounts of energy liberated per unit mass in a nuclear detonation, temperatures of several tens of million degrees centigrade develop in the immediate area of the detonation. This is in marked contrast to the few thousand degrees of a conventional explosion. At these very high temperatures the non-fissioned parts of the nuclear weapon are vaporized. The atoms do-not release the energy as kinetic energy but release it in the form of large amounts of electromagnetic radiation.

Immediately upon nuclear explosion, the fireball begins to grow rapidly and rise like a hot air balloon. It expands toward its maximum diameter, the fireball cools, and after about a minute its temperature has decreased to such an extent that it no longer emits significant amounts of thermal radiation. The combination of the upward movement and the cooling of the fireball gives rise to the formation of the characteristic mushroom-shaped cloud. As the fireball cools, the vaporized materials in it condense to form a cloud of solid particles. Following an air burst, condensed droplets of water give it a typical white cloudlike appearance.

In the case of a surface burst, this cloud will also contain large quantities of dirt and other debris which are vaporized when the fireball touches the earth's surface or are sucked up by the strong updrafts afterwards, giving the cloud a dirty brown appearance. The dirt and debris become contaminated with the radioisotopes generated by the explosion or activated by neutron radiation and fall to earth as fallout.

The relative effects of blast, heat, and nuclear radiation will largely be determined by the altitude at which the weapon is detonated. Nuclear explosions are generally classified as air bursts, surface bursts, subsurface bursts, underwater bursts and high altitude bursts. The most dangerous are underwater and high altitude bursts, although other bursts are pretty dangerous too.

All of these can lead to nuclear war. According to the recent scientific estimates any large-scale military conflict with the use of nuclear weapons can result in nuclear winter or summer and global climate change killing the majority of living beings.

Nuclear winter is a hypothetical global climate condition that was predicted to be a possible outcome of a large-scale nuclear war. It is thought that severely cold weather would be caused by detonating large numbers of nuclear weapons, especially over flammable targets such as cities, where large amounts of smoke and soot would be injected into the Earth's stratosphere.

This layer of particles would significantly reduce the amount of sunlight that reached the surface and after some weeks the temperatures will drop by as much as 20C. The combination of darkness and killing frosts, combined with high doses of radiation from nuclear fallout, would severely damage plant life in the region.

Furthermore, while the collapse of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War, it greatly increased the risk that former Soviet nuclear weap-

ons might become available on the black market. Using such a weapon as a foundation, a terrorist might even create a salted bomb capable of dispersing radioactive contamination over a large area, killing a greater number of people than the explosion itself. So I think that is a factor as the possibility to create salt spray bombs for radioactive contamination and many other available nuclear weapons pose a great threat of terrorism especially during Euro-2012. So it is necessary to carry out the protection and exercise all precautions to avoid attack.

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2. [http://www. Waterrescueusa.com/](http://www.Waterrescueusa.com/)

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FINANCIAL COSTS AND FUNDING OF PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE DURING EURO-2012

The growth of crime to the level of real threats to public security in Ukraine brings new challenges to law enforcement authorities, requiring a review of the strategic directions of their activity, new approaches to the organization and implementation of public order and combating crime, which would meet modern conditions and tendencies of its development.

The problem of enforcement and public order is more urgent and acute in connection with Euro-2012. The issues of safety and public order are certainly to be provided by the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine financed from the state budget. Besides, a number of volunteers are enlisted to assist and to service the championship providing partly the maintenance of public order.

In the process of preparation for the event, a series of normative documents has been adopted in order to provide public order and to avoid cases of crime, violence, or any other threats of security. For example, in De-

cember of 2011 in Lviv it was created the Operational staff to ensure safety and security of objects involved in the maintenance of «Euro-2012» [5].

A year before, the Organization Committee «Ukraine-2012» worked out the *Passport of safety of the EURO-2012 objects* in 2010, which consists of about 200 points [7].

The observance of these points is obligatory at all objects related to the European Championship. These standards deal with safety facilities, work of personnel and coordination among security services and lawenforcement authorities. A *Complex inter-institutional safety plan of the EURO-2012 objects* was further developed and improved in the second and third quarters of 2011. It defines the mechanism of work of the Ukrainian side on guaranteeing safety during the championship for teams and UEFA members as well as for visitors from abroad and Ukrainians participating in the event. According to the *Complex*, providing safety and security is to fulfill certain requirements, the most important of which areas follows [7]:

1. *Low visibility of police on stadiums*. This requirement is one of the elements of All-European strategy, which has to reduce considerably the level of danger, caused by the location of uniformed police in the eyes of football fans.

Therefore, the precise coordination of activities between stewards and police is being developed, according to which the subdivisions of police will be located outside of the stadium in order to have the possibility to react on emergency situations and at the same time to be out of the area of fan attention.

2. *Involving of foreign police forces*. In the framework of Euro-2012 Ukraine plans to hold all events with its own safety forces. But taking into account the international scale of the event, it is impossible to manage without the assistance of foreign forces in some cases.

3. *Attention to the work of stewards*. In order to provide safety and public order, the organizers of the event involve private safety forces: stewards, volunteers, working at the stadium, and personnel of private security companies, on the territory adjacent to the sports facility.

We believe that applying volunteers' assistance is a good traditional experience taken from previous championship host countries, which allows to slightly economize budget costs as well as to create positive feelings of involvement, participation and collaboration of Ukrainian young people.

The financing of public order maintenance considerably differs from other issues of funding. Unlike infrastructure items being funded

partly by investment and sponsorship, the enforcement is mostly financed from the state and local budgets.

According to the newspaper «Dzerkalotyzhnia» report, in the last three years, the Interior Ministry and Security Service allocated 80 million UAH of state funds to ensure public order and ensure the security and combating terrorism during the Euro-2012 [4].

Unfortunately, the auditing held by the Accounting Chamber concluded that «... the allocated from the budget funds were mainly directed not at the implementation of measures on preparation and hosting but were spent to support the current needs: major repairs of departmental buildings, purchase of audio-video equipment, car purchase, fuel, lubricants, etc.» [4].

Beyond doubt, we share the opinion about the bad effects of the cash flows misuse [2:21], though it would be much more practical to have the information about the amounts spent on real items to analyze losses and to solve the problems of appropriate funding application.

During the session of the Lviv regional council members on July 9, 2009, it was approved the program on security and law and order during preparation and holding in Ukraine of finals of Euro-2012 in Lviv. Under this program, the total funding is 10 million 700 thousand UAH. In 2009, funding was 2 million 300 thousand UAH, in 2010 it reached 3.5 million, and in 2011, 3 million. It is supposed that it will be 1.9 million in 2012 [3].

The web site ZAXID.NET comments that most of the funds are provided for the purchase of special automobiles and technology [1].

Nevertheless, the chairman of law, human rights and military issues of the Lviv regional council Vasyl Pisny, after having reviewed the use of budget funds allocated for Euro-2012, claimed that funding for the program is carried out improperly. Because of this, some departments of Ministry of the program funded only 50 percent; other law enforcement agencies also were financed incompletely [6].

From the above, the incomplete and untimely funding seems to be a big problem for the appropriate implementation of the program and public order maintenance.

Having analyzed the main problems of public order funding, and aware of the high importance of the event for the country and the city in particular, we come to the conclusion that in order to optimize the risks in the implementation of major projects concerning enforcement, it is recommended to wider use expert techniques and specially prepared

professionals concerning fund allocation, the experience of previous championship hosts, as well as it is necessary to take into account the time factor in various aspects, in particular the dynamic parameters of the project, the steady and variable requirements of providing order and the regional economic environment.

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SOME WAYS OF AVOIDING MISBEHAVIOUR AT SPORT EVENTS

In the public place, everybody is obliged to behave in a manner that with his behaviour, execution or non-execution of actions, would not affect normal life of citizens, would not endanger their safety, and

would not disturb public peace and order and social discipline. The public place is the place where everybody can have free access without any conditions (street, square, public road, park, means of public transport, trade and hotel buildings and similar), as well as other places which in determined time are used for these purposes: places where public gatherings are held, sport or other performances.

Crowds can vary dramatically in size, composition, intentions and behaviour. They can be composed of one group with one goal or multiple groups whose goals can be similar or in opposition. Crowds can be completely peaceful and law-abiding, or they can contain disruptive and destructive elements. The possible combinations are almost limitless, thus creating an enormous number of contingencies law enforcement agencies must identify and handle effectively. Whatever the contingencies, agencies must carefully consider three issues: crowd control, mass arrests and use-of-force [1:53].

The following key principles should be considered during the planning, briefing and deployment stages of any policing operation involving the management of crowds:

- **Intelligence.** Prior to any event, the police should identify groups who might be involved – their intentions, tactics, notions of acceptable behaviour and views of other groups. Intelligence also may indicate the balance of those prone to violence and those who are peaceful.

- **Facilitation.** The police should seek to facilitate any lawful and legitimate aims of groups who are present – especially when conflict breaks out. The aim should be to permit the pursuit of lawful actions while dealing with groups acting illegally.

- **Communication.** The police should communicate to the crowd at some mass events how the illegitimate actions of some in the crowd may serve to impede the aims of other people coming.

- **Recognition.** Officers must be mindful that a crowd can consist of a variety of persons, present for a range of reasons. When violence starts, it is crucial to treat people with respect and win them to law enforcement's side, not to the side of those already promoting conflict [1:54].

Mass arrests are generally advisable only when all alternative tactics have either been tried unsuccessfully or are unlikely to be effective under specific circumstances.

As far as Sport Events are concerned and Football Matches in particular, the problems of measures to be taken to ensure safety and security at sport events must be considered. They should include: legis-

lations regulating safety and security of sport events, policing of sport events, sanctions, preventing measures etc.

The country holding «mass event», «mass sports event» or mass entertainment event' is responsible for the security of a mass event and must meet the following requirements:

- ensure the safety of persons participating in the event;
- protect public order;
- ensure availability of medical services and support;
- ensure proper and safe technical condition of buildings, including their installations and technical equipment and facilities, particularly fire fighting ones [6:1-2].

In fulfilling basic duties, police authorities should analyse the threats associated with mass events, developing various possible pessimistic scenarios that cover the travel of supporters to the town / city where the event is to be held, their stay in the town / city and the event itself. On this basis, the types of security measures are selected and decisions are made, concerning the number of officers and numbers and type of equipment to be used, as well as decisions concerning deployment of these means. The police authorities have the right to assess, at their discretion, the risk associated with mass events and to identify high risk events. The identification of an event as a high risk event has a number of consequences for the country-organizer, including the obligation to engage greater numbers of security and stewarding staff and to use advanced technical security measures (including video registration of the event and spectator identification systems).

One of the most important and urgent problems is proper training of policing and stewarding staff. Police forces involved in activities related to a mass event must be deployed in a way that guarantees maximum effectiveness, taking into account the threats identified as well as the need to minimize the risk that police presence will provoke hostile behaviour among spectators and the need to be able to intervene immediately and successfully at the venue. Police must be involved in various activities related to ensuring security during travels of supporter groups (especially football fans). These activities involve the monitoring of organized supporter groups travelling by train or by car.

Including the growing rift between those supporters who are interested in the sports aspects of competitions and members of violent gangs who pose a threat in and outside stadiums, police can introduce the concept of »spotters«, following the example of other European police forces. Officers acting as spotters are supposed to play both a preventive and an educational role and integrate with the supporter groups. Their task is, on the one hand, to promote desirable attitudes among sports fans and isolate unwanted individuals and, on the other hand, to provide protection for their supporter groups.

Penalties provided for committing prohibited acts in relation to mass events, are mainly financial penalties, though it can also be restriction of liberty and imprisonment. These penalties can be imposed on those failing to follow the instructions of stewards and the police during the event; staying at places where spectators are not allowed; bringing into the venue, or having with oneself, alcoholic beverages during a mass event; bringing into the venue or having with oneself: weapons, pyrotechnic products, explosives or other dangerous items; throwing objects that may pose risk for the health, life or safety of any of the participants of the mass event, or disturbing the event in any other equally dangerous way.

Thus, many important measures and actions should be taken to improve the security of sports events, to evaluate their implementation, and to coordinate projects aimed at preventing acts of violence in sports events as well as any other mass events.

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THE MODERN STATE OF PROBLEM OF EXTINGUISHING OF FOREST FIRES

Forest Fires, natural or human-caused fires that burn forest vegetation. Foresters usually distinguish three types of forest fires: ground fires, which burn the humus layer of the forest floor but do not burn ap-

preciably above the surface; surface fires, which burn forest undergrowth and surface litter; and crown fires, which advance through the tops of trees or shrubs. It is not uncommon for two or three types of fires to occur simultaneously.

Most forest fires result from human carelessness or deliberate arson. Fewer fires are started by lightning. Weather conditions influence the susceptibility of an area to fire; such factors as temperature, humidity, and rainfall determine the rate and extent to which flammable material dries and, therefore, the combustibility of the forest. Wind movement tends to accelerate drying and to increase the severity of fires by speeding up combustion.

By correlating the various climatic elements with the flammability of branch and leaf litter, the degree of fire hazard may be predicted for any particular day in any locality. Under conditions of extreme hazard, forests are closed to public use.

Although organizations involved with fire control have traditionally fought all fires, certain fires are a natural part of the ecosystem. Complete fire exclusion may bring about undesirable changes in vegetational patterns and may also allow accumulation of fuel, with increased potential for feeding catastrophic fires. In some parks and wilderness areas, where the goal is to maintain natural conditions, lightning-caused fires may be allowed to burn under close surveillance.

One of the most important aspects of forest-fire control is a system of locating fires before they are able to spread. Land-based forest patrols and lookouts have been largely replaced by surveillance aircraft, which detect fires, map their locations, and monitor their growth.

Ground fires, once established, are difficult to extinguish. When the humus layer is not very deep, a ground fire may be extinguished with water or sand. Most ground fires, however, are controlled by digging trenches around the burning area and allowing the fire to burn it out. Surface fires are limited by clearing the surrounding area of low vegetation and litter, or digging emergency furrows to confine the area. Crown fires are difficult to extinguish. They may be allowed to burn themselves out, they may be halted by streams, or they may be limited by backfired areas. Backfiring consists of carefully controlled burning of a strip of forest on the leeward side of the blaze, so that when the fire reaches the burned area it can go no farther.

Foresters may purposely ignite prescribed fires under carefully controlled conditions to remove unwanted debris following logging, to

favour tree seedlings, or to keep fuels from accumulating. Since most grasses and shrubs grow well after fires, and animals are attracted to the tender and nutritious new growth, prescribed fires often benefit both wildlife and livestock. The mosaic of vegetation of different ages that results from frequent fires favours a rich diversity of plant and animal life.

The forests and pit-mosses occupy over 10,8 million hectares of the territory of Ukraine, that makes 15,6% from the territory of Ukraine.

The problem of protection of forests from fires is one of the most difficult. The conduct of fire in the forest depends to a great extent on the character of the forest. The forests of Ukraine are formed over 30 kinds of trees; among them the coniferous plantations which are the most fire dangerous occupy 42% of all forests. Annually in Ukraine on the average there are about 3 thousand forest fires which destroy over 5 thousand hectares of the forest. The damage done by forest fires during only last year made about 2 million hryvnias. In the recent years, there is a tendency of forest fires number increase. Therefore there is the task of providing of fire safety rise [3].

Over 90 % of forest fires happened through the fault of population.

Forest fires are divided into three types depending on the elements of plantation the fire spreads in: low, top, peat (underground).

Forest fires are low if their basic combustible material is the over soil covering, lichens, grasses, bushes, arborous defoliation, forest bedding. For other part, the low fires are divided into stable and mobile depending on the speed of translational movement of frontal border of fire.

It is necessary to mention that mobile low fires ($v > 0,5 \text{ m/min}$) are typical for the spring period, when the top layer of small combustible materials get dry.

The fire burns quickly that is able to burn and moves farther fast. To counterbalance mobile low fires stable ones ($v < 0,5 \text{ m/min}$) appear as a rule in summer when the forest bedding forest defoliation dry up enough. Areas covered by the stable low fire suffer from serious damages. Roots and the bark of trees are strongly scorched, copse and undergrowth burn down. Thus, it is possible to say that the character of low fire depends to a great extent on the character of combustible material [2:1].

Fires are called top fires, when the fire spreads on crowns and trunks of trees of upper circles. Top fires, as low fires are divided into mobile and stable. In the top mobile fires ($v > 70 \text{ m/min}$) mainly pine-needles and small branches are burn down; large branches and bark of trees are charred. Top mobile fires break out at strong wind.

Top stable fires spread in the windless weather or at gentle wind.

In such fires the crowns of trees begin to burn above the border of low stable fire and the top fire spreads according to the spread of low stable fire. Pine-needles, dead standing trees, branches and separate trees burn down. Thus the basic factor, which determines the top forest fires to be stable or mobile is the presence of wind. Besides the important particularity of the top fire is that the low fire is its component. The catching fire of crown of trees without the low fire is a rare exception.

The top fires appear most frequently in summer at combination of drought and wind, mainly in coniferous saplings and middle aged plantations of trees.

Forest fires which are accompanied by the flameless burning of peat layer of soil are called peat (underground). Underground fires, as a rule, are the further stage of development of low stable fire on the areas with peat soil or thick layer of bedding (over 20 cm). Such fires appear after the long period of drought. The peat bedding burn completely on all depth to the mineral layer of soil or moist layers in which burning can not proceed at [1:3].

Trees die completely due to baring and scorching of roots of trees.

The flame spreads slowly on the layer of peat for the distance from a few decimeters to a few meters every twenty four hours. It is very difficult to liquidate the burning of such fires. There is always threat of fire renewal. Besides, forest fires are divided into three categories according to spread and height of flame: they are *weak*, middle of force and strong.

Development of fire in the forest depends to a great extent on the character of forest and natural factors of environment: that is strength of wind, rain-fall, and temperature of air and relief of the terrain. Among the peculiarities of forestry of Ukraine, that distinguish it from other European countries it is necessary to mention four natural-climatic zones which have sharp differences as to forest plants conditions, namely wood-lands, forest-steppe, steppe, and Ukrainian mountains.

According to above mentioned actual directions of researches for the fulfillment the purpose of increase of fire safety of forests at present are following development of effective methods of fire – prevention propaganda among the population; research of development and spread of fire depending on natural factors; elaboration of mathematical model of development and spread of fire taking into account all natural factors; creation of modern methods of prognosis of beginning of fire dangerous season in forests on the basis of complex approach taking into account all natural factors and characteristics of forests.

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2. Fire Prevention Fires // English. – 2003. – 14 January. – № 1. – S. 1-2.

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF EURO-2012 IN UKRAINE

European Football Championship (UEFA European Championship) is the main competition of national teams, held under the aegis of UEFA. The competition is held every four years since 1960 and runs between the World Cups. Initially the tournament was called the «European Nations Cup», but in 1968 the name was changed to «European Football Championship.» [1]

The year 2007 was momentous for Ukraine. That year, Ukraine along with its neighbor Poland had been offered the opportunity to be the tournament's masters.

The debates on the right to participation had been held for a long time. The UEFA President Michel Platini was among the opponents. But still we upheld this right.

So, for Euro-2012 Ukraine began and still continues to remake itself, sometimes by applying makeup, building stadiums, cleaning streets, and sometimes changing its principles, that is its laws. This article rather tries to answer «how much» will the legal framework be changed to line up for Euro-2012.

Let's start.

On January 1, 2012 the Customs Code came into force, designed to bring the work of Ukrainian customs to international standards. Besides, some provisions of the Tax Code relating to the simplified system of taxation and accounting started to operate. In particular, the income tax is set at 21%.

On January 17, the law «On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on humanization of responsibility for violations in the sphere of economic activity» came into force. The deprivation of liberty is expected to be replaced for the payment of fines.

In the first half of the year the Labor Code of Ukraine is likely to be adopted, which should provide a balance between the interests of workers and employers. In general, the code expands the rights of both

workers and employers' rights (including the procedure of simplifying the dismissal of employees). By the way, until this year, Ukraine had lived in the Labor Code, adopted in 1971.

The MIA processed and approved the draft Law of Ukraine «On organization and holding the finals of European Championships in 2012 in Ukraine»[2], which is now already in force. In addition, a number of documents have been processed at a preparatory stage, which will facilitate the very best of the championship in Ukraine.

Thus, the Decree of the President of Ukraine from 02.04.2010 № 470/2010 «On the Committee on preparation and holding the finals of European Championship in 2012 in Ukraine» means that the following decrees are recognized as being invalid:

- «On changes in the composition of the Coordination Council on preparation and holding the finals of European Championship 2012 in Ukraine» from 14.02.2008 № 125/2008.

- «On the problems of the preparation and holding the finals of European Championship 2012 in Ukraine» from 31.08. 2007 № 802/2007.

- «On securing the preparation and holding the finals of European Championship in 2012 in Ukraine» from 08. 05. 2007 №389/2007.

- The Decree of President of Ukraine of 24.10.2007 № 1005/2007 «On some issues of preparation and holding the finals of European Championship 2012 in Ukraine».

- The degree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 11.11.2009 № 1130 «On some issues of security and safety during preparation and holding the finals of European Championship in 2012 in Ukraine» [4].

In addition, strict requirements before law enforcement at the preparatory stage for the football championship are made, because the people in the uniform at this time will not only be the guarantors of security of the event, but largely also keep the image of our state. Some foreign language training courses for police officers who will ensure law and order to avoid difficulties in communication with foreign guests are being held now.

Dispute seminars on ensuring public order during football matches, prevention of negative phenomena and coordination of sports organizations and law enforcement agencies are held in the cities that will host matches of the finals of EURO 2012. They are represented by the workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Security Service, the Football Federation of Ukraine and its regional units, security officers of football clubs, medical

service workers and other security services. The problems on the improvement of interaction between interested parties on issues of public order and security of football matches are discussed at these meetings.

Fans will be also soon put in some legal frameworks. Those who wish to enjoy the game at the stadium need to observe certain legal regulations.

The Ministry had worked out the Code of Conduct of spectators at stadiums while visiting football matches together with the suggestions and comments of the police departments which were sent to the Football Federation of Ukraine.

According to the information of Public Communication Police Department, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine has submitted to a database 1218 problematic Ukrainian fans.

As it was emphasized in the department, the «black list» of football fans is constantly growing, so the number of Ukrainian fans during the championship can be changed.

We should remind that the Ministry of Internal Affairs established a new service named «The National Football Information Point.» This is a formal structure, which is considering issues relating to European football hooligans, ultras. Their names are fixed in the database, and UEFA will use this information before entering the matches [3].

European Championships is just around the corner. There is still time for both appropriate arrangements and fans' friendly setting to participation in matches. After all, everyone who likes to observe the game on the green carpet looks forward to a real football feast that should arouse only positive emotions.

Finally, Euro 2012 in Ukraine is an honor and opportunity. It is a great chance to enter an equal footing in the European Community. The main step is already taken. And the legislation, though not without its ironies and collapse, is approaching with giant strides to European standards of a democratic, free country.

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2. Law of Ukraine of 19.04.2007 № 962-V «On organization and holding of finals of European Championship 2012 in Ukraine» Mode of access: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=962-16/>

3. A.N. Shevchenko «MVD skidded into the base hooligans fans» Mode of access: <http://podrobnosti.ua/society/2012/01/13/814351.html/>;

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PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE

Every numerous social formation has to face the trouble of its rule's violation at the certain period of its existence. SIR THOMAS MORE, the «man for all seasons», once sketched the outlines of life on an island of Utopia where men and women live and work in communal bliss with each other without greed, without envy, in absolute equanimity. In many aspects described vision of author is really attractive. Yet it gains in power when viewed less as an ideal than as a reaction to the dark realities of his times. When compared, modern social institutes and social phenomenon named «utopia», last one really happens to a dream and has nothing common with reality itself [1]. Our task is to try to reveal the mystery: why is that so, is there no way modern world can be imagined without crimes and criminals and their opposite side – police and other law-protecting governmental organs? First of all we have to represent the definitions of police, crimes, criminals as immanent social phenomenon and their place in modern socio-political reality of the present days.

From Old English *milite* meaning soldiers (plural), *milisc* meaning military and also classical Latin *milit-*, *miles* meaning soldier. The Modern English term *militia* dates to the year 1590, with the original meaning now obsolete: «the body of soldiers in the service of a sovereign or a state». Subsequently, since approximately 1665, *militia* has taken the meaning «a military force raised from the civilian population of a country or region, especially to supplement a regular army in an emergency, frequently as distinguished from mercenaries or professional soldiers» [2]. The distinction is because militia members are not paid soldiers, but serve as volunteers on an ad hoc basis to protect the freedom of their home and country.

Complex analysis of national law as well as scientific researches in this sphere gives us right to state that etymology of police and its main functions can be described as following: police is the complex system of governmental organs with special status, legal state of which is severely described by legal acts with top priority (laws) and the main tasks of which are: to uncover, prevent, stop and disclosure crimes, en-

sure citizens' safety and public order, find the persons who hide from bodies of inquest, investigation and court, avoid criminal responsibility, persons who are missing, protect, convoy and keep apprehended persons and persons under arrest. Necessity of law-protective organs increases because of the globalization and international cooperation as the dominant feature of the modern life.

This article is dedicated to the main problems of modern Ukrainian militia functioning in the period of eurointegration and especially in the times when international football championship will be held in Ukraine as well as to their resolution.

It's obvious that the essential role of law enforcement bodies is to minimize the possibility of law violation, which is caused by criminal or non-criminal law-offensive activity of certain persons/organizations. But what is the meaning of crime and criminal activity? The answer to this question is located in the dominant legal crime-preventing act of Ukraine – The Criminal Code of Ukraine [3].

Article 11 of this legal act integrates the definition of crime: Crime is the socially dangerous activity of a criminal that deserves a due punishment. Criminal activity itself is the form of social behavior that violates legally-stated rules and regulations and is committed to gain illegal bonuses and perforations, generally leads to social disturbance and material loses. The problem of criminal and other law-offensive activity is usually determined by social dissatisfaction, but sometimes is caused by different factors, such as: participation in massive social events, where individual's psychological factors of behavior regulation are nullified and substituted by the feeling of social unity. This psychological state is known as «group hysteria» and can cause serious problems such as mass destruction, robberies, burglars etc. This fact shows the importance of law enforcing organs, which prior task is to prevent crimes, and to minimize their negative consequences.

Riots, defined by law as an incident involving twelve or more people law-offensive activity, are most difficult to manage when the violence is directed either at members of the law enforcement community, property, or another target outside of the group responsible for the violent behavior.

For predominantly cultural reasons the maintenance of public order within the United States of America is achieved by law enforcement officers in small numbers dealing with small numbers of offenders, or in situations involving masses of protestors or offenders, the rapid resort to mounted units and the National Guard.

There is currently an absence of skill in the use of law enforcement or other bodies to engage with and disperse crowds, or when necessary, rioters. This lack of skill is the result of the reliance on brute force coupled with, where appropriate, the use of states of emergency to justify public order activity. In this aspect, despite the fact that the capability exists to deal with numbers of people involved in engaging each other, the authorities are ill-equipped to deal with organized and widespread violence, such as it took its place in Greece, Great Britain in recent times, particularly using less-lethal techniques. Current 'helmet and stick' approaches do not address the requirements for understanding crowd culture, combatant posture, escalation and the appropriate use of manpower, vehicles and support equipment.

While current methods are sufficient to deal with large-scale, impromptu fights, where brute force is effective.

However, the current methods are ineffective in dealing with full-scale riotous activity because the response consists of personnel who are ill-equipped and insufficiently trained to deal with large-scale, organized riots.

Globally there is wide experience in dealing with the maintenance of public order. Different legal and moral imperatives have led to different methods of maintaining public order. The delivery of training and consultancy to law enforcement bodies of tactics, techniques and procedures developed specifically for the moral and legal frameworks ensures that they are most effective whilst safeguarding human rights and reducing legal exposure. A bespoke training and consultancy delivers the ability for law enforcement bodies to become better at the maintenance of public order, whilst reducing their exposure.

The creation of private public order units that are available on a contingency or contract basis enables organizations, including law enforcement and disaster response that did not foresee public order problems or cannot afford a capability, the opportunity to employ such a capability when required [4]. The creation of a group of qualified, experience public order command professionals that participated in special trainings is required as the life necessity.

To sum up all of the facts that were previously – described it would be wise to produce the following conclusions:

- dominant problems of Ukrainian militia functioning are: the lack of highly-skilled officers, low social and economical support of militia officers that determines the minimization of their activity effectiveness, absence or minimal level of technical provision that should be used in the process of militia officers functioning, low social respect as the result of non-effective activity, extremely low average level of intelligence of modern militia-officers, absence of effective ways to resolve the named problems etc.;

– main ways to resolve those problems are: to increase social-economical assistance of government in the functioning of militia bodies, development of the ways of anti-criminal activity by the modernization of financial, technical and methodological aspects of militia itself, cooperation with legal institutes to increase the effectiveness of anti-criminal activity on the scientific bases, massive educational programs of development in the matters of law, psychology, conflictology, and especially – foreign languages (lack of experience in this sphere can cause a lot of problems in the process of communication with tourists from other countries, that have arrived to Ukraine to participate in the world football championship), social integration and popularization of police in the modern society as well as effective cooperation with public institutes.

In the theory of cooperation of two dominant forces – the police organs and the public formations, the police officer is referred as some sort of connecting element between the government and the group of people, who lived in the certain region. That provided a possibility for those people to have their own influence on the law-securing activity of the police reinforcing it by the members of public (volunteers) and providing the police officers by the necessary information. Decentralization of local law-enforcing bodies will lead to real possibility to react on a great number of problems that may happen in the city at the same time.

All that innovations can also help to protect and maintain the democracy in our country what is really necessary in our unpeaceful time.

In Ukraine, where the militia are only on the start of democratic reformations and still searches for some effective ways of crime-struggling, there is no other alternative available, except of using the experience of more-developed foreign countries in the area of cooperation between the community and the police forces. To start with the formation of respect of the citizens towards the militia- that is the first and one of the major problem to be solved, and as sooner it would be-the better for us.

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PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES

Crimes against public order and morality are the subjects of law because in many ways the law is intended to uphold minimum standards of decency and civility [4]. Much of the law in this regard has ancient roots, but in modern times it has come to be associated with efforts to improve the quality of life or with the legislation of morality.

The range of behavior that law governs is vast – from public nuisances, to public indecencies, to public immoralities, to controlled substance use. Most public order offences are usually general intent crimes where the inference of intent (purposely, knowingly, recklessly) is typically made by a judgment of offensiveness to a reasonable person's sensibilities. In other cases, like certain other laws in this area, they are usually strict liability crimes where the subjective nature of intent is looked at more closely.

Public order crime means criminal acts that deviate from society's general ideas of normal social behavior and moral values. The major crimes that are usually analyzed in the public order category include: prostitution, deviant sex (paraphilias), precocious sex (underage sex), homosexuality, pornography, alcoholism, liquor law violations (underage drinking), driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, drug offences (opiates, heroin, cocaine, crack, meth, marijuana), and cigarette smoking.

There are a number of other crimes and deviant acts, such as vagrancy, panhandling, homelessness, helmet and seat belt violations, gambling, abortion, suicide and witchcraft that are not fully discussed here for sake of brevity.

The crime of disorderly conduct punishes the disturbance of peace, public morals, or public decency. Disorderly conduct states vary from state to state in what types of activity are considered criminal, but they can each be traced back to a common law goal of punishing a breach of peace. Disorderly conduct generally includes most kinds of unruly or disturbing behaviors, which acts to provoke a disturbance. Examples of disorderly conduct: public drunkenness, inciting a riot, disturbance of the peace, loitering in certain areas, fighting / physical altercations, obstructing traffic, use of extremely obscene or abusive language, loud or unreasonable noise.

A riot is a form of civil disorder characterized often by what is thought of as disorganized groups lashing out in a sudden and intense rash of violence against authority, property or people. While individuals may attempt to lead or control a riot, riots are thought to be typically chaotic and exhibit herd behavior, and usually generated by civil unrest. However, there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that riots are not irrational, herd-like behavior, but follow inverted social norms. Types of riot: police riot, prison riot, race riot, religious riot, student riots, urban riots and etc [5].

A vagrant is «a person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging» vagrancy is the condition of such persons. Vagrancy is a crime that punishes an individual for wandering in the streets without any apparent means.

For centuries, vagrancy and loitering laws have been used to protect society against the moral pestilence of vagabonds, paupers and beggars just as if society was guarding itself against physical pestilence. The crime of vagrancy is committed by wandering about from place to place without any visible means of support, refusing to work even though able to do so and living off the charity of others.

