

providing scholarships to women, and students of higher educational institutions. Countering information threats to the national security of the state is one of the main goals of the project, which is implemented in two main areas:

- research of topical issues of cybersecurity and formation of appropriate recommendations for government agencies;
- promoting the professional development of information security professionals, who later became state personnel sources [4].

A similar field of activity is implemented by the Information Systems Security Association (ISSA), which is a non-profit international organization that unites specialists in the field of information security. The main tools of the organization are holding scientific conferences, educational forums, and publication of relevant materials, as well as creating conditions for interaction between specialists and experts in this field [5].

Thus, the US experience in involving civil society in information security and interaction with the state is based not only on the formation of mechanisms for effective cooperation between government and nongovernmental actors but also on ensuring broad membership of nongovernmental actors in security structures. If there is a developed system of non-governmental organizations, public authorities have the necessary sources of resources to implement security policy in the information sphere.

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LAW OF ITALY

The **law of Italy** is the system of law across the Italian Republic. The Italian legal system has a plurality of sources of production. These are arranged in a hierarchical scale, under which the rule of a lower source cannot conflict with the rule of an upper source (hierarchy of sources) [1].

The Constitution of 1948 is the main source. The Italian civil code is based on codified Roman law with elements of the Napoleonic civil code and later statutes. The civil code of 1942 replaced the original one of 1865. The penal code («The Rocco Code») was also written under fascism (1930) [1].

Both the civil code and the penal code have been modified in order to be in conformity with the current democratic constitution and with social changes.[1]

Private law is that part of a civil law legal system which is part of the *jus commune* that involves relationships between individuals, such as the law of contracts and torts (as it is called in the common law), and the law of obligations (as it is called in civil legal systems). In Italian law, the main regulatory body for private law is the Italian civil code, which governs both civil and commercial law. The Italian civil code was approved with Royal decree no. 262 of 16 March 1942 and entered into force on 21 April of the same year. It was born from the merger between the Italian Civil Code of 1865 and the Italian Commercial Code of 1882. It is divided into six books, composed in turn into titles, chapters, sections, as well as 2,969 articles. The six books deal respectively of people and family, heritage, property, bonds, working and protection of rights [1].

Public law is the part of law that governs relations between legal persons and a government, between different institutions within a state, between different branches of governments, as well as relationships between persons that are of direct concern to society. Public law comprises constitutional law, administrative law and criminal law [1].

Constitutional law is a body of law which defines the role, powers, and structure of different entities within a state, namely, the executive, the parliament or legislature, and the judiciary. The Constitution of the Italian Republic is composed of 139 articles (five of which were later abrogated) and arranged into three main parts: *Principi Fondamentali*, the Fundamental Principles (articles 1–12); Part I concerning the *Diritti e Doveri dei Cittadini*, or Rights and Duties of Citizens (articles 13–54); and Part II the *Ordinamento della Repubblica*, or Organisation of the Republic (articles 55–139); followed by 18 *Disposizioni transitorie e finali*, the Transitory and Final Provisions [1].

It is important to note that the Constitution primarily contains general principles; it is not possible to apply them directly. As with many written constitutions, only few articles are considered to be self-executing. The majority require enabling legislation, referred to as *accomplishment of constitution*. This process has taken decades and some contend that, due to various political considerations, it is still not complete [1].

Administrative law is the division of law that governs the activities of executive branch agencies of government. In Italian law, the main regulatory body for private law is the Italian administrative process code, which was approved with legislative decree no. 104 of 2 July 2010. It was issued in implementation of article 44 of the delegated law no. 69, which

authorized the government to reorganize the administrative process, and entered into force on 16 September 2010. It includes 137 articles [1].

