

could be effectively applied in other countries. Significant resources are dedicated in the U.S. to developing new approaches and methods aimed at ensuring comprehensive protection against terrorism threats.

American leadership is also fostering cooperation with other nations in this field, leading to the creation of new international legal mechanisms for countering terrorism. However, numerous unresolved issues and challenges remain in combating terrorism in the 21st century. In many areas, counter-terrorism efforts, both in the U.S. and globally, have yet to yield substantial results. If the effectiveness of these efforts does not improve, the scale of terrorism is likely to increase rather than decrease in the coming years [4].

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EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN ITALY

Italy has been home to many organized crime structures, such as the Cosa Nostra, Ndrangheta and Camorra, which have a strong influence on the economy, politics and social life, especially in the south of the country. Historically, these organizations emerged in response to the need for alternative protection structures when state institutions were weak or corrupt. Over time, the mafia was able to deeply penetrate state structures, becoming a systemic threat to law and order [4].

Efforts to combat organized crime in Italy have achieved significant results through the development of an effective legal framework, the creation of specialized bodies (such as anti-mafia prosecutors) and cooperation between law enforcement agencies. One of the key elements has been the strengthening of legislation, which has enabled the state to more actively fight criminal groups, arrest their leaders, confiscate property

and conduct joint operations with other countries. The testimony of former mafia members also plays an important role, as witness protection programs help to reveal the structure and methods of organizations.

To combat organized crime and terrorism, the country has adopted so-called «emergency legislation». Among the main regulatory acts on the basis of which organized crime is combated are the following: Law of 2 December 1956 No. 1423 «On Preventive Measures against Persons Dangerous to Security and Public Morality», Law of 31 May 1965 No. 575 «On Measures against the Mafia», Law of 13 September 1982 No. 646 «On Measures of Property Seizure. Establishment of a Parliamentary Commission to Combat the Mafia» (Law of Ronjoni-La Torre), Law of 7 March 1996 No. 109 «Regulations on the Management of Seized and Confiscated Property» [3]. Such cases are accountable to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The police have been particularly active in the last decade. As an example, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of confiscations carried out by law enforcement agencies under a court order. For example, in Sicily alone, mafia property worth €300 million was confiscated. In recent years, the Italian authorities have confiscated nearly 10,000 properties from the mafia. Confiscated buildings are usually transferred to public and state organizations that provide social support to low-income families. The Italian justice system imposes severe sentences on members of criminal associations [2].

The system of anti-corruption mechanisms in Italy is extremely effective, as the process of solving this problem involves close cooperation between government agencies and NGOs. The Parliament of this country has established a special General Council for Combating Organized Crime. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms in Italy is extremely effective, as the process of solving this problem involves close cooperation between government agencies and NGOs. The Parliament of this country has established a special General Council for the fight against organized crime. All activities are open to political parties, citizens' associations and the media. In Italy, of the three branches of government, the judiciary is the most important in the system of anti-corruption mechanisms. The Italian Constitution grants the Supreme Council of Judges exclusive rights to reward and punish judges. Two-thirds of the Council's members are elected by judges, and one-third by political parties. This country refuses to recognize the need for discretion in investigations and has established mandatory proceedings in all cases. Failure to investigate a crime is also a crime. Politicians cannot block judicial investigations, even when they involve senior government officials. An example is the trial of a large number of senior Italian officials: Prime Ministers Andreotti, Craxi, and Berlusconi [1].

Italy's experience in the fight against organized crime can be an important reference point for Ukraine. Italy, which has successfully

countered mafia groups, has demonstrated that a comprehensive approach involving specialized law enforcement agencies, judicial reform, witness protection and public control are key elements of an effective fight. For Ukraine, Italian methods can serve as an example of how to combine strict law enforcement with public support measures that create the conditions for building a safe society. Using this experience can help reduce crime, increase trust in law enforcement agencies and engage the public in countering criminal networks, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law in Ukraine.

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DIFFERENCES IN POLICE TRAINING FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS IN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED STATES

It is a well-known fact that the circumstances under which, for example, an American police officer can use firearms against an offender are insufficient to use them in Ukraine.

According to current legislation, the use of rearms is one of the most severe coercive measures, and may be used in exceptional cases, which is specified in the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”. The law ensures, first of all, the personal safety of the police officer. In order to use a firearm, a police officer must complete not only tactical training and knowledge of the use of firearms, but also have psychological stability and preparedness, which has a direct impact on the policemen’s performance of their functional duties. It should be noted that an equally important criterion for the use of firearms is knowledge of the current