Vagrancy laws are much broader than disorderly conduct laws. Some states use the term loitering rather than vagrancy, which is often defined as being in a place, at a time and in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals and under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity [6]. Most vagrancy and loitering laws have been held void for vagueness. They also tend to make the status of being poor a crime.

Prostitution is the act or practice of providing sexual services to another person in return for payment. To solicit prostitution by making a request that an individual commit the act is also considered a criminal offense. Prostitution is generally punished as a misdemeanor, except in cases where the offender has a history of multiple offences or knowingly engages in prostitution while infected with HIV.

The federal USA government and all 50 states have controlled substance acts that are quite uniform in nature. Under such laws, it's a crime to do any of the following: manufacture or deliver a controlled substance, possess a controlled substance, possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, create, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver a counterfeit, offer or agree to deliver something not a substance, keep a dwelling or property resorted to by persons using substances, acquire possession of substance misrepresentation or deception.

About 14 million people (one in every 13 adults) are alcoholic, mostly men between the ages of 18-29. Alcohol is a major cause of mortality, morbidity, injury and accident. It is involved in at least half of all homicides (perpetrator or victim), 53% of all traffic fatalities, 64% of fires and burns, 48% of hypothermia and frostbite, and about 20% of completed suicides.

Injuries resulting from alcohol involvement are the fourth leading cause of death. In criminology, there are well-established links between alcohol and crime. Further, alcoholism tends to be a co-occurring illness with that catch – all diagnosis for criminality called antisocial personality disorder. Alcoholism creates victims all around the offender, even among those who care about them.

There are few determinations of crime stronger than those related to alcohol and drugs. More than 1.1 million annual arrests for illicit drug violations, almost 1.4 million arrests for driving while intoxicated, 480,000 arrests for liquor law violations and 704,000 arrests for drunkenness come a total of 4.3 million arrests for alcohol and other drug crimes. That total accounts for over one-third off all arrests in America. Alcohol is a key factor in up to 68% of manslaughters, 62% of assaults, 54% of murders and attempted murders, 42% of rapes, 48% of robberies, 44% of burglaries, 66% of property crime overall and 64% of child abuse and neglect.

The drug distribution system is the most complex and complicated thing on the planet, crossing five continents and unprecedented in its economic might. Economically, it's what probably holds the world together more than the official financial markets.

Billions of real dollars exchange hands every day. The major parties in this vast network are as follows:

- *growers* – who plant, nurture and harvest the plants that drugs come from
- *manufactures* – who convert the raw materials into precursor or finished products
- *smugglers* – who arrange and operate the aircraft, ships or vehicles for transport
- *importers* – who devise the plans for shipments to destinations
- *body packers* – who carry the drugs on or inside their person
- *traffickers* – who carry the drugs in their luggage, clothing, belongings or property
- *distributors* – who deal in multi-pound lots of the drug

- *dealers* – who deal in smaller lots of the drug
- *consumers* – who demand and use the drug and sometimes deal [2].

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PROBLEMS OF PUNISHMENT APPOINTMENT FOR «HOOLIGANISM» (ARTICLE 296 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): THE ISSUE OF COMPETITION NORM

Quite often in the process of appointment courts face with cases when owing to application of competition norm alternative sanction, which consist of two, three or even more main punishments, change into no alternatives. This reduces the possibility of punishment individualization to a minimum. This example includes sanction part 1 of article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In accordance with part 1 of article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a person who commits hooliganism should be fined from five hundred to a thousand of tax exempt amount of citizen's income or should be arrested up to six months or put under restraint up to five years.

However court, having carried out provisions of part 3 article 60, part 3 article 61 and article 99 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which competes with point 1 part 2 article 65 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine face the problem where he would be deprived of the opportunity to ap-

ply different kinds of punishment to specific category of persons or couldn't apply any of the following punishment in part 1 article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

According to point 8 of regulations of the Planum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine from 24.10.2003 № 7 «About practice of appointment of criminal punishment by courts» in such cases court, on the grounds, in accordance with article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine should dismiss a case and release a person from criminal responsibility or resolve guilty verdict and release a convicted person from punishment [1]. This is also supplemented by following provision in point 18 of the regulation of Planum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine №5 from April 5th, 2004»About the practice of legislation application in cases about juvenile crime by Ukrainian courts» says: if sanction according to which a juvenile is condemned, predicts such kinds of punishment, which can not be applied to criminal defendant owing to his age or his state, court releases him from criminal responsibility with application of compulsory measures of educational character [2].

However such an interpretation of the Planum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine meets neither criminal nor procedural legislation. On this occasion V.M. Vasylyash points that it is hard to agree to the following.

Firstly, closing of a case in certain occurrence on the basis of article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code and liberation of a person from criminal responsibility, as offered in the regulation of the Planum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, are illegal, as there are no grounds for such liberation.

Secondly, there should be grounds, set by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in order to release a person from criminal punishment, which do not exist in these cases. Besides, in order to release a person from punishment, first of all it should be appointed at the resolute part of guilty verdict, but court is not able to do it.

Thirdly, according to part 1 article 97 of the Criminal Code, a reason for liberation from criminal responsibility is an application of compulsory measures of educational character, there is an opportunity to re-educate a juvenile without application of punishment, but not the lack of an opportunity to appoint punishment for him [3].

V.I. Tyutyuhin and O. V. Evdokimova offer another way in solving of this problem. So, Tyutyuhin offers to supplement article 103 of the Criminal Code by a new provision, according to which a court appoints more lenient punishment for a juvenile than it is predicted by the

sanction, in case if there are fixed kinds of punishment in sanctions, which can not be appointed for an under age person, or only one of the severest punishments may be applied [4, p. 47-50]. To O. V. Evdokimova's opinion, the Criminal Code of Ukraine should be supplemented with article 69-1 (now more reasonable article 69-2) which predicts more lenient kind of the main punishment, not predicted in sanction of article for this crime [5, p. 15].

As a rule the provisions of the offered articles indicated by V. M. Vasylyash would contradict to common basis of punishment appointment, namely point 1 part 1 article of the Criminal Code, according to which a court appoints punishment in accordance with the sanctions of the article of the Main Part of the Criminal Code which predicts responsibility for commitment a crime. Secondly, for appointment more lenient punishment than it is set by law, there are should be legal foundations, indicated in part 1 article 69 of the Criminal Code. The author asks if there is a legal foundation for appointment of more lenient punishment than it is set by law, this legislative gap is valid in the Criminal Code. As it appears introducing any changes to part 1 article 65 and part 1 article 66 of the Criminal Code are impossible. Perhaps, as a scientist appoints, it will be more reasonable to look through the approaches of sanctions of the article formation of the Main part, so to predict such punishments which may be applied to different subjects of a crime [3].

To our point of view V. M. Byrdin also maintains the correct judgement which tells that there is a legislative gap which can be removed by a legislator [6, p. 171].

Therefore, when appointing punishment for a hooliganisms, a court, having applied to the rules of overcoming of a competition, may appoint one or two or none of the punishments indicated in the article. This problem may be solved in a way of alteration of sanction part 1 article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine by supplementing it with different kinds of punishment and reducing a lower verge of punishment by a fine.

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THE CAUSES OF CAR ACCIDENTS

The dictionary defines accident as «an unexpected and undesirable event, a mishap unforeseen and without apparent cause». Strictly speaking, most accidents are not accidents at all: they are collisions that could and should have been avoided.

Below is a top ten list of the common causes of automobile accidents and what we can potentially learn from them.

1. *Cell phone* use – even a hands free cell phone or the use of blue tooth technology does not guarantee that an accident won't occur when chatting on a cell phone and driving. Harvard University conducted a study that indicated that individuals using cell phones caused 200 deaths and millions of accident related injuries. These drivers are four times more likely to cause an accident. The solution of course is to not use cell phones while driving. Easier said then done, but if you must have a phone in your car, pull into a parking lot to answer any important calls if necessary. The truth is in the math!

2. *Changing CD/Radio* – we may take changing the radio or inserting a CD for granted, but these activities have shown to contribute to

higher incidences of car accidents. If you have a short distance to travel, it may be a good idea to insert in your favourite CD before beginning the trip. For a longer trip, a mixed CD is a good option. Bringing several of these mixed CDs will provide hours of enjoyment and can be changed during pit stops. Alternatively, passengers could be given responsibility for changing CDs while in route.

3. *Eating in the car* – applying make-up, reading and eating often lead to disaster when driving. If you must eat, do so while stopped to fill with gas, or for a rest stop break. Far too many accidents have been caused by people trying to avoid getting crumbs or mustard on their pants. Another great piece of advice is to make sure you have adequately sized drink holders, so you won't have to place your drink between your legs. Many more accidents yet have been caused because a lid popped off or a drink was spilled on a driver's lap.

4. *Rubbernecking* – despite what most people might think, rubbernecking is the foremost cause of traffic accidents and related injuries. People who live in urban areas are more prone of course. In fact, many accidents can occur near or around accident scenes. To reduce the risk of such a collision, move with the flow of traffic and do not stop or slow down unless instructed to do so by officers on the scene. Pay attention to the road, and not the accident.

5. *Drinking and driving* – In 2006, nearly 14,000 alcohol related traffic fatalities marred the landscape in the United States. In fact, traffic accidents involving inebriated drivers had a higher risk of death or debilitating injury. While education is key, it is not enough to tell people not to drink and drive. There will always be those who ignore conventional wisdom and get behind the wheel drunk. Perhaps the best technique to aid with preventing drunk driving is to make it a policy to take keys from friends, when you know they've been drinking. You may also wish to drive them home, or hire any one of a number of services designed to get the driver and his car home safely.

6. *Drug use* – driving under the influence also includes the influence of drugs. Perception influencers are obviously bad, but so too are supposed soft core drugs like marijuana, which can greatly reduce a person's ability to drive. Illegal drugs are not the only kinds of drugs that create problems; cold medications and those used to alleviate headache pain can also impair driving ability. No matter what the reason for the

impairment, you have enough information at your disposal to make such decisions, so when in doubt-stay home!

7. *Driver Distraction* – kids, animals and construction sites often distract individuals as much as any cell phone or car accidents we see. We are all human and know that it can be near impossible to keep our attention on the road when little Timmy is pulling on his sister's hair. However, it is best if you resist the urge to look away, even momentarily. If it appears to be an issue requiring discipline, pull onto the road's shoulder or into the nearest rest stop first.

8. *Speeding* – The faster a car speeds along a highway, the higher the probability of a fatal accident. Even so, people tend to speed with alarming frequency. More concerning is the increasing tendency of drivers to speed through residential areas. What many people fail to consider is that the faster you travel, the harder it becomes to stop. This makes the potential for disaster immense when speeding in residential neighbourhoods. The remedy of course is to drive the posted speed limit, especially in suburban areas, school zones and urban side streets.

9. *Recklessness* – some people adopt a wilful disregard for the traffic regulations that make our roads safer. Feeling above the law, they sneer at the rules of the road and exhibit a sense of entitlement when driving. Many of these individuals also exhibit aggressive driving tactics such as changing lanes without signalling. Aside from advising you not to exhibit these driving behaviours yourself, you should be on the look out for these dangerous motorists, and report them to authorities as you see them (pulling over first to make the call of course).

10. *Shoddy road maintenance* – Highway maintenance is very important. However, many roads exhibit unsafe conditions like pot holes, uneven pavement and various other types of defects. These conditions can and do lead to serious car accidents. The best defence against accidents caused by such road defects is to keep your eyes open and never take it for granted that every roadway is well kept.

In the end, knowledge is power, so if you wish to stay safe and maintain the safety of those you love, keep the above information in mind and don't become one of these unfortunate statistics.

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RIOT CONTROL TACTICS AND CROWD MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Police and military forces are better trained and better equipped to handle crowds that get out of control. In handling riot situations, it is important to know what causes riots, how police approach crowd control problems, and what equipment they use to clear the streets safely.

The tactics used to control riots in the past were very simple. The success was based on the fact that the police were almost always better armed than the rioters. The tactics they used basically consisted of forming a line and charging into the crowd. The police today are even better armed, but the techniques have advanced significantly and usually prevent the injuries that we have seen in the past.

When a riot is in full swing, police will arrange themselves in a square formation with a command team at the center. The command team is protected on all four sides by echelons of troops deployed in groups of 10 or 12 officers. There is also an arrest team at the center of the square.

This riot control unit is very mobile and can adapt quickly to changes in the mod or situation. If a threat suddenly appears in a different direction, the echelon facing that direction is designated the front of the unit. The entire team can change direction without a lot of reorganizing. The echelons can also cover each other when the team moves to take new positions. If a section is under attack, the whole team does not move together. One echelon moves while the others provide covering fire or an actual physical screen using riot shields. Then another echelon moves up into position.

This layout is not meant to be an impenetrable wall of police. Actually, the riot team leaves an escape route to let rioters run past. The officers can take a passive stance by spreading out and leaving a large opening between each officer. The crowd can then easily filter through them. If an overly violent person or group moves toward the officers, they can immediately close the gaps and form a tight line.

As the officers move forward into a crowd, they push at anyone who doesn't respond to verbal requests to move away by. If they still refuse to move, the unit continues moving forward, but the front line opens up and passes around the protesters. Once the specific people are inside the square, the unit stops and the arrest team processes the rioters. The front line closes and the unit can continue moving.

When crowd control units get ready to engage, the first thing required is protective gear. The full outfit typically consists of:

- Helmet with face shield
- Body armor
- Large body shield

The body shield and face shield are typically made of a material called Lexan. If thick enough, it can be bullet proof. But in this application, it basically protects against thrown objects or attacks with sticks and similar weapons.

The most basic offensive weapon a riot control officer has is a baton. These are usually between 24 and 42 inches long and are made of various materials. Expandable batons or expanding batons are also used because of their size when closed. They can fit into holsters and worn on the belt similar to handcuffs. There are also batons that are fashioned after stun guns and referred to as stun batons. Most crowd control units use some type of baton instead of rifles because the presence of guns are likely to escalate any situation. They are trained to use these weapons in ways that minimize the risk of death or serious injury.

Crowd Control Prevention

Today's riot control units are not usually called riot squads anymore; they are crowd-management units. Rather than trying to beat the rioters in battle, the police just try to calm them down and get them to go home. The use even non-lethal force is a last resort.

The first step in crowd management is making sure a riot doesn't happen in the first place. Although riots can erupt unexpectedly, they are frequently tied to a planned protest or organized demonstration. When the police think a situation could potentially get out of control, they contact the organizers of the protest ahead of time. They set up ground rules that the protesters are to follow and they designate a specific area for the event to take place. The police assign specially trained officers to monitor the event and to ensure that everyone stays safe. The police will only take action if the ground rules are broken.

If the officers disagree with the opinions of the protesters, they are still trained to maintain an unbiased attitude. The officers try not to look at the protesters as enemies. Instead, they recognize that the rioters are part of the same community that the police are entrusted to protect and serve. There is fine balancing act.

Even though police are trained to be polite, they are careful to not give off an impression of subservience. They have to be seen as being in charge and in control at all times, even while they stay passive and allow the crowd to operate within the ground rules set out ahead of time. Occasionally these preventative measures don't work and a riot breaks out despite police efforts to keep everyone peaceful.

Crowd Control Conflict

If a crowd gets disorderly and starts taking violent action, the police will switch to a more aggressive approach. They understand that most riots are lead by a few individuals who feel strongly or have something to gain from a violent confrontation. The majority of the people are present either because something exciting is going on or they are simply bystanders that get caught up in the mob mentality. The likelihood of arrest or confrontation with police usually prompt them to escape and go home.

The first step is simple intimidation. Riot police stand in strict formations and act with military precision. Once they form the lines of barriers, they tap their batons on their shields or stomp their feet in unison. The result can be quite intimidating to unarmed civilians. It can appear that the group is getting ready to attack. In reality, this display is meant to scare off as many of the rioters as possible without the officers ever getting near them.

Police do not try to arrest every person in the riot. Their first targets are those who are leading the riot because the crowd will often disperse without their leaders encouraging them. Everyone seen breaking a law are also targeted for arrest, especially if they injure someone.

When the officers are actually in conflict with the rioters, the objective is still to disperse the crowd. A combination of advancing lines of officers and the use of gas is used to move the crowd in a particular direction. The crowd is never pinned down and always given an escape route. The main purpose of the crowd management team is to get the people to disperse.

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PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORKER EMPLOYMENT

Social workers spend their days helping people with complicated psychological, health, social, or financial problems. They assist families in need and people who are the victims of abuse. They provide counseling, advice, and direction for people who would otherwise have no way of bettering their situations.

While seeing people who are confused, scared, and beset by problems all day long may sound disheartening, social workers told us that they were uplifted by their job and that they truly felt they were doing work of value. People need your help and if you're part of the human race, you give it to them. The only strange thing is that you get paid to do it. Social workers have to be familiar with all assistance programs and services available for those in need.

A social worker works with people who have been socially excluded or who are experiencing crisis. Their role is to provide support to enable service users to help themselves. They maintain professional relationships with service users, acting as guides, advocates or critical friends.

Social workers work in a variety of settings within a framework of relevant legislation and procedures, supporting individuals, families and groups within the community. Settings may include the service users' home, schools, hospitals and the premises of other public sector and voluntary organisations.

This requires continuing education to keep abreast of programs, their funding, and their efficacy. Social workers have to be prepared for disappointments from their clients as well.

Over 30 percent of urban families assigned a social worker miss one of their first three appointments. Still, most professionals invest themselves heavily in the fates of their clients. More and more, social workers are being asked to find an area of focused responsibility, such as criminal justice issues, gerontological services, or medical issues.

Child, family, and school social workers provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families. Some work with senior citizens. Others work in employee assistant programs helping workers cope with job-related problems or personal problems that can affect their jobs.

Medical and Public Health Social Workers provide psychosocial support to those affected by chronic, acute, or terminal illnesses. They work with patients, families, and caregivers.

Mental Health And Substance Abuse Social Workers work with people with mental illness or substance abuse problems, such as abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. Services they provide include individual and group therapy, outreach, crisis intervention, social rehabilitation, and training in skills of everyday living.

Social Work Planners and Policymakers develop programs to address such issues as child abuse, homelessness, substance abuse, poverty, and violence.

Social workers held about 642,000 jobs in the U.S. in 2008. Most were employed by the health care and social assistance industries.

A large number also worked for government agencies. There were more social work jobs in the cities and suburbs.

The work of social psychologist differs a bit from that of a social worker, but not much. We may say they are interrelated. Social psychologists study how social influence, social perception and social interaction influence individual and group behavior.

Some social psychologists focus on conducting research on human behavior. These professionals might work in a university setting or they might be employed by businesses or government agencies.

Other social psychologists are interested in discovering solutions to real-world problems. Applied social psychologists might help business hire and train employees, evaluate educational programs do determine if intervention strategies are working, search for ways to encour-

age people to reduce pollution or offer advice to businesses or employees who need help with conflict mediation.

Social psychologists examine people's interactions with others and with the social environment. They work in organizational consultation, marketing research, systems design or other applied psychology fields. Many social psychologists specialize in a niche area, such as group behavior, leadership, attitudes and perception.

Because social psychologists are trained to combine their knowledge of human behavior with scientific research methods, job options and work settings can be very diverse. Many social psychologists choose to work in educational environments such as colleges and universities where they conduct research, teach classes and run social psychology laboratories.

Other social psychologists work for government offices, non-profit organizations, hospitals, social service offices and private corporations, sport clubs, sport teams. They attend to the individual sportsman and coaches, help to organize mass sport events (Olympic games, various types of competition and challenges).

While social psychology shares some similarities with personality psychology, there are important differences that distinguish the two areas. Personality psychologists generally focus on individual differences between people, while social psychologists are more interested in how situational variables influence the behaviors of groups and individuals.

Social psychology is sometimes confused with sociology, but the two (while somewhat related) are not the same. Social psychologists tend to focus on the behavior of individual people or small groups of people, while sociologists look at very large populations such as entire social groups or cultures as a whole.

One survey that looked at job advertisements appearing in the APS Observer Employment Bulletin between 1991-1996 found ads seeking social psychologists made up 10 percent of all job listings for that time period.

However, it is important to remember that social psychologists work in a wide variety of job areas, so individuals with a Ph.D. in social psychology are frequently able to find work in related areas.

Social workers and social psychologists have a strong instinct to help people, and this often translates into positions such as therapists, guidance counselors, and not-for-profit counseling services. Those who become burned out by the intense nature of the client/worker relationship find slightly more distancing professions, such as teaching, writing promotional literature for programs, and fundraising.

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BIOMETRIC DATA: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Rushing into our lives the new technologies give some special meanings to familiar for us notions. Not so long ago the «biometrics» term had much wider interpretation and was related to mathematical statistics methods applied to any biological phenomena. Nowadays the term's meaning is narrowed and comprises automated methods of recognizing a person based on physiological or behavioral characteristics. Among the features measured are face, fingerprints, hand geometry, handwriting, iris, retinal, vein, voice, etc.

On September 28, 2001 the Security Council of the United Nations Organization took the decision of strengthening the terrorism fighting measures including the measures making forgery of the passports difficult. According to this the international passports should be equipped with the chips containing biometric data of their holders.

The production of the passports in different countries is conducted under International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO sets international standards) recommendations. Many countries, including the USA, European Community countries and others are involved in «biometrization» process.

The need for biometrics can be found in federal, state and local governments, in the military, and in commercial applications. Enterprise-wide network security infrastructures, government intelligence organisations, secure electronic banking, investing and other financial transactions, retail sales, law enforcement agencies, health and social services are already benefiting from these technologies.

Biometric identification points include gross morphological appearance that is most often subjectively interpreted upon superficial examination (e.g., gender, race or color of skin, hair and eye color). Other gross biometric data can include more quantifiable – and therefore less subjective – data (e.g., weight, height, location of scars or other visible physical markings).

Biometric data can be encoded into magnetic stripes, bar codes, and integrated circuit «smart» cards. The deployment of biometric technology in passports and other travel documents, for purposes of machine-assisted identity confirmation, is one aspect of the ICAO strategy to improve border clearance processes with machine readable travel documents and associated technology. Moreover, ICAO Assembly resolution urges contracting states to intensify their efforts to safeguard the security and integrity of their passports, to protect their passports against passport fraud, and to assist one another in these matters. ICAO is currently developing detailed specifications for biometric-enabled machine readable passports, visas and other official travel documents. In practice, biometric verification can be used at border controls and to verify the image on a passport renewal application against images held on record. The use of biometric information to link a person to a passport serves a dual role: helps to detect counterfeit or manipulated documents; confirms the identity of the individual.

There is no one «perfect» biometric technique that fits all needs. All biometric systems have their own advantages and disadvantages. There are, however, some common characteristics needed to make a biometric system usable. First, the biometric must be based upon a distinguishable trait. For example, for nearly a century, law enforcement agencies have used fingerprints to identify people. There is a great deal of scientific data supporting the idea that «no two fingerprints are alike» Technologies such as hand geometry have been used for many years and technologies such as face or iris recognition have come into widespread use. Some newer biometric methods may be just as accurate, but may require more research to establish their uniqueness. Another key aspect is how «user-friendly» a system is. The process should be quick and easy, such as having a picture taken by a video camera, speaking into a microphone, or touching a fingerprint scanner. Low cost is also important. Often, the life-cycle support cost of providing system administration and an enrollment operator can overtake the initial cost of the biometric hardware.

Biometrics' Advantages. Biometric identification is very easy-to-use. Tokens, such as smart cards, magnetic stripe cards, photo ID cards, physical keys and so forth, can be lost, stolen, duplicated, or left at home.

Passwords can be forgotten, shared, or observed. Moreover, today's dynamically changeable electronic world makes people to remember the multitude of passwords and personal identification numbers (PINs) for computer accounts, bank ATMs, e-mail accounts, wireless phones, web sites and so forth. Biometric identification procedures have no the majority of the weaknesses mentioned before. The unique human characteristics are very difficult to be counterfeited and even more difficult to be lost.

Another biometric systems' advantage is that identification procedure can be performed automatically not just at the beginning of work or launching an application but at any time of the working process. There are, for instance, computer manipulators (mouse, joystick) equipped with scanners which identify the fingerprints all the time you work with no help required. This makes illegal operation impossible.

It is also impossible to hand personal biometric characteristics over to the third persons unless someone wants to separate a finger or an eye for this.

So, biometrics holds the promise of fast, easy-to-use, accurate, reliable, and less expensive authentication for a variety of applications.

Biometrics' Disadvantages. As with many interesting and powerful developments of technology, there are concerns about biometrics. The biggest concern is the fact that once a fingerprint or other biometric source has been taken it is taken for life, because users can never change their fingerprints. Theoretically, a stolen biometric can haunt a victim for decades. All this time our personal information taken through biometric methods can be misused, tampered with, or sold, e.g. by criminals stealing, rearranging or copying the biometric data. Also, the data obtained using biometrics can be used in unauthorized ways without the individual's consent. In fact, the reliability of biometric system is currently not guaranteed. Japanese researchers have given the proof that real «false» fingerprints can be reproduced on latex finger. This experiment has deluded eleven of the fifteen tested by a biometric system.

There are also grounds for contestation concerning the scheduled biometric data's medium: a card with a R.F.ID (Radio Frequency Identification). This chip, powered by the radio signal without any contact needed, allows an identity control at any time and in every place through any medium (except metal ones) without the holder's knowing. Whereas these controls can currently be made only in certain conditions, this R.F.ID chip will make them a commonplace. Moreover, with the radio waves' emission, there are risks of unjustified chip reading and data interceptions as well, and that regardless of the right to respect for private life and personal data protection. Finally, as the R.F.ID chip allows tail-

ing people even if the aim of such a system is neither to spy on people nor to watch closely their gestures, the potential drift is a real danger. Such a system will allow to track the ways of live, consumption habits, daily trips of each person. The electronic identity card combined with biometric recording information totally scorns fundamental rights and freedoms, bases of our democracy.

Some believe biometric technology can cause physical harm to an individual using certain methods, or that instruments used are unsanitary. For example, there are concerns that retina scanners might not always be clean.

Conclusion. The experience gained shows that there are many supporters of biometrics implementation. But at the same time there are as many people who consider these technologies to be the means of making the society of total control and human rights violation. Personal biometric characteristics are more than a simple digital code transmitted to a certain device for access authorization. The range of information exposed for increasing security level deprives people of their private life. The biometrics opponents are anxious about the ways the information is used, whether people's rights for privacy and confidentiality are not infringed.

However the occasional protests of the opponents do not impede the biometric technologies development and spreading within the governments and corporations. The biometrization process becomes local, less advertised and noticeable for public. As the number of biometrically measured parameters increases the circle of the tasks solved with a help of biometrics gets wider.

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SOLUTIONS TO MODERN PROBLEMS OF ORGANS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

Police force in developed countries work is based primarily on prevention and the prevention of crime, because crime is easier to prevent than to reveal.

Ukraine must urgently reform its police force ahead of the UEFA Euro 2012 finals, the problem also concerns the safety of fans coming into contact with Ukraine's police.

It should be noted that by the orders of the President of Ukraine it has been introduced an evaluation of the work of internal affairs organs under the new criteria, which are to eliminate wrong practice of artificial reduction of the number of registered applications and the reporting of crimes, hiding them from the account to create a mock prosperous indicators of operational service activities. The rules of law, defined in Art. 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine requires profound changes in social and political relations in a society that provides for the improvement of law enforcement as one of the guarantors to ensure successful implementation of these processes [1]. As it is known, the organs of Internal Affairs of Ukraine carry out the state protection of citizens and their legitimate interests. In addition, the important task is to ensure the national security of Ukraine, which creates a balanced public policy and implement a set of coordinated measures to protect national interests in the political, economic, social, military, border, ecological, scientific, technological, information and other areas of internal and external threats [2].

The development of theoretical and methodological foundations of internal affairs bodies of Ukraine, as well as issues related to increasing its efficiency, are devoted in the works of scientists: O. Bandurka, A. Vasylyeva, A. Komzyuka, O. Negodchenko, O. Ostapenko, V. Plishkina, A. Ryabchenko, V. Shkarupa and many others.

Actually the word «effect» means the action as a result or consequence of anything. Hence the «efficiency» is defined as effectiveness, degree of goal [3, p. 508]. Scientists are exploring the efficiency of management in terms of its implementation mechanism that allows solving relevant problems. As practice shows, among the most important management problems that hinder performance and further development of the Ministry, the following items are included below:

- Inadequate organizational and functional mechanism;
- Ineffective planning and inspection activities of the Ministry;
- Lack of influence of the central apparatus of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on the functional mechanism
- Lack of operating criteria of the police in combating crime and maintaining public order;

- Weak interaction between the departments of Ministry of Internal Affairs with other law enforcement agencies and public authorities;
- Inadequate training, retraining and further training of staff;

The need to increase the efficiency of the police is obvious, so, it has repeatedly been the object of reforms which are considered not to have produced the desired results. The purpose of reforming and developing methods and technologies for its implementation, given in that reform is not an independent goal, it must conform to state and public targets, create conditions for changing the system for effective work in the future. It is relatively easy to develop a reform plan, formulate new problems, goals and values, but it is considered to be more difficult to implement them on the long-term basis

It should be noted that reforming, conducted during the independence of Ukraine, was partial and incomplete, there were no conceptual and systematic approach. In this regard modern reform should be implemented gradually, taking into account the current requirements, providing a comprehensive approach to their development for the near and from distant prospects. Thus the first stage of reforming process should achieve improvements in the functioning of the internal affairs of the most important areas of operational performance, primarily in the fight against crime and its prevention, and improving the state of public law and order throughout the state. The second stage should restore and maintain proper police prestige in society. In the third stage it is important to achieve the main goal of the reform and develop the bodies of internal affairs into the formation of a perfect system to bring it to European standards, which allows to protect the security of individuals, society and state from criminal encroachments, to feel a real improvement of public safety.

The study of the history of law enforcement and the adoption of a positive experience in organizational structure and functioning of the police of foreign countries becomes especially important in order to identify ways of using it to reform the internal affairs of Ukraine taking into account the national peculiarities of our country. At the same time, the implementation of the specified process should not disagree with certain reforms, economic and political systems, as well as parliamentary, administrative, municipal and other components of the state and legal reform.

In our opinion, the improving process has been already started, first of all, with the reforming of the entire law enforcement and security sector of Ukraine on the basis of pre-coordinated concept. Criminal situation in the

country, including organized and transnational crimes, racial, ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts, religious and political extremism, uncontrolled migration, juvenile delinquency and lack of coordinating bodies in this area of activity, illegal transplantation of human organs, environmental crisis and other events put before the police more complex and qualitatively new tasks. Thus, their inefficient solution directly affects the imperfection of current legislation.

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LAW PROTECTIVE POWERS

Law is all over, law is everywhere. It is an enduring presence in our lives. Like it or not, everything that an individual does, that makes up his daily activities, is impacted or affected by the law. To an ordinary person, the realisation that laws affect his /her life every day is just not true. However, it is important to realise that law does not only kick-in once someone has broken the law. Many of us are under the mistaken belief that the law is there to punish offenders only. As an american lawyer Oliver Wendell Holmes said «The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience». [1] According to the definition of Contemporary dictionary law is the whole system of rules that people in a particular county or area must obey. Another definition says: Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior, wherever possible [2, 3]. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a social mediator of relations between people. Contract law regulates everything from buying a bus ticket to trading on derivatives markets. Property law defines rights and obligations related to the transfer

and title of personal and real property. Trust law applies to assets held for investment and financial security, while tort law allows claims for compensation if a person's rights or property are harmed. If the harm is criminalised in legislation, criminal law offers means by which the state can prosecute the perpetrator. Constitutional law provides a framework for the creation of law, the protection of human rights and the election of political representatives. Administrative law is used to review the decisions of government agencies, while international law governs affairs between sovereign states in activities ranging from trade to environmental regulation or military action. Writing in 350 BC, the Greek philosopher Aristotle declared» The rule of law is better than the rule of any individual [4].

Legal systems elaborate rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways. A general distinction can be made between civil law jurisdictions, which codify their laws, and common law systems, where judge-made law is not consolidated. In some countries, religion informs the law. Law provides a rich source of scholarly inquiry, into legal history, philosophy, economic analysis or sociology. Law also raises important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness and justice» In its majestic equality», said the writer Anatole France in 1894 «the law forbids rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges, beg in the streets and steal loaves of bread». In a typical democracy, the central institutions for interpreting and creating law are the three main branches of government, namely an impartial judiciary, a democratic legislature, and an accountable executive. Law distinguish itself from policy as laws are the standard rules and regulations that are compulsory. Policies are objectives that an organization or a government sets for itself. To implement and enforce the law and provide services to the public, a government's bureaucracy, the military and police are vital. While all these organs of the state are creatures created and bound by law, an independent legal profession and a vibrant civil society inform and support their progress.

