

history are going to be relevant, professional guidelines, as well as the scientific method, require that a broad net be cast at the outset of every case. In one case the primary issue may become a question of toxicology (e.g., how many drinks and how intoxicated was the reporting party). In another it may be a question of where an alleged murder occurred (e.g., which room did the victim normally occupy, where is it in relation to location where the body was found, and could they physically occupy that space). In yet another there may be a question of sexual habits or preferences (e.g., were they virgin, did they engage in sadomasochistic activity resulting in frequent bodily injury of a sexual nature, did they often have more than one sexual partner on they day of the alleged sexual assault). All of these issues and related details have been a deciding factor in criminal cases. Each victim is different, each case is different, and therefore less victim history is not better.

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THE SCRAP METAL INDUSTRY: ECONOMIC LAW ASPECT

Scrap metal is a valuable raw material. Recycling scrap metal helps to save such resources as ore and coal, as well as to reduce noxious emissions entering the atmosphere. Recently much attention has been paid to the ecological aspect of scrap recycling, particularly to automotive scrap recycling, slag recycling as well as recycling of other metallurgical waste and waste from metal processing.

Scrap metal is often the bulkiest and heaviest material collected at municipal transfer/recycling facilities. Starting a scrap metal recycling program cannot only help save thousands of dollars in avoided disposal costs, but will conserve limited landfill and incinerator space. It also conserves natural resources by replacing the need for virgin raw materials with recycled scrap metal to produce new metal goods.

The scrap metal industry is part of the broader recycling industry that involves the collection, separation and processing of materials for manufacture into raw materials or new products.

The demand for scrap metal is a derived demand – based on the demand for steel because scrap metal is an input to steel production. Steel demand in turn is based on demand by construction, manufacturing and other industrial sectors. Hence prices for scrap metal are a function of prices for steel.

Scrap metal collection is generally a secondary economic activity undertaken by rural villagers. It is most common in the dry season and usually supplements wet season agriculture, herding and other activities. It generates cash income that can be used for immediate purchases or invested in

livestock as a reinforcement of the domestic economic base.

Scrap collection may be a spontaneous response to finding metal while engaged in some other task (such as herding animals). However, in many areas it is also common as a planned and organised activity. People may go out on their own or with friends or family to local areas where they expect to find metal contamination. In some areas groups may stay away from their village for a few days while collecting scrap. If using metal detectors they will have to dig to unearth items buried under the ground. Otherwise, metal is simply collected from the surface. They will then either store the metal at their house awaiting the arrival of a trader in the village, or they will take the metal to sell — depending on trade patterns in that area and their own access to transport. Alternatively, people may climb aboard a truck and join a labour gang — driving to an area of known metal contamination, searching independently and selling their find at the end of the day to the truck owner (or his representative.)

People do not need detectors in order to find and sell scrap metal. However, as we have noted the metal trade in Ukraine has been ongoing for many years and large amounts of easily visible surface-lying metal have already been collected and sold.

Dealin relation to scrap metal, includes buy or otherwis eacquire, and sell or otherwise dispose of, scrap metal in the way oftrade or business, whether by way of barter, pledgeor otherwise, and whether as principal oragent, but does not include a transaction relating to scrap metal which, by reason of the circumstance thereof, the parties there to or the nature or quantity of the scrap metal involved therein, is an isolated transaction in consistent with any form of dealing in scrap metal by way of trade or business.

Scrap metalincludes any old metal, second-hand metal, broken metal, defaced or old metal goods (including machinery and plant), whether wholly or partly manufactured, whether ferrous, non-ferrous or ferroalloyed, but does not include gold, silver or metals of the platinoid group.

Every person in whose possession scrap metal is found apparently exposed for sale, or who has in his possession or under his control scrap metal in circumstances or in quantities which raise a reasonable presumption that he has such scrap metal in his possession or under his control for the purposes or with the intention of dealing therewith, shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be dealing in scrap metal.

Scrap metal shall be deemed to be in the possession or under the control of a person if he knowingly places or keeps the scrap metal in the custody or care or another person or in any house, building, lodging, apartment, field or place, open or enclosed, whether occupied by himself or not, and whether the scrap metal is placed or kept for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another.

The integrity of scrap metal trading in Ukraine is being seriously undermined by a lack of enforcement of existing regulations. Lapses include site inspections not taking place prior to the approval of packing sites, goods

inspections not being conducted prior to the granting of export licenses, un-registered packing sites being accommodated and the police being absent from inspections. The essential and independent role of enforcement must therefore be acknowledged and decisive steps must be taken at the leadership level to ensure it. No scrap metal should be approved for export unless all of the regulatory requirements have been met.

All scrap dealers (site-based and mobile) must hold a licence issued by their local authority in order to trade legally.

Scrap metal dealers should be required to maintain a written record of all transactions, including the identity of the seller, a description of items bought, the amount of money paid, and the reported source of the scrap metal. Requiring further that dealers pay sellers by check rather than cash should deter sellers who prefer to remain anonymous. Accurate record-keeping has the potential both to deter thieves from trying to sell stolen metal and to help police link metal sellers to reported metal thefts.

Overall, the facts reveal that a much better attempt can be made in Ukraine to institute and implement regulations that consistently restrain scrap metal theft to a negligible or tolerable level, while allowing exports to take place. The social, economic and environmental advantages of scrap metal exporting warrant a concerted effort.

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VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY WORK IN CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Citizenship education is an important part of the development of young adults. It enables them to learn about their rights and responsibilities, and to understand how society works. It prepares them for dealing with the challenges they face in life. Through citizenship education, young people are encouraged to play an active part in the democratic process, thereby becoming more effective members of society. Effective citizenship education increases confidence, self-esteem and motivation for learning. Young people are encouraged to express their views, to have a voice and make a difference to the communities in which they operate.

Volunteer work offers an opportunity for individuals and communities to engage in activities that affect the common good of society. For young people, volunteer work provides a way to gain a variety of useful skills, to understand the community in which they live, and to enhance community life. The community, in turn, fosters the development of a citizenry that is involved in creating a better democracy.

There is an increasing emphasis in schools on the development of character in students, through the study of community issues, actions to