**Italian Penal Code**

**Article 51.** *Exercise of a Right or Performance of a Duty*

The exercise of a right or performance of a duty imposed by the law or by lawful order of the public authorities shall preclude punishability.

If an act constituting an offence is committed by order of the authorities, the public officer who has issued the order shall be liable for the offence.

The person who has carried out the order shall also be liable for the offence, except where, owing to error of fact, he believed he was obeying a lawful order.

On who carries out an unlawful order shall not be punishable when the law does not permit him to question the lawfulness of the order.

**Article 52.** *Lawful Defense*

Anyone who has committed an act having been compelled to do so by the necessity of defending his own or another’s right against the present danger of a wrongful injury shall not be punishable, provided the defense is proportionate to the injury.

**Article 53.** *Lawful Use of Arms.*

Subject to the provisions contained in the two preceding Articles, a public officer shall not be punishable if, for the purpose of performing a duty of his office, he uses or orders the use of arms or other means of physical coercion when he is compelled to do so by the necessity of repelling violence or overcoming resistance to authority or to prevent the crimes of massacre, shipwreck, sinking, aviation disaster, railway disaster, willful homicide, armed robbery, and false imprisonment.

The same provision shall apply to any person who, being lawfully requested to do so by a public officer, lends him assistance.

The law shall define the other cases in which use of arms or other means of physical coercion is authorized [5-22-1975]

*Rocco, A., Maitlin, A., & Wise, E. (1978). The Italian penal code (American series of foreign penal codes; 23).*

**Consolidated Law on Public Security (TULPS)** (Researcher’s translation)

**Art. 5.** The decisions of the Public Security Authority shall be implemented administratively regardless of the existence of criminal prosecution. If the parties involved do not comply with them, measures necessary for the execution of the office are undertaken. Except in cases of emergency, the implementation of these measures is preceded by a three-day warning. The use of the public force is authorized.

**Art. 15.** Unless the investigated act constitutes a crime, anyone invited to appear before the Public Security Authority should comply with such ordinance. If the invited person does not appear within the prescribed period without a justified reason, this person is subject to the administrative sanction of a sum from €154 to €516. The Public Security Authority may order the accompaniment, by means of the public force, of the person invited to appear and not present within the prescribed time limit.

**Art. 24.** If the three intimations remain without effect, or such intimations can not be performed due to a situation of revolt or opposition, the public security officers or, in their absence, the officers or non-commissioned officers of the Carabinieri can order the meeting or the assembly to be dispersed with force. The execution of this order is implemented by public force and armed force under the command of the respective leaders. Persons who refuse to obey the order of dispersion are punished with arrest from one month to one year and with a fine of €30 to €413.