All legal systems deal with the same basic issues, but jurisdictions categorise and identify its legal subjects in different ways. A common distinction is that between «public law» (a term related closely to the state, and including constitutional, administrative and criminal law), and «private law» (which covers contract, tort and property). In civil law systems, contract and tort fall under a general law of obligations, while trusts law is dealt with under statutory regimes or international conventions. International, constitutional and administrative law, criminal law, contract, tort, property law and trusts are regarded as the «traditional core subjects», although there are many further disciplines.

How important is law today? In order to consider this we must first establish the main objectives of law. One of the principal objectives of the law is to safeguard the rights of citizens, us. Our basic rights are what give us our freedom in daily life: the freedom of speech, the right to a fair trial, personal freedom etc [5]. The courts don't just provide justice. They also pass certain laws that did not appear on the constitution, such as the smoking ban and divorce. Also marriages would not be legal if laws were not in place, I can tell there are a lot of divorced men out there who hate the law right now, but there are many different aspects of the law that we just don't consider. The whole point of law isn't punishment; it's protection, be that physical, which is controlled by the police, or otherwise. Consumers, for instance are protected by acts such as The Consumers Information Act, which outlines the duties of the retailer to the consumer and The Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Act, which outlines the consumers rights.

The primary law making body is the Ukrainian Parliament (*Verkhovna Rada*), also referred to as the legislature (Ukrainian: zakonodavtsi). The power to make laws can be delegated to lower governments or specific organs of the State, but only for a particular purpose. In recent years, it has become common for the legislature to create «framework laws» and delegate the creation of detailed rules to ministers or lower governments (e.g. a province or municipality). Ukrainian politicians and analysts have described the system of justice in Ukraine as «rotten to the core» [6].

Ukraine has one of the most vibrant civil societies in the region. Citizens are increasingly taking issues into their own hands, protesting against unwanted construction, and exposing corruption. Ukraine is one of the democratic states in Europe that have securing human rights as a national policy, as well as securing the rights of national minorities. There are many human rights organizations in Ukraine.

So, having studied out law, it's protective function and Ukrainian legal system, I must say: that law is a fair judge which not only punishes but also protects if to use it right.

1. David O. Friedrichs. University of Scranton. «Law in Our Lives» Roxbury Publishing Company. – Los Angeles, California, 2009

2. From Old English lagu «something laid down or fixed»; legal comes from Latin legalis, from lex «law», «statute» (Law, Online Etymology Dictionary; Legal, Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary).

3. Robertson, Crimes against humanity, 90; see «analytical jurisprudence» for extensive debate on what law is; in The Concept of Law Hart argued law is a «system of rules» (Campbell, The Contribution of Legal Studies, 184); Austin said law was «the command of a sovereign, backed by the threat of a sanction» (Bix, John Austin); Dworkin describes law as an «interpretive concept» to achieve justice (Dworkin, Law's Empire, 410); and Raz argues law is an «authority» to mediate people's interests (Raz, The Authority of Law, 3–36).

4. n.b. this translation reads, «it is more proper that law should govern than any one of the citizens» (Aristotle, Politics 3.16).

5. Kate Finnin, Enh2. «The Importance of Law in Our Society», 2009

6. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_in_Ukraine.

7. Moskal: 'Rotten to the core'. – Kyiv Post (March 25, 2010).

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THE PROBLEMS OF SECURITY DURING THE EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP 2012 IN UKRAINE

The round table meeting «*EURO-2012 SECURITY – GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS*» took place at the Information center «Ukraine-2012», Kyiv, in June 2009. Many urgent issues pertaining to hosting the European Football Championship 2012 in Ukraine at the highest level were discussed. The participants of the meeting expressed many views on the mechanism of the security and maintaining peace and order during the championship but they were unanimous in the following: only joint responsibility of the central and local authorities, non-government organizations and the public of Ukraine will be a success.

The Deputy Director of the Coordination Bureau of preparation and holding UEFA Euro-2012 in Ukraine Valery Zhaldak underlined that the security during UEFA Euro-2012 would not be limited only to sports facilities. He expressed the opinion that the foreign and domestic fans would feel safe both at the stadiums and hotels and also during their travel around Ukraine.

The security concept for the UEFA Euro-2012 was worked out by all the responsible authorities and the Football Federation of Ukraine. The document was compiled according to the UEFA requirements and considered the European standards and the peculiarities of the work of the agencies responsible for the security.

The essential issues of the document concern such problems as the order of border crossing in Ukraine, passing through the customs procedures, establishing the institute of stewards and collaborating with the police at the stadiums, the availability of the health insurance for the foreign fans in Ukraine and the security of the football players at all the UEFA Euro-2012 facilities.

The first vice-president of the Football Federation of Ukraine Serhiy Storozhenko is a football management expert knowing all the existing problems concerning security at Ukrainian stadiums and how the security is provided at the best European stadiums. He has also great experience of cooperation with the foreign colleagues. He believes that the universal security formula of security is the compliance with the regulatory documents, professional management and consideration of the peculiarities of the country hosting UEFA Euro-2012. Serhiy Storozhenko thinks that the state and its authorities are to bear the responsibility for the life and health of every citizen wherever he is. He is sure that the experience of our law enforcement bodies is enough to provide security for all the participants of UEFA Euro-2012, their property, honor and dignity, life and health. The population should realize that the police are their partners and there should be mutual respect and partnership between them.

Our law enforcement agencies work together with their Polish colleagues on working out the uniform security concept during UEFA Euro-2012 because Poland is also the country which hosts the European Football Championship 2012. Certainly there are some hardships since the legislation of our countries and the structure of ministries of internal affairs are different. In Poland, the law enforcement agencies pay great attention to emergency situations and border service. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine focuses on the interaction with the national and foreign partners, the creation of the relevant material and technical base and security centers.

There's no doubt that the Ministry of Internal Affairs will settle all the legislative and organizational issues in a professional way. But will the UEFA Euro-2012 fans feel safe among football rowdies, who

always find ways to bypass all the obstacles towards the grounds? For example, the chief-editor of a football magazine Artem Frankov thinks that Ukraine and Poland are not secured from the British fans who are known to be sometimes very aggressive. He proposed that the police of Great Britain should give the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine the relevant lists of football hooligans. The representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine Mykhaylo Yanovsky said that unfortunately, Europe, in particular, England did not share its blacklists with other countries. Despite the fact that the British football hooligans have already committed offences, their personal data are taboo for the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. When the issue of the creation of a common database of offenders was raised, it was not supported. Europeans motivate it by the fact that the human rights of those people should be respected. Nevertheless, according to Mykhaylo Yanovsky, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine works out all the possible variants of violence prevention at the stadiums and outside them even without having the blacklists. Law enforcement bodies also conduct appropriate training among their staff. A separate scenario for security organization is being developed for each match of the Euro 2012 European Championship, when all of the peculiarities of the event should be taken into account – from the distinguishing qualities of the host cities to the history of relations between the opposing teams. Separate schemes for security organization will be developed for matches to be played in Kyiv.

Andriy Kapustin from the Public Control Committee for UEFA Euro-2012 was concerned about, as he thought, the insufficient readiness of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to cooperate with the judicial bodies in a new format. The fact is that in Europe offenders are brought from the stadiums to the court at once where the quick procedure takes place. In Ukraine this practice does not exist but he believes that it should be introduced for UEFA Euro-2012.

Furthermore, it is also necessary to define the role of the private security organizations in security enforcement for UEFA Euro-2012. The representatives of organizations present at the round table meeting expressed their readiness to cooperate with the state organs. Yet it is necessary to define terms of licensing as well as the sphere of activity of the private security organizations at the Championship.

Apparently, the issue of security is one of the problems of such an important event as UEFA Euro-2012. It should be ensured on the

borders, at the road junctions and on the motorways, at the hotels and in the fan areas, around the sports facilities and at the stadiums. The work should be carried out not only in the offices. A great role in ensuring security is also assigned to the community and mass media, because everyone should realize the personal responsibility for the security and fate of UEFA Euro-2012 in Ukraine.

1. Stott C. Pearson G. Football Hooliganism: Policing and the War on the English Disease. – England: Pennant Books, 2007.

2. ukrainenewsgroup.com/index.php?

3. www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/srticle?art_id=244789910

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THE PROBLEM OF FOREST DESTRUCTION

Nobody knows exactly how much of the world's forest have already been destroyed and continue to be razed each year.

Forests are very important to the environment. Cutting down trees is called deforestation and it can have serious effects. If animals' homes, which are built in and around the trees, are destroyed, many species will become extinct.

Deforestation also affects the climate. When rain falls on a forest, new clouds are created. If huge areas of trees are cut down, clouds do not form, rain does not fall and the land becomes drier. The CO₂ builds up and adds to the global warming which is making the Earth become hotter.

The burning or rotting of trees that comes with deforestation – at the hands of ranchers, farmers – sends more heat-trapping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than all the world's planes, trains, trucks and automobiles. Forest destruction accounts for about 20 percent of manmade emissions, second only to burning of fossil fuels for electricity and heat.

«The stakes are so dire that if we don't start turning this around in the next 10 years, the extinction crisis and the climate crisis will begin to

spiral out of control» said Roman Paul Czebiniak, a forest expert with Greenpeace International.

Some interesting facts about disappearing forest:

- Global forest cover amounts to just under four billion hectares, covering about 30 per cent of the world's land area. From 1990 to 2005, the world lost three per cent of its total forest area – 0.2 per cent a year.

- From 2000 to 2005, 57 countries reported a rise in forest area, and 83 reported a drop. The human loss at 7.3 million hectares a year [1].

How To Prevent Forest Destruction?

The impact of this issue has been the main cause of global warming and climate change. Problems like illegal logging, mass deforestation due to industrial and mining development have become worse through time. Because of this, there are several practices being implemented to help prevent forest destruction.

Here are some of the methods used to save the forest.

- Reforestation is one of the most effective ways to prevent rainforest destruction. It is the process of replanting trees in diminished forests. It is a fast and easy solution to a lot of environmental issues like global warming and animal extinction.

- Recycling is also a great approach to prevent rainforest destruction. It is a method used to process waste materials by undergoing a special treatment. This is done to be able to decrease the usage of new materials. Products like paper, if recycled, would be able to save lots of trees in the rainforest from being cut down. You can help in recycling paper by putting it in a paper shredder and bringing it in the nearest recycling facility. Shredding the paper will make it easier for the machine to process. It is the most used waste management method and has been widely practiced in several parts of the world [2].

Participating in environmental campaigns is another way of preventing this problem. The immediate effects of deforestation may not yet be felt, but if this generation doesn't feel it the next generation and their children will be the ones to suffer. It is the actions of the human race that can make or break the future of the planet. In the end everyone loses unless a solution can be reached. This is easier said than done but the choices that lie ahead on this matter carry severe consequences that will forever change they way that all things live if they are able to live at all.

1. <http://www.greenpeace.org/australia/issues/deforestation/take-action>

2. <http://www.sciencedirect.com>

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICING

Policing is one of the means by which states meet or fail to meet their obligations under international law to ensure respect for and protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals within their jurisdiction. The extent to which some of these obligations are met depends, therefore, on the attitudes and behaviour of police officials towards those individuals and groups with whom they interact at a personal level and on a daily basis in the process of policing.

It is generally recognized that the principle police functions are to prevent and detect crime; to maintain and, where necessary, restore order; and to provide aid and assistance in emergencies. Police do enforce law in order to carry out these functions they may invoke the law, but «law enforcement» is not the only or even the main thing that police do. In fact, apart from officials in specialized crime detection agencies, most operational police officials engaged in routine, day to day policing probably spend most of their time on assisting people who are experiencing some kind of personal emergency [1, p. 31].

Clearly human right cannot be realized without social order, and social order, as characterized by tolerable levels of criminality and low levels of social tension or civil unrest, is dependent part, upon effective policing. In this sense policing, through the performance of all of it's functions, can be seen as a positive factor in the protection of human rights and, specifically, all of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which enshrines civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

In addition to assisting in the realization of all human rights through it's contribution to the maintenance of social order generally, policing can be a positive factor in the protection of specific human rights in very specific ways. The right to life is civil right, and similar examples can be found for the protection of political rights and economic, social or cultural rights. Where there are laws prohibiting dis-

crimination on grounds of religion of brief, or prohibiting manifestations of religious intolerance, the effective prevention and detection of breaches of those laws is directly supportive of the political rights of freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to freedom of opinion and expression. Where police functions include attending and reporting on industrial accidents, effective prevention and detection of offences under law designed to secure safety at work is directly supportive of the social right to just and favourable conditions of work.

Unfortunately even though human rights are protected by law, and any limitations which can be placed on rights and freedoms are set in law, police officials, who are described as law enforcement officials, break the law designed to protect human rights when enforcing other law. This is something of a paradox, because when they act in this way police are not reducing criminality and disorder, they are adding to it. The paradox exists because a readiness to violate human rights persists as a part of a powerful police subculture which regards human rights, which are inalienable and inherent in every human being, as incompatible with the process of policing [4, p. 22].

Where no legal provisions are in place to regulate or define what police action should be in particular circumstances, and where no other rules or guidelines have been developed, the great legal and humanitarian principles of respect for the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family remain to prompt and inform police action. Indeed these principles, and the specific provisions of human rights law which derive from them, provide a sound basis for codes of behavior and other texts designed to secure ethical standards in the profession and craft of policing [2, p. 45].

At a theoretical level there is no tension between human rights and policing. The fact that such a tension exists in practice is inimical not only to protection of human rights but also to effective policing in the longer term. A short term «victory» in dealing with *u* particular manifestation of criminality may be applauded by a public eager to see wrong-doing punished and to live in a secure and peaceful society. However, when such a «victory» is found to have been secured through unlawful and unethical means the applause of public becomes a little uneasy and less enthusiastic. When unlawful and unethical police practices lead to miscarriages of justice and the punishment of innocent people, as they inevitably do, the applause ceases, public confidence and

trust in the police is damaged, people are less inclined to co-operate with and assist police, and courts are reluctant to accept the testimony of police as witnesses. The «victory» has become a defeat.

Policing should not be a negative factor in the protection of human rights, and one of the great tasks of commanders and managers of police is to develop and sustain a human rights culture within police organization.

1. Bittner, Egon (1990) Aspects of Police Work, Northeastern University Press, Boston.

2. Chan, Janet B.L. (1997) Changing Police Culture, Cambridge University Press.

3. Crawshaw, Devlin, Williamson (1998) Human Rights and Policing.

4. Fielding, Nigel, C. (1991) The Police and Social Conflict, the Athlone Press.

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HUMAN REACTIONS AT MAJOR EMERGENCIES

Knowledge of a few basic surgical principles enables many non-medical people to give first aid for physical injuries. Similarly, awareness of certain psychological principles greatly simplifies the emergency care extended to terrified, depressed, panic-prone or grief-stricken victims of accidents and disasters.

It is important to be able to identify psychological casualties promptly. Human behavior varies considerably after any catastrophe; there are over-active people who interfere with rescue efforts apathetic people who aimlessly pick at the rubble, people who spread rumor and despair, other who become mute or disorganized, victims of hysteria, and even a few people who are able to exert a calming and helpful influence.

Many persons become frightened, exhausted, excited, uncomfortable, or ill when subjected to the stress of a fire, flood, or other large-scale emergency; occasionally psychological victims are encountered at

the scene of minor rescue incidents. Other people, despite their distress, are moved by fear, anger, or love to sustained physical exertion, selfless acts, or heroic deeds. Mentally ill persons are often encountered by rescue personnel; the majority of these patients is only mildly disturbed and require recognition and attention, but a minimum of care [1].

Often at accidents or other catastrophes the victims of psychological injuries may require a greater amount of first aid than those subjected to physical damage. Awareness by rescue personnel of common psychological problems will greatly increase their ability to handle terrified or depressed accident victims.

Psychologists who have studied many disasters have been able to analyze human reactions to emergency situations and have been able to make some broad conclusions about these reactions. They find that the first effect of a disaster on human beings is to stun them or make them immobile. People are momentarily stunned by an unexpected situation; there is usually a transitory sensation of paralysis and helplessness. Providing it does not last too long, this reaction can be helpful in giving a person time to evaluate the situation and decide the proper action to take.

In case of a sudden disaster, all of those involved will be stunned, but most people will probably adapt themselves quickly and respond to the demands of the situation. Some people, however, will be overwhelmed and their reactions will become exaggerated, even dangerous to themselves and others. Foreknowledge of the nature of the conditions and advance training in responding to the situation will considerably increase chances of reacting correctly to a disaster situation. This obviously points up the need for preplanning, training, and drills. When a threat of danger is perceived, the natural response of everyone is fear. When fear is present, people tend to react in terms of previously learned methods of action. They revert to habit. The primary psychological factor behind fire drills, training exercises, and standard operating procedures is, thus, to establish good habits and effective response [2].

The reactions which may be encountered as a result of a catastrophe have been separated into categories, largely for the sake of clarity, and because individuals obviously react in different ways. One disaster victim may show some features of several categories either simultaneously or at successive stages of his reaction. For example, the initially numbed depressed victim may swing spontaneously toward excessive activity and great distraction somewhat later. These variations need not be too troublesome in psychological first aid, since rescue personnel will be responsible for treating the casualty as they find him and for only a relatively short period of time thereafter.

Normal Reaction
Leaders
Suggestibles
Helpless and Ineffective
Panic-Prone
Over-reaction
Conversion Hysteria

No matter how unfounded or ridiculous a person's reaction to disaster may appear, he is entitled to have his own feelings. A person's reaction to disaster is depended upon his past experiences, obviously different for each individual. A casualty may be better aide by letting him know that his feelings are understood, than by trying to persuade him that he has no reason to feel the way he does. The rescuer's job is to attempt to establish as much contact with him as possible, calmly and sympathetically.

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1. Lawrence W. Erven First Aid. – 135 p.
 2. http://www.allsafety.ru/first_aid

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PREVENTING FOOTBALL HOOLIGANISM

This work dedicated to modern football hooliganism which exists since the sixties in several countries. Boys and young men, aged between 15 and 25, collectively engaged in fights, demolitions and provocations. The game of football has been associated with violence since its beginnings in 13th century England. Medieval football matches involved hundreds of players, and were essentially pitched battles between the young men of rival villages and towns – often used as opportunities to settle old riots, personal arguments and land disputes. Forms of «folk-football» existed in other European countries, but the roots of modern football are in these violent English rituals.

The behaviour now known as «football hooliganism» originated in England and has been linked with the televising of matches (and of pitch-invasions, riots etc.) and with the «reclaiming» of the game by the working

classes. The British hooligans be held entirely responsible for «spreading» the disease in Europe. Research findings show that while some of the more violent European fans regard the English hooligans as role-models, others – including the Scottish «Tartan Army» and the Danish *Roligans* have quite deliberately adopted a very different style of behaviour.

It should be mentioned, that football hooliganism is a highly visible phenomenon, as journalists and TV cameras are present at virtually every match. Since the 1960s, journalists have been sent to football matches to report on crowd behaviour as much as on the game itself. The true extent of racism among football supporters is almost impossible to quantify. For the media and public opinion, however, racism among football fans is a serious problem, and often blamed for outbreaks of violence, particularly at international matches. The problem is certainly being taken seriously across Europe, and a number of initiatives have been launched, including the «*When Racism Wins, The Sport Loses*» campaign in the Netherlands, «*No al Razzismo*» in Italy and the Europe-wide initiative, «*All Different – All Equal*».

Another problem is alcohol and football violence. Football violence is often reported in the media as resulting from excessive alcohol consumption. This view, however, is not shared by the large majority of social scientists who have conducted research on hooliganism. Neither is it the view popularly held in many European countries. Little research has focused specifically on the role of alcohol in football hooliganism. This is because it has been considered, at best, a peripheral issue in most studies. Some investigators, however, have recently claimed that drinking can «aggravate» football violence and have supported calls for further restrictions at football grounds. Little evidence has been provided to support their claims.

It is concluded that restrictions on fans drinking will have little impact on levels of hooliganism and, in some cases, may be counter-productive. Future research should be directed towards the modification of alcohol-related behaviours.

The approach taken by the British authorities to reducing football hooliganism has been largely reactive – increasingly sophisticated policing, surveillance and monitoring techniques, segregation of fans, restrictions on alcohol etc. The British Government has also introduced specific legislation to cover acts of «hooliganism».

England has had more severe instances of football hooliganism than any other country in the world. The problem has also been associ-

ated with this country for the longest period of time too. Through the use of measures taken by the police, legislation by the government and rules set in place by the English Football Association, has taken the lead in regulating and preventing the problem. Possibly the most successful yet controversial form of trying to prohibit the problem of football hooliganism is through the use of undercover operations. The first instances of undercover operations occurred in the mid-sixties when the FA recommended that plain-clothes officers be used in the domestic game.

Technological feature of police tactics at football grounds is the use of hand-held video cameras, with police filming supporters, primarily in a bid to deter violence, gather intelligence and monitor the effectiveness of crowd control. To take the use of technology a stage further, police officers have also used hand-held video cameras to record crowds entering and exiting stadiums to try and observe any person who may be acting suspiciously and to discourage any acts of violence. To supplement this, police officers are also frequently posted on turnstiles. With the main purpose is preventing illegal entry into the ground without a ticket and searching supporters for weapons, they have also been used by clubs to enforce club policy and ground regulations. Referred to as «spotters», liaison officers have also been employed by clubs to monitor fans. The spotter system involves a liaison officer being attached to a particular club with their job to identify and monitor hooligans commuting to away games. The spotter will then pass on the information he has gathered to the police force associated with the club the supporter is travelling to, whether it be in the UK or abroad. As well as football clubs employing liaison officers inside their grounds to prevent violence, the number of steward has also increased. As a result the number of police officers present at football grounds today has dropped considerably. There is one significant distinction that differentiates a steward from a police officer. Police officers can only eject individuals from grounds if they are breaking the law, whereas stewards can follow a particular club's agenda and eject people for breaking club and ground rules. However stewards often lack the ability in ejecting troublemakers and it is often left to a police officer to do so anyway.

However, despite of all these brand new initiatives and advanced technologies and whilst football hooliganism appears to be on the decline in the most European countries, it can still be difficult to football hooliganism to be caught. The main problem the police have is trying to differentiate a football hooliganism from the average football supporter prior to any outbreaks of violence.

The European Union has a number of policies regarding sport and in particular football, with its strongest policy being on hooliganism.

The EU defines hooliganism as «...having an anti social and violent minority of fans that spoil the enjoyment of the vast majority...». The EU feels it should be playing a principal role in preventing hooliganism and has, as a result, adopted many of the initiatives pioneered in the UK.

Football hooliganism is detrimental to the sport. Partly as a result of safety measures taken in the past, the manifestations of hooliganism have changed. To avoid excesses in hooliganism in future, repressive measures will have to be complemented by a social-preventive approach.

It's important, especially now to continue to stand up for the self-critical and self-regulating prevention of violence and discrimination amongst the fans everywhere and to kick-off such processes where they have not yet been established. At the same time, the fans should express peacefully their opposition to the governmental measures taken. These forms of engagement and creative means of protest should then demonstrate to the world that the majority of Ukrainian fans are part of the solution, not the problem, and that they can be the heart and soul of an attractive Ukrainian football scene and a festive EURO 2012 tournament.

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1. <http://www.footballnetwork.org>.
 2. [http:// football.co.ua](http://football.co.ua)
 3. <http://ukraine2012.gov.ua/en/news>
 4. <http://areny.lviv.ua/uk/ukraine-2012/ukraine>

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS DURING THE EURO 2012 IN UKRAINE

Being held in Ukraine in 2012, the UEFA Cup is a responsible task for the state, its police and law enforcement agencies. During this event of international character, public authorities must comply not only

formal rules of Ukrainian legislation, but also principles of European standards in the field of Compliance and Protection of Human Rights.

The use of sound, rather than formal rights restrictions both for foreigners and the citizens of Ukraine will test democracy and the rule of law in our state.

The introduction of the draft of The Criminal Procedure Code to the Verhovna Rada by the President of Ukraine in January 2012 is an important step in this process.

General principles of criminal proceedings are fixed in article 7 of this project.

Content and form of proceedings in criminal cases must meet international legal standards. The project identified the following principles of criminal proceedings, namely: the rule of law, legality, equality before the law and justice, respect for human dignity, ensuring the right to liberty and security, inviolability of the home or other possessions, privacy of communication, non-interference in private life, inviolability property rights, presumption of innocence, freedom from self-revelation and the right not to incriminate close relatives and family members, prohibition of imposing criminal liability on one and the same offense; ensure the right to defense; access to justice; competitiveness; spontaneity research of evidence, objects and documents; ensuring the right to appeal against procedural decisions, actions or omissions; publicity; dispositive rights, transparency and openness of the trial; reasonableness of the terms and more.

We believe that special attention should be paid to two main principles, namely the rule of law and legality.

In particular, provided that the criminal proceedings is in compliance with the rule of law under which a person, his rights and freedoms are recognized by the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state. The rule of law in criminal proceedings is applied according to the European Court of Human Rights.

Also, during criminal proceedings, the investigating judge, prosecutor, head of the criminal investigation, the investigator and other officials of state bodies are obliged to strictly abide by the Constitution of Ukraine, this Code, international agreements of Ukraine, approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the requirements of other acts of legislation. Court, the investigating judge, prosecutor, head of the criminal investigation, the investigator shall fully, completely and impartially investigate the circumstances of the criminal proceedings, define revealing circumstances, and those that justify the suspect, accused. Also they have to identify the circumstances that mitigate or

aggravate his sentence, give them a proper legal assessment and ensure the legitimate and impartial judicial decisions.

Laws and other normative legal acts of Ukraine, the provisions which relate to criminal proceedings shall be complied with this Code.

In carrying out criminal proceedings a law which contradicts with this Code can not be applied. If the provisions of this Code contradict with the international treaty of Ukraine, ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the provisions of relevant international treaty is applied. Criminal procedural law is applied taking into account the European Court of Human Rights. General principles of criminal proceedings shall be used in cases when the provisions of the draft Code does not regulate or regulate ambiguously criminal proceedings.

Consolidation in the submitted draft code of general principles of criminal proceedings, increases the effectiveness of the investigation. It also eliminates unnecessary formalism. Enforcement authorities will act legal ways from the beginning of an investigation to sentencing in the case.

Thus, we believe that innovation will significantly enhance the activity of investigation and legal proceedings in respect of rights and freedoms of citizens of Ukraine and foreigners who will visit Ukraine during Euro 2012.

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RIOTS AND BASIC METHODS OF CROWD CONTROL

A riot is a form of civil disorder characterized often by what is thought of as disorganized groups lashing out in a sudden and intense rash of violence against authority, property or people. While individuals may attempt to lead or control a riot, riots are thought to be typically chaotic

and exhibit hard behaviour, and usually generated by civil unrest. However, there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that riots are not irrational, herd-like behaviour, but follow inverted social norms.

Riots often occur in reaction to a perceived grievance or out of dissent. Historically, riots have occurred due to poor working or living conditions, government, oppression, taxation or conscription, conflicts between ethnic groups, food supply or religions, the outcome of a sporting event or frustration with legal channels through which to air grievances.

To understand how police control riots, first we need to understand how a riot gets started in the first place. A riot is a crowd that takes violent, illegal actions, reacting out of fear or anger. The crowd takes on a mob mentality – the people making up the «mob» do things they normally would not do because the crowd makes them anonymous; this anonymity, combined with the actions of the rest of the crowd, makes them feel like they can smash, burn or beat whatever and whomever they want.

There are different kinds of riots, but almost all riots can be described in general terms as being like a fire. For a fire to start, two things are needed: fuel and a spark.

The fuel for a riot builds up over time. In many riots, the fuel can be years or even decades of racial prejudice, unfair treatment of the poor or antagonism between a company and a union. If people have no effective way of dealing with these problems or changing their situation, an undercurrent of anger and frustration grows stronger and stronger.

Once the fuel has built up, almost any spark can set it off. An incident that angers one group can turn them against another group. In many cases, an actual incident isn't even required – just a rumor can spread through a group and turn deep-seeded anger into a violent outburst.

Some riots are centered on sports teams either losing or winning major games or championships. In this case, the fuel doesn't build up for a long time – it's mostly the result of alcohol. The drunkenness of the crowd contributes heavily to these riots, sparked by the excitement or disappointment of a team's performance.

Riot control refers to the measures used by police, military, or other security forces to control, disperse, and arrest civilians who are involved in a riot, demonstration, or protest. Law enforcement officers or soldiers have long used non-lethal weapons such as batons and whips to disperse crowds and detain rioters. Since the 1980s, riot control officers have also used tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, and electric tasers. In

some cases, riot squads may also use Long Range Acoustic Devices, water cannons, armoured fighting vehicles, police dogs or mounted police on horses. For protection, officers performing riot control will often wear protective helmets and carry riot shields. These are designed to protect the wearer from those dangers that come from direct melee and hurled objects such as bottles and bricks. To provide even greater protection, the protective equipment often provides ballistic protection. If tear gas or other riot control agents are to be used, gas masks may also be worn.

One of many additional concerns is to prevent people in the crowd from snatching officers' side arms, which may be stolen or even used against the police. In a very heavy crowd, the officer may not be able to see who is responsible for snatching a weapon, and may not even notice that it has happened. For this reason, riot police may have holsters with positive locking mechanisms or other extra means of retention, if their agencies can afford such tools. However, this can be a trade-off that increases the amount of time needed to draw the sidearm in an emergency. Alternately, riot police may not carry sidearms at all.

The initial choice of tactics determines the type of offensive equipment used. The base choice is between lethal (e.g. 12 gauge shotgun) and non-lethal weaponry (e.g. tear gas, pepper spray, plastic bullets, tasers, batons, and other incapacitants). The decision is based on the perceived level of threat and the existing laws; in many countries it is illegal to use lethal force to control riots in all but the most extreme circumstances.

Riot control agents are non-lethal lachrymatory agents used for riot control. Most commonly used riot control agents are pepper spray and various kinds of tear gas. These chemicals disperse a crowd that could be protesting or rioting, or to clear a building. They can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which usually disappear within 15 minutes (for tear gas) and up to 2 hours (for pepper spray) following termination of exposure. They can also be used for chemical warfare defense training, although their use in warfare itself is a violation of Article I.5 of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Article II.9 of the CWC specifically authorizes their use for civilian law enforcement.

The active ingredient in pepper spray is capsaicin, which is a chemical derived from the fruit of plants in the *Capsicum* genus, including chilies. A synthetic analogue of capsaicin, pelargonic acid vanillylamide (des-methyldihydrocapsaicin), is used in another version of pepper spray known as PAVA spray which is used in the United Kingdom. Another synthetic

counterpart of pepper spray, pelargonic acid morpholide, was developed and is widely used in Russia. Its effectiveness compared to natural pepper spray is uncertain and it reportedly has caused some injuries. When undesirables threaten an area, such as a riot after a soccer game, riot police are called in to subdue them. In these situations, the police may use pepper spray, or water cannons to neutralize the threat.

Pepper spray typically comes in canisters, which are often small enough to be carried or concealed in a pocket or purse. Pepper spray can also be bought concealed in items such as rings. There are also pepper spray projectiles available, which can be fired from a paintball gun. Having been used for years against demonstrators, it is increasingly being used by police in routine interventions.

Tear gas is a non-specific term for any chemical that is used to temporarily incapacitate through irritation of eyes and/or respiratory system. It is used as a hand-held spray or can be fired in canisters that heat up spewing out an aerosol cloud at a steady rate.

Popular tear gases include the eye irritants ortho-chlorobenzylidene-malononitrile (CS gas), chloroacetophenone (CN gas), and dibenz (b,f)-1,4-oxazepine (CR gas). Among a long list of substances, these three have become of greater importance than the others because of their effectiveness and low risks when used. Today, CS has largely replaced CN as the most widely used tear gas internationally.

The front-line officers in a riot control are often fully armored and carry weapons such as batons, designed to be in direct contact with the crowd. These officers subdue rioters and subsequently allow the less heavily armoured, more mobile officers to make arrests where it is deemed necessary. In face of a greater threat, the riot police will be backed up with other officers equipped with riot guns to fire tear gas, rubber bullets, plastic bullets or «beanbag» rounds.

As a less aggressive step, mounted police may first be sent into the crowd. The might and height offered by the horse are combined with its training, allowing an officer to more safely infiltrate a crowd. Usually, when front-facing a riot, officers slowly walk in a line parallel to the riot's front, extending to both its ends, as they noisily and simultaneously march and beat their shields with their batons, to cause fear and psychological effects on the crowd.

