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SECTOR OF ECONOMY IS IN THE SAFETY SPHERE OF ITALY

The sector of the economy is a set of several elements of the national economy, which are characterized by common industry, technological, organizational, legal and other characteristics. This makes it possible to single out the components of the economic system and parts of the national economy for theoretical or applied purposes.

Italy is an industrial and agricultural country with a sufficient level of economic development. The specialization of the Italian economy, which is based on the use of its inherent advantages, which contribute to the development of a number of sectors of industry, agriculture, transport and services, determines the country's place in the international division of labor.

The peculiarities of the development of the Italian economy and its structure are influenced by such factors as natural conditions, historical and economic specifics, the active role of the state in economic processes, the level of concentration of production and capital [2, p. 235].

Analyzing the current state of the Italian economy, it is necessary to pay attention to the following shortcomings and problems in the country's development:

1. Deterioration of the economic situation after joining the Eurozone.

After joining the Eurozone, the country's government sharply weakened financial discipline, as a result of which the primary budget surplus was reduced almost 17 times. If Italy had a lira, it would have depreciated long ago. The government would have to spend more funds to pay off the debt, which would quickly lead to a crisis. And then the government would have no choice but to carry out reforms. But when Italy's default is not threatened, the authorities can avoid politically unpopular reforms.

The government has tried to implement economic reforms, but most economists consider them insufficient to solve the country's long-term economic problems. The probability of economic growth in Italy is only 20%. But such a scenario requires that, on the one hand, the country first survives a small cleaning crisis, and on the

other hand, that growth rates in Germany, whose domestic market is very important for Italian manufacturers, are maintained.

2. Deficiencies in the system of social protection of the population.

Today, the social protection system of Italy is characterized by a list of unresolved issues. One of the main problems of Italian social policy is the traditional difference in the incomes of the population in the northern and southern regions, which is reflected in unemployment statistics. Against the background of general unemployment in Italy (11.3 %), the unemployment rate in the north of the country was about 7.5 %, and in the south – more than 20 %. This refers to the disability pension, which in economically weak regions, in addition to its main purpose, performs the role of unemployment aid and social assistance.

The Italian economy is becoming more and more unbalanced: only producers of luxury goods and modern production make a profit on foreign markets. Sectors such as automotive, home appliances, cheap fabrics and clothing lost their ability to compete. The decline in the production of household appliances is indicative: back in 2007, Italy was one of the leaders in this sector, producing 24 million units. In 2012, production fell to 13 million units and continues to decline. Italy moved capacity to countries with cheap labor, but this led to rising unemployment and a widening gap in the level of development between the industrial north and the agrarian south [1, p. 165].

To ensure the sustainable development of the Italian economy, a set of measures aimed at reforming the political and socio-economic institutions of the country should be developed, the key areas of which are the following:

- reforming the budget policy and making changes to the current tax legislation;

- reforming industrial policy and improving the business climate in the country to ensure economic growth and development of competition;

- reforming the investment policy by improving the investment climate, simplifying the procedure for injecting foreign investments into various sectors of the economy, encouraging the joint participation of private and state structures in the implementation of various economic and investment projects;

- reformation of governmental and public institutions in the field of foreign trade relations, whose work began to be directed exclusively to the support of Italian exporters when entering international markets;

–reforming the pension system, labor legislation and social protection of the population with the aim of increasing revenues to the budget and reducing expenditures on social programs.

At the current stage, Italy is one of the best partners for global cooperation. For further joint fruitful cooperation between countries, it is expedient for international organizations to develop a plan of measures regarding the information base of taxation, business rules, possibilities of various forms of cooperation with the state, creation of a favorable atmosphere at both the social and political levels.

Список використаних джерел

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING THE STATE OF MARTIAL LAW

Under the martial law, almost all state institutions will undergo changes in powers, competences, rights and obligations and procedures. The National Police is not an exception: a significant number of changes have been made to the regulations governing its activities that regulate the functioning of this body during martial law.

In general, during the period of martial law, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, which in particular related to the National Police:

1) Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" for the purpose of optimizing police activities, including during martial law" – is in effect temporarily, for the period of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter armed aggression of the Russian Federation and/or other states against Ukraine and 60 days after that;