Criminal law is the body of law that relates to crime. It prescribes conduct perceived as threatening, harmful, or otherwise endangering to the property, health, safety, and moral welfare of people inclusive of one's self. Criminal law includes the punishment and rehabilitation of people who violate the penal laws. In Italian law, the main regulatory body for criminal law is the Italian penal code, which is one of the sources of Italian criminal law together with the Constitution and special laws. The Italian penal code was approved with Royal decree no. 1,398 of 19 October 1930 and entered into force on 1 July 1931. The Italian penal code is organized into three books, which are in turn divided into titles, chapters, sections, paragraphs and articles, as well as 734 articles. The three books deal respectively of the crimes in general, of the crimes in particular and of the misdemeanors in particular [1].

Local laws and customs. By law you must be able to show some form of identification at all times. In most cases a photocopy of the data page of your passport should suffice, but in this case you're advised to also carry a second form of photo ID. The police will normally ask for your full passport if you are stopped while driving.

Tickets on public transport must be endorsed in a ticket machine before you start a journey. The machines are usually positioned at the entrance to platforms in railway stations, in the entrance hall to metro stations and on board some buses and trams. Officials patrol public transport and will issue an on the spot fine of 100 to 500 euros (reduced to 50 euros if paid immediately) if you don't hold an endorsed ticket. Tickets can be purchased from shops displaying the 'T' sign, and are usually bars or tobacconists.

Many major cities in Italy now impose a small tax on tourists. The tax is levied by hotels and is usually not included in any pre-paid arrangements or package deal. The rate of tax varies from city to city, and can depend on the star rating of the hotel. Hotels often ask for payment of this tax in cash. Make sure you get a receipt. For more information check with the local tourist information office [2].

From 16 January 2023, visitors to Venice who have not booked accommodation in the city or surrounding islands will face a separate entry fee of between 3 and 10 euros. Non-compliance may result in a fine of up to 300 euros. Visitors and cruise ship passengers should check with their travel operator whether the fee is included [2].

Under Italian law, young people and children aged 17 and under cannot check into hotels or holiday accommodation without an accompanying adult.

In the Rome area, restaurants must:

- display a menu outside the restaurant
- only charge for bread if you specifically request it
- inform you of the prices you will pay before you order
- not make any cover charge (coperto)
- give a proper receipt [2].

In some Italian towns and cities you may be fined for dropping litter and in some towns or cities it's an offence to sit on monument steps or to eat and drink in the immediate vicinity of main churches, historic monuments and public buildings. It's also an offence to enter or bathe in public fountains. A fine of up to €10,000 can be imposed for urinating in a public place [2].

The Municipality of Capri forbids the use of any disposable plastic objects such as bags, cutlery, plates, cups, food packaging, trays, straws on the island of Capri. Violations can incur a fine of up to 500 euros [2].

Illegal traders operate on the streets of all major Italian cities, particularly tourist cities like Florence, Venice and Rome. You should not buy from illegal street traders. If you do, you could be stopped by the local police and fined [2].

It's illegal to remove sand, shells or pebbles from coastal areas in Italy. Doing so may result in heavy fines. It's also forbidden to collect various species of flowers, plants and herbs from mountain and wooded areas [2].

The law of each state is individual. Italy is a country of interesting customs and an important legal system.

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ENSURING RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The changing nature of warfare in the 21st century poses a multitude of challenges to the perceived applicability of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for both State and non-State actors in contemporary conflicts. These issues, including but not limited to: ambiguity in the distinction of violent conflict, the changing type of actors involved, issues of asymmetric warfare, challenges of negative reciprocity, and an inhibited ability to engage with all parties to conflict, are detrimental to the overriding purpose of IHL. Still, the oftentimes inefficient nature of the international system, as well as lack of consensus regarding new legislation means that formal changes in IHL to more flexibly reflect the reality of situations will not be developed anytime in the near future. Therefore, it is in the best interest of all parties to non-international conflicts to aspire to better respect the existing norms of IHL, which can only be attained if States recognize the dire need for inclusive engagement with all types of non-State actors. In addition, practices of positive reciprocity must be carried out by all parties,