Preventing overcrowding by restricting the number of people allowed into buildings and event locations is a simple way to maintain

safety and help prevent situations of unrest from occurring. Every situation is different, and therefore strategies of crowd control should be individually tailored to suit the crowd, location and circumstances.

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UKRAINE'S HOSTING EURO-2012: MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE

Ukraine's external image is an object of not only Ukrainian analytics but also international observers' research. For example, in the analytical report, Ukrainian Centre of Economical and Political Studies (UCEPS) experts attempted to produce a comprehensive analysis of the elements forming Ukraine's international image, define the background factors that influence its formation, and the possible ways for its improvement. The analysis of materials of foreign mass media allows for some conclusions to be made. Firstly, the perception of Ukraine in the world is rather superficial and fragmentary; in general, mass media reports negatively affect Ukraine's international image. Secondly, most of the critical materials reflect Ukraine's painful problems, and completely correspond to reality [1]. Foreign press systematically writes about low

economical growth, discrimination of human rights, corruption, that covers all governmental levels, unfair judicial system.

But there are also positive comments about our country, which are mainly related to sport achievements. Vitaliy and Vladimir Klichko, Andriy Shevchenko, Yana Klochko, Olga Korobka had become popular in the world of sport. It's one of the positive moments, which our statesmen must accent on while building Ukrainian information strategy. In addition, this year Ukraine has got a chance to improve it's image, show country's best features during the holding of football championship «Euro-2012» in Ukrainian cities: Kyiv, Donetsk, Lviv, Kharkiv [2]. Holding their breath, world's popular European mass media follow every event, connected with football championship. In particular, during last two years foreign press had focused it's attention on the topic «What do Ukrainian government do to host Euro-2012 at the highest level?».

So, what do European mass media write about our country in this context? There were some doubts about the level of Ukraine's preparation to host the Euro cup. For example, in BBC's publication author describes the whole amount of problems which Ukrainian government encounters during last two years. It is said, that analyzing the period of the official opening the facilities, built for Euro 2012, Ukraine is in the «hot season»: almost every month a new runway, built or renovated airport terminal, new road are opening in the country. However, even now, when we have got less then 100 days to championship beginning, deadlines for some objects are too close to the start of the tournament. UEFA also note the existence of bureaucratic problems. Some European mass media write about internal thoughts about the tournaments, using Ukrainian authors. In the article «Ukraine's Euro-2012: life as an economic miracle», published on web-site «Open Democracy», our popular writer Sergiy Zhadan stated, that from the moment the news about Europe's finest would be gracing Ukrainian stadiums went out, the football itself was forgotten immediately. Any discussion of the European Championships thus usually ignores the football, and concentrates instead on geopolitics and Ukraine's prospects of joining the EU. The stakes are high – we either «improve ourselves», or we stay where we are. Nobody is keen on the latter option; everybody wants to improve themselves at least in some small way by summer 2012, and so for several years now all hopes for the future of Ukraine's self-image have been in the hands of the UEFA bureaucrats. The new embodiment of the national idea is stadium building [3]. French mass media «AFP» publicated an article about ukrainian police officers, who study English for better understanding and

communicating with tourists. It is said, that according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs statement, from now on, there are free English courses for police officers in four Ukrainian cities (Kyiv, Lviv, Donetsk and Kharkiv), which host a football match. Officials also hope that 5000 officers will visit those courses during the Ukraine's preparation to Euro 2012 [5].

At the same time, popular European informational agency on its own web-site «Deutsche Welle» discusses «the volunteer question». Agency's correspondents say, that according to official data, 2.800 volunteers have been involved for the UEFA. Some of them think that the experience of working under the auspices of UEFA will make their resume more competitive. But there are some problems with volunteers in the hosting cities, for example one of the students told «Deutsche Welle» correspondents that volunteering at the Euro 2012 is not attractive enough. Young people also state that some universities promise to «promote the session» in case of volunteering during the championship [4].

We can say that european mass media publications about Ukraine's hosting Euro-2012 are mostly neutral and reflect the real situation inside the country. Foreign informational agencies very often cooperate with ukrainian or russian correspondents, who can truly analyze the whole scope of events and information. The positive moment is, that every year our state becomes more popular and well-known in the international community, but we need to work hard for this popularity to be more positive.

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SECURITY IS A PRIORITY

UEFA European Football Championship is one of the most spectacular and festive sports events in the whole world that gather together hundred thousand fans all over the world. So it doesn't surprise anyone that one of the priorities in EURO 2012 organization is safety and security. UEFA and host countries try to do their best in order the football celebration won't be overshadowed with fights of the aggressive fans.

In particular, Ukraine plans to double the steward number which will attend the hottest and the tensest EURO matches. Their quantity will be determined in the following way: one steward for every 50 fans and not 100 as it is for the ordinary one. Moreover, a special new law will be approved soon that concerns security during the sports event which regulates the steward's preparation, role of organizers, law-enforcement authorities, etc.

By the way, Lviv also might involve foreign policemen for preserving law and order during the EURO 2012 matches. In particular, it concerns law-enforcement officers whose countries will play games on the Lviv stadium. Of course, not the lack of own policemen provokes such a decision, the local authorities think that the following way of organizing the security system will simplify the police officers' job and for the foreign police officer, it will be easier to find common language with foreign fans.

Ukraine and Poland in order to preserve the law during the EURO 2012 continue to correct some laws against the football hooliganism. Moreover, Ukraine has already approved the law that provided for speeded up procedure in the consideration of administrative infraction cases made by foreign fans. It will be in effect during EURO 2012 and 30 after its finishing. According to the document if the law violation takes place at the stadium – it will be considerate in 24 hours at its territory. The infringer of the law will be punished in two following ways: either he will be forbidden to attend the other EURO matches or will be deported in accordance to the accelerated procedure.

The hosting of major sport events, which are visited by the big number of spectators from the whole world, is connected with the wide

spectrum of risks in any country. The police, security, boundary, emergency, health protection and other stuff will be on duty 24 hours a day during EURO-2012.

The National safety and security concept was adopted by the Decision of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine. The UEFA requirements on safety and security, the experience of hosting of EURO-2000 (in Belgium and Netherlands), EURO-2004 (in Portugal), EURO-2008 (in Austria and Switzerland) and World Football Cup 2006 (in Germany) were used in the process of its preparation. The Concept foresees the possibility of cooperation with the foreign law enforcement agencies and international law enforcement organizations. UA works off a European model of action for security and laws and order during football matches on the eve of EURO-2012.

The safety and security during EURO-2012 are based on such principles:

- safety and security are the most important;
- approximation of national legislation to European standards;
- use of the international experience and experience gained by Ukraine during holding major sports and cultural entertainment events;
- providing of a friendly and festive atmosphere based on respect and high quality service;
- full staffing by both paid and voluntarily assistant.

The following parties guarantee the safety and security during the Championship: Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry on Emergency Situations and Protection of Population from the Consequences of the Chornobyl Catastrophe; Ministry of Health Protection; Security Service of Ukraine; Administration of State Border Service; Ministry of Transport and Communications; State Security Department; Local executive power and local self-government bodies; Football Federation of Ukraine; Owners (renters) of Ukraine; Non-governmental security structures; Stewards; Inspectors; Volunteers; Ukreuroinfo project; Local Organization Committee «EURO-2012 Ukraine».

According to the Ukrainian law, the football match organizers in co-operation with the police and local authorities ensure the safety of supporters, the representatives of football clubs, referees, and others people at the match.

The football match organizer, in co-operation with the police, security service bodies, private security companies, the owner of the stadium, the local executive bodies and the health authorities, creates the Coordinating Staff to ensure safety and public order during the football match.

The football match organizer, the sports facilities operator and the club are responsible for ensuring safety and public order in the stadium, while the police and the bodies of the Ministry of the Interior take charge in the vicinity of the stadium area, on evacuation routes and in public places in the city where the football match is being played.

In February 2011, the plenary session of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukraine gave a first reading to the bill «About the peculiarities in ensuring safety and public order in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches» (registration No 7137). The bill defines legal and organizational features to ensure safety and security in connection with the preparatory and conduct of those football matches in Ukraine, which are organized in accordance with national and international requirements.

The police were preparing their own training programme. The future police officers were already following a specific trainings scheme for the tournament and the existing police officers were enhancing their capacities and skills. These cadets would undergo the stewards' training programme, as well as that for new police officers. This would include 72 hours of English language training. The team was concerned that the use of cadets could give rise to some problems of duplication of identity and confusion of powers between a police officer and a private officer. Notably, it would be quite difficult for a young police officer performing a role of a private security officer if, facing a crime or a public order incident, he was supposed to use his full police powers and responsibilities. Focusing on security and safety in the run up to an international tournament, such as EURO-2012, can often make the organizers concentrate only on the small percentage of possible troublemakers who could, because of their violent behaviour, cause much damage and ruin the tournament.

While in preparation for EURO-2012 in Poland and Ukraine, all has to be done to treat the possible troublemakers appropriately, it is very important to keep a balanced approach between preventative and repressive measures and not to focus only on repression. It is therefore essential to prepare a good welcome, to favour hospitality and provide the best services; this will also lead to fewer problems and a safer tournament.

In the conclusion it should be stated that EURO-2012 offers UA a real opportunity to take step forward towards European integration, providing a valuable learning experience and unique possibility for government to develop its infrastructure and economy, and improve legislation and procedures particularly relating to safety and security at football matches.

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NATURAL CALAMITIES

A natural calamity is the effect of a natural hazard (e.g., flood, tornado, hurricane, volcanic eruption, earthquake, heatwave, or landslide). It leads to financial, environmental or human losses. The resulting loss depends on the vulnerability of the affected population to resist the hazard, also called their resilience. If these disasters continue it would be a great danger for the earth.

Uncontrolled blazes fueled by weather, wind, and dry underbrush, wildfires can burn acres of land – and consume everything in their paths – in mere minutes. A wildfire differs from other fires by its extensive size, the speed at which it can spread out from its original source, its potential to change direction unexpectedly, and its ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers and fire breaks.

A wildfire moves at speeds of up to 14 miles an hour (23 kilometers an hour), consuming everything – trees, brush, homes, even humans – in its path [2].

There are three conditions that need to be present in order for a wildfire to burn, which firefighters refer to as the fire triangle: fuel, oxygen, and a heat source. Fuel is any flammable material surrounding a fire, including trees, grasses, brush, even homes. The greater an area's fuel load, the more intense the fire. Air supplies the oxygen a fire needs to burn. Heat sources help spark the wildfire and bring fuel to temperatures hot enough to ignite. Lightning, burning campfires or cigarettes, hot winds, and even the sun can all provide sufficient heat to spark a wildfire.

Although four out of five wildfires are started by people, nature is usually more than happy to help fan the flames. Dry weather and drought convert green vegetation into bone-dry, flammable fuel; strong winds spread fire quickly over land; and warm temperatures encourage combustion. When these factors come together all that's needed is a spark – in the form of lightning, arson, a downed power line, or a burning campfire or cigarette – to ignite a blaze that could last for weeks and consume tens of thousands of acres.

Firefighters fight wildfires by depriving them of one or more of the fire triangle fundamentals. Traditional methods include water dousing and spraying fire retardants to extinguish existing fires. Clearing vegetation to create firebreaks starves a fire of fuel and can help slow or contain it. Firefighters also fight wildfires by deliberately starting fires in a process called controlled burning. These prescribed fires remove undergrowth, brush, and ground litter from a forest, depriving a wildfire of fuel.

Although often harmful and destructive to humans, naturally occurring wildfires play an integral role in nature. They return nutrients to the soil by burning dead or decaying matter. They also act as a disinfectant, removing disease-ridden plants and harmful insects from a forest ecosystem. And by burning through thick canopies and brushy undergrowth, wildfires allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, enabling a new generation of seedlings to grow.

Many people have started to realize that they may not be prepared for such events to take place. With the various types of natural calamities that have taken place in recent years, while no one wants to think it can happen to them, we have all seen the footage of Hurricane Katrina and it was a reality that this type of natural Calamity is something that does happen to real people. It is important to pay close attention to the warnings that hopefully will be broadcast on TV and the internet if a natural calamity is possible [1].

Should you have to remain on your own for a few days until rescue teams can reach you these items will help you to survive. The food in your refrigerator can spoil if the power goes down which is common after a natural calamity. If you have small children in the home make sure you have the necessary supplies on hand for them. Make sure you keep medications on hand for those that need them on a regular basis.

Since you may be without power for several days you will want to have lanterns and flashlights readily available. Stocking up on personal items such as diapers, toilet paper, and toothpaste can help you to stay healthy during a natural calamity. A small first aid kit with essential items can be useful because you never know when someone will be injured as a result of a natural calamity. Do your best to clean the injury and prevent infection until proper medical care can be received for the individual.

Having the essential items in place that your will need can make the difference between your survival after the event takes place.

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SMUGGLING

Ukraine will be in the international spotlight when it hosts this major football tournament, and the first impression European travellers receive of the country will be the border. Smuggling is the secret movement of goods across national borders to avoid customs duties or import or export restrictions. It typically occurs when either the customs duties are high enough to allow a smuggler to make a large profit on the clandestine goods or when there is a strong demand for prohibited goods, such as narcotics or weapons. The Law prohibits the importation of a number of items that are injurious to public health or welfare, including diseased plants or animals, obscene films and magazines, and illegal narcotics. Importation of certain items is prohibited for economic or political purposes. The law prohibits the importation of goods on which required customs or excise duties have not been paid. Such duties are fixed by law to raise revenue and to influence commerce. The law imposes harsh sanctions for the offense of smuggling. An individual can be convicted merely for having illegal goods in his or her possession if she or he fails to adequately explain their presence. Anyone who is guilty of knowingly smuggling any goods that are prohibited by law or that should have come through customs, or who receives, buys, sells, transports, or aids in the commission of one of these acts can be charged with a felony and can also be assessed civil penalties. The merchandise itself, as well as any vessel or vehicle used to transport it, can be forfeited under forfeiture proceedings. Travelers at international borders can properly be stopped by customs agents, required to identify themselves, and asked to submit to a search. To combat smuggling, customs agents have the authority to search an individual and his baggage or any packages or containers sent into the country. Smugglers use two methods to move goods. One is to move cargoes undetected across borders. Smugglers move illegal narcotics using airplanes, trucks. The other method is one

of concealment. For example, a smuggler may hide illegal narcotics in unlikely places on ships or cars, in baggage or cargo, or on a person. Some drug couriers swallow containers of narcotics to avoid detection of the drugs if searched. There are such types of smuggling:

1. Goods. Much smuggling occurs when enterprising merchants attempt to supply demand for a good or service that is illegal or heavily taxed. As a result, illegal drug trafficking, and the smuggling of weapons (illegal arms trade), as well as the historical staples of smuggling, alcohol and tobacco, are widespread. As the smuggler faces significant risk of civil and criminal penalties if caught with contraband, smugglers are able to impose a significant price premium on smuggled goods. The profits involved in smuggling goods appear to be extensive. Profits also derive from avoiding taxes or levies on imported goods.

2. People smuggling. With regard to people smuggling, a distinction can be made between people smuggling as a service to those wanting to illegally migrate, and the involuntary trafficking of people. An estimated 90% of people who illegally crossed the border are believed to have paid a smuggler to lead them across the border.

3. Human trafficking and migration. Each year, hundreds of thousands of migrants are moved illegally by highly organized international smuggling and trafficking groups, often in dangerous or inhumane conditions. This phenomenon has been growing in recent years as people of low income countries are aspiring to enter developed countries in search of jobs. It is acknowledged that the smuggling of people is a growing global phenomenon. It is not only a transnational crime, but also an enormous violation of human rights and a contemporary form of slavery. Currently, economic instability appears to be the main reason for illegal migration movement throughout the world.

Migrant Smuggling:

Smuggling of Migrants is a crime involving the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident. Migrant smuggling affects almost every country in the world. It undermines the integrity of countries and communities, and costs thousands of people their lives every year. Virtually every country in the world is affected by this crime, whether as an origin, transit or destination country for smuggled migrants by profit-seeking criminals. Smuggled migrants are vulnerable to life-threatening risks and exploitation; thousands of people have suffocated in containers, perished in deserts or dehydrated at sea. Migrant Smuggling –

a deadly business. Migrant smuggling is a highly profitable business in which criminals enjoy low risk of detection and punishment. As a result, the crime is becoming increasingly attractive to criminals. Migrant smugglers are becoming more and more organized, establishing professional networks that transcend borders and regions. The modus operandi of migrant smugglers is diverse. Highly sophisticated and expensive services rely on document fraud or 'visa-smuggling'. Contrasted with these are low cost methods which often pose high risks for migrants, and have led to a dramatic increase in loss of life in recent years. Migrant smugglers constantly change routes and modus operandi in response to changed circumstances often at the expense of the safety of the smuggled migrants. Thousands of people have lost their lives as a result of the indifferent or even deliberate actions of migrant smugglers. These factors highlight the need for responses to combat the crime of migrant smuggling to be coordinated across and between regions, and adaptable to new methods. The Ukrainian Police Organization is an active and contributing member of relevant international organizations, working groups and initiatives concerning the transborder struggle against all kinds of illegal activities including drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal immigration and human trafficking. Ukrainian National Police aims at ensuring and promoting coordination within the country and with foreign countries in its struggle against international crime and criminals. Combating narcotics trafficking is a national priority, but limited budget resources hamper Ukraine's ability to effectively counter this threat.

Why Ukraine is an attractive route for drug traffickers?

1. A number of factors appear to dictate why drug smugglers have chosen Ukraine as a popular trafficking route.

2. One can be found in the vast stretches of unguarded borders between Ukraine and Russia, from which illegal drugs deriving from Central and South Asia and trafficked via the Caucasus can enter the country.

3. Another is the largely unprotected Black Sea coastline, which provides a safe haven for boats laden with illegal drugs to dock undetected.

4. And the high level of corruption among Ukraine's Customs Service also plays a vital role in Ukraine's east-west drug-trafficking trade. Smugglers, taking advantage of border crossings known to be «safe» as a result of lax security, or arrangements with corrupt inspectors, focus on those entry and exit points.

5. Lastly, increased vigilance by law-enforcement along the traditional «Balkan route» has led traffickers to find new routes – making Ukraine a natural choice owing to its borders with Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Moldova.

Here are some of the best ways to combat drug trafficking:

Creating awareness among the youth. The best form of creating awareness is education. Educating people, especially the youth, helps them to recognize the consequences of consuming illicit drugs. You can explain about the adverse effects of drugs and how consuming drugs can be addictive. A better way is to tell the truth about the bad legal drugs that can be easily accessible since it is available anywhere.

Arresting the main person involved in drug trafficking. Arresting local peddlers or street dealers will not help a city or country to achieve any results in the war against illicit drugs because there are many others waiting to take their places in the distribution network. Drug traffickers operating at high levels of the society, who have been immune to any impediments, should be arrested first to have any impact on sale of illicit drugs. There are three principal best practice approaches to combating migrant smuggling: law enforcement activities; educational programs; and efforts to protect the rights of those who have been smuggled.

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ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURING OF PUBLIC SAFETY DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MASS EVENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF EURO-2012

A stable public order is one of the most necessary components of normally functioning society. Its content is formed by a system of public relations, which consist of strict discharge and observance the principles

of law, norms of moral and customs. And, on the first place, the effective maintenance of public order and the secure protection of the human rights, freedom, property and interests of state and society depend on expressly adjusted and scientifically grounded organizational work of all organs and units of internal affairs.

The maintenance of public order includes different measures of prevention violations, creation the peaceful atmosphere in public places, ensuring the necessary conditions of normally functioning of businesses, institutions, organizations, regulation the human behavior within established limits, decided stopping of wrongful encroachments, making law-breakers answerable [1; p. 154].

In fact, militia in Ukraine has the widest spectrum of the administrative compulsory authorities among the other organs of executive power – from the demand of stopping the breach of the peace to the application of physical force (receptions of hand-to-hand fight), special facilities (rubber sticks, handcuffs, tear gas cylinders, etc.) and firearms [3; p. 8].

To my mind, the greatest efforts of the maintenance of public order are needed especially during the implementation of mass events, because the big gatherings always make a threat of human life and health, of material beats to the country and citizens. And nowadays, due to the continual popularization of sport among population, large-scale participation and politically-economic importance of different competitions, it becomes the urgent problem to provide the public safety during the implementation of the official matches, which carry national and international character [2; p. 196].

In particular, before the Ukrainian organs of internal affairs is raising now a row of questions connected with holding in Ukraine the final part of European Football Championship 2012, because the sporting event of such scale needs the high level of securing safety and elimination harmful factors, which can arise as a result of influence of artificial and natural sources of higher danger. First of all the government must conduct a row of preparatory actions. As far as it's the first so important international sporting event for Ukrainians, the staff of internal affairs must examine the most important aspects of preparation for the international football matches in other European countries and analyze the most frequent dangerous situations having taken place in order to avoid them in our country.

It is worth to remember that football hooliganism is not a casual phenomenon, it has its own organization, leaders, hierarchy, ideology and history. So, the internal affairs conformably ought to study the environment of such national and foreign fan groups, to detect the most ac-

tive participants and leaders, and then to make on the basis of this facts specified data bases, which will help to prevent the appearance of these people on the football matches [5].

Another significant task that must be solved before the implementation of the Championship is bringing the domestic principles of law to the conditions, which will answer to the requirements of international standards. And special attention the legislator should turn to the flaws in law, which concern fans' liability for the illegal movements during the competition [1; p. 155-156].

There is the row of other organizational moments that should be realized in the nearest time. They are as follows:

1) to carry out the educational and explanatory work with future visitors, especially with youth, concerning the rules of conduct by using the obvious agitation, mass media etc.;

2) to come up with special significance to the training of stewards and ensuring them with special knowledge about the current legislation and other organizational documentation in the safeguard sphere, the order of application and usage the firearms, means of individual protection and active defense, about the order of administrative detention, personal review, overview of things, seizure of things and documents, rendering first aid etc.;

3) to establish the mechanism of information interchange between law-enforcement agencies, official football organizations, clubs and associations of football fans;

4) to organize the fire prevention in proper way;

5) to prevent the illegal sale of tickets on the football matches.

During the implementation of the match law-enforcement bodies on their part according to the «European convention on spectator violence and misbehavior at sports events and at football matches in particular» ratified by Ukraine in 2001 must take practical measures at and within stadia to prevent or control such violence or misbehavior, including:

- to segregate effectively groups of rival supporters by allocating to groups of visiting supporters, when they are admitted, specific terraces;

- to ensure this segregation by strictly controlling the sale of tickets and to take particular precautions in the period immediately preceding the match;

- to exclude from or forbid access to matches and stadia, so far as it is legally possible, known or potential trouble-makers, or people who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

- to prohibit the introduction of alcohol drinks by spectators into stadia; to restrict, and preferably ban the sale and any distribution of alcohol drinks at stadia, and to ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers;

– to provide controls so as to ensure that spectators do not bring into stadia the objects that are likely to be used in acts of violence, or fireworks or similar devices;

– to ensure that liaison officers co-operate with the authorities concerned before matches on arrangements to be taken for a crowd control, so that the relevant rules are enforced through concerted action [4; p. 53].

In fact, the authority must overcome a lot of problems of technical, financial, organizational and juridical character for successful realization of these methods by law-enforcement organs. And it is possible only by force of the complex usage of scientifically grounded legal means, organizational and considerate principles, which have a single, designated purpose and will help us to set up the confidence about the great abilities of our country among the foreign guests, to raise the legal consciousness of population and public security in general.

1. Запобігання злочинам та адміністративним правопорушенням в умовах проведення фінальної частини чемпіонату Європи з футболу: матеріали міжнародної науково-практичної конференції / Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ. – Львів: ЛьвДУВС, 2009. – 352 с.

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SECURITY AT UKRAINIAN STADIUMS: YEAR OF EURO 2012

On December 29, 2011 the Verkhovna Rada registered a draft law «On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine» (concerning public order and security before, during and after football matches).

The Bill was developed in fruitful cooperation with the working group «Football Clubs Association» and «Professional Football League of Ukraine» on elaboration of amendments to legislation and regulatory documents on securing public order and public security in the preparation and conduct of football matches under the head of the President of the Professional Football League of Ukraine Balchosa M.V. It provides:

1. determination of the broad powers of those responsible for ensuring public order and security before, during and after football matches (security services of football clubs, stewards and other special subjects);

2. separation of powers of the organizers of football matches and special units of law enforcement agencies in maintaining public order and security before, during and after football matches;

3. a clear list of offenses and violations of public order and public security before, during and after football matches;

4. imposing liability for violation of legislation on public order and security maintenance before, during and after football matches under the rules of procedural documents FIFA, UEFA and FIFA;

5. determination of the rules of conduct of spectators, fans, and responsibility for their violation.

For Ukraine EURO-2012 is a great opportunity to prove itself on the world stage as a reliable partner who assumes high international obligations and is able to execute them, which will greatly increase the inflow of foreign investment and create an image of the country with favorable economic climate. However, implementation of these promising developments largely depends on the state itself, namely, how Ukraine will adequately plan EURO-2012.

One of the important aspects that must necessarily be implemented during the EURO-2012 is the state's ability to provide at all stages of training and football matches a high level of public order and security. At the same time, the legislation of Ukraine is not practically able to ensure at an appropriate level such public order and security in the preparation and conduct of football matches, moreover, a football feast that indicates the urgency of developing and introducing necessary legislative changes to a number of relevant regulations.

The adoption of the above-mentioned draft law on public order and security maintenance in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches on an adequate level, particularly the Championship Finals 2012, in fact, does not extend the scope of its impact on relations arising in connection with the preparation and

holding football matches in competitions among the teams of professional clubs.

The experience of holding football championships in Ukraine among the football teams of the Professional Football League shows that the stewards and other persons involved to ensure public order and safety at sports stadiums do not have necessary legal powers, for example, for personal belongings' examination, or can not prevent incidents of violence and disorderly behavior of organized groups of football hooligans. The current situation requires the revision of the distribution of powers of subjects of public order and public security in connection with football matches.

An extremely problematic issue is that the law of Ukraine «On peculiarities of ensuring public order and public security in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches, «(though including the section entitled» Liability for breach of legislation on public order and security in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches», ignores the rules of procedural documents of FIFA, UEFA and FIFA that concern the disciplinary responsibility of the organizers of football matches.

Due to the fact that the law of Ukraine «On peculiarities of ensuring public order and public security in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches» will come into force on the 1st of January, 2012, there is a real need in a quick revision of some provisions related to establishing and separation of powers and duties of organizers and special law enforcement units in maintaining public order and security, as well as taking into account the norms of procedural documents of FIFA, UEFA and FIFA, in terms of disciplinary responsibility for violation of legislation on public order and security in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches; imposing liability of persons who violate the rules of conduct, public order and those who can make harm to the safety of citizens who are inside the sports premises watching a football match.

The provisions of the current Code of Ukraine on administrative offences do not in general contain the list and the structure of offenses of public order and public safety and do not provide accountability for such violations before, during and after football matches.

Taking into account the current public concern about violence, acts of vandalism and other forms of inappropriate behavior by spectators and fans before, during and after mass sporting events, it became necessary to make appropriate amendments to the Code of Ukraine on administrative offences.

Besides, the experience of Ukrainian football championships among football teams of the Professional Football League clubs indicates to the growth of systematic violations of public order and safety of the spectators, especially the informal organized groups of spectators, and the lack of liability for such violation as brawl in sports premises, unauthorized movements between the sectors of sports premises, scans of xenophobic, racist, antisemitic, discriminatory nature, or posters' demonstration, banners, flags, standards of political content, use of fireworks (firecrackers, Fire, smoke devices, Bengal lights, etc.) before, during and after football matches.

The fact of irresponsibility of those who violate public order and public safety entails negative consequences, and, above all, the deterioration of the country's image. The current situation requires appropriate amendments to the Ukrainian Code on administrative offences in order to ensure adequate public safety and order before, during and after football matches, especially in the context of the Championship finals of Euro 2012 in Ukraine.

On November 26, 2011 the Professional Football League of Ukraine hold the training seminar for coordinators of football clubs security service on football matches' safety. The seminar considered the problem of inconsistency of the current legislation realities of football today, especially in the context of the finals of Euro 2012 in Ukraine.

As a result of the proposals of the representatives of football clubs, the participants agreed on the formation of a working group on drafting amendments to the law of Ukraine «On peculiarities of ensuring public order and public security in connection with the preparation and conduct of football matches», the Code of Ukraine on administrative violations, other legislative acts and regulatory documents that would clearly define the rules of conduct of spectators and fans at the stadiums during football matches and preventive actions of relevant agencies (law enforcement agencies, clubs and organizations engaged in competition).

A wide attention from most football clubs and the Professional Football League of Ukraine to the issue of public order and security before, during and after football matches confirms the relevance and necessity of appropriate amendments to the legislation.

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2. The law of Ukraine on amendments to certain laws of Ukraine in connection with the organization and holding finals of European Championship 2012 in Ukraine.

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SOME FACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL HOOLIGANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

When speaking about the history of such phenomenon as «football hooliganism» it is worth to define what «football hooliganism is». Football hooliganism has no specific legal definition. The term was created by the media, the tabloid press in particular, in the mid-1960s. Football hooliganism is seen by most to mean violence and/or disorder involving football fans. However there are two very specific «types» of disorder that have been labelled «hooliganism»: (a) Spontaneous and usually low level disorder caused by fans at or around football matches (the type that typically occurs at England away matches), and (b) Deliberate and intentional violence involving organised gangs (or «firms») who attach themselves to football clubs and fight firms from other clubs, sometimes a long way in time and space from a match. The first instance of football violence is unknown, but football and violence could be arbitrarily traced back to at least the 14th century in England. In 1314, Edward II banned football because he believed the disorder surrounding matches might lead to social unrest or even treason. The first alleged recorded instances of football hooliganism in the modern game took place in the 1880s in England, a period when gangs of supporters would intimidate neighbourhoods, as well as attack referees and opposing supporters and players. During a match in 1846 in Derby the riot act was read and two troops of dragoons called in to deal with a disorderly crowd, whilst pitch invasions became increasingly common from the 1880's onwards. In 1885, after Preston North End beat Aston Villa 5-0 in a friendly match, the two teams were pelted with stones, attacked with sticks, punched, kicked and spat at. The following year, Preston fans fought Queen's Park fans in a railway station; the first alleged instance of football hooliganism away from a match. In 1905, several Preston fans were tried for hooliganism, including a «drunk and disorderly» 70 year old woman, following their match against Blackburn Rovers.

Between the two world wars, there were no recorded instance of football hooliganism, but it started attracting widespread media attention in the late 1950s due to its re-emergence in Latin America. In the 1955-

56 English football season, Liverpool and Everton fans were involved in a number of incidents. By the 1960s, an average of 25 hooligan incidents were being reported each year in England. Football hooliganism has been seen occurring in the late 1960's, and peaking in the late 1970's and mid 1980's. In the early 1980s, many British hooligans started wearing expensive European designer clothing, to avoid attracting the attention of authorities. This led to the development of the casual subculture. Margaret Thatcher, UK Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990, made a high-profile public call for the country's football hooligans to be given stiff prison sentences to act as a deterrent to others in a bid to clamp down on hooliganism. Her minister for sport, Colin Moynihan, attempted to bring in an ID card scheme for football supporters.

We would like to underline that football hooligans live a dangerous life. Almost every week there are reports in the media about violent clashes between rival groups and gangs of football hooligans at local, national and even international level. In many cases fans are injured, sometimes so severely that they have to undergo emergency surgery. For example, before England's Euro 2000 qualifying match against Poland in Warsaw in september 1999, nine English hooligans were severely injured in a fight with their Polish counterparts which they had prearranged on the Internet. One fan suffered serious stab wounds to the chest, two others were stabbed in the thigh, two supporters were badly beaten around the head, a sixth fan had to undergo eye surgery, a seventh had his collar bone broken and two others suffered other injuries in the clash between about 200 thugs who were brandishing bottles, bricks and knives.

Football violence in British stadiums declined after the introduction of the Football Spectators Act, and in the 2000s much of the trouble occurred away from stadiums or away at major international tournaments. At Euro 2000, the England team was threatened with expulsion from the tournament, due to the poor behaviour of the fans. Following good behaviour in the Korea-Japan 2002 and Portugal 2004, the English reputation has improved. At the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany, there were limited incidences of violence, with over 200 preventative arrests in Stuttgart (with only three people being charged with criminal offences) 400 others taken into preventative custody. During that day, Police believe that on average each rioter consumed or threw 17 litres of beer. Despite hooliganism declining domestically, death threats by English hooligans have become more common in the 2000s. Rio Ferdinand was the target of death threats from Leeds United fans, as was Peter Ridsdale. Swedish referee Anders Frisk quit his position after receiving

death threats from Chelsea F.C. fans. Reading players Ibrahima Sonko and Stephen Hunt also received death threats from Chelsea fans in 2006. Fernando Torres received death threats from Liverpool fans. Sol Campbell received death threats from Tottenham fans. A steward died after serious clashes between firms from Aston Villa and Queens Park Rangers after a Carling Cup game in September 2004.

After some 20 years of relatively good behaviour among English football fans in general, extreme scenes of rioting and hooliganism made a comeback at Upton Park on 25 August 2009, during a Football League Cup second round tie between London rivals West Ham United and Millwall. The pitch was invaded several times during the game and rioting in the streets came afterwards, with one incident resulting in a man suffering stab wounds. Though we have mentioned only some facts from the history of football hooliganism in Great Britain, it is quite obvious that despite the severe legislation and laws, the declining of hooliganism from time to time, it is still a very serious phenomenon in this country that perhaps cannot be quickly and radically fought against and eradicated in the nearest future.

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POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AFTER A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

Each year over 10 million people have traffic accidents in the world. If you've been in an accident, you might have had a lot of reac-

tions at the time of the accident and in the days following it. Some of these reactions might be:

- Shock
- Trouble believing it really happened
- Anger
- Nervousness or worry
- Feeling uneasy or scared
- Guilt

In addition, you might keep going over the accident in your mind. You might feel like you can't stop thinking about it. All of these reactions are common. Most people who've been in an accident have some (or all) of these feelings. Sometimes, though, these feelings are so strong they keep you from living a normal life after the accident.

What's the difference between normal reactions after an accident and reactions that are too strong?

For most people, their reactions go away over time. However, some people's reactions continue or increase. This could change the way they think and act. These strong feelings can stay with a person for a long time and start to get in the way of everyday life. This condition is called post-traumatic stress. If you have post-traumatic stress, you may have some of these problems:

- An ongoing, general feeling of uneasiness
- Problems driving or riding in vehicles
- Not wanting to have medical tests or procedures done
- Overreactions or being too worried or angry
- Nightmares or trouble sleeping
- A feeling like you're not connected to other events or other people
- Ongoing memories of the accident that you can't stop [1:15].

How can I cope with the feelings I have after my accident?

1. Talk about the details of the accident. Talk to your friends and relatives about the accident and how you thought, felt and acted at the time of the accident and in the days after.

2. Stay active. Exercise and take part in activities (anything that doesn't bother your injuries). Your family doctor can help you figure out how much you can do safely.

3. Follow up with your family doctor. He or she can give you any referrals to other health care providers you may need, watch over your recovery and give you any medicine you might need.

4. Try to get back to your daily activities and routines. Traffic accidents can make some people limit what they can do. It's important to try to get back to your usual everyday activities, even if you're uncomfortable or scared at first.

5. Learn to be a defensive driver. Driving or riding in cars might be hard after the accident. You can lower your risk of future accidents or injuries by driving carefully, wearing your seat belt at all times and avoiding distractions while you're driving. Never drive when you're tired. Don't drive if you've had alcohol or taken drugs or medicines that affect your judgment [3:56].

Each year more than three million people are involved in serious automobile accidents, and well over six million persons suffer traumatic injuries on the job. While the most immediate crisis for these individuals is the stabilization of their medical condition each may suffer great psychological injuries as well.

The Psychological Association estimates that nearly 40% survivors involved in car accidents will develop Post Traumatic Stress Disorder with another 15% developing driving phobias. Occupational injuries also can create unique psychological obstacles. Long-term injuries present even greater stress for the Victims. Many may face the loss of work for an extended time, chronic pain, and learning to deal with life-time disabilities [4:90].

As a result of a serious automobile accident, that left him disabled, the facilitator provides a unique perspective on this topic.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LANGUAGE TRAINING
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN FOOTBALL
CHAMPIONSHIP EURO 2012**

Only a few years ago our country won the right to host European football Championship, but it seems that it was much earlier, because by this time we have come a long way and done a huge amount of work to get ready for the tournament.

Being an active member of the international community Ukraine has considerable experience in organizing different European and global events, such as the Eurovision Song Contest, Yalta World Economic Forum, Summit of the presidents of European countries and many others. European Football Championship in 2012 is a unique chance for Ukraine and its people to present our country to the whole world with all the beauty of nature, culture, traditions, historical past, present achievements and traditional hospitality.

Less than in six months we will welcome hundreds of thousands of foreigners who will come to support their national football teams. Great efforts from organisers using the best international practices in holding such events will be needed. The urgency of such thorough preparation is supported by a very important task – to create the most comfortable conditions for all the visitors of our country. For this purpose it is very important to overcome language barriers. In order to be properly prepared for EURO 2012 our President and the Government developed a comprehensive program that provides funding to improve the language skills of the staff in places where the tournament will be held [3]. The Ministry of Education was given the task to develop and agree the program of language courses in the shortest possible time. Special attention should be given to the quality of the acquired knowledge.

Having successfully passed special tests or exams after language courses specialists will receive a certificate of course completion, and that will confirm their level of proficiency in English. The State Border Guard Service, in cooperation with American and European colleagues has developed a unified system of courses in the English language. Border guards are using this program successfully while preparing for Euro 2012 and 2.5 thousand officers have already learned English. Moreover, the State Border Guard Service plans to teach English around 5000 of its staff. Training courses are held at different educational establishments of many regions and in the capital assisted by experts of international organizations. The level of language training is expected to be different – from elementary to advanced.

Besides a major campaign in training civil servants, Ukraine also intends to involve masses of people to support Championship using volunteer service. Today all major sport events in the world are just impossible without volunteer programs: either the Olympics or Football World Cup – all need thousands of volunteers.

The basic requirements for volunteers are: to come of age at the beginning of the Championship, to have a conversational level of English (elementary level of a second European language will be a serious plus) and a conscious decision to become a volunteer.

In addition to all this there is plenty of psychological trainings with both – leading specialists of our country and experts from Europe. In the course of these trainings different issues of psychological preparation of the staff of the law enforcement agencies are discussed, as well as their readiness to provide any needed information, for example on the route from the railway station to the stadium where a football match will take place, search for a hotel, etc.

A significant role is also given to the study of methods of prevention work with groups of fans. This work includes not only the work of the police officers who exchange databases of football hooligans in order to prevent their coming to matches in other countries, conduct preventive talks and even arrest the most dangerous hooligans but also different measures of social character – the work of special social workers and volunteers with groups of football fans. While discussing these problems training participants agreed that football extremism is a real threat to any country's law and order and that's why the role of crime prevention and any explanatory work among young people is really of great importance [2]. Training activities for getting ready for the European Championship provides a perfect opportunity to check the mecha-

nism of interaction in practice and also to improve coordination and understanding of all law enforcement agencies.

Thus, a key theme of preparation for Euro-2012 is psychological preparation and overcoming the language barrier between foreign visitors and inhabitants of Ukrainian cities. We must clearly understand that without a common language it is impossible not only to hold a football (or any other) championship, but also to establish effective friendly international cooperation. Life and health of thousands of both guests and people of Ukraine will depend on professional activity of law enforcement officers [1].

For effective security and public order during the Championship Euro-2012 law enforcement authorities should have high professional, social and intercultural competence.

We also are sure that every citizen of Ukraine will make great efforts for the success of this really grand event on the territory of our country, as we, Ukrainians, worth only the best though being a small part of European society but with a glorious history and great future.

1. Концепція забезпечення безпеки та правопорядку під час проведення в Україні фінальної частини чемпіонату Європи 2012 року з футболу: розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 17 вересня 2008 р.

2. Порядок організації роботи із забезпечення громадського порядку та безпеки під час проведення футбольних матчів: постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 29 червня 2004 р. № 823.

3. Про затвердження Державної цільової програми підготовки та проведення в Україні фінальної частини чемпіонату Європи 2012 року з футболу:: Постанова Кабінету Міністрів від 14 квітня 2010 р. №357

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HOTEL INDUSTRY IN PREPARING FOR UEFA EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP 2012 IN UKRAINE

The 2012 UEFA European Football Championship, commonly referred to as Euro-2012, will be the 14th European Championship for national football teams sanctioned by UEFA. The final tournament will be

hosted by Poland and Ukraine between 8 June and 1 July 2012. This bid was chosen by UEFA's Executive Committee in 2007. [1:12]

The final tournament features sixteen nations, the last European Championship to do so as, from Euro 2016 onward, there will be 24 finalists. Qualification was contested by 51 nations between August 2010 and November 2011 to join the two host nations in the tournament.

The winner of the tournament gains automatic entry to the 2013 FIFA Confederations Cup hosted by Brazil [2:2].

For the past ten years more than 150 projects in Kiev were not realized due to the absence of understanding and knowledge of the owners, accuracy of making hotel business as almost nobody professionally worked before on this market. [4:1]

As generally known the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship will be held in Ukraine and Poland. The main cities of the tournament in Ukraine are Kyiv, Lviv, Dnepropetrovsk and Donetsk. Reserve cities are Kharkiv and Odesa.

Thus till 2012 in Kiev 28 815 rooms of alternative accommodation are planned to be built/renovated. In Donetsk till the end of 2011 the building of 12 new hotels is planned among which 3 hotels – 5 stars, 9 hotels – 4 stars and one -3 stars, totally 2 836 (with existing one) elite rooms. In Kharkiv for the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship 24 new hotels are planned to be built among which 6- 5 stars for 660 rooms, 8 – 4 stars for 1 200 rooms and 10 – 3stars for 2 500 rooms. In Lviv 20 hotels are planed to be built for EURO-2012 [6:3].

To own the land plot and investment project – two big differences. Ukrainian businessmen often try to build the best hotel, putting unreasonable investments and think that in such way they can faster and more efficiently get the profits and raise the statues. To prove high prices for the rooms the owners use standard way of developing countries – stars raising. [3:7]

Without understanding hotel business the owners of the projects involve foreign investors in the projects and as their local partners delay construction time and the projects become much more expensive [4:2].

Hotels of Odesa, Dnepropetrovsk, Kyiv, Lvov and Donetsk strenuously prepare for the championship and reception of tourists. UEFA demands, that about four- and five-stars hotels have to be available. For tourists with a smaller prosperity in Kyiv already operates 50 with small hotels where the average price of number per day makes 30 euros. In each city accepting Euro-2012 in Ukraine should be about 70 hotels [2:4].

There are such problems in Lviv. It has not required quantity of rooms for accommodate of foreign tourists, as a result student hotels will serve as the place to stay in for football fans. The list of main hotels include following ones – hotel of Lviv Academy of Commerce, Franko University, Lviv Polytechnics and other. And also the committee of Fifa is planning to rent flats of private owners, just in the centre of Lviv.

Hotels corporations in Kiev and Ukraine

Saying goodbye to the old and rather infamous «Intourist» hotels of the Communist period, the era of post-Soviet hotels began in 1997 in Dnipropetrovsk with the re-opening of the Grand Hotel Ukraine. Originally built in 1910 in the Ukrainian modern style, the hotel is now considered an architectural relic. It was the first western-style hotel in Ukraine offering luxury services mainly to business people coming to Dnipropetrovsk. [1:30].

Now, 11 years later, the era of international five star hotels has truly arrived. The opening of the 5-star Premier Palace Hotel in Kyiv in 2003 gave visitors of the city their first true luxury accommodations, and the success of the hotel continues to this day, with more rooms, restaurants and other services for its guests.

Recently, the 5-star Hyatt Regency Kyiv Saint Sophia opened in one of the most historic quarters in Kyiv, nestled in among the other turn-of-the-century buildings separating St. Sophia's Cathedral from which Hyatt's Kiev showpiece takes its name and St. Michael's church and monastery just a bit further a field.

The Hyatt Regency currently sets the standard in Ukraine by which all other hotels can be measured. The hotel offers 284 rooms including 25 suites and a presidential suite recently used by outgoing U.S. President George Bush upon his recent visit to the capital, the suite featuring a private terrace looking out over the golden domes that are the hallmark of Kyiv. Clearly, the clientele is expected to be mostly businesspersons as the prices start from 330 euros per night (not including breakfast!). [3:5]

The long-awaited appearance of international brands like Radisson or Hyatt in Kyiv signals the country's development and how attractive it has become to foreign investors in recent years. Now the city will eagerly await western weekend-type tourists who have yet to discover the green heart of the ancient Kievan Rus civilization.

Now that Ukraine boasts luxury hotels in virtually all major cities, the country still lacks enough hotel rooms to accommodate most

western travelers' needs. While luxury remains the byword of the day among Ukrainian hotel operators, quality mid and economy-priced hotels remain out of sight or out of mind for most travelers, who more often can not find lodging in Kyiv and other cities and rent refurbished private apartments for the duration of their stay [1:14].

Back to hotels, the Opera Hotel – a boutique luxury hotel – opened its doors in December 2006. Since March 2007 the Opera Hotel has been a member of the prestigious Leading Hotels of the World Association, which only accepts members that meet very high international standards. Believe it or not, the Opera was the first hotel in the country to introduce weekend rates. The Opera Hotel is owned by System Capital Management, a Donetsk industrial corporation that also owns the 5-star Donbass Palace in Donetsk. The Donbass Palace opened in 2004 and until the arrival of the Hyatt Regency Kyiv Saint Sophia had been widely considered Ukraine's best hotel [5:2].

Kyiv's latest hotel development, the 4-star Hotel Riviera, opened in spring 2007 in Podol, close to the funicular. It is also owned by a major local industrial concern.

In the outlying regions of the country, the choice of hotels is far more limited, though improving rapidly. The hotels include the London-ska and Mozart in Odessa, the Cosmopolit Art Hotel in Kharkiv and the Grand Hotel in Lvov.

Part of the move to improve existing hotels and build new ones stems from the preparations for the 2012 European Football Championships, which Ukraine will co-host with neighboring Poland. If handled well, the build-up to the championship could give Ukraine a chance to prove it is truly the welcoming and hospitable nation it claims to be. We welcome new visitors to see themselves and make their own judgments in advance of such a major international sporting event. [1:5]

More efforts should be done in building and preparing more facilities for football fans as it had been done in former countries hosting a football championship. I have read a lot about Austro-Switzerland championship, it was very interesting for me to read that there were special fan campuses for foreign tourists. Main entrance to the fan zones was in Mozart Square in Salzburg. There fans also could rest with comfort. And in my opinion, it would be great to build such campuses in Ukraine also.

1. Magazine «Hotels and restaurants business»: «One year to go». – 2011. № 2.
2. <http://www.guide2012.in.ua>.

3. [http:// www. ukraine2012.gov.ua](http://www.ukraine2012.gov.ua)
4. <http://www.mayger.org>
5. <http://www.worldfootballinsider.com>
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MONITORING OF THE TRAINING IN DIALOGUE WITH MEMBERS OF EURO-2012

In preparation to Euro-2012 active monitoring of the adequacy of all major police measures created to ensure law and order in our country is very important. This experience gives time to adjust and correlate the relationship interaction.

Security of citizens and guests of Ukraine during the EURO 2012 finals is a good effectiveness test for the domestic law enforcement President Viktor Yanukovych at today's events to celebrate Police Day.

«The most important strength test for the police will be the decent holding EURO 2012 in Ukraine. This requires, above all, multi-level communication at both internal and external level», said Viktor Yanukovych.

The President expressed confidence that EURO 2012 will be held at a high organizational level with European and world experience taken into account. «Ukrainian citizens' and championship guests' safety and rights must be guaranteed», he said.

Addressing the Interior Ministry officials, the President said he would support all the initiatives aimed at optimizing the structure of the Ministry and its territorial units, as well as the measures to enhance the transparency of police, motivate employees, improve collaboration with the members of the public [1].

Ukrainian police might be dangerous not only for those living in Ukraine, but for sports fans who will come for the Euro 2012 soccer championship, human rights group Amnesty International is warning.

Amnesty said authorities all but ignored the findings of its scathing report on Ukrainian police torture and abuses on Oct. 12.

The organization hasn't let go of the issue, however, and is now urging Ukraine to change its «notoriously corrupt police force» ahead of Euro 2012, which Ukraine co-hosts next summer with Poland [2].

In Kyiv started the international police conference in which participate about 100 representatives of police agencies from 22 countries-participants of football tournament, including Ukraine.

Issues that should be solved by the participants of the conference cover many important aspects. The most important among them: ensuring public security on the territory of host-cities in our and neighboring countries including lot of factors. These factors include ensuring public order in places of concentration of masses of people, road safety, accommodation, stay and movement of large organized groups of football fans etc.

A lot of work was done while period of preparation for the football championship – mentioned Victor Ratushniak, Deputy Minister of Interior, including the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to international standards. In particular, were introduced changes to several legislative acts specifically developed taking into account the fact of holding in Ukraine Finals of Euro 2012.

For example, to prevent violations by football fans, police officers form a database of «Problem fans». This data file includes personal data of persons who was previously brought to responsibility for the offenses on the territory of sport facilities. For today the database holds the information concerning nearly 1200 of such offenders. To maintain law and order and do not violate the rights of citizens were developed and introduced changes into the legislation that will be in force during the time of holding European football championship in Ukraine [3].

A lot of innovations are envisaged by the changes in Ukrainian legislation. For example for committing an offence on the territory of sports institution it is foreseen in the legislation such «lever of influence» as forced exclusion from a country even if offender has a ticket for a football match [3].

Polish police officers informed their Ukrainian colleagues with those events which were held on the territory of our neighbor country for adequate meeting of Final of European Football Championship. The main thesis was performed as follows: two countries – one sport holiday. The cooperation between Ukraine and Poland in this way will develop.

At the end of the conference there was a briefing for representatives of Ukrainian and foreign mass media. Journalists were interested in functioning of the database «problem fans», the degree of similarity of the

legislative base of Ukraine and Poland, which regulate the protection of public order during a sport tournament in Ukraine, methods and facilities that police officers will use to stop violations of public order etc [3].

1. President: Police must provide for security of EURO-2012 Ukrainian and foreign guests // <http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/22322.html>

2. Another Euro 2012 challenge: How to stop police brutality // <http://www.kyivpost.com/news/nation/detail/119493>.

3. The effective police cooperation – an important precondition for EURO-2012 // <http://mvs.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/en/publish/article/726968;jsessionid=EA2F50201551695E8A20A2F929237B0A>.

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EURO 2012 FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: ROLE OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE

The main mission of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) is to protect inviolability and security of Ukraine. Speaking about the role of SBGSU in the process of maintaining order in the period of EURO-2012 it is essential to point out the importance of the state border protection and the role of the SBGSU in achieving a border integrated management level that confirms to the international and European Union rules and standards.

Within the framework of cooperation of SBGSU with the international organizations in the sphere of border integrated management it is necessary to emphasize that one of the main principles of the activities of SBGSU (according to the words of the Head of the SBGS Army General Mykola Lytvyn) is «openness for democratic civilian control» [3:3].

Taking into consideration all above mentioned we have to attract your attention to the fact that nowadays SBGSU is the efficient law

enforcement agency and important contributor to the security not only in Europe but in the whole world. The main activities and further development of SBGS in 2012 are the following:

- completion of training and practical measures of ensuring national security and law enforcement at the state border in general and at the international check points in particular because of the football tournament EURO-2012;

- creation of the comfortable environment and friendly atmosphere for crossing the state border of Ukraine for all the visitors and fans;

- implementation of the National Program which is aimed at liberalizing visa regime [1:3].

The final objective of the SBGS activities is to realize the measures aimed at providing the final part of EURO 2012 under the competence of SBGS.

Providing the national secure and law enforcement on the border while the football championship EURO 2012 will be achieved by:

- realization of informational integration and further development of cooperation with other Ukrainian law enforcers and border guard services of other countries;

- achievement of the law enforcement tasks and functions of border guards-equipment;

- comprehensive technical and technological re-equipment;

- creation of modern, flexible and integrated system of border surveillance of a new kind.

Having analyzed the information on the subject we are interested in we have determined that SBGS is to carry out the certain tasks. Let us consider them in more details.

1. To ensure the execution of the Ukrainian laws, Acts of the President and the decisions of the Committee on Preparation and Holding Final Part of EURO 2012 in Ukraine; implementation of the integrated conception of Providing the national secure and law enforcement on the border during the football championship EURO 2012 and other regulations and issues within the competence of SBGSU.

2. To make priorities and mechanisms for ensuring safety and security at the border during training and the Championship Finals in 2012 based on the best international experience in the sphere of security and law-order during the mass sports events.

3. To provide the close interaction with the law enforcement agencies, executive authorities, local authorities and competent organi-

zations in the field of security and law enforcement during the preparation and holding EURO 2012.

4. To continue to collect, analyze and summarize some information about security and law enforcement at the state border in the preparation and holding in Ukraine European Championship in 2012.

5. To ensure the activities of the Committee on preparation and holding in Ukraine finals of EURO 2012 in the part concerning the safety and security at the state border during EURO 2012.

6. To elaborate and implement the principal model of operational-service model of the Border Guard unit while ensuring EURO 2012.

7. To analyze the threats and risks to simulate situations that may occur at check points and out of them. To organize the development and introduction into practice an operational-service execution of the standard algorithms followed by the personnel of border guards departments and mobile units for their localization.

8. To organize trainings of mobile units for action during Euro 2012.

9. To initiate series trainings with the border guards of the Poland Republic and the neighboring border protecting agencies of other countries:

- with the leadership of the border and mobile units on risk and elements management while aggravation of the situation at the checkpoints and beyond;

- with mobile units' personnel on tactics during the localization of conflict, crisis and other unusual situations.

10. To organize an effective system of management, interaction information, rapid response to changes in circumstances and emergencies during the finals of Euro 2012.

11. To examine the practical application of check points' technological schemes of border crossing by persons, vehicles, their means of checkpoints to be used during Finals in 2012.

12. To conduct practical training for joint control of the personnel of the border and customs services of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the Poland Republic with the participation of UEFA during the Championship Finals.

13. To organize a comprehensive professional training for personnel of the state border departments which are involved in border protection (practical training).

14. To men and supply by the necessary materials and technical sources and means of the border control units of the SBGS checkpoints which will be employed during Euro 2012.

15. To determine risk and threats profiles during the implementation of border control.

16. To create and develop database lists football hooligans and other persons who may pose the real threat to public safety.

Summarizing all above mentioned we would like to stress that the personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine is ready to meet the guests from all the countries all over the world and we, the cadets of the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, who can speak foreign languages, will be involved into the process of border protection during Euro-2012 and we are proud of this fact.

1. Основні напрямки діяльності та подальшого розвитку Державної прикордонної служби України у 2012 році: Рішення Колегії відомства від 16 грудня 2011 р. – К., 2011. – 42 с.

2. European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine / Annual Report (December 2008 – December 2009), EUBAM: press@eubam.org.

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4. www.pvu.gov.ua

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HÄUSLICHE GEWALT

Heute hören wir sehr oft, das häusliche Gewalt nicht sein sollte. Dieses Termin geht über die Rahmen des menschlichen Gewissens hinaus. Aber das heisst nicht, dass die Hausgewalt nur ein Mythos ist. Heute können wir oft über die Fälle von Gewalt eines Mannes über die Frau oder die Gewalt gegen die Kinder hören. Aber das schlimmste ist das, dass diese Gewalt einen schlechten Einfluss auf die Gesellschaft hat.

Das zeigt sich in Benehmen der Menschen, die unter Gewalt leben. Diese Menschen sind unkontrolliert und haben ein bedrohliches Benehmen.

Was ist Gewalt in der Familie? Eine ideale Familie ist wie ein Paradies, wo man sich von den Gefahren der unbekannten Welt verstecken kann. Aber, für viele Familien wird das Heimathaus zum einem Gefängnis und wird gefährlicher als die Strasse.

Das Gesetz der Ukraine «Über Vorbemerkung der Gewalttat in der Familie», welches die Werchowyna Rada der Ukraine im Jahre 2001 verabschiedete, häusliche Gewalt ist eine»beliebige absichtliche Aktion der körperlichen, sexuellen, psychologischen oder wirtschaftlicher Richtung des eines Mitgliedes der Familie gegenüber einem anderem Mitglied der Familie, wenn diese Handlungen die verfassungsmäßigen Rechte und Freiheit von Menschen und Bürger verletzen und fügen moralische Schäden der körperlicher oder geistiger Gesundheit zu» [1].

Das Gesetz unterscheidet vier Arten von häuslicher Gewalt:

- physische;
- psychologische;
- wirtschaftliche;
- sexuelle.

Physische Gewalt wird am ehesten als Gewalt wahrgenommen und meint alle körperlichen Angriffe auf die Person wie Schlagen, Stossen, Treten, Würgen, Fesseln, mit Gegenständen oder Waffen verletzen oder bedrohen, Schlafentzug oder Essensentzug.

Unter psychologischer Gewalt versteht man zum Beispiel Einschüchterungen, Drohungen, Beleidigungen, Demütigungen, ihre Handlungen und Kontakte kontrollieren oder Schuldverschiebung.

Wirtschaftliche Gewalt bezeichnet diejenigen Zwänge, die zur wirtschaftlichen Abhängigkeit der Frau führen wie Arbeitsverbot, Verweigern oder Zuteilen von Geld, Einkassieren des Lohnes, Zwang zu Arbeiten.

Sexuelle Gewalt bezeichnet alle Handlungen, die das sexuelle Selbstbestimmungsrecht verletzen wie sexuelle Nötigung, Missbrauch oder Vergewaltigung.

Gewalttat ist weltweit anerkannt als eins aus den Schlüsselmomenten, die Menschen in abhängige Lage aufsetzen und verursachen moralischen Schaden der Gesellschaft. Das Problem der Gewalttat in Familie eins der wichtigsten für die Ukraine, sowohl wie für viel andere Länder. Ihre Gefahr besteht in dem, daß Äußerungen der Gewalttat und Grausamkeit in der Familie nicht nur den Einklang und Einheit in der

Familie zerstören, sondern sie treten auch als Voraussetzungen der Kriminalität in der Gesellschaft. Dieses Problem ist gefährlich weil unter ihr leiden die Kinder. Sie leiden nicht nur unter Gewalt gegen sich selbst, sondern sie beobachten auch Gewalt gegen andere Mitglieder der Familie und in Zukunft – bringen diese Schlechte Erfahrung in eigenes Leben. Darum ist die Gewalttat in der Familie ein öffentliches Problem und braucht Aufmerksamkeit und Lösung vom Staat.

Jeder aus uns lebt in seiner kleinen friedlichen Welt unter dem Nahmen «Familie», und manchmal scheint es, dass Lagen, die in der Gesellschaft entstehen, uns nicht betreffen. Aber ist das so in der Tat?

Wir hören häufig über das Problem der Gewalt, aber es scheint, daß sie ebenso fern von uns ist, wie Hunger in Afrika. Zu uns kommen nur die hellsten Episoden. Aber woraus sie anfängt, welche erste Erscheinungen in Gewiesen der Leute, die diese gewaltsame Aktionen gegen anderer machen, entstehen? Opfer der Gewalttat werden alte Menschen, Kinder, Frauen und Männer. Sie sind der Gewalt in der Familie, am Arbeitsplatz, auf der Straße ausgesetzt, aber am häufigsten ist die häusliche Gewalt. Das Risiko draufzugehen von Armen eines Unbekannten für eine Frau ist niedriger, als in eigenem Haus. Und zu schützen von Gewalttat in Familie ist sehr kompliziert.

Eine Menge Leute, über die unter Gewalt leben, trauen sich nicht, ihm zu widersetzen. Indessen garantiert die Gesetzgebung für jede Person breite Rechte und Freiheiten. Das Gesetz «Über die Prävention von häuslicher Gewalt» bestraft Menschen, die häusliche Gewalt begehen und begeh Maßnahmen um die Opfer zu unterstützen.

Misshandlung von Ehepartnern

Gewalt in der Ehe kommt in allen Gesellschaftsschichten vor und tritt oft jahrelang auf. Frauen sind jedoch nur in Einzelfällen gewalttätig, wobei ein derartiges Verhalten oft der Selbstverteidigung dient. Aufgrund ihrer schwächeren Körperkräfte können sie zudem ihren Ehemännern nur wenig Schaden zufügen.

Gewalt in der Ehe kommt vielfach in sozial isolierten Familien vor, deren Mitglieder nur wenig Freunde haben und selten ihre Freizeit mit anderen Menschen verbringen. So versuchen sie, alle Bedürfnisse in der Familie zu befriedigen – was leicht zur Überforderung der anderen Personen führen kann. Viele gewalttätige Ehemänner wurden in ihrer Kindheit selbst misshandelt oder erlebten mit, wie ihre Mütter von ihren Vätern geschlagen wurden. So ist für sie Gewalt in der Familie etwas

«Normales», folgen sie dem Beispiel ihrer Eltern. Häufig haben sie wenig Erfolg im Beruf (unerfüllte Erwartungen), erleben Probleme am Arbeitsplatz, sind arbeitslos oder fühlen sich aufgrund fehlender Hobbys unausgelastet. Die Erfahrung wiederholten Versagens hat bei ihnen zu einem negativen Selbstbild, Unsicherheit und dem Eindruck der Machtlosigkeit geführt. Durch Gewaltanwendung kompensieren sie nun ihre Minderwertigkeitsgefühle: Wenn sie ihre Frauen schlagen, erleben sie sich als männlich, stark und mächtig.

In anderen Fällen resultiert Gewaltanwendung aus Ehekonflikten. Vor allem wenn Männer unreif sind, eine geringe Frustrationstoleranz besitzen, wenig Kontrolle über ihre Gefühle haben, starken Gefühlsschwankungen unterliegen, besonders sensibel auf Kritik reagieren oder bei verbalen Auseinandersetzungen ihren Frauen aufgrund schlechterer Kommunikationsfähigkeiten unterlegen sind, mögen sie bei Konflikten gewalttätig werden.

Geschlagene Frauen akzeptieren in der Regel ihre Männer als Familienoberhäupter, ordnen sich ihnen unter, sind unterwürfig und versuchen zumeist, deren Wünsche zu erfüllen. Oft erleben sie sich als inkompetent, wertlos oder nicht liebenswert und leiden unter negativen Selbstwertgefühlen. Sie halten sich vielfach für schuldig, wenn sie von ihren Partnern geschlagen werden.

Gewalt gegen alte Familienmitglieder

Erst im Verlauf der letzten Jahre ist erkannt und öffentlich angesprochen worden, dass es in manchen Familien auch zur Gewaltanwendung gegenüber alten oder pflegebedürftigen Mitgliedern kommt. In diesen Fällen leiden viele Täter unter Persönlichkeitsstörungen, besitzen wenig Selbstkontrolle, sind unreif, leicht erregbar und intolerant. Manche sind ihren alten oder pflegebedürftigen Elternteilen gegenüber autoritär, dominant und kontrollierend, zeigen nur wenig Respekt für sie. Die häufigste Form bei über der Hälfte der Fälle war verbale Gewalt, gefolgt von Körperlichen Misshandlung, Vernachlässigung und finanzieller Ausbeutung [2, s. 323].

Die meisten Täter haben sich in ihr Schicksal ergeben, dass sie die alten oder pflegebedürftigen Familienmitglieder versorgen müssen. Sie glauben, dass sie ein großes Opfer erbringen, für das niemand sie entschädigen wird. So erleben sie die alten Menschen als Bürde, fühlen sich ausgebeutet und benachteiligt.

Die alten Familienmitglieder sind sehr verletzlich, da sie aufgrund von mangelnder Kompetenz, Senilität, Krankheit usw. von ihren Pflegepersonen abhängig sind, oft an die Wohnung gebunden sind und kaum noch Freunde haben.

Kindesmisshandlung

Forschungsergebnisse deuten darauf hin, dass vielerorts Frauen ihre Kinder häufiger körperlich bestrafen als Männer – vielleicht weil sie die meiste Zeit mit ihren Kindern verbringen. Doch wenn die physische Gewalt zu schweren oder tödlichen Verletzungen führt, sind die Täter häufiger Männer [4, s. 21-22]. In der Erziehung von Kindern wird noch immer von körperlicher Züchtigung Gebrauch gemacht. So werden in 10 bis 16% aller Familien Kinder mit Gegenständen geschlagen. Neben Kindern, die körperlich und/oder psychisch misshandelt werden, werden auch viele vernachlässigt. Sie erhalten nicht das für eine gesunde Entwicklung notwendige Maß an Ernährung, Pflege, Schutz, Aufsicht, Erziehung usw. Während Kindesmisshandlung in allen Schichten vorkommt, wird von Vernachlässigung insbesondere bei Armut, sozialer Randständigkeit und Suchtmittelmissbrauch berichtet. Gewalttätige Eltern wurden oft selbst als Kinder misshandelt; sie lernten, körperliche Züchtigung als akzeptable Erziehungstechnik zu betrachten (Zyklus der Gewalt). Beziehungen, in denen Gewalt ausgeübt wird, unterliegen häufig einer Steigerung von Dynamik, die unabhängig von den einzelnen Persönlichkeiten einem Frequenz und bestimmten Muster folgt. Typisch ist dabei, dass die Gewalt sich zyklisch Intensität wiederholt, wobei mit der Zeit sowohl die Abstände zwischen den einzelnen Gewaltakten geringer werden als auch die Taten in ihrer Schwere zunehmen [3, s. 17]. Aufgrund ihrer schlechten familialen Entwicklungsbedingungen haben sie häufig psychische und Persönlichkeitsstörungen ausgebildet. Auch sind sie unreif und besitzen nur wenig Selbstachtung.

Häusliche Gewalt ist strafbare Gewalt

Fast alle Erscheinungsformen häuslicher Gewalt stellen Handlungen dar, die nach dem Strafgesetzbuch mit Strafe bedroht sind: Sie reichen von der Beleidigung, Bedrohung und Nötigung, der Freiheitsberaubung und Körperverletzung über verschiedene Sexualdelikte bis hin zur versuchten und vollendeten Tötung. Mit dem in Kraft getretenen «Gesetz zur Verbesserung des zivilrechtlichen Schutzes bei Gewalttaten und Nachstellungen sowie zur Erleichterung der Überlassung der Ehewohnung bei Trennung (Gewaltschutzgesetz)» werden die zivilrechtlichen Rechtsschutzmöglichkeiten der Opfer häuslicher Gewalt deutlich gestärkt und die Täter stärker

zur Verantwortung gezogen. Die Polizei hat dadurch die Möglichkeit, konsequenter gegen die Täter vorzugehen (Wohnungsverweisung/ Platzverweis/Strafanzeige) und den Opfern Hilfestellung bei der Beantragung weitergehenden zivilrechtlichen Schutzes zu geben [2].

Maßnahmen der Regierung zur Überwindung dieses Problems

Dezember 2010 bei einer Sitzung des Ministerkabinetts der Ukraine wurde ein Aktionsplan für die nationale Kampagne «Stopp Gewalt!» Bis zum Jahr 2015 festgelegt. Der Zweck der «Stopp Gewalt» – Um die Aufmerksamkeit der ukrainischen Gesellschaft und ihre Führer anzuziehen, um das eigentliche Problem der häuslichen Gewalt als Verletzung der Menschenrechte und der Beteiligung aller Bürger zur Bekämpfung dieses Phänomens zu überwinden.

Die Aufgabe der nationalen Kampagne-Sensibilisierung, dass Gewalt eine Verletzung der Menschenrechte ist, und die Bürger ermutigen, dieses Phänomen zu bekämpfen, Bildung in den Köpfen der Menschen intolerante Haltung zur Gewalt, die Verbesserung der Rechtsvorschriften über Gewaltprävention, Entwicklung effektiver Mechanismen zur Verhütung, zu stoppen und zu überwinden von Gewalt. Leider bleibt die häusliche Gewalt eine der dringendsten Probleme der ukrainischen Gesellschaft. Staat – das Hauptthema der Bekämpfung von Gewalt, weil staatliche Behörden die Gesellschaft in Opposition zur Gewalt Form, die notwendigen Maßnahmen für die Prävention zu nehmen sollte und ein System zum Schutz von Opfern und zur Überwindung der Folgen von Gewalt.

Gewalt in der Familie ist gefährlich für die Gesellschaft. Sie zerstört nicht nur die Person an einem Ort, wo sie Schutz und Unterstützung erhalten sollte, sondern auch bringt ihre Folgen in die Gesellschaft. Opfer häuslicher Gewalt sind nicht nur diejenigen, die daran leiden, sondern auch diejenigen, die in seine Auswirkungen fallen – Kinder – Zeugen oder Verwandten, die versuchen dem Opfer zu helfen. Es breitet sich auf die Gesellschaft durch das Verhalten der Menschen, die nter der Gewalt leben. Wenn wir also eine «gesunde» Gesellschaft haben wollen, müssen wir zuerst uns um unsere Familien und letztlich über sich selbst kümmern!

1. Das Gesetz der Ukraine «Über Vorbemerkung der Gewalttat in der Familie».

2. Das Gesetz der Ukraine «Zur Verbesserung des zivilrechtlichen Schutzes bei Gewalttaten und Nachstellungen sowie zur Erleichterung der Überlassung der Ehwohnung bei Trennung (Gewaltschutzgesetz)»

3. Birgit Schweikert, Gesa Schirmacher Gewalt in der Familie, Nr. 2 Mai 2003, Wien. Kinderbüro s. 128.

4. Josef Hörl, Reingard Spannring Gewalt in der Familie Teil IV: Gewalt gegen alte Menschen. s. 305-344.

5. Weltgesundheitsorganisation EUROPA. Weltbericht «Gewalt und Gesundheit». Zusammenfassung. s. 63. 2003.

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VORBEREITUNGS – UND SICHERHEITSMASSNAHMEN BEI DEN OLYMPISCHEN SOMMERSPIELEN IN LONDON, 2012

Nach der Meldungen der deutschen und österreichischen Presse

London, die Hauptstadt von Großbritannien, wird in diesem Sommer zum dritten Mal die Sommerspiele veranstalten, als erste Stadt der Welt. Der kurze historische Überblick scheint von Nutzen zu sein: 1908 war erstmals ein Stadion speziell für Olympia errichtet worden. Die Teilnehmer marschierten nach Nationen unterteilt ein, es war eine Neuheit zu den Zeiten. 1948 stand alles unter dem Eindruck des Kriegs und der Zerstörung. Alles war bescheiden, es wurden viele früher existierende Anlagen genutzt, nicht viel neu gebaut. Damals gab es erstmals ein Freiwilligen-Programm, mit jenen Helfern, ohne die Olympische Spiele längst nicht mehr zu bewältigen wären. Laut historischen Quellen waren die Londoner Spiele von 1908 und 1948 sehr gut organisiert [1: 16]. Der gute Ruf ist nun zu verteidigen. Was soll wohl der Welt von London 2012 in Erinnerung bleiben?

Lord Coe leitet das Organisationskomitee der Olympischen Sommerspiele von London. Nach seinen Worten, wollen sie die Spiele, die den Sportlern aus der ganzen Welt all das geben, was sie benötigen. «Der Athlet steht am Ende der Kette – funktioniert etwas nicht, trifft es stets ihn. Er ist stets das Opfer, wenn wir als Organisatoren etwas nicht hinbekommen», so Lord Coe [4:100].

London hat zur Zeit eine Schlußphase erreicht, wo nahezu alle Bauten fertiggestellt sind. Jetzt wird ausgiebig getestet, ob alles funktioniert, die Anlagen, das Transportsystem, alles Mögliche. Man sorgt in allen Richtungen für einen reibungslosen Ablauf aller Veranstaltungen. Man denkt dabei an die vorherigen Spiele in Peking. Sie waren perfekt organisiert, aber riefen den leblosen Eindruck hervor, es gab dort keine Partymeile, keine Leichtigkeit und Ausgelassenheit [3:68]. Das Organisationskomitee der Olympischen Spiele in London meint, die Besucher sollen die kreative, umtriebige, multikulturelle Stadt genießen, es möchte einen «aufregenden sportlichen Karneval und ein Festival in der aufregendsten und vielseitigsten Stadt der Welt» bieten. Man weiß ja, dass die Besucher aus In – und Ausland in den Stadien und Hallen nur etwa 5% ihrer Zeit verbringen werden. Die restliche Zeit fällt auf Touristik und Service, darum muss in der Stadt eine ausgelassene freudige Atmosphäre gesichert werden.

Die Situation und Verhältnisse in der Welt sind zur Zeit so, dass die Londoner Sommerspiele stärker bedroht sein werden als alle bisherigen der olympischen Geschichte. [2:7]. Die Sicherheitskräfte werden geballt auftreten müssen. Und zugleich muss vermieden werden, dass es massiv aussieht. Niemand soll das Gefühl bekommen, er sei in einer Hochsicherheitszone gelandet. Deswegen wird alles, was man im Organisationskomitee macht, von der Sicherheitsfrage beeinflusst. Seit vielen Jahren muss sich die Londoner Polizei jeden Tag mit dem Problem des Terrors auseinandersetzen, sie kennt sich damit aus. Bis vorigen Sommer wurde erklärt, dass man mit 10 000 Sicherheitskräften auskommen plant, jetzt aber sind es mehr als doppelt so viele. Zu der Zahl gehören nur diejenigen, die direkt für die Sicherheit der olympischen Veranstaltungen benötigt werden. Es wurde ganz genau, bis in das letzte Detail kalkuliert, wie stark die Anlagen außerhalb der Wettkämpfe bewacht werden müssen, wie lange welche Trainingsstätten mit welchem Aufwand geschützt werden müssen und erst seitdem arbeitet man mit der höheren Zahl.

Einige Nationalmannschaften werden von eigenen Sicherheitskräften begleitet, wie zum Beispiel die Amerikaner. Sie bringen tausend eigene Sicherheitsleute mit, die Hälfte allein vom FBI. Es bedeutet aber keinesfalls das Misstrauen an die Londoner Polizei.

Darüber haben sich die Regierungen verständigt. Die amerikanische Botschaft schrieb zum Beispiel einen Brief an die Zeitung »Guardian«, die von dem Heranziehen zur Zusammenarbeit in Fragen der Sicherheit ausländischen Sicherheitsleute mitteilte. Dieser Brief enthielt eine deutliche Aussage, dass die amerikanische Botschaft uneingeschränkt glücklich sei mit den Sicherheitsvorkehrungen, die die

Regierung Ihrer Majestät auf die Periode der Olympischen Spielen im Sommer 2012 geplant hat. [4:101].

Anschließend kann man eine Hoffnung aussagen, dass die Olympischen Sommerspiele von London auch diesmal, zum dritten Mal in der Geschichte der Stadt zu einem einzigartigen Erlebnis werden

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1. Frankfurter Allgemeine, Oktober-Dezember 2011
 2. Freie Presse, Dezember 2011
 3. Die Welt, Januar 2012
 4. Der Spiegel, Nr.2, 2012
 5. Weekend Magazin, Nr.Nr.12, 20, 23, 2011

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WIRTSCHAFTSFRAGEN DER EURO 2012: AUSLÄNDISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Die Nationale Agentur zur Vorbereitung und Durchführung der Europameisterschaft 2012 wurde am 07. 04. 2010 durch einen Erlass der Regierung gegründet. Sie ist dem Vizeministerpräsidenten unterstellt. Die Agentur ist auch für die Realisierung diverser Infrastrukturprojekte im Zusammenhang mit EURO 2012 zuständig.

Eine weitere wichtige Rolle spielt der LOC – der ukrainische Fußballverband. Die Kooperation zwischen der Agentur und dem nationalen Verband scheint jedoch nicht reibungslos zu verlaufen. Vielmehr scheint es zwischen den einzelnen starken Clubs und den dahin stehenden Oligarchen sowie der Verbandsspitze langanhaltende Auseinandersetzung zu geben.

Der ukrainische Staat investiert rund 1 Milliarde Euro in das Projekt, ein hoher Anteil gemessen am Gesamthaushalt von 15 Milliarden Euro. Investiert wird in Stadien, Straßen und Infrastruktur.

Mittlerweile ist ein Präsidialerlass für ein nationales Programm zur sprachlichen Weiterbildung von den Dienstleistern wie Polizisten, Taxifahrern, Hotelangestellten, Hostessen usw. am 1. September 2010 in Kraft getreten. Weiterhin sollen Elektrobusse eingesetzt und eine Schnellbahn vom Flughafen Kyjiw bis in die Innenstadt gebaut werden. Als weitere Maßnahme werden Hotels bei der Neuansiedlung 10 Jahre von der Gewinnsteuer befreit.

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) hat im Rahmen der EM-Vorbereitung für den Zeitraum vom November 2009 bis November 2012, also für 3 Jahre, einen Beratungsauftrag vom ukrainischen Wirtschaftsministerium erhalten.

Das vorrangige Ziel dieser GTZ-Beratung lautet, die Erfahrungen für «nachhaltige Spiele» aus den vorherigen Europameisterschaften oder der WM in Südafrika auch bei diesem Projekt umzusetzen. Die GTZ ist in vier verschiedenen Bereichen tätig:

- Stadionbau: eingeschlossen die nachhaltige Nachnutzung, die Donbass-Arena kann bereits jetzt für den Eventtourismus genutzt werden;
- Imageauswertung für die ukrainische Städte, Standortmarketing im allgemeinen;
- Mobilität im Bereich der Flughäfen und im Nahverkehr, derzeit hat die Ukraine 1,2 Millionen Besucher jährlich, vor allem Verwandtenbesuche;
- Tourismus, hier in Lwiw auch Vermarktung von ländlichem Tourismus.

Es gibt die Idee, das Goethe-Institut Kursprachkurse ergänzend für die Dienstleister anbieten zu lassen. Für die Hotelinfrastruktur ist daran gedacht, Hotels aller Kategorie, aber auch Studentenwohnheime auszubauen. Ukrainische «Bed und breakfast» und Zeltlager für Fans sind angedacht.

Die Mitarbeiter der Agentur sind zufrieden mit der GTZ-Zusammenarbeit. Sie sind für das Projektmanagement in den Stadien, Flughäfen sowie für die Infrastruktur und Sicherheit verantwortlich.

Das Arbeitstempo sei in der letzten Zeit deutlich erhöht worden. Die notwendigen Gesetze würden so – wie von der UEFA vorgesehen – schnell möglich angepasst. Dabei kommen auch weitere Ausnahmen zum Zuge.

In jeder der vier Austragungsstädte werden «Fan-Meilen» eingerichtet, gemäß der UEFA werden hierfür Plätze von 20000 bis 40000 qm benötigt, auf denen spezielle UEFA-Regeln gelten.

Die Werbeflächen an den Fanmeilen dürfen nur von offiziellen Sponsoren genutzt werden.

Die Tatsache, dass vor allem die UEFA an den Spielen verdienen wird, wird aber trotzdem mit der Hoffnung verbunden, dass die EURO einen «positiven Effekt für die Ukraine» haben wird.

Hinsichtlich der Informationsverbreitung über die Investitionsmöglichkeiten in der Ukraine im Rahmen der Vorbereitung zur EURO-2012 nehmen die Mitarbeiter der Nationalen Agentur zusammen mit Vertretern der Ausrichtungsstädte an Investitionsforen, Ausstellungen, Seminare und anderen Veranstaltungen für diplomatische Kreise und internationale Geschäftsleute teil.

Im Rahmen der Vorbereitung zur EURO-2012 wird unser Staat ein einheitliches Maßnahmenbündel realisieren, um die Bedingungen für ausländische Investitionen zu verbessern und um das System zu vereinfachen, an Genehmigungen zu kommen, so wie es in der Vereinbarung über Partnerschaft und Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Ukraine und der EU festgesetzt wurde.

Für eine Objektivität der Gesetzesentwicklung wird ein Auswertungssystem eingeführt, an dem alle interessierten Vertreter des staatlichen und privaten Sektors, unabhängige Consulting-Firmen und nicht-staatliche Organisationen beteiligt sind. Die Regierung führt systematisch Gespräche mit nationalen und ausländischen Unternehmern über weitere Maßnahmen zur besseren Verwirklichung der Reformmaßnahmen, die das Ziel haben, vorhandene administrative Hindernisse bei der Entwicklung von Projekten zu beseitigen.

Zusammenfassend darf hier gesagt werden, dass das Tempo der Modernisierung der ukrainischen Wirtschaft dank der großen Anstrengungen des ukrainischen Staates in den letzten Jahren immer mehr zunimmt. Es ist wichtig, dass die konsequente Reformpolitik in der Ukraine weitergeführt wird und dass die Voraussetzungen für die Rechtssicherheit von Geschäften mit Hilfe der Gesetzgebung weiter entwickelt werden. Die Ukraine wird in den Jahren 2008 bis 2012 als Wirtschaftsregion immer attraktiver, was eine Steigerung des Bruttoinlandsprodukts, wie Schaffung neuer Arbeitsplätze, die Einführung innovativer Technologien und ein allgemeines Wirtschaftswachstum des Staates mit sich bringen wird.

1. www.wegweiser.de

2. www.beschaffen.de

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ROWDYTUM UND FUßBALL: PRÄVENTIVE POLIZEIABMAßNAHMEN

Fußball gehört in der Welt zu beliebtesten Mannschaftssportarten. Auch wenn in den vergangenen Jahren der Frauenfußball an Bedeutung gewonnen hat, sind es vor allem männliche Jugendliche, die in ihrer Freizeit «kicken», sei es auf der Straße, auf dem Hartplatz oder auf Rasen. Ob sie damit erfolgreich sind oder nicht, tut meist der Begeisterung für den Sport keinen Abbruch und fast jeder Junge, ob selbst aktiv oder nicht, versteht sich selbst Fan eines kleineren oder größeren Vereins.

Neben den Durchschnittsfans, die am Wochenende zum Fußballspiel gehen oder die Fahne ihres Lieblingsvereins zum Fenster raushängen, gibt es zwei Gruppen Fans, die ebenfalls eng mit dem Fußball verbunden sind und sich zum Teil überschneiden, zum Teil einander feindlich gegenüber stehen. Da sind zu einem die «Ultras», die ihr Fansein mit größter Intensität ausleben und sich als Rückgrat des Vereins begreifen, demzufolge auch bei wichtigen Entscheidungen mitbestimmen wollen. Als Hooligans werden die einigen Fußballfans bezeichnet, deren größtes Interesse der «Dritten Halbzeit», also dem Aufeinandertreffen mit den Fans der gegnerischen Mannschaft oder auch der Polizei gilt. Der Ausdruck «Hooligan» wird seit den 1890er Jahren für Gruppe von Männern, die nach überhöhtem Alkoholkonsum gewalttätig wurden. Der Begriff wurde zum Ausdruck der sinnlosen Gewalt eines Mitgliedes von zumeist männlichen Gruppen ohne feste Struktur, der sich durch Vandalismus und Schlimmeres hervortut, absichtsvoll Streit lostritt und Kämpfe provoziert und Unruhe auslöst.

Während bereits in den 1950en und 1960ern Rowdytum bei Tanzveranstaltungen in Großbritannien verbreitet war, begann sich der Hooliganismus in den 1980ern immer stärker mit der Fußballfan-Kultur zu verbinden. Mittlerweile ist das Phänomen überall verbreitet, wo Fußball gespielt wird, also quasi auf der ganzen Welt.

Möglichkeiten der Eindämmung von Gewalt beim Fußball Präventive Polizeimaßnahmen

Die polizeilichen Möglichkeiten im Vorfeld eines Spieles müssen weiterhin intensiviert werden. Die Polizei muss einerseits die Sicherheit des Bürgers und der friedlichen Zuschauer gewährleisten, andererseits

dürfen die Fußballspiele nicht den Charakter von Polizeifestival annehmen. Aufklärung über zu erwartende Gewalttäter, Observation am Spielort eintreffender Problemgruppen und eine möglichst vollständige Trennung der Fangruppen sind Grundlagen erfolgreicher polizeilicher Arbeit. Um diese ungünstige Situation für die Polizei positiv zu verändern; sollte man sich zu einem offenen Dialog mit den Bürgern und den Zuschauern, aber auch potentialen Störern entschließen.

Ziele polizeilicher Kommunikationsarbeit:

- Sensibilisierung der Fans aller Art für die Bedeutung eines Fairer störungsfreien Ablaufs des Spiels;
- Sympathiebekundung für den friedlichen gewaltablehnenden Fan;
- Warnung an gewaltbereite Rowdys und Hooligans;
- Verdeutlichung der Notwendigkeit polizeilicher Maßnahmen;
- Solidarisierung der friedlichen Zuschauer mit der Polizei im Kampf gegen Gewalttäter bei Fußballspielen.

Einsatz eines szenekundigen Beamten (SKB)

Der szenekundige Polizeibeamte hat die Aufgabe die polizeiliche Aufklärungsarbeit im Bereich der jugendlichen Fanszene zu verbessern. In erster Linie kommt es zwischen ihm und den gewaltbereiten und gewalttätigen Fußballfans zu Gesprächen, deren Inhalt überwiegend die Gestaltung des wann, wo, wie und der Ablauf der nächsten geplanten Aktivität der Fans ist.

Aber trotz aller vielfältigen und gut durchdachten präventiven Maßnahmen können Krawalle beim Fußball nie ganz verhindert werden. Hier setzt man dann die Repression ein. Durch genaue Szenen-Kenntnisse muss die Polizei in der Lage sein, Straftäter zu identifizieren und festzunehmen. Je nach Gefährlichkeit der zu erwartenden Hooligans muss die Polizei auch gegen bekannte Rädelsführer präventive Ingewahrsannahmen vornehmen. Eine weitere Möglichkeit ist ein Stadionverbot gegen verurteilte Hooligans. Ein weiteres organisatorisches Problem besteht darin, dass das Turnier über 4-Wochen eiberaumt ist. Dadurch entstehen immer wieder nach den Spielen an den verschiedenen Orten Brennpunkte für mögliche Zusammenstöße der Problemgruppen. In dieser Zeit ist es wichtig, die Rowdys zu trennen uns ihnen die Freizeitmöglichkeiten zu bieten. Die Polizei muss sehr auf der Hut sein, denn die Szene reagiert immer flexibler und profimäßiger auf Eingriffe der Polizei.

Es wird Aufgabe der gesamten Gesellschaft sein, vor allem aber der Fußballvereine, für eine Beruhigung der Hooligan – und Fanszene zu sorgen, keineswegs ist eine vollständige Lösung des Rowdytums in den Fußballstadien nur durch Polizeimaßnahmen zu erreichen. Die Polizei muss

daraufhin arbeiten, auch in Extremlagen besonnen und gelassen zu reagieren. Eine verstärkte Informationsflut über die sozialstrukturellen Ursachen der Gewalt im Sport und durch Stressbewältigungs- und Kommunikationstrainingsprogramme in ihrer fachspezifischen Ausbildung der Polizei kann einen Ansatzpunkt darstellen. Die Massenmedien sollten auf aggressives Vokabular bei der Reportage verzichten, um Dramatisierungseffekte zu vermeiden. Fazit kann nur sein, dass die Politik sich ihrer Aufgabenverpflichtung erinnert. Steigende Jugendarbeitslosigkeit bereitet weiterhin Nährboden für jugendliche Krawallmacher. Wer die Lebensbedingungen dieser Jugendlichen nicht verbessern will, wird künftig weiterhin die Hooligans in ihrer ganzen kreativen Bandbreite der Kriminalität erleben.

1. Bayerns Polizei. Magazin für Mitarbeiterin und Mitarbeiter der Bayerischen Polizei. Nr. 2/2002.

2. Davy/Davy. Gezähmte Polizeigewalt? – Wien, 1991.

3. www.polizei.nrw.de

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ZWECKMÄßIGKEIT DER DURCHFÜHRUNG EURO-2012 IN DER UKRAINE UND SEINE FOLGEN FÜR DIE WIRTSCHAFT

Der Allukrainische Verein der Wirtschaftswissenschaftler (der AVWW) schätzt die Durchführung der Fußballmeisterschaft EURO-2012 in der Ukraine als wirtschaftlich unzweckmäßig ein. Diese Behauptung argumentierend berufen sich die Wirtschaftsfachleute auf «wissenschaftlich begründete und in der ganzen Welt anerkannte Theorie des alternativen Werts, die jeder Volkswirtschaft zu Grunde liegt». Der AVWW erklärt: «Wie bekannt sanktionierte das ukrainische Ministerkabinett die Finanzierung der Vorbereitungs- und Durchführungsmaßnahmen zum EURO-2012 in Höhe von 126,071 Mrd. Hrivna, darunter sollten die Ausgaben wie folgt verteilt werden: 32,923 Mrd. Hrivna aus dem Staatshaushalt, 6,866 Mrd. Hrivna aus örtlichen Haushalten und 86,281 Mrd. Hrivna auf Kosten der Investo-

ren. Damit sich ein so riesiger Betrag rentiert, müssten in der Zeit der Weltmeisterschaft mehr als 7 Millionen Fußballfans ins Land kommen und jeder von ihnen müsste in der Ukraine etwa 2000\$ ausgeben, was kaum realistisch erscheint» [6].

Wie der Präsident des Vereins der ukrainischen Banken Herr Olexandr Synonjako in der Pressekonferenz erklärte, sollte das Verhältnis: staatliche Mittel – Einlagen der Investoren laut Berechnungen 20% zu 80% betragen. In der Tat ist es praktisch umgekehrt, und schon im nächsten Jahr, 2013 können die Ausgaben für die Durchführung der Weltmeisterschaften finanzielle Situation in der Ukraine negativ beeinflussen [3].

Der Wirtschaftsfachmann Andrij Nowak betonte, dass die Vorbereitungsmaßnahmen zur Fußballweltmeisterschaft EURO 2012 in der Ukraine nicht genug verantwortungsvoll getroffen werden und diese Tatsache zwingt den Staat zu den noch größeren Schulden. Die Bruttoaußenschulden erhöhten sich um 3,1 Mrd. Dollar, d.h. um 2,7%, und betrugen im dritten Quartal 2011 120,5 Mrd. Dollar (84,1% vom BIP). «Für andere Länder bedeuten solche Weltmeisterschaften Investitionsbooms, für uns aber ein Investitionsfiasko. Die Objekte und Anlagen werden aus der einzigen Quelle finanziert, und zwar aus Schulden. Das heißt, die Ukraine bereitet das EURO 2021 auf Kosten der Rentner, Studenten, Beamten vor», so Nowak. Solche Situation bildete sich infolge eines sehr schlechten Investitionsklimas, der Korruption und des Fehlens der gesetzlichen Garantien der Geschäftsabwicklung in der Ukraine [4].

Die anderen, bisher noch nicht berücksichtigten Probleme bei der Vorbereitung der Fußballweltmeisterschaft EURO 2012 sieht der Vizepräsident des Tourismus-Vereins Herr O. Nowikowskyj. «In der Ukraine werden eifrig die wichtigsten Objekte der WM-Infrastruktur vorbereitet, und zwar Stadien, Flughäfen, Straßen. Aber man vergisst dabei, dass die Besucher aus In- und Ausland dort nur 5% ihrer Zeit verbringen werden. Die restliche Zeit fällt auf Touristik und Service. Entscheidend ist, was unsere Städte bieten, an Unterkünften, Transportsystemen, Sicherheitsvorkehrungen und all diesen Dingen. Bei uns mangelt es aber an richtsatzgebundenen Dokumenten, die funktionierenden Objekte in diesen Branchen entsprechen oft nicht den internationalen Standards», so Nowikowskyj [5].

Wie Fr. Koslowa O.M. aus dem Institut für Politologie und Recht überzeugend nachweist, kann die Durchführung solcher Weltmeisterschaften das Image des Landes positiv beeinflussen, aber unter den heutigen sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Umständen könnte sich die Situation kardinal ändern. Zur Erklärung muss man viele Aspekte in Betracht zie-

hen, und zwar: die Verhaftung von Tymoschenko, Repressivmaßnahmen gegen der Opposition und ähnliche Schritte der Regierung sowie politische Unstabilität tragen dazu bei, dass der internationale Ruf der Ukraine untergraben wird. Alle diesen Faktoren können sich negativ auf den Besucherstrom auswirken, wie es zum Beispiel in Portugal der Fall war. Dann wird das Image des Landes ruiniert und das eingelegte Geld wird nie entschädigt [1].

Außerdem bleibt eine ganze Menge von Fragen offen, die sich auf die Sicherheit der Teilnehmer von Sportveranstaltungen sowie der Zuschauer beziehen.

Schmerzhaft erscheint uns die Frage der weiteren (nach dem Ende der Weltmeisterschaft) Bedienung der extra für EURO 2012 errichteten Sportanlagen. Der Allukrainische Verein der Wirtschaftswissenschaftler warnt, dass die Fußballweltmeisterschaft EURO 2012, ein kurzfristiges grandioses Erlebnis, auf Kosten der würdigen Zukunft der Ukraine vorbereitet und durchgeführt wird. Laut AVWW sollte man alle vorhandenen Mittel eher auf die Modernisierung der Volkswirtschaft richten, darin besteht heute eben die wichtigste Aufgabe [2].

Schlussfolgernd lässt sich also behaupten, dass die Durchführung der Fußballmeisterschaft EURO 2012 in der Ukraine unzweckmäßig ist und sich letzten Endes negativ auf der weiteren Entwicklung des Landes widerspiegelt.

1. Голішевська Анастасія. Вплив EURO-2012 на імідж України у світі. – 3.12.2011.

2. Забезпечення безпеки учасників масових спортивних заходів від наслідків можливих еколого-техногенних надзвичайних ситуацій у містах проведення Євро-2012: Аналітична записка // ресурс доступу: <http://www.niss.gov.ua/articles/422/>.

3. Голос.ua / Витрати України на Євро-2012 можуть мати негативні наслідки – Олександр Сугоняко // ресурс доступу: http://www.golosua.com/ua/main/article/ekonomika/20110926_rashodyi-ukrainyi-na-evro-2012-mogut-imet-negativnyie-posledstviya-sugonyako.

4. Українська правда / Після Євро-2012 Україна опиниться у борговій ямі?. – 17 серпня 2011 // ресурс доступу: <http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2011/08/17/6499939/>.

5. Євро-2012 пророкує Україні боргову катастрофу // ресурс доступу: peoplefirst.org.ua/euro2012.

6. www.batkivshchyna.sumy.ua.

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TRE SAPEUR – POMPIER EN FRANCE

La France compte 255 900 sapeurs-pompiers répartis dans 11 000 centres de secours. Dans la ville moyenne et dans les grandes villes, les sapeurs-pompiers sont souvent des professionnels. A Paris et à Marseille, pour des raisons historiques, ils sont militaires.

Pour devenir sapeur-pompier professionnel

Au niveau sapeur – concours annuel organisé au niveau départemental, qui comprend:

des épreuves physiques:

1. contrôle de l'équilibre sur un portique,
2. course de vitesse de 100 m,
3. course de résistance de 1000 m,
4. saut en hauteur,
5. grimper de corde,
6. lancer de poids,
7. natation 1000 m nage libre départ plongé.

des épreuves écrites:

1. dictée,
2. mathématiques,
3. dissertation sur un sujet d'ordre général [1:185].

Au niveau officier

1. En tant que sous-lieutenant, après un concours sur titre (DUT hygiène et sécurité publiques).
2. En tant que capitaine, après un concours sur titre (ingénieurs, maîtrises).

Les sapeurs-pompiers volontaires

Les volontaires sont des hommes des femmes qui s'engagent la lutte contre les incendies ou les accidents. Ils accomplissent cette mission en plus de leur métier. Qu'ils soient artisans, enseignants, commerçants, cultivateurs ou de professions libérales, ils sont pompiers par citoyenneté et par solidarité. Dans les petites communes, les volontaires de permanence,

doivent rejoindre la caserne pour partir en intervention des qu'ils sont prévenus. Ils assurent aussi des gardes en soirée ou le week-end. La loi reconnaît le rôle premier qu'ils jouent dans la protection des populations et garantit leur disponibilité vis-à-vis de leurs employeurs.

Les sapeurs-pompiers professionnels

Les professionnels sont des fonctionnaires départementaux ayant pour mission d'assurer à temps complet le fonctionnement des services d'incendie et de secours. Beaucoup d'entre eux logent au centre de secours avec leur famille aussi bien pendant les périodes de garde que de repos. Dans les villes qui emploient des sapeurs-pompiers professionnels, les volontaires viennent renforcer la garde en dehors de leurs heures de travail ou sont appelés à l'aide de leur bip en cas d'intervention importante.

Les sapeurs-pompiers militaires.

Basés à Paris et à Marseille, les sapeurs-pompiers militaires appartiennent à deux formations nées de brûlants faits divers. En 1810, après un grave incendie à l'ambassade d'Autriche de Paris, Napoléon I^{er} militarise le corps des et crée ainsi le bataillon de sapeurs-pompiers de Paris. Cette unité sera transformée en brigade le 1^{er} mars 1967.

Marins et soldat du feu

À Marseille, en octobre 1938, un grave incendie détruit entièrement les Nouvelles Galeries. Le gouvernement décide de créer le bataillon de marins-pompiers de Marseille (décret du 29 juillet 1939) pour protéger plus efficacement le grand port et la ville. Ces deux unités dépendent de l'armée pour toutes les questions de commandement et de recrutement.

Celle de Paris, rattachée à l'armée de terre, est sous la responsabilité du préfet de police; celle de Marseille est aux ordres du maire de la ville. La brigade de Paris protège les habitants de la capitale et de sa proche banlieue. Elle comprend plus de 7 000 hommes réparties en 78 centres de secours[2:134].

La bataillon de Marseille, fort de ses 1 500 hommes, assure la sécurité de la ville, de son port de l'aéroport de Marseille Provence et protège la zone industrielle et portuaire de Fos-sur-Mer. Les marins-pompiers participent aussi, comme leurs collègues des Bouches-du-Rhône, aux sauvetages en mer, en montagne et aux luttes contre pollutions.

La lutte contre l'incendies

Elle représente seulement 10% de toutes les interventions mais nécessite toujours l'engagement de moyens considérables. Les incendies d'habitation sont les plus nombreux; ils provoquent 60% des décès annuels par le feu.

Les incendies industriels sont à l'origine de catastrophe spectaculaires et de pertes économiques importantes. Ils peuvent entraîner de graves pollutions de l'environnement.

Chaque année près de 30 000 hectares de forêt sont brûlés. Dans les incendies de forêt, un simple feu de broussailles peut prendre rapidement des dimension gigantesques lorsque les effets du vent, de la chaleur et de la sécheresse se conjuguent.

Pour lutter contre ces feux, il faut alors mobiliser des avions et des hélicoptères bombardiers d'eau, des centaines de véhicules et déployer plusieurs milliers d'hommes.

La moitié des incendies de forêt est due a une simple imprudence ou a une négligence. Certains incendies sont allumés par des pyromanes (du grec pyros qui veut dire feu).

Le secours aux victimes

Ces secours représentent 60% des opérations. Il s'agit des accidents dont peuvent être victimes les particuliers: accidents domestiques (chutes, brûlures, intoxications, électrocutions, destructions de nid de guêpes); malaise sur la voie publique ou dans un lieu public (école, centre commercial, stade...)

Le secours routier

Les interventions pour accidents de la circulation représentent 15% des sorties de secours des sapeurs-pompiers. Souvent la carrosserie des véhicules est déformée, il est alors impossible de dégager les victimes coincés dans les tôles. Il faut utiliser un matériel puissant et user de méthodes rapides de sauvetage. Cette technique porte le nom de désincarcération. Elle s'accompagne toujours de la présence médicale aux côtés des sauveteurs.

Les sorties sans intervention

Il peut aussi s'agir de fausses alertes qui sont des plaisanteries de très mauvais goût. Elles occasionnent des déplacements qui peuvent retarder les secours pour de véritable urgences et coûtent cher à la collectivité. Le coupable, souvent identifié encourt une condamnation pénale et doit rembourser tous les frais et les dommages occasionnés.

Les interventions internationales

Fédération Nationale des Sapeurs-Pompiers de France fait connaître l'action des sapeurs-pompiers Français dans le monde et favorise les échanges entre sapeurs-pompiers du monde. La Fédération:

1. fait connaître l'action des sapeurs-pompiers de France dans le monde,
2. favorise les échanges entre sapeurs-pompiers du monde,

3. développe l'action des sapeurs-pompiers de France dans l'aide internationale grâce aux travaux de sa commission Organisation des renforts nationaux et internationaux, 4. est membre du CTIF, association internationale des services d'incendie et de secours. Depuis toujours, les sauveteurs de la sécurité civile interviennent lors des grandes catastrophes internationales. La Fédération est depuis plusieurs années partenaire de l'association Pompiers Sans Frontières [1:287].

1. Philippe Cart-Tanneur, Jean-Claude Lestang. Sapeurs-pompiers de France. – Edition B.I.P. – Paris, 1985.

2. Règlement d'instruction et de manœuvre des s.-p. communaux. – France Sélection. – Paris, 1988.

3. Sapeurs-pompiers de Thionville, Jean-Marc Tarrillion.

4. Sapeur-Pompier, magazine N 973.

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LES FEUX DE FORET EN ASIE DU SUD-EST ET EN AMERIQUE DU SUD

Certains pays du continent européen (Suisse, Autriche, Allemagne...) sont frappés par des intempéries avec des pluies torrentielles et inondations, tandis que les alertes se multiplient dans les autres pays européens du pourtour méditerranéen pour lutter contre les feux de forêts. La sécheresse a sa part de responsabilité dans les gigantesques incendies qui ont ravagé les forêts du Portugal, d'Espagne et la garrigue en France, mais bien moins que la responsabilité directe de l'homme.

Depuis près d'une décennie, d'immenses régions forestières de la planète s'embrasent tour à tour: en 1997, les forêts de la Malaisie et de l'Indonésie ont été les premières ravagées par d'immenses feux, puis en 1998, l'Amazonie brésilienne, l'île de Palawan aux Philippines, ainsi que le Mexique. En 2003, 2004 et en 2005, des centaines de milliers d'hectares de forêts des pays méditerranéens, dont le Maroc, l'Algérie, le Portugal, l'Espagne, l'Italie, la Grèce et la France, ont flambé toute la saison d'été.

Les causes réelles de ces incendies sont bien connues, mais souvent on accuse la nature d'être à l'origine de ces feux. Pourquoi les incendies sont-ils devenus si nombreux et si fréquents? L'effet de changement climatique est-il responsable de ces incendies de forêts? Quelle est la part de responsabilité de l'homme dans ces incendies? Que peut-on faire pour éviter une répétition de ces catastrophes environnementales à l'avenir?

L'accusé principal en Amérique du Sud est le phénomène «El Nino», ensuite l'homme. Le phénomène «El Nino» est une anomalie climatique qui se produit «aléatoirement» presque tous les trois ans, lorsque les alizés, qui soufflent d'est en ouest sur le Pacifique, perdent de leur vigueur et forment une énorme masse d'air chaude. Cette masse, de la taille des Etats-Unis, habituellement bloquée par les vents près de l'Indonésie, s'échappe vers les côtes du Pérou, puis repart en sens inverse. Ce mouvement est une des phases d'un système de fluctuation du climat appelé Enso (El Nino Southern Oscillation) qui serait responsable des dérèglements climatiques sur toute la planète en 1997-1998. Ces fluctuations climatiques ont provoqué de grands changements dans la direction des vents, entraînant des courants d'air plus violents: les feux de forêts sont donc plus fréquents et se propagent rapidement.

Cependant, l'homme reste le principal responsable direct des feux de forêts en Amérique du Sud, à cause de la pratique intense de déboisement par le feu.

Au Brésil, en 1998, la forêt de l'Etat amazonien du Roraima s'est enflammée suite à cette pratique regrettable de déboisement. En effet, dans cet Etat, le feu est la conséquence avérée de la surexploitation de la forêt par des nouveaux agriculteurs, arrivés en surnombre depuis 1978 et encouragés par les autorités brésiliennes pour coloniser l'Amazonie. Selon les statistiques de l'Institut de recherches d'Amazonie (INPA): en 1978, il y avait 80 000 habitants dans le Roraima qui était couvert à 72 % par les forêts, alors qu'en 1996, on comptait plus de 262 000 habitants. Pour conquérir l'Amazonie, les nouveaux colons ont déboisé en brûlant d'immenses superficies de forêts. Entre 1978 et 1996, la superficie dénudée est multipliée par 50 à cause de la forte spéculation foncière: la valeur d'un hectare déboisé dans le Roraima est 10 fois supérieure à celle d'un hectare de forêt. L'Institut de l'environnement brésilien (IBAMA) estime que le plus souvent les incendies de forêts sont d'origine criminelle, provoqués par les exploitants agricoles. On sait à quel point la possession de la terre est un enjeu vital dans un pays où 2% des propriétaires «latifundiaires» détiennent plus de la moitié des superficies exploitées. Une loi de protection de

l'environnement a été promulguée par le Gouvernement brésilien. Cette loi ne condamne pas le recours au brûlis, pour ne pas pénaliser les Indiens dit-on, mais elle prévoit cependant des peines de prison et la fermeture des entreprises coupables de crimes «écologiques». Reste à vérifier si cette loi est vraiment dissuasive pour les grands propriétaires qui monopolisent le domaine économique et politique de tout un pays.

Le dérèglement climatique et l'homme sont également accusés en Asie du Sud-Est. En Asie du Sud-Est, le dérèglement climatique est également accusé d'être à l'origine des feux qui ont endommagé de grandes surfaces de forêts de certains pays. Une sécheresse exceptionnelle, avec un climat sec, a persisté dans l'Est Kalimantan jusqu'en 1998, contribuant au déclenchement d'incendies catastrophiques. Pendant la saison d'incendies de 1997 et de 1998, plusieurs rapports émanant des autorités politiques et scientifiques indonésiennes indiquent que la sécheresse qui a frappé le pays était à l'origine de ces feux.

Il vrai qu'en Indonésie, le feu a pris en août 1997 lors d'une des sécheresses les plus graves des 50 dernières années, à cause probablement du retard de la saison des moussons (fortes pluies) suite à l'effet d'El Nino. Le territoire du Kalimantan, déjà dégradé par l'intense exploitation forestière, a été dévasté par des feux immenses ; même les fortes pluies, certes tardives, ont eu du mal à éteindre les braises.

Pour l'été 2005, les autorités de Kuala Lumpur soupçonnent franchement les propriétaires et les sociétés de plantations malaisiennes pour la provocation d'immenses feux de forêts en Malaisie et en Indonésie, qui ont contaminé l'air jusqu'à l'île touristique de Phuket, en Thaïlande. Jakarta affirme également que huit plantations sur dix, défrichées de façon illégale par le feu, sont malaisiennes.

Chaque année, lors de la saison sèche, les agriculteurs et les exploitants forestiers en Indonésie et en Malaisie défrichent et préparent des terrains pour les cultures en y mettant le feu. Cette pratique des brûlis, interdite par la loi, est fréquente à Sumatra et Kalimantan.

En 1997 et 1998, ces incendies incontrôlés avaient obscurci le ciel d'une partie de l'Asie du Sud-Est pendant des mois, entraînant une forte pollution de l'air et des pertes en vies humaines, provoquant de nombreuses perturbations, notamment dans le trafic aérien, et causant des pertes économiques estimées à 9,3 milliards de dollars.

Il est clair que les incendies qui se sont produits récemment en Indonésie résultent de la conjonction d'une sécheresse extrême et des activités agricoles, notamment l'agriculture traditionnelle sur brûlis et les défrichements à grande échelle pour l'établissement de plantations industrielles. Il est évident que ces pratiques agricoles et forestières rendent de plus en plus les forêts vulnérables au feu.

En effet, en Indonésie, la surexploitation commerciale des forêts dégrade depuis plus de 15 ans la forêt tropicale en toute légalité, et avec pour seul objectif le profit rapide et maximal. Le feu est un moyen qui permet de remplacer rapidement et facilement les espèces d'arbres sans valeur marchande par des essences rentables, comme le palmier à huile ou l'eucalyptus. Selon le ministère indonésien de la forêt, de 500 000 à 700 000 ha de forêts ont été transformés en plantations en 15 ans.

Sur les 560 départs d'incendies qui ont été constatés, la plupart est due à une volonté délibérée de destruction. Pourtant, les autorités indonésiennes avaient interdit, depuis 1995, d'allumer des feux. En vain, au moins pour ce qui est des grandes sociétés agricoles et forestières.

En 1997, la culpabilité de 160 entreprises indonésiennes a été établie et sur les 46 enquêtes menées à leur terme, cinq ont donné lieu à des poursuites. A signaler qu'en Malaisie, 17 entreprises condamnées pour les feux de forêts ont versé seulement 8000 dollars d'amende.

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1. Le Sapeurs-Pompiers, magazine N 940. Novembre, 2002.
 2. Le Sapeurs-Pompiers, magazine N 973. Décembre, 2005.
 3. Sapeurs-Pompiers, magazine N 979 Janvier, 2006
 4. Information de l'Internet [www. sinistres naturels](http://www.sinistresnaturels).
 5. Information de l'Internet [www. écologie](http://www.écologie).
 6. Information de l'Internet [www. les dernières actualités en environnement](http://www.lesdernieresactualitesenenvironnement).

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LES MESURES DE LA SECURITE PENDANT L'EURO-2012

Le championnat d'Europe de football c'est un événement sportif le plus brillant du monde et il unit les cents des milles de fans de toutes les côtés du monde entier. Et ce n'est pas étonnant que pendant la préparation pour l'EURO l'essentiel pour les pays – c'est la sécurité. Pour le moment l'UEFA avec les pays qui invitent font leur bien pour que cette fête d'Europe soit privée des peignées des fans agressifs.

Notamment, l'Ukraine projète de doubler le nombre des stewards qui vont servir les jeux les plus difficiles et les plus tendus du championnat d'Europe. On va répartir 50 supporteurs pour un steward et ne pas 100 personnes pour un steward comme pour les autres matches. En plus un de ces jours on va adopter une loi de la sécurité des mesures sportives qui doit réglementer la formation des stewards, fixer le nombre des organisateurs, de la justice etc.

La partenaire de l'Ukraine de l'EURO-2012 la Pologne de sa part projète d'augmenter le nombre de la police dans les fan-zones organisées dans les villes du championnat. Le coordinateur polonais des questions des fan-zones Rafal Rocejak dit que le but principal c'est identifier le risque probable. Selon lui, le problème du championnat ce n'est pas seulement les conflits des supporteurs des équipes rivales mais aussi la réaction des habitants des quartiers voisins des stades. Le fonctionnaire polonais a mentionné que l'invitation de police des autres pays n'est pas exclue.

A propos, Lviv invite-t-il aussi la police étrangère à veiller l'ordre pendant le championnat de l'EURO-2012. Notamment il s'agit des gardiens des pays, les sélections desquels vont jouer à Lviv. Cette décision ne s'explique pas par le manque des agents de la milice ukrainienne mais par ce qu'il leur sera plus facile d'arriver à s'entendre avec les supporteurs étrangers.

Dans le cadre de la sécurité pendant le tournoi l'Ukraine et la Pologne corrigent leurs législations concernates le voyoutisme de football. Les pouvoirs polonais pensent comment défendre aux voyous de football des autres pays à visiter les stades, mais d'une manière

légitime. En même temps on comprend bien que ce n'est pas facile à faire parce que les pays ont les lois différentes à propos de cela. Dans la plupart des pays fonctionne la loi de prohibition nationale et non pas internationale de visiter les arènes de football.

Et l'Ukraine a déjà adopté une loi qui comprend l'étude accélérée des contraventions administratives faites par les fans étrangers. Cette loi fonctionnera pendant l'EURO-2012 et 30 jours après le championnat. Selon la loi une contraventions faite au stade va être étudiée dans le territoire de ce stade dans vingt-quatre heures. Les punitions sont suivantes: ou l'interdiction à visiter les jeux du championnat et les événements liés ou bien l'expulsion forcée du pays.

Malgré cela on forme en Ukraine des bases de données des voyous de football – des voyous indigènes et étrangers. Le bureau ukrainien d'Interpol (Organisation internationale de police criminelle) va s'occuper de cette question.

En gros, l'Union européenne de football est contente de la resolution de question de la sécurité par l'Ukraine et par la Pologne. Le chef de département d'UEFA des questions de la sécurité des stades Marc Timmer a déclaré: «Les voyous de football ne présente pas le problème uniquement de l'Ukraine et de la Pologne. Nous voyons l'essai d'agir et de coopérer» [1].

Pendant la préparation pour les grandes activités internationales la question de la garantie de sécurité n'est pas moins importante, que la construction et la modernisation des objets de l'infrastructure. Cependant il a acquis l'actualité spéciale pour l'Ukraine après la déclaration des représentants du service de la sécurité (SBU) sur la possibilité des attentats pendant l'EURO-2012.

En particulier, il s'agit de la menace de terrorisme soi-disant «importée» (les attentats qui se passent en Ukraine mais sont adressés aux personnes des tiers-pays) «Le risque principal, que l'EURO-2012 nous apporte, c'est la participation des sélections nationales des pays, les troupes de lesquels prennent part aux hostilités dans les points chauds. C'est le Libye, l'Afghanistan, les pays de l'Afrique du nord, de l'est voisin et de l'Asie centrale», – on explique à SBU.

En plus, la simplification du régime de visa et de contrôle des frontières apporte le risque. «Il y a la possibilité qu'on essaiera à utiliser l'Ukraine comme le territoire de transit ou pour que les terroristes y restent», – remarque la direction du service secret.

Cependant les experts ne sont pas de même avis à propos des déclarations de SBU de la menace du terrorisme. Quelqu'un les trouve comme argumentées, en se rappelant le précédent de l'attentat pendant l'Olympiade à Munich, les autres sont assurés que ce n'est pas que le prétexte de service pour rappeler d'eux-même.

De manière ou d'autre, SBU s'est accordé déjà avec les services secrets de la plupart des pays de l'Europe sur l'échange d'information sur la préparation des attentats et sur la coopération. En plus, les spécialistes ukrainiens empruntent activement l'expérience des pays, qui ont déjà tenu les compétitions internationales, dont l'Afrique de Sud, le Portugal, les États-Unis, le Canada, l'Autriche et la Suisse.

En dehors de cela, les représentants du service secret ont déclaré l'intention de contrôler tous les participants et les visiteurs officiels du tournoi, avant de leur accorder l'accréditation et l'admission de passage sur les objets de l'EURO-2012. Le but principal c'est de révéler parmi eux les malfaiteurs potentiels et de ne pas admettre l'accomplissement des attentats en utilisant l'explosif et l'arme.

Pendant le championnat de l'Europe on va se servir de l'aviation dans les villes invitantes pour veiller la sécurité. En outre on planifie à révéler des personnes potentiellement dangereuses à l'aide des systèmes électroniques de la sécurité. Par exemple, le stade à Lviv va être équipé du système supermoderne Nedap, qui contrôlera l'accès à 390 portes, ainsi que fixer les tentatives de l'accès non sanctionné sur le territoire de l'arène de football. Et à l'aéroport de Kharkiv on a l'intention d'installer les cameras vidéo pour l'EURO-2012. L'aéroport international «Borispol» va aussi augmenter la quantité des caméras.

Mais à Donetsk on a décidé d'étudier la question de la sécurité pendant le tournoi plus sérieusement. À la fin de septembre les entraînements «Donbass-antiterreur» y auront lieu et selon les spécialistes des services secrets, ces entraînements deviendront les plus massifs de tout qui passaient en Ukraine. Les subdivisions antiterroristes des services de la sécurité de l'Ukraine, de la Russie, de la Moldova et de la Biélorussie vont y participer. Et les experts de la Pologne, les spécialistes du centre Antiterroriste des pays de la CEI, ainsi que les représentants d'OSCE et de l'Interpol sont invités comme les observateurs.

La Pologne s'occupe aussi de la question de l'organisation de la sécurité pendant l'EURO-2012. En particulier, maintenant on prépare dans le pays les groupes antiterroristiques des policiers tireurs de précision [2, p. 28-30].

Lors des championnats d'Europe de football précédents, certains incidents sont survenus, ce qui a forcé les pays et villes hôtes du prochain tournoi à accroître la sécurité. Pour ce faire, un projet a été développé par la

Commission des stades et de la sécurité de l'UEFA, de concert avec ses partenaires du «Think Thank». Cette initiative a été élaborée avec deux programmes de formation d'une durée de cinq jours, lesquels se sont tenus à Londres. En provenance des huit villes hôtes de l'EURO-2012 de la Pologne et de l'Ukraine, pas moins d'une cinquantaine de commandants de police et de professionnels de la sécurité ont participé à cette formation.

Considerant que la sécurité et la réduction des problèmes de violence sont d'une importance capitale pour le football européen, ce projet d'envergure a donc été mis sur pied. Il reflète aussi l'engagement pris par Michel Platini, président de l'UEFA, lors du congrès qui s'était tenu à Paris.

Soulignons que cette formation a été conçue au cours des deux dernières années, et spécifiquement en prévision de l'EURO-2012. Le but de ce projet vise particulièrement à faire prendre conscience aux participants les défis que peuvent représenter pareil événement, ou des centaines de milliers de supporters y sont attendus.

Elaboré par des experts de terrain, reconnus pour être aptes à tester les capacités de prise de décision des participants, ceux-ci ont eu à faire face à des scénarios très réalistes. En outre, le projet s'appuie aussi sur la compétence de modérateurs experts dans la coopération policière internationale, la gestion de stade et de la foule. Loin d'être terminée, le programme se poursuivra par des séances régulières qui se tiendront jusqu'au coup d'envoi de l'EURO-2012 [3].

1. Information de l'Internet <http://euro-2012news.Com/fr/news/569/la-priorite-de-la-securite>.

2. Sous la direction de Bruno Fuligni. Dans le secrets de la milice, 2008, – 330 p.

3. «Règlement du Championnat d'Europe de football 2010-12» (PDF). L'UEFA. Septembre 2011.

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LA GUERRE DU FEU

Dès la guerre terminée, les dispositifs spéciaux sont levés ; ainsi à Paris, les services du guet et les observatoires mis en place dès le 15

octobre 1939 sont abandonnés et le 31 décembre 1945 les réservistes rentrent chez eux.

Immédiatement les leçons de la guerre sont tirées, surtout en ce qui concerne la normalisation du matériel qui, au début, s'organise autour de l'utilisation d'anciens matériels militaires et la Fédération demande, pour les sapeurs-pompiers, le droit d'acquérir en priorité les vêtements, casques et matériels vendus par l'armée U.S.

Afin de commémorer les services rendus par les volontaires et réquis, il est créé le 21 mai 1945, une barrette «*Défense Passive*», à porter sur la médaille de la guerre 1939-45 et, le 9 novembre, le corps des sapeurs-pompiers de Mulhouse est décoré de la Légion d'Honneur pour faits de guerre.

En 1946, le ministère de l'Intérieur crée à Paris un Centre d'instruction de la protection contre l'incendie devant assurer la formation des officiers des sapeurs-pompiers communaux. La direction en est assurée par un officier supérieur du régiment de sapeurs-pompiers de Paris.

Rapidement, les stages s'ouvrent à d'autres professions concernées par les problèmes de sécurité. Le Conseil supérieur des sapeurs-pompiers est transformé, le 22 mars 1947, en un Conseil supérieur de la protection civile. La fourragère tricolore est créée pour récompenser les corps de sapeurs-pompiers qui se sont distingués par leurs actes de courage et de dévouement lors de la 2^e guerre mondiale et le 30 août 1947 le Gouvernement cite à l'ordre de la Nation la Fédération nationale des sapeurs-pompiers français.

1948 voit la création à Vienne, dans l'Isère, d'une section de jeunes sapeurs-pompiers qui ouvre la voie aux 8.955 jeunes et cadets de 1985.

En 1947, les sapeurs-pompiers forestiers avaient été créés pour défendre des massifs forestiers considérés comme spécialement vulnérables. Malheureusement, en août 1949, en pleine période estivale, la France découvre avec stupeur :

La guerre du feu dans la forêt landaise !

Une simple cabane de forestier qui brûle, un incendie fou qui dévore 150.000 hectares en six jours, une guerre du feu qui mobilise 8.000 hommes et fait 83 victimes... tel est le bilan tragique de la catastrophe d'août 1949 qui ravagea la forêt des Landes.

Le vendredi 19 août au lieu-dit «*le Mura*», à Saucats, en plein cœur des Landes, deux gardiens d'une scierie dorment dans une cabane. L'un d'eux fume au lit. Une «buche»de tabac tombe de la cigarette et

met le feu à sa couverture... lorsque le bucheron se réveille, le tissu tombe sur le sol déjà enflammé une partie de la cabane. Les deux hommes s'enfuient sans s'inquiéter des suites... Le feu attaque les entrepôts de billes de bois, des pyramides de planches et, sous l'effet d'un vent nord-est très violent, se propage à la forêt après avoir traversé la lagune du Merle. À 16 heures, le vent ayant tourné, le feu a fait un bond de 14 kilomètres.

Les premiers secours arrivent vite. Les pompiers forestiers de Béliet, Belin, Saucats, Saint-Magne, Cestas, Biganos et Le Barp aidés de toute la population parviennent à circonscrire partiellement l'incendie grâce à un contre-feu. D'importants effectifs dont des sapeurs-pompiers parisiens, à pied d'œuvre depuis les incendies précédents, se joignent aux sauveteurs-forestiers. Ce détachement qui atteint en plusieurs éléments successifs un effectif de onze officiers, vingt-sept sous-officiers et deux cent cinquante-six sapeurs, avait été envoyé dans la région depuis le 16 août par le ministère de l'Intérieur.

Vers 22 h 30, le feu toujours poussé par le vent menaçait la route nationale Paris-Bordeaux malgré trois contre-feux. À 3 heures du matin, l'incendie sur un front de 15 kilomètres court en direction sud-ouest. Vers le milieu de la matinée le feu atteint le village de Mios. Les enfants des colonies de vacances sont évacués. Il ne fait aucun doute que l'incendie est plus important que tous les feux des semaines précédentes. Vers midi, 10.000 hectares sont partis en fumée, 20 villages et hameaux sont menacés. Des fermes isolées brûlent. Le vent tournant constamment, les feux semblent se multiplier, sautant les routes. Se détournant des contre-feux, ils coupent les routes. Sur Bordeaux même, flottent des nuages gris et l'odeur des pins en flammes se répand dans la ville. Par instant l'obscurité est presque complète et les magasins allument leurs vitrines. La ligne du feu s'étend de Cestas à Léognan, commune située à 15 kilomètres de Bordeaux où commence à régner une atmosphère de panique et d'exode. Venant de Gazinet, un interminable convoi de voitures et de vélos évoque les heures sombres de 1940. Des trains sont bloqués près de Pessac. Vers 16 heures, on apprend que 1.500 hommes de troupe sont dirigés en renfort en Gironde.

Par ailleurs, l'état-major des sapeurs-pompiers de Paris envoie, par la route, un ensemble à grande puissance, deux fourgons-pompes de 90 mètres cubes, deux camionnettes de liaison, une motopompe et un groupe électro-ventilateur. Ces engins, et les 48 hommes qui les accompagnent, arrivent à Bordeaux le dimanche matin. Dès le 21 août,

les sapeurs-pompiers de Paris vont faire merveille dans le secteur de Sau-cats, puis ils se portent en renfort des sapeurs-pompiers exténués.

Cette lutte contre le feu sans cesse renaissant fut pour les sauveteurs et la population menacée une véritable guerre avec ses attaques, ses retraites, ses imprévus, ses armistices.

Les sapeurs-pompiers, les soldats et les sauveteurs civils rivalisèrent d'héroïsme. C'est à Canéjan, bourgade de 450 habitants, que le sort a été le plus cruel. Une partie de sa jeunesse a été anéantie en se jetant dans la fournaise pour défendre son village. Les volontaires de Canéjan s'étaient joints aux gens de Puch et de la région, chacun s'activait avec de pauvres moyens: seau, arrosoir, sulfateuse dorsale. Mais plus rapide, poussé par le vent, le feu avait progressé vers les maisons. Les premiers sauveteurs se portèrent en courant sur la route de Puch, au carrefour de la Croix d'Hins, pour y allumer des barrages. Brusquement vers 15 heures, un phénomène atmosphérique se produisit, une trombe d'air, certainement provoquée par l'intense chaleur des incendies. L'appel d'air transforma les lieux en un véritable brasier. Sous l'effet de l'ouragan, des branches furent projetées à plus de 200 mètres. L'incendie, dans cette cheminée, se généralisa. En quinze secondes 38 hommes furent encerclés, suffoqués, asphyxiés, carbonisés. Seuls sept d'entre eux réussirent à se jeter hors du cercle diabolique. Un autre échappa au feu en s'enterrant dans une tranchée de sable pendant que les flammes passaient au-dessus de lui.

Le 23 août, alors que la lutte contre le feu se poursuit, M. Raymond Marcellin, alors sous-secrétaire d'Etat au ministère de l'Intérieur, précise que sur l'ensemble du front du feu, il y a 8.000 hommes de troupe, les effectifs des pompiers-forestiers au complet et que le feu (bilan officiel au 23 août 1949) a fait 81 morts dont 24 militaires. En fait, le bilan sera légèrement supérieur.

Le samedi 27 août, des spécialistes anglais tentent de provoquer des pluies artificielles mais l'opération «*Good God*» est entravée par des turbulences.

Au lendemain de la catastrophe des Landes, une polémique s'est engagée au sujet des responsabilités dans ce drame qui avait fait 83 victimes innocentes. Certains attribuèrent l'incendie à un cyclone, d'autres au mauvais entretien des sous-bois... Des compensations financières, des secours furent largement distribués, des capitaux importants surgirent spontanément pour aider les familles des victimes. Ces actions laissent songeur. On ne peut s'empêcher de penser que ces

fortunes distribuées préventivement auraient permis de mieux équiper la région en matière de protection et d'épargner 83 victimes.

Conséquence directe de cette catastrophe forestière: création de la D.F.C.I. chargée de la lutte contre les incendies de forêt dans les départements de la Gironde, des Landes et du Lot-et-Garonne.

A l'occasion de grands sinistres comme celui qui vient de détruire la forêt landaise, le besoin en équipements modernes standardisés rendant les différentes unités plus efficaces et capables de mettre en commun leur potentiel matériel devient évident ; aussi des grands programmes d'équipement en matériels uniformisés pour les centres de secours sont-ils étudiés, ainsi que l'achat de camions-citernes susceptibles d'offrir aux secours l'autonomie d'approvisionnement en eau.

La fédération change à nouveau de titre et devient en 1951 la **«Fédération Nationale des Sapeurs-Pompiers de France et de l'Union Française»** et un décret met en place, au ministère de l'intérieur le: **«Service National de la Protection Civile»**.

Le 7 mars 1953, un décret modifie totalement celui de 1925. Il régit l'organisation des corps de sapeurs-pompiers communaux et, le 13 du même mois, le Conseil supérieur de la protection civile devient la: **«Commission Supérieure de la Protection contre l'Incendie et autres sinistres du temps de paix»**.

Cette même année 1953 verra condamner, au Congrès de la Fédération à Annecy, l'utilisation des pompes à bras encore en service et le 18 août, publier un arrêté fixant les tenues d'uniforme des sapeurs-pompiers communaux.

L'Ecole nationale de la protection civile est créée par un décret du 21 juin 1954.

Elle est installée à Nainville-les-Roches, dans l'Essonne, et sa mission est ainsi définie:

«... Cette école a pour objet la formation des cadres des services chargés de la protection des populations civiles contre les sinistres du temps de paix et du temps de guerre. Elle a également pour objet l'instruction de toutes les personnes qui, en raison de leurs fonctions publiques ou privées, peuvent être amenées à participer à cette protection...»

Les premiers stages d'information des médecins sapeurs-pompiers ruraux et des inspecteurs départementaux des services d'incendie et de secours se tiennent en avril 1955.

Des circulaires de décembre 1956 et août 1957 imposent à chaque département la création d'unités mobiles départementales d'intervention.

Le 7 février 1957, les habitants de la région parisienne entendent, pour la première fois depuis douze années, les 250 sirènes installées à Paris et en banlieue. Il ne s'agit fort heureusement que d'un essai qui sera, depuis, régulièrement répété chaque mois.

Il est dommage que de semblables sirènes n'aient pu prévenir les victimes de la rupture d'un barrage portant.

1. Philippe Cart-Tanneur, Jean-Claude Lestang. Sapeurs-pompiers de France. – Edition B.I.P. – Paris, 1985.

2. Règlement d'instruction et de manœuvre des s.-p. communaux. – France Sélection. – Paris, 1988.

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LA DROGUE, QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST?

L'usage de certaines substances est très ancien. En Asie, les feuilles du cannabis sont utilisées à des fins thérapeutiques depuis des millénaires. L'alcool apparaît dès l'Antiquité. La médecine grecque de l'Antiquité utilisait l'opium et en signalait déjà les dangers. Aux XVI^e et XVII^e siècles on se servait du tabac pour guérir les plaies. Au XIX^e siècle, des chirurgiens employaient la cocaïne. Utilisés pour soigner et guérir, ces produits (dont l'usage varie selon les cultures et les traditions) étaient aussi employés dans des cérémonies sacrées, des fêtes, afin de modifier l'état de conscience et de renforcer les relations entre les personnes.

Autrefois, le mot *drogue* désignait un «médicament», une préparation des apothicaires (pharmaciens d'autrefois) destinée à soulager un malade. Puis il a été utilisé pour désigner les substances illicites et surtout l'héroïne.

Aujourd'hui, pour nommer l'ensemble de tous ces produits qui agissent sur le cerveau, et dont l'usage est interdit ou réglementé, on emploie le terme de «substances psychoactives».

Alcool, tabac, cannabis, héroïne, cocaïne, etc. sont des substances psychoactives qui agissent sur le cerveau c'est-à-dire qu'elles modifient l'activité mentale, les sensations, le comportement et qu'elles provoquent des effets somatiques (sur le corps) variables selon les propriétés de chacune, leurs effets et.

leur nocivité.

Le cannabis, la cocaïne, l'ecstasy, l'héroïne sont des substances illicites: le code pénal en interdit et en réprime la production, la détention et la vente, conformément aux conventions internationales. Leur usage est également interdit et sanctionné.

Les médicaments psychotropes (anxiolytiques, hypnotiques, antidépresseurs) sont prescrits par un médecin pour traiter des états d'anxiété, de troubles du sommeil, de dépression ; leur production et leur usage sont strictement contrôlés. Cependant, il arrive qu'ils soient détournés de cet usage thérapeutique, et l'automédication est fréquente.

L'alcool et le tabac sont des produits dont la vente est contrôlée, et leur consommation dans les lieux publics réglementée.

Les substances psychoactives sont composées de molécules qui, par leur liaison à des récepteurs biologiques spécifiques situés dans le système nerveux central activent un certain nombre de réponses qui sont les «effets». On peut les classer ainsi:

- **L'effet anxiolytique** avec une recherche d'euphorie, de bien-être, d'apaisement etc.

- Ou à l'inverse, **l'effet de stimulation** physique et psychique avec la recherche d'un sentiment de toute-puissance, d'une indifférence à la douleur et à la fatigue etc.

- Egalement des **effets hallucinatoires** avec la recherche d'amplification des sensations, de distorsion de la réalité, d'un sentiment d'extase etc.

Les dangers quant à eux, sont nombreux, très diversifiés et parfois graves. Ils se divisent en deux groupes:

- **Les troubles physiques**

Vertiges, malaises, nausées, vomissements, contractions musculaires, modification de la perception visuelle, baisse de la vigilance et des réflexes, insomnie, pertes de mémoire, déshydratation, hyperthermie, augmentation ou baisse du rythme cardiaque, crises de tétanie, contraction ou dilatation des vaisseaux sanguins, intoxication aigüe «bad trip».

– Les troubles psychiques

Angoisses, sensation d'étouffement, confusion, nervosité, crises de panique, phobies, délires, instabilité de l'humeur, hallucinations, aggravation ou révélation d'une maladie mentale, suicide.

La «*descente*» s'accompagne presque toujours d'un état dépressif plus ou moins important en fonction du produit consommé. Elle peut parfois inciter à prendre un autre produit pour compenser le malaise induit par le phénomène de *manque*.

D'autres **complications** peuvent apparaître en cas de consommation sur le long terme comme c'est le cas par exemple pour la *dépendance au tabac* et à *l'alcool* (trouble de l'appareil respiratoire et cardio-vasculaire, risques coronariens, maladies du foie, cancers) ou entraîner des *dommages sociaux*.

La *désinhibition* provoquée par une substance psychoactive peut également entraîner des pertes de contrôle de soi, des comportements de violence et de passage à l'acte mais elle expose également à des agressions par une attitude parfois provocatrice ou une incapacité à se défendre. L'association de plusieurs produits que l'on appelle «*polyconsommation*», en modifiant leurs effets, peut entraîner des risques plus graves pour la santé.

Face à la **consommation des drogues**, personne n'est à égalité: un produit qui aura peu d'effets sur l'un pourra entraîner sur un autre de graves dommages, en fonction de la vulnérabilité psychique ou physiologique de chacun. Les effets et les dangers varient selon les drogues elles-mêmes mais aussi selon les degrés de consommation. Pour certains produits, un usage isolé n'aura pas nécessairement et immédiatement des inconvénients graves pour la santé alors qu'un usage répété pourra entraîner des problèmes physiques ou mentaux et risquera d'évoluer vers la dépendance. Certains stupéfiants (comme par exemple le **crack** et l'**héroïne**) peuvent très rapidement entraîner une forte dépendance avec de grandes difficultés psychiques et physiques pour se passer de la prise du produit.

D'autres, comme les produits de synthèse (**ecstasy**, **amphétamines**, etc.) peuvent être dangereux dès la première fois. D'autres encore entraînent des hallucinations qui peuvent conduire à des comportements incohérents suivis d'accidents (**LSD**, **champignons hallucinogènes**, **cannabis fort**, etc.).

Les risques d'une évolution vers la **dépendance** sont les plus élevés lorsque l'on imagine trouver dans un produit le moyen d'échapper à ses

difficultés de vie ou de communication avec les autres. Le recours à la drogue comme solution à ses problèmes est alors un piège d'autant plus grand que celle-ci va éloigner son utilisateur des réalités dont il souffre et qu'il y trouvera donc une sorte de satisfaction. Cependant le résultat final est identique: c'est la nécessité de continuer à consommer les drogues.

La quasi-totalité des pays interdisent la consommation des stupéfiants, soit directement comme la France, soit au travers de la «détention en vue de l'usage». Les sanctions sont diverses selon les états, depuis l'amende administrative jusqu'à l'emprisonnement en passant par l'obligation conditionnelle de soins.

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LA TERRE EN ALERTE

Pour la planète, le XXI^e siècle pourrait s'annoncer mieux: plus de 11000 espèces animales sont en voie d'extinction, les sols sont pollués par les engrais agricoles et la forêt disparaît. En effet, pour développer l'agriculture ou aggrandir les villes, les hommes déboisent chaque année 17 millions d'hectares de forêt, l'équivalent d'un tiers de la France. Résultat: le désert avance et l'atmosphère se réchauffe. Car en absorbant le gaz carbonique, les forêts diminuent l'effet de serre.

Il y a quinze ans, lors du Premier Sommet de la Terre, les pays riches ont reconnu que leur mode de vie est en partie responsable de la dégradation de l'environnement. Alors qu'ils ne représentent que 20 % de la population mondiale, les pays riches consomment 40 % des réserves d'eau douce et dégagent 10 fois plus de CO₂ (gaz carbonique), responsable du

réchauffement climatique. Le principe des marchés des permis d'émission fait partie du dispositif du Protocole de Kyōto et consiste à accorder aux industriels «pollueurs» gratuitement, à prix fixe ou aux enchères, des quotas d'émissions de CO₂, que ceux-ci peuvent ensuite s'échanger. Chaque émetteur de CO₂ doit alors vérifier qu'il détient autant de permis d'émission que ce qu'il va émettre. Dans le cas contraire, il se trouve contraint ou bien de diminuer ses émissions, ou bien d'acheter des permis. Inversement, si ses efforts de maîtrise des émissions lui permettent de posséder un excédent de permis, il peut les vendre.

Premier ou deuxième pays pollueur selon les études, les États-Unis via l'administration de George W. Bush refusèrent de présenter de nouveau en juillet 2005 le traité pour ratification parce qu'ils considèrent que cela freinerait l'économie nationale et que le combat contre le réchauffement climatique doit se faire non pas avec une simple réduction des gaz à effet de serre, mais par une meilleure gestion de leur émission. De nombreux états des États-Unis ont néanmoins pris des mesures de restriction sur les gaz à effet de serre. Depuis 2001, les états du Texas, de la Californie, du New Hampshire, ont instauré un dispositif de contrôle des émissions de gaz pour différents secteurs industriels et énergétiques. Le dispositif adopté par la Californie, qui s'appliquera à partir de 2009, prévoit réduire les émissions de gaz polluants de 22% en moyenne d'ici 2012 et de 30% d'ici 2016 [2: 34-39].

Les États-Unis financent avec la Chine, le Japon, la Russie et l'UE, le projet ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor), projet de recherche sur la fusion nucléaire contrôlée, mené à Cadarache (sud de la France). Toutefois la production nette d'énergie par fusion nucléaire chaude reste à l'état d'espoir lointain: les prévisions les plus optimistes des partisans du projet parlent de plusieurs dizaines d'années. Certains voient plus d'espoir dans la production d'énergie par réactions nucléaires en matière condensée.

L'environnement est tout ce qui nous entoure. C'est l'ensemble des éléments naturels et artificiels au sein duquel se déroule la vie humaine. Pour notre planète, le XXI siècle peut se terminer par une catastrophe écologique qui est le résultat des causes naturelles ou de l'action de l'homme. Tremblement de terre, tsunami, éruption volcanique, cyclone, typhon, tempête, tornade, inondation... ont été considérés comme les sources de dévastation naturelle. Mais l'action de l'homme est de plus en plus liée aux catastrophes: marées noires, explosion chimique ou industrielle (Tchernobyl), famine due à la

sécheresse mais aussi au processus de désertification provoqué par l'homme (Éthiopie)... L'action de l'homme sur son environnement provoque des drames environnementaux et humains.

La surexploitation des ressources, la déforestation et l'érosion des sols provoquent une augmentation des inondations et des glissements de terrain. La pollution atmosphérique, les pluies acides, la pollution chimique des sols (pesticides, métaux lourds...), le réchauffement climatique lié à effet de serre dans l'atmosphère sont les conséquences des activités humaines.

La manifestation la plus visible de la crise est celle, qui réduit la couche d'ozone qui protège notre planète des rayons ultraviolets du Soleil.

Des solutions existent. C'est avant tout une question de volonté politique, de la conscience des citoyens. On comprend qu'il faut changer les mentalités, pour que chacun s'engage à repenser son rapport à l'environnement. Il faut réduire les déchets, utiliser économiquement de l'eau, de gaz, de l'électricité, planter des arbres, utiliser le moins possible les véhicules automobiles, préférer vélo ou transport ferroviaire à chaque fois que possible, c'est-à-dire le transport qui ne pollue pas l'air, si une automobile est vraiment nécessaire, choisissez le modèle le plus léger et le plus efficace possible (par exemple, certains constructeurs ont annoncé des véhicules consommant moins de 1.5 L/100km), éviter de prendre l'avion, atteignez une isolation optimale des bâtiments, au mieux par le recours à l'architecture bioclimatique qui réduit au maximum les besoins de chauffage pour garder notre Planète.

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INCENDIE

Le terme *incendie* a été emprunté par la langue française au XVI^e siècle au latin «incendium» (*embrasement*), dérivé de «incendere»

(*allumer*). Il désigne un feu violent, un embrasement qui se propage à un édifice, une maison, une forêt, etc. L'incendie est une réaction de combustion non maîtrisée dans le temps et l'espace. Les matériaux modernes, chlorés notamment libèrent de nombreux toxiques en brûlant.

L'incendie, appelé communément feu, est particulièrement destructeur pour les activités humaines et la nature: habitations, lieux de travail, entrepôts, véhicules, cultures, forêts, monuments historiques...

La prise en compte du risque d'incendie a conduit à créer des services de secours (sapeurs-pompiers, protection civile). Ils ont développé et perfectionné des moyens de lutte contre l'incendie pour combattre l'incendie.

La majeure partie des incendies a des origines humaines (imprudence, malveillance, cause technique...). Les causes naturelles les plus fréquentes sont la foudre et la fermentation (tourbières...). Les causes des incendies peuvent aussi être énergétiques: étincelles, réactions chimiques, court-circuit. Ce terme est d'ailleurs très souvent erroné, car les protections de surintensité protègent efficacement de ce risque.

Selon les experts, les incendies d'origine électrique sont plutôt dus aux développements d'échauffements ponctuels accidentels, en particulier au niveau des connexions, ces phénomènes restent en effet quasiment indétectables.

Après les actes volontaires, on estime que le non respect de l'interdiction de fumer et les incidents d'origine électrique constituent la majeure partie des risques de départ d'incendie.

Une partie des principaux dangers auxquels s'expose une personne proche d'un incendie sont liés à la chaleur élevée. Même en dehors des flammes, on s'expose au risque de brûlure dues principalement aux fumées chaudes, mais aussi au rayonnement infrarouge, au contact avec des objets chauffés, à l'air chauffé, ou bien aux vapeurs d'eau produites par l'arrosage.

Pour se prémunir des brûlures les pompiers sont équipés de vêtements protecteurs ignifugés et de casques ralentissant la progression de la chaleur vers la peau. Les sapeurs-pompiers portent aujourd'hui un casque argenté à double visière en résine de synthèse qui a la particularité de durcir à la chaleur.

La grande veste de cuir noir, dit cuir de feu, avec une bande transversale réfléchissante, est fermée par un ceinturon de feu auquel pendent des gants de travail en peau et une clé tricoise. Le pantalon est bleu marine à passepoil rouge. Il se porte sur une paire de bottes.

Lors d'un incendie de forêt, ou pour les recherches de personnes ensevelies après une explosion ou un tremblement de terre, les sapeurs-pompiers portent un autre casque plus léger, rouge ou blanc, à bandes réfléchissantes et muni d'une paire de lunettes amovibles.

Pour pouvoir lutter contre le feu et se protéger des fumées, les pompiers portent des vêtements de protection et un appareil respiratoire isolant (A.R.I.) qui leur permet d'intervenir, sans danger, 30 minutes dans la fumée. Lors d'un incendie industriel ou d'accident chimique ou radiologique, les pompiers portent une tenue de protection chimique étanche aux gaz toxiques.

Les autres risques sont essentiellement respiratoires. En effet le feu consomme le dioxygène de l'air, indispensable à la survie et peut donc entraîner une asphyxie que l'on nomme risque anoxie.

En outre le feu dégage des fines particules (communément appelées fumée) qui peuvent venir brûler l'intérieur des poumons, et souvent des gaz toxiques pouvant provoquer des empoisonnements, notamment le monoxyde de carbone.

À titre d'exemple, les matières plastiques contenues dans une voiture peuvent générer 200 000 m³ de fumée à un rythme de 20 à 30 mètres cube par seconde. C'est pourquoi les pompiers portent un appareil respiratoire isolant.

La chaleur peut provoquer des explosions de bouteilles de gaz et de réservoirs, ainsi que de certains produits comme les engrais ammonitrés. Ces explosions peuvent provoquer des traumatismes par chute (personne renversée), projection d'éclats, ainsi que de par la surpression occasionnée (*blast*).

En intérieur, il faut ajouter deux risques:

- l'obscurcissement de la vision par la fumée: on ne voit pas où l'on va, et l'on peut donc faire une chute ou se perdre ;
- le risque d'effondrement de la structure.

Enfin, des pompiers sont régulièrement victimes d'accidents de la route en se rendant à leur caserne lorsqu'ils sont appelés, notamment de nuit (conjonction du stress, de la fatigue, négligence des règles de sécurité routière).

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LES FEUX DE FORET EN ASIE DU SUD-EST ET EN AMERIQUE DU SUD

Certains pays du continent européen (Suisse, Autriche, Allemagne...) sont frappés par des intempéries avec des pluies torrentielles et inondations, tandis que les alertes se multiplient dans les autres pays européens du pourtour méditerranéen pour lutter contre les feux de forêts.

La sécheresse a sa part de responsabilité dans les gigantesques incendies qui ont ravagé les forêts du Portugal, d'Espagne et la garrigue en France, mais bien moins que la responsabilité directe de l'homme.

Depuis près d'une décennie, d'immenses régions forestières de la planète s'embrasent tour à tour: en 1997, les forêts de la Malaisie et de l'Indonésie ont été les premières ravagées par d'immenses feux, puis en 1998, l'Amazonie brésilienne, l'île de Palawan aux Philippines, ainsi que le Mexique.

En 2003, 2004 et en 2005, des centaines de milliers d'hectares de forêts des pays méditerranéens, dont le Maroc, l'Algérie, le Portugal, l'Espagne, l'Italie, la Grèce et la France, ont flambé toute la saison d'été.

Les causes réelles de ces incendies sont bien connues, mais souvent on accuse la nature d'être à l'origine de ces feux. Pourquoi les incendies sont-ils devenus si nombreux et si fréquents? L'effet de changement climatique est-il responsable de ces incendies de forêts? Quelle est la part de responsabilité de l'homme dans ces incendies? Que peut-on faire pour éviter une répétition de ces catastrophes environnementales à l'avenir?

L'accusé principal en Amérique du Sud est le phénomène «El Nino», ensuite l'homme. Le phénomène «El Nino» est une anomalie climatique qui se produit «aléatoirement» presque tous les trois ans, lorsque les alizés, qui soufflent d'est en ouest sur le Pacifique, perdent de leur vigueur et forment une énorme masse d'air chaude. Cette masse, de la taille des Etats-Unis, habituellement bloquée par les vents près de l'Indonésie, s'échappe vers les côtes du Pérou, puis repart en sens inverse. Ce mouvement est une des phases d'un système de fluctuation du climat appelé Enso (El Nino Southern Oscillation) qui serait

responsable des dérèglements climatiques sur toute la planète en 1997-1998. Ces fluctuations climatiques ont provoqué de grands changements dans la direction des vents, entraînant des courants d'air plus violents: les feux de forêts sont donc plus fréquents et se propagent rapidement.

Cependant, l'homme reste le principal responsable direct des feux de forêts en Amérique du Sud, à cause de la pratique intense de déboisement par le feu.

Au Brésil, en 1998, la forêt de l'Etat amazonien du Roraima s'est enflammée suite à cette pratique regrettable de déboisement. En effet, dans cet Etat, le feu est la conséquence avérée de la surexploitation de la forêt par des nouveaux agriculteurs, arrivés en surnombre depuis 1978 et encouragés par les autorités brésiliennes pour coloniser l'Amazonie. Selon les statistiques de l'Institut de recherches d'Amazonie (INPA): en 1978, il y avait 80 000 habitants dans le Roraima qui était couvert à 72 % par les forêts, alors qu'en 1996, on comptait plus de 262 000 habitants.

Pour conquérir l'Amazonie, les nouveaux colons ont déboisé en brûlant d'immenses superficies de forêts. Entre 1978 et 1996, la superficie dénudée est multipliée par 50 à cause de la forte spéculation foncière: la valeur d'un hectare déboisé dans le Roraima est 10 fois supérieure à celle d'un hectare de forêt.

L'Institut de l'environnement brésilien (IBAMA) estime que le plus souvent les incendies de forêts sont d'origine criminelle, provoqués par les exploitants agricoles. On sait à quel point la possession de la terre est un enjeu vital dans un pays où 2% des propriétaires «latifundiaires» détiennent plus de la moitié des superficies exploitées.

Une loi de protection de l'environnement a été promulguée par le Gouvernement brésilien. Cette loi ne condamne pas le recours au brûlis, pour ne pas pénaliser les Indiens dit-on, mais elle prévoit cependant des peines de prison et la fermeture des entreprises coupables de crimes «écologiques». Reste à vérifier si cette loi est vraiment dissuasive pour les grands propriétaires qui monopolisent le domaine économique et politique de tout un pays.

Le dérèglement climatique et l'homme sont également accusés en Asie du Sud-Est. En Asie du Sud-Est, le dérèglement climatique est également accusé d'être à l'origine des feux qui ont endommagé de grandes surfaces de forêts de certains pays.

Une sécheresse exceptionnelle, avec un climat sec, a persisté dans l'Est Kalimantan jusqu'en 1998, contribuant au déclenchement

d'incendies catastrophiques. Pendant la saison d'incendies de 1997 et de 1998, plusieurs rapports émanant des autorités politiques et scientifiques indonésiennes indiquent que la sécheresse qui a frappé le pays était à l'origine de ces feux.

Il vrai qu'en Indonésie, le feu a pris en août 1997 lors d'une des sécheresses les plus graves des 50 dernières années, à cause probablement du retard de la saison des moussons (fortes pluies) suite à l'effet d'El Nino. Le territoire du Kalimantan, déjà dégradé par l'intense exploitation forestière, a été dévasté par des feux immenses ; même les fortes pluies, certes tardives, ont eu du mal à éteindre les braises.

Pour l'été 2005, les autorités de Kuala Lumpur soupçonnent franchement les propriétaires et les sociétés de plantations malaisiennes pour la provocation d'immenses feux de forêts en Malaisie et en Indonésie, qui ont contaminé l'air jusqu'à l'île touristique de Phuket, en Thaïlande. Jakarta affirme également que huit plantations sur dix, défrichées de façon illégale par le feu, sont malaisiennes.

Chaque année, lors de la saison sèche, les agriculteurs et les exploitants forestiers en Indonésie et en Malaisie défrichent et préparent des terrains pour les cultures en y mettant le feu. Cette pratique des brûlis, interdite par la loi, est fréquente à Sumatra et Kalimantan.

En 1997 et 1998, ces incendies incontrôlés avaient obscurci le ciel d'une partie de l'Asie du Sud-Est pendant des mois, entraînant une forte pollution de l'air et des pertes en vies humaines, provoquant de nombreuses perturbations, notamment dans le trafic aérien, et causant des pertes économiques estimées à 9,3 milliards de dollars.

Il est clair que les incendies qui se sont produits récemment en Indonésie résultent de la conjonction d'une sécheresse extrême et des activités agricoles, notamment l'agriculture traditionnelle sur brûlis et les défrichements à grande échelle pour l'établissement de plantations industrielles. Il est évident que ces pratiques agricoles et forestières rendent de plus en plus les forêts vulnérables au feu.

En effet, en Indonésie, la surexploitation commerciale des forêts dégrade depuis plus de 15 ans la forêt tropicale en toute légalité, et avec pour seul objectif le profit rapide et maximal. Le feu est un moyen qui permet de remplacer rapidement et facilement les espèces d'arbres sans valeur marchande par des essences rentables, comme le palmier à huile ou l'eucalyptus. Selon le ministère indonésien de la forêt, de 500 000 à 700 000 ha de forêts ont été transformés en plantations en 15 ans.

Sur les 560 départs d'incendies qui ont été constatés, la plupart est due à une volonté délibérée de destruction. Pourtant, les autorités

indonésiennes avaient interdit, depuis 1995, d'allumer des feux. En vain, au moins pour ce qui est des grandes sociétés agricoles et forestières.

En 1997, la culpabilité de 160 entreprises indonésiennes a été établie et sur les 46 enquêtes menées à leur terme, cinq ont donné lieu à des poursuites. A signaler qu'en Malaisie, 17 entreprises condamnées pour les feux de forêts ont versé seulement 8000 dollars d'amende.

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 2. Le Sapeurs-Pompiers, magazine N 973. Décembre 2005.
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LE NIVEAU DE SECURITE A L'EURO 2012 SERA LE PLUS HAUT POSSIBLE

Selon les dernières données du secrétaire général de l'UEFA Gianni Infantino, cet été plus d'une et demi millions de supporters du monde entier viendront au championnat de l'Europe de football en Ukraine et en Pologne. C'est pourquoi la question de la sécurité pour les pays d'accueil doit devenir un des questions clés. Les organisateurs du tournoi, qui travaillent soigneusement sur la préparation de l'événement gradué sportif, ont promis déjà: ils feront tout le possible pour que les supporters de l'EURO-2012 puissent se sentir confortablement et sans aucun danger.

1. L'assurance de l'ordre public et la sécurité publique dans le cadre de la préparation des matches de football se réalise sur les principes suivants:

- 1) la légalité;
- 2) la prévention de la violence et de l'inconduite de côté des spectateurs, les démonstrations racial et antisociaux;

- 3) la priorité des mesures préventives;
- 4) la formation de relations amicales entre tous les individus pendant les matchs de football;
- 5) le respect mutuel et la recherche des décisions de compromis;
- 6) le découvert et la publicité;
- 7) la responsabilité de l'accomplissement des engagements acceptés.

En particulier, ils ont déclaré qu'ils sont prêts à prévenir n'importe quel incident extraordinaire pendant le championnat. Pour ce but déjà maintenant pour chaque match de la partie finale de la priorité continentale on élabore le scénario individuel de la sécurité: on prend en considération la spécificité des villes acceptantes, l'histoire des relations entre les sélections-rivales et les plusieurs autres facteurs.»Nous examinons chaque duel comme l'événement séparé, c'est pourquoi traitons à part chacun d'eux», – a confirmé l'adjoint du chef de l'agence Nationale de l'Ukraine de la préparation de l'EURO-2012. [2. p. 145].

À présent chacun des pays-maîtres examine soigneusement la conception de la sécurité du championnat. Ainsi, selon le commandant de la police polonaise Andzej Matejuk, ses collaborateurs se préparaient au prochain tournoi de football pendant plus de trois ans. «Nous passions les travaux préparatoires, y compris pendant la visite de Pape. Cependant il est plus facile d'assurer les rites religieux, car les pèlerins sont les gens non agressifs. Pendant l'EURO nous avons plus de problèmes et de risques. On élabore maintenant de différentes variantes des opérations spéciales, qui se basent sur ce que le supporter doit venir en Pologne, passer gaiement le temps et se sentir hors d'atteinte. Notre devise sur l'EURO-2012: «Ayez le plaisir, sentez-vous hors d'atteinte!», – a marqué Andzej Matejuk.

Il a raconté que l'activité de police pendant le tournoi sera définie par trois notions: le soin, la tolérance et la répression. «Sous» le soin «on comprend le soin que le policier aidera les fans de football par l'information. La tolérance consistera en ce que si on a violé les règles, le policier tout d'abord fait la remarque, – le chef de la police polonaise a expliqué. – Eh bien, sous la répression on comprend la mesure extrême. Si la conduite des supporters met en cause la sécurité, nos actions seront rigides: nous faisons la répression et l'étouffement du voyoutisme».

L'Ukraine de sa part déclare aussi l'intention d'assurer le plus haut niveau de la sécurité, de plus discret – comme **le directeur du comité d'organisation local «l'EURO-2012 l'Ukraine» Markiyan Loubkivsky** a souligné. «Le championnat de l'Europe est comme l'iceberg. Par dessus

ce qu'est proposé aux supporters. En bas – la partie invisible de la préparation prévoyant tous les risques», – le directeur du tournoi en Ukraine a marqué. – D'autre part, on ne peut pas faire les signaux: «Nous résisterons durement à tous les risques!». Nous sommes le pays amical, prêt à assurer la sécurité à tous. Nous comptons sur ce que tous, qui viendront chez nous, reviendront chez eux avec les meilleures impressions, – a déclaré Markiyan Loubkivsky. Et la sélection de la Hollande, probablement, croit pas trop aux agents de l'ordre public de l'Ukraine. C'est pourquoi – pour surveiller les supporters – elle mène avec soi les troupes des policiers des Pays-Bas à Kharkiv, où en été elle jouera trois matches. Ils arrivent avec l'équipe, 14 personnes au total, vivront non loin des fans, – on a raconté à la milice de Kharkiv. – La protection de l'ordre public c'est notre affaire, et les policiers de la Hollande travailleront avec les supporters, parce que parmi eux peuvent se trouver les gars problématiques, ultras «Ajax» et «Feyenoord». Les gardes ukrainiens de l'ordre espèrent sur la solidarité des fans hollandais: en effet, quand ils supportent non pas les clubs de football aimés, mais la sélection du pays, ils oublient l'hostilité et l'opposition. [3. p. 89]

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2. Lucienne Bui Trong, La Police dans la société française. – PUF, 2003. 246 p.

3. Sous la direction de Bruno Fuligni. Dans les secrets de la Police. – L'Iconoclaste, 2008. – 330 p.

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QU'EST-CE QUE LE CYBER-TERRORISME?

Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, les pays largement informatisés ont commencé à prendre sérieusement en compte les risques de cyber-terrorisme contre leurs entreprises et leur société en général. Le **cyber-terrorisme** est la convergence entre le terrorisme traditionnel et les réseaux, à commencer par Internet. On peut donc définir le cyber-

terrorisme comme **l'action délibérée** de destruction, dégradation ou modification de données, de flux d'informations ou de systèmes informatiques vitaux d'Etats ou d'entreprises cruciales au bon fonctionnement d'un pays, dans un but de dommages et/ou de retentissement maximum, pour des raisons politiques, religieuses ou idéologiques. Ces dommages peuvent être économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, et même vitaux pour les individus dans certains cas.

Il faut absolument distinguer le cyber-terrorisme du simple **cyber-crime**, qui consiste à détourner l'usage d'un système dans un but simplement crapuleux. De même, le cyber-terrorisme cherche surtout à réveiller la société et à l'éduquer sur certains sujets à la détruire. Enfin, le cyber-terrorisme se distingue du **cyber-combat** par le caractère généralement civil de ses cibles.

Pourquoi le cyber-terrorisme est-il destiné à avoir autant de **succès**? Pour plusieurs raisons. Tout d'abord, le coût d'accès est très faible: un ordinateur portable est beaucoup moins cher qu'un explosif brisant ou qu'une arme de guerre. Ensuite, nos sociétés devenant de plus en plus dépendantes des réseaux d'information, la disparition de ceux-ci peut provoquer des effets économiques, logistiques et émotionnels considérables. De plus, le public et les journalistes sont fascinés par tous les types d'attaques informatiques, ce qui conduit à une large couverture dans les médias. Enfin, la paralysie des pays dits «développés» lorsqu'ils sont privés de réseaux peut faire la part belle aux pays moins équipés et moins vulnérables de ce côté.

On distingue en général **3 types de cyber-terroristes**. Les cyber-terroristes sont en général des sous-groupes de groupes terroristes traditionnels. Ces sous-groupes peuvent être non structurés et constitués d'individus peu nombreux, travaillant sans organisation particulière, avec peu de moyens, de préparation, de compétences et de stratégie, ou bien au contraire être parfaitement organisés, avec des moyens conséquents et une définition précise de leurs cibles et de leur tactique.

Mais on trouve aussi parmi les cyber-terroristes des **sympatisans** de groupes terroristes, ainsi que des **hackers** «patriotes», qui vont procéder à des actions de rétorsion juste après des attaques «physiques» (réelles) ou logiques (sur les réseaux) de ceux qu'ils considèrent comme leurs ennemis [1]. En effet, le terrorisme et l'anti-terrorisme s'emparent d'Internet. Ainsi, tout un chacun peut maintenant faire de l'anti-terrorisme de sa propre initiative, sur une base individuelle, pour le plaisir de se faire peur. On peut citer les attaques de hackers chinois contre des sites américains après le bombardement de l'ambassade

chinoise à Belgrade en 1999, les attaques d'Américains contre des sites chinois lors de l'épisode de l'avion espion américain bloqué sur le sol chinois, et les attaques d'autres groupes de hackers américains (les «Dispatchers» notamment) contre les sites taliban [2] en 2001.

Enfin, un dernier type de cyber-terroristes est constitué par des états. Comme il existe des «états terroristes», on commence à observer des «états cyber-terroristes». Certains n'en sont encore qu'à la phase de préparation, notamment à l'acquisition par différents moyens d'équipements informatiques performants. Ainsi, un lot de puissantes machines vendues par les Etats-Unis à la Jordanie et destinées à l'origine à équiper les Renseignements Généraux de ce pays, a été détourné au profit de la Libye [3].

Les cyber-attentats avaient pour but de causer un maximum de **dommages** et/ou un maximum de **retentissement** médiatique, culturel ou social. **Les cibles des cyber-attentats seront donc constituées prioritairement par:**

- **les** installations de gestion des télécommunications (centraux téléphoniques...)
- **les** sites de génération et de distribution d'énergie (centrales nucléaires, thermiques) ;
- **les** installations de régulation des transports (aéroports, ports, contrôle aérien et maritime, gares ferroviaires et routières, autoroutes, systèmes de régulation des feux rouges des grandes agglomérations) ;
- **les** installations de distribution de produits pétroliers (raffineries, dépôts, réseaux de stations services) ;
- **les** centres de gestion du courrier ;
- **les** sites de distribution d'eau (usines de traitement, centres d'analyse, stations d'épuration) ;
- **les** institutions financières et bancaires (bourses nationales, réseau SWIFT, home banking, réseaux de distributeurs de billets) ;
- **les** services d'urgence, de santé et de sécurité publique (police, pompiers, SAMU, hôpitaux) ;
- **les** services gouvernementaux (sécurité sociale, assurance maladie, sites institutionnels) ;
- **les** médias (chaînes de télévision, groupes de presse, fournisseurs de contenus divers) ;
- **les** éléments symboliques d'une société et d'un mode de vie (grande distribution, industries représentatives,...). Une attaque sur plusieurs de ces cibles simultanément pourrait avoir un effet **dévastateur** pour un pays non préparé.

Certains dommages peuvent même constituer une menace sur la vie de certains individus: ainsi, la mise hors service des systèmes de contrôle de refroidissement des réacteurs d'une centrale nucléaire peut

conduire rapidement à un accident radiologique majeur (surtout si la chute automatique des barres de secours a été désactivé), nécessitant l'évacuation d'une zone considérable, avec risque vital à plus ou moins long terme pour la population la plus touchée. De même, un aéroport privé de ses systèmes de contrôle aérien aura beaucoup de mal à éviter des collisions, voire des crashes d'appareils. Enfin, un système de traitement de l'eau victime d'une attaque pourra rendre dangereuse une eau qui n'aura pas été suffisamment chlorée, provoquant potentiellement des épidémies. Le cyber-terrorisme a parfois été qualifié de terrorisme sans mort. **Cela pourrait changer à l'avenir.**

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**ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ТА ОХОРОНА
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