

said, include: the protection of life and property, the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of criminal offenses, etc.

The police organizes and coordinates the fight against crime. In the United Kingdom, the police are divided into regions, and each force deals with crime and policing in its own way, according to national requirements, so this topic was very interesting to study in detail.

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Лунач К.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О. А.**

FEATURES OF THE ITALIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Italy is a European country located in the southern part of the continent. It is a member of the European Union and has a legal system that is similar to those of other Western European countries. The Italian legal system is a civil law system, which means that it is based on written laws rather than on court decisions. [2]

One of the features of the Italian legal system is that it is divided into two main branches: civil law and criminal law. Civil law deals with disputes between individuals or organizations, while criminal law deals with offenses against the state or society. Both branches of the legal system are enforced by the judiciary, which is independent from the other branches of government. [1]

Another important feature of the Italian legal system is the presence of the Constitutional Court, which is responsible for reviewing the constitutionality of laws and regulations. The court is composed of 15 judges who are appointed by the President of the Republic, with the advice of the Parliament. The Constitutional Court has the power to strike down laws that are inconsistent with the Constitution.

The Italian legal system is also characterized by a complex hierarchy of courts. At the lowest level are the justices of the peace, who deal with small claims and minor offenses. Above them are the tribunals, which deal with more serious civil and criminal cases. The highest court in the country is the Supreme Court of Cassation, which has the power to review and overturn lower court decisions.

In addition to the courts, the Italian legal system also includes a number of administrative bodies, such as the Council of State and the Regional Administrative Tribunals. These bodies are responsible for resolving disputes between individuals and the state, and for enforcing regulations and administrative decisions.

Finally, it is worth noting that the Italian legal system is heavily influenced by the Roman law tradition. This tradition emphasizes the importance of written laws, legal codes, and judicial precedent. It also places a strong emphasis on the protection of individual rights and freedoms.

Another important feature of the Italian legal system is its codified nature. The Italian legal system is based on a series of codes, such as the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, and the Commercial Code, which provide a comprehensive framework for regulating different areas of law. These codes are regularly updated to reflect changes in society and to address emerging legal issues.

One of the most notable aspects of the Italian legal system is the role of lawyers. Lawyers play a crucial role in the Italian legal system, as they are responsible for representing clients in court and providing legal advice. To become a lawyer in Italy, one must complete a law degree and pass a rigorous exam. [3]

The Italian legal system also places a strong emphasis on the principle of due process. This means that individuals accused of a crime are entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The system also provides for the right to legal counsel, the right to a public trial, and the right to appeal a court decision.

Another notable feature of the Italian legal system is the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. These mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration, are designed to provide a quicker and more cost-effective means of resolving disputes, and are becoming increasingly popular in Italy.

Significant feature of the Italian legal system is its judicial review process. The Italian Constitution provides for the Constitutional Court to review the constitutionality of laws and regulations. This allows the Court to strike down any law or regulation that is found to be unconstitutional. The Court is composed of 15 judges who are appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of nine years.

Important aspect of the Italian legal system is the use of juries. While juries are not used in criminal trials, they are used in civil cases in some regions of Italy. A jury is typically composed of six or more individuals who are selected at random from a pool of

eligible citizens. The jury is responsible for determining the facts of the case and for rendering a verdict.

The Italian legal system also places a significant emphasis on the protection of intellectual property rights. Italy has a well-developed system for the protection of patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and is home to a number of international organizations that focus on intellectual property rights.

One more notable feature of the Italian legal system is its use of specialized courts. For example, Italy has a number of specialized courts that deal with specific areas of law, such as labor law, family law, and tax law.

These specialized courts are designed to provide a more efficient and effective means of resolving disputes in these areas of law.

Finally, it is worth noting that the Italian legal system is influenced by both national and international law. Italy is a member of the European Union, and as such, must comply with EU laws and regulations.

The Italian legal system also draws on international legal principles and conventions, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. [4]

In conclusion, the Italian legal system is a complex and multifaceted system that is characterized by a strong emphasis on written laws, a complex hierarchy of courts, and the presence of administrative bodies. Despite its complexity, the system is designed to ensure the protection of individual rights and freedoms, and to provide a fair and impartial means of resolving disputes.

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