

intimate partner in their lifetime said that they first experienced these forms of violence before the age of 18.

All forms of intimate partner violence are preventable. Strategies to promote healthy, respectful, and nonviolent relationships are an important part of prevention.

Programs that teach young people healthy relationship skills such as communication, effectively managing feelings, and problem-solving can prevent violence. These skills can stop violence in dating relationships before it occurs.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: DEFINITION, CAUSES AND COUNTERACTING

Terrorism is, in its broadest sense, the unlawful use of intentional violence to achieve political aims, especially against civilians at the international level.

The topic of terrorism is both complex and emotive. It is complex because it combines so many different aspects of human experience, including subjects such as politics, psychology, philosophy, military strategy, and history, to name a few. Terrorism is also emotive both because experiences of terrorist acts arouse tremendous feelings, and because those who see terrorists as justified often have strong feelings concerning the rightness of the use of violence. Without a doubt, terrorism evokes strong feelings whenever it is discussed. A key challenge of understanding terrorism is both acknowledging the moral outrage at terrorist acts, while at the same time trying to understand the rationale behind terrorism.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon in human experience. Violence has been used throughout human history by those who chose to oppose states, kings, and princes. This sort of violence can be differentiated from what is termed as terrorism. Violence in opposition to a government is often targeted against soldiers and those who govern. Terrorism, however, is characterized by the use of violence against civilians, with the expressed desire of causing terror or panic in the population. Terrorism is not unique

to the 20th and 21st centuries. Terrorism existed in 18th century revolutionary France during the reign of terror. Today, terrorist activity can be found in most countries around the world, namely: Israel, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Colombia, and the United States [1, p. 3].

The causes of terrorism appear to be varied. There does not appear to be one lone factor that leads people to engage in acts of terror. Scholars have categorized motivations for terrorism to include psychological, ideological, and strategic. Psychological aspect is those who engage in terrorism may do so for purely personal reasons, based on their own psychological state of mind. Their motivation may be nothing more than hate or the desire for power. Ideology is defined as the beliefs, values, and/or principles by which a group identifies its particular aims and goals. Ideology may encompass religion or political philosophies and programs. Strategic Perspective manifested in the fact that terrorism is sometimes seen as a logical extension of the failure of politics. When people seek redress of their grievances through government, but fail to win government's attention to their plight, they may resort to violence.

It is impossible to say for sure what causes terrorism. A person's psychological make-up certainly will play a role, but to what extent is unclear. Some may come to terrorism, not out of any love for violence, but rather to further their ideological goals. Others may be motivated to use terror simply because it appears to be a useful strategic alternative, or may further the state's objectives. Indeed, terrorism may occur for psychological, ideological, and strategic grounds all at once. An individual may decide terrorism fits his or her own view of the world—that it makes sense. A group may come to use terrorism because it furthers and is supported by their ideology. Finally, groups or persons may use terrorism because it fits with their strategic objectives and goals [1, p. 10-11].

Counter-terrorism - activities to prevent, detect and minimize the consequences of terrorist activities. In 1999, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism was adopted. According to Art. 8 of the Convention, "each State shall, for the purposes of possible confiscation in accordance with the principles of domestic law, take measures to identify, detect, block or seize any funds used or allocated for the purpose of committing crimes falling within the scope of the Convention and the funds received as a result of such crimes.

Within the framework of the Convention, practical measures have been developed to establish an effective system of control over financial flows at both the international and domestic levels:

- a) to prevent and stop the financing of terrorist acts;

b) introduce criminal liability for the intentional transfer or collection of funds by any means, directly or indirectly, by their citizens or in their territory for use (or intent to use) to commit terrorist acts;

c) immediately block the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts, or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or contribute to their commission; organizations directly or indirectly owned or controlled by such persons;

d) prohibit its citizens or any persons and organizations in its territory from providing any funds, financial assets, economic resources or financial and other relevant services, directly or indirectly, for use in the interests of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts, or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or contribute to their commission; organizations directly or indirectly owned or controlled by such persons, as well as persons and organizations acting on behalf or by order of such persons [3].

According to the Ukrainian's data Ombudsman during the years of Ukrainian independence 25 individuals had become victims of the terrorist attacks, 2 more had been killed by the 1st of October 2011. During this period Security Service of Ukraine investigated 22 cases in respect of 35 individuals, with 9 cases gone to court hearing. 25 individuals have been prosecuted with 2 sentenced to life imprisonment. Besides, according to the Security Service the following number of cases has been open based on the definition of the terrorist act (art. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine): 2009 – 1 case; 2010 – 1 case; 2011 – 3 cases. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to 15 and 8 years of imprisonments respectively.

Under Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the fight against terrorism”:

1) terrorism – is socially harmful activity, that is constituted by conscious purposeful use of violence by taking hostages, committing arsons, murders, torture, intimidation of the public and government agencies or committing attacks at lives and health of the individuals or threats of committing criminal acts to attain criminal goals; 2) terrorist act – is a criminal act of using weapons, explosion, arson or other acts, which entail liability under art. 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [2, p. 248].

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STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF POLICE IN ITALY

Italy is located in the centre of Europe, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and sharing open land borders with four other European Union countries. This geographic location makes Italy attractive to local, regional and global organized crime groups.

Mafia-type criminal organizations in Italy operate behind the façade of legitimate business, making them increasingly difficult to detect. Their primary areas of activity include international drug and arms trafficking, human trafficking, people smuggling, money laundering and cybercrime.

Italy concentrates considerable law enforcement resources on monitoring the growing threat to national security of global terrorism.

The international characteristics of these crime areas and their links with crime networks around the world make the role of the Interpol (National Central Bureau – NCB, in Rome) fundamental institution to maintaining national and regional security.

Terrorist activity in Europe over the past years has resulted in an intensification of security measures and police are frequently heavily armed. It is not uncommon in Italy to be asked by police to show identification. If asked, it is important to be polite and cooperative. Show a copy of your passport and your “declaration of presence” card.

Police are assigned to fight criminal activities in the country. There are several kinds of police in Italy: *Carabinieri* (military); *Polizia* (national) and *Polizia Municipale* (city police); *Vigili Urbani* (city traffic police).

National Police

The headquarters of the National Police (*Polizia di Stato* or *Polizia Statale*) is located in Rome, and there are regional and provincial divisions throughout Italy. This is a civil police service, in contrast to the other police services in Italy.