

COMMITTING. Вісник Асоціації кримінального права України, № 1(4): 245-252.

3. Feiler, Gil. The Globalization of Terror Funding. Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies, Bar-Ilan University: 29. Mideast Security and Policy Studies No. 74. Retrieved November 14, 2007.

4. Pillar, Paul R. Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy. Washington, D.C: Brookings Institution Press, 2001.

Луцюк Д.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

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.

The National Police provides general police services in Italy, such as patrolling of highways, railways and certain waterways, as well as assisting the local police. Every major Italian town or city has a main police station (Questura) run by the National Police.

The Minister of the Interior is the national authority responsible for public order and security maintenance. In this capacity, the Minister is supported by the Public Order and Security Committee, an advisory body consisting of the Chief of Police (Director General of Public Security) and the heads of the other police services. Public Security Administration is exercised, at central level, by the Public Security Department and by provincial and local authorities, public security officials and officers at local level:

- The Public Security Department is headed by a Prefect, with the rank of Police Chief, appointed by the President of the Republic based on proposals from the Minister of the Interior and by decision of the Council of Ministers. Tasks of the Public Security Department include: implementing public order and security policy; ensuring technical and operational co-ordination and harmonization of police services; managing the National Police; and providing technical support for the Ministry's overall needs.

- Provincial authorities include the Prefect, who is in charge of the Territorial Government Office and responsible for public order and security; and the Questore, a senior National Police official responsible for the management and co-ordination of services and police force employment.

- Special Units include: mobile units, bomb technicians, sharpshooters, a canine unit, the mounted police, air service and nautical squads.

- Another important operational sector of the National Police is represented by the specialties. About 24,000 staff, that is almost a quarter of the police personnel, work within the following services: Traffic Police, Railway Police, Postal and Telecommunications Police, Border and Immigration Police.

The Central Directorate for Police Training Institutes, a branch of the Department of Public Security, is in charge of education management. There are different kinds of schools, ranging from basic training for cadet officers and technical operators to different police specialties schools. Then there are also schools for the qualification of instructors, pilots, dog handlers and mounted police officers, as well as the community police school aimed to foster knowledge and training modules to improve confidence and co-operation between citizens and the police.

The NCB for Italy is a part of the International Police Cooperation Service (SCIP), a branch of the Public Security Department (PSD).

SCIP is a multi-agency DPS unit: the Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza head it, on a rotation basis. Officers representing all police forces staff it.

NCB coordinates international investigations and police action on behalf of Italy's four principal police forces. It circulates information between agencies and staff, particularly as it relates to people suspected of aiding and abetting migrant smuggling and human trafficking, as well as the identification and localization of foreign terrorist fighters.

To boost national security and investigations for national law enforcement, the NCB has given national police forces across Italy access to Interpol's databases on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles, meaning they can quickly determine if a person is a potential criminal or security threat.

By providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across Italy detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. NCB is a regular partner in Interpol-led global police operations in the region.

Список використаних джерел:

1. How Interpol supports Italy to tackle international crime. URL: <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Member-countries/Europe/ITALY>
2. The main policing entities in Italy. URL: <https://polis.osce.org/country-profiles/italy>
3. Italian Law & Police. URL: <https://www.washington.edu/rome/health-safety/italian-law-police/>
4. Understanding Italy. Italian Police. URL: <https://www.understandingitaly.com/italian-police.html>

Луцюк М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.

COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors used to gain or maintain power and control [1].

Domestic violence includes sexual assault, child abuse and other violent crimes. Domestic violence is illegal in the United States under all circumstances. All people in the United States are legally guaranteed protection from these types of abuse.