

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

legislation, according to which a police officer has the right to use weapon. In our opinion, there are several main problems as for the use of firearms, namely: lack of training and accountability, i.e., insufficient training in the proper use of firearms and a lack of rigorous evaluation or inspections can lead to accidental shootings, abuse of force and a general lack of professionalism in the handling of firearms.

Article 46-th of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" contains a clear list of cases in which a police officer is authorized to use firearms and incidents when firearms are allowed to be used without warning. It should be understood that the use of firearms by police officers is extremely rare, as even if formally right, a police officer can be accused of unlawful use of weapons.[2] The ambiguity of the assessment of police officers' actions when they use firearms indicates that there are contradictions between the legal provisions, which result in unjustified prosecution of police officers, not only disciplinary but also criminal liability. The primary task is to assess the situation for criticality, and to determine whether the situation is included in the list of grounds for the use of weapons defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". In cases where it is not possible to act without the use of firearms, the police officer's task is to determine the course of further actions as soon as possible, while keeping in mind the intention to minimize possible damage, since an incorrect decision can have quite serious consequences. If the offender ignores and fails to comply with the instructions, the police officer has the right to use firearms personally or as part of a group. It should be noted that in some cases, police officers do not have a sufficient level of training that will allow them to confront the offender. Thus, the actions of police officers are conditioned by considerations of their own safety and the safety of society. In all cases of firearms using, police officers are subject to investigation and verification of the legality of the use of firearms, and if it is established that a violation of the rules was committed, the police officer is not exempt from liability. Hence, we see that many police officers try to avoid the use of firearms and replace it with physical force or the use of special weapons, even in cases where its use is appropriate. It should not be forgotten that mistakes in police activities can also serve to undermine the authority of both the police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in general. After all, each fact of unjustified use of physical force, special means or firearms is negatively reflected in all media, which affects the attitude of the entire population (society as a whole) to the activities of law enforcement agencies in general.[1]

'Shoot first' is a non-public principle widely used by law enforcement in the United States, where citizens are constitutionally entitled to keep, bear and use arms to protect themselves and their property. The use of force and weapons by law enforcement is a subject of ongoing and heated public debate in the United States. Over the past few years, harsh actions by law

enforcement against citizens have led to a number of riots and mass disorders. The main principle of law enforcement training is the principle of personal safety. During their training, future police officers are taught that every person they may meet on the street could pose a danger. This principle is usually known as the 'first law of law enforcement': every working day for an officer should end with him returning home to his family, not ending up in a hospital or morgue. During training, future law enforcement officers are often shown situations where, after a routine traffic stop, a suspect suddenly pulls out a weapon and shoots a police officer. Or a passerby whom a patrol meets on the street suddenly turns around and opens fire. A society in which children are brought up without any restrictions, without knowledge and without care about civil society and personal responsibility. If you want to protect your children, first, teach them to be respectful. When an officer says 'raise your hands', it means 'raise your hands'. Do not look for anything in your pockets, lap or seat. When police officers encounter different people in different situations – whether it is during a traffic stop, street conflicts or detention – it is important to understand that all citizens, regardless of their status or position, are directly responsible for preventing the situation from getting out of hand [3].

Thus, we can say that the approaches to training police officers to use firearms are radically different, and in my opinion, the competent authorities need to review the legislation to protect law enforcement officers better.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The activities of the police during martial law have specific characteristics, as in such conditions, law enforcement agencies must adapt their work to increased threats to public order, security, and state sovereignty. Martial law requires operational, legal, and tactical changes in police activities aimed at ensuring national security, maintaining public