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FEATURES OF THE DIVISION OF THE ITALIAN POLICE

The police are one of the important and necessary bodies of every state. First of all, the safety and well-being of the population, their rights and responsibilities, as well as their property, not to mention the protection of the interests of the state, depend on the police. The police was created to protect the law and order of the entire state, so the number of law enforcement officers should correspond to this task. The insufficient number of law enforcement officers poses danger to all

residents of the country. Therefore, in this study, we want to analyze the police of one of the European countries, namely, Italy.

Uniformed law enforcement personnel are the most “visible business card” of the country. An error committed by law enforcement with regard to victims or communities can reinforce the “message” sent by the perpetrators of non-acceptance, of hate, of prejudice. The confidence of victims and the victim’s community can disappear forever maybe [1].

Law and order in Italy is the responsibility of five national police forces, and two local police forces. Together, these organisations employ over 300,000 officers, the highest number employed by any of the countries in the European Union [2].

If the number of police officers is insufficient, law enforcement officers will be assigned a wide range of tasks that will reduce their efficiency and morale. That is, it is necessary to distribute everything proportionally, or increase the number of pro-guards who must undergo appropriate training before performing their duties.

The two local forces are:

- Provincial Police (Polizia Provinciale):

This force is responsible for enforcing national and local hunting and fishing laws as well as some traffic regulations. They are not present in every province [2].

- Municipal Police (Polizia Municipale):

Each comune has a Municipal Police force, responsible for enforcing local regulations, traffic control and investigating petty crimes. They are also known as 'Polizia Comunale', 'Polizia Urbana' or 'Vigili Urbani'. In some regions the Provincial Police and the Municipal Police are grouped together as 'Local Police' (Polizia Locale) [2].

The five national forces are:

- State Police - Polizia di Stato;
- Finance Police - Guardia di Finanza;
- Military Police - Arma dei Carabinieri;
- Prison Police - Polizia Penitenziaria;
- Forestry Police - Corpo Forestale dello Stato [2].

There is an additional organisation, called The 'Direzione Investigativa Antimafia' (DIA) (Anti-Mafia Investigation Department)

which is a cooperative venture between all five of the police forces which is charged with tackling organised crime [2].

From the above, we can say that Italy has a fairly extensive system of police forces, which in the future makes it possible to distribute certain work among all units, rather than loading one.

The *Polizia di Stato* (state police), which is the main national police force are responsible for patrolling the *autostrade* (highways), *ferrovie* (railways), *aeroporti* (airports), and *la dogana* (customs) [3].

La polizia municipale (local police force) on the other hand, works at a local level and is responsible primarily for traffic control, but also for enforcing national, regional and local laws regarding commerce, legal residence, pets, and other administrative duties. The officers of the municipal police aren't automatically authorized to carry weapons, since public safety is generally relegated to the *Polizia di Stato* [3].

If you're in Italy and you lose your wallet, or something gets stolen, you go to the *Carabinieri* to report the theft or the loss. They file a report, and make it official. When you're driving, the *Carabinieri* may have you pull over for a routine checking of license, registration and proof of insurance [3].

Another important police force is *la Guardia di Finanza* (financial guard). The *Guardia di Finanza* deals primarily with financial crime and smuggling, and is the primary agency for suppressing illicit drug trade. They work on land, sea and in the air. These are the agents who might ask you to produce a *scontrino* (receipt) upon exiting a shop, restaurant or bar [3].

In our opinion, such a division is quite appropriate and necessary. In addition, all these units differ in form and responsibilities, so people can easily distinguish them and know for what purpose the police are addressing them, and who the population should contact if necessary.

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POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Police activity under martial law acquires a significantly expanded and legally regulated character, which directly follows from the *Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”* and the *Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”*. These documents clearly define that in wartime conditions, the police perform not only their ordinary functions, but also additional tasks related to ensuring national security, public order and the implementation of legal restrictions introduced by the state. According to Art. 23 and Art. 24 of the Law “On the National Police”, police officers maintain public security, protect life and property, and prevent offenses — however, under martial law these functions are executed in intensified form [1].

One of the central directions is the protection of critical and strategic infrastructure. The Law “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law” (Art. 8, Art. 22) [1] authorizes the police to ensure the security of facilities important for the defense of the state, including transport networks, communication systems, and energy facilities. This corresponds with the analysis of *Hidenko Ye.*, who emphasizes that during wartime the police frequently cooperate with military commandants’ offices and territorial defense units to prevent sabotage or diversion activities [3]. In these conditions, officers conduct inspections, check vehicles, monitor access to restricted zones and identify persons whose actions may be dangerous.

Another essential component is the enforcement of *curfew and movement restrictions*, which are directly regulated by Art. 8 of the Law on Martial Law. Police units check identification documents, verify permits issued by military administrations and ensure